

PEKING REVIEW

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January 27, 1961

Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Meets

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Photography, Cinema and Other Features

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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THE PATH OF SOCIALIST LITERATURE AND ART IN CHINA

CHOU YANG

The pamphlet presents the text of a report delivered on July 22, 1960, by Comrade Chou Yang to the Third Congress of Chinese Literary and Art Workers. It correctly sums up the great achievements made in literature and art in China in the past eleven years and the rich experience gained; it is a profound exposition of the thinking of Mao Tse-tung on questions of art and literature and the Party's line on these questions. It provides a detailed explanation of the political direction, the path of development and the creative method of socialist literature and art under present circumstances. It thoroughly criticizes modern revisionism and penetratingly deals with the question of how to critically assimilate heritage of literature and art.

Covering a wide range of topics and forcefully argued, this is an important, militant and scientifically presented essay imbued with a strong Marxist-Leninist spirit. It will give active guidance and inspiration to the development of socialist literature and art.

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When Serfs Stood Up in Tibet

Report by Anna Louise Strong

Anna Louise Strong follows up her recently published *Tibetan Interviews* with a second book on Tibet, an account of her travels there in 1959. She sketches in the historical background of Tibet, gives the facts on the rebellion launched by the reactionary clique of the upper social strata which was determined to preserve the serf system, and describes the democratic reforms which have been going ahead vigorously there since the revolt was put down.

The author visited cities and monasteries and toured the rural areas; interviewed emancipated serfs, lamas and patriotic patriicians. These interviews expose the true character of Tibetan feudal serfdom in all its inhuman cruelty. Together with the author's own observations they also show how the Tibetan people, led by the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, have cast off the shackles of serfdom and have started with all other nationalities of China to build a new, happy prosperous socialist life.

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北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

January 27, 1961 Vol. IV No. 4

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ROUND THE WEEK

C.P. Central Committee Meets

Topping the news this week was the 9th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Convened in Peking between January 14 and 18 the session issued a communique on January 20. Full texts of the communique and a resolution on the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow were broadcast and rebroadcast in a nationwide hookup over the Central People's Broadcasting Station. On the 21st, all papers frontpaged the news with banner headlines and carried the stories in full. The session was definitely the talk of the town.

Internationally, the session gave full approval to the Statement and Appeal to the Peoples of All the World adopted at the recent Moscow Meeting. It expressed the firm resolve to strive for the realization of the tasks set forth in these documents. Internally, the economic achievements of the past years were reviewed. In 1960, there was a continued leap forward in the national economy as a result of holding aloft the three red banners of the Party's general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes. In view of serious natural calamities for two successive years, it called on the whole nation to concentrate in 1961 on strengthening the agricultural front. The session also decided to carry out a rectification campaign throughout the country. (See p. 5.)

"Kaimenhong" in the Collieries

Coalmines and coalminers are once more in the limelight. They have achieved *kaimenhong* (open the door to red), a popular Chinese term meaning to crown the start with success. From the very first day of the year, they have kept daily output high and hurdled production targets by wide margins.

In the environs of Peking, the big Chingsi Colliery has hit an average daily output 16 per cent higher than December's. This feat is largely the

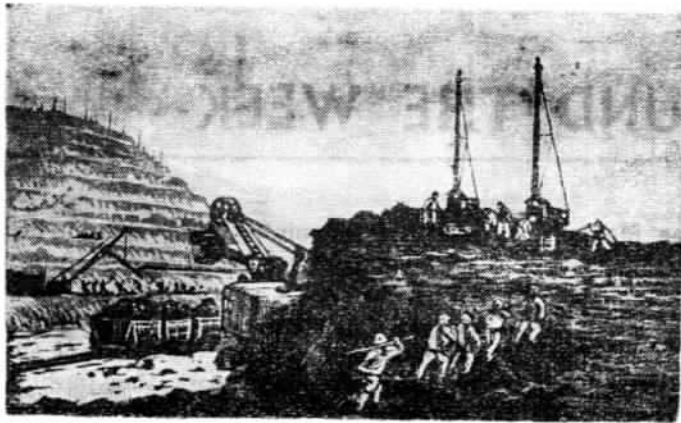
result of examining and evaluating last year's experience and good preparatory work. In Kailan, another leading north China coal centre, tunnelling brigades adopted and spread whole sets of advanced methods of work, thus pushing output to still greater heights. Pinghsiang and Huainan Collieries in Kiangsi and Anhwei Provinces also overfulfilled their norms ahead of schedule. This was achieved in no small measure through colliery-wide attention to overhauling and careful maintenance of machinery.

Hand in hand with this spectacular rise in production has gone a technical reconstruction programme of existing small collieries. Many such mines have recently added special rail lines to improve transport facilities and thus raise labour efficiency. Others, as in Kwangtung Province, recently recommissioned and mechanized 12 pairs of small shafts. These are the first of 80 pairs of shafts in the province scheduled for technical improvements before the year's rainy season sets in. This marks a new stage in the process of growth and elevation for Kwangtung's infant coal mining industry originally set up in 1958 by indigenous and improvised methods.

Coal is one of the basic industries which has registered a phenomenal advance since the big leap forward of 1958. As the communique of last week's Central Committee session pointed out, China's coal output between 1957 and 1960 moved from fifth to second place in the world. Yet in the continuous industrial leap, the demand for coal—an irreplaceable raw material for steel and a prime source of power—often outdistanced production. Hence the present stress on both expansion of new collieries and the technical reconstruction of old ones.

Spring Festival Gets Early Start

China is concentrating on raising steel, coal and farm output—but the consumer is no "forgotten man" either. Although the Chinese Spring Festival (Lunar New Year) is still three weeks away, holiday wares are already pour-



Coal "Island"

Woodcut in colour by Wang Cho

ing into the market in abundant quantities and varieties. Besides woollens and textiles, fountain pens, radios, bicycles, clocks and watches, stationery and other light industrial goods which are in great demand, a rich assortment of traditional New Year's favourites such as toys, papercuts, lanterns and firecrackers are also on sale. Even for the early starters, this year's shopping season can be said to have started early.

The economic planners have been a little ahead of the game. Anticipating a great buying spree during Spring Festival as a result of rising purchasing power, they have spurred the consumer goods industry to extra effort for quantity and quality at the year's start. To facilitate this, added raw materials, machinery and manpower were allocated where necessary. Results:

The first half of this month saw Shanghai, the country's leading light industrial centre, rushing some 20,000 tons of consumer goods to other cities and the countryside.

Tientsin, Chengtu, Nanking and other metropolitan centres are witnessing a boom not only in light industries, but also in such handicrafts as lanterns, firecrackers, decorative flowers and all those things old and new which make Spring Festival a gay and glowing time.

The workers of Shenyang have their eye on their "friendly rivals" to the south and are striving to bring their wares on a par with if not surpassing those from Shanghai, generally conceded to be tops in the nation.

In far-off Sining, capital of the fast-growing northwestern province of Chinghai, commercial departments are

providing manufacturers with a better idea of consumer taste by forwarding to them hundreds of samples of products which have won consumer approval.

Spring Festival this year falls on February 15. It is a time for family reunions, feasts and merry-making. In this pre-holiday season there is a general air of "great expectations"!

Chinese Protestants Confer

319 representatives of Chinese Protestant churches from all parts of the country recently held a national conference in Shanghai. They unanimously adopted a resolution outlining their future activities:

To continue to oppose imperialist aggression, safeguard world peace and thoroughly effect in the Protestant churches the policy of the "three selfs" (self-administration, self-support and self-propagation);

To wholeheartedly accept the leadership of the Communist Party, take the road of socialism, actively partake in the building of socialism and help the Government implement its policy of freedom of religious belief.

During the conference, the representatives expressed appreciation to the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government for their consistent policy of freedom of religious belief and consideration towards the Protestants. They pointed out that Chinese Protestant churches had registered great achievements in their patriotic, anti-imperialist movement in the past decade and more and had basically transformed themselves from an instrument of imperialist aggression into churches administered by Chinese Protestants themselves. They also called for vigilance against imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, which continues to try by every means to use religion as an instrument of sabotage against New China.

The conference elected a 145-member National Committee of Protestant Churches in China for Self-Administration. Wu Yao-tsung was re-elected Chairman and Chen Chien-chen, Wu Yi-fang, Ting Kuang-hsun, Teng Yu-chih, Ting Yu-chang, Hsieh

Yun-chin and Chia Yu-ming were elected Vice-Chairmen.

Flying Fingers of Soochow

Of all its arts and handicrafts, Soochow's embroidery is without doubt the most famous. And of all its embroidery women, Li Ngo-ying is undoubtedly one of the nimblest and most experienced. If proof were needed, she proved it again, this time by completing a textbook on Soochow embroidery—the first of its kind in the city's history.

To say that Li Ngo-ying is a veteran in her field is to understate the case. Though only 35, she has 23 years of embroidering experience to her credit. Her originality in design and deftness in stitching technique are well-known in Soochow and widely acclaimed throughout the country. In recognition of her achievements, she was invited in 1958 to join the staff of the Soochow Research Institute of Arts and Handicrafts.

As an embroidery teacher Ngo-ying soon discovered that despite its long history, no one had ever bothered to put down the hows and whys of embroidery as a guide to beginners. A year ago, encouraged by the Communist Party organization in the Institute and fired by a love for her profession, Ngo-ying herself set out to prepare a textbook. Though she had only three years of formal schooling, she went ahead on her labour of love. She drew not only from her own vast experience but tapped the rich store of wisdom and artistry of her fellow embroiderers and Institute students. She wrote and rewrote, and slowly but surely chapter followed chapter until there finally was born the present work combining theory with practice, and clear text enlivened and illuminated by beautiful illustrations.

Soochow's handicrafts—an art as well as an industry with centuries of tradition behind it—now flourishes as never before. To develop the city's invaluable heritage, an arts and handicrafts school and training classes were established. An arts and handicrafts factory recently established alone trained more than 1,200 young apprentices. Through the close integration of the teaching of design and embroidery, the young student-artists of Soochow's Research Institute learn in two years what used to take many. Now there is the new textbook to further speed things along.

Communique of the Ninth Plenary Session Of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

The following communique was released on January 20, 1961. — Ed.

THE Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was held in Peking January 14-18, 1961.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung presided over the session. Eighty-three Members and 87 Alternate Members of the Central Committee attended. Twenty-three other comrades from the departments concerned of the Central Committee and from Party committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were also present.

The Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee heard and discussed a report by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee, on the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow, November 1960, and adopted a corresponding resolution. The Plenary Session expressed satisfaction with the work of the Delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Liu Shao-chi during the Moscow Meeting. The Plenary Session warmly welcomed the great achievements of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties, fully approved the Statement and the Appeal to the Peoples of All the World unanimously adopted at the Meeting and firmly resolved to strive for the realization of the common tasks set forth in the documents of the Meeting. The Plenary Session called on all members of the Party and the people of the whole country to hold aloft the great Marxist-Leninist banner of the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement and, in international affairs, to strengthen unity with the Soviet Union, strengthen the unity of the entire socialist camp and of the international communist movement and strengthen the unity of the world's working class and of all the peoples who love peace and freedom, and to strive for new victories in the cause of world peace and human progress.

The Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee also heard and discussed a report on the fulfilment of the 1960 national economic plan and the main targets for the 1961 national economic plan by Comrade Li Fu-chun, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the State Planning Commission. The Plenary Session pointed out that during 1960 the people of the whole country continued to hold aloft the three red banners of the Party's general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes and won victory in the continued leap forward of the national economy on the basis of the great

leap forward of 1958 and 1959. China's level of industrial production has been greatly raised as a result of the big leap forward in three consecutive years. In steel output, China's place in the world has risen from ninth in 1957 to sixth, and in coal output from fifth to second. The material and technical base of industry has been enormously strengthened. The stock of machine tools is more than double that of 1957; and the number of engineers and technicians has also more than doubled. In the past three years, the gross value of industrial output increased at an average annual rate of over 40 per cent, or more than double the average annual rate of increase during the First Five-Year Plan. In agriculture, the production plan was not fulfilled in 1960 because the country suffered the most severe natural calamities in a century following upon the serious natural calamities of 1959. In the past three years, however, the organization of the people's communes has steadily improved and become more firmly consolidated. Rural water conservancy work has made tremendous progress with an increase of more than 300 million *mu* in the effectively irrigated area in three years. There has been a definite improvement in the technical equipment for agriculture with a roughly ninefold increase in irrigation equipment and an approximately threefold increase in the number of tractors in three years. The "Eight-Point Charter" for agricultural production has been enriched and developed in the course of extensive practice. All this has not only mitigated the loss caused by the severe natural calamities in the past two years, but also provided favourable conditions for the expansion of agricultural production in the future. The great achievements of our country during the past three years show that the Party's general line for socialist construction, the big leap forward and the people's communes suit the realities of China.

THE Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee held that, in view of the serious natural calamities that affected agricultural production for two successive years, the whole nation in 1961 must concentrate on strengthening the agricultural front, thoroughly carry out the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation of the national economy and of the whole Party and the entire people going in for agriculture and grain production in a big way, step up support for agriculture by all trades and professions and exert the utmost effort to win a better harvest in agricultural production. In the rural areas, efforts must be made to consolidate further the people's communes, thoroughly carry out the various policies concerning the people's commune and the rural economy, adopt effective measures to take good care of the livelihood of the people's commune members, help them tide

over the difficulties entailed by natural calamities and make good preparations for increasing agricultural output this year. The departments of light industry should strive to overcome the difficulties of raw material shortages brought about by natural calamities, open up new sources of raw materials, increase production and ensure the supply of the people's daily necessities as far as possible. In heavy industry, inasmuch as tremendous development has been achieved over the past three years and as the output of major products has greatly exceeded the levels originally scheduled for 1961 and 1962, the last two years of the Second Five-Year Plan, the scope of capital construction in 1961 should be appropriately reduced, the rate of development should be readjusted and a policy of consolidating, filling out and raising standards should be adopted on the basis of the victories already won. This means that efforts should be made to improve the quality of products, increase their variety, strengthen the weak links in production and continue to develop the mass movement of technical innovations, economize raw materials, lower costs of production and raise labour productivity.

The temporary difficulties in supplying the market caused by the poor harvest and the shortage of raw materials for light industry are important problems urgently calling for solution. The Plenary Session called on all departments concerned to take prompt steps to help the development of light industry, urban and rural handicraft industry, domestic side-occupations and suburban agriculture and to increase the production of all sorts of consumer goods and non-staple foodstuffs, while improving commercial work and stimulating primary markets in the villages so as gradually to improve conditions of supply.

THE Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee proposed to the State Council that a draft national economic plan for 1961 be drawn up in accordance with the policy adopted by the Plenary Session and be submitted to the National People's Congress for consideration.

The Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee pointed out that at present it is of the utmost importance to strengthen the ties of the Party and Government organizations at various levels and all their functionaries with the masses of the people. The overwhelming majority, or over 90 per cent, of the urban and rural population in the country support the line and policies of the Party and the People's Government. They know that the Party and the Government will firmly lead them through the present temporary difficulties to win new victories, they are actively and enthusiastically helping the Party and the Government in this work. There is, however, an extremely small number of landlord and bourgeois elements, accounting for only a few per cent of the population, who have not yet been sufficiently remoulded and are always attempting to stage a come-back as stated in the 1957 Moscow Declaration; they have taken advantage of the difficulties caused by natural calamities and of some shortcomings in the work at the primary levels to carry out sabotaging activities. Among the Party and Government functionaries, more than 90 per cent work faithfully and conscientiously for the people; but there are a few per cent who are bad elements, who have sneaked into the revolutionary ranks and various economic organizations, i.e. landlord and bourgeois elements who have

not yet been sufficiently remoulded, and also those elements who have degenerated owing to influence and corrosion by the reactionary classes. These bad elements break laws and violate discipline in the villages and cities to the detriment of the interests of the people. Besides, there are a few functionaries who, although good-willed and well-intentioned, do not have a sufficiently high level of ideological consciousness. They lack understanding of the fundamental policies of the Party and the Government, they lack sufficient understanding of the distinction between socialism and communism, of the distinction between socialist ownership by the collective and socialist ownership by the people as a whole, of the three-level ownership in the people's communes with the production brigade as the basic level, and of the socialist society's principles of exchange of equal values, "to each according to his work" and more income for those who work more — all of which the Party has repeatedly publicized. In view of all this, the Party organizations in many places have, in accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee, carried out a rectification movement among the functionaries in the rural and urban areas, which has already yielded good results. The Plenary Session decided that this movement be carried out throughout the country stage by stage and area by area to help the cadres enhance their ideological and political level, improve their method and style of work and purify the organizations by cleaning out the extremely few bad elements who have been verified by careful check-up as having sneaked into the Party and Government organizations and at the same time prevent and stop the sabotaging activities of the bad elements. The Plenary Session held that all this work must be done by fully arousing the masses, by the free and complete airing of views and with great vigour.

THE Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee emphatically pointed out that the tasks in 1961 are extremely arduous. But the difficulties can be overcome and the tasks fulfilled by relying on the great unity of the whole Party and the people of the whole country, by relying on the great power of the three red banners — the general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes — by relying on the great achievements and the rich experience of the past three years, and by relying on the rectification movement.

The Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee expressed regard and concern for all the working people on the industrial and agricultural fronts, especially the people in the areas hit by natural calamities. It called on the whole Party and the whole people to persist in the revolutionary spirit of going all out and aiming high, to carry forward the fine traditions of seeking truth from facts and of working hard and perseveringly, and by every means to take timely and effective measures to strive for a bumper harvest this year and for the fulfilment of the new tasks in industry, transport, commerce and in culture, education and public health as well as in the other spheres of socialist construction.

The Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee, taking into consideration the great development of socialist construction in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in our country in the past three

years, decided to set up six Bureaus of the Central Committee, i.e. the Northeast Bureau of the Central Committee, the North China Bureau of the Central Committee, the East China Bureau of the Central Committee, the Central-South Bureau of the Central Committee, the

Southwest Bureau of the Central Committee and the Northwest Bureau of the Central Committee—to act for the Central Committee in strengthening leadership over the Party committees in the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Chinese Communist Party Resolution on The Moscow Meeting

Following is the resolution adopted on January 18, 1961, by the Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties.—Ed.

THE Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, after hearing a report by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping on the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties held in November 1960, expressed satisfaction with the work of the Chinese Communist Party Delegation headed by Comrade Liu Shao-chi.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China warmly welcomed the great achievements of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties and fully approved the Statement and the Appeal to the Peoples of All the World, which were unanimously adopted at the Meeting.

This Meeting, attended by the representatives of 81 Communist and Workers' Parties, was another important event in the history of the international communist movement, following the 1957 Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties. The achievements of this Meeting have greatly inspired the people of the world, who are striving for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism, have dealt heavy blows at the imperialists headed by the United States, the reactionaries of all countries and the Yugoslav revisionist clique, and have strengthened the solidarity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement on a new basis. The Statement of this Meeting reiterated that the 1957 Moscow Declaration and Peace Manifesto were the fighting banners and guides to action for the whole international communist movement. It enriched the 1957 documents by its correct analysis of the international situation during the past three years and of a series of important problems confronting the international communist movement. The Communist Party of China, always unswervingly upholding Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism, will uphold the Statement of this Meeting, just as it has upheld the Moscow Declaration of 1957, and will resolutely strive for the realization of the common tasks set forth by this document.

As the Statement says, our time is a time of struggle between two opposing social systems, a time of socialist

revolutions and national liberation revolutions, a time of the breakdown of imperialism, of the abolition of the colonial system, a time of transition of more peoples to the socialist path, of the triumph of socialism and communism on a worldwide scale. The doom of imperialism and the triumph of socialism are inevitable. This course of social development has once again testified to the great vitality of Marxism-Leninism and has powerfully refuted all the anti-Marxist-Leninist "theories" of the modern revisionists.

AT the present time, there is a new upsurge in the struggle of the people throughout the world against imperialism, for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism. The powerful socialist camp is becoming the decisive factor in the development of human society. The rise of the national and democratic revolutions is a great development second only to the formation of the world socialist system. The mass political and economic struggles waged by the peoples in the developed capitalist countries against oppression by domestic and foreign monopoly capital are rising high. All these forces have merged into a giant torrent battering the world imperialist system. The general crisis of capitalism has reached a new stage of development. The forces of peace have surpassed the forces of war. The progressive forces have surpassed the reactionary forces. The forces of socialism have surpassed the forces of imperialism. Bright prospects for the cause of peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism are unfolding before the peoples of the world.

The present situation imperatively demands that the peoples all over the world further unite and wage an unremitting struggle against the policies of aggression and war of imperialism headed by the United States. The United States, the chief imperialist country of our time, being the biggest international exploiter, the world gendarme, the chief bulwark of world reaction and modern colonialism and the main force of aggression and war of our time, is the main enemy of the peoples of the whole world. U.S. imperialism, together with other imperialist countries and the reactionaries of all countries, has formed all kinds of military and political alliances and is carrying out criminal activities with ever increasing intensity to oppose the socialist camp and to strangle the national liberation movement, the revolutionary movement of the working class and the democratic movements in general.

As a result of its persistence in this reactionary policy, U.S. imperialism has landed itself in unprecedented isolation. With the peoples of the world persevering in a resolute struggle against the forces of reaction and aggression headed by U.S. imperialism, the peace, national liberation, democratic and socialist movements are sure to win ever greater victories. Revolution is the affair of the peoples themselves in the various countries. The Communists have always been against the export of revolution; they also resolutely oppose the imperialist export of counter-revolution; they are against imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the peoples of various countries who have risen in revolution. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will, as in the past, make unremitting efforts in close unity with the fraternal Parties and the revolutionary peoples of the various countries to further the cause of the peoples of the world against imperialism and for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism; and they deem it their internationalist obligation to support the struggles of oppressed nations and oppressed peoples against imperialism.

