

February 3, 1959

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PEKING

REVIEW

China Greets Soviet Communist Party Congress

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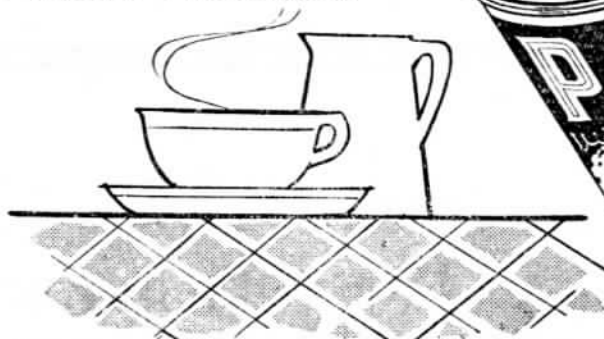
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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

February 3, 1959 Vol. II No. 5

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New Page in Sino-German Relations

THE China-G.D.R. Joint Statement, printed elsewhere in this issue, writes a new page in the relations between the Chinese People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

The governments of the two countries, as recorded in the joint statement, reached complete unanimity of views on all questions discussed. So far as the world situation is concerned, the balance of forces has shifted heavily in favour of world peace and socialism. The socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is more powerful than before and the national independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, which enjoy the support of the socialist camp, are forging ahead from victory to victory. In striking contrast, imperialism is torn by a severe economic crisis and internal contradictions. The Chinese and German peoples fully realize the significance of the growing strength of the socialist camp. The joint statement reiterates that the two countries will continue to fight modern revisionism and enhance the solidarity of the socialist camp.

The joint statement expresses wholehearted support for the national independence struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In fighting imperialism, the socialist countries and the oppressed nations share a common interest. People's China and Democratic Germany, socialist states as they are, naturally back the anti-imperialist movements to the hilt.

From the early days of their foundation, China and the G.D.R. have always helped each other in safeguarding their security and sovereignty. China has consistently thrown its full weight behind the German Democratic Republic in the latter's efforts to achieve national unity by establishing a confederation of the two German states. The Soviet proposal for turning West Berlin into a demilitarized free city and concluding a peace treaty with Germany met with warm Chinese approval. In view of unconcealed imperialist hostility to the German Democratic Republic, the Chinese Government stated in the joint statement that it would regard any assault on the G.D.R. as an attack on the whole socialist camp, and would give all-out support to the German Democratic Republic in repulsing such an assault.

The German Democratic Republic has invariably supported the Chinese people in their struggle to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity. Apart from sharply condemning the scheme of the United States to create "two Chinas" with a view to prolonging its occupation of Taiwan, the German Democratic Republic, in the joint statement, reiterated its full support of China's justified demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces of aggression from Taiwan, Penghu and the Taiwan Straits.

In recent years, economic, cultural and scientific co-operation between China and the G.D.R. has developed very rapidly. The successful conclusion of the Peking talks will not only further strengthen the close relations between the two countries, but will also help reinforce the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and benefit the cause of world peace.

ROUND THE WEEK

Winter Work in the Communes

The ability to make the best and most rational use of their manpower is a strong feature of the people's communes. It is one of their obvious advantages over the farm co-ops, which they have replaced, and shows up most clearly when the communes have a number of pressing jobs to be tackled at once. This is the case at the moment, when the communes have their hands full with the winter farm work to ensure a continuous and even bigger leap forward this year.

Of the many jobs claiming the attention of the communes, the overriding one at present is the collection of manure, the making of compost and the indigenous manufacture of chemical fertilizer. The Central Committee of the Communist Party and the State Council issued a joint directive on January 28 calling for a nationwide campaign to tackle the job. For deep ploughing, completed over quite a bit of China's cultivated land, and close planting, to be adopted in all parts of the country—key measures for high yields—need an exceptionally large amount of fertilizer. This is clearly absorbing a large part of the communes' manpower. But other irons are in the fire, too, and so the communes must make suitable arrangements to get all their work done.

At present, in addition to the fertilizer drive, the communes are allotting more manpower to the side-occupations and the development of field management. To do all this, it is necessary to readjust the allocation of manpower in other fields. Most of the peasants who turned to steel-making in the latter part of 1958 will now return to the fields or take up other jobs, for the foundation of small iron and steel industries in the countryside has been laid.

By and large, this is how the communes are arranging their winter work. Thanks to their size and the big labour force at their disposal, they are in a better position than in the days of the farm co-ops to concentrate the most manpower at a certain time and point to get fairly quick results for their productive efforts.

Herdsmen Form Communes

Three new people's communes have been set up in Urumchi County in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. They are different from the common run of communes in other parts of China—they unite peasants and herdsmen in one.

About half of the population of Urumchi County consists of herdsmen. Before the

establishment of the communes, their livestock grazed in seven pastoral townships, on the slopes of the picturesque Tienshan Mountains, and went in for a little cultivation as a side line. The peasants who make up the other half of the population farmed in another seven townships in a neighbouring valley of the Tienshan Mountains. But they, too, had a side line—livestock-breeding. All would have been well had there been no "trespassing" on what each had come to regard as their exclusive domain.

In the spring and autumn, the pastoral townships used to graze their livestock in the neighbourhood of the agricultural townships, while in the summer and winter the peasants could not help but graze their cattle and sheep on the grasslands of the pastoral townships. This often gave rise to bickering and strained relations.

Last year, agricultural co-operation of the higher type came to these parts. As a result, agreement on the use of land was reached between the agricultural and pastoral districts. The idea of merging the agricultural and livestock co-operatives was soon born and the advantages of the merger became all the clearer when the drive for building local industries swept Sinkiang. For the pastoral areas abound in mineral resources while the agricultural districts have more funds for investments. The joining of forces was just what was needed to open up the riches in their midst. Then came the nationwide campaign to set up people's communes, and this brought them to a new stage of development.

In the first days of the merger a snow-storm all but destroyed the ripe wheat crop on 190,000 *mu* of land. In the days of yore, this was no business of theirs, but now that they were in the same "family" the herdsmen mounted their horses and rushed to the fields to help with the harvest before it was too late. Previously short of grain, the herdsmen now are assured of regular supplies of grain and flour, and fodder for their animals, while the agricultural districts have no trouble in getting enough stable manure. The amalgamation is a new experiment, but both the peasants and herdsmen find it advantageous to them.

More Consumer Goods

Canton produced 79 per cent more consumer goods last year than in 1957. But despite the steep rise in the production of various types of consumer goods, the demand grows much faster than the

supply. Pretty much the same thing may be said for other industrial cities.

To meet the growing needs the factories in Canton, Tientsin, Shenyang, Sian, Chungking, and other parts of China have taken various steps to turn the wheels of production faster this year and produce more and better consumer goods. The commercial departments of the local governments are placing bigger orders, advancing payments to the factories, and helping them solve problems of installing new equipment and getting raw materials.

In this drive to put more and still better goods on the market, Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, is not only producing more but has turned its attention to high-quality consumer goods. For one thing, this is because there should be a more rational division of labour between the seaboard industrial centres and the local industries rising in the hinterland, now that the people's communes, in addition to previously established local factories, are developing industries too. For another, Shanghai is best qualified to go in for the production of the finer articles of light industry. Last year, Shanghai produced 1,648 new types of goods, including watches, cameras, optical glasses, films, etc. This year, while it will continue to produce more consumer goods for daily consumption, it will develop high-quality articles.

University Workshop Streamlined

Futan, in Shanghai, is one of the largest universities in China. Last year, when the policy of combining education with productive labour went into full effect, it set to building factories and workshops like the rest of the institutions of higher learning in the country. It established working relations with regular industrial enterprises and the people's communes on the outskirts of the city. All this provided ample opportunities for its students to engage in productive physical labour, learn trades and acquire professional skills. The students profited. Working in the factories on the university ground or outside has given them a deeper understanding of the value of labour, practical knowledge not otherwise available, better health, etc.

Reviewing the work of the past few months, Futan University concluded that the integration of teaching and studying, physical labour and scientific research needs to be improved to yield better results. The factories are now being streamlined to make them work closely with, and develop alongside the university courses. The aim is to have these factories and workshops serve not merely as a place of work but as a centre of learning as well, where the professor and student can carry on fruitful research.

This apart, they will devote part of their attention to producing the finer, more complex industrial articles and precision instruments.

Take the biology department, for example. Until lately it ran the university's fertilizer plant which made bacterial fertilizer. Since many factories outside the university and people's communes in the countryside are manufacturing the same thing Futan switched to the production of antibiotics. This has the added advantage of being closely connected with one of its courses—bacteriology and other kindred subjects.

Some of the factories which are far removed from current scientific research conducted at present at the university have been merged with others. In a word, the factories and workshops set up last year are being thoroughly reorganized with the central purpose of making them serve teaching and studying and scientific research better and in a more direct way.

Floating Schools on the Yangtse

If you happen to be sailing through the famous Yangtse Gorges to Szechuan, you will find some of the ship's crew poring over a book or doing mathematical exercises during their spare hours. Studious fellows, you would say. And they certainly are. They are making up for lost time.

Most of the crew members of the boats plying the Yangtse have been at their jobs for the greater part of their working life. At the time of liberation, nearly ten years ago, practically 75 per cent of them were illiterate. With the new opportunities that came after 1949 some learnt to read and write. But the great majority did not begin to study in earnest until the literacy campaign of last year.

Keen as they were, they found it hard to keep up with their studies since all the schools were ashore. Generally a round trip took them away for four or five days, and sometimes for as much as a fortnight. Long absences retarded their studies. While they were worrying about how to carry on with their formal education, the Communist Party organization in the upriver port of Chungking, learning of their frustration, stepped in and suggested that part-time schools be set up on board the ships.

A spare-time school now functions on each boat and different courses of primary and secondary school levels are open to the crew. Each sailor is given up to two hours a day for study. If normal study hours are interrupted by work the men are offered time to make up when the ship is at anchor. This is the shape the cultural revolution has taken on the Yangtse boats.

When Cartoonists Meet

Boris Efimov and Valentin Litvinenko, the two famous Soviet cartoonists now on a visit to China, met their Chinese colleagues in Shanghai at a reception tendered them the other day by the Shanghai branch of the Union of Chinese Artists. The cartoons of these two Soviet artists are well known in this country and not long ago Efimov contributed a special cartoon to *Renmin Ribao* on the launching of the Soviet Lunik which appeared on its front-page. It didn't take long for the Soviet and Chinese artists to warm up. Soon enough, they talked shop, and even turned to their brushes to illustrate their points.

Boris Efimov expressed his admiration for the deft use of proverbs and legends by the cartoonists in Shanghai, which lent humour to their cartoons. He referred especially to *The Carp Leaping Through the Dragon Gate*, which describes the "big leap forward" in industry and agriculture, a cartoon using a well-loved legend that cannot fail to make an immediate impact on the public. Valentin Litvinenko made a very apt remark in this regard. He said that the stronger the national trait coming through art the greater its international significance. He



A painting in traditional Chinese style
By Valentin Litvinenko

was so taken with his meeting with his Chinese colleagues that he tried his hand at a new medium, using Chinese brushes to draw a traditional Chinese-style painting on Chinese art paper as a parting gift.

Spring Festival Around the Corner

As we go to press, the Chinese Spring Festival, or Lunar New Year, is only a few days away. This year it falls on February 8-10, and with Sunday it means a 4-day nationwide rest. It is a time for family reunions, and more people than ever, this year, will be travelling to spend the holidays with their families. It is a time for merry-making, firecrackers and fireworks and the inevitable good food which is a Chinese tradition for all festivals.

There is much to celebrate this Spring Festival. 1958 was the year of the big leap forward and the coming one promises still greater things. Now everybody is preparing for a good time. The transport departments are putting on more trains, buses and ships to get the holiday travellers home. The shops are doing all they can to satisfy the almost insatiable demands for New Year's special foods and toys for children. The entertainment world is putting on more shows and performances. More buses will be on the roads in Peking, as well as taxis. New Year Pictures, a "must" for many people without which no Chinese Spring Festival in the countryside seems to be complete, are on sale everywhere. But the most striking thing which reminds people that the Spring Festival is around the corner is the "spring cleaning" in progress in town and country to greet the great occasion.

