

PEKING REVIEW

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September 29, 1961

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Aid to Agriculture: The Loyang Way

*Chinese Press Opinion, Books and
Other Features*

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Selected Works of Lu Hsun

— Fourth Volume —

Volume IV of the *Selected Works of Lu Hsun* (in four volumes) contains 74 of his essays written between 1934 and 1936. These essays in their time opened a new page in this type of literature. Pointed and profound, brilliantly written, each of them dealt a telling blow to the enemy.

The Japanese imperialists were then carrying their aggression ever deeper into China; the reactionary Kuomintang government was selling out to the invaders and enforcing a vicious rule of terror against all who opposed it. The Chinese people were demanding ever more vehemently an end to civil war and that a united effort be made to resist Japanese aggression. The masses immediately rallied to the call for an anti-Japanese national united front put out by the Chinese Communist Party. In these years, though Lu Hsun's health was failing, he continued, as the writer of these essays, to fight indomitably against reaction, exposing the crimes of Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang and flaying reactionary trends in literature. He worked hard to hasten the formation of an anti-Japanese united front among writers and artists. He made significant theoretical contributions to Chinese revolutionary culture with his views on such problems as the popularization of art, the raising of its standards or the use of the vernacular.

This volume contains a chronological list of all Lu Hsun's writings and translations. It is indispensable to a full understanding of Lu Hsun's life and the tremendous contributions he made to the cause of revolutionary literature.

OLD TALES RETOLD

by Lu Hsun

Old Tales Retold is a collection of eight historical stories written between 1922 and 1935 by Lu Hsun (1881-1936) who has been called the supreme commander in China's cultural revolution.

These eight tales, especially the five written in 1934 and 1935—"Opposing Aggression," "Curbing the Flood," "Gathering Vetch," "Leaving the Pass" and "Resurrecting the Dead"—use the form of "historical fiction" to expose and attack the iniquities of the reactionary Kuomintang regime and those who served it. At the same time they give a superb picture of the steadfast courage of the labouring people of China in the struggle against their oppressors.

These tales are filled with the indomitable fighting spirit of their author. Written in a mood of positive romanticism, they express his hopes for revolutionary change. Lu Hsun uses the old stories to arouse the people of his own day to a fuller consciousness of reality, to show them what merits their love and what their hate. These are not the ordinary run of "historical fiction"—they are socialist-realist historical tales.

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

September 29, 1961 Vol. IV No. 29

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ROUND THE WEEK

Lu Hsun Commemoration

Across the land, this past week, with profound respect and love, people visited the Lu Hsun memorial halls or exhibitions on the great writer's life and work. Many re-read his works, re-living his struggles for the cause of the people to which he dedicated his whole life. Newspapers all over the country published articles hailing his immortal works, his revolutionary spirit and the qualities of this great writer, thinker and revolutionary that this and future generations should emulate. There were lectures on his art and recitations of his works. Special programmes were broadcast over radio and television networks. Theatres staged productions adapted from his stories. Cinemas showed a documentary on his life and a colour feature *The New Year's Sacrifice* based on his famous story of the same title. These activities highlighted the nation's commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the birth of the founder of China's modern literature.

On the evening of September 25 some 1,500 people in Peking including the capital's leading writers and artists and representatives of people from many other walks of life gathered together to mark the anniversary. Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council, attended the meeting. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps in Peking, cultural delegations from other countries and other foreign friends.

Kuo Mo-jo, President of the All-China Federation of Literary and Artistic Circles, made the opening address. He called on the people to learn from Lu Hsun, honestly and humbly, and to carry forward his revolutionary spirit. Learn, he said, from Lu Hsun's noble qualities: his ability to distinguish right from wrong; his firmness and tenacity, his scientific, practical attitude; his industry and selflessness; his dauntlessness in face of difficulty, his unyielding spirit in facing the enemy and his cool-headed

way in dealing with them and overcoming them; his ceaseless efforts in serving the cause of justice and his readiness to sacrifice himself for that cause.

Pointing out that Lu Hsun's character was most stubborn and at the same time the kindest, Kuo Mo-jo recalled Lu Hsun's famous lines:

"I face my accusers with a scornful frown;

But am glad, with bent head, to toil like an ox for the children."

Lu Hsun had boundless confidence in the victory of communism throughout the world. It was precisely for this reason, said Kuo Mo-jo, that Lu Hsun was infinitely great in the face of the enemy but considered himself small before the masses, before the new-born forces, "the children." Lu Hsun had so deeply united himself with the new forces that he became a powerful representative of those forces in the struggle against the enemy.

Dealing with Lu Hsun's experience as a creator of art, Kuo Mo-jo quoted another line from the famous writer: "The cow consumes grass and produces milk." He said that this aptly characterizes the process of artistic creation, and called on writers and artists to learn this ability of Lu Hsun's to turn "grass into milk." They should study his artistic experience and emulate his hard-working spirit in training himself, and his skill in using literature and art as a weapon to serve the revolutionary cause. They should learn his method of absorbing the essential merits of the cultural heritage, in casting his net wide, in critically taking over the best not only of China's own national heritage but also of world culture and turning this into his own flesh and blood.

Mao Tun, Chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers, gave the main address at the meeting (see p. 12).

Similar commemorative meetings were held on that day in other cities. In Shanghai, where Lu Hsun lived and worked during the last ten years of his life, more than a thousand people attended a commemorative meeting.

Many also visited his tomb at Hongkew Park. In Canton, a commemorative meeting was held in the Bell Tower, the former site of Sun Yat-sen University, where Lu Hsun taught in 1927.

In Shaohsing, Chekiang Province, the writer's home town, a thousand people, including Chou Chien-jen, his younger brother and Governor of Chekiang Province, attended the commemoration meeting. An endless flow of people visited the local Lu Hsun memorial hall during the past week.

Paoan's Harvest

Even though their autumn harvest has not yet been brought in, the members of the rural people's communes of Paoan County in southern Kwangtung can already tot up a pretty satisfactory score card for the year. The county's early rice harvest this year is 23 per cent above last year's; 395 of its 405 production brigades have already overfulfilled their production quotas, 2 have just hit their targets and only 8 are still lagging slightly. Poultry breeding is looking up. By June the farms here had a record number of 1.5 million chickens, ducks and geese, an average of 25 birds per family in the county.

These achievements follow two good harvests in the years after the formation of the people's communes in Paoan. In 1959, the total output of late rice topped the 1958 figure by 8.4 per cent. In 1960, despite serious damage from windstorms the peasants still reaped a bigger harvest than in 1956, one of Paoan's best years. The Paoan formula of success is: reclamation of wasteland, more multiple cropping and water conservancy.

Paoan is not specially favoured by Nature. Bounded by Tapeng Bay on the east and the Pearl River on the west, its central and northern regions are mostly hilly. More than half of its farmland thus lacks natural waterways, and its rice output has been traditionally poor. At the time of liberation and for some time later it couldn't supply itself with enough basic food crops and had to buy large quantities of rice from other parts of the province. A fundamental change in the situation came only when co-operative farming was introduced. Then within a few years Paoan had surplus grain to sell to the state.

With the establishment of the people's communes the peasants decided

to move ahead still faster. The drive for higher yields was complemented by the extension of the cultivated area. Paoan had plenty of wasteland to draw on. Its peasants reclaimed the sandy lands and opened up terraced fields on the hills; they transformed those fields hitherto suitable only for growing melons into rice paddies, and turned those paddies where only one annual crop of rice had been grown into fields able to grow two annual crops. In 1959 they increased the acreage under rice by 20,000 *mu*. All this, coupled with improvements in farming technique, have boosted Paoan's rice output. The 1959 output topped that of 1958 and the per unit area yield, too, rose by 7.7 per cent.

Paoan's drive to extend its cultivated area is backed up by its building of water conservancy works. In the winter of 1959 and the spring of 1960 the people's communes built 10 sizable reservoirs and 60 other smaller projects. In 1959 only 140,000 *mu* of their land got regular irrigation; now 420,000 *mu* are well served by the county's irrigation network. When all the water conservancy projects are completed, the sandy lands in the coastal areas, some 50,000 *mu*, will be turned into fertile, double-cropping rice paddies.

Victory-flushed Paoan peasants are not complacent. They are planning to raise more industrial crops next year and develop pig breeding, which still lags behind schedule.

Popularizing Science

The latest astonishing Soviet achievements in the conquest of space, the rapid advance of China's economic construction and the progress of its cultural revolution have all combined to spur the interest of the Chinese people in the latest developments in the world of science. Ever larger audiences are crowding to science lectures.

Peking's Scientific and Technological Commission has been sponsoring a series of 16 popular lectures on recent developments in various branches of science. These are being given by leading scientists from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and various universities in Peking and have proved so popular that larger auditoriums have had to be engaged to accommodate the growing audiences.

Middle school students, young technicians, workers as well as people of other profession are taking an immense interest in these talks on atomic energy, infra-red radiation, automation, radio, mathematics, mechanics, physics and chemistry.

In an associated programme, leading scientists in Peking have also given more than 20 lectures on space travel and to explain the significance of the latest Soviet achievements. The Peking Planetarium has played a notable role in making Peking's residents space conscious. For several months now the Planetarium has been presenting a special programme entitled "March to the Conquest of the Universe." This covers Soviet space achievements from the launching of the first sputnik in October 1957 to the latest manned space flights. The programme featuring Gagarin and Titov's flights are still drawing big crowds.

Leading experts have also given lectures to young scientific and medical workers and teachers on other branches of science including the latest developments in the study of cells, the brain and nervous system, modern physics and mathematics. A considerable number of scientific lectures and exhibitions have been held in the factories and workshops to popularize new techniques.

1911 Revolution Anniversary

The 50th anniversary of the 1911 revolution which overthrew the last feudal monarchy in China will be commemorated on a big scale this coming October throughout the country. This decision was taken by the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on September 15 in view of the great historic significance of the 1911 revolution.

A preparatory committee has been set up to guide the organization of commemorative activities. It is headed by Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China and Member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party, who took an active part in the 1911 revolution. Vice-chairmen of the preparatory committee include Soong Ching Ling, Ho Hsiang-ning, Panchen Erdeni and Kuo Mo-jo.

President Dorticos in China

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

ADDRESSING the 100,000 Peking citizens gathered in the city's stadium in his honour, President Osvaldo Dorticos of Cuba told them: "The life of a revolutionary is fraught with sacrifices and hardships; at the same time it draws inspiration from those many occasions when the most exacting demands of one's deepest feelings are fully satisfied. Today is such an occasion for us." This well summed up the feelings of all of us who attended the rally and earlier in the week went to the airport or lined Changan Avenue to greet the arrival of President Dorticos and members of his party.

To Peking's citizens, and indeed to people everywhere in the country, it is a long-cherished dream come true—to be able to greet and hear in person the President of revolutionary Cuba; to convey through him their admiration for that heroic people of the Caribbean who against tremendous odds have met the Yankee imperialists in a head-on fight and scored one victory after another in their march to freedom and plenty. The storming of the Moncada Barracks, the *Granma* expedition, the setting up of the Sierra Maestra guerrilla base, the triumphant entry into Havana, the agrarian reform, the Havana Declaration, the smashing of the U.S. mercenaries on Giron Beach within 72 hours . . . every victory of the Cuban revolution has been followed with the deepest sympathy and joy by the Chinese people fighting the same external enemy as their Cuban brothers.

President Dorticos is now in China on a state visit at the invitation of Chairman Liu Shao-chi. Between September 22, the day of his arrival, and now, there has been one moving demonstration after another of the Chinese people's sincere friendship and solidarity with the Cuban people.

September 22. Peking was early astir. National flags of China and Cuba were seen flying atop buildings in all parts of the city. At the main crossings were erected huge portraits of President Dorticos and Prime Minister Castro. Colourful bunting and huge red banners inscribed with welcoming slogans hung overhead. Endless streams of people singing the militant *Song of the July 26 Movement* and beating cymbals and gongs flocked to the streets where President Dorticos and other Cuban guests would drive past. Many hours before the arrival, the route was thickly lined with excited crowds. To get a better view, many filled upper windows and balconies. Talking to some of the welcomers, you quickly realized how many there were in this vast throng of workers, peasants, students and other Peking residents who had a special personal reason to be there. Since July, workers of Peking's No. 1 Machine Tool Works have been working on an order of universal and vertical milling machines for Cuba. They said they were doing everything they could to make these the



Cuban President Dorticos with Chairman Liu Shao-chi

best they had ever made. Workers from another plant producing machetes for Cuban sugarcane cutters had come straight from the night shift. Thousands of ordinary residents, many grandpas and grandmas, and all dressed in their holiday best brought their whole families along to see and greet the Cuban President. And everyone had learnt the slogan: "Cuba si, Yanquis no!"