THE defence of world peace, the realization of peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition among countries with different social systems and the prevention of a new world war now being planned by imperialism constitute the most pressing tasks for the peoples of the world. Imperialism headed by the United States is stubbornly persisting in the "cold war" policy leading to the disasters of nuclear war, intensifying the arming of the militarist forces of West Germany and Japan and fanatically engaging in armaments expansion and war preparations. Facts have proved that the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed. As long as imperialism exists there will be soil for wars of aggression. The danger is not yet over that imperialism will launch a new and unprecedentedly destructive world war. It is more imperative than ever that the peoples should be especially vigilant. However, owing to the fundamental change in the international balance of class forces, a new world war can be prevented by relying on the joint efforts of the powerful forces of our era defending peace—the socialist camp, the international working class, the national liberation movement and all peace-loving countries and peoples. Peace can be effectively safeguarded so long as the struggle of the masses of the people is relied upon and provided a broad united front is established and expanded against the policies of aggression and war of imperialism headed by the United States. Marxist-Leninists have never held that the way to socialist revolution necessarily lies through wars between states. The socialist countries have always persisted in the policy of peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition with the capitalist countries, advocated the settlement of international disputes through negotiation, advocated disarmament, the banning of nuclear weapons, the disbandment of military blocs, the dismantling of military bases on foreign territories, and the prevention of the revival of the militarist forces in West Germany and Japan. The peace proposals put forward by the socialist countries, and first of all by the Soviet Union, have won warm endorsement and support from people the world over. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people have always regarded the safeguarding of world peace,

the realization of peaceful coexistence and the prevention of a world war as their most urgent tasks in the international struggle. During the past year, our country concluded treaties of friendship and mutual non-aggression or treaties of peace and friendship with Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan, Guinea and Cambodia, a boundary treaty with Burma, an agreement on the boundary question with Nepal and an arrangement for the implementation of the treaty concerning the question of dual nationality with Indonesia. The conclusion of these treaties, agreement and arrangement has proved the inexhaustible vitality of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and has made important contributions to the cause of safeguarding world peace. In the future, we shall continue to stand by the other socialist countries and all peace-loving countries and peoples in tenacious struggles to defend world peace and prevent world war.

THE solidarity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement is the most important guarantee for victory in the struggle of all peoples for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism. This great solidarity is forged by common ideals and the common cause and has been developed and consolidated in the common struggle against the common enemy. It is based on Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism. The Communist Party of China, in accordance with the principle of proletarian internationalism, has consistently striven to safeguard this great solidarity.

The socialist countries carry on political, economic and cultural co-operation in accordance with the principles of full equality, mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, mutual non-interference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and comradely mutual assistance. The Communist Parties of all countries are independent and equal; at the same time, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, they must adhere to the common stand on the struggle against imperialism and for peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism jointly adopted at meetings of the fraternal Parties and must unite as one and support each other in their common cause. The Statement of this Meeting pointed out that the Communist and Workers' Parties should hold meetings whenever necessary to discuss urgent problems, acquaint themselves with each other's views and positions, work out common views through consultations and co-ordinate joint actions in the struggle for common goals. This is entirely necessary for the strengthening of solidarity and for victory in the common cause.

The great Marxist-Leninist teachings are the unshakable ideological foundation of the solidarity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement. In order to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism and creatively apply and develop Marxism-Leninism, it is necessary to combat resolutely revisionism which mirrors bourgeois ideology and departs from and betrays Marxism-Leninism, and especially to combat Yugoslav revisionism. Modern revisionism is still the main danger for the international communist movement. At the same time, the tendencies of dogmatism and sectarianism, which are divorced from reality and from the masses, must also be opposed. The plenary session of

the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China holds that it is of particular importance at present to continue to carry out the principle of integrating the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of China's revolution and construction, and to raise the level of Marxism-Leninism among the cadres of the Party and the state.

THE unity between China and the Soviet Union and between the Chinese and Soviet Parties is of particularly great significance. In the international communist movement, the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the vanguard with the longest history and richest experience. The great Soviet Union is the most advanced and most powerful country in the socialist camp. The Communist Party of China has consistently striven to maintain and strengthen the unity between the Chinese and Soviet Parties and between the two

countries, holding that this is in the fundamental interests of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union and also of the peoples of the whole world. The imperialists will never see the realization of their vain hopes of splitting the unity between the Chinese and Soviet Parties and between the two countries.

The Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China called on all members of the Party and all the Chinese people to hold aloft the great Marxist-Leninist banner of the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement and, in international affairs, to strengthen unity with the Soviet Union, strengthen the unity of the whole socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement, strengthen the unity of the working class throughout the world and unity among all peoples who cherish peace and freedom, and to fight for new victories in the cause of world peace and human progress.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Strive to Realize the Common Tasks Set Forth in the Moscow Statement

Following is a translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on January 22. — Ed.

THE Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which ended on January 18, heard and discussed a report by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping on the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow in November 1960, and adopted a corresponding resolution. The Session expressed satisfaction with the work of the Chinese Communist Party Delegation headed by Comrade Liu Shao-chi to the Moscow Meeting. It warmly welcomed the great achievements of the Moscow Meeting and fully approved the Statement and the Appeal to the Peoples of All the World unanimously adopted at the Meeting. The resolution of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party declares: "The Communist Party of China, always unswervingly upholding Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism, will uphold the Statement of this Meeting, just as it has upheld the Moscow Declaration of 1957, and will resolutely strive for the realization of the common tasks set forth by this document."

The Moscow Meeting was an event of tremendous historic significance in the international communist movement. As pointed out in the resolution of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of our Party, "the achievements of this Meeting have greatly inspired the people of the world, who are striving for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism, have dealt heavy blows at the imperialists headed by the United States, the reactionaries of all countries and the Yugoslav revisionist clique, and have strengthened the

solidarity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement on a new basis."

In the past one month and more, many Communist and Workers' Parties taking part in this Meeting have successively held meetings of their central leading bodies and respectively issued resolutions and statements giving unanimous support to the documents of the Moscow Meeting. The resolution of the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which closed a few days ago stated that the Plenary Meeting approved the Statement and the Appeal to the Peoples of All the World adopted by the Meeting and regarded it as "necessary to abide in all spheres of the activity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by the appraisals and conclusions contained in these documents." Undoubtedly, the Statement of the Moscow Meeting is a programme for the Communists of all countries to further strengthen their unity, promote their common struggle and strive for new, great victories. Tens of millions of peace champions and revolutionary fighters throughout the world also rejoice at the success of the Moscow Meeting. Through the Moscow Statement and the Appeal to the Peoples of All the World they see the direction for their struggle more clearly. They have derived from them fighting strength and have thereby enhanced both their courage and confidence in the struggle.

Even the Western bourgeois press has to admit the great significance of the achievements of the Moscow Meeting. The U.S. *Christian Science Monitor* said uneasily: "The more Washington officials study the recent Communist manifesto issued in Moscow, the more they see trouble in it." As the paper saw it, the Moscow Statement resolutely "backs 'national democracy' [revolution]

throughout Asia, Africa, Latin America," and "excoriates the free world for 'imperialism' and 'colonialism' in Asia, Africa, Latin America" and would further promote and inspire the struggle of the peoples of these areas against Western colonial rule. The London *Times* said that the Moscow Statement was a "revolutionary appeal," and "what the Moscow Statement insists on is a glorious future for a widening communist revolution."

THE resolution of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee points out: "The present situation imperatively demands that the peoples all over the world further unite and wage an unremitting struggle against the policies of aggression and war of imperialism headed by the United States." Facts have proved that the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed. As long as imperialism exists there will be soil for wars of aggression. But in the present era, when the forces of socialism have surpassed the forces of imperialism, the progressive forces have surpassed the reactionary forces, and the forces of peace have surpassed the forces of war, world war can be prevented and world peace can be maintained. The main force of aggression and war of our time is U.S. imperialism—the biggest international exploiter, the world gendarme, the chief bulwark of world reaction and modern colonialism and the chief enemy of the peoples of the whole world. Therefore, to safeguard world peace, the peoples of all countries must unite to wage an unremitting struggle against the imperialist bloc headed by the United States, and the forces of the world socialist system, the national liberation movement and the working class of all countries must be strengthened. The Moscow Statement pointed out that the strengthening of these revolutionary forces fully accords with the interests of safeguarding world peace. The joint struggles of these revolutionary forces and the peace forces are the surest guarantee for achieving final victory in the causes of world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialist revolution and socialist construction. The resolution of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee reaffirms that "the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will, as in the past, make unremitting efforts in close unity with the fraternal Parties and the revolutionary peoples of the various countries to further the cause of the peoples of the world against imperialism and for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism, and deem it their internationalist obligation to support the struggles of oppressed nations and oppressed peoples against imperialism."

The resolution of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee underlines the importance of realizing peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. Since the birth of New China, the Chinese Government has all along pursued a foreign policy of peaceful coexistence. As early as 1954, our country, together with India and Burma, initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Last year, our country successively concluded treaties of friendship and mutual non-aggression or treaties of peace and friendship with Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan, Guinea and Cambodia, a boundary treaty with Burma, an agreement on the boundary question with Nepal and an arrangement for the implementation of the treaty concerning the question of dual na-

tionality with Indonesia. All this has set a shining example of peaceful coexistence. Our Government has repeatedly proposed the establishment of a collective security system and an atom-free zone in Asia and the Pacific region, including the United States. China has always supported the various efforts made by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries for the relaxation of international tension and realization of peaceful coexistence. No amount of rumours and slanders spread by imperialism can efface the tremendous contributions made by the Chinese Government and people towards the realization of peaceful coexistence.

The resolution of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee holds: "The great Marxist-Leninist teachings are the unshakable ideological foundation of the solidarity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement. In order to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism and creatively apply and develop Marxism-Leninism, it is necessary to combat resolutely revisionism which mirrors bourgeois ideology and departs from and betrays Marxism-Leninism, and especially to combat Yugoslav revisionism. Modern revisionism is still the main danger for the international communist movement. At the same time, the tendencies of dogmatism and sectarianism, which are divorced from reality and from the masses, must also be opposed." The Moscow Statement points out that the Yugoslav variety of international opportunism is a variety of modern revisionist "theories" in concentrated form. This variety betrays Marxism-Leninism, declares as obsolete the fundamental theory of Marxism-Leninism and opposes its anti-Leninist revisionist programme to the 1957 Declaration. The Moscow Statement sharply exposes the Yugoslav revisionist bloc for depending on imperialism, carrying on disruptive work against the socialist camp and the world communist movement and engaging in activities harmful to the unity of all peace-loving forces and countries. The Yugoslav revisionist bloc headed by Tito, having suffered such a concerted blow from 81 Communist and Workers' Parties, frantically attacked the Marxist-Leninist principles of the Moscow Statement as "obsolete ideas of the Stalinists on socialism," and as "dogmatic viewpoints." This once more exposes their true features opposing the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism under the pretext of opposing so-called "dogmatism." Precisely because of this, the London *Times* called, after the Moscow Meeting, for "firmer supports for his [Tito's] tightrope." The United States and other Western countries also announced in the past month various loans to Yugoslavia, amounting to more than 300 million U.S. dollars.

WE feel particularly glad that the fundamental principles and revolutionary spirit of Marxism-Leninism, which the Chinese Communists and the Communists in other countries have for many years firmly upheld, are clearly reflected in the Moscow Statement. Just as the Statement points out, "Marxism-Leninism is a great integral revolutionary doctrine, the lodestar of the working class and working people of the whole world at all stages of their great battle for peace, freedom and a better life, for the establishment of the most just society, communism." The tremendous success of the Moscow Meeting is a new victory of Marxism-Leninism. Neither the slander levelled at Marxism-Leninism by bourgeois "anti-

communism" nor the distortion of Marxism-Leninism made by modern revisionism represented by the Tito clique, can dull the brilliance of Marxism-Leninism any more than dark clouds can eclipse the sun. Though the international communist movement, which has developed under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, has undergone and will possibly continue to undergo certain twists and turns and difficulties in its advance, it will ultimately overcome all obstacles and prosper and grow like all newborn things in the history of mankind.