The Army and the People

For many years the Spring Festival has been a time for special social get-togethers between the People's Liberation Army and the people. It has become a custom since the early days of the Chinese revolution and is now a tradition of New China. This year the social get-togethers are expected to be on a larger scale than usual to mark the past year of many achievements. In Chekiang, Kiangsu, Shantung, Kwangtung, Liaoning and Yunnan Provinces, and in Peking, Shanghai and other parts of China the people have set up special organizations, complete with theatrical and opera troupes, song and dance ensembles, cinema projection teams, etc., to enrich the cultural side of the festivities. They are organizing visits to army units on the seaboard provinces and on the country's borders to give the garrisons and the local population a good time together.

China Greet Soviet Party Congress

A five-member delegation of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, went to Moscow to attend the Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. On January 28, Chou En-lai delivered a speech at the Congress and read a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party signed by its Chairman, Mao Tse-tung. Following are texts of the speech and the message. — Ed.

CHOU EN-LAI'S SPEECH

DEAR Comrades:

The Delegation of the Chinese Communist Party has been entrusted by the Central Committee of our Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, on behalf of the whole Chinese people and all Chinese Communists, to extend warm greetings to the Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, pay heartfelt tribute to the great Soviet people and Communist Party, and express deepest gratitude to the Soviet people, Government and Communist Party for the fraternal assistance they have consistently given China.

The convening of the Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a great event in contemporary political life. The present Congress shows not only the incomparable strength of the Soviet Union—the most powerful bulwark of world peace, but also the beautiful and magnificent prospects communism holds for mankind. All the peoples who are striving for world peace and human progress are filled with joy and greatly inspired by this event.

SINCE the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party headed by Comrade N. S. Khrushchov, have achieved great successes in all fields. During this period, the series of important measures adopted by the Soviet Communist Party, including the struggle against the anti-Party bloc and for the consolidation of the Party's unity, the reorganization of the system of administration in the building industry and in industry in general, the energetic measures taken to develop agriculture, the reform of the public educational system which closely links the school with life, etc., have rallied the Soviet people still more closely round the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and have brought their initiative and creative energies into fuller play. There has been an immense growth of industrial and agricultural output in the Soviet Union; steel output in 1958 amounted to 54.9 tons; grain output reached 3,500 million poods. There has been a steady rise in the levels of the Soviet people's material and cultural life. Soviet science and technology have produced a succession of new miracles. Following the three artificial earth satellites, the first cosmic rocket has taken to the heavens. This is the most spectacular step ever taken

by mankind in the conquest of space; it is also an epoch-making contribution made by the Soviet people to the whole of mankind. At the same time, the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union have made tireless efforts and achieved important successes in strengthening the unity of the international communist movement, enhancing the might of the socialist camp, uniting the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world to consolidate peace, relax international tension and avert the danger of war.

As Comrade N. S. Khrushchov pointed out in his report to the Congress, the Soviet Union has now entered a most important historical period—that of the extensive building of a communist society. The Seven-Year Plan, a component part of the great programme for building communism in the Soviet Union, is the outstanding feature of this period. In this period, the Soviet Union will, both materially and spiritually, lay a solid foundation for the transition to communism. The Seven-Year Plan provides that the Soviet Union will bring about a further advance in all branches of the national economy on the basis of priority for the expansion of heavy industry, will develop industry on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, develop agriculture on the basis of overall mechanization and electrification, consistently improve the welfare of the people on the basis of a growth in production and a rise in labour productivity, greatly increase the total social product, lighten the intensity of labour and shorten the work-day on the basis of a modern industry, agriculture, science and technology. The Seven-Year Plan also lays it down that the Soviet Union will further enhance the communist consciousness of the broad mass of the people, will further develop public education on the principle of linking education with the realities of life, and raise the new communist man who will conscientiously observe the norms of social life, is well versed in science and well developed both physically and intellectually. It can be clearly seen that the practical realization of this plan will be of great historical significance. It will show the world the way of transition from socialism to communism and thus further enrich the treasury of Marxism-Leninism.

Since the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Union has marched at the head of the times and by the brilliant example of its socialist and communist con-

struction, inspired the proletariat and working people of the whole world who see in the Soviet Union of today their own tomorrow. The existence and growth of the Soviet Union has shaken imperialist rule to its foundations. The Soviet Union has consistently given important support and assistance to the other socialist countries, to the international proletariat and the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world. Soviet foreign policy, dedicated to safeguarding world peace, upholding equality among nations and opposing imperialist aggression, continues to inspire and strengthen the struggle for peace, national independence and human progress throughout the world. The interests of the Soviet Union are at one with the interests of the whole of mankind. The hearts of the proletariat of the world and of all progressive mankind turn towards the Soviet Union.

The unbreakable unity of the Communists of all countries is the fundamental guarantee of victory for the common cause of the proletariat of all lands. As a result of the Moscow meetings of the representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries held in 1957, this unity of ours has been further consolidated and developed. With the help of the light shed by the Declarations issued at the Moscow meetings, the Communist and Workers' Parties have achieved many successes in their work and struggle. Our international communist ranks, united as one, have waged a struggle against modern revisionism and won very important victories. The true colours of the Tito group, which is opposed to Marxism-Leninism and serves imperialism, have been fully exposed. Although the imperialists and modern revisionists will never stop their intrigues to undermine the unity of the international ranks of communism, their intrigues will only serve to strengthen our unity and land them in ever more disastrous defeats. Our international communist ranks are united by a common ideal. The most sacred international duty of us Communists in all countries at any time is to strengthen the unity of the countries in the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, to strengthen the unity of the ranks of the international communist movement with the Soviet Communist Party as its centre. No force in the world can impair our great internationalist unity.

OUR socialist countries are marching along a common road, namely, the road of the October Revolution, the road indicated by the common laws governing socialist revolution and socialist construction as set out in the Declaration of the Moscow meeting. It is along this broad highway that the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, are advancing shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of the fraternal countries. In the past year, a big leap forward in industry and agriculture and a surging movement to set up people's communes took place in China. The leap forward in industry and agriculture promoted the development of the movement for people's communes, and this in turn has given new impetus to a still bigger leap forward in industry and agriculture. In 1958, China's steel output reached over 11 million tons, double that of 1957; its grain output reached 375 million tons, more than double that in 1957. The Chinese people are now striving to push steel output up to about 18 million tons and grain output to about 525 million tons this year. China's econ-

omy and culture were formerly very backward; the masses urgently demand a change in this situation and so the revolutionary potentialities among the masses are immense. As a result of the socialist rectification campaign, the Chinese people have repudiated bourgeois ideas and greatly raised their socialist and communist consciousness. Inspired by the general line for socialist construction proposed by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, to go all out, aim high and achieve greater, quicker, better and more economical results to build socialism, the revolutionary potentialities and creative energies of the masses have been given a big scope for development; this brought about the leap forward in industry, agriculture, science, culture, education and other fields. The leap forward in socialist construction, especially in agricultural production, made the vast mass of peasants feel that the former agricultural producers' co-operatives could no longer meet the needs of the development of the productive forces. The peasant masses in many places made spontaneous experiments to transform and improve the agricultural producers' co-operatives, amalgamate small co-operatives into large ones, expand the scope of their productive activities, combine their efforts and initiate collective welfare institutions, and so on. Actively supported and guided by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people have created the organizational form of large-scale people's communes which combine industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs and in which government administration and commune management are integrated. Very rapidly, the mass movement of establishing people's communes spread throughout China. Not long ago, the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China gave a very high appraisal to the people's communes, considering them the best form for developing socialism under Chinese conditions, the best form for the Chinese rural areas to make the transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people, and the best form for China to make the transition from socialism to communism in future. We are now more confident that we can speed up the development of socialist construction; we intend to build China into a socialist country with a highly developed modern industry, agriculture and science and culture in fifteen or twenty years or a bit longer.

AT the present time, peaceful competition between socialism and capitalism is taking place on a worldwide scale. The socialist camp is growing ever more prosperous while the imperialist camp totters to its fall. This enables people to see clearly that the socialist system, full of vigour and vitality, is incomparably superior to the decadent capitalist system. The socialist camp has long since gained absolute superiority over the imperialist camp in terms of popular support, size of populations, and rate of increase of production. In the most important branches of science and technology—in developing rockets, for instance—the Soviet Union has already left the United States behind. The Soviet Union's great plan to build communism indicates that the competition between socialism and capitalism has reached a new stage. When this Seven-Year Plan is realized the Soviet Union will have surpassed Britain and West Germany in per capita production; and in another five years it will have outstripped

the United States in per capita production. During this period, China and the other socialist countries will also develop by leaps and bounds. By that time, the socialist camp will have gained absolute superiority over the imperialist camp in material production. We can say with full confidence that the day is not far off when socialism will gain the decisive victory in its peaceful competition with capitalism.

LAATEST international developments indicate that the enemy rots away with every passing day while for us things are daily getting better. The socialist camp is growing ever more firmly consolidated and stronger. The national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America which are supported by the socialist camp, are continuing to surge forward full of vigour. The struggle of the people in the capitalist countries for democracy and social progress has also made new progress. There is a further disintegration in the colonial structure of imperialism. A grave economic crisis shakes the capitalist world. Imperialism is rent by internal conflicts. The so-called "unity" that Dulles and Co. shout about is steadily turning into its opposite—disunity. The imperialists are living through gloomy times. Their days are numbered. Though the imperialists and all other reactionaries may run wild for a while, this is nothing but their deathbed struggles. It will only help to awaken the peoples, cause them to unite, cast away their illusions, and take the road of struggle and revolution. The imperialists and all other reactionaries will find no way of escape from their fate of final extinction.

In recent years, the struggle of the peoples the world over to safeguard peace and oppose war has broadened in scope. Voices are echoing through the world: voices demanding general reduction of armaments, the prohibition of tests and the use of nuclear weapons, the establishment of collective security systems in Asia and Europe, peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, the relaxation of international tension and settlement of international disputes through consultation. The peace proposals made by the Soviet Union regarding these questions have won the active support of all peace-

loving countries and peoples. The forces of peace, like hundreds of rivers flowing to the sea, are surging forward throughout the world; while the clique of imperialist war-makers is becoming ever more isolated. With the powerful socialist camp now in existence, the war schemes of the imperialists can be thwarted as long as the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world are united and carry on their struggle. Of course, we must not overlook the fact that the imperialist war maniacs, to save themselves from extinction, may stake their hopes on war just as a dog will leap over a wall in desperation. We must in no way relax our vigilance in this connection. But just as Comrade Mao Tse-tung and Comrade Khrushchov stated in their communique issued in August 1958, "if the imperialist war maniacs should dare to impose war on the peoples of the world, all the countries and people who love peace and freedom will unite closely to wipe out clean the imperialist aggressors and so establish an everlasting world peace."

THE Soviet Union and China are fraternal socialist states. Marxism-Leninism unites our two countries and all other socialist countries closely together. The peoples of our two countries are the closest of comrades-in-arms, long tried and true. We share a common destiny, our interests are identical and the close friendship of our two peoples can never be broken. The imperialists, headed by the United States, and the Yugoslav modern revisionists, do not scruple to use every base means in attempting to sow discord and undermine the unity between China and the Soviet Union. But they will reap nothing from these attempts but despair. Let the imperialists and the modern revisionists dream their daydreams. Our two countries—China and the Soviet Union—and all the other countries in our socialist camp will remain for ever united and continue to advance courageously along the road to communism.

Now, permit me to read to the Congress the message of greetings sent from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and signed by its Chairman, Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

MESSAGE OF GREETINGS

TO the Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Dear Comrade Delegates:

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, on behalf of all the Chinese people and members of the Chinese Communist Party, extends warm fraternal congratulations to the Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and pay sincere and heartfelt tribute to the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people.

Since the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party headed by Comrade Khrushchov, have achieved a series of great successes in building communism and made many important contributions to the common struggle to

safeguard peace and avert war in unity with the peace-loving countries and peoples the world over. The recent successful launching of a cosmic rocket by the Soviet Union has once again demonstrated that Soviet science and technology have reached glorious heights.

