

PEKING

September 30, 1958

31

REVIEW

Enlarged National Day Issue

NINE YEARS OF GREAT STRIDES FORWARD

A *Hongqi* (Red Flag) editorial highlighting the reasons
and significance of China's great progress (p. 6).

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10.7 Million Tons of Steel

Record - Breaking Crops

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

September 30, 1958 Vol. I No. 31

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National Day 1958

THIS enlarged issue of PEKING REVIEW is dedicated to the ninth anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic. The past nine years have witnessed sweeping transformations of every aspect of the Chinese scene. The changes that have taken place this year are particularly significant.

1958 is the first year of China's Second Five-Year Plan. Well begun is half done. The big leap in this year's industrial and agricultural production is a solid foundation for things to come.

The achievements expose the fallacy of many time-honoured "theories." Take the speed of industrial and agricultural advance for example. It is strongly argued that the rapid development of industry and agriculture calls for huge sums of money, modern technical skills, and other resources which, it is supposed, are all beyond the power of the economically backward countries. The logical conclusion implied is that no "underdeveloped" country can hope to build up its own modernized industry and agriculture unless imperialist aid—with strings attached, of course—is available. As a result, a sort of mysterious halo has been placed around such words as "industrialization" and "modern technology."

Thus, some economically under-developed countries are not confident in their ability to develop their own national economy, and seem to suffer from an inferiority complex in varying degrees. Such theorizing is extremely dangerous and harmful because it spreads demoralization and keeps the under-developed countries from standing on their own feet economically.

China's experience tells a different story. It provides convincing proof that once the people of a country have become masters of their own destiny and follow the socialist path, they are fully able to develop their national economy at a rate never known before in their history. The simultaneous development of industry and agriculture, the combination of large, medium and small industrial enterprises, the integration of foreign and native ways—the mass line in all spheres of economic construction—are the primary source of this year's big leap.

New China's birth and development represents a long process of sharp struggle against imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism. Nine years ago, our new republic came into existence after three years of the War of Liberation under Communist leadership had ousted the U.S.-backed Kuomintang regime. Since then, U.S. imperialism has sought to undermine People's China in one way or another: the Korean war, the U.S. seizure of Taiwan, the economic embargo, etc. Despite all this, People's China has scored victory after victory in socialist construction.

In celebrating the ninth anniversary of their new republic, the Chinese people once again face U.S. war provocations. We have already smashed U.S. aggression in the past. We are now in a much better position to put the U.S. aggressors in their places.

Much has been accomplished over the last nine years. But much more remains to be done. On this National Day, the Chinese people are firmly convinced that still greater successes will crown their efforts to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

ROUND THE WEEK

And Now It Is Cotton

As we go to press, *Renmin Ribao* reports that China's cotton output this year will considerably surpass that of the United States. China's estimated crop is 70 million *dan* (3.5 million tons), while the American crop, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, will reach 11.6 million bales, or 52.53 million *dan* (2.62 million tons). The difference is approximately 20 million *dan* (1 million tons).

Earlier this year China outstripped the United States in the production of wheat, as we have reported previously. Now, in still another major crop, China is leaving the United States behind.

In many parts of China the peasants are now gathering the cotton crop. As the nation gets ready to celebrate National Day, news comes from Shensi Province in the northwest that it has become the first province in the country to harvest an average of 100 *jin* of ginned cotton from every *mu* of land sown to the crop. This is unprecedented in China's history and it is spread over the wide area of an entire province. At present the roads leading to the state purchasing centres are jammed with carts and trucks carrying the new crop.

In the light of the record grain harvests this year and the greater potential to be tapped, China has decided to put more land under cotton and to increase its yield in 1959 by another 50 per cent.

In the Countryside

In all parts of the country the peasants are planning ahead, many with their minds set on doubling and trebling the output of 1958. With a view to summing up experience in time and deepening the communist spirit so as to assure still richer harvests next year, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has decided to conduct a wide-spread movement for education in socialist and communist ideas in the rural areas during the winter and spring. It will also provide a medium for the farm co-ops to discuss and debate the question of the distribution of income and the establishment of people's communes.

These two questions—distribution of farm income and the merging of farm co-ops into people's communes—are uppermost in the minds of the peasants. With the record harvests this year the

income of all the co-ops has risen considerably. The question now is how this should be distributed. How much of it should go to the members as individual income? How much should go to open more schools and develop cultural amenities and welfare services for the collective? How much should be ploughed back to the common fund for expanding production? There must be a suitable proportion between all these claims. Too great a share for individual income would not accelerate the expansion of the economy, while too great a portion allotted to the common fund would deprive the peasants of a chance to enjoy a fair and immediate share of the benefits from their hard work. There is no doubt in the minds of the peasants that the portion for the common fund should be increased to quicken the tempo of socialist construction; the question is what that proportion should be. Hence the call for a full airing of views and debate on the question.

The same is true of the question whether farm co-ops should merge and become people's communes. People's communes are at present the best social structure for building socialism and will be the basic unit for the future communist society. Its advantages over agricultural producers' co-operatives are obvious, yet a debate on its merits will enable the peasants to make the change with understanding and a voluntary desire to solve the various economic questions arising from the switch-over to communes free from considerations of selfish gains.

Practical measures to ensure a still greater harvest next year is another question the peasants will take up in the coming months.

The most important are water conservancy, fertilizer and soil improvement. Here the question of deep ploughing for soil improvement plays a key role.

Deep ploughing with mechanized aids is now being introduced throughout the country after a conference held in Nanking to popularize the new method of ploughing by tow cable invented by people of Kiangsu Province. This new device consists of a cable stretched across a field and coiled at both ends around winches. As the winches are turned, the cable tows an attached plough by means of pulleys. There are various

types of towing cable machinery which can be operated by manpower, draught animals, wind and water power, engines or electrical power.

Tan Chen-lin, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party's Central Committee, who attended the conference in Nanking, called on the farm co-ops in the country to introduce tow-cable ploughing within the next few weeks. He said that since deep ploughing is an important key to high crop yields and a guarantee for a still greater harvest next year this new method will go a long way to accelerate the building of socialism and communism in China.