THE resolution of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee points out: "The solidarity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement is the most important guarantee for victory in the struggle of all peoples for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism." Imperialism tries by every means to split this solidarity. But this solidarity is based on Marxism-Leninism, has grown in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, and has stood countless tests in history. At the Moscow Meeting, the fraternal Parties, through comradely consultations, worked out a unanimously agreed statement and further strengthened the solidarity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement. The vain hopes of imperialism have once again fallen through. It is of particular importance that the results of the Moscow Meeting have further strengthened the solidarity between the Communist Parties of China and the Soviet Union and between the two countries, because this is the core of the solidarity of the international communist movement and the socialist camp. The solidarity and friendship between the Chinese and Soviet Parties, between the two countries and between the two peoples are the greatest solidarity and friendship in history. They concern not only the greatest interests of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, but also the greatest interests of all the peoples in the world and the bright prospects of the development of human history. The resolution of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee says: "The Communist Party of China has consistently striven to maintain and strengthen the unity between the Chinese and Soviet Parties and between the two countries, holding that this is in the fundamental interests of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union and also of the peoples of the whole world. The imperialists will never see the realization of their vain hopes of splitting the unity between the Chinese and Soviet Parties and between the two countries."

The tremendous success of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties will undoubtedly promote the triumphant development of the joint struggle of the socialist camp and the workers' movements, the national and democratic revolutionary movements and the peace movement in various countries. The present world situation is highly favourable to our common struggle.

The world socialist system is now stronger than ever before. In the third year of the Seven-Year Plan, the Soviet Union plans to increase the gross value of its industrial output by 8.8 per cent as compared with 1960 and strive to bring its steel output to 71.34 million tons. The recent plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has further adopted

a series of measures to boost agricultural production. Among the fraternal countries, Korea, Viet Nam, Albania, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic this year will all begin to implement their new Seven-Year or Five-Year Plans. The people of all the socialist countries are striving to score fresh victories on all fronts in socialist construction. The energetic efforts made by the Soviet Union, China and other fraternal countries to preserve world peace and their support for the struggle waged by the people of all countries against imperialism have greatly enhanced the international prestige of the socialist camp and are exerting an increasingly decisive influence on the progress of human history.

National and democratic movements are mounting in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The U.S. imperialists' most ferocious provocations against Cuba have aroused general indignation among the people of Cuba and the whole of Latin America, and a powerful mass movement of "Cuba Yes, Yankees No" has been launched. The Algerian National Liberation Army and the Algerian people in French-occupied areas have dealt effective blows against the "referendum" hoax put up by the French colonialists and strengthened the Algerian people's indomitable struggle for independence. The Congolese people are united ever more closely around the legitimate Lumumba-Gijenga Central Government of the Congo and have made new progress in repulsing attacks by the Belgian colonialist troops and the Mobutu rebels. The Laotian people have energetically unfolded their struggle against the U.S. interventionists and the Phoumi-Boun Oum traitorous clique, and recovered from the rebels large areas in Xieng Khouang and the Plain of Jars.

With regard to the situation in the capitalist world, it indeed tallies with the statement of the U.S. paper *Christian Science Monitor* that the year 1961 "opens on notes of concern and disillusionment." The aggressive activities carried out by the U.S. imperialists against Cuba and Laos have resulted in themselves being placed in an extremely isolated position. The economic situation of the United States is continuing to deteriorate. Political and economic contradictions among the imperialist countries are deepening continuously. Class contradictions inside various capitalist countries are sharpening. The heroic and staunch struggle of the Belgian working class marks a new starting point of daily expanding strikes and other struggles in the capitalist countries.

UNDER such an extremely favourable situation, the people of our country are looking forward with full confidence of victory to the brilliant future of the world. Let us, all Communist Party members and all the people of our country, enthusiastically answer the call of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party: "to hold aloft the great Marxist-Leninist banner of the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement and, in international affairs, to strengthen unity with the Soviet Union, strengthen the unity of the whole socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement, strengthen the unity of the working class throughout the world and unity among all peoples who cherish peace and freedom, and to fight for new victories in the cause of world peace and human progress."

The Economic Origins of U.S. Imperialist Policies of Aggression and War

by YEN YAO-CHUN

Following is a translation of an article published in "Hongqi," No. 2, 1961. — Ed.

AFTER the end of World War II, U.S. imperialism mustered the reactionary forces of all countries to carry out armed intervention and provocation all over the world. It has become the main force of aggression and war. This is connected with the growth of U.S. monopoly capital.

The United States is a late-comer among imperialist nations. By 1890, its industrial output outstripped that of Britain and moved into first place in the world. But due to the fact that it rose at a comparatively late period, it still could not, before World War I, match the old imperialist countries in strength.

After the end of World War I, U.S. industrial production surpassed that of Britain, France and Germany put together. From 1913 to 1929, it increased by 70 per cent, while that of Britain decreased by 1 per cent during the same period. In the course of World War I, the United States leapt from the position of a debtor to that of the richest creditor nation. Before the war, it was indebted to the European countries for 4,500 million dollars. But when the war ended, the situation was reversed, and the European countries became debtors to the United States, and war loans alone amounted to 10,000 million dollars. The export of U.S. capital increased sharply, and the centre of exploitation of world finance capital shifted from Europe to the United States.

In World War II, German, Italian and Japanese fascism was defeated, British and French imperialism seriously weakened, and the United States became ring-leader of the imperialist camp. During World War II, U.S. production, due to the war, registered a relatively substantial increase. Taking the index of 1935-39 as 100, industrial production rose to 239 in 1943, an increase of more than 100 per cent. In the early postwar period, U.S. industrial production comprised 56.4 per cent of the capitalist world's total; its exports, 23.6 per cent and its gold reserves, 71.3 per cent. Its production continued to rise after the war as a result of large investments in fixed capital and its continuous pursuit of arms expansion and war preparations. If we take the index of 1947-49 as 100, in 1959 industrial production increased to 159. Though the proportion of the U.S. economy in the economy of the capitalist world has been gradually decreasing in recent years, U.S. industrial production and gold reserves respectively still make up nearly half those of the capitalist world, while its exports account for some one-fifth of the total.

Under capitalist conditions, the further growth of production can only bring about the further concentration of production and capital. Among U.S. manufacturing enterprises, the number of companies in 1939 with more than 50 million dollars in assets constituted 0.2 per cent of the total, while their assets made up 42 per cent. By 1956, the number of such companies comprised 0.4 per cent of the total, with assets constituting 61.5 per cent. According to data published by the U.S. magazine *Fortune* in its July 1960 issue, 500 giant manufacturing and mining companies, constituting only 0.2 per cent of the total number of companies engaged in these two industries in the United States, accounted for half the total sales and 70 per cent of the profits. Many industrial branches in the United States are dominated by several giant corporations. In the automobile industry, for instance, the output of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler constitutes more than 90 per cent of the total number of passenger cars manufactured. In each of the 150 manufacturing industries out of a total of 452, the output of four big companies accounts for more than half of its total output. Big monopolies also dominate in finance and insurance. Three hundred large banks, 2 per cent of the total number of banks, account for 53 per cent of total deposits. Pushed to the wall by monopoly capital, small and medium-sized enterprises in the United States are increasingly being reduced to bankruptcy. In 1945, the rate of failure of small and medium-sized enterprises was, on the average, 4.2 per 10,000; in 1959 it increased to 51.8 per 10,000.

Exploitation of labouring people by U.S. monopoly capital is becoming ever more ruthless. In industry, the rate of exploitation (rate of surplus value) was 158 per cent in 1929, 200 per cent in 1935; this further increased to 235 per cent in 1955 and in 1958 was estimated to be about 267 per cent. The profits of monopolies have registered a sharp rise. According to greatly minimized official statistics, the profits of U.S. companies in 1939, after taxes, amounted to 5,000 million dollars, and in 1959 the figure soared to 23,800 million dollars.

THE strength of the major monopoly financial groups in the United States further increased with the mounting concentration of production and capital in the big companies and banks. Assets held or controlled by the Rockefeller, Morgan, Du Pont, Mellon and four other big U.S. financial groups amounted to 60,900 million dollars in 1935. They profited during World War II, and by 1948 had enlarged their assets to 122,900 million dollars. After the war of aggression in Korea, their assets were further

multiplied to 218,500 million dollars by 1955. This demonstrates an increase of more than 200 per cent in 20 years. Those financial groups which have an important share in the plunder of foreign countries and in the production of munitions have developed at a particularly great tempo. The Rockefeller financial group, which leads in the plunder of foreign countries, controlled assets totalling 21,500 million dollars in 1931; by 1955 these rose to 61,400 million dollars. The strength of the Du Pont and Mellon financial groups, which occupy an important position in munitions production, has also greatly increased.

WITH U.S. monopoly capital gaining in economic strength, monopolies have greatly reinforced their control of the nation's life, and the transformation of monopoly capital into state monopoly capitalism has been further accelerated. More and more representatives of monopolies directly participate in government. In the Eisenhower administration, notorious persons like Dulles, Herter, Wilson, Gates, Nixon, Humphrey and others were all loyal representatives of the Rockefeller, Du Pont, Morgan, California, Cleveland and other big monopoly financial groups. Newly elected U.S. President Kennedy is a big finance capitalist of the Boston financial group. Vice-President Johnson is a millionaire. Among members of the cabinet rigged up by Kennedy, Secretary of State Rusk is President of the Rockefeller Foundation, Secretary of Defense McNamara is the President of the Ford Motor Company, and Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon is an oil magnate and a finance capitalist.

The forces of the monopolies have merged with those of the state to increase the profits of monopoly capital to the maximum by exploiting the working class and fleecing broad sections of the people. Under the control of great monopolies, the state machinery itself of the United States is also stepping up its plunder of the people's wealth and is gaining control of an increasing amount of wealth. According to the statistics of 1954, the Federal Government held assets totalling 199,900 million dollars, approximately accounting for more than one-fourth of the nation's wealth, as against only 15 per cent in 1929. The U.S. Government also "regulates" and intervenes in the economic life of the country through its tax and credit policies and other methods, and makes a redistribution of the national income in a way that is favourable to monopoly capital. The wealth redistributed by these methods constitutes about one-fourth of the total national income of the country. Also through the huge economic strength of the state, monopolies oppress and exploit the people at home and engage in plunder and expansion abroad.

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Capital export is one of the characteristics of imperialism. Lenin pointed out: "As long as capitalism remains what it is, surplus capital will be utilized not for the purpose of raising the standard of living of the masses in a given country, for this would mean a decline in profits for the capitalists, but for the purpose of increasing profits by exporting capital abroad to the backward countries."* As far as U.S. imperialism is concerned, capital export is of particularly great significance. Because U.S.

* V.I. Lenin, "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism."

imperialism has fewer colonies under its direct control than the other imperialist countries, capital export has become its chief means of penetrating into the spheres of influence of other imperialist countries, plundering the colonial peoples and extorting high rates of profit. With the growth of U.S. monopoly capital, the United States has rapidly increased its export of capital. Before World War I, the leading capital exporting countries were Britain, France and Germany. At that time, U.S. investments abroad ranked fourth in the world. Following World War I, U.S. capital export leapt to first place in the world. It has registered a rapid growth since World War II.