At the airport, the Cuban President was met by Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chu Teh, Premier Chou En-lai, other government leaders and leading representatives of people's organizations as well as members of the diplomatic corps. After President Dorticos, accompanied by Chairman Liu Shao-chi, had reviewed the guard of honour representing the three services of the People's Liberation Army, the two leaders addressed the vast assembly of welcomers gathered there. President Dorticos was greeted with great rounds of applause and shouts of friendship.

The drive into the city climaxed this welcome. As the mile-long motorcade moved slowly towards the Guest House with President Dorticos and Chairman Liu Shao-chi in the front car, they were walled on both sides by a continuous surging throng of people who showered them with flowers and confetti, cheered and clapped to show

their welcome. Tien An Men Square at the centre of the city was literally turned into a giant stage where thousands of professional and amateur artists put on traditional welcome dances as the guests drove past.

It was estimated that over half a million people had come out to greet the distinguished guests all the way from Cuba.

September 23. Chairman Liu Shao-chi gave a gala state banquet in honour of President Dorticos in the Great Hall of the People (for speeches see below). It was a warm and lively occasion attended by hundreds of government leaders and representatives of people's organizations as well as a large number of foreign guests, many from Latin America. Earlier that day, President Dorticos visited the Museum of the Chinese Revolution.

September 25. A mammoth two-and-half-hour rally was held at the Peking Workers' Stadium. As President Dorticos, accompanied by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai appeared on the rostrum, the vast crowd waving flowers and flags gave them a standing ovation for several minutes. It was here, in this same stadium, that a great celebration was held last April when

news of the victory of the Cuban people over the U.S.-backed invasion reached Peking.

Mayor Peng Chen, speaking as host, declared: "The Chinese people resolutely support the Cuban people in their struggle for the recovery of Guantanamo, the U.S. military base in Cuba, and in their struggle in defence of the fruits of their revolution and against U.S. imperialist aggression. They resolutely support the Latin American peoples in all their just and patriotic struggles to safeguard their national independence, defend their state sovereignty and oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention. The Chinese people will for ever stand by the Cuban and other Latin American peoples."

President Dorticos in his speech described in detail the emergence of the Cuban revolution, its significance, progress and aims, the reasons for its victory and the unshakable determination of the Cuban people to fight on against U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression. He declared: "On behalf of the Cuban people and the Cuban Revolutionary Government and before the people of Peking and the peoples of the whole world, I accuse the Government of the United States of North America of

MUTUAL SUPPORT

Speaking at the state banquet, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and President Dorticos set out in clear terms the basis of Sino-Cuban friendship and the mutual support of the two countries in the fight against U.S. imperialism.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi acclaimed Cuba's revolution. "The leaders of the Cuban revolution and the Cuban people," he said, "have not the slightest illusions about U.S. imperialism or fear of its large forces near by; rather they have been waging a prolonged, head-on struggle against it. Because of this, the victory of the Cuban revolution has become a shining banner for all the oppressed peoples of Latin America and throughout the world who are opposing imperialism and colonialism and struggling to win and safeguard national independence, democracy and freedom."

Chairman Liu Shao-chi strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its incessant threats, provocations and aggression against Cuba. "As in the past, all the aggressive and disruptive activities of U.S. imperialism against Cuba will surely end in a shameful fiasco," he predicted.

The Chinese people, said Chairman Liu, are rejoiced to see the ever-growing influence of the Cuban revolution and the rising international prestige of the Republic of Cuba. He especially noted President Dorticos' contributions to the success of the recent Conference of the Heads of Non-Aligned Countries. "We are confident," he said, "that in the future, the Cuban people, under the leadership of the Cuban Revolutionary Government headed by Prime Minister Fidel Castro, will certainly achieve new and even greater successes for the noble cause of world peace, democracy, national liberation and human progress."

Referring to the mutual support of the two peoples in their revolutionary struggles, Chairman Liu Shao-chi said, "The Republic of Cuba is the first Latin American country to recognize the People's Republic of China. The Cuban Revolutionary Government categorically severed all relations with the Chiang Kai-shek clique. That was a great support to the Chinese people, for which we are deeply grateful. The Chinese people, likewise, are ready to do all they can to support and aid the revolutionary cause of the Cuban people. At present, both our countries suffer

from U.S. imperialist aggression and threat and face arduous tasks of national construction. It is predetermined by history and our destiny that our two countries should learn from and support each other better and better. The great unity and friendship between our two peoples cannot be sundered by any storm. So far as we are concerned, it is just as Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, has said: "The Cuban people, in their great cause of opposing U.S. imperialist aggression, safeguarding national independence and building their homeland, will always have the all-out support of the 650 million Chinese people."

President Dorticos speaking in reply said that he considered the grand welcome accorded him and his party as a manifestation of the Chinese people's esteem and support for the Cuban revolution. He described his talks with Chairman Liu Shao-chi and other Chinese government leaders as most cordial and as having reaffirmed his conviction that the two governments were "in full agreement of ideas."

He declared that the Cuban people have won victories in the struggle against U.S. intervention and aggression, but they still face great battles. The ruling circles of U.S. imperialism, he said, "are trying to remedy the defeats they have suffered and are once again using in Cuba terrorist tactics, the reactionary clergy and domestic counter-revolutionaries in an attempt to undermine the fortress of the revolution, soften up the internal front and create conditions for new military aggressions which are being prepared under the auspices of the North American State Department and Central Intelligence Agency."

President Dorticos pointed out that the Government of the People's Republic of China had always supported the Cuban revolution and Cuba's right to freely choose its road of historical development. On the other hand, he continued, "the Cuban Government firmly demands on all appropriate occasions the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its rightful place in the United Nations and the recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal representative of the Chinese people."

Sino-Cuban Ties at a Glance

The Chinese people have always cherished the deepest sympathy for and supported the revolutionary struggles of their Cuban brothers.

In January 1959, when news of the toppling of the U.S. puppet Batista regime reached China, mass rallies were called in Peking and other cities to celebrate the victory of the Cuban revolution.

Sino-Cuban friendship and co-operation entered a new stage in September last year when the million-strong Havana meeting resolved to sever all ties with the Chiang Kai-shek clique and establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

Last November, a Cuban economic mission headed by Major Ernesto Guevara came to China and a Sino-Cuban agreement on economic co-operation and protocols on trade and scientific and technical co-operation were signed. There is also a Sino-Cuban Cultural Co-operation Agreement. On this basis, economic and cultural relations have grown tremendously during the past year. There has also been a constant exchange of delegations. Trade union, youth,

women's and peace organizations of the two countries have established close links. The holding of an exhibition on China's economic achievements in Cuba, the tour of the Cuban Ballet Troupe in China, the showing of the Chinese-made documentary *Fighting Cuba* and many other varied cultural activities have done much to bring the two peoples still closer together.

Though geographically far apart, the Chinese and Cuban peoples are no strangers to each other. Cuba is the country with the largest number of overseas Chinese in Latin America. Chinese contract labourers fought side by side with Cubans in the wars against the Spanish colonial oppressors. Overseas Chinese also took part in the fight against Batista. In Havana there is a monument erected in commemoration of the Chinese martyrs. The inscription on it reads: "No Chinese in Cuba was a deserter; not one of them was a traitor."

Under the auspices of the Cuba-China Friendship Association, a friendship week is being observed in Cuba to celebrate China's National Day.

preparing a new armed aggression against our country. I also wish to pronounce here in the name of the Cuban people and the Cuban Revolutionary Government that by no means on earth can imperialism defeat us, that Cuba will win new victories, that the Cuban revolution will go ahead and by its example will continue to play a lofty role in enlightening the peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa." The whole great audience greeted this resonant, militant voice of heroic Cuba with a mighty and enthusiastic ovation.

September 26. 200,000 welcomers gave President Dorticos another rousing reception when he visited Tientsin, the north China metropolis.

* * *

President Dorticos will return to Peking to attend the National Day celebrations on October 1. His presence during this day of days in China will not only be a great honour to our people, but a worthy symbol of the solidarity of the Chinese and Cuban peoples.

Cuba's Economic Progress

by CHANG YEH

WITH its land reform practically completed, the Cuban Revolutionary Government last October promulgated new laws nationalizing large private enterprises and introducing urban reforms. All U.S. enterprises in Cuba were nationalized. With the semi-feudal land relations eradicated and the economic basis of U.S. imperialist rule uprooted, the revolution in Cuba entered a new stage of which the "Havana Declaration" is the programme.

Throughout the past year, the Cuban people have staunchly defended their revolution and their motherland. They have combated the sabotage and subversive plots of both internal and external enemies; they have waged a heroic struggle for Cuba's independent economic development and against U.S. economic blockade. The remarkable successes they have achieved and the victories they have won in these struggles have set a brilliant example for the other Latin American peoples to follow in their fight to free themselves from U.S. economic ex-

ploitation and win themselves independence in economic development.

U.S. Embargo and Blockade

As a result of more than half a century of U.S. imperialist rule and exploitation, Cuba was turned into a virtual one-crop — cane sugar — country and a source of raw materials geared exclusively to the United States' market. Its economic lifelines were held in the grip of U.S. monopoly capital which had heavy investments there. This is the reason why Cuba, with all its fertile lands, and climate and rainfall ideal for farming, and its hard-working and courageous people, was never able to make itself self-sufficient in basic foods. It was forced to import farm produce from abroad, mainly from the United States, at an annual cost of around 170 million dollars. Cuba has rich mineral deposits too, but it had very little industry that could be called its own. It had no engineer-

ing industry; just a few processing factories and repair works. The bulk of its machine parts and industrial raw materials had to be imported from the United States. It even had to import such consumer goods and daily necessities as sweets, toilet paper, safety pins, writing ink, glassware, and so on.

It was the United States which was responsible for Cuba's abnormal economy, making it economically dependent on the United States. The United States took advantage of this very weakness of the Cuban economy to rob Cuba over a long period in the most merciless way. Since the victory of the Cuban revolution, the United States has again been trying to exploit the same weakness in order to bring Cuba to its knees and strangle the Cuban revolution. Thus, when the United States enforced an embargo and imposed a blockade on Cuba, the latter faced certain difficulties both in disposing of its traditional export products with which it used to earn its foreign exchange and in obtaining such supplies as meat, edible oils, and other daily necessities, and particularly supplies of raw materials and spare parts.

The United States also spared no effort to undermine Cuba's finance and so add to Cuba's economic difficulties by using the Cuban pesos (valued at approximately 400 million dollars) which had flowed into the United States after Batista's downfall. In addition, when Cuba nationalized private enterprises, the United States not only withdrew its technicians and carried off essential technical data but also did all it could in an attempt to buy over wavering Cuban intellectuals and technicians, luring them to leave their country. The U.S. cherished the vain hope of bringing Cuban industry to a standstill for lack of spare parts, raw materials and qualified technicians.

Heroic Cuba Fights Back

The heroic people of Cuba, however, have not bowed to the obstacles the U.S. imperialists have thrown in their way. They have fought back, dealing U.S. imperialism blow for blow. They have succeeded in smashing the U.S. economic blockade by developing Cuban production.

The Revolutionary Government, in the first place, strengthened its leadership over the basic industries and its supervision of others; it embarked on planned economic construction, energetically developed a more diversified agriculture and set out on a course of systematic industrialization of the country.

For this purpose it has drawn up a five-year plan under which, beginning in 1961, it will invest 1,000 million pesos (1 peso = 1 U.S. dollar) in new industrial construction. Cuba's industrial construction will be based on the principle of relying on its own strength and simultaneous development of both heavy and light industries. In heavy industry, it is planning mainly to set up its own mining, metallurgical and petroleum industries. Heavy industrial equipment will be bought mainly from the socialist countries with loans they have extended to Cuba. In light industry, the emphasis is on the development of the textile industry. Most of the light industries will be built by Cuba itself. Whereas Cuba's annual economic growth between 1950 and 1958 was

estimated at only 1.4 per cent, the annual rate of growth will be as high as 10 to 14 per cent in the four years between 1962 and 1965. Cuba will quicken the tempo of growth of agriculture and animal husbandry, and of the cultivation of diversified crops so as to meet its growing needs for grains and agricultural raw materials.