Science Development Accelerated

China's 12-year scientific development programme ending 1967 will be fulfilled by 1962, five years ahead of schedule. The big leap forward this year has been instrumental in producing many remarkable results in science and technology. This was announced by Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen, who is also Chairman of the Planning Committee for the Development of Science under the State Council, when he addressed the joint congress of the All-China Federation of Scientific Societies and the All-China Association for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge, which will merge into a single organization. He stressed the importance of putting science and technology at the service of production and repudiating "science for science's sake." Science, Nieh Jung-chen said, must serve the cause of building socialism.

The congress was distinguished by the presence of a large number of worker and peasant inventors, affectionately known as the "local experts," who joined in the deliberations with the country's leading scientists. They included a skilled worker who had invented a universal machine-tool for fitters never used in any other country; a shepherd who had found an effective way of increasing the rate of sheep propagation; a peasant who had invented over 30 improved farm tools; a motor car mechanic who had devised a new way of making silicon steel parts, increasing efficiency 960-fold, etc. There was also a budding engineer, only 13 years old, who had designed a regular hydro-electric power station.

At the same time an exhibition of the latest achievements in science and technology has opened in the capital, showing many of the new inventions by workers and peasants. Workers and researchers in a Peking institute have succeeded in turning out an entirely new kind of alloy steel which has a greater

tensile strength than the best American product. Steelmen in Kunming have set up a record of melting 304 heats of steel in a Bessemer converter without a major overhaul, surpassing the average of 33 heats in the United States, 80 heats in Britain and 121 heats in Luxemburg. In agriculture, the ingenious experiment of a young peasant is another highlight of the exhibition. He succeeded in cultivating a sugar cane which at the same time produces sorghum and maize, known as the "three in one" sugar cane.

New Technology University

The Chinese University of Science and Technology has opened in the western suburbs of Peking. It is a new type of university and differs from most polytechnical institutions in that its chief purpose is to train research workers in the most advanced branches of science. The Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Education assume joint responsibility in guiding its work, and Kuo Mo-jo, who heads the Academy of Sciences, is its President.

The new university has 13 departments: nuclear physics and nuclear engineering, technical physics, applied geophysics, chemical physics, radio electronics, radioactive and radiative chemistry, thermal dynamic engineering, high polymer chemistry and physics, applied mathematics and computing technique, dynamics, biophysics, automation, geochemistry and rare elements. The teaching staff comes mainly from top-level research workers of the Academy of Sciences.

One thousand and six hundred students, about 70 per cent of whom come from families of workers and peasants and veterans of the Chinese revolution, have been enrolled, 600 or so more than originally planned, after strict nationwide entrance examinations.

In keeping with the principle of combining work with study, the professors and students of the university set up five factories—an electronic computer plant, an electronics instruments plant, etc.—even before the academic year began.

Generals Serve as Privates

One day Company VIII of a division of the People's Liberation Army garrisoned in Yunnan was astir with excitement. Word had just come through that the division's Political Commissar, Ho Yun-feng, and the Deputy Commander, Chang Hua-min, were coming to do a tour of duty. They would serve as privates in

the company. Two high-ranking officers from division HQ—well, the least they could do was to make them comfortable. That was the prevailing mood of Company VIII.

That evening the Commissar and the Deputy Commander came, in the uniforms of privates. Upon seeing the company's C.O., both Ho and Chang sprang to attention and saluted. Political Commissar Ho was assigned to Squad I and Deputy Commander to Squad IV to begin their duties as ordinary privates in the army.

At first the men and even officers of Company VIII were somewhat ill at ease, more from not knowing how to conduct themselves with "privates" who were actually their superior officers. Political Commissar Ho was given a set of extra big size bedding for his "comfort." At once he took it back to the quartermaster and insisted on being issued an ordinary private's bedding. Both the Commissar and Deputy Commander were very strict with themselves in all matters of discipline. They would never go out to attend division HQ meetings without first getting leave from the company.

Drilling, working, eating, playing together, living exactly like the other men, not as superior officers but as ordinary privates among them, the Commissar and Deputy Commander learnt quite a lot, not otherwise easily available to them. Thus they got to know the rank and file better and this new understanding was reflected in a higher standard of leadership at division HQ. But the benefit was not a one-way traffic: the men and officers of Company VIII also took as they gave, learning a good deal from the Commissar and the Deputy Commander, from the way they tackled jobs.

Today, "going to the company to serve as privates" for a month or so is becoming an established practice in the Chinese army. It is found to improve the work of the units and give the officers valuable, closer contact with the men they lead. The P.L.A. garrison in Tsinan, Shantung Province, has made it a rule for all officers and cadres above the rank of platoon leader to serve as privates in the companies for a month every year.

General Yang Teh-chih, Commanding Officer of the Tsinan garrison, and a dozen or so other high-ranking officers, are now serving as privates. They wear the uniforms of a private and carry out duties expected and required of privates. Mixing with the rank and file, acting as their comrades as well as their leaders has long been a tradition of the People's Liberation Army which always stressed the solidarity of officers and men and of the army and civilians. The present decision is a continuation and development of this fine tradition.

Peking's New Aeroplane

A new aeroplane designed and built in a hundred days by the teachers and students of Peking's Institute of Aeronautical Engineering has caught the public imagination. It is the first of its kind in China's history and probably has no equal in any country. The Institute is presenting it to the nation as a birthday gift in honour of the 9th anniversary of the People's Republic on October 1.

This new aircraft has been christened "Peking No. 1" and is especially suited for short-distance, all-weather flights. It provides comfortable accommodation for eight passengers, complete with de-icing, night flying, blind flying and fire extinguisher equipment. It has a cruising speed of 300 kilometres per hour and can fly over 1,000 kilometres without refuelling.

A test flight was made on September 24 by China's ace pilot, Pan Kuo-ting, who charted the air route between Peking and Lhasa in 1956. He reported that the aircraft behaved beautifully and will be a delight for travel.

The birth of "Peking No. 1" suggests the potential of China's aircraft industry and the fruitfulness of the policy of combining education, labour and production.



"Peking No. 1"—an aeroplane designed and built in 100 days by the teachers and students of the Institute of Aeronautical Engineering in Peking as part of their "work-and-study" programme

Nine Years of Great Strides Forward

Following is a translation of the editorial that will appear tomorrow in "Hongqi" (Red Flag), No. 9, Oct. 1, 1958, theoretical journal published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. — Ed.