Now, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in accordance with its great programme for building communism, has put forward a 1959-1965 plan for development of the national economy. The fulfilment of this plan will lay down a firm material and spiritual foundation for the transition to communism in the Soviet Union and enrich the treasury of Marxism-Leninism with valuable experience gained in building communism. Moreover, it will further alter the balance of forces in the world to the still greater advantage of the noble cause of securing world peace and human progress. This great Seven-Year Plan has further demonstrated the immeasurable superior-

ity of socialism over capitalism and that socialism will undoubtedly outstrip capitalism in peaceful competition.

The Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have always been an illustrious example for the proletariat in all lands and for all progressive mankind. We believe that, inspired by the Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the proletariat in all lands and all progressive mankind will struggle for the great cause of world peace and human progress with immensely increased confidence.

Since the Moscow meetings of the representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries held in 1957, both the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the unity of the international communist movement with the Soviet Communist Party as its centre, have greatly increased in upholding and developing Marxism-Leninism, in supporting and encouraging each other in every struggle, and in learning from each other and exchanging experience. Considerable new achievements have been made by all the socialist countries and the Communist Parties in the various countries in their own work and struggles. Although the imperialists and modern revisionists are still playing the underhand game of attempting to undermine the internationalist unity of the proletariat, this game will certainly meet, as before, with shameful failure.

At the present time, imperialism is suffering severe blows from its economic crisis and social conflicts. Its colonial system is further disintegrating and within itself the trend toward disintegration grows. Socialism, and the

national independence movement and the struggle in defence of world peace which socialism supports, have flowed together to become an irresistible current. The deathbed struggles of the imperialists and all other reactionaries will never save them from final extinction.

The Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party are now working all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. In the past year, unprecedented victories have been won in China's economic and cultural construction. These victories have further strengthened the confidence of the Chinese people in speeding up the development of socialist construction. The Chinese people have received consistent brotherly assistance and support from the Soviet Union in their struggle to reconstruct and safeguard their country. In the name of the Chinese people, we express our heartfelt thanks to the people, the Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

We wish every success to the Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! May new, great victories crown the efforts of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in leading the Soviet people in their struggle to build communism and defend world peace!

(Signed)

MAO TSE-TUNG

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

January 23, 1959

Letter from Comrade William Z. Foster to Comrade Mao Tse-tung

Editor's Note—Comrade William Z. Foster, Honorary Chairman of the Communist Party of the United States of America, addressed a letter to Comrade Mao Tse-tung on December 19, 1958. A Chinese translation of the letter was published in "Hongqi" (Red Flag), No. 3, February 1, 1959, theoretical fortnightly published by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung wrote back on January 17, 1959. His reply reads:

"Thank you ever so much for your letter of December 19, 1958. From your letter, full of warmth and enthusiasm, I could see the soul of the great Communist Party of the United States, and the soul of the great working class and people of the United States.

"The Chinese people know that United States imperialism has done many bad things to China and to the whole world as well; they understand that only the United States ruling group is bad, while the people of the United States are very good. Among the Americans, although many of them have not yet awakened, only a tiny part are bad, the overwhelming majority are good. Friendly relations between the Chinese and American peoples will eventually break down the barriers put up by Dulles and his like and develop more extensively with each passing day.

"Although the Communist Party of the United States is temporarily in a situation which is none too smooth, your struggle is highly significant and is bound to bear rich fruit. Dark night has its end. The reactionary forces of the United States are now running their heads into stone walls everywhere, which shows that they will not have too many days to live. Right now, over there in your country,

the situation in which 'the enemy is strong and we are weak' is entirely a temporary phenomenon. It will certainly develop in the opposite direction.

"Allow me, on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, to extend hearty greetings to you, glorious fighter and leader of the American working class, and to wish you an early recovery. I warmly welcome your coming to China for medical treatment and convalescence, if it is possible for you to do so."

The full text of Comrade Foster's letter follows.

December 19, 1958

Mao Tse-tung
Chairman, Chinese Communist Party

DEAR Comrade and Friend,

May I extend my heartiest congratulations to the great Chinese people and its Communist Party, through you, for the glowing success of your tremendous revolution, which is now inspiring the world. I am sorry that I have not been able to come and visit your country in person, hence I am taking this occasion to express these greetings through this letter. I am 78 years old; I have been confined to my room for the past 14 months with a paralytic stroke; and I am held under two police indictments, each of them carrying penalties of from five to ten years in prison — so my chances of getting to revolutionary China are pretty slim, although I have not given up my efforts to get a passport, that will enable me to visit the countries of Socialism. Incidentally, I hope to get better medical treatment in these countries than I can possibly get here in the United States.

Although you undoubtedly know it, the Chinese, principally workers, have played a very considerable role in the history of the western part of the United States. They began to immigrate into this area in the early 1850's, at the time of the famous Gold Rush in California. From then on, they were to be found for many decades in all the mining camps, lumber woods, ranches, and construction works of the great West. They built the principal railroads of California, and particularly they constructed, in the latter 1860's, the western half of the Central Pacific Railroad, the first transcontinental railroad in America, an heroic achievement. They had to contend with much chauvinism, intimidation, and violence, which reached its heights during the 1880's, when the national Exclusion Act was passed, which, rigidly enforced, practically stopped all immigration from Asia. This treatment was characteristic of how American capitalists have always treated national minorities, worst of all those of a different color, such as the American Indians, Negroes, Japanese, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, Filipinos, etc. In the early years of the immigration, as many as 100,000 Chinese came in one year to the United States. There are still, despite highly restrictive governmental policies, about 118,000 Chinese in the United States, and small colonies of them, occasionally marked with distinctive Chinese architecture and customs, are to be found in such leading cities as San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Chicago, and New York. These masses, as you know, have been profoundly stirred by the Chinese Revolution.

As an American worker, I am ashamed of the outrageous policy of intimidation, employed by the great monopolies which control the imperialistic government of

the United States, to try to strangle the Chinese Revolution, and to prevent the Chinese people from carrying forward their heroic achievements in the building of Socialism and Communism. In the domineering relationship that the United States is trying to force upon China in the Taiwan Straits, and in its general support of the Chiang Kai-shek bandits, is to be found a true reflection of a brutal imperialism which until recently was enforced all over Asia, Africa, and Latin America, but which is now rapidly being ended by the rise of the Chinese, Indian, African, and Latin American peoples of those areas.

WHAT insolence the American imperialists have, to try to force such a policy as they now have towards China. They would cry out in wild indignation if any power were to attempt such outrages in their ports and against their country as they are daily practicing against People's China. They have brought their battleships to the very coast of China; they are attempting to bomb, capture, and hold Chinese cities; they are carrying through an unparalleled economic blockade; they are trying to bar the Chinese people from proper representation in the United Nations; they keep the threat of imperialist war hanging constantly over the heads of the Chinese people, struggling in a heroic fashion to free themselves from the poverty and misery which grew out of the tyranny and oppression of the past.

But the Chinese people, in their swiftly growing strength, can afford to laugh at these gymnastics of the "paper tiger." They know that the American blockade and war threats cannot possibly prevent the growth of Chinese Socialism. Particularly do the imperialists know that they are powerless against the international solidarity of the Socialist world, headed by the Soviet Union, and of which People's China is such a vital part. Immense China is irresistibly expanding, and all the power of world imperialism cannot stop it. Before long, the United States will find itself in an entirely untenable position with relation to People's China. It must retreat; already it is learning that its erstwhile policy of counter-revolution against China, is full of disaster to itself. Throughout America, there is a strong and growing resentment against the Eisenhower-Dulles-Truman anti-Chinese policy. This was undoubtedly a powerful factor in the decisive political defeat of the Eisenhower Republicans in the November, 1958, elections. The expanding conviction is that these policies must end in disaster for the United States unless they are rescinded. Already there are vast numbers of Americans, not only workers, but large sections of other classes as well, who realize that the United States has got hold of the unconquerable Chinese Dragon by the tail, and the sooner it lets go the better for itself.

A deplorable feature of the situation, is the insufficient level of resistance, developed by the American work-

ing class against this imperialistic abuse of the Chinese people. As you know, however, the important trade unions of America are headed by men who have no Socialist ideology, and who have not even built a Labor Party. Frequently, they are as violent war-mongers as the capitalists themselves. Their sense of international solidarity, especially towards Socialist peoples and people generally who have suffered from imperialist oppression, is very low. Nevertheless, during the Korean War, from 1950 to 1953, there was a strong opposition waged by the advanced workers of the United States, under the leadership of the Communist Party, and in the face of unparalleled government oppression. The prestige of People's China is constantly and rapidly rising in the United States. American public opinion is in a state of continual amazement at the revolutionary achievements of the Chinese people.

DURING the past generation or so, the great question has been the swift Socialist development of the USSR, which had amazed the whole world. It has been my good fortune to have seen this revolutionary development from close up, having visited the Soviet Union thirteen times since the earliest days of the revolution. Now there is the spectacular Seven-Year Plan, which will surely give world Socialism an unprecedented shove ahead. It has been a great inspiration to watch the Socialist overtake the capitalist countries one after the other. Above all, is the realization of Lenin's slogan for "overtaking and surpassing" the United States by the Soviet Union. The meaning of this is clear for all to understand. It signifies the overcoming of the old capitalist world by the new world of Socialism. The USSR is blazing the way for the world, industrially, theoretically, culturally. Increasingly, those capitalists who are not utterly blinded by ignorance and hatred, are beginning to realize this.

Now comes People's China, in its turn, to startle the world with its incredible growth in every constructive direction. Its long 25 years of bitter civil and imperialist war, are bearing their final fruit of marvelous Socialist development. I must say that not only am I thrilled at the tremendous growth registered, but I am literally overwhelmed by it. The current "great leap forward" in China is simply studded with dazzling achievements, both industrially and agriculturally. The perspective of China, which for decades was presumed to be hopelessly decrepit, now blazing ahead, with the perspective of surpassing Great Britain—once the outstanding leader of the capitalist world—in a very few years, is simply overwhelming in its revolutionary implications. I am especially intrigued by the new communes being set up throughout the country at the usual Chinese lightning-like pace. This undoubtedly will still further hasten the extremely rapid rate of Chinese revolutionization. But the wonder of the communes is matched largely by the marvelous democratization in steel, chemicals, agriculture, etc. that your people are bringing about. To one raised in a capitalist industrial country such as the United States, where the industries are so heavily massed in gigantic plants, it is hardly believable that the Chinese people could carry on such an enormous industry with such tiny units. And unless I am very much mistaken, the presence of these small units will hasten, not retard, the growth of the very largest and most efficient industrial

plants. One can hardly imagine how far advanced the Chinese will be by the time the historic Soviet Seven-Year Plan is completed. With what enthusiasm the Chinese people are building Socialism, after having been robbed and abused so many years by the local exploiters and foreign imperialists. The American people can hardly be said to understand faintly, even, the tremendous events that are now taking place in the Socialization, and even the beginning of Communization, in China.

The United States, which looks with hostility, even though it does not understand what it sees, is notorious for the hatred with which it is treating People's China. This in spite of the fact that the American people as a whole have a kindly feeling for the Chinese masses. The dominant imperialists, however, are using every possible means to defeat the country and to prevent the growth of its industrial system. Underlying this hatred is real fear. The imperialists who own and govern the United States know very well that if they find it impossible, as they do, to dominate the world in the face of the militant USSR, they will find it doubly impossible when alongside of the Soviet Union, they have to confront a People's China at its side, doubly or triply strengthened by a few more years of growth. The continued expansion of the USSR and of People's China, will mean not only the growth of these two countries individually, but of world Socialism as such. The hope of the American imperialists and their running dog, Chiang Kai-shek, is more than foolish in thinking that People's China can be overthrown by an attack from the outside, and they are even more idiotic in believing that swiftly expanding China can be overthrown by an internal revolt.

IN my opinion the combined Socialist countries are already much stronger than the combined imperialist countries. Perhaps the most definite sign of this is the ability of the Socialist countries, exercised for the last ten years, to prevent the imperialist countries from carrying out the general war that they have had so much in mind in this period. Undoubtedly, the imperialists, coming out of World War II, with no war damage done to the United States, with their monopoly of the atom bomb, with their enormous spread of an industrial and military machine, and with practically all the Socialist countries, including the USSR and China, deeply devastated by World War II, thought they would have an easy time of it to knock out Socialism and to establish their American imperialist control throughout the world. But they were completely disappointed—the revolutionary people not only fought the imperialist armies, led by America, to a standstill in China, Korea, and Indo-China, but they also built up a powerful military machine of their own, and most of all they broke the atom bomb monopoly of the United States.