Secondly, in solving these problems of production and supply, the Revolutionary Government has followed the principle of closely relying on the worker and peasant masses and of mobilizing the entire population. After the U.S. enterprises and the big Cuban-owned enterprises were nationalized, the Cuban workers found their political status raised; the level of their political understanding too had been greatly heightened and they began to take a direct part in the management of these enterprises. Meanwhile, "committees for technical advice" and "spare parts committees" have been set up in practically all these enterprises. The former have played a tremendous part in getting over the difficulties in managing and running these enterprises that arose from the withdrawal of technicians and stealing of technical data by the United States. The Cuban workers are also taking an active part in designing, and, by studying hard, by relying on their collective efforts, they have finally succeeded in mastering the techniques of running and operating the machines that are now theirs. Continued production in these Cuban factories has thus been assured.

Assuming responsibility for the supply of spares, the 28,000 "spare parts committees" set up all over the country have seen to it that Cuba can now make 90 per cent of the spare parts needed by its industrial plants and that its machines suffer no unnecessary wear and tear. The industrial department under INRA, as the land reform organization is called, are now even producing small aircraft for agricultural use; all the machine parts used in the plane, with the exception of the engines, are made in Cuba. Cuba is also going to set up a commission which will manufacture machines after the pattern of existing ones, to ensure continuity of production.

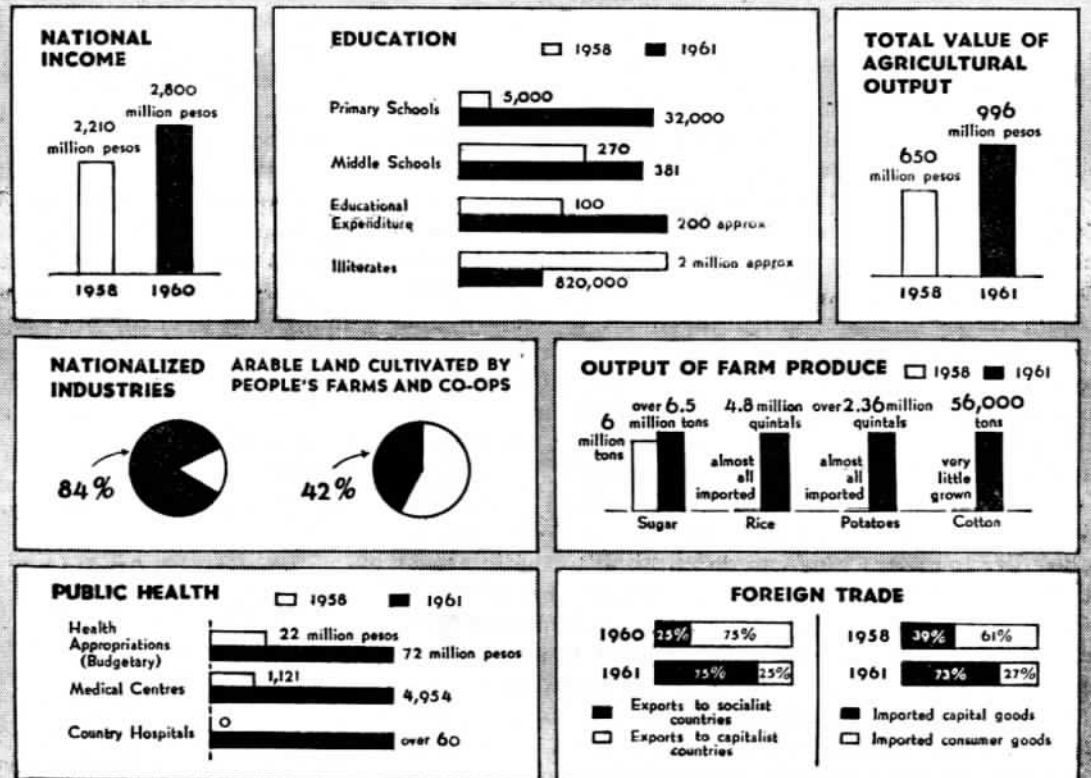
Thirdly, the Revolutionary Government, according to a decision made on August 4, has issued new banknotes as a counter-measure designed to smash the financial sabotage activities of U.S. imperialism and the Cuban counter-revolutionaries. One law provided that the old banknotes had to be exchanged for the new ones on August 6 and 7 and ended the validity of the old banknotes after that date. Another law promulgated on August 8 stipulated that the old banknotes deposited in banks during the days set for the exchange would not be eligible for exchange if their amount exceeded the sum of 10,000 pesos. These two laws of the Revolutionary Government dealt a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and the Cuban counter-revolutionaries.

Fourthly, the foreign trade policy of the Revolutionary Government is to expand exports and develop trade relations with countries throughout the world, and particularly with the socialist countries. This year trade with the socialist countries constitutes 74.6 per cent of the total volume of Cuba's foreign trade. Seventy-three per cent of all its imports will consist of capital goods while the rest will be consumer goods. Cuba's exports to the socialist countries are mainly sugar and other traditional

export goods. This year the socialist countries have bought altogether four million tons of sugar from Cuba while the United States has imported not a single ton of Cuban sugar. The socialist countries in return have supplied Cuba with complete sets of machinery and other equipment, and tractors, petroleum, rice, edible oil, fat and other materials needed for the development of Cuba's national industries. In addition, countries in the socialist camp have also undertaken to help Cuba build 100 factories. As Major Alberto Mora Becerra, Cuba's Minister of Foreign Trade, pointed out in his recent speech at the national production conference, the socialist countries' trade with Cuba supports the Cuban people's fight against the U.S. economic blockade.

Cuba is a country which had long languished under the control of U.S. monopoly capital, and suffered from its exploitation, a country which had been kept bound by the semi-feudal *latifundiá*. It has, nevertheless, succeeded in kicking out imperialist monopoly capital and developing its national economy without relying on "aid" or "investments" from the imperialists. It has also smashed

CUBA MARCHES ON



By Chiang To

imperialist plots of blockade, sabotage or aggression. This is because it has set up a government that is at one with its national interests and with its people's interests, courageously undertakes to carry out such pressing revolutionary tasks as initiating land reform and driving out imperialist economic influence, relies on the unity of the people and their resolute struggle, and, last but not least, it relies on mass participation in solving the problems of production and supply.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

Resolutely Oppose New U.S. Schemes At the U.N.

Following is the text of an editorial of "Renmin Ribao" published on September 22. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

ONE of the important questions facing the 16th session of the United Nations General Assembly is that of restoring the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China. In a message addressed to the U.N. Secretariat on September 18, Andrei Gromyko, head of

the Soviet delegation, proposed an agenda item for this session demanding that the General Assembly discuss the question of restoring to the People's Republic of China its legitimate rights in the U.N. and of expelling from all organs of the U.N. the representative of the Chiang Kai-shek clique which is illegally occupying China's seat in the United Nations. This proposal of the Soviet delegation gives powerful support to the Chinese people's struggle

September 29, 1961

for restoring to their country its legitimate rights in the U.N.; it reflects the universal desire of all the peace-loving people of the world.

U.S. Stands More Isolated

China is one of the founders of the United Nations and a permanent member of its Security Council. But ever since the Chinese people carried their revolution to victory and established the People's Republic of China, the United States has been manipulating the United Nations so as to deprive China of its legitimate rights in that world organization. The United States has thrust the Chiang Kai-shek clique into China's seat in the U.N., a clique which has been overthrown by the Chinese people and which can in no way represent China, while the People's Republic of China, which truly represents the 650 million Chinese people, has been excluded from the United Nations. This absurd situation has existed for nearly 12 years. The march of events during this period has shown that this arbitrary policy pursued by the United States in its hostility towards China can do no harm to the international status of New China but has gravely impaired the prestige of the United Nations. Far from isolating New China the United States has isolated itself to an ever increasing extent. The way the U.S. has trampled on the U.N. Charter at will and deprived China of its legitimate rights has become more and more discredited. Now it is like a rat scurrying across the street while everyone shouts "throw something at it!" The powerful demand of world opinion to restore to China its legitimate seat in the U.N. found full expression at the recent Conference of the Heads of 25 Non-Aligned Countries. As pointed out by the Soviet delegation in its letter to the U.N. Secretariat, further delay in achieving a positive solution of the question of the representation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations is absolutely intolerable.

New Tricks to Fool World Opinion

However, the U.S. Government is totally unwilling to change its obstinate policy of antagonism to China. In view of the impracticability of once more resorting to the clumsy trick of deferring discussion which it used in past years the United States has laboured to cook up a "new tactical plan" in an effort to delay discussing this question further, and ensure the Chiang Kai-shek clique's continued usurpation of China's seat in the U.N., so that when it becomes no longer possible for it to prevent the restoration to China of its legitimate rights, the U.S. can as the last resort play fresh tricks with its "two Chinas" or "one and a half Chinas" plots.

In a series of tense manoeuvres in the few months preceding the opening of the General Assembly session, the U.S. Government has on the one hand pressed certain countries to support the U.S. in its attempt to continue depriving China of its legitimate rights, and on the other hand devised a variety of new tricks in an effort to mislead world opinion and catch the support of those countries which are not clear about the truth of the matter. A first step in this U.S. plot is the so-called "China's representation" proposal submitted to the U.N. Secretariat by the New Zealand delegation to the U.N. two days before the opening of the current session.

The New Zealand proposal is wholly cut out of U.S. material. In contrast to the "moratorium" to which it has always resorted in the past, the United States has this time taken the initiative in requesting, through New Zealand, the inclusion of the so-called "question of China's representation" in the agenda and stated that this was a "question of importance," that is to say, a substantive question requiring a two-thirds majority vote for decision. Moreover, U.S. delegate to the U.N. Stevenson indicated on September 17 that the United States advocated that the "question of China's representation" be referred to a special committee for discussion together with the question of enlarging the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. It is crystal clear that the aim of the United States is to complicate the question of restoring to China its legitimate rights so as to delay the matter further. The U.S. initiative in requesting the current session to discuss the "question of China's representation" is nothing but a cunning and despicable trick devised solely to fool world opinion.

An Important Question

In the eyes of the people of the world, China's representation is indeed an important question. This is because China is one of the world's big powers, a founder of the United Nations and a permanent member of its Security Council, and the United States, in violation of the U.N. Charter, has for a long period arbitrarily deprived the Chinese People's Republic of its lawful rights. If this situation is not changed, the United Nations ceases to be a truly world organization and the principles and purposes of the U.N. Charter will be destroyed. This is precisely why the United Nations should immediately drive out of all its organs the U.S.-protected representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and restore to China its lawful rights.

But when the United States contends that the "question of China's representation" is "an important question," it has ulterior motives. By describing the question of restoring China's lawful rights as an "important question" which needs a two-thirds majority vote for decision, the United States is in fact trying to continue obstructing the restoration of China's lawful rights by fishing up more than one-third of the votes in the U.N. General Assembly at a time when it is no longer sure that it can control more than half of the votes. So, the "important question" which the United States talks about is quite a different thing from the important question which all those who demand the restoration of China's lawful rights in the United Nations have in mind.

Flagrant Violation of U.N. Charter

This stand of the United States is diametrically opposed to the U.N. Charter. According to paragraph 2 of Article 18 of the U.N. Charter, important questions on which decisions shall be made by a two-thirds majority vote in the General Assembly include the admission of new members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership and the expulsion of members. Now, the question of the restoration of China's lawful rights in no way falls within the above category of questions. China has always been a member of the United Nations; it is not a new member. No question should

have arisen concerning China's representation in the United Nations. Following the Chinese people's overthrow of the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and establishment of the People's Republic of China, that clique naturally can no longer represent China, and the Government of the People's Republic of China naturally becomes the lawful representative of China. This is all perfectly natural and should be taken for granted. The question which now faces the United Nations General Assembly is the restoration to China of its long-existing lawful rights in the United Nations and not the admission of a new member; it is a matter of driving out of the United Nations the Chiang Kai-shek elements in Taiwan who have usurped China's seat in the United Nations and who should long ago have been driven out of it, and not expulsion of a member nor the suspension of the rights and privileges of a member. Taiwan is a province of China, the Chiang Kai-shek elements can in no way represent China, it is positively not a member of the United Nations.