NINE years have passed since the nationwide victory of the Chinese people. In March 1949, at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of our Party, Comrade Mao Tse-tung predicted: **"Very soon we will win victory throughout the country. This victory will break through the eastern front of imperialism and will be of great international significance."** **"We are not only good at destroying an old world, but will also be good at building a new one. The Chinese people are not only able to live on without begging of the imperialists but will live better than the imperialist countries."** And true enough, the Chinese people, having won nationwide victory, successfully transformed old China at a pace unknown in history and are building a socialist New China.

All the victories won by the Chinese people stem from the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party combined with the revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative of the broadest masses, from the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism as applied to the actual practice of the Chinese revolution. The great victories in the past nine years have further confirmed the consistent thinking of Comrade Mao Tse-tung: **As long as we are firmly convinced that the creative power of the masses is inexhaustible, have confidence in the people, rely on them, mobilize the masses without hesitation and merge ourselves with them, then all kinds of difficulties can be overcome; no enemy will be able to overwhelm us; on the contrary, we will overwhelm any enemy.**

In the class struggle, it is the masses of people themselves who will break down all blind faith, who can be relied on to break all fetters with their own hands. In the struggle for production, too, it is the masses of people themselves who will break down all blind faith, who can be relied on to create all innovations and inventions with their own hands. It is necessary to adopt the mass line in all revolutionary work and construction and all the tasks of the revolution and construction must be realized through mass movements. This is the most fundamental line of the Chinese Communist Party in leading the Chinese people to carry out two revolutions* and socialist construction victoriously. Events in the past nine years, and this year in particular, are eloquent proof of the fact that this line represents the truth. Some of our comrades once attempted to replace the mass line in socialist construction with what they called the "regular" and "modern" method, a "cold and withdrawn" method devoid of mass drive and characterized by reliance on mere administrative orders and punctilious rules and regulations, etc., to get things done. They described the mass line as "a rural style of work" and a "guerrilla way of doing things." As the facts prove, they do not understand what genuine Marxism-Leninism is. The mass line which they dislike is precisely genuine Marxism-Leninism. It is quite obvious that only when the broad masses have mastered Marxism-Leninism and taken part in dynamic mass move-

ments, can the strength of Marxism-Leninism be brought into full play. And only this can be called living Marxism-Leninism. The enemies of Marxism-Leninism used to curse the socialist system with such epithets as "monotonous" and "stereotyped." They have completely failed to see that **in the land of our liberated people, in our socialist country, in the large garden of our socialist camp, there are hundreds of socialist and communist flowers blossoming everywhere, in a profusion of colour and boundless vitality.**

The imperialists and all reactionaries, in keeping with their reactionary class logic, have always viewed China's large population as a "heavy burden" and a "calamity." Always "taking malicious delight in the calamity of others," they think that New China will collapse some day under the weight of her large population. Some friends of the Chinese people have also been worried by China's large population. Even in our own ranks, we are not without sceptics on this question. Today we are entitled to say that this reactionary fallacy of the imperialists, based on Malthusianism, has been thoroughly refuted by the Chinese people with hard facts. It is impossible for the reactionary class to imagine to what extent the voluntary creativeness of emancipated peoples, of the Chinese people who have become masters of their own country, can grow under the leadership of the Communist Party. A vast army of unemployed and long queues of the hungry have always existed in capitalist countries. This relative over-population is a product of the capitalist system. But after the people have freed themselves from the many shackles fastened on them and have established the socialist system, becoming the masters of the land and the machinery, and changing over from compulsory labour to voluntary labour, a large population turns into a vitally important factor in promoting the accelerated development of the national economy and culture. It is only after man makes persistent efforts to explore the secrets of nature and step by step learns how to wrest energies from it that the latent energies of the material world are released bit by bit. In the same way, it is only after each revolution and removal of the fetters that the latent potentialities of the masses of the people are brought into play. Only when man has completely freed himself of all shackles, can his inexhaustible energies burst forth like "atomic energy" in a "nuclear chain reaction" set off by the "neutron" of the communist emancipation of the mind. In these circumstances, **the larger the population, the more it is possible to achieve greater, faster, better, and more economical results in building socialism; the more it is possible to promote the rapid development of the productive forces of society; the quicker the possibility of making the country rich in material products, prosperous and strong; and the quicker the possibility of enabling the masses of the people to live a better life and raise their cultural level. These are the conclusions which have been fully proved by our nine great years.**

THE construction of our country, as is well known, began from a very backward starting point economically and culturally. What was left us by the imperialists and Chinese reactionaries was a rotten legacy, worse even than

* The democratic revolution and the socialist revolution.
— Tr.

in some of the colonial countries. From Chang Chih-tung* to Chiang Kai-shek, China only accumulated an annual steel-smelting capacity of barely over 40,000 tons. From the last years of the Manchu dynasty to the eve of liberation, large quantities of grain had to be imported every year. Since the birth of New China, our steel output rose from 160,000 tons in 1949 to 5,350,000 tons in 1957; grain production increased from 216,200 million *jin* in 1949 to 370,000 million *jin* in 1957. This speed was surprising enough. But this year there is an even greater marvel—the grain yield is soaring to about double last year's level. Now our people are heroically striving to double steel production this year so that steel output may reach 10.7 million tons. The nationwide upsurge of the movement to establish people's communes will undoubtedly lead the socialist construction of our country to a new and more advanced stage and create favourable conditions for the transition of our country to a communist society. The big leap forward of our industrial and agricultural production shows that the time scheduled for our country to catch up with and surpass the major capitalist countries will certainly be greatly shortened. **Following the victory of the great October Revolution, our country provides proof once again that given the socialist system, even a country that was economically very backward formerly, can develop by leaps and bounds and can certainly emerge victorious in the peaceful competition with the imperialist countries.**

THE U.S. imperialists, hostile to the Chinese people, have never ceased their harassment during the past nine years and have brutishly and desperately launched a series of political, economic and even military attacks against New China. U.S. aggressors, severely beaten by the Chinese and Korean peoples on the Korean front, continue to invade and occupy our territory Taiwan by force in defiance of public opinion the world over. Of late, they have been concentrating large numbers of armed forces in an attempt to extend the scope of their aggression against our country, to interfere further in our internal affairs and prevent our people from liberating Quemoy, Matsu and other coastal islands. They are conducting brazen war threats against our great motherland. This, however, only educates the Chinese people once again and enrages them. The powerful demonstrations to oppose U.S. aggression in both the urban and rural areas of the entire country, the greater energies exerted by the people