Altogether, they made it quite impossible for the imperialists to wage their hoped-for world war. The latter could not have won such a war anyway; all they could have succeeded in doing was to bring about the destruction of the capitalist system and the spread of world Socialism. But they could have nevertheless largely devastated the world, which the Socialist peoples, as the elementary force of world peace, would have to prevent at all costs. This decisive defeat of the imperialists came to a head at the "summit" conference of 1955 in Geneva.

In my opinion this defeat was basic for the capitalist system. The world task now, as I see it, is for the revolutionary forces to push ahead with the building of world Socialism, while at the same time they hold the capitalist war-mongers in leash. Admittedly, this is an extremely difficult task. But it is a fatal process for the capitalist system. Peaceful coexistence must be fought for militantly.

The capitalist general crisis grows more difficult. All the big capitalist countries are sick, and getting sicker; despite their war-bred prosperity and their Keynesian policies for meeting the cyclical economic crisis. In the United States, there are now well on to 4 million unemployed, and the whole economic system is shaky. There is real pessimism and confusion in the ranks of the capitalists, particularly since the launching of the Soviet Sputnik, and the sensations that were created here regarding the Soviet educational system and scientific progress. Never were the imperialists so deeply alarmed at the Soviets' progress as now. They know very well that they and their colleagues are now incapable of running the world. They do not dare even to think of what the situation will be once People's China really gets under full steam in its economic, political, and cultural development. No wonder that the churches are growing so rapidly; capitalism is turning more and more to prayer to try to save itself.

AS things now are, and as will increasingly be the case, the Socialist countries and their allies now have the essential responsibility for leading the world. They are definitely responsible for saving it from the disasters created by a decaying capitalism which is trying to save itself, while they push ahead with their constructive Socialist program. They have to prevent imperialist war; they have to avert capitalist sabotage of the progress of the world; they have to shield mankind from the repeated disasters of economic crisis. They have to push through with the defense of the countries of Socialism and anti-colonialism; they have to bring about the industrialization of the less-developed countries; they have to increasingly civilize the world in many directions; they have to protect and advance the people in connection with the innumerable tasks of world Socialism. They have to overcome insanity, degenerative physical diseases, crime, juvenile delinquency, and other modern capitalist pests that are undermining humanity.

In recent years, the world Socialist forces, and their tasks, grow more and more complicated, and yet more simple. The Socialist Revolution is proceeding along three major channels: First, there are the definitely Socialist countries, possessing political power, armed with Communist Parties, and guided by Marxism-Leninism — they are the real leaders of the Revolution. Second, there are the many anti-colonial countries that have broken from the imperialists; they are not as clear-sighted revolutionists as the first group, but they are essentially anti-imperialist in nature, and their masses are manifestly related politically to the Socialist countries rather than to the imperialist countries. Third, there are the mass democratic organizations in the capitalist countries — such as the workers' political parties, trade unions, co-operatives, women and youth organizations, peasant movements, national groups, etc., running to many scores of millions. These democratic bodies, often led by opportunists and possessing pro-capi-

talist programs, are not so easy, however, to identify as vital segments of the revolutionary movement, and this is too often not done. Despite their leadership, however, which is often anti-revolutionary, their masses are by their history and by their daily struggles a part of the fundamentally revolutionary movement. They reflect the revolution in the imperialist-capitalist countries. The clear-cut Socialist movement of the world should realize this fact more clearly and be more definitely guided by it. We must give concrete leadership to all three of these main channels of revolutionary, or potentially revolutionary, forces, no matter how different may be their immediate problems, leadership, programs, and tactics of struggle.

THE United States, at least until the present time, has been one of the hardest lands in the world in which to build a Socialist movement — its difficulties are vastly different, for example, than those of China. The American labor movement dates back to the American Revolution, of 1776 — in respect to some of its features, such as local labor papers, local labor parties, etc. — it is about as old, or even older, than that of Great Britain. I was practically raised in the labor movement. My first strike was in 1893; I joined the Socialist Party in 1900; I became a syndicalist in 1909; and I joined the Communist Party early in 1921. The United States got its first Marxists (German immigrants, many of them co-workers of Marx and Engels) in the 1850's, and its first Socialist Party was formed in 1876. During this long period, the country was notorious for the violence of the class struggle; many of the hardest fought strikes in the history of the industrial world took place in the United States. Time and again, the American working class, made up of innumerable racial and national groups, has proved its splendid fighting qualities.

During the meanwhile, the capitalist class has built a powerful and a relentless organization. With about one half of the production of the capitalist world, they have come to dominate the capitalist world very largely, they have constructed a huge capitalist system, and they would dominate the entire world, Socialist as well as capitalist, if they possessed the power to do so. But there is the greatest limit upon their power. With all their wealth and strength, they have not been able to bring the Socialist forces of the world under their control. Here is their fatal weakness, a thing that will eventually bring about their ruin.

Under these harsh circumstances, the American workers and their allies have not been able to construct a powerful revolutionary movement. True, they have built, under infinite difficulties, a trade union movement of some 18 million members; the Negro people, 18 million strong, are the most militant section of the American working class, and have strong organizations; there are powerful farmer movements; also youth and women's movements, etc. These organized millions, despite unreliable leadership, and imperialist corruption policies on the part of the employers, are able to exercise a force which exerts a very considerable influence upon the course of the country.

They have not done so well ideologically, however, as organizationally. Marxist Socialism is very weak among them; their predominant idea (pressed upon them by the tremendously powerful capitalist propaganda machine) is a

confused sort of Rooseveltian Keynesism (People's Capitalism, the capitalist ideologues call it.) As American imperialism has made its tremendous progress, by semi-subjugating the other capitalist and undeveloped countries, this situation has grown worse. Thus, fifty years ago, about one-fourth of the trade union movement openly defended Marxism; now, if one should give the figure as ten percent (fringe unions) it would be putting it strong. There is no Labor Party in the United States, nor have the workers any other mass political organization of their own. In their overwhelming majority, insofar as they function politically at all, they go along with the two old capitalist parties, principally the Democratic Party, both controlled by the monopolists. The several left parties are very weak. There is also no Social-Democratic Party at all, except a tiny sect of three or four thousand. The Trotskyites are also a tiny group, and of even less significance; and the Socialist Labor Party (DeLeon) also has but a very small fraction. In the recent elections, the Democratic Party polled at least 40 million votes that should have gone to a Popular Front Party, while the combined five left-wing parties polled hardly one hundred thousand votes nationally.

FROM the foregoing pages, showing the deficiencies of the American labor movement, it would seem that this country is in an almost impossible position in fighting its way towards Socialism. But it would be a mistake to undersell the American working class. Despite its present poor showing, in the period of full-blown American imperialism, it has a good fighting record. Besides, there is a new element entering into the picture, which we would do well not to overlook. This is the influence of the international democratic and Socialist forces upon the American situation. In many respects, this is of great importance to the American working masses. Take for instance, the situation of the Negro people; obviously the strong democratic influence of the world has compelled the United States capitalists to modify in very material respects their outrageous Jim-Crow system, which has been forced upon the Negro people for centuries past. Thus, in the United States Army, the government has been compelled to abolish the Jim-Crow system which separates troops into white and Negro regiments, as it would be impossible to bring troops of this segregated character into the modern democratic world outside of the United States without being severely condemned.

By the same token, the United States has been compelled by foreign democratic pressure to legally outlaw its purely white schools, hotels, buses, etc. and to admit Negroes to them, at least formally. Of course, every means is taken to evade these laws. It has also been compelled to put a bridle upon the lynch murders of Negroes, which not so long ago were frequent and shocking occurrences. This foreign pressure in behalf of the Negroes has been an enormous factor in the American class struggle. By the same token, the American imperialists have been compelled to at least soften some of the hitherto unbridled exploitation and barbaric oppression of the white workers that were common in the United States, such as Ku-Klux-Klanism, McCarthyism, and the like. These foreign democratic tendencies, we may be sure, will become more and more prevalent, and more and more powerful. Undoubtedly, international democratic pressure gave considerable

assistance to the resistance of the American workers in the recent defeat of menacing McCarthyism in the United States. The imperialists in the United States will find that in order to defend their barbaric system in the United States, they have to contend not only with the working forces in the United States, but increasingly on a world scale. The United States could not appear effectively as the leader of the "democratic" world if it allowed such outrages to proceed unmolested in its own territory.

Throughout its history, the Communist Party did very much better than any other Left Party. It had ordinarily from three to ten times as many members, and vastly more influence, than all of them put together. This was because it was based upon Marxism-Leninism in its theory and practice. Despite numerous mistakes made, our Party was incomparably more effective among the masses than the other parties. Around 1935 it reached a figure of approximately 80,000 members. About this time, our Party began to meet with a series of disasters, the substance of which was a continuing attack by ruthless imperialism upon the Party. These disasters included: the expulsion from the CIO in 1949 of 11 left unions with about one million members; the Browder revisionist Party leadership (which actually abolished the Party), and which cost the Party about 15,000 lost members; the violent war propaganda carried on by the government, many trade union leaders, etc., which adversely affected many members; the long government offensive against the Party (beginning about 1948), including the arrests and jailings of many leaders and the driving of the Party almost entirely underground, which cost the Party many thousands of members; a number of mistakes made by the Party, such as the formation of the Progressive Party in 1948, which also cost us many thousands of members; the effects of the Stalin Cult of the Individual, which seriously undermined Socialist propaganda in the United States; and all along the poisonous effects of American prosperity corruption, with its theory of American exceptionalism, and the like. Altogether, in 1955, the Party developed an acute crisis of revisionism, which almost destroyed the Party. This meant the loss of many more thousands of members. As things stand now, our Party, with its membership reduced to a very low figure, is gradually recovering from the serious crisis, in which it has been living. In the main the revisionists are defeated. Undoubtedly, American imperialism, with its many agents, has been trying to demolish the Party, but has failed.

The foregoing may give you some valid pictures of the situation in the United States, as well as indicates my own admiration of the splendid Chinese Communist Party under your leadership. I hope that, in spite of all difficulties, the time will come when I may be able to see you and become acquainted with you at first hand. I trust that your health is of the best. Please give my best regards to all your comrades.

Comradely yours,

Wm. Z. Foster

P.S. — I am sorry that I cannot sign my name, since my right arm is still paralyzed.

WZF

For a Common Economic Advance of All Asian-African Countries

A Speech by Vice-Premier Chen Yi

SPEAKING at a reception given by Ambassador G. Parthasarathi on India's Republic Day, in Peking on January 26, Vice-Premier Chen Yi warmly congratulated the government and people of India and paid tribute to the ever growing friendship between China and India. He made special mention of the great victories won in the struggle for peace by the peoples of the world and particularly by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to win and preserve their national independence and oppose colonialism. He also expressed the heartfelt hopes of the Chinese people for a common economic advance of all the Asian-African countries.

In the course of his speech Vice-Premier Chen Yi said, "During the last nine years, the Republic of India, under the leadership of Prime Minister Nehru, has made tremendous progress in building up the country and developing its national economy. Three years ago India completed its first Five-Year Plan. The Indian Government is now adopting many positive measures to realize its second Five-Year Plan. Prime Minister Nehru has recently put forward the target of doubling India's production in seven years. This is inspiring news. The Chinese Government and people have been following India's economic construction with great interest and wholeheartedly wish it success. We have always held that a politically independent and economically powerful India will make still greater contributions to the peace of Asia and the world.

"We are glad to see that in the past year the Indian Government and Prime Minister Nehru made considerable efforts and valuable contributions to the safeguarding of world peace and the easing of international tension. The development of the international situation over the past year has demonstrated that the peace area as consistently advocated by Prime Minister Nehru is expanding daily, and that the five principles of peaceful coexistence initiated jointly by China and India are exerting an increasingly great influence internationally. The movement for peace supported by the people of the whole world and the struggle against colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have won one great victory after another. The recent uprising of the people of Cuba against dictatorship and the struggle of the people of the Congo against colonialism once again prove that the oppressed nations and peoples of the world will certainly rise to regain their proper rights, and that there is no force that can suppress this."