U.S. capital export is channelled, to a very great extent, through state mechanism and this is a significant feature of U.S. capital export after World War II. Capital thus exported is generally known as "U.S. aid." Since the end of World War II, the U.S. Government has provided more than 100,000 million dollars in so-called "aid" to other countries. Through "U.S. aid," U.S. imperialism has injected its aggressive forces into more than 70 countries and regions. The Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties exposed the aggressive nature of "U.S. aid." The Statement pointed out: "The U.S. imperialists seek to bring many states under their control, by resorting chiefly to the policy of military blocs and economic 'aid.' They violate the sovereignty of developed capitalist countries as well. The dominant monopoly bourgeoisie in the more developed capitalist countries, which has allied itself with U.S. imperialism, sacrifices the sovereignty of their countries, hoping with support from the U.S. imperialists to crush the revolutionary liberation forces, deprive the working people of democratic freedoms and impede the struggle of the masses for social progress. U.S. imperialism involves those countries in the arms race, in a policy of preparing a new war of aggression and carrying on subversive activities against socialist and neutral countries." The Statement also said: The efforts of the U.S. imperialists "are aimed at preserving their positions in the economy of the countries which have gained freedom, and at capturing new positions under the guise of economic 'aid,' drawing them into military blocs, implanting military dictatorships and setting up war bases there." Spokesmen for U.S. monopoly capital describe "U.S. aid" as a generous act of the United States in helping other countries restore and develop their economies. This, obviously, is a black lie.

THE export of private capital by U.S. monopoly financial groups has also been carried out on a massive scale. By the end of 1959, total U.S. private investments abroad already reached the enormous sum of 44,800 million dollars. Even this figure was a great underestimation. Direct investments which account for the larger part of private foreign investments were calculated at their book value. Even the U.S. Department of Commerce admitted that their market price was more than two times as much as their book value. Taking into consideration that part of their capital concealed and understated through fraudulent means by U.S. monopoly capitalists to escape taxation, the total amount of U.S. private investments abroad was estimated at more than 100,000 million dollars by the end of 1959.

U.S. private capital has been exported to all corners of the capitalist world. Whether in major capitalist in-

dustrial countries or in economically underdeveloped countries, U.S. capital can invariably be found and they all suffer from its exploitation. Alongside the expansion of U.S. colonialist forces in recent years, U.S. capital export to the Middle East, Africa and other underdeveloped places has shown a steadily rapid increase.

Direct investments account roughly for more than 60 per cent of the total export of private capital. Compared with the period prior to World War II, the proportion of investments for agriculture and public utilities in the direct investments has dropped enormously while the proportion for petroleum and manufacturing industries has grown tremendously. Of all direct private investments at the end of 1959, the petroleum industry accounted for 35 per cent; mining enterprises, 10 per cent; manufacturing industries, 33 per cent. These three branches absorbed 78 per cent of the total. Investments in the first two were mainly centred in Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and Canada; those of the latter category went chiefly to Canada and West Europe. This clearly indicates that since the end of World War II, U.S. investments abroad have increasingly concentrated on the direct seizure of the home markets of other imperialist countries and the markets of their colonies, and on direct plunder of the raw materials of underdeveloped countries. One half or more than one half of the raw materials for various metals and minerals needed by U.S. industries are grabbed from abroad. For instance, 15 per cent of the petroleum and 18 per cent of the iron ore consumed in the United States are imported, and all its natural rubber comes from foreign countries.

Because of low wages, cheap raw materials and the enjoyment of many other facilities and privileges in foreign countries, the profit rate of U.S. private investments abroad is much higher than that at home, generally exceeding the home rate by 30 to 70 per cent. A survey of 40 companies conducted by the McKinsey & Company revealed that the foreign profit rate in 95 per cent of these companies was greater than that at home, with one-third of these companies reporting a foreign profit rate more than twice that at home. The proportion of foreign profit in the total profit of U.S. companies has been steadily rising. According to official figures which were greatly underestimated, foreign profit raked in by all U.S. companies stood at 2,100 million dollars in 1950, representing 9.1 per cent of their total profit; it rose to 3,700 million dollars in 1958, constituting 19.4 per cent of their total profit. It is the big monopoly financial groups in particular which seize the lion's share of the profits derived from foreign investments. It was estimated by U.S. economist Victor Perlo that in 1956 the 200 biggest U.S. monopoly enterprises got 57 per cent of all the corporate profits, but 90 per cent of the foreign profits. Moreover, a number of U.S. big monopoly financial groups derive their main profits from foreign countries. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company of New Jersey obtains 73 per cent of its profits from abroad. So, also, are 60 per cent of the profits of Mellon's Gulf Oil Corporation.

EXPORT of commodities, too, occupies an important place in U.S. plunder abroad. The United States needs the world market to absorb its huge amounts of surplus commodities. Some people hold that the volume of export of U.S. commodities is not big and it constitutes only

a tiny proportion in the gross national product of the country; hence they deny the role played by the export of commodities in the U.S. economy. This is completely contrary to the facts. In a report, "Foreign Economic Policy for the Twentieth Century," issued by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in 1958, it was admitted that "between 9 and 10 per cent of all the durable goods produced in the United States is sold abroad. Significantly enough, these sales provide the margin between profit and loss for a large segment of American industries." The report said that of the total volume of sales of U.S.-made civil aviation aircraft, textiles, steel and steel-rolling machinery and sewing machines, exports account for one-fifth to one-third; of trucks and buses, 19 per cent; of diesel engines, 16 per cent; of agricultural machinery, 14 per cent; and of machine tools, 11 per cent. Apart from this, approximately 20 to 40 per cent of most items of the main U.S. agricultural products are shipped abroad for sale. Employment of 7 per cent of the total U.S. labour force, that is, about 4.5 million people, depends directly on foreign trade; this number is greater than that employed by the auto, iron and steel, chemical and textile industries combined.

While dumping huge amounts of commodities abroad, the United States itself has erected a high wall of tariffs. The favourable balance in its foreign trade constitutes a huge sum each year; it reached 10,000 million dollars in the peak year of the postwar period. Therefore, the export of commodities is also one of the chief means to compensate for deficits caused by the enormous U.S. expenditures abroad. During recent years, the U.S. position in the international economy has weakened; its exports have dwindled; the adverse balance in its international payments has grown greater and greater; there has been an outflow of its gold reserves and the position of the U.S. dollar is on the decline. U.S. monopoly capital is launching a large-scale export offensive, demanding that other countries lower their tariffs and ease their import restrictions with regard to U.S. commodities and stipulating that "U.S. aid" funds must be used to purchase U.S. goods.

Lenin pointed out: "The American millionaires were practically the richest of all. . . . They made more money than anybody else. They made every country, even the richest, their tribute bearers."* The unbridled and ferocious plunder carried on by U.S. monopoly capital abroad has been further intensified since the end of World War II. As the Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties has pointed out, "U.S. imperialism has become the biggest international exploiter."

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For purposes of plunder and to remove obstacles in the way of it, U.S. imperialism stubbornly persists in its policies of aggression and war and carries on large-scale arms expansion and war preparations. It has thus turned the United States, the most industrially developed capitalist country, into a land with the most deformed, militarized economy.

The scale of U.S. imperialist arms expansion and war preparations has, since the end of World War II, been growing with each passing year. In fiscal year 1936, its

* V.I. Lenin, "Letter to American Workers."

direct military expenditures (excluding indirect military expenditures) amounted to 900 million dollars, accounting for 1 per cent of the national income and 10.3 per cent of the Federal budget. But these ratios have become much bigger during the postwar period. In fiscal year 1948, a year in which demobilization had allegedly been completed, direct military expenditures still ran as high as 11,700 million dollars, constituting 5.2 per cent of the national income and 35.5 per cent of the Federal budget. In fiscal year 1953, direct military expenditures amounted to 50,400 million dollars, making up 16.5 per cent of the national income and 67.8 per cent of the Federal budget. After the end of its aggressive war in Korea, annual military expenditures of the United States were still at a level of more than 40,000 million dollars. In fiscal year 1959, direct military expenditures totalled 46,400 million dollars, accounting for 11.6 per cent of the national income and 57.5 per cent of the Federal budget. If indirect military expenditures were added, the total would come to 62,300 million dollars, representing 79.5 per cent of the Federal budget. In its financial budget for fiscal year 1961, U.S. military expenditures reach 45,568 million dollars, or 57.1 per cent of total outlay in the Federal budget.

MILITARY production occupies an important place in the U.S. economy. During the period 1954-58, annual military procurements amounted to about 16,000 million dollars. Of that sum, the predominant proportion went to those industrial branches manufacturing durable goods, and it accounted for approximately one-fourth of the demand for durable goods. Total employment in military production was approximately 5,570,000 in 1958, comprising 24.5 per cent of the total number of people employed in material production. In recent years, munition production constituted about 14 per cent of U.S. industrial production, and profits from munition production represented 25 per cent of all corporate profits.

Military production is an important means employed by the U.S. monopoly ruling clique to bolster the economy. Postwar U.S. economy is extremely unstable and beset with frequent crises. U.S. monopoly capital has, to an increasingly great extent, used the militarization of the economy to provide an artificial support to production in an attempt to extricate itself from the crises. This is one of the significant manifestations of the extreme decay of U.S. imperialism. This policy adopted by monopoly capital certainly cannot eliminate the contradictions inherent in capitalism; it can only serve to deepen these contradictions. The market for military production is provided by the state, and, besides, such production yields huge profits. Hence it can artificially stimulate investment in fixed capital, temporarily raise the level of industrial production and in this way boost employment and consumption to a certain extent. However, as a result of the militarization of the economy, ever larger quantities of products and raw materials are either used up in non-productive, military consumption, or laid aside in huge amounts in the form of strategic stockpiling. Military production, in effect, plays the role of destroying productive forces. Meanwhile, the intensification of the militarization of the economy inevitably leads to enormous increases in government taxes and national debts, and results in greater burdens on the people. The taxes collected by the U.S. Federal Government amounted to 5,500 million dollars in fiscal year 1939; and in fiscal year 1959 the sum rose

more than 15 times to 83,900 dollars. The average per capita tax paid by the people of the United States was 40 dollars in fiscal year 1939; the sum was increased to 474 dollars in fiscal year 1959. And this did not include the state and local taxes. Federal government debts totalled 50,900 million dollars in 1940 and rose to 290,600 million dollars by October 1960, a nearly sixfold increase. As a result of financial deficits and inflation, commodity prices have been rising and the consumers' price index continues to climb. From 1946 to 1960, the consumers' price index rose by 52 per cent. All this has resulted in ever greater impoverishment of the broad masses of working people. Kennedy, the newly elected U.S. President, admitted that in the United States 17 million people go to bed hungry.

In recent years, because of the decrease in the production of conventional weapons and the greater proportion allocated to guided missiles and other new-type weapons, military production in the United States is having a smaller and smaller stimulating effect on the economy. In 1951, the steel used for military production accounted for 50 per cent of the total U.S. steel output; in 1953-54, about 20 per cent; in 1958, only about 10 per cent; and now, only some 5 per cent. The emphasis in military procurements is increasingly placed on missiles. In fiscal year 1953, guided missile procurements accounted for only 300 million dollars; aircraft, 8,700 million dollars; and conventional weapons, 15,500 million dollars. In fiscal year 1959, however, guided missiles accounted for 3,800 million dollars (an increase of some 13 times); aircraft, 7,700 million dollars; and conventional weapons, 5,500 million dollars (a two-thirds reduction). Guided missile production

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involves a far smaller range of industrial branches than conventional weapons. A survey of government military procurements shows that with the exception of such industrial branches as electronics, propulsion, rubber for military use, petroleum, solid fuels and alloy metals, munition orders received by many other branches of industry have dropped tremendously. This change is also conspicuously reflected in the allocation of military orders: Among the 100 firms receiving the greatest number of military orders during 1950-55, one-fourth have now been eliminated from the list and replaced by new ones.