This absurd stand of the United States not only flagrantly violates the U.N. Charter, but also constitutes open interference in China's internal affairs, it is an outrageous affront to the 650 million Chinese people. Everybody knows that it is a fundamental principle in international relations that choice of a social system by the people of a country is completely their own affair and no foreign state has any right to interfere. This principle of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs is also provided for in the U.N. Charter. The United Nations itself has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of its member nations. The Chinese people overthrew the rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and founded the People's Republic of China; this is China's internal affair pure and simple. Twelve years have gone by since that victory of the Chinese people's revolution. The People's Republic of China represents the Chinese people, which embraces one-fourth of the world's population, and it has established diplomatic relations with scores of countries. It would be utterly absurd at this date for the United Nations General Assembly to discuss whether this country exists and whether it is a member of the United Nations. The only thing the United Nations can and must do is to restore China's legitimate rights in it and enable the delegate of the Government of the People's Republic of China to enjoy all rights to which he is entitled under the U.N. Charter.

Historical Precedents

There are not a few countries among U.N. members, such as Cuba, Iraq, and Egypt before the founding of the United Arab Republic, in which a change of state power took place as a result of a revolution or coup d'état after they entered the United Nations. But no question has ever



THE U.S. DELEGATION AT THE U.N.

"A mind teeming with schemes" — Walter Scott

arisen concerning their representation in the United Nations nor has it ever been necessary to have a two-thirds majority vote in the General Assembly to decide on their representation. But now the United States has singled out the question of restoring China's legitimate rights in the United Nations as a question requiring a two-thirds majority vote. Isn't this an open violation of the principle provided in the U.N. Charter of non-interference in a member nation's internal affairs and a flagrant encroachment on the legitimate rights of a member nation? Can this be tolerated by any state with a sense of national self-respect? Can this be permitted by any state which upholds the U.N. Charter and the legitimate rights of U.N. member nations?

The United States intends to mix up the question of restoring China's legitimate rights in the United Nations with the question of enlarging the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council and refer them to a special committee for discussion. This is even more preposterous and utterly illegal. The enlargement of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council is a question involving revision of the U.N. Charter, while restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations in no way involves such revision. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that any revision of the U.N. Charter would be illegal without the participation of the Chinese People's Republic, one of the permanent members of the Security Council. As to the establishment of a so-called special committee, this is nothing but a delaying tactic of the United States. The aim of the United States in deliberately linking up these two questions of different nature is simply to complicate both questions, turning them into inextricable "twin knots," so that neither of them can be solved and both may drag on indefinitely. These devious tactics of the United States are firmly op-

posed by the Chinese people and no country which upholds the U.N. Charter will tolerate them.

The issue of China's representation in the United Nations is not a very complicated one. China has always been a member of the United Nations. The question of China's representation has only arisen because the United States has thrust the representative of the Chiang Kai-shek clique into the United Nations Organization and deprived China of its lawful seat there. Therefore, the solution of the question is very simple, that is, to drive out the representative of the Chiang Kai-shek clique at once and immediately restore the lawful rights of China.

U.N. Facing Another Test

Now, the United Nations is again facing a test on whether it will tolerate continued violation by the U.S. of the U.N. Charter and continue to deprive China's legitimate rights or whether it will restore to China its

legitimate rights in accordance with the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter.

We are confident that all countries which really uphold the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter and which are willing to maintain friendly relations with China will see through the many tricks of the United States, oppose the illegal acts of the United States which violate the U.N. Charter, agree to the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations, and so retrieve the prestige of the United Nations.

The Chinese people firmly oppose any U.S. manoeuvre to trample the U.N. Charter underfoot, to deprive China of its legitimate rights and to create "two Chinas"; they firmly oppose any new U.S. scheme to obstruct the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations. The Chinese people are determined to struggle to the end to safeguard the principles of the U.N. Charter and defend the legitimate rights of our country in the United Nations.

On the 80th Anniversary of Lu Hsun's Birth

An address delivered at the commemorative meeting held in Peking on September 25

by MAO TUN

TODAY we commemorate the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Lu Hsun. Eighty years is but a brief span in human history, but these past eighty years have witnessed epoch-making changes in China.

Those three great enemies of the Chinese people — imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism — like three big mountains, weighed heavy on the backs of the people of semi-feudal, semi-colonial old China. Now they have been victoriously overthrown by the Chinese people led by the Chinese Communist Party. Lu Hsun, that great writer and champion of the Chinese people, was one of those pioneers who aroused the people to resist and overthrow these enemies. His whole life was dedicated to this great and lofty cause. We can feel a just pride in being able to commemorate the eightieth anniversary of his birth in our motherland which has rid itself for ever of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, which is free and democratic and where the people are building socialism with boundless energy and enthusiasm. We are fulfilling Lu Hsun's behests.

The year 1881 was forty years after the Opium War and only fifteen years after the failure of the Taiping Revolution. This was a period of temporary stability for the Ching government which, thanks to its military victory over the Taipings, could boast of a "resurgence." It continued to oppress the people cruelly at home but cringed before the foreign foe. During the next ten years the Ching ruling clique, frightened out of their wits by the cannons and gunboats of the Western imperialist powers, believed that their only means of survival lay in "setting up foreign-style institutions." They built several arsenals, established a naval academy, sent students abroad to study naval affairs and navigation, set up telegraph offices, built a few short railways and some

industrial enterprises and mines for civil use. This opened the first page of bureaucrat-capitalism in Chinese history. But in these same ten years, the foreign imperialists stepped up and extended their economic and cultural aggression. Starting from the Yangtse valley and the sea coasts and with Christian missions as their bases and missionaries as their vanguards, the imperialists carried especially their cultural aggression deep into China's hinterland. They started newspapers, schools and publishing houses, and used these means to try to poison the minds of the Chinese people and convert them into their willing slaves. Instead of resisting the imperialists' increasing economic and cultural aggression, the Ching ruling clique even invited the robbers in and helped them in their crimes.

However, the "setting up of foreign-style institutions" could neither increase the ability of the Ching court to repel aggression, nor alleviate the poverty and backwardness of the Chinese people. The "foreign-style institutions" set up mainly by the bureaucrats merely facilitated the export of capital by the imperialists and added to the burdens of the people. The speeding up and extension of imperialist economic and cultural aggression naturally provoked even more intense and widespread anti-imperialist struggles among the Chinese people. Following the failure of the Taipings, heavy blows were dealt the Ching Dynasty by the Nien Movement and the armed uprisings of minority peoples in the northwest and southwest. Peasant uprisings, troubles over the missionaries, and other anti-imperialist, anti-Ching and anti-feudal popular movements were of constant occurrence, spreading to all the provinces. Thus, the "national resurgence" boasted of by the Ching ruling clique swiftly proved to be an empty dream.

Such a historical background could not but have a profound influence on Lu Hsun as a child.

Several important historical events took place in quick succession during Lu Hsun's early youth: the Sino-Japanese War in 1894, the Reform Movement of 1898, the Yi Ho Tuan anti-imperialist armed struggle of 1900. Each aroused and inspired more and more patriots to dedicate themselves to the national, democratic revolutionary movement, and the young Lu Hsun also joined the great cause of saving China. Lu Hsun, however, already at that time perceived the very great importance of the cultural revolution and ideological education, so his activities were mainly devoted to starting a new cultural and literary movement. In his essay "The Power of Poetry" he introduced his readers to the patriotic and anti-feudal Romantic poets of Europe and spread their ideas; in his "Stories from Abroad" he introduced them to the critical realist literature of nineteenth century Europe. At that time, it is true that Lu Hsun, like many pioneers of the national, democratic revolutionary movements of the period, placed his hopes of saving China in the so-called democratic political system of the European bourgeois type. But the political changes which took place in China after the 1911 Revolution, or rather the failure of the 1911 Revolution to accomplish its anti-imperialist and anti-feudal historical tasks, made him realize that this was a vain hope. This cast him for a time into a state of deep gloom.

The salvos of the Great October Revolution brought Marxism-Leninism to China. Many of the pioneers of our national, democratic revolution saw it as the broad road to China's salvation. Lu Hsun was one of them. However, the shift from revolutionary democracy to Marxism could not be accomplished overnight; it called for arduous tests and struggles. Lu Hsun's revolutionary and literary activities in the decade after 1919 were clear proof of this. A study of Lu Hsun's ideological development during this period has a deep ideological and educational value for us. But limitations of time prevent me from speaking in this report about the development of Lu Hsun's thinking from that of a revolutionary democrat to that of a Marxist, from the theory of evolution to that of the class struggle. (I should like to mention in passing that October this year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of Lu Hsun's death. Five years ago, at the meeting commemorating the twentieth anniversary of his death, I gave an address entitled "Lu Hsun—From Revolutionary Democracy to Communism." I hold the same views today as I did then regarding Lu Hsun's ideological development; so there is no need to repeat my words on this occasion.) Here I only wish to deal with three problems of practical significance today for the creative activities and self-improvement of our literary and art workers. They are: first, how did Lu Hsun's writings serve the needs of the revolutionary cause as a whole; second, the national form and individual style of Lu Hsun's writings; and third, Lu Hsun's wide knowledge and specialization.



Lu Hsun

Woodcut by Chao Yen-nien

LU Hsun began his literary activities at the start of this century (about 1903), but his revolutionary patriotism took shape earlier. In the poem he inscribed on his own photo in 1901, he expressed his determination to dedicate his life to the motherland. However, Lu Hsun as a writer, thinker and revolutionary really began his revolutionary and literary activities in 1919, at the time of the May Fourth new cultural movement. It was on the eve of this movement that he wrote his famous short story "A Madman's Diary" (1918). This was the first swallow of Chinese revolutionary literature, and the first blossom of Lu Hsun's revolutionary writings. Later he wrote in his "Preface to *Call to Arms*" (1922): "From this time onward, I went on writing and could not stop." Of course this was no accident. In his "Preface to My Selected Works" (1932) he wrote:

"I started writing short stories in 1918, when *New Youth* was calling for a 'literary revolution.' This movement has now passed into literary history, of course, but there is no doubt that at the time it was a revolutionary movement."

Lu Hsun never hid the political tendentiousness of his writings nor his aim of serving the political tasks of the time. In the same preface he also said:

"Since what I wrote for *New Youth* was more or less in line with all the other contributions, I think it can actually be considered as 'revolutionary literature' of the time. . . .

"This book might also be described as 'written to order.' But the orders I carried out were those issued by the revolutionary vanguard of that time, which I was glad to obey, not orders sent down by an emperor, or dictated by gold dollars or at the point of the sword."

What Lu Hsun meant here by literature "written to order" is literature written at the call of the revolution, that is, literature reflecting the people's struggles and the spirit of the age. Literature is one of the weapons of revolutionary struggle, and Lu Hsun used this weapon

with the greatest skill and versatility in the service of revolutionary politics. It was at the same time that he wrote "A Madman's Diary" that he started writing essays, and he developed this literary weapon in a new creative manner. From the time that he published his random notes in the *New Youth* up to the end of his life, writing on all manner of subjects, considering things from various angles, using bitter sarcasm or angry retort, raising his voice in passion or devising subtle parables, he sharply exposed the feudal die-hards and comprador bootlickers who appeared in various guises in those days. These essays with their vivid language and imagery are ideologically rich; they hit hard and provide food for thought; they dealt mortal blows to the reactionary ideas of that time and greatly inspired the young people of those days who were seeking the truth.

Thus, in 1925, he declared in solemn and passionate words:

"Our chief aims at present are: first, to exist; secondly, to find food and clothing; and thirdly, to advance. Any obstacle to these aims must be trampled down, be it ancient or modern, human or supernatural, ancient canon, rare text, sacred oracle, precious idol, traditional recipe or secret nostrum" ("Sudden Notions (6)").

Resolute opposition to everything impeding our progress and development is the central core of Lu Hsun's revolutionary spirit, a red thread that runs through all his literary activities.