* Chang Chih-tung (1837-1909), a high official of the Manchu dynasty, set up the first modern iron and steel works in China. — *Tr.*

on all fronts of socialist construction, and the rapid spread of the movement to organize the people as a whole into militia, are the strongest reply of our entire population to the U.S. imperialists' acts of aggression. **Should the U.S. imperialists refuse to sober up, the nooses they have already placed round their own necks will be pulled tighter and tighter and they will not be able to escape final punishment at the gallows.**

The fact that the 650 million people of China have broken free of the imperialist system and joined the socialist system, has changed the relations of strength in the world struggle. In the past nine years, furthermore, the continuous, new victories gained in China's revolution and construction have greatly strengthened the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union and promoted the high tide of the national revolutionary movement. Owing to the rise of the socialist revolutionary movement and the rise of the national revolutionary movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the East which was once ridiculed as an area of backwardness and darkness in history, has become the advanced and bright East of today. The West, which once appeared advanced in comparison with the backwardness and darkness of feudalism, because it represented bourgeois civilization, has become decadent. **Now the East is the advanced and the West is the backward. The sun over the socialist camp and the anti-imperialist world of Asia, Africa and Latin America is the rising, morning sun and the sun over the imperialist camp of the Western world is the setting, evening sun.** Though the Western world temporarily still has more tons of iron and steel, they are in the hands of reactionary, declining social forces, of monopoly capital. They certainly cannot save monopoly capital from its inevitable doom.

Politically, the reactionary imperialist forces are insane and waning, while the socialist revolutionary forces are upright and advanced, and the national revolutionary forces are also politically advanced. As a member of the great socialist family and as a mighty force in the struggle against imperialism in the East, the Chinese people have infinite confidence in all their endeavours. The 650 million people of China are solidly united, are forging ahead together with all the socialist countries, the national revolutionary forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world. All imperialist obstructions, threats and provocations will not only be futile, but history will certainly mete out new punishments to them. **The victories the people of China have won in the past nine years of great strides forward cannot be robbed from them by any force in the world; and their victories that lie ahead likewise cannot be blocked by any force in the world.**

New Stage in China's Atomic Science

CHINA'S first experimental atomic reactor and cyclotron were officially commissioned on September 27 after more than three months of operation. The ceremony marking the occasion was held at the Atomic Research Institute near Peking where the reactor and cyclotron are located. Among those attending the ceremony were Vice-Premier Chen Yi, Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen, who is concurrently Chairman of the Planning Committee for Scientific Development, Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, government ministers, leaders

of democratic parties and people's organizations, and leading Chinese scientists. Among the many guests present were a Soviet delegation headed by D. V. Efremov, Deputy-Director of the U.S.S.R. Bureau of the Utilization of Atomic Energy; Vice-Premier Li Joo Yun of the Korean Democratic People's Republic who is visiting China; the Indian scientist, Surya Rao, and diplomatic representatives in Peking.

The commissioning of these two important installations puts China firmly in the atomic age.

The reactor is of the heavy water type. Its thermal power ranges from 7,000 to 10,000 kilowatts. It will be used for research work. The large amounts of radioactive isotopes it can produce will be used for industry and agriculture and for scientific research. Most important of all, it will be used to train key scientific and technical personnel in the designing, installation and maintenance of the various types of reactors China is going to build.

The cyclotron, a key installation in atomic research work, is also one of the most up-to-date of its kind. It can accelerate alpha particles to energies of 25 million electron-volts.

These two complex installations are a significant indication of China's progress in the peaceful use of atomic energy, a branch of science demanding the most advanced scientific technology.

This great achievement was made possible with the aid of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union not only helped to train the needed scientists and technicians, and supplied complete sets of equipment for the reactor, but sent highly qualified experts to give advice during its installation and operation. The selfless and comprehensive nature of this help showed once again how deep is the friendship between the two countries.

In the past few years China has done quite a bit in the field of atomic energy. Radioactive isotopes are being used more and more extensively in medical science, the iron and steel industry, geological prospecting, water conservancy, the electric power, coal and chemical industries. The use of radioactive isotopes in agriculture is also being studied and some preliminary results have been achieved.

Big developments are foreshadowed in the realm of atomic energy. Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen, speaking at the ceremony on September 27, announced that China is going to build more reactors and cyclotrons and that the atomic science and technology in China will develop at high speed in the near future.

As in other spheres of activity, China adopts the method of the "mass line" in the development of atomic science. Scientific departments under the central government and the central scientific institutions of the country are, of course, the backbone and vanguard in atomic research, but Party and local government organs in provinces and municipalities are also taking a keen interest in the development of atomic science. Research in atomic energy is already in progress in a number of cities, universities and scientific research institutions. This backing and emulation of the specialists by the broad masses of the people ensures the widest mobilization of talent and resources in this field.

The development of atomic science in China is for the purpose of serving the people, serving her peaceful socialist construction, and to benefit mankind. In sharp contrast to this, as Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen pointed out at the ceremony, the U.S. imperialists are indulging in wild hopes of using atomic blackmail against China. But, he said, "they should cool down a bit and realize that in the present era atomic weapons cannot be monopolized by them." Should the U.S. imperialists unleash an atomic war, he warned, U.S. imperialism itself will be destroyed.

China Will Fight If War Is Imposed

THE words are clear.

"Should the U.S. aggressors, despite the repeated warnings of the Chinese people and the firm opposition of the people of the world, dare to impose war on us, our 600 million people, united as one, will certainly spare no sacrifice and will, under the sacred banner of defending our great motherland, fight against aggression, fight for the preservation of our sovereignty and territorial integrity, and fight for the safeguarding of peace in the Far East and the world!"

These words are from the conclusion of Foreign Minister Chen Yi's statement of September 20. They express the sentiments of a nation aroused, united and ready.

Throughout the week the country resounded with the denunciation of U.S. imperialism and the deeds of all strata of the population confidently backing up the position enunciated by the government. The people close ranks still more firmly in defence of the homeland and of the vital interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, at a meeting presided over by its Chairman Li Chi-shen, condemned the preposterous speech made by Dulles at the U.N. General Assembly on the situation in the Taiwan Straits. The United States has massed the largest air

and naval power since the end of World War II in the Taiwan Straits area to threaten China with direct war provocations. Instead of discussing this question of Washington's playing with fire on China's doorstep, the war-mongering U.S. Secretary of State toyed with a phony question of "cease-fire" for a non-existent war between China and the United States. The purpose was to try to prevent the Chinese people from liberating their own territory—Quemoy, Matsu and Taiwan. Speaker after speaker declared: "We will not brook any obstruction or interference from any country."