The fact that the prices of new weapons are high, costing great sums of money and requiring complicated technical designing and expensive research fees, also results in their manufacture playing an ever diminishing role in stimulating U.S. industrial production. During World War II, a submarine cost 5 million dollars. Now an atomic submarine costs 45 million dollars while a submarine equipped with Polaris guided missiles costs as much as 90 million dollars. The proportion of research and experiment fees in the gross value of weapons and their development has increased enormously. Research fees, for instance, constitute 20 per cent of the value of a modern B-52 strategic bomber and 60 per cent of the value of an Atlas missile.

U.S. imperialism, however, has not abandoned the policy of the militarization of the economy because the role of military production in stimulating the economy has weakened. This is because monopolies secure staggering super-profits from military production and military production is an important source of the fortunes they have amassed.

THE rate of profit from military orders is higher than that from ordinary enterprises. For instance, even according to greatly minimized official figures, for 1957, the rates of profit in chemical, electronic and building materials industries connected with the production of guided missiles were 14.7 per cent, 12.4 per cent and 12.9 per cent respectively, while those for the food and beverage industries were 9.8 per cent and for the textile industry 8.6 per cent. In the same year, the average rate of profit of the 500 largest industrial corporations was 11.6 per cent, while the rates of profit of the 12 corporations which received the largest number of military orders, even according to official figures, approximately doubled this figure. For instance, the rate of profit of the General Dynamics Company was 19.7 per cent, that of the Boeing Airplane Company 21.3 per cent and that of the General Electric Company 20.1 per cent. The actual figures were even higher. As regards the aircraft industry 90 per cent of which is engaged in munitions production, the rates of profit of six leading aircraft corporations from 1950 to 1954 were, according to official sources, four to five times as great as those for ordinary manufacturing industry.

The greatest portion of military orders is in the hands of monopoly capital, particularly in the hands of some of the largest monopolies. During World War II, for instance, the U.S. Government, from June 1940 to September 1944, signed military contracts with 18,539 corporations, involving a total sum of 175,000 million dollars, and the 100 largest corporations among them seized 67 per cent of the total amount of these military orders. To take another example, during the period of the war

of U.S. aggression against Korea, the 100 largest corporations obtained 64 per cent of the military orders; the figure rose to 75 per cent in fiscal year 1958. The proportion of the military orders obtained by medium and small enterprises dropped from 25.3 per cent in fiscal year 1954 to 17.1 per cent in fiscal year 1958; this further dropped to 16.6 per cent in fiscal year 1959. This is one of the fundamental reasons why the large monopolies are particularly keen on militarization of the economy as well as arms expansion and war preparations.

* * *

After World War II, thanks to the victory of the people's revolution in China and in a series of other countries, socialism has become a powerful world system and is exerting an ever greater influence on the international situation. There has been an ever greater upsurge in the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Under the blows of the national liberation movement the colonial system is rapidly disintegrating. The positions of imperialism are being further and further reduced and its foundations increasingly shaken. The general crisis of capitalism has developed into a new stage. Although the United States is at the moment still a relatively strong imperialist country, its economy is becoming increasingly unstable as a result of the development of monopoly capital, the intensification of the militarization of the economy and the daily sharpening of contradictions between production and consumption.

The Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties correctly points out: "The decay of capitalism is particularly marked in the United States of America, the chief imperialist country of today. U.S. monopoly capital is clearly unable to use all the productive forces at its command. The richest of the developed capitalist countries of the world—the United States of America—has become a land of especially big chronic unemployment. Increasing under-capacity operation in industry has become permanent in that country. Despite the enormous increase in military appropriations, which is achieved at the expense of the standard of life of the working people, the rate of growth of production has been declining in the postwar years and has been barely above the growth of population. Over-production crises have become more frequent."

THREE economic crises have broken out in the United States in the past 15 years. It now once more faces the threat of a new economic crisis. In 1960, its industrial production again declined. The index of its industrial production was 111 in January 1960 (taking the 1957 average as 100), between 109 and 110 from February to July and dropped to 105 in November. Everywhere industry operated below capacity and the situation as regards surplus of productive capacity was extremely serious. The rate of operation in the iron and steel industry, one of the three pillars of the U.S. economy, has since the summer of 1960 constantly stood at about 50 per cent. The number of unemployed increases day by day. At the present time, in the United States there are more than 4 million people wholly unemployed and the number of partially unemployed is above 10 million. In the face of the ever increasing deterioration of their position, the working people are intensifying their struggle against monopoly capital. Class contradictions are sharpening day by day.

As a result of the deepening agricultural crisis, the position of U.S. farmers is worsening with each passing day and many farms have gone bankrupt. In 1939, the United States had altogether 6.44 million farms. By 1959, the figure had dropped to 4.64 million. According to official U.S. sources, the U.S. farming population has greatly declined. In 1954 it constituted 13 per cent of the U.S. total population; by 1959, it had dropped to 9 per cent. A news item from the *Wall Street Journal* of December 14, 1960 reported that U.S. farmers "are leaving the land at the rate of one every five minutes."

In recent months, the United States' deficit in international payments has continuously mounted while its gold reserves have fallen drastically. The dollar crisis is shaking the economic position of U.S. imperialism. This crisis reflects the deepening of the instability of the U.S. economy after World War II and the decline of the hegemony of U.S. imperialism in the capitalist world. In the past 15 years, while intensifying its arms expansion and war preparations, the United States has always arrogated to itself the role of "alms giver" in the capitalist world, regarding "U.S. aid" as a chief instrument for overseas expansion. Now things are developing in an opposite direction. An article in the December 12, 1960 issue of *U.S. News & World Report* said: the United States "now finds itself in this predicament: Those helped are becoming richer than the helper. Dollar worries are in America, not in foreign

lands. So, suddenly, roles are reversed — and a dramatic change may be on the way."

U.S. imperialism now faces an unprecedentedly difficult situation. How to extricate itself from this situation poses a very big problem for U.S. imperialism. U.S. official quarters are loudly bickering over this question, putting forward one method or another. It appears that they have not been able to map out any way to fundamentally extricate themselves from this plight nor is it possible for them to do so. What merits attention is that U.S. imperialism is at the present time sabre-rattling in Southeast Asia and stepping up its armed aggression against Laos. It has also dispatched large numbers of naval vessels to carry out so-called "manoeuvres" in the Caribbean, plotting to launch an open military attack against Cuba. U.S. imperialism is obviously trying to use the aggravation of international tension as a means to relieve or mitigate its domestic economic crisis which is becoming increasingly grave, and enable monopoly capital and particularly the monopolies engaged in military production to preserve their huge profits. These activities of U.S. imperialism in undermining peace have met with the opposition of the broad masses of people in Asia, Latin America and the rest of the world. Those who play with fire are bound to perish themselves. No struggle by U.S. imperialism can save it from the fate of moving each day further down the road to final extinction.

Industry

Emulation in Shanghai Steel Plants

by CHU CHI-LIN

THE combining of keen emulation with sincere cooperation has become an important feature of socialist production emulation in China's big leap. That is why, whether it's between factories, workshops, shifts or teams, an emulation drive now usually leads to a common rise of output in all the units concerned.

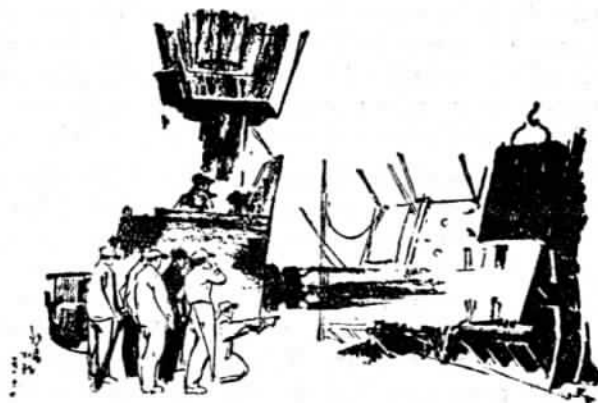
Those taking part in an emulation drive are naturally expected to do their utmost to get ahead of their rivals and show the utmost ingenuity in the race for higher output and better quality, speed, economy and the fulfilment of any other points the emulation contract may contain. But this is by no means all. In the course of the drive, they are also naturally expected to help as well as learn from their friendly rivals; the ideal result is that through mutual help everyone does much better than before.

There are innumerable cases where one group helps its rivals and partners in an emulation drive to catch up with itself or even beat its own records. Such help and concern is the essence of the communist spirit. It is a decisive factor in raising output. In every bout of socialist emulation, socialist construction is the winner.

The following sidelights on emulation between workshops in two Shanghai steel plants give a bit of an idea of how all this works out in practice.

The Shanghai No. 1 and No. 3 Steel Plants face each other on the east and west banks of the Whangpoo River, and are old partners and rivals in emulation campaigns. Each has its strong points and weak points. The open-hearth furnaces of the No. 1 Plant have on several occasions won red banners in the national emulation campaign for small furnaces. But the open-hearth furnaces in the No. 3 Plant have on occasion given them a close run and not infrequently passed them in the race for higher productivity.

In the seesaw "battle" of the emulation drives between these two plants, workshops and workers there



Charging the Furnaces

may be losers but everybody is the winner with more, better and cheaper steel pouring out faster for the country. All four furnaces of these two plants are now rated among the outstanding open-hearth furnaces in the nation.

Delivering "Treasures"

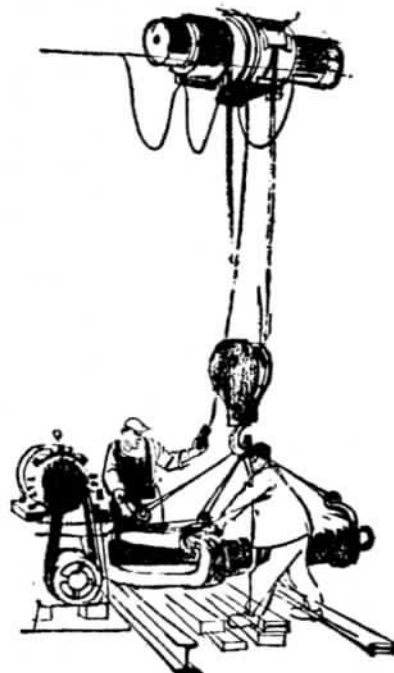
There is much coming and going between the open-hearth furnace workshops of the two plants as the rival teams swap experience. On such tours the furnace workers not only learn what they can from their hosts, but also deliver what they call "treasures." The open-hearth furnace workshop of the leading No. 1 Plant organized 25 such visits last year to its opposite number in the No. 3 Plant. More than 80 per cent of the latter's furnace crew returned the compliment.

The No. 3 Plant's open-hearth furnace on one occasion suffered from "bleeding of molten metal." To learn how to cure this and at the same time master the advanced technique of desulphuration outside the furnace which the No. 1 Plant's workshop practised, workers of the two open-hearth furnace workshops got together several times to smelt "friendship steel." This proved to be an excellent method of passing on and mastering advanced practical skills. Mutual consultation during the process of this joint work at the furnace also served to solve several other technical problems.

One midnight last July, when the No. 1 Plant's furnaces were well in the lead in output their workers heard that their brother shop in the No. 3 Plant was having difficulties fritting the hearth bottom. Immediately they sent two of their most experienced technicians to the rescue. They completed their task expeditiously in a few hours and took the opportunity besides to see that their colleagues and rivals fully mastered the advanced method of fritting. Since this greatly prolongs the life of the hearth bottom, it is invaluable for high-speed methods of smelting.