Lu Hsun's whole life and literary activities were closely connected with the national, democratic revolutionary movement, the class struggle of his time. All his writings reflect the tremendous upsurge of the revolutionary movement in China between 1919 and 1936. At the same time they also reflect the protracted, tortuous and difficult struggle on the cultural, ideological front—an important sector of the revolutionary movement at the time—that took place sometimes in open clashes and sometimes in sudden, surprise encounters after devious detours. Their targets vary from time to time and from place to place. Lu Hsun was adept at viewing things dialectically. He once made the penetrating observation:

"If a revolutionary writer does not want to help the revolution with his writings, making it go deeper and spread more widely, but uses the revolution to sell his 'literature,' then during the high tide of revolution he is just a pest on the lion's body. . ." (Postscript to "False Liberty").

He opposes "art for art's sake," and points out it is just another name for the literature of "entertainment" of the landlord-bourgeoisie, but he is also against writings of the "political slogan" type which pay no attention to technique. Such "revolutionary literature" cannot move people; it is an over-simplified and vulgarized interpretation and implementation of the call to make literature serve politics, and, in fact, cannot achieve its aim. He has made this point with emphasis:

"I think the main problem is whether the writer is a revolutionary. If he is, then whatever incidents he writes about, whatever material he uses, will all be revolutionary literature. All that comes out of a fountain is water; all that comes out of the veins is blood. A poem written to

order with 'revolution' as the theme can only fool a blind examiner" ("Revolutionary Literature").

Lu Hsun pays great attention to the special characteristics of literature and art, and the special character of literature and art as a means of serving politics; he strictly separates literature from all other media of revolutionary propaganda. Thus he wrote in "Literature and Revolution" (1928):

"To my mind, however, though all literature is propaganda, not all propaganda is literature; just as all flowers have colour (I count white as a colour), but not all coloured things are flowers. In addition to catchwords, slogans, notices, telegrams and textbooks, the revolution needs literature—just because it is literature."

These observations of Lu Hsun on the relationship between literature and politics and how literature should serve politics, still have profound meaning for us today. His writings, too, are models of how literature should serve revolutionary politics. His range of subjects is extremely wide; his ways of expression, most varied. Though he did not write many short stories, those he did write introduce us to all sorts of characters of different classes and social strata in the society of that period, and show us the minds of these characters. His profound thought and the vivid images he created are closely linked together. His essays cover an even wider range, including subjects both ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, from the boundless universe to flies and the tiniest midges, but directly or indirectly they all serve the cause of the revolution; they all provide material for expanding and deepening the cultural revolution; they all provide rich nourishment for the younger revolutionary generation.

SPEAKING of his own writings, Lu Hsun mentioned the influence which certain foreign classical writers had exerted on him. To some extent these influences can be seen in his early short stories. But the story "A Madman's Diary" not only has a deeper meaning than past works of a similar type, but its spirit and style are distinctly Chinese, and no imitation of foreign stories. Though he declared that when he started writing he "must have relied entirely on the hundred or more foreign stories I had read," this is just his modesty. But at the same time he is telling us frankly that it is not only possible to adapt what is good in other people's works to enrich one's own work, but that this is absolutely necessary. Lu Hsun has also stressed time and again that we should take over and further develop our good Chinese traditions; his writings are evidence of his own practice in this. In carrying on and developing old traditions, he showed great perspicacity, skilfully and widely absorbing the good things of the past. He did not limit himself to classical Chinese literature, but delved into the other arts as well. In "How I Came to Write Stories" (1933) he wrote the following:

"The old Chinese theatre has no scenery, and the New Year pictures sold to children show a few main figures only (though nowadays most of them have a background too). I was convinced that such methods suited my purpose."

In his well-known essay "The Take-Over Policy" he graphically explains his attitude towards the literary and

artistic heritage, Chinese or foreign. This is what he said:

"So we must use our brains, take a broader view, and bring things in ourselves. . . .

"Without taking things over, we cannot become new men. Without this, art and literature can have no renaissance."

He opposed conservatism and clinging to old patterns. He was for inheriting all good literary and art traditions, Chinese or foreign, in a critical and creative way, so that the new could be developed from the old. He said:

"It goes without saying that adoptions must not be like a display of miscellaneous fragments of antiques, but the old must be absorbed by the new. It is like eating beef or mutton: we set aside hooves and hide, keeping only the best to nourish and develop new organisms. Eating beef or mutton does not make us 'virtually' oxen or sheep" ("On the Adoption of Old Forms").

Because he paid great attention to the "take-over policy," he devoted the greater part of his energy to translating and introducing progressive literature and art from abroad. Moreover, this translating and propagating of revolutionary literary theory and the socialist realist literature of the Soviet Union had a tremendous political significance under the conditions of the white terror of Kuomintang reactionary rule. He compared this work with the Greek myth of Prometheus stealing fire from heaven to give to men, calling it "transporting by stealth ammunition for the slaves in revolt." Practically throughout his entire writing career, he also carried on the work of studying and editing China's ancient cultural heritage. The *Collection of Ancient Writings Edited by Lu Hsun* in three volumes, the first volume of which will be published this year, is a part of this work. (His collections of works of ancient Chinese art, such as rubbings from ancient stone reliefs, will also be edited and published in the future.)

This "take-over policy," it is clear, played an important part in the formation of Lu Hsun's distinctive style. Take, for instance, his use of literary language: it is related to ancient Chinese writings (in the classical style and in the vernacular), but at the same time his is an entirely new style. Among the new elements (such as his syntax and construction of paragraphs), we can see some vague foreign influences, yet his writing is distinctively Chinese in character and form. This, of course, opened a new page in the history of our national literary form. In all his writings, whether stories, essays, inscriptions or letters, we can at once perceive his individual style. This style can be sensed, but it is hard to describe. If one has to describe it in a few words, one might say it is terse, distinctive and is imbued with a sense of humour.

However, this consistent, distinctive style is only one aspect of his writings. In another sense his writings display a great variety of artistic treatment. For instance, "A Madman's Diary" filled with majestic anger is different from his "Dragon-boat Festival" with its subtle, veiled meanings. "In the Wineshop" with its quiet grief is different again from the poignantly accusing "The New Year's Sacrifice." "Storm in a Teacup" again uses a description of ordinary life in the countryside during a period of great change to point out the crucial importance of educating the peasants; behind his humorous touches one can see his profound thought and ardent expectations. "Regret for the Past" gives one the feeling of a bottomless pool, outwardly calm, solitary and sad, but beneath — coiling, angry serpents; here, through the story of a young couple, he depicts the minds of the young intellectuals of that period who felt dissatisfied with the existing order of things, who wanted to stride forward to seek another way out but whose ideas were full of contradictions.

"Old Tales Retold" opens a new page and creates a new method of expression in the use of historical incidents and ancient legends (an old tradition in Chinese literature). In adapting historical material and using the past to satirize the present, these eight stories display different characteristics; however, they have something in common too. That is: the historical material he selected for his purpose accords with the requirements of the theme; if he added new elements they were aimed at a specific target. In the story "The Flight to the Moon" he added the incident about the crow for the sake of satire, but in "Gathering Vetch" he only used the old legends, skilfully turning them into something new. (Incidents like the deer feeding Shu Chi and Po Yi with milk, Shu Chi intending to kill the deer, the woman's remonstrances and so on, are all taken from books like *Lieh Shih Chuan*, *Ku Shih Kao* and *Chin Lou Tzu*. Only the name Ah-chin is fictitious.) Since the old legends are sufficient for his purpose, he had no need to add anything more out of his own imagination. The prevailing atmosphere in each of these eight



A Corner of the Lu Hsun Memorial Building in Shanghai

Woodcut in colour by Yang Ko-yan

stories is different: "Mending Heaven" is bizarre and strange, "The Flight to the Moon" is powerful and vigorous, "Forging the Swords" is tragic, while "Gathering Vetch" is humorous.

On the whole, Lu Hsun used a different method of expression in his essays. This method serves the political aim of these essays and thus achieves a unity of content and form. Lu Hsun called these essays his "daggers" or "javelins" to deal quick, mortal thrusts at the enemy, and he used them with superb effect to accomplish the task he set himself. Contemplating their effect, we can say that most of his essays are "daggers" and "javelins," yet artistically speaking, they show great variety too. More than six hundred all told and comprising well over a million words, they are all sorts of things: not only daggers and javelins, but also clarion calls to awake the deaf and the mute; bells to make people think hard as well as joyous outbursts of song straight from the heart. We say that Lu Hsun's essays are a form of literature swiftly reflecting reality and are highly polemical, but we should also note that his polemics are directed not only against the enemy but also against wrong tendencies within our own camp: sincere warnings, showing a firm, uncompromising stand, for friends who have gone astray and criticisms of waverers who sit on the fence. Fighting the enemy, he uses daggers and javelins, but in dealing with his own people, friends and middle-of-the-roaders, he sometimes uses the clapper to awaken, or the ruler to admonish, and sometimes he sounds the alarm. There can be no charge of one-sidedness or over-simplification in relation to Lu Hsun's essays.

Lu Hsun's experience of life was very wide and rich. We can see this from his works (including his essays). Of course, owing to the limitations of objective conditions, he could not be close to the workers and live with them as we can today. But this does not mean that he did not understand the working class, that his thoughts and feelings had nothing in common with the working class. No, this was not the case. Actually Lu Hsun was very familiar with the life, thoughts and feelings of China's labouring people (peasants, handicraft workers and others) at that time. What is more important is that in the course of his ideological development, from his own struggles, he came to realize that the future of the Chinese people and of all humanity depends on the working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party. It was just as he said in the poem written on his photo in 1901: "I dedicate my blood to my motherland"; from 1927 onwards till he breathed his last, he understood that to fight for communism was to fight for the liberation of the motherland and he resolutely and unwaveringly lived up to this understanding: he struggled ceaselessly for the victory of the cause of the working class in China.

The path taken by Lu Hsun in the 30s was of typical significance not only for semi-colonial China but also for intellectuals in other colonial and semi-colonial countries. Now in the 60s, it still has typical significance. Intellectuals of the colonial and semi-colonial countries who sincerely seek the true liberation of their people must take the same path which Lu Hsun took.

In addition to a wide experience of life, Lu Hsun had a profound knowledge of many things. This is seen in his research work as well as in his essays. I mentioned earlier

on that in the story "Gathering Vetch," in *Old Tales Retold*, every incident was taken over from ancient writings. Such a story shows how widely read he was. His essays, too, show his wide knowledge and profound understanding of Chinese and foreign history, of science (especially biology), of literature and art both ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign. Because of this broad and solid foundation, his essays surpassed all previous writings of this kind in their profundity of thought and artistry. Wide knowledge and specialization are dialectically united in Lu Hsun's writings. In this he is again a model for us to learn from.

Comrades and friends! It is eighty years since Lu Hsun's birth and nearly twenty-five years since he died. Today as we commemorate the eightieth anniversary of his birth we see that our literature and art have achieved a great deal under the care and brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao.

We have in the main swept away the anti-popular and counter-revolutionary literature which served imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism—that reactionary literature which Lu Hsun bitterly hated and against which he struggled all his life.

We have developed a new, people's revolutionary literature on a nationwide scale serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, serving socialism. New writers and new works are appearing constantly as thick as mushrooms after a spring rain, warmed by the radiance of the Party and nurtured in the soil of the people. They appear as a hundred blossoms of different hues, vying in their splendour, utterly transforming that "lonely literary garden" which Lu Hsun in his time lamented. All this was what Lu Hsun longed and struggled for all his life.

Under the brilliant leadership of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao, in the past twelve years we have followed the correct path for the development of socialist literature and art and accumulated rich experiences. A scientific review and summing up of this was made at the Third Congress of Chinese Literary and Art Workers last year.

However, we must by no means rest satisfied with what has been achieved. Our work in literature and art still lags behind the rapid development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country. We have gained rich experience but at the same time still face quite a number of problems. The three questions mentioned above which were pertinent in all of Lu Hsun's literary activities are also questions which our literary and art workers today need to resolve with the utmost urgency. Let us commemorate Lu Hsun by studying his life and work still more earnestly and deeply. Let us further implement the Party's policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend to bring about a still more rapid development and a greater flourishing of socialist literature and art. Under the correct and brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, and inspired by the encouragement given us by the people of the whole country and the hopes they repose in us, we are confident that we can improve our literature and art both ideologically and artistically and fulfil the task entrusted to us by the Party and the people.