The Vice-Premier continued: "The Asian and African countries which have achieved independence face the serious task of developing their national economies. The peoples and leaders of these countries have been exerting their best efforts to explore paths of independent development to eliminate the poverty and backwardness brought

about by protracted colonial rule. We note with pleasure the successes they have achieved in this respect. We would also like to point out that the Chinese people by their hard work in the past nine years and more have found for themselves a way of developing industry, agriculture, culture and science by relying mainly on their own efforts, on popular enthusiasm and initiative. Although there may still be some difficulties along this path, the Chinese people are fully confident that they will continue to achieve even greater successes on the basis of what they have already gained. We are engaged in peaceful economic construction; we are increasing our economic strength for the sole purpose of promoting the well-being of our people and contributing to the peace and prosperity of the world. The imperialists are slandering our economic development, trying to make out that it is a threat to Asia and Africa. This is an absolutely shameless lie. The Chinese people hope to see their own economy develop, but at the same time they also sincerely hope to see a common advance of the economies of all Asian and African countries. We are prepared to contribute whatever lies within our strength to advance every measure of economic co-operation which benefits the Asian and African people. We are also prepared to exchange experience in construction with other Asian and African countries so as to accelerate the rate of economic development in all our countries."

TOUCHING on the friendly relations between China and India, Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out: "In the past year, the profound friendship between China and India has further developed. We express our thanks to the Indian Government for the support it has given to our country on the question of restoring to China its rightful place in the United Nations and of our liberation of Taiwan and the coastal islands. We also thank the Indian Government and people for the interest and sympathetic concern they have shown in our achievements in economic construction. Along with the development of economic construction, China and India are strengthening their economic and technical co-operation. His Excellency the Ambassador has just now referred to the decision of the Indian Government to send missions to study the iron and steel industry, agriculture, water conservancy and irrigation in our country. The water conservancy and irrigation delegation is already in China. We extend a warm welcome to them and shall provide them with all possible facilities. At the same time, we also wish to learn from them India's experience in construction. We believe that such an interflow of experience and learning from each other will help promote our common economic development and further consolidate the friendship between our two peoples."

All Hearts for Cuba and Congo

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

PEOPLE in China have been deeply stirred by the news from the Caribbean Sea and the heartland of Africa. News reports about the disclosure of a conspiracy to subvert the Cuban Provisional Government, about the big demonstration of the Congo people in Matadi and new revolts in Leopoldville, were read with eager interest. A nationwide movement in support of the heroic struggles of these two peoples is unfolding. Mass rallies have been held in nearly every large and sizable city in the country, following the Peking rally which we reported last week. In Shanghai, 80,000 people took part in such rallies. In Hefei, capital of Anhwei Province, east China, in spite of rain, large crowds turned out at an open rally to pledge their support. At these rallies, representatives of the democratic parties, workers, peasants, women and youth angrily denounced the imperialists and colonialists for their crimes and expressed full support for the Cuban and Congo peoples' struggle for national independence. Meanwhile, smaller meetings and group discussions have been conducted in factories, villages, schools, army units and government organizations in all parts of the country.

The Chinese people have been following developments in Cuba and the Congo with growing interest and concern ever since the collapse of the Batista regime in Cuba and the mass uprising in Leopoldville. The victory of the Cuban people and the militancy of the people of the Congo have been an inspiration in their own work of socialist construction. Premier Chou En-lai was voicing these sentiments when, in one of his recent speeches, he warmly acclaimed these heroic struggles in Latin America and Africa. He said: **"The struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national independence and against colonial oppression have become an irresistible torrent. The overthrow of the U.S.-sponsored regime by the Cuban people and the angry roar raised by the people of the Congo against colonialism are indications that these struggles will continue to develop vigorously this year."**

The hue and cry raised by the U.S. ruling circles and their propaganda machines round the trial and execution of the Batista murderers has aroused particular anger here. The man in the street contrasts the silence in Washington when the Batista regime was butchering the Cuban people with the present vociferous protests when the Cuban Provisional Government is meting out justice in the interests of the Cuban people. Moreover, it is clearly held that this is something concerning Cuba's internal affairs in which no foreign country has any right to interfere. The Chinese press unanimously points out that the "crusade" launched by the U.S. imperialists to save their blood-stained Batista henchmen exposes their fear that their lackeys in Cuba will be utterly uprooted and that the "morale" of their lackeys running dictator regimes in other Latin American countries like the Dominican

Republic and Paraguay will be affected. It also shows that U.S. imperialism is seeking a pretext for further interference in Cuba's internal affairs. As the *Renmin Ribao* commentator writes: "Behind this outcry about 'humanitarianism' and 'democracy' is an evil plot to re-establish the pro-U.S. Batista dictatorial regime."

Courage Admired

People in China were particularly elated by the mass demonstration of a million people held in Havana on January 21. They greeted this as a fitting answer to the threats and cries of the U.S. imperialists. Typical of the people's sentiments is a short comment entitled "The Cuban People Recognize the Paper Tiger," a contribution from a reader published in *Renmin Ribao*. "Only think," the reader writes, "in a country with only six million inhabitants, one million turned out in Havana for the demonstration! This shows the scale of the revolutionary movement. Cuba, for decades in the clutches of the U.S. monopolies, shouts fearlessly 'Down with U.S. interference!' What courage! We are glad that the Cuban people, like we Chinese, have recognized the paper tiger."

In their letters to the press, many people have expressed their admiration of the Cuban people's determination to win complete independence. Many quote Fidel Castro's words that "Cuba not only wants to be free politically but economically as well." A letter from a college student published in *Jilin Ribao* says: "The Americans declare that the Cuban people cannot do without the



"Ouch! That's my toe!"

By Miao Ti

United States. This is a lie and utter nonsense. We Chinese people suffered for a long time under the slavery and oppression of U.S. imperialism. Ten years ago, we drove out the Americans. Isn't China stronger and more prosperous now? Aren't the Chinese people living a better life without the Americans? We believe that the Cuban people will surely live much better too without the Americans. It was precisely the American imperialists who brought so many disasters to the Cuban people."

Belgian Colonialists Condemned

The Chinese people are keeping their eyes on the developments in the Congo with the same interest and concern. On January 13, the Belgian King Baudouin broadcast a speech and the Belgian Government issued a statement, both declaring that the Congo would be made "a democratic state which will be able to decide the question of independence." Apart from these empty promises, no concrete dates or steps were mentioned for realizing independence. These new manoeuvres of the Belgian colonialists were scathingly exposed and widely condemned in the Chinese press. The people of the Congo cannot be suppressed or deceived — this is the general vein of many newspaper comments here.

Commenting on the political trickery of the Belgian Government, a *Renmin Ribao* editorial says: "The Belgian colonialist government cannot answer such questions: If it plans to let the Congo gain its independence, why did it butcher the people of the Congo and turn Leopoldville into a bloodbath? Why does it not release the leaders of the Congo national independence movement and other patriots? Why is it still arresting, persecuting and searching people?"

The Chinese public are paying special attention to the fact that these political tricks of the Belgian Government are supported by the United States, whose propaganda machine echoes the Belgian colonialists by declaring that the Belgian measures have "opened a prospect of complete independence" and eulogizes the Belgians as "enlightened colonialists." It is well known here that this is because the U.S. imperialists have enormous colonial interests in the Congo and harbour ambitions for further expansion. In recent years, U.S. capital penetrated into

the Congo with an average investment of 80 million dollars a year. It is common knowledge that the Congo uranium mines, from which the United States has been getting supplies for its A-bombs from the start, are controlled by Wall Street. Congo minerals are one of the main sources of key strategic raw materials for the United States and other NATO countries. The United States has at least 46 airports for military use in the Congo and it has control of Boma, now its most important naval port in Africa. It is clear that if the Congo wins complete independence, the capitalist system in Belgium will lose one of its main props, and a heavy blow will be dealt to the colonial interests of the United States in Africa. That is why the Belgian colonialists and the U.S. are working in collusion.

The Chinese people know well from long years' experience of colonial and semi-colonial life what the Western "civilizers" have brought to the Congo people. During the past 70 odd years, the population in the Congo has dwindled from 30 million to 13 million. There are no political parties in the Congo and no elections were held until December 1957 when so-called "elections" were held in Congo's three biggest cities. The African worker is paid only one-tenth or even one-twentieth of what a European gets for the same work. Colonial conditions have undermined the people's health; infantile mortality is as high as 50 per cent.

A group of veteran workers of the Shanghai No. 3 Tobacco Co., which was run by foreign capital before liberation, wrote to *Jiefang Ribao*, saying that conditions in the Congo reminded them of the bitter days when they were whipped and tortured by the imperialists. "When we read in the newspapers how the Congo people suffered as we did in the past, our hearts are filled with anger. We condemn the crimes of the Western colonialists; we fully support the Congo people in their fight to win independence."

There is not a shadow of doubt in the mind of the ordinary Chinese that the peoples of Cuba and the Congo will finally win. People have seen during the last few years many instances of how the small or weak nations, by virtue of their courage and unity and with the help from peace-loving peoples the world over, have won their struggles against the strong imperialist countries.

Document

China - G.D.R. Joint Statement

Following is the text of a joint statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the German Democratic Republic signed in Peking on January 27, 1959. — Ed.

A GOVERNMENT Delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from January 22 to 29, 1959 at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

During its visit in China, the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic inspected some fac-

tories, people's communes and cultural and scientific establishments. Wherever they went, the representatives of the German Democratic Republic were accorded an enthusiastic reception by the Chinese people, which was a further proof of the fraternal friendship between the two peoples.

The Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic was received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China.

A Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Premier Chou En-lai and the Govern-

ment Delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl, in accordance with Article 2 of the Sino-German Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation, held talks on international problems of common interest to both parties, the situation in Germany and China, and the question of further expanding the friendly relations between the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic.

The talks proceeded in a fraternal spirit. The two parties noted with satisfaction that they reached fully agreed views on all the matters discussed.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi, Minister of Foreign Trade Yeh Chi-chuang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Tseng Yung-chuan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Lin Hai-yun, Director of the Institute of Atomic Energy of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Chien San-chiang, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the German Democratic Republic Wang Kuo-chuan.

Taking part in the talks on the side of the German Democratic Republic were: Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Lothar Bolz, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Sepp Schwab, Vice-Minister of Foreign and Inter-German Trade Gerhard Weiss, Member of the Research Council and of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy under the Council of Ministers Prof. Dr. h.c. Manfred von Ardenne, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to the People's Republic of China Dr. h.c. Paul Wandel.

I

The two parties were of the opinion that since the visit of the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic to the People's Republic of China in December 1955, a tremendous change has taken place in the balance of world forces in favour of peace and socialism. The socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union has grown much stronger. And the solidarity of the socialist camp based on Marxism-Leninism is further strengthened. The control figures for the 7-year plan published by the Soviet Union and the launching of a cosmic rocket by it have further proved the superiority of the socialist system and strengthened the confidence of all peoples in striving for world peace and human progress.

In Asia, Africa and Latin America, the movements against colonialism and for national independence are continuously mounting and have gained great successes. The two parties heartily welcome these successes and express their sympathy for the peoples engaged in national liberation struggles which now find their outstanding examples in the fight of the peoples of Cuba and the Congo for independence and freedom. The two parties will continue to give firm support to such struggles.

In the imperialist world, economic crises are growing, and contradictions among and inside the imperialist countries are getting more and more acute. The imperialist forces, first of all the United States, are pursuing the policy of stepping up the cold war and aggression, interfering rudely in the internal affairs of other countries, and attempting by every means to suppress the national liberation movements waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa

and Latin America. They have, however, continually met with disastrous defeat in the face of the resolute opposition of all the peace-loving peoples of the world. So long as all the peace-loving countries and peoples heighten their vigilance and remain united, the reactionary plans of the imperialists will continue to fail.

The two parties expressed firm support for the constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet Union for the holding of a summit conference, general disarmament, the permanent prohibition of the testing, manufacture and use of nuclear weapons and the removal of military bases on foreign soil; they will continue to work for the realization of these proposals. The two parties expressed their support for the proposal of the Government of the Polish People's Republic for the establishment of a zone free of atomic weapons in central Europe and deemed this to be an important step for relaxing the tension in Europe and safeguarding world peace.