Shen Chun-ju, the octogenarian Chairman of the **China Democratic League**, expressed his confidence in the country's strength to smash the U.S. imperialists should they dare to impose war. He said that Dulles' ravings at the U.N. General Assembly have only succeeded in further arousing the 600 million people of China and all peace-loving people the world over to oppose U.S. imperialism.

Huang Yen-pei, Chairman of the **China Democratic National Construction Association**, which represents China's business and industrial circles, said that Taiwan and Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu, and all other coastal islands have been Chinese territory since time immemorial. The entire Association would follow the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and would spare nothing

to fight against aggression, for China's national sovereignty and territorial integrity and for peace in the world.

All the other political parties of China's people's democratic united front likewise angrily assailed the continuing war provocations of the United States in the Taiwan Straits area, and voiced their full support for Foreign Minister Chen Yi's statement and the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in defence of the patriotic interests of all of China.

The clear-cut statements of China's political parties and mass organizations — the **All-China Federation of Trade Unions**, the **National Women's Federation**, the **China Communist Youth League**, the **All-China Federation of Democratic Youth** and the **All-China Students' Federation**, etc. — speak volumes for the firm will and resolve of the entire nation. They reflect the political and moral unity of China's millions in this grave hour when Washington keeps turning a deaf ear to the voice of reason and persists in its war build-up against China. The Chinese people mean exactly what they say when they warn the United States to halt its intolerable war threats by withdrawing U.S. armed forces from all Chinese territory at once. And the words are backed up by the deeds

of men, women and children in every nook and corner of the country.

The people's militia, embracing peasants, workers, students and intellectuals, is on the alert, extending its ranks, training daily and improving its defence abilities as a mass support to the tried and steeled People's Liberation Army.

People everywhere are converting their anger at the U.S. provocations and their patriotic feelings into more work and more production in the factories and on the farms, into more national strength.

The people of China have clenched an iron fist. They want peace, but they see their territorial integrity and peace menaced by U.S. troops, U.S. warships and planes, U.S. atomic weapons mounted on Chinese islands a stone's throw away from the Chinese mainland. They see that U.S. provocations in the Taiwan Straits must be frustrated if peace is to be safeguarded. There can be no peace if imperialist aggressors are allowed to seize other people's territory and interfere in their internal affairs. The Chinese people are fearless and confident in the justness of their cause, their strength and the support of the entire socialist camp and world public opinion.

War Provocations Against China

INSANITY IN WASHINGTON

THE rejection by President Eisenhower of the September 19 letter of N. S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and the subsequent statements issued by the White House show clearly that Washington is in a tight spot as a result of its provocations and war threats in the Taiwan Straits area against China.

U.S. imperialism stands condemned by world public opinion as public enemy No. 1 of world peace and violator of the territorial sovereignty of other nations.

Chairman Khrushchov points out in his letter that tension in the Taiwan Straits area stems from U.S. occupation of Taiwan which belongs to China and the use of Taiwan and the offshore islands by the United States as bases to launch aggression against China and other peace-loving nations of Asia. Therefore, Khrushchov demands that an end be put, once and for all, to interference in China's internal affairs, that the American naval fleet be recalled from the Taiwan Straits and that American soldiers leave Taiwan and go home. Unless the United States does so now, Khrushchov warns, People's China will have no option but to chase the hostile armed forces from their territory where a bridgehead is being created for attack on the Chinese People's Republic. The Soviet Union, Khrushchov again points out with emphasis, is on the side of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people.

Warning Stings Warmongers

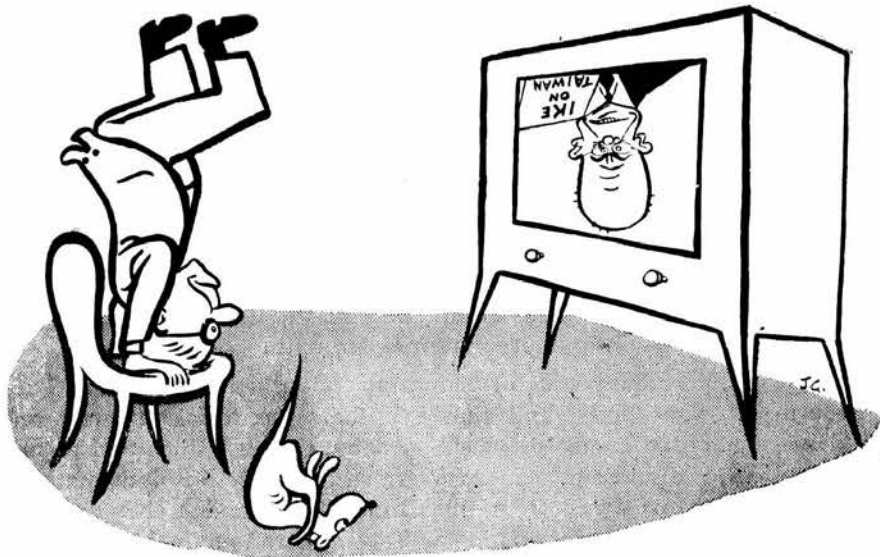
Chairman Khrushchov's damning exposure of U.S. imperialist designs and his sharply worded warning stung

the incumbent of the White House to the quick. It is easy to understand why Eisenhower became so furious that he forgot all about the universally accepted rules of diplomatic etiquette and made an ass of himself.

Both Eisenhower and Dulles have time and again talked about China's "armed aggression" and "armed conquest." But they studiously avoid mentioning against whom such aggression is directed. They dare not mention the distance of Quemoy and Matsu from China's mainland. As Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India pointedly states: "Taiwan and those offshore islands must necessarily go to China. Quemoy is as close to the Chinese mainland as is the Island of the Ephanta off Bombay's shore. If that is occupied by a foreign country bombarding Bombay, it will be an intolerable situation."