Not the sort to get an inferiority complex, the workers of the open-hearth furnace workshop of the No. 3 Plant kept an eye cocked to see where they could be useful in the spirit of letting "the backward help the advanced." They soon had an opportunity. When they heard that the other shop was still using a great deal of manual labour to repair their furnaces, without being asked, they sent over the blueprints of a furnace-repair machine they had got from the famous Anshan Iron and Steel Works. Later their section head went along himself to the No. 1 Plant's shop to see if there was anything he could do to help put the new process into operation. As the workshop was looking for some device to replace a crane called for in the blueprints he joined with others to propose the use of a moving turn-table on the ground. This idea was adopted and proved highly satisfactory.

Not long ago, the workers of the No. 1 Plant's open-hearth shop went over the successful technical innovations they had introduced over the year and summed them up into five major groups. This precious material they immediately turned over to the No. 3's open-hearth shop and, where necessary, gave actual demonstrations of how things were done. This systematic delivery of "treasures" gave excellent results. The No. 3 Plant's open-hearth furnaces cut an hour off the smelting time



Making Steel Ingot Moulds
Sketches by Fu Chi and Tu Ming-chen

for a heat of steel and beat the record previously held by the No. 1 Plant. This, however, only served to spur the latter to fresh efforts. Three days later it was in the lead again.

The No. 3 Plant's open-hearth shop was behind again but this didn't stop them from forming a team for "delivering treasures and seeking enlightenment" when they succeeded in devising a new way of more speedily raising furnace temperatures. Led by Han Hsin-liang, the shop's deputy head and a national outstanding worker, the team demonstrated

the new method to the open-hearth furnace workers of the other plant. Making use of this "secret," the No. 1 Plant's workers set a still higher record for smelting, and drew even further ahead of their helpful rivals.

Keen to learn from their emulation partners of the No. 1 Plant, the No. 3 Plant's workshop teams adopted the "man-to-man" marking tactic used in basketball games. When the No. 1 Plant's workers came to demonstrate a new process of desulphuration, each member of the No. 3 Plant's open-hearth furnace crew carefully noted every move of his counterpart and so quickly mastered the new skill. It took only a short period for the "student" shop to catch up with its "teacher" in this production method.

The open-hearth furnace workshop of the No. 1 Plant holds the national red banner for such small furnaces and has many outstanding records behind it. But its workers aren't letting that go to their heads. In September alone, they went five times to the open-hearth shop of the No. 3 Plant to learn the advanced methods of successive charging, layer-by-layer burning and the use of pre-mixed materials. As soon as they heard of the new success gained by their emulation partners in repairing furnaces while still hot, they immediately invited the latter to give them a practical demonstration. What they learnt enabled them to reduce their time for such an operation from 15 to 10 minutes.

This recounts some of the emulation experience of two open-hearth furnace shops in the two plants, but it can be paralleled by practically every other shop in those plants and the two plants themselves. Step by step they have accumulated rich experience. With better production conditions, they are steadily increasing and improving output. Their growing communist consciousness, stronger than steel, and the fraternal co-operation among them reflect the spirit of the triumphant new age in China.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Fourth National Exhibition

The Fourth National Photography Exhibition which opened at the Gallery of the Artists' Union in Peking is not so large in number. There are only 383 pictures. Nevertheless it tells a tremendous story, and a dramatic one too.

Heading Towards the Forefront of Agriculture by Ma Keng-po gives us a long procession of spirited young men and women, obviously having just alighted from a train. With luggage slung on their shoulders, held firmly in hand or clutched tightly under their arms, they move into the camera with springy step exuding vitality and energy. The sweet smiles of youth and confidence that light their faces are much like the light of the early morning sun casting long shadows on the cobbled road and giving the photo added interest in light and shade. This is a true glimpse of the current nationwide campaign in China—urban people in their

hundreds of thousands moving like those in the picture into the countryside to do their part for agriculture! Agriculture is a predominant theme of the exhibit indicating that our artists of the camera, like all others, are keen to apply their art in the service of socialism.

Miao Ming's *Seething Life at a Steel Plant* is a beautifully composed picture structurally impressive and seemingly almost devoid of the human element. Yet the dense clouds of smoke in the background contrasted with the light, misty vapours of the puffing locomotive to the fore unmistakably suggest the pulsating life inside the plant. *Mechanized Pig-Feeding* by Chao Li-chun is a three-time eye-catcher—for composition, design and humour. Its pigs, looking for all the world like babes in a play-pen, expectantly eye the approaching girl-tender perched high on

an automatic fodder-carrier while the bamboo fences enclosing the pigs create a design giving a highly decorative effect to the picture as a whole. As the

old saying has it "a good picture is worth a thousand words." Indeed, this picture is an apt illustration of the art of making a long story short, but no less convincing, for through this indigenous labour-saving feeder, is clearly demonstrated one aspect of the superiority of the people's commune.

These are a few examples. There are many others which likewise reflect the life of the Chinese people holding aloft the three banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune. Included also are pictures illustrating the efforts of the Chinese Government and people to establish a broad international united front against the policies of aggression and war of U.S.-



Off to Work in the Morning

Photo by Chang Chun



Mechanized Pig-Feeding

Photo by Chao Li-chun

led imperialism and the support being given to the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, national liberation, democratic freedom and socialism. China's natural beauty and the varied life of her people are also prominently featured. The diversity of subject matter and style is a striking manifestation of the success of the Chinese Communist Party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom."

Selections in the exhibit were made from more than 2,200 entries submitted by local branches of the Chinese Photographic Society, the exhibition's sponsor. Among those on display, 41 were submitted by overseas Chinese photographers in Indonesia, Cambodia, Viet Nam and Singapore and by compatriots in Hongkong and Macao.

After closing this month, the exhibition will open simultaneously in Shanghai, Wuhan and Sian on February 15. After these showings it will

tour 15 other cities until the end of October.

CINEMA

Peasant-Reviewers on "Lads and Lasses in Our Village"

After 11 years of liberation peasants viewing films has long ceased to be a novelty in China. Projection teams by the thousands have regularly been touring the vast countryside as well as remote mountain regions; film studios, in Peking, Shanghai and elsewhere, without previous consultation, all solicit the opinions of peasants to be better able to make films more to their liking. But peasants reviewing films, and expertly at that, is something still quite new. Notes taken at such a film-review discussion were published in the latest issue of the national monthly *Dianying Yishu* (*Cinema Arts*) and reprinted by another national magazine *Wenyi Bao* (*Literary Gazette*). In addition, both carried "reviews of the reviews" indicating that these amateur efforts were certainly eye-openers to many professionals.

The amateur film critics were peasants from Paimiao Village, not far from Sian, provincial capital of Shensi. The film under discussion was *Lads and Lasses in Our Village*, a feature in colour produced by the Changchun Film Studio. This film which has been very warmly received both at home and abroad tells how a water shortage in a village is solved by drawing on a spring from a faraway mountain.

Paimiao Village, it may be noted, is not unfamiliar to many in this country. It has garnered national fame as "a village of poetry and song." As early as 1958, we read Paimiao villagers' ardent verse in Shensi's literary journal *Yanhe* (*Yen River*) and in an *Anthology of Poems by Peasants of Paimiao Village* (Writers' Publishing House, Peking). These burgeoning peasant-poets also appear in the role of critics of verse in *Yanhe* (No. 2, 1959) in an article entitled "Paimiao Villagers on the Works of the Peasant Poet Wang Lao-chiu." Recently they have extended their horizons of artistic criticism to the field of the cinema and once more impress us with their fresh and penetrating comments.

A remarkable thing is the way they apply the yardstick of real life to

judging a work of art. Let's hear what 58-year-old Yang Chi-hsuan, a peasant woman, had to say: "After the big leap forward, our people, too, went to dig ditches on the mountains. We drew water from the Pa River and now our village is surrounded by ditches. While digging, building, we also saw a good number of outstanding workers come to the fore. They well deserve our praise. So you see as I looked at the film, I had the feeling that the people in it were neighbours and what they experienced was just like what had happened here. Everything was so natural—not in the least strange."

"A true reflection" was the phrase 65-year-old Chin Tzu-ming used in saying that the film had caught the heroic spirit of our people today. "The engineering project originally called for two years and was completed, after the establishment of the people's commune, in two months. A miracle? But it is a fact! Let's not talk about things far away. Take nearby East Li Mountain. Since the days of our grandpas and great-grandpas and great-great grandpas, it has been said: 'It's more difficult to get drinking water than vegetable oil.' But now water flows up the mountain and ditches bring it down from the top. Even our fields drink their fill and become paddies. Old as I am, I know what the past was like and that is why I am even more deeply moved than others. I should say writer Ma Feng has certainly chosen a good subject, written well and he plucks at our heart-strings."

They demand "true reflections" of real life but their understanding of "truthfulness" has nothing to do with copying life in a naturalistic way. Many touched upon this principle in their remarks. Speaking of the characterization of "Plump Sister-in-Law," Chen Feng-ying, leader of Paimiao's women's team, commented: "She's a bit like Hu Kai-lan of our village, also a bit like Yu Shu-hsien. Anyway she's the sort of woman in our village. You feel close." Li Yu-lan, leader of a production group, after analysing the characterization of the film's heroine Kung Shu-chen, said: "Our women ought to be like her." Another remark in a similar vein was: "Compared with our people and events in our village, those in the film are even better, more beautiful, and more moving." The comments were simple and unassuming, yet they go straight to the

heart of the matter demonstrating the writer's and director's successful handling of the problem of revealing typical life and people of today while simultaneously infusing the images with the aspirations and reality of tomorrow.

The discussion at Paimiao also pointed up very strikingly the relationship between political and artistic criteria in artistic criticism. They liked the film, they said, because it both "educated and delighted" them. In language rich in imagery, they described how they were stirred by the movie thus confirming its ideological values and its inspirational power. At the same time, they did not overlook its artistry. Li Chih-chieh, a middle-aged commune member, pointed out that the scene in which Kung cuts her braids was very imaginative and significant in showing her strength of character. Sparetime school teacher Hu En-ho, comparing several main characters, said: "They share the same enthusiasm for building socialism, yet each has qualities uniquely his own." He found effective and moving the sequence in which the demobilized soldier Kao absent-mindedly confesses his love for Kung by writing her name over and over again in his notebook. When he later discovers that his close friend also loves the girl, he painfully tries to tear the love out of his heart by tearing the page from the book. "This torn page runs like a thread through the story. It evokes many dramatic episodes and is like eating something very delicious—the longer you chew, the more the flavour comes out."

"In a drop of water," says an old Chinese proverb, "you can see the ocean." The above is in itself a small event. Yet in it lies confirmation of a prediction by Comrade Mao Tse-tung 11 years ago: "Following the upsurge of economic construction, an upsurge of cultural construction will inevitably arise." The Party secretary of Paimiao Village was not exaggerating when he said: "Formerly, we wrote poems and made comments on poems. Now we are learning to comment on films. . . . Who knows but what some day we shall be able to write a scenario." Actually, scenario-writing by peasants is already a fact. Have we not reported that Li Mou-jung of Yunnan Province, first peasant-author of a novel, *Men Yearn for Happiness as Trees Yearn for Spring*, is now right in the midst of adapting his novel into a film-script?

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Italian C.P. Anniversary

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sent a message of greetings on January 18 to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Italian Communist Party. The message reads in part:

"On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Italy, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China extends, in the name of the members of the Communist Party of China and of the Chinese people, heartfelt, fraternal greetings to your glorious and valiant Party and through you, to all the Italian working class and labouring people.

"The Italian Communist Party, uniting the working class and all the progressive and democratic forces of Italy, has achieved tremendous successes in the great struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. The Chinese Communists and the Chinese people have always considered your successes as their own. In the present international situation, which is unprecedentedly favourable to the cause of peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism, we wish you new successes in the task of mobilizing still further the Italian people in the fight against monopoly capital, for democracy and social progress, in support of the national liberation movement, in defence of world peace and for the realization of peaceful co-existence."