The two parties condemned the actions of the United States and the south Viet-nameese authorities in sabotaging the 1954 Geneva agreements on the restoration of peace in Indo-China and obstructing the peaceful unification of Viet-nam, and expressed all-out support to the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam in its efforts for the reunification of Viet-nam on peaceful and democratic lines.

The two parties noted that although the Chinese People's Volunteers had already withdrawn completely from Korea, the U.S. forces of aggression still hung on in south Korea and the United States continued to obstruct the peaceful solution of the Korean question. The two parties firmly demanded that the United States and the other countries which took part in the so-called United Nations Command withdraw all their armed forces from south Korea, and expressed all-out support to the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

The two parties expressed the deep conviction that the peoples, through their determined action, are able to carry through on an ever wider scale the principle of peaceful coexistence among nations with different political and social systems.

II

In discussing the situation in Germany, the two parties were of the common view that the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany would be of tremendous significance. In view of the fact that, aided by the U.S. aggressive circles, the rule of monopoly capital and militarism have been revived in West Germany, and that West Germany has joined the aggressive war bloc of NATO and is trying to resume a colonial policy, and the West German ruling circles are preparing by all possible means for a revanchist war by means of atomic weapons, the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany will be an effective way to cause West Germany to develop along peaceful lines. At the same time, the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany will help ease the situation in Europe and safeguard world peace, and contribute greatly to the renaissance of the German nation. The two parties expressed welcome for the proposal put forward by the Soviet Government on January 10, 1959 for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the prompt holding of a peace conference.

The Government of the People's Republic of China praised the unflagging efforts made by the German Democratic Republic for the establishment of a unified, peace-loving and democratic Germany. It fully supports the proposal of the German Democratic Republic for the establishment of a confederation of the two German states and the proposal made by the Soviet Union not long ago for turning West Berlin into a demilitarized free city.

The Government of the People's Republic of China praised the tremendous achievements gained by the people of the German Democratic Republic under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party and the Government of the German Democratic Republic in their cause of socialist construction and in promoting co-operation among nations. The current visit of the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic to a number of Asian and African countries will undoubtedly further strengthen the friendly co-operation between the German Democratic Republic and these countries.

The Government of the People's Republic of China emphatically declared that it would regard any assault on the German Democratic Republic by the imperialist countries as an attack on the whole socialist camp, and would give all-out support to the German Democratic Republic in repulsing such an assault.

The Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic was deeply impressed by the enormous labour enthusiasm of the Chinese people in socialist construction, the great speed at which China's industrial and agricultural production has increased and the movement of setting up the people's communes. The Delegation held that the development of the system of people's communes in the Chinese countryside would greatly accelerate the completion of socialist construction in China. It expressed admiration for the great leap forward achieved by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The two parties strongly condemned the scheme of the United States to step up the creation of "two Chinas" with a view to prolonging its occupation of Taiwan. The Government of the German Democratic Republic reiterated its full support for the just stand of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people in demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces of aggression from Taiwan, Penghu and the Taiwan Straits.

III

The two parties exchanged views on the question of further strengthening the fraternal relations between the two countries. They pointed out with great satisfaction that, on the basis of proletarian internationalism and in accordance with the Sino-German Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation concluded on December 25, 1955, these relations have undergone a significant development and further deepened. Evidence of this has been the frequent consultations between the two countries on important international problems and the continuous expansion and strengthening of the co-operation between the two countries in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields.

The two parties stated their determination in the future to further develop the relations between the Peo-

ple's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic in all fields. With this purpose in view, a Consular Treaty between the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic was concluded.

The two parties reached agreement on the questions of setting up a Consulate-General of the German Democratic Republic in Shanghai and of concluding a treaty of commerce and navigation between the two countries. In addition, the two parties also agreed to increase the volume of trade in 1959 and to conclude a long-term trade agreement.

The two parties declared that they would further strengthen the exchange of their experience in socialist construction and support each other to their fullest capability.

The two parties pointed out unanimously that practice has clearly borne out the correctness of the Declaration issued by the Communist and Workers' Parties of the 12 socialist countries and the Peace Manifesto by 64 Communist and Workers' Parties in November 1957. They will continue to adhere to the principles laid down in these documents.

The two parties reaffirmed that they would continue to strengthen and enhance the solidarity of the socialist camp tirelessly. In this respect, they expressed their determination to continue the struggle against modern revisionism which is incompatible with Marxism-Leninism.

The two parties agreed that the visit of the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic in the People's Republic of China and the talks held between the government leaders of the two countries would surely further the development of friendly relations between the two countries and that it was at the same time an important contribution towards strengthening the unity of the socialist camp and safeguarding the peace of the world.

(Signed)

Chen Yi

*Acting Premier of the
State Council of the
People's Republic of China*

(Signed)

Otto Grotewohl

*Prime Minister of the
German Democratic
Republic*

Peking, January 27, 1959

Now Available

GLIMPSES OF CHINA

A pictorial book printed in photogravure, containing more than 300 illustrations and explanatory text. Compiled on a province-by-province basis, it describes the economic geography of China, with a brief account of its natural resources, socialist construction and the living conditions of the people. There are many photos of scenic spots and places of historical interest. **176 pp.**

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PUBLISHING

1959 Literature Programme

Approximately 1,000 titles will be published this year by the People's Literature Publishing House in Peking, the largest of its kind in the country. The majority will be works by contemporary writers in China, the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and by progressive authors in the capitalist countries. They will give the reading public a comprehensive view of Chinese and foreign literature, both modern and classical.

Mao Tse-tung on Art and Literature, just off the press, is the first of a series of books on Marxist literary theory now being compiled by the Research Institute of Literature of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. It is a collection of articles written by Chairman Mao Tse-tung between 1927 and 1957, which have guided the new literary movement in China. The articles discuss the standpoint and approach of a writer; for whom he should write; the question of popularization and raising the level; the criteria of literary criticism; the critical assimilation of the cultural heritage; and a Marxist-Leninist style of writing that is accurate, sharp and vivid.

Other books in this series planned for publication this year include collections of articles on art and literature by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. In addition, there will be a collection of articles by Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Klara Zetkin of Germany, a volume of essays by Paul Lafargue of France, and separate collections of essays by Plekhanov, Lunacharsky, Gorky, Zhdanov and Fadeyev. Essays by Lu Hsun and Chu Chiu-pai, pioneers of modern Chinese literature, will also be compiled and published in separate volumes.

One hundred and fifty of the best works by contemporary Chinese writers will be selected and published this year. They include such works as *The Red Flag Family Chronicle* by Liang Pin, *In the Snowy Forest* by Chu Po, *Tempered Steel* by Ai Wu, *Great Changes in the Mountain Villages* by Chou Li-po and *On the Long March with Chairman Mao** by Chen Chang-feng. The publication of all twenty-five volumes of *The Glorious Chinese People's Liberation Army*, a panoramic collection of articles and reminiscences, will be completed this year.

* Excerpts appeared in English in *Peking Review*, Nos. 21, 22 and 23, 1958. — Ed.

The first volume in this series, *A Single Spark Can Kindle a Prairie Fire*, appeared last autumn and was warmly received by readers all over the country.

A special feature this year will be anthologies of works by writers of China's many nationalities and poems and songs created by the workers and peasants themselves last year. About thirty collections of writings by the various nationalities will be published this year. A selection of folk songs from every province is also being prepared.

This year, the fortieth anniversary of the May 4 Movement in 1919 will be commemorated. *Forty Years of New Literature*, a series of twenty-eight volumes of the best writings of the past forty years, is being compiled. Seventeen volumes in this series (three volumes of poems, six volumes of novels, three volumes of plays, one volume of prose and essays, and four volumes of reportage and features) will be published this year. The remaining eleven volumes will appear next year. In addition, a series of seventeen volumes of reference material on literary controversies since the early 'twenties, especially valuable for research students of modern Chinese literature, will be published. Several books on the history of China's new literature and the history of the struggles on the literary front since the May 4 Movement in 1919 will also be published this year.

The editing and publication of the Chinese classics is proceeding systematically. To acquaint the younger generation with China's rich cultural heritage, the series of *Readings in Chinese Classical Literature* has been inaugurated. It contains fifty titles of which *Selections from Shih Ching* (Book of Songs), *Selections from Chu Tzu* (the poetry of the Kingdom of Chu of the Warring States Period, 475-221 B.C.) and a dozen others were published last year. The remaining volumes, including *Selections from Chuang Tzu* (analects of Chuang Chou and his disciples of the Warring States Period) and *Anthology of Tao Yuan-ming's Poetry and Prose* (Western Tsin dynasty 265-316 A.D.), will come off the press this year. Each of these volumes carries new annotations and an analytical preface on the writers and their work.

Works on literary theory by Chinese classical writers have long been neglected. Steps are now being taken to remedy this. A series of over seventy books under the general title *Literary Theory and Criticism in Chinese Classical Literature* will be published.

Foreign Literature

Many translations of modern and classical works by foreign writers are on this year's list. Of the Soviet writers, Alexei Tolstoy's selected works will be published in nine volumes; Sholokhov's novels in seven volumes and selected works of Fadeyev, Fedin and Polevoi are also scheduled. The newer Soviet novels *Battle Along the Road* by Galina Nikolayeva and *Let the Blood of Man Not Flow* by Mikhail Stelmakh will also reach Chinese readers this year.

About thirty volumes of foreign classical works are scheduled. They include Rabindranath Tagore's poems, Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, Balzac's *Eugenie Grandet*, Turgenev's *Father and Son* and *Rodin*. Each of these volumes will include an analytical preface.

Literary works from Asia, Africa and Latin America will receive special attention this year. A Latin American literature series has been inaugurated. A collection of poems by the Cuban revolutionary hero Jose Marti, and another by Nicolas Guillen of Cuba, Pablo Neruda of Chile and other Latin American poets have just been published. *Dawn over the Abyss*, a novel by Jose Mancisidor of Mexico, and *The Hour Is Near*, a novel by Alina Paim of Brazil, have also been brought out. Other works by Latin American writers to be published this year include *Weekend in Guatemala*, a collection of short stories by M. A. Asturias of Guatemala, *Shadow on the Pampa*, a novel by R. Guiraldes of Argentina, *Compere General Soleil* by J. S. Alexis of Haiti, *The Bride of the Heretic* by V. F. Lopez of Argentina, *Peruvian Traditions* by R. Palma of Peru, *The Dark River* by A. Varela of Argentina and a collection of poems by Castro Alves of Brazil.

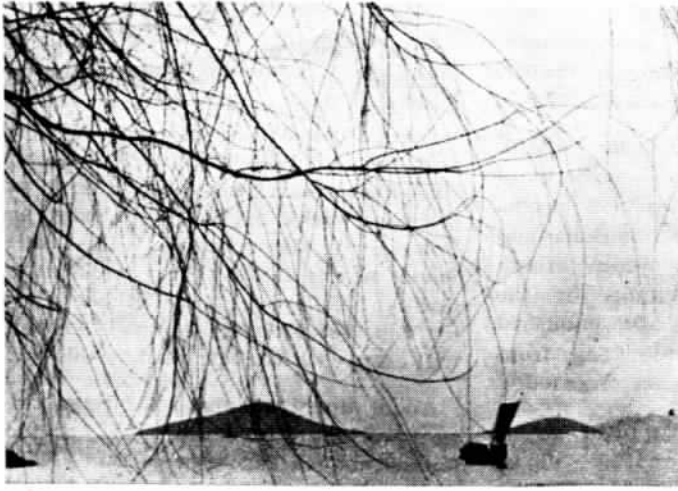
An Asian-African writers series of over forty volumes is also being planned. This collection will include *Kim-van-Kieu*, a long poem by Nguyen-Du of Viet-nam, *Revolution* by K. A. Abbas of India, *The Plains of Banshu* by Yuriko Miyamoto of Japan, and works by writers in Korea, Indonesia, Burma, the United Arab Republic and other countries.

CINEMA

Early Spring

— A Preview —

Joris Ivens' new colour documentary *Early Spring*, produced by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio of Peking, is a prose-poem on the screen.