As a matter of fact, Eisenhower and Dulles only got laughed at for all their fantastic "charges" of "aggression." The *Scotsman* writes: "... President Eisenhower's broadcast, dodging the main issues raised by the conflict over Quemoy, relied on sowing confusion by deliberate use of the magic words 'aggression,' 'appeasement,' and 'Munich.' Mr. Dulles' unilateral extension of the use of 'aggression' to cover almost any development anywhere which he does not like has already somewhat devalued the word."

Eisenhower's fellow countrymen also reject his false theory of "aggression." Frank Altschul, Vice-President of the Council of Foreign Relations, retorted to Eisenhower's speech in a letter published in the *New York Times*:



"He's getting pretty hard to follow. . . !"

By Jack Chen

"Can an attempt to liberate from an occupying force two islands immediately adjacent to mainland China, of which they have always been a part, fairly be termed 'aggression' in the generally accepted meaning of that word?"

Eisenhower and Dulles dare not mention the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations which specifically established that Taiwan, Penghu and the offshore islands are Chinese territory. President Truman in his statement of January 5, 1950 declared to the whole world that Taiwan belongs to China. He stated among other things: "The United States has no predatory designs on Formosa (Taiwan) or on any other Chinese territory. . . . Nor does it have any intention of utilizing its armed forces to interfere in the present situation. The U.S. Government will not pursue a course which will lead to involvement in the civil conflict in China."

Shortly afterwards, however, the U.S. Government went back on its own pledged word and occupied China's Taiwan by force. Instead of refraining from "utilizing its armed forces to interfere in the present situation," the U.S. Government involved itself "in the civil conflict in China."

A Scrap of Paper

Warmongers in Washington attempt to defend their aggression against China on the pretext that under the "mutual security pact" concluded with the Chiang Kai-shek clique, the United States is "under obligation" to "defend" Taiwan. Washington seems to think that the very mention of this pact provides a legal facade to U.S. aggression in the Taiwan area.

But the people of the whole world know what a gang of despicable scoundrels the Chiang Kai-shek clique is. True, the handful of corrupt Kuomintang bureaucrats and warlords headed by Chiang Kai-shek with the backing of the imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists, ruled over China for more than twenty years. Nine years ago their reactionary regime was overthrown by the Chinese people and Chiang Kai-shek fled to Taiwan. The reactionary Chiang Kai-shek clique would have been thrown into the garbage heap of history long ago but for the protection of the United States.

As far as the Chinese people are concerned, the U.S.-Chiang mutual security pact is a worthless scrap of paper. History has witnessed not a few instances of traitors signing treaties of national betrayal with their foreign masters. Pu Yi and Wang Ching-wei concluded treaties with Japanese imperialism, selling China out to the Japanese militarists. But such treaties in no way justified Japanese aggression in China. Nor did they absolve imperialist Japan from the crime of raping China's territory.

During World War II, France's Petain and Norway's Quisling did the same thing, concluding similar treaties with Nazi Germany. Those treaties did not absolve the Hitlerites of their crimes of aggression against the French and Norwegian peoples. Imperialist Japan and Nazi Germany were finally brought to justice and punished for their war crimes

notwithstanding their treaties with Pu Yi, Wang Ching-wei, Petain and Quisling.

If history offers any guide, the mutual security pact which the United States has concluded with Chiang Kai-shek will not save the U.S. warmongers from the gallows any more than the Japanese treaties with Pu Yi and Wang Ching-wei saved the Japanese militarists. The U.S.-Chiang pact is only an additional noose around the necks of the U.S. aggressors.

Washington's Gangster Logic

The fire-eating jingoes in Washington challenge China's sovereignty over Taiwan, Penghu and the offshore islands on the pretext that these islands have "never been under the authority of the Chinese Communists." They seem to think that such an allegation is reason enough for the United States to occupy China's territory and prevent the Chinese people from liberating their own territory. Following this logic to the extreme, the U.S. imperialists would have cause for attacking the Chinese mainland because ten years ago the Chinese People's Republic did not exist and the Chinese mainland is therefore a territory which formerly had not been "under the authority of the Chinese Communists."

According to Washington's gangster logic, it may be reasonably charged that in conducting their War of Independence, the Americans were committing aggression against Britain, because the Founding Fathers led by Washington forcefully seized British territory which had never been under the authority of the Americans. On the same grounds, the U.S. might send its armed forces to any part of the world because no government now in office in any country has exercised its authority on its soil for hundreds or thousands of years. Needless to say, this kind of logic sounds insane; nevertheless it is just what the profit-hungry financial magnates and sabre-rattling brasshats in Washington have been doing. This calls to mind the saying "Whom God would destroy he first makes mad."

However, we are not living in a primitive society where the law of the jungle prevails. The civilized world has its own universally accepted rules of what is right and what is wrong. No amount of hypocrisy and distortion, no display of military might will be able to turn falsehood into truth, wrong into right. Washington's insane logic

only highlights the moral degeneration and bankruptcy of U.S. imperialism and leads to its further isolation in the world.

U.S. Aggression Against China and Asia

U.S. occupation of Taiwan is part of Washington's long-term plan for all-out aggression against the whole of China. It is now recorded history that the U.S. seizure of Taiwan in the south was accompanied by U.S. aggression in Korea in the north in an attempt to launch a two-pronged drive against China. In this, Washington is simply taking a leaf out of Tokyo's book and the U.S. warmongers are going the way of the Japanese militarists.

The march of events in recent years particularly rounds out the above-mentioned aggressive U.S. designs. Although U.S. aggression in Korea was smashed by the Chinese and Korean peoples, Washington has not abandoned its plans to conquer China. The United States has strengthened its military establishments in Taiwan and the offshore islands. It was precisely after the conclusion of the Korean war that the United States speeded up its military assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Under American direction, Chiang Kai-shek concentrated about one-third of his armed forces on Quemoy and Matsu for the avowed object of using these offshore islands as spring-boards for attacking the Chinese mainland. It is not without reason that Chiang Kai-shek's troops on these islands during the past several years have conducted harassing and piratical activities against the mainland and against both Chinese and foreign shipping. Apart from that, the American generals and their protégé Chiang Kai-shek openly let it be known that they would proceed from these islands to attack the mainland one of these days.

The Memorandum on "United States Policy Regarding Non-Recognition of the Chinese Communist Regime" recently issued by the U.S. Department of State shed further light on U.S. plans to conquer China. The document frankly admits: "Continued U.S. recognition and support of the Republic of China (the Chiang Kai-shek clique—*Ed.*) enables it to challenge the claim of the Chinese Communists to represent the Chinese people and keep alive the hopes

of those Chinese who are determined eventually to free their country of Communist rule."