All-Out Aid to Agriculture—The Loyang Way

by WANG CHAO-TUNG

“**P**LOUGHING without oxen,” that age-old dream of the Chinese peasants is already a fact today in some parts of the country; mechanization of agriculture is on the agenda of the day. China’s industry is going all out to help the farms in this advance, and in this gigantic effort, the Loyang Tractor Works in Honan Province plays a key role.

Commissioned in November 1959, this giant modern plant is the first tractor works in China’s history and the mainstay of the national drive for farm mechanization. In three years (trial production began in October 1958), it has turned out some 35,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units). That figure may not sound very impressive, but it is nearly nine times as many as were in service on all China’s farms in 1949, the year of liberation. Loyang’s “Dongfanghong” (East Is Red) tractors—most of them caterpillar units powered by 54 h.p. engines—have become well known throughout the country.

Loyang workers have not contented themselves with producing more and better tractors, spare parts and other, smaller farm machinery. Realizing that at this stage this is only part of the job that has to be done, they have been going far afield, out to rural communes to service farm machines and pass on technical know-how to commune mechanics and tractor drivers. The peasants and state farm workers much appreciate this service as the farm machinery repair network now being set up in the country cannot as yet fully meet all requirements. In fact, Loyang workers have done a great deal to help put local farm machinery repair plants on their feet.

Repair Service

Some six months ago, the works sent out 1,000 experienced cadres, technicians and workers in teams to five northern provinces and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. Since then, they have repaired a large number of tractors, irrigation equipment, other farm machines and machine tools for 41 state farms and 380 machine tractor stations. They also helped 31 local farm machinery plants to design and trial manufacture parts and put them into regular production. They did all this with a zest that has become a byword in the areas they served.

Winter blizzards were still raging and the ground frozen hard when a Loyang team arrived in Inner Mongolia last April. Nevertheless, spring was just around the corner. That meant there was little time to lose before the spring ploughing commenced. The Loyang men got down to work at the local machine tractor station as soon as they arrived.

The first problem they tackled was a tough one. The connecting rod and crankshaft bushings on one of the tractors had worn out, but the station had run out of

spares and it would take at least a fortnight to get them from Loyang. There was only one way out: to get the thing fixed with whatever they had to hand on the spot. That took a bit of doing. Late that night they had still not done it.

Racking their brains to find a solution the Loyang men couldn’t get to sleep. So when one of them got the brainwave of filing down old discarded bushings he remembered seeing in the workshop there, they decided to get going on the laborious job right away. Using waste machine oil for lighting, the work went ahead steadily. Some of their Mongolian hosts, deeply moved by their selfless service, brought them bowls of hot milk that were more than welcome. Next day, the tractor made a successful trial run in the field.

It was in such a spirit that the men from Loyang kept up their work. From the Inner Mongolian pastures, across the north China plain, the Kansu Corridor at the foot of the Chilian Mountains and on to the cold, dry Chinghai Plateau, they were welcomed by the peasants as “doctors for the iron bull” and “timely rain for the spring tilling.”

The Loyang Tractor Works also gives prompt and effective help to the nearby rural people’s communes with whom it maintains “hook-up” contacts. Letters of thanks pour in every day to the works. One letter came in not long ago from the Dragon Gate Production Brigade of the Lonan People’s Commune on the outskirts of Loyang. This brigade had installed a big pump to get river water 300 metres up to terraced fields on a hillside. When it was found to be faulty, the Loyang works had sent them a pump expert on short notice to put it straight. Many is the gift of fruit, vegetables, or other country produce brought in by the peasants as a token of gratitude to their worker friends.

Passing on Know-how

Besides giving urgently needed aid to the commune farms, tractor stations and local repair centres, the aim, of course, is also to pass on skills to local workers and peasants so that the latter will eventually be able to handle all normal repairs themselves and so solve the question of local tractor maintenance once and for all. So while out on such jobs, the Loyang workers make a point of finding time for such basic popular training of local cadres.

Hsiao Yu-en, a team member sent to work in Minchin County, Kansu Province, helped the county-run farm machinery repair plant there to organize the production of key parts of pumps and other machines. With his assistance, it finally got to manufacturing whole irrigation

pumps, and repairing tractors. He also helped a tractor repair plant in Chiuchuan County in the same province to devise a whole set of tools and accessories so that it could make good quality pistons, cylinder rings and other tractor parts. This is just one example of many.

Altogether the work teams have been able to organize short courses which have already trained 4,700 tractor drivers and maintenance men. As part of this popular education drive, the Loyang Tractor Works is now compiling a special manual for crews using "Dongfanghong" tractors. It is complete with technical data and diagrams of those parts subject to the most wear and tear. Since most of the tractor crews have had little education it has been made as easy to follow as possible.

Top-Notch Machines for Farms

Such close and constant contacts with the peasant users of its farm machines have been an immense help to the Loyang works in its drive for better tractors. At the end of last year, a special team comprising personnel from the designing, manufacturing and quality control departments was dispatched to find out exactly how its users found the "Dongfanghong." They interviewed 24 local government departments supervising agricultural work and 41 people's communes, state farms, machine tractor stations and farm machinery repair plants. In addition, the service teams which went out this year also tested the "Dongfanghong" tractors in actual performance and collected material on how they stand up to everyday use. They found users well satisfied with these efficient and versatile machines. Generally, one tractor can handle 120-170 *mu* per shift ploughing to a depth of as much as 20 centimetres. They found the tractors are being used for ploughing, harrowing, sowing, weeding and transport, as well as power sources for threshers, silage cutters and other machines. With minor adaptations, they are even used as bulldozers and road-building machines.

But at the same time, the peasants still thought there was room for improvement. All their suggestions were carefully weighed by the plant and measures were taken to put the feasible ones into effect. Complaints about the slinger rings, for instance, were investigated by Chen Chin-jung and Chao Kuei-hua, two women lathe turners

of the engine shop. The trouble was the rings were not processed finely enough. With the help of the shop administration and co-operation from technicians in other departments, they subjected the tools, fixtures and billets used in the making of slinger rings to repeated tests and finally found that the defect lay in the insufficient hardness of the metal billets. This snag was solved by the forgers, and the slinger rings now being made are first rate.

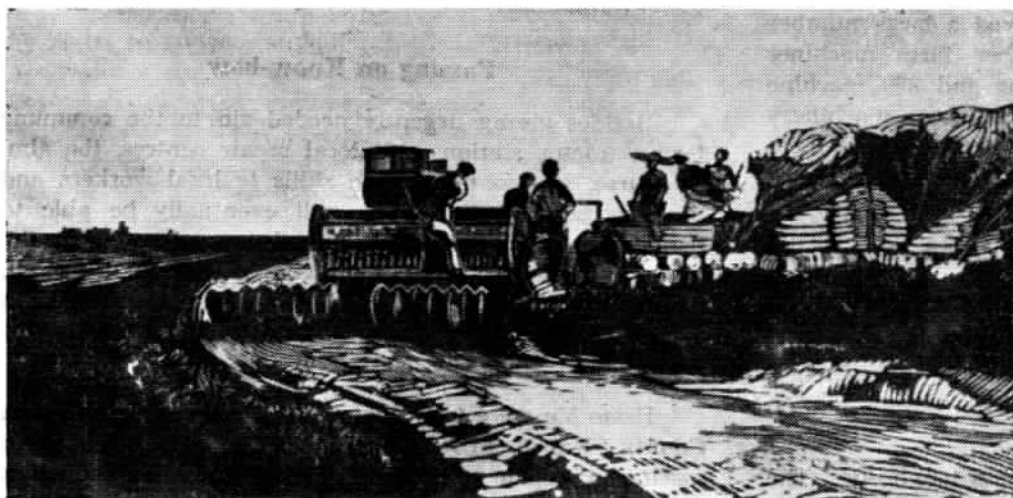
The emulation campaign now in full swing in the Loyang works aims, in the first place, at higher quality. It has had good results. In one joint effort, the melting and moulding sections in the foundry shop got together. Both section chiefs rolled up their sleeves and joined the rank and file on the job while directing the work. They got such a steady improvement in quality that rejects, as of now, have been eliminated.

Quality inspectors too have changed their style of work. Not just waiting for the parts to come to them, they sally out to the workshops themselves, and armed with gauges and blueprints explain the finer points in the use of measuring instruments and methods of operation to new hands, helping them along in every way they can. Not satisfying themselves with merely accepting or rejecting, they study problems discovered together with the workers at the bench and devise timely and effective solutions. To make quality doubly sure, sections and teams have made daily quality analyses and weekly appraisals routine.

As a result of diligent and systematic study to master the technological processes involved — studies organized by the works administration in a planned way — the overwhelming majority of the plant's workers have mastered the techniques they use. More than 60 per cent of them are now graded highly skilled. This goes far to explain why customers have such a high esteem for "Dongfanghong" tractors.

In the drive to improve quality, special attention is paid to the parts subject to the most wear and tear. The example of a team of 16 young women charged with the production of bushings and exhaust valves is instructive. This team has consistently overfulfilled its quotas and its rate of rejects has declined steadily since the beginning of this year. By mid-year, it stood at a negligible 0.024

per cent. When Chang Ya-ju, leader of the team and a recent graduate from the Peking Automobile and Tractor School, was asked "the secret of their success," she put in the first place beside a thorough knowledge of their job to thoughtful consideration for the peasant users of the "Dongfanghong" tractors. Thanks to the close contact the plant maintains with its customers, the team thoroughly understands how much trouble a shoddy exhaust valve can cause, especially during the busy tilling season. That's why they work with such a will and such a deep sense of responsibility.



Tractors in the Field

Woodcut in colour by Lu Chi

BOOKS

"Selected Works of Lu Hsun" (Four Volumes)

In English.

Foreign Languages Press, Peking.

The final volume of this four-volume selection of the works of Lu Hsun has just come out. It contains 74 essays from the last years of Lu Hsun's life and a chronological list of Lu Hsun's writings and translations. The Foreign Languages Press is to be congratulated on making this very important work available in English translation on the eve of the 80th anniversary of Lu Hsun's birth. It will give readers abroad a more comprehensive idea of this greatest Chinese writer of modern times.

The first volume of this selection contains Lu Hsun's short stories, prose poems and reminiscences written between 1918 and 1926. The second volume comprises 70 essays written between 1918 and 1927. The third volume includes 96 essays written between 1928 and 1933. Essays collected in the last volume were written between 1934 and 1936. It is a well-chosen selection, including most of Lu Hsun's best-known works. Apart from this edition, the Foreign Languages Press has also published in English Lu Hsun's *Old Tales Retold*, which is one of his three collections of short stories, and his *Brief History of Chinese Fiction*, a brilliant analysis and the first systematic account of the development of fiction writing in China from ancient times down to the end of the Ching Dynasty. The F.L.P. has also brought out a selection of Lu Hsun's short stories in English, French and Spanish translations.

In assessing Lu Hsun's short stories, some have compared him to Chekhov; others have called him the Gorky of China. The artistic merits of his short stories rank him among the world's foremost literary figures. However, Lu Hsun's greatness does not rest only upon his literary achievements. He was writer, political thinker and revolutionary combined in one. All his stories were written for political purposes. Lu Hsun spoke of himself in one of his essays: "As for why I wrote these stories, I feel today as I did ten years ago that I should write in the hope of enlightening my people, write about human life and the need to

better it. . . . I drew most of my characters from those unfortunates in our abnormal society, because I wanted to expose evils, arouse attention to them and have them cured." His first short story "A Madman's Diary" written in 1918 was not only the first significant work of the modern Chinese literature initiated by the May Fourth Movement; it launched a vigorous attack on the old feudal society.