Chairman Mao Receives African Guests

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, on January 24, received visiting friends from various parts of Africa and had a cordial conversation with them.

President Sekou Toure Congratulated

Chairman Liu Shao-chi has sent a message to Sekou Toure warmly congratulating him on his election as

President of the Republic of Guinea. Wishing President Sekou Toure and the Guinean people still greater successes in the struggle to promote the solidarity of the peoples of the African countries and to oppose imperialism and colonialism, and fresh victories in the cause of safeguarding Guinea's national independence and building up their country, Chairman Liu Shao-chi expresses the hope that the cordial friendship between China and Guinea will be further consolidated and grow.

Afro-Asian Solidarity

Premier Chou En-lai, on January 20, sent warm greetings to the Extraordinary Session of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Council held in Cairo. His message expressed confidence that this session would make new contributions in supporting the just struggles of the peoples of the Congo, Algeria, Laos and other Afro-Asian countries to oppose imperialism and colonialism and in further strengthening the solidarity of Afro-Asian peoples.

A 4-member Chinese delegation led by Burhan Shahidi, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and President of the China Islamic Association, attended the session.

The Extraordinary Session closed on January 22. An appeal, a statement and 11 resolutions were unanimously approved and a 13-country committee for aid to the Congo in combating imperialist aggression was set up.

Fraternal Economic Co-operation

Viet Nam A Vietnamese Government Economic and Trade Delegation headed by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, has returned to Peking from the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese Vice-Premier, who left Peking to visit the Soviet Union in December of last year, will continue his visit in China.

German Democratic Republic A Government Trade Delegation of the G.D.R. headed by Willi Huetternrauch, State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign and Internal German Trade and concurrently First Vice-Minister of the Ministry, is now visiting China.

Bulgaria A Bulgarian Government Trade Delegation led by L. Avramov,

First Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Peking on January 22.

Burmese Trade Mission

Following the visit to Burma of Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Government Delegation he led, the Burmese Government Trade Delegation led by U Thwin, Minister of Trade Development and Civil Supplies, has come to visit China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

On January 22, Premier Chou En-lai received and had a cordial talk with the delegation. On the same evening, Vice-Premier Chen Yi attended a banquet given by Minister U Thwin. Speaking on this occasion, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that the visit of the Burmese delegation indicates that friendly relations between China and Burma have reached a new high in the field of economic co-operation. The Vice-Premier also pointed out that these friendly relations have become a shining example in international relations.

Earlier, on January 19, Yeh Chichuang, Minister of Foreign Trade, had welcomed the visiting Burmese delegation at a banquet.

Talks have been held between the Chinese and Burmese trade Ministers.

The delegation left Peking for the Korean Democratic People's Republic on January 23 and will later return and continue its visit in China.

Japanese Socialist Welcomed

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, on January 24, received and had a cordial talk with visiting friends of the Japanese Socialist Party. The Japanese guests are Hisao Kuroda, Adviser to the Japanese Socialist Party; Toshio Tanaka, Chairman of the Committee for the National Movement of the Japanese Socialist Party; Shichiro Matsumoto and Haruo Okada, Japanese Socialist Party Diet members.

Earlier, on January 20, more than 1,500 people from all walks of life in the capital held a rally to welcome Hisao Kuroda and the other Japanese guests.

Speaking at the meeting, Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, reiterated that "the Chinese people will for ever stand by the side of the Japanese people, supporting their just struggle." He paid tribute to Hisao Kuroda and other Japanese

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

friends of the Socialist Party who have fought with unremitting efforts for the independence, democracy, peace and neutrality of Japan, opposing the new U.S.-Japan "Security Treaty," strengthening friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, firmly opposing the "two Chinas" scheme, and promoting normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

Liao Cheng-chih said that the militant friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples born of the struggle against their common enemy — U.S. imperialism — is indestructible and will certainly be consolidated and further developed.

Hisao Kuroda, in his speech, condemned U.S. imperialist military intervention against Laos. He said that in carrying out this intervention, U.S. imperialism had used its military bases established in Japan in accordance with the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." The Japanese people are firmly opposed to fighting for the U.S., Asians will not fight Asians. The Japanese people will resolutely fight for the restoration of their independence and state sovereignty and against U.S. imperialism to the very end, he declared.

Chinese Exhibition in Conakry

Over 220,000 people visited China's exhibition on economic construction achievements in Conakry, Guinea, in the first 16 days since its opening on December 28 last year. In relation to the population of Conakry, this figure means that every citizen has viewed the exhibition twice.

Many high-ranking officials of Guinea have seen the exhibition two or more times. Prominent figures from Mali, Ghana, the Kamerun, Niger, Senegal, the Ivory Coast and other countries have also attended. The visitors expressed pleasure in the great achievements of China's big leap forward and 2,500 of them wrote words of high commendation in the visitors' book.

President Modibo Keita of the Republic of Mali, who recently visited the Chinese exhibition on his way to the Casablanca Conference of African Heads of State, praised China's economic achievements in his speech at a cabinet meeting. President Keita described himself as greatly impressed

by China's industrial achievements and particularly by the concrete improvements in the people's life as a result of technical progress. He noted that Chinese industry makes every effort to safeguard the workers' well-being. The Mali President especially admired various practical machines produced in small Chinese plants, which could also be built in Mali at little cost. In capacity and efficiency, these machines are as perfect as those turned out by big plants, he said.

A delegation of more than 30 members engaged in various fields of work — industry, agriculture and economic services — was specially sent by the Mali Government to visit the Chinese exhibition.

On public request, the Chinese exhibition has postponed its closing date from mid-January to the end of this month.

BRIEFS

The Vietnamese Ambassador to China Tran Tu Binh gave a film show to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Viet Nam. Vice-Foreign Ministers Lo Kuei-po and Chi Peng-fei and other public figures in Peking were present at the function. In Hanoi, Wang Tao, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy, gave a reception to mark this occasion.

* * *

China will buy one million tons of Cuban sugar this year at four Cuban cents per pound, according to a contract signed in Havana on January 21 between China and Cuba. The two sides also signed another contract covering the export of 5,000 tons of copper ore from Cuba to China.

* * *

Vice-Premier Hsi Chung-hsun received the visiting Ghanaian Youth Delegation headed by Ny Ashitey-Akomfrah on January 19. On the previous day, the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association gave a banquet in honour of the Ghanaian guests. Warm wishes for growing friendly ties between the people and youth of China and Ghana were expressed by hosts and guests at the banquet.

The Ghanaian delegation concluded its visit to China and left Peking for home on January 20.

New Outrage Against Lumumba

Using the evil hands of traitors in the Congo, the imperialists, headed by the U.S., forcibly removed Congolese Premier Lumumba, on January 17, from Thysville prison to Elisabethville, capital of Katanga Province under the control of the traitorous Tshombe clique. This criminal act has aroused the deepest indignation among the Chinese people. The Peking press carried editorials protesting against this new outrage against the Congolese Premier. *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (January 22) describes it as the latest plot of U.S. imperialism and the Belgian colonialists in their attempt to subvert the legal Congolese Central Government and foster the traitors.

Katanga is directly occupied by the Belgian colonialists, and is also a main base of the U.S.-led imperialist bloc poised for open aggression against the Congo, *Renmin Ribao* notes. By sending Premier Lumumba and other patriots to Katanga, the Congolese traitors are actually handing them over to the Western colonialists.

This hasty move by the imperialists and the Congolese traitors shows that the criminal activities of U.S. imperialism in using the "U.N. forces" to back up the degenerate Mobutu and subvert Lumumba's legal Central Government are not only opposed by the masses of the Congolese people, but are increasingly resented by the troops of the Mobutu clique. A convincing proof of this was the recent mutiny in the Thysville camps. In face of this strong opposition by the patriotic Congolese army and people, the imperialists and the Mobutu group colluded further with the Tshombe rebel clique to take Lumumba and his comrades-in-arms to Katanga. They hope by this persecution of Lumumba and other patriots to avert their own doom.

The Chinese people are the devoted friends of the Congolese people, writes *Renmin Ribao*, and have always sympathized with and supported their just struggle to preserve their national independence and oppose colonialism. They strongly condemn the imperialist

bloc headed by the U.S. and its lackeys for their barbarous outrage against Premier Lumumba, and appeal to all countries and peoples throughout the world who cherish peace and justice to take prompt and effective measures to check aggression against the Congo by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices, and rescue Premier Lumumba and the other patriots of the Congo, *Renmin Ribao* concludes.

Da Gong Bao in its January 22 editorial points out that in abducting Premier Lumumba from Thysville to Katanga the criminal aim is to further complicate the Congolese situation, to deal another blow against the legal Congolese Government, suppress the Congolese people and snuff out the Congo's national independence. This constitutes a grave provocation not only against the Congolese people, but against the peoples in all the African countries.

But the U.S.-led imperialist bloc will never achieve its criminal aims. Although Premier Lumumba has been incarcerated, the legal Congolese Government headed by Vice-Premier Gijenga continues to function in Stanleyville. It enjoys the enthusiastic support not only of the broad masses of the Congolese people, but also of the peoples of the Asian and African countries and of all the world. So long as the Congolese people continue to strengthen their unity and persevere resolutely in their struggle, no force can prevent them from realizing their sacred aspirations for genuine inde-



From Behind the Window-Dressing

By Jack Chen

THE PASSING SHOW

The Clutching Hand

Washington announces that art treasures taken from China by the U.S. will be toured round the States over the spring and summer. One art critic describes the exhibition as being "courtesy of the U.S. Navy."

Priceless bronzes, miracles in jade,

Paintings fill the halls from floor to ceiling.

Gapers suitably amazed; others with more exquisite feeling

Realize: not art from China is on show

But the capacity of Yanks for stealing.



pendence and unification, *Da Gong Bao* declares.

Mali's Just Demand Supported

The solemn demand put forward by Mali President Modibo Keita that France withdraw its military bases in his country "is a very important step taken by the Government of the Mali Republic to safeguard further its national independence," says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (January 22).

Mali won its independence not long ago, but the French colonial troops still stay and control important military bases there, Commentator notes. The continued presence of French colonial troops in Mali is a serious threat to the independence of the country, Commentator points out. What is happening in the Congo shows clearly that the main purpose of the colonial powers in keeping troops and military bases in the African countries after they have gained their independence is to be prepared at any moment to launch sanguinary armed intervention and aggression and restore their colonial rule. This is why the Mali people who have won their independence are perfectly justified in refusing to permit the French colonialists to retain troops on their sacred soil or military bases in Mali.

Commentator further points out that the continued presence of French colonial troops and military bases in Mali also constitutes a grave threat to the peoples of the African countries who are neighbours of that country. It is precisely these bases in Mali that the French colonial troops use to control Algeria's Sahara and menace the Algerian national liberation movement.

The decision of the Mali Republic to demand the dismantling of the French military bases and the withdrawal of French colonial troops undoubtedly gives strong support and encouragement to the national independence movement of the peoples of the African countries, particularly countries in West and North Africa, says Commentator.

The just struggle of the Mali people has won the sympathy and support of the African peoples and all people of the world who cherish peace and justice, declares Commentator. The Chinese people firmly support the just stand of the Government of the Mali Republic in demanding the speedy withdrawal of French colonial troops from Mali. They firmly support the Mali people's just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the further consolidation and development of Mali's national independence. The Chinese people are convinced that the Mali people, persistent in their struggle, will go from victory to victory, Commentator concludes.



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