The State Department did not conceal the fact that the United States hopes to "hasten the passing" of "Communism's rule in China" by "withholding diplomatic recognition." All this only points up the U.S. provocations and aggression against China.

U.S. occupation of China's Taiwan is directed not only against the Chinese mainland but also against the other peace-loving nations of Asia. As early as 1950, General MacArthur openly admitted that the United States must control Taiwan in order to be able to "dominate with air power every Asiatic port from Vladivostok to Singapore." It is now an established fact that the United States utilized Taiwan as a base to send military supplies to the rebels in Indonesia. It is also an open secret that U.S. agents from Taiwan have infiltrated into countries in southeastern Asia.

Wishful Thinking

The U.S. warmongers pin their hopes on the eventual "passing" of "Communist rule in China" and base their whole policy towards China on this illusory hope. But in spite of their armed aggression and their vile smearing campaign, People's China is forging ahead along the socialist road. The ruling circles in the U.S. are likely to fall victim to their own wishful thinking about China. The *New York Post* predicts utter hopelessness for such a policy. "Now we have appointed ourselves a permanent police force with the task of quarantining Communist China until communism passes, oblivious to what is obvious to the rest of the world — Chiang Kai-shek will pass from the Chinese scene far sooner than communism, and with him whatever we call our Chinese policy."

The only way out for the United States is to profit by the costly experience of Nazi Germany and fascist Japan in World War II as well as by its own "wrong war" at the "wrong time" and "wrong place" in Korea, and withdraw its armed forces from the Taiwan area.

— Y.C.F.

World Opinion vs. Washington

"A Thousand Accusing Fingers"

THE U.S. invaders are running amuck in the Taiwan Straits. Peace is hanging by a thread. But peace cannot be saved by bowing to the aggressor. The people in all parts of the world and governments and organizations representing their will are firmly telling the U.S. aggressors to halt. And they have made clear on which side they will stand if the United States goes over the brink of war. Following is a brief survey of news reports from a number of important cities all over the world.

Moscow. Chairman Nikita Khrushchov of the Council of Ministers, in his letter addressed to Eisenhower on September 19, restated the Soviet position that any

attack on China would be an attack on the Soviet Union. He warned those who are harbouring plans for an atomic attack on the People's Republic of China not to forget that not only the United States but the other side, too, possesses atomic and hydrogen weapons and means for their conveyance. Should such an attack be made against the People's Republic of China, he informed Washington, the aggressor would at once be rebuffed by the same means. Meanwhile, messages of support are pouring into the Chinese Embassy from all parts of the Soviet Union.

Pyeongyang. A mass rally of 300,000 protested angrily against U.S. war provocations. Demonstrators shouted:

"U.S. imperialists, get out of Taiwan!" Vice-Premier Hong Myung Hi declared at the rally: The aggression against the Chinese People's Republic—fraternal neighbour of the Korean people—is also a serious menace to the Korean people.

Hanoi. More than 50,000 people held a mammoth rally and parade in support of their Chinese brothers. The relations between China and Viet-nam, Secretary-General Nguyen Xuan Thuy of the Viet-namese Fatherland Front stressed at the rally, are "flesh and blood relations. In carrying out provocations against China, the U.S. imperialists threaten Viet-nam too."

In the **other People's Democracies**, governments have reaffirmed their fraternal solidarity with China; thousands of protest meetings are being held; letters and messages supporting China's cause are pouring into newspaper offices and Chinese embassies. In **Leipzig**, a resolution denouncing U.S. war provocations against China was adopted at a mass rally of 13,000 working people. In **Rumania**, 48,000 working people in the Jassy Region alone participated in protest meetings up to September 17 and more than 2,200 people spoke at these gatherings. In **Czechoslovakia**, some factories which have received orders from China are stepping up delivery dates as a contribution to the Chinese people's struggle.

From the Elbe to the 38th Parallel in Korea the entire socialist camp is united with China. Vice-Chairman Chervenkov of **Bulgaria** voiced the prevailing sentiment when he stated upon his arrival in Peking to begin a friendly tour: China's just cause is certain to triumph. The sinister designs of the enemies of peace will surely be smashed. The East wind is bound to prevail over the West wind.

Cairo. President Nasser of the United Arab Republic has condemned the U.S. occupation of Taiwan as direct aggression against China, and different sections of the people are voicing their strong support for China's cause. The Chinese Embassy has received many visitors including war veterans and numerous letters, often signed by groups of people, voicing support for China's stand.

In an interview with the Hsinhua News Agency correspondent in Cairo, Prince Cisse Zakaria Ibn Kainou, Secretary-General of the Mauritania (West Africa) Liberation Army, said: "There is not a single person in **Africa** who approves of the presence of American troops in Taiwan." "We should do everything in our power to help the Chinese people liberate Taiwan," he added.

Damascus. The Secretary of the Conference of Damascus Popular Organizations in a message to the Chinese Consul-General expressed "readiness to offer material and moral help" to the Chinese people. The conference comprises over sixty public organizations in this city of the Syrian sector of the U.A.R. News reports on September 21 showed that nearly 10,000 Arabs in the city and its suburbs had signed letters or petitions supporting China. One shoemaker collected more than 200 signatures in two evenings.

Kamal Jumblat, **Lebanese** opposition leader, told Hsinhua in Damascus: "The present tension in the Taiwan Straits is created by the United States in order to bring war to the Far East and distract world attention from the tension in the Middle East caused by the U.S. and British

occupation of Lebanon and Jordan." "We regard any aggression against China as aggression against us," Deputy Imam of **Oman**, Prince Saleh al-Harithy, declared in an interview with Hsinhua in the same city.

Bagdad. Prime Minister Abdul Karim Kassim told the Chinese Ambassador Chen Chih-fang: "The people of Iraq and China are both fighting against imperialism. The Iraqi Government and people support the demand and struggle of the Chinese people to restore their territory."

The popularity of China's cause could be seen from the fact that even in a small town, Hit, north of Bagdad, 920 people sent a telegram to the Chinese Embassy saying: "We support the legitimate right of the Chinese people to Taiwan, Quemoy and Matsu."