Lake Taihu. A still from "Early Spring"

It is perhaps one of the most attractive creations of this well-known Dutch master, a worthy successor to his *Rain*, *The Seine* and *Spanish Earth*. It is a record of impressions from his tour in China in March and April last year. The colour used is excellent. The musical accompaniment on traditional Chinese instruments adds a special flavour to it, and this is heightened by the camera work. Joris Ivens knows and appreciates Chinese painting, music and opera before making this film; he particularly remarked the arrangement of space in Chinese paintings. The cumulative effects of his studies are evident in this lovely documentary. Many of the beautiful shots are like Chinese paintings transplanted to the screen.

The film is made up of three parts, winter, early spring and Spring Festival, woven into a lyric of spring in New China. Ivens first takes us with him to the vast, snow-covered Hulunbuir grasslands in Inner Mongolia. The weather is 40° below zero, but the herdsmen are busy taming horses, and tending their sheep and cattle. A camel caravan is making its way to town in a blizzard. The commentary voices the buoyant hopes of these people of the northern steppes. They have too much milk to drink themselves; the milkmaids hope that a processing factory will soon be set up, so that they can provide the people of the whole country with their dairy farm products. The number of sheep has multiplied: the herdsmen are looking forward to the day when they can supply the people of the whole country with their wool. Cold, searing winds whiplash the steppe, and the snow is knee-deep; but the zest and vigour of these herdsmen make you feel that spring is not far away.

The camera sweeps down to near Nanking, south of the Yangtse River.

good clothes on their backs, and even savings in the local bank. Peasants, including the old folk, are learning to read and write. Preparations are being made for the spring ploughing, and everything portends that an unusual spring is in the offing. As Joris Ivens himself puts it prophetically in the preface to the film: "I have a strong feeling that in China a great historic age will soon begin."

Then we are shown the lovely shores of Taihu Lake near Soochow, where preparations for the Spring Festival are in full blast. A burst of firecrackers announces the festival; we see the people enjoying a dragon-lantern dance; the children cluster round an improvised stage watching a performance by a workers' amateur theatrical troupe—the entire village is pervaded with a festive air; happiness is written on everyone's face.

Ivens is an unusually keen observer. He is adept in bringing into focus the most revealing detail that reflects the innermost feelings of his subjects. There is a little sequence showing an old woman preparing food on the eve of the Spring Festival. According to age-old custom, she is making a dish of fish—the symbol of prosperity (the Chinese character for "fish" has the same pronunciation as the character for "surplus"). She is brimming over with joy as she cooks, and so is her little granddaughter working the oven bellows. Through these two, one glimpses the joyful spirit of the festival, much as through the lovingly painted details of interiors in the Dutch Old Masters one sees the quiet satisfactions of old Holland.

Another factor that puts this film above the ordinary run of documentaries

is Ivens' superb skill in "candid camera" shots.

In this film he has handled his characters in masterly fashion. By using all his arts as a director, sometimes by ingeniously concealing his camera, he takes us among people who seem oblivious to the fact that they are being photographed. Herdsmen on the steppes, peasants working on the reservoir, old people learning to read and write appear as the simple, unassuming, and unaffected people that they are. The rhythm of the whole film and the many inspired touches, reveal the theme of early spring, the solid, earthy, dependable qualities of China's peasants, their zest for life and gay humour.

One of the best sequences is of the group of children clustered round a vendor making sugar-candy figurines during the Spring Festival. The camera catches a kaleidoscope of expressions ranging from glee to astonishment. A naughty late-comer pushes his way through the crowd to get nearer to the vendor to have a better look, and in doing so he knocks down the sugar figurine a little girl is holding in her hand. The girl gives him a good talking to, then bursts into tears; when she is finally given another one, smiles break through the tears in irresistible winsomeness.

Joris Ivens came to China in the early spring of 1958, planning to make a documentary film under the title of *Snow*. But impressed by what he saw in China, he changed his plans and made a short documentary during his preliminary tour, calling it *A Letter from China*. When this was completed, he again found it necessary to revise his plan, because the *Letter*, he said, would arrive far too late to convey an adequate idea of the rapidly changing situation in China. So he made *Early Spring*, in collaboration with his Chinese colleagues. But things in China have advanced so speedily since this film was done; China's villages have experienced the "great leap forward" and the people's commune movement. That is the theme for an epic.

Joris Ivens first came to China in 1938, when he filmed *Four Hundred Million*, a documentary about the Chinese people's resistance to Japanese aggression. During his stay in China last year, he also edited the documentary *The Angry Voice of 650 Million People* which vividly records the huge demonstrations in Peking against U.S.-British aggression in the Middle East.

—CHANG SEN

Peking Review

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Where the Real Threat Lies

The imperialist countries with the United States in the lead are stepping up their propaganda campaign smearing China as a "menace" to the world and especially to the Asian countries. Observer in *Renmin Ribao* (January 21) points out that the imperialists are using this bogey in an attempt to frighten China's neighbours. The NATO statement of "concern" over the "menace" of China, quoted in a SEATO headquarters' communique of January 15, was part of this despicable intrigue, he points out, while President Eisenhower, on January 14, also raised the cry about the "menace" of China.

"What great wrong have the Chinese done to anger these gentlemen with the bloodstained hands into making such charges? China has indeed done a 'wrong' to those imperialists who have not yet given up their ambition of subjugating China," says Observer. "We were not content to remain enslaved and be carved up by others; we chased the imperialists out of China, and now we are working determinedly to rid ourselves of our economic and cultural backwardness as quickly as possible. In the past year, the Chinese people doubled their output of steel, coal, grain and cotton, and set up people's communes throughout the countryside. All this is solely for the purpose of enabling our people to eat, clothe themselves and live better, to make our country prosperous and strong, never to be bullied again by imperialism."

"This aspiration is shared by all people who refuse to be slaves," says Observer, "and what is there to be criticized about it?"

China is a socialist country; internationally it pursues a peaceful foreign policy and consistently adheres to the five principles of peaceful coexistence in its relations with Asian neighbours. The Chinese people have had enough of imperialist oppression and plunder, Observer notes. They have the deepest sympathy for the countries and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America which are still economically undeveloped as a result of such imperialist oppression and plunder. "They have no intention of 'threatening' anybody; what they want is a peaceful environment in which to build their country."

Pointing out that the spokesmen of U.S. and British imperialism have paid special attention recently to spreading their nonsense about this "increasing threat" of China, Observer writes: "This shows that they despair about China, about the possibility of further plundering the Chinese people; but even more important, it reveals their fear of the

mounting demand of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence and freedom, for freedom from imperialist plunder, for the right to develop their own national economies."

The current situation in Asia, Africa and Latin America is indeed a serious threat to all the imperialists and colonialists who plot to strangle the various national independence movements and hope to continue plundering the underdeveloped countries. The peoples in these areas are realizing ever more clearly that they can carry on without imperialism and colonialism and lead a much better life. "All this talk about the 'threat' of China is merely a pretext by the imperialists to intimidate simple-minded people, to step up control over the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and sabotage their national liberation movements."

"Isn't it the imperialist group headed by the United States which is intensifying its political, military and economic conspiracies in an atmosphere of artificial tension?" Observer asks. "They are organizing military coups, conducting subversive activities in those countries that persist in a policy of neutrality, egging on some countries to oppose others and creating conflicts in an attempt to pull certain countries into their aggressive blocs. This is something that requires the people's vigilance," he warns.

Oman's Heroic Struggle

Undeterred by the British imperialist forces arrayed against them the Omani people led by the Imam Ghalib Bin Ali and their other national leaders are waging a heroic struggle for independence. *Renmin Ribao* in an article on January 31 paid tribute to that struggle, describing it as "a moving epic that has won the admiration of all who love peace, independence and freedom."

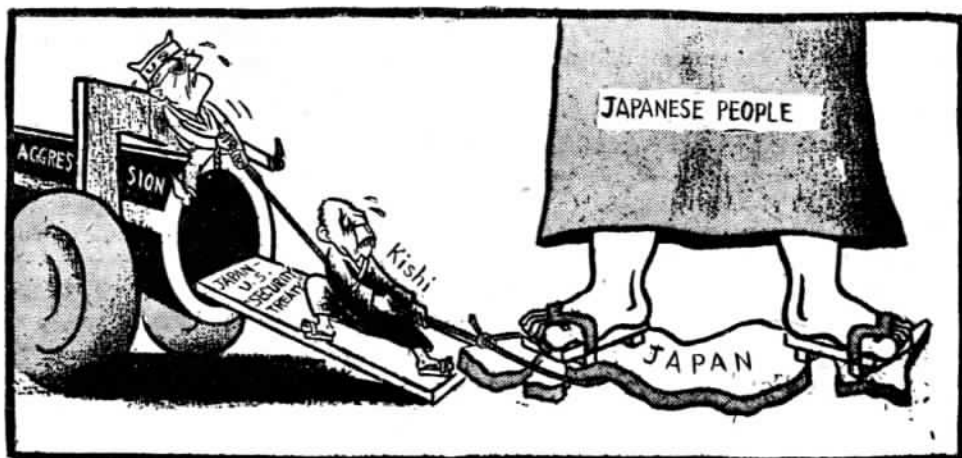
Recalling the unsavoury British record in Oman, the article points out that over the past twenty months, despite the protests of world opinion, the British imperialists have continued their aggressive war against Oman and the bombing and massacring of its peaceful inhabitants.

Since the uprising of the Omani people began, the U.S. imperialists have played a double game. They are trying to use the Omani people's opposition to British colonialism to kick the British out of the area and fill the "vacuum" themselves.

"The just struggle of the Omani people has the warm support of all fair-minded people," declares the article. It recalls that the resolution adopted by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference in January 1958 demanded an end to British aggression against Oman and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Arabian Gulf; it called on the Asian-African peoples to recognize Oman's independence. Furthermore, "all the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union are on the side of the Omani people."

The Chinese people have a profound sympathy for the struggle of the Omani people, the article declares. In August 1957, in its note to the Arab League, the Chinese Government condemned British armed intervention in the Imanate of Oman and its wanton bombing of civilians. Later, in October, Chen Chia-kang, Chinese Ambassador to Cairo, again informed Prince Saleh Ben Issa el Imam of Oman that "the Chinese Government and people sympathize with the struggle of the Omani people against colonialism."

Like all nations fighting for liberation, the Omani people have learnt from experience that national independence can only be realized through resolute struggle. The struggle of the Omani people will be a hard one, but a heroic people advancing along the path of national liberation are not to be conquered by the bullets of colonialists who are now on their last legs. The victorious banner of the Omani people will fly high over south Arabia.



The "little" hitch in their plans

By Hsieh Ting-yu

CHINA AND THE WORLD

China-G.D.R. Solidarity

A China-G.D.R. joint statement issued on January 27 concluded the talks in Peking between the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl and the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China. (See full text of the joint statement on p. 16.)

Full agreement was reached between the two countries on all matters discussed—on the international situation and all problems of common interest. A consular treaty was signed at the same time as the joint statement.

The greatest importance was attached by the Chinese press to the visit of Prime Minister Grotewohl and the Sino-German talks. The leading papers were unanimous in greeting the two documents as being in the interest of the solidarity of the socialist camp and world peace, and signs of the further growth of China-G.D.R. friendship and co-operation.

Prime Minister Grotewohl, speaking at the banquet given in his honour by the German Ambassador P. Wandel on January 27, described the statement as "another proof of the solidarity of the family of socialist countries striving for a common goal." He said that his delegation had seen during its visit how sincere and friendly were the feelings of the Chinese people towards the German people, how ready they were to give every support to the German people in socialist construction and in the struggle for the peaceful and democratic unification of their fatherland.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi speaking at the same banquet also stressed the importance of the statement in the political life of the two peoples. He thanked the government and people of the G.D.R. for the support and help given to China's socialist construction, the struggle against imperialist aggression and in defending world peace.

There was great popular interest in Prime Minister Grotewohl's visit. Activities of his delegation were widely reported in the papers.