Though Lu Hsun's short stories were widely acclaimed at home and abroad, he gave up fiction writing very early and devoted himself to writing essays and polemical articles on topical issues. In the decade between 1927 and 1936 his writings consisted mainly of *tsa-wen*, essays on a wide variety of subjects. At one time while on a visit to Sian, site of Changan, the Tang Dynasty capital, he thought of writing a historical novel of the Tang Dynasty. In his later years he collected materials for a novel about the Chinese Red Army's Long March, and he also expressed the wish to write a long novel about Chinese intellectuals during the period of the 1911 Revolution, the May Fourth Movement and the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37). Some people regret that he had not produced these monumental works which would undoubtedly have greatly enriched the treasury of Chinese literature. However, it must be noted that Lu Hsun's greatness was based on his lifelong activities as a revolutionary as well as a writer. In his preface to *Essays of Chieh-chieh-ting*,* Lu Hsun said: "Now the time is so urgent; a writer should immediately react and fight against these iniquities; they should be the nerves to react, the limbs to fight back. It is, of course, very good to meditate upon one's monumental work, with a view to the future civilization; however, our present fight is for those writers who struggle now and in the future; for if we lose the present, we shall lose the future too." Lu Hsun's essays will always be treasured by the Chinese people, because they have helped to inspire and guide them in their revolutionary struggle.

Reading Lu Hsun's writings today, one feels that his words, though aimed at certain topical events in the China of many years ago, still contain valu-

* *Chieh-chieh-ting* means "Half-Concession Studio." Lu Hsun wrote these essays when living on the outskirts of the foreign concession area in Shanghai.

able truths today. This is how he described in 1925 the suffering of the people in a colonial or semi-colonial country: "When Chinese citizens were killed by British police in the International Settlement in Shanghai, instead of hitting back we hastened to clear the names of those who were killed. We protested that we were not 'Reds,' for we had not been incited by any foreign power; neither were we 'rioters,' for we all marched empty-handed and unarmed. But I cannot understand why Chinese should be executed by British police even if China really were 'Red,' or riots had actually started here. . . . Russia has gone 'Red' for many years now, yet no foreign power has punished the Russians by shooting them. Only we Chinese, after our citizens have been killed, have to hasten to defend ourselves, looking hurt as we beg the world for justice" ("Sudden Notions (10)"). Without achieving true independence no weak nation can enjoy justice. The Chinese people have learnt this lesson at the cost of blood. It is a lesson which many countries today are learning the hard way.

Take another passage: "All statements must have their commentary, especially those made by important world figures. . . . There is another type of statement, though, on which no comment should be made. For instance, that No. One world figure, the president of the United States, has issued a 'peace' declaration, apparently aimed at stopping various armies from crossing their frontiers. But at once the commentators said: 'As for the stationing of American troops in China, that is permitted by previous agreement, and is not therefore included in the ban proposed by President Roosevelt.' (A Reuter's dispatch from Washington on the sixteenth.) Or let us look at these words of the president: 'All countries of the world should take part in a solemn and binding non-aggression pact, and solemnly reiterate their duty to limit and cut down armaments. Moreover, provided the signatories fulfil their obligations faithfully, they should agree not to send armed forces of any description across the frontier.' If we comment on this seriously, its actual meaning is: All countries which have no 'binding' and 'solemn' agreements or do not 'agree' can send forces of any description across their frontiers. At least we in China must not rejoice

prematurely, for according to this explanation there is good reason for the Japanese army to have crossed its frontiers. Besides, the American troops in China have already been declared an exception. Still, such serious comments are rather disconcerting" ("On Not Trying to Understand Thoroughly"). Lu Hsun wrote this in 1933, nearly 30 years ago, but we only need to change the name of the American president, and it could be applied to the current situation. The present incumbent of the White House also believes that everyone else should reduce their armaments while the United States needs theirs to "defend democracy" and that the United States should also station troops in other countries because it is "permitted by previous agreement and is not therefore included in the ban." Lu Hsun exposed those old tricks years ago. One wonders why Mr. Kennedy does not try something new.

Lu Hsun's famous essay "We Can No Longer Be Duped" written 30 years ago should also be widely read today: "We have been duped too long by the imperialists and their lackeys. Ever since the October Revolution they have been telling us how poor the Soviet Union is growing, what savages and vandals they are. . . . When events refute their lies they bob down, only to come up at once with a fresh crop. . . . Still the imperialists and their slaves come to tell us how bad the Soviet Union is, as if they longed to see it transformed into a paradise where everyone is happy. They are disappointed and grieved by the way things are going! What crocodile tears! . . . The imperialists' interests and ours—I am not speaking of their flunkies—are diametrically opposed. Since our sores are their treasures,

their enemies must naturally be our friends. They are tottering to ruin, unable to prop themselves up, but hoping to stave off their final fate by hating the Soviet Union for its advance. When slander, curses and hatred prove ineffective, as a last resort they must prepare to fight—they cannot sleep till the enemy is destroyed. But what of us? Are we going to be duped again? . . . The imperialists' flunkies want to fight. Let them go with their bosses and fight. . . . We oppose any attack on the Soviet Union. In fact we want to fight the devils who attack it, no matter what honeyed words they use, nor how just they pretend to be. This is our road to life too!" It is a pity that there are still people in the world today who cannot see the situation as clearly as Lu Hsun did at that time.

In another essay Lu Hsun makes fun of those who try to pursue an independent, third line, taking no sides in political issues: "No writer living in a class society can transcend class, no one living in a time of wars can leave the battlefield and stand alone, and no one living today can write for the future—this is sheer fantasy. There are no such men in real life. To try to be such a man is like trying to raise yourself from the ground by tugging at your own hair—it can't be done. You may fume, but it is not because others shake their heads that you stop tugging" ("On the 'Third Category'").

These are passages quoted at random. Lu Hsun's writings, fine as literature, contain a wealth of profound political wisdom. The Chinese people after centuries of feudal oppression, and a century of humiliation and sufferings at the hands of the foreign imperialists, have learnt their lesson.

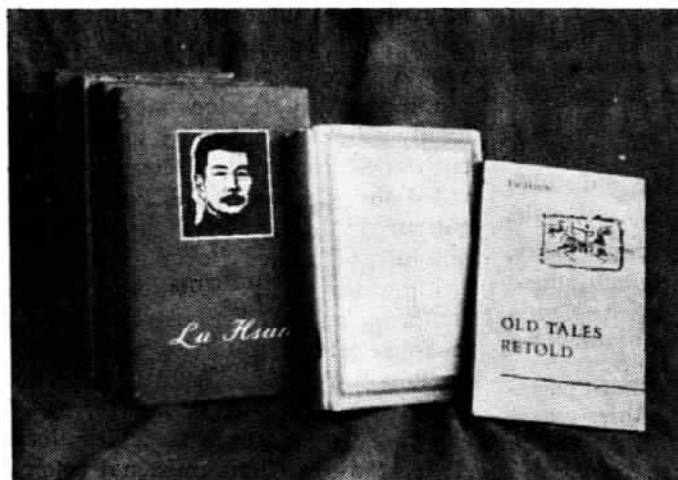
Among modern Chinese writers no one epitomized those lessons better than Lu Hsun. People of other lands, especially in those which suffered the same sort of feudal and imperialist oppression, will find echoes of their own thoughts in these pages.

The translation of these volumes is on the whole lucid and good, but there

are places which seem to suggest that it was done in too much haste. There are some minor inconsistencies. For instance, the magazine *Mangyuan* appearing on p. 257, Vol. 2 as *Thorny Plain*, is translated as *The Wilderness* on p. 307, Vol. 4. Again, the magazine *Yushih* which appeared on p. 208, Vol. 2 as *Thought Strands* is *The Tatler* in subsequent volumes (p. 55 and p. 146, Vol. 3 and on p. 308, Vol. 4). The names of two Soviet writers are spelt differently in different volumes: on p. 363, Vol. 2, they are spelt Esenin and Soboly, and on p. 46, Vol. 3, they are spelt Yesenin and Sopoly. Among Lu Hsun's short stories which have appeared in other English translations, two, *The New Year's Sacrifice* and *Regret for the Past*, have been translated also as *Benediction* and *Remorse*. Personally I prefer the latter titles. In another story, *Kung I-chi*, it is said the wineshops in Luchen "all have a right-angled counter." Wouldn't it be better to translate this phrase more literally and keep the original image, saying that the counters are "shaped like a carpenter's square"? These are minor blemishes in an otherwise good translation, but it is to be hoped that the Foreign Languages Press will further improve the quality of the translation in future editions.

One cannot help hoping too that all the important writings of Lu Hsun will appear in translations. The two collections of Lu Hsun's short stories *Call to Arms (Na Han)* and *Wandering (Pang Huang)* contain 25 stories altogether; so far only 16 have been translated. Nineteen out of 23 prose poems in the collection *Wild Grass (Yeh Tsao)* have been translated; seven out of ten reminiscences in *Dawn Blossoms Plucked at Dusk (Chao Hua Hsi Shih)* have been translated. Lu Hsun wrote more than 650 essays, but this selection includes only 240, a little over a third of the total. Perhaps the greatest lack is that there is not a single volume of Lu Hsun's personal letters available. More than 1,100 letters written by Lu Hsun to his friends and acquaintances have been preserved, and then there are his letters to his wife. Many of those letters contain important comments on art and literature that help to give a deeper understanding of this great writer and his works. Surely they deserve a translation.

— H. Y.



CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Korea's Congress of Socialist Victories

"We wish the Korean people new and still greater victories in scaling new heights of socialism and in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland!" says a *Renmin Ribao* leader of September 20, hailing the successful conclusion of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

The Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party ushered in a new upsurge in socialist construction in the northern part of Korea. The Korean people, on the wings of the vigorously developed "flying horse" movement for socialist construction, successfully overfulfilled their Five-Year (1957-61) Plan ahead of schedule, *Renmin Ribao* notes.

In 1961, the Korean people entered a new period of socialist construction. The recent congress adopted the new and magnificent programme of the Seven-Year Plan (1961-67) to develop the national economy. "We are convinced," *Renmin Ribao* declares, "that under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, the heroic Korean people will achieve new and still greater successes in their struggle to carry out this magnificent plan."

The editorial goes on to say that in order to intensify the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and to realize the peaceful reunification of Korea, the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party has defined the tasks of struggle in south Korea, calling on the patriotic forces there to unite and drive out the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism, smash its colonial rule, strive for the democratic development of society in south Korea and realize the reunification of the country. "The Chinese people," the paper writes, "have always firmly supported the Korean people in their just struggle to bring about the reunification of their country and are convinced that the national aspirations of the 30 million Korean people will be realized and their country reunified."

The editorial declares: "The Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung has been the animating

spirit and organizer of the Korean people in all the victories they have won. The well-tempered Korean Workers' Party is a great Marxist-Leninist party with great vitality, closely linked with the masses. It has won the boundless trust and affection of the Korean people, as well as the profound respect of Communists of all lands."

Harriman's Laotian Trip

"Under the pretext of helping Laos set up a coalition government, Washington is openly interfering in Laotian internal affairs by blocking the formation of a coalition government composed of the three Laotian sides under the premiership of Souvanna Phouma. This latest U.S. plot has been brought to light by Harriman's trip to Laos."

This is the gist of a *Renmin Ribao* commentary of September 25, entitled "The More Harriman Tries to Hide, the More He Is Exposed."

During his Rangoon talks with Prince Phouma, as a Western news agency disclosed, Harriman demanded that of the eight "neutralists" who will be cabinet members four should be men "whom Phouma does not regard as members of his own group." Harriman also demanded that Prince Phouma agree to the international commission having powers superceding those of the Laotian Government. It seems, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator says, that Harriman's repeated statements that the U.S. would not support Prince Phouma's appointment to the premiership, and his trip to Vientiane to egg on the rebel clique to "bring pressure to bear upon" Prince Phouma are a result of his failure in his very scheme to interfere in Laotian affairs. Immediately afterwards, the delegate of the Laotian rebel clique put forward at the Na Mon meeting a so-called list of candidates to the premiership completely excluding Prince Phouma. He even rejected Phouma's proposal to agree on Hin Hop as the place for the next meeting of the three Laotian princes. In his September 21 statement at Saigon, Harriman, speaking even more

brazenly as an interventionist, declared that the U.S. was entitled to examine the programme of his government first if it was asked to "consider" Prince Phouma's premiership.

"Harriman goes to the limits of rudeness in thus interfering in the internal affairs of Laos," says *Renmin Ribao*. The formation of a coalition government is the Laotian people's own business. The Laotian people who have sacrificed and fought for so many years for independence, neutrality and national harmony, will not tolerate the U.S. giving them orders. It seems to the U.S. that whoever it chooses to be Laotian prime minister should be appointed and that it is free to give posts in the Laotian coalition government to whomsoever it wishes. Can it be that the U.S. is the super-sovereign in Laos? *Renmin Ribao* asks.

Harriman's trip to Laos by no means manifests U.S. readiness to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. On the contrary, it is a continuation of the U.S. policy of intervention and aggression in Laos followed during the past seven years. What Harriman aims to do, *Renmin Ribao* points out, is to realize in Rangoon and Vientiane the same dirty plans which he failed to realize in Geneva and Zurich.

Renmin Ribao also warns that as the rainy season in Laos nears its end, the Nosavan clique's war preparations and military provocations are being intensified; renewal of war in Laos may take place at any moment now. Travelling Harriman was like a stormy petrel heralding the gathering storm. He was not there to bring peace to Laos. Quite the reverse, his trip to Laos was most probably a U.S. move to wreck the formation of a coalition government in Laos and rekindle the flames of war there.

A rumour cooked up by the U.S. propaganda machine that the Laotian situation will "rapidly deteriorate" and that the Geneva Conference may "end in total failure" has been put abroad. All those nations and people who are interested in the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question must keep a strict watch out for this new U.S. scheme. They must, *Renmin Ribao* concludes, make effort after effort to smash all these schemes hatched by the plotters in the White House.

Mali Republic Anniversary

China warmly marked the first anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Mali. On September 20, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message of greetings to President Modibo Keita of Mali on this happy occasion.

Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders were guests of honour at the anniversary reception given by the Mali Ambassador to China Dr. Koniba Pleah, and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi, who proposed a toast, extended warm congratulations to the Government and people of Mali.

The Mali Ambassador in his speech stressed that the friendship between Mali and China, which had been established on the basis of the Bandung principles, should be constantly developed. He reaffirmed that the Government and people of Mali resolutely supported the restoration of the legitimate seat in the U.N. of the People's Republic of China.

He strongly condemned imperialism and colonialism for kindling and unleashing local wars in colonial and dependent countries. The path leading to peace and peaceful coexistence among all peoples, he pointed out, must necessarily involve the ending of the state of war which the colonial system constituted, the abolition of the system of foreign administration in all its forms and manifestations, the attainment of real independence and sovereignty by all the colonial and dependent countries.

Referring to the African people's struggle for national independence, Ambassador Koniba said that, independent of the will of the imperialists and colonialists, the laws of historical development had put the end of imperialism and its byproduct, colonialism, on the order of the day.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Chen Yi sharply condemned the U.S. neo-colonialist and the old colonialist powers for their crimes in instigating conflict in the Congo. The conflict between the old and new colonialists, he pointed out, "has seriously trampled upon the national sovereignty of the Congolese people and brought

them new disasters." Speaking about the general situation in Africa, he noted that Africa is now undergoing a profound historical change. Storms of revolutionary struggles to oppose imperialism and to win and safeguard national independence are sweeping over the entire continent. However, imperialism and colonialism will by no means step down from the stage of history of their own accord. The old and new colonialists may act in collusion to suppress the national-liberation movement in a certain country; at the same time they may create divisions and incite conflicts, or even fight each other in a scramble for spheres of influence in a country. Such a scandal is now occurring in the beautiful land of the Congo. Therefore, the African peoples still face the grave task of fighting the colonialists, both old and new. Today the African peoples are awakening and becoming more and more united, the Vice-Premier pointed out. "Only the African peoples themselves and not the imperialists and their agents, can really determine the destiny of Africa," he said. The Chinese people will unswervingly stand by the African peoples and resolutely support them in their just struggles to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to win and safeguard their national independence, he declared.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi expressed thanks to the Republic of Mali and many other African countries for their consistent stand for restoration of

Montgomery Concludes Visit in China

Field Marshal Montgomery has left China after touring various parts of the country including Inner Mongolia, north and central China. During his visit he was warmly welcomed wherever he went. He was received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in Wuhan and by Chairman Liu Shao-chi in Peking.

Giving his impressions at the farewell banquet given by Premier Chou En-lai in his honour on September 22 in Peking Field Marshal Montgome-

Belgian Queen Visits China

Queen Elisabeth, grandmother of the Belgian King, arrived in Peking on September 25 for a visit at the invitation of Tsai Chang, President of the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China. Those accompanying the Belgian Queen on her China tour include her daughter Princess Marie-Jose; Baron Allard, Member of the World Peace Council and Chairman of the Belgian Council for the Promotion of International Trade; Baroness Allard; and Madame Deguent Huysmans, Secretary-General of the Belgium-China Association.

China's legitimate rights in the U.N. The Chinese people look on this as a strong support for them.

Speaking about the friendly relations between China and Mali, the Vice-Premier said that both China and Mali are peace-loving countries. Since the two peoples attained their independence, and particularly since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in October last year, these friendly relations have entered a new stage. Mutual contacts and the exchange of visits and agreements on trade, economic and technical co-operation signed between China and Mali prove that there are broad prospects for the development of friendly co-operation. China's Vice-Premier warmly greeted the agreement on economic and technical co-operation between China and Mali signed on September 22 in Peking by the Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Yeh Chi-chuang and the head of the visiting Mali Government Economic Mission Medira Keita.

ery said that his tour has given him an insight into the progress made throughout the country since liberation and has shown him with what courage the mass of the Chinese people have faced up to and overcome the natural calamities of drought and floods. "The statements being made in the Western world that the people of China are starving and mutinous and that the country is on the decline, are totally untrue," he declared.

Field Marshal Montgomery also reiterated his three principles for easing world tension and explained why those three steps are necessary.

Premier Chou En-lai in his speech at the banquet fully approved of and supported the wise proposals of this distinguished British soldier and statesman.

Premier Chou paid tribute to his British guest of honour for his valuable efforts for the promotion of world

peace in recent years. By his present visit to China, said Premier Chou, Field Marshal Montgomery has made another positive contribution towards promoting friendship between the Chinese and British peoples.

Premier Chou reaffirmed China's stand on the restoration of its legitimate rights in the U.N. and sternly condemned the hostile U.S. plots against China. He noted that the U.S. Government is planning to use new

tactics at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly to obstruct the restoration of New China's legitimate rights in the U.N. and retain the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique there in order to create the conditions for its creation of "two Chinas" and prolonged occupation of China's territory of Taiwan. The whole Chinese people are resolutely opposed to this scheme of the U.S. Government, declared China's Premier.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING HIGHLIGHTS OF NATIONAL DAY ATTRACTIONS

The following programme is scheduled for the coming week, but is subject to change.

PEKING OPERA

▲ **MAN JIANG HONG (The River Is Red)** This historical opera tells the story of the patriotic Sung General Yo Fei. While he is courageously leading the Sung army against the Kin invaders, the faint-hearted Sung emperor is prevailed upon by his treacherous prime minister, Chin Kuei, to order a retreat. Yo Fei is imprisoned and murdered by Chin Kuei. China Peking Opera Theatre production.

▲ **ON THE GRASSLANDS** Opera on a modern theme—the revolutionary movement in Inner Mongolia against the Japanese invaders and their puppets in 1940. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **ORPHAN OF THE CHAO FAMILY** Prime Minister Chao Tun of the ancient State of Tsin is killed by the ruthless minister Tu An-ku who orders the wholesale execution of all his kith and kin. How Chao's two faithful friends save Chao's infant grandson, sole heir of the Chao family, is the theme of this opera. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

SHENSI OPERA

▲ **THE FAITHLESS LOVER** A legendary tale about a scholar, who after gaining wealth and position, deserts his wife, driving her to suicide. A river god hears about her fate and helps to avenge her. Produced by the visiting Shensi Opera Troupe.

▲ **A WARTIME ROMANCE** A young couple meet in wartime and marry. The girl's mercenary father, however, breaks up their marriage by a trick, but they are finally reunited. Produced by the visiting Shensi Opera Troupe.

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **BY THE KINSHA RIVER** An episode from the famous Long March. It tells how the Red Army exposes a Kuomintang plot and unites in friendship with the Tibetans as it crosses the Tibetan region by the Kinsha River in 1936. China Pingju Opera Theatre production.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **RED GUARDS OF LAKE HUNGHU** A dramatic account of how the people of Lake Hunghu supported the revolution despite the white terror during the Second Revolutionary Civil War. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre production.

BALLET

▲ **THE CORSAIR** China's first production of the classical ballet by the French composer Adam. Performed by the Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing.

CONCERT

Five Polish artists on tour in China Now in Peking

Ballet dancers Irena Cieslik and Eugeniusz Jakubiak; Kazimierz Porada (bass); Palulis Henryk (violinist) and Edwarda Chojnacka (pianist), will give their performance on Oct. 4 at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **KOU CHIEN REBUILDS THE COUNTRY** A new historical play written collectively by Tsao Yu, Mei Chien and Yu Shih-chih. The State of Yueh in the Warring States period is defeated by the State of Wu. After three years' captivity, Kou Chien, King of Yueh, returns home. Mindful of the humiliations and suffering he and his people have endured, he encourages them to work hard to strengthen their country. Ten years later, he turns the tables on Wu. Peking People's Art Theatre production.

▲ **PRINCESS WEN CHENG** A historical play. The Emperor Tai Tsung of the Tang Dynasty consents to the marriage of Princess Wen Cheng to the Tibetan King Srontsan Gampo. Despite the plots of traitors this Tibetan-Han union is consummated and strengthens the friendship between the two nationalities. China Youth Art Theatre production.

▲ **YO YUN** A historical play. Yo Yun, son of the patriotic General Yo Fei of the Sung Dynasty, is brought up to be a brave warrior and helps his father to defeat the Kin invaders. But he, too, falls victim to the schemes of the traitor Chin Kuei. A new production of the China Children's Theatre.

▲ **UNCLE TOM'S CABIN** A modern drama adapted from Harriet B. Stowe's novel by Ouyang Yu-chien. Produced by the Experimental Modern Drama Theatre of the Central Drama Institute.

▲ **THE CENTRE FORWARD DIES AT DAWN** A topical drama by the Argentine playwright Augustin Cuzzain, pungently exposing the perverted commercialization of life in capitalist society. China Youth Art Theatre production.

FILMS

▲ **THE HURRICANE** A new production of the Peking Studio. Adapted from Chou Li-po's famous novel about agrarian reform in China's northeast.

▲ **DAUGHTERS OF THE TAI PEOPLE** A colour film from the Shanghai Haiyen Studio. A Tai girl, victim of feudalism and superstition, is saved by the P.L.A. and trained to be a doctor among the Tai people.

▲ **KUAN HAN-CHING** A colour film version of the Kwangtung opera on the life and work of the great 13th century playwright. Produced by the Shanghai Haiyen Studio.

▲ **DEPOT NUMBER 51** Shanghai Haiyen Studio's new production. How the Communist-led New Fourth Army underground agents outwit the enemy and get munitions from Japanese-occupied Shanghai to the liberated areas in Kiangsu in 1943.

▲ **WHITE NIGHTS** Adapted from Dostoevsky's famous novel. A Soviet colour film dubbed in Chinese.

▲ **BEHIND THE GREAT WALL** An Argentine film dubbed in Chinese. A village girl who tries to earn a living in the capital falls into the clutches of a gangster. Taught by bitter experience, she returns to the countryside to regain her happiness.

▲ **A PEASANT WOMAN** A Mexican film dubbed in Chinese about the love of a peasant couple and their struggle against landlord oppression.

EXHIBITIONS

POLISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN PEKING 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (no admittance after 4 p.m.) Daily except Mon. till Oct. 25. Closed on Oct. 1. At Peking Exhibition Centre.

▲ **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION** Daily 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Oct. 2-10. At Agricultural Exhibition Centre.

▲ **LU HSUN MUSEUM** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (no admittance after 4 p.m.) Daily except Mon.

▲ **HUNGARIAN GRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION** 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Daily except Mon. till Oct. 11. Closed on Oct. 1. At Wenhua Hall in Palace Museum.

▲ **PEKING FINE ARTS EXHIBITION** Over 300 works including traditional Chinese paintings, graphic art, oil paintings, sculptures, etc. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon. till Oct. 15. At Women Gate in the Palace Museum.

SPORTS

The Men's Basketball Team of the Polish People's Army now visiting Peking will play its last two matches against Chinese teams on Sept. 29 & Oct. 2 at Peking Workers' Gymnasium.





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