On January 27, Prime Minister Grotewohl and members of the delegation were received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. On the same day, a 6,000-household commune on the outskirts of Peking was renamed "The Sino-German Friendship

Commune." The G.D.R. Delegation was given a tumultuous welcome when it attended the renaming ceremony. Two thousand commune members turned out for the occasion, with hundreds of flags and the commune's own band. There was a moving response when Prime Minister Grotewohl gave the lead to welcomers and guests in singing the *Internationale*.

The G.D.R. Delegation ended its visit on January 29.

The members of the Erich-Weinert Art Troupe of the G.D.R. National People's Army proved themselves true cultural envoys of the German people. For over two months, they toured China giving performances in as many as nine of China's major cities. In Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, Lushun-Talien—everywhere they visited, their spirited singing and dancing captured the hearts of their audiences and brought the struggle and life of the German people closer to their Chinese brothers.

Audiences were particularly impressed with the troupe's unique artistic style and its infectious revolutionary zeal. Many items on its programme were directly related to the current struggle for peace and socialism. In Tientsin, the German artists presented a special dance number about the Soviet cosmic rocket the day after its launching was announced.

The troupe made many personal contacts while in China. There were many get-togethers with Chinese artists and members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Distinguished Guests

DEPUTY IMAM OF OMAN

The Deputy Imam of Oman, Prince Saleh Ben Issa el Harithy, and his party arrived in Peking on January 29. A large crowd was at the airport to greet them.

The Deputy Imam and his party were received by Vice-Premier Chen Yi on January 30. At a banquet held on the same day, Burhan Shahidi, Chairman of the China Islamic Association, expressed China's greetings for the representatives of the heroic Omani people. "The Omani people under the leadership of their Imam are carrying on a struggle against British imperialism," he said. "This is an important component part of the national independence and anti-colonialist movement of the Arab people. . . . The Chinese people give firm support to this just struggle which they have always followed with deep sympathy and concern. We are confident that this anti-colonialist struggle of the Omani people, prosecuted to the end and with vigilance against the schemes of the U.S. and British imperialists, will win final victory with the firm support of the Arab coun-

tries, the other Asian and African countries and all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world."

GENERAL CARDENAS

Former Mexican President General Lazaro Cardenas and his party left Canton for home on January 27.

During his week's stay, the Mexican statesman toured several cities to get first-hand knowledge of China's economic development. In Shanghai, he met Madame Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; he saw factories and a workers' housing estate in that city. In Wuhan, he visited the Yangtse Bridge and the giant new Wuhan Iron and Steel Works.

General Cardenas was particularly interested in the people's communes. On his visit to a commune near Canton, he wrote his impressions in the visitors' book: "This commune proves what the people can do when their labour forces are organized. We are very glad to have seen its achievements and the intelligence and patriotism shown by every one of its members."

General Cardenas and his party were warmly welcomed everywhere they went. Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, expressed the feelings of the Chinese people when he said in a farewell banquet for the Mexican guests: "We wish to join hands with our Mexican friends to defend peace and make the Pacific Ocean truly pacific."

Protests Against South Viet-nam Massacre

A statement issued by the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity expresses the deep indignation of the Chinese people over the massacre of political prisoners in the Phu Loi Concentration Camp by the south Viet-nam authorities. Denouncing this atrocity, the statement says: "The south Viet-nam authorities must be called to account for this brutal crime. The U.S. aggressors must get out of south Viet-nam!"

Chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions Liu Ning-yi, on behalf of China's workers, has sent a message to the Viet-namese General Confederation of Labour declaring support for their protest against this crime.

Students and professors of Peking University held a rally on January 30 to condemn the massacre. Students from Viet-nam and other countries took part.

Chinese in India

Several Chinese visitors were in New Delhi this year to join with the Indian people in their Republic Day celebrations.

Among them were three Chinese artists now on a 6,000-mile tour in India. They have already visited Calcutta, Patna, and Chandigarh and will tour many other famous Indian art centres such as Gaya, Nalanda, Sanchi and the Ajanta Caves. Liu Tun-chung, head of the group, told the press: We feel we have entered a treasure house of art.

In Peking, the China-India Friendship Association gave a cocktail party attended by many friends of India to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Republic.

Sino-Yemeni Protocols

Two protocols were signed in Tai'zz on January 23 to implement the Sino-

Yemeni Agreement for Scientific, Technical and Cultural Co-operation concluded in 1958. One deals with Chinese aid in the paving of a motor road linking Sana with Hodeida, and the other with construction of a textile mill with ten thousand spindles and printing and dyeing equipment.

Chinese experts and technicians have already begun surveying for the road and work on designs for the textile mill.

BRIEFS

A Chinese delegation led by the Chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, Liu Hsi-yuan, will attend the Afro-Asian Youth Conference scheduled to open in Cairo on February 2.

A representative of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Ma Chun-ku, attended the First Congress of the All Black Africa Federation of Trade Unions recently held in Conakry, Guinea. He is the first Chinese to visit the new Republic of Guinea.

Agricultural delegations from five fraternal countries are now on a tour of China. They are from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, and Rumania. They have visited the National Agricultural Exhibition in Peking as well as various people's communes.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **AT THE CROSSROADS, HUNG NIANG** The first is the well-known "fighting in the dark" acrobatic play; the second is based on some episodes from *The West Chamber* concerning the vivacious servant-maid Hung Niang.

Feb. 5, 7:00 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*

▲ **PAN CHIN-LIEN** An episode from *Water Margin* about Pan Chin-lien, the beautiful but ill-fated servant girl who was forced by circumstances to her ruin.

Feb. 3, 7:00 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

▲ **YANG NGO** A historical opera. A patriotic woman of the Ming dynasty leads the people against foreign invaders.

Feb. 6, 7:00 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*

▲ **WU TSE-TIEN** The story of the concubine of a Tang emperor, who later became the first woman ruler of China.

Feb. 7, 7:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

(The above operas are produced by the Fourth Troupe of the Peking Opera Company of Peking.)

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **CAPTURING "THE HAWK"** An exciting episode from the novel *In the Snowy Forest* by Chu Po. A P.L.A. man pits his wits and courage against the notorious Hawk, a bandit leader, and helps capture him and his band. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Feb. 8, 8:00 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

▲ **FAMILY** Adapted from Tsao Yu's stage version of Pa Chin's famous novel. The conflict of the old and the new as represented by the tyrannical head of the Kao family, an upholder of the old feudal ethics, and the younger members of his large family, who break away to seek a new life. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Feb. 9, 8:00 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

▲ **THE HEAVENLY MAID AND THE MORTAL** A modern opera adapted from an old fairy-tale about the romance between a Heavenly Princess and a brave young peasant. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Feb. 5, 7:00 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **CHAO YANG KOU VILLAGE** A new opera about how the outlook of intellectuals changes as a result of their working together with the peasants in the countryside. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Feb. 8, 7:00 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

SONG AND DANCE

▲ The Central Experimental Opera Theatre presents:

*Orchestral music *Folk dances
*Choral singing *Solos

Feb. 6 & 7, 7:00 p.m., Feb. 8-10, 10 a.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

CONCERT

▲ Modern Chinese and Western music by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

Feb. 9, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ **SON OF THE WORKING CLASS** Based on the autobiography of Wu Yun-to, one of China's best-loved revolutionary heroes. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Feb. 4, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **THE EGRET** Laid in Amoy on the eve of liberation, this play by Pai Jen tells the true story of a young girl named Liu Hsi-fen. Educated by the Communist Party, she became an underground revolutionary, faithful to the revolutionary cause to the end. She was killed by the enemy. After her death the people came to know her as "The Egret"—symbol of foresight. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Feb. 5-7, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **THUNDERSTORM** A mine owner's own son had an affair with his step-mother, fell in love with his half-sister, a house maid by chance, who conceived a child. The tragedy is all too clear, a challenge to the semi-feudal and semi-capitalist society that existed in China when the famous playwright Tsao Yu wrote in 1933. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Feb. 4 & 5, 7:15 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **THREE BEAUTIES** A play by Tien Han, produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. The story tells of three women with different social backgrounds who share a common destiny during the Japanese occupation of Shanghai.

Feb. 8-12, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **MY FAMILY**—adapted from the autobiography of Tao Cheng, a mother of a revolutionary family. Her husband and sons laid down their lives for the people and she has devoted her life to the revolution. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of Peking.

Feb. 8 & 9, 7:00 p.m. *Minzhu Theatre*

FILMS

▲ **THE NEW RECRUIT** How a raw peasant recruit of the People's Liberation Army

becomes a brave and good soldier. Produced by the Changchun Film Studio.

Feb. 3-6, *Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre*

▲ **TWO TIMES TWO SOMETIMES MAKES FIVE** A Hungarian film dubbed in Chinese. A proud aviator meets a woman professor of an aeronautical institute who helps him set up a speed record in a glider and . . .

Feb. 3-6, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ **THE STAGE ART OF MEI LAN-FANG, PART II** A coloured screen version of Mei Lan-fang's two famous operas: *The Drunken Beauty* and *King Pa Bids Farewell to His Beloved*.

▲ **A WOMAN CO-OP CHAIRMAN** A story of the selfless spirit of a woman co-op chairman who sets an example for her fellow members.

▲ **THE FIVE HEROES OF MT. LANG YA** Produced by the "August 1" Film Studio. A moving story about five men of the 8th Route Army who engaged 3,000 Japanese invaders.

▲ **AND QUIET FLOWS THE DON** (Part III) of Sholokhov's famous novel.

▲ **TILL ULENSPIEGEL** A colour film jointly produced by G. D. R. and French film workers, dubbed in Chinese. The story of a Flemish patriot who fought and won in his country's struggles against the Spanish invaders during the 16th century.

The above new films will be shown simultaneously at all the major cinemas in the city during the Spring Festival (Feb. 7-11).

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION** In eleven exhibition halls, it shows New China's great achievements in agriculture. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At Shan Li Tun, east suburb.

▲ **NATIONAL PHOTO EXHIBITION** A graphic display of the nation's big leap forward in 1958. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

At the *Gallery of the Artists' Union*

▲ **THE CENTRAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY** is now open. Fossils and models of extinct prehistoric plants and animals are on display. Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

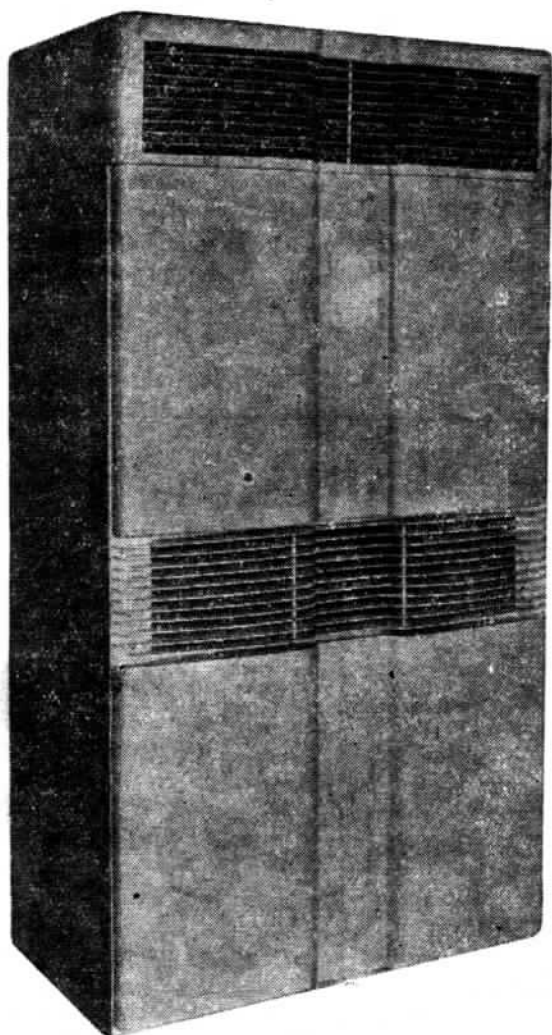
SKATING

*BEIHAI SKATING RINK:
Daily: 6:00-9:30 p.m.

*SHI CHA HAI SKATING RINK:
Daily: 8:00-10:30 a.m., 5:30-9:30 p.m.

*ZHONGSHAN PARK:
Daily: 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m., 5:00-9:00 p.m.

*TAO RAN TING SKATING RINK:
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