New Delhi. Prime Minister Nehru and India's U.N. delegate Arthur Lall have both reaffirmed the Indian Government's position that Taiwan and the offshore islands are part of China. The people in that great country, too, are voicing support for China's cause. At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity, Chairman of the Association Madame Rameshwari Nehru said: "China's demand for integration of Taiwan with the mainland is as normal as our demand for the integration of Goa to complete our independence." On October 1, China's National Day, Indian people will demonstrate for solidarity with China and against U.S. war moves.

Djakarta. On behalf of its 3.5 million members, the Indonesian Peasant Front issued a statement supporting the Chinese struggle to liberate Taiwan and other Chinese islands. *Gerwani* (Indonesian Women's Movement) has demanded on behalf of its 650,000 members that the American forces withdraw forthwith from the Taiwan area. The Indonesian Railway Workers' Trade Union has made the same demand.

Tokyo. A "Policy Association on the Taiwan Straits Issue" has been formed jointly by more than ten popular organizations. It issued an appeal demanding that the United States withdraw its forces from the Taiwan area and that the Kishi government refrain from involving Japan in a war and deny the United States the use of its bases in Japan for military provocations in the Taiwan Straits.

London. The General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, speaking for eight million organized workers, called on the British Government to make it clear that Britain would not become involved in any U.S. war with China over China's offshore islands.

After a "Shadow Cabinet" meeting of the Labour Party on the Far East situation, Labour leader Gaitskill sent a letter to Macmillan in which he declared: "Great Britain certainly should not support, much less participate in, any war to defend these [Quemoy and other offshore] islands.... We ask you to make plain that, even if the U.S.A. becomes involved in a war to defend Quemoy, Britain would not join in."

In **France**, the C.G.T. (General Confederation of Trade Unions) sent a cable to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions pledging support for the Chinese people's struggle.

In **Canada**, Toronto citizens demonstrated in front of the American Consulate-General against U.S. interference in China's internal affairs. In **Buenos Aires**, the Argentine Peace Committee issued a statement condemning U.S. provocations against the People's China. From the four corners of the earth, even in countries where the rulers toe Washington's line, strong voices have castigated the untenable U.S. position.

In many countries, working-class parties have voiced support for China's cause and are standing in the fore of the popular struggle to halt U.S. war adventures.

A number of influential international organizations, too, have denounced the U.S. aggressors. The **World Federation of Trade Unions** warned in a press statement that U.S. war moves seriously endanger peace and are leading the world to the brink of a fresh disaster. The **World Federation of Democratic Youth** urged the youth and youth organizations all over the world to rally their forces to support the Chinese people and youth to liberate Taiwan and other Chinese islands. The Permanent Secretariat of the **Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference** in Cairo demanded the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the Taiwan Straits area.

In **Washington**, U.S.I.S., the propaganda agency of the State Department, issued a weekly opinion summary on the Far East "for your information" (that is, not for publication). Here are a few passages taken from it which are self-explanatory:

"Comments to date show wide preference for plan to 'extricate' ourselves honorably from commitment to defend islands. . . . Sizable group continues to press for 'reassessment' of U.S. China policy.

"Allied and Asian Opinion: Reports in American press emanating from Washington and various capitals abroad have continued to give overall impression of critical—even hostile—attitude on part of our major allies and Asian nations to U.S. China policy. All emphasized strong opposition to any military action by U.S. over Quemoy, and even stronger desire for 'non-involvement.' Much of reported Allied opinion also reflected desire to see 'more practical' U.S. policy in Far East—e.g., on issue of Red China's entry into U.N."

To this we may add the Chinese saying: "When a thousand people point accusing fingers at you, you'll die without a disease."

10.7 Million Tons in 1958

Doubling Steel Output in One Year

by CHU CHI-LIN

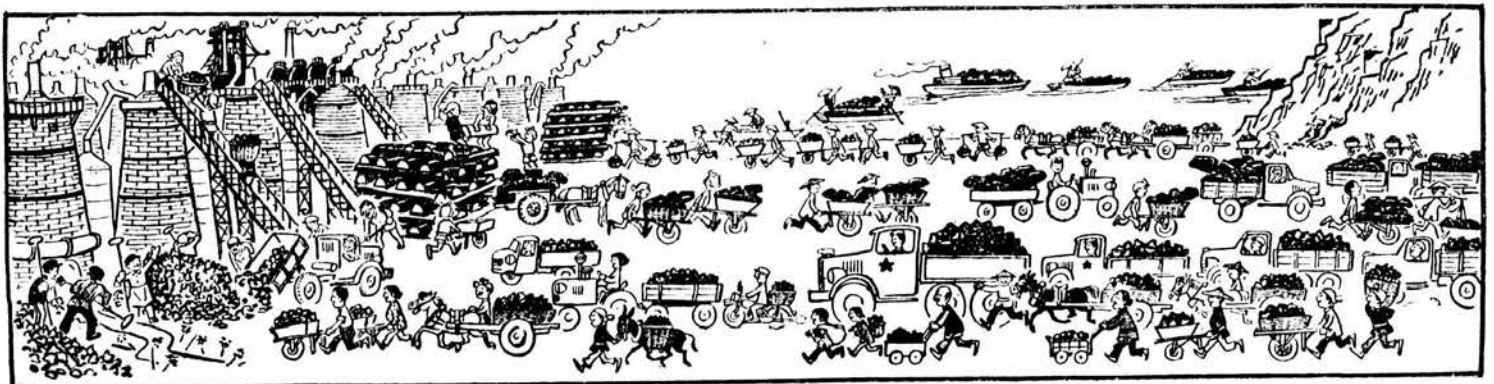
AN epic of steel production is being written by the Chinese people who are striving to double steel output in one single year—from 5,350,000 tons in 1957 to 10,700,000 tons in 1958—in response to the call of the enlarged session of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party held in August.

While the construction of modern integrated iron and steel works quickens, native iron or steel smelting furnaces are also rising all over the country. By the end of July, some 50,000 small iron smelting furnaces had been built, far exceeding the year's original target of 13,000 set in April. In August, the figure soared to 240,000 and the number of steel converters amounted to 974. In the first ten days of September, another 110,000 iron smelting furnaces were added, making a total of 350,000.

Iron and steel output has been going up from day to day. The number of people directly engaged in iron and steel production has increased to over 20 million. Everywhere Communist Party secretaries are personally assuming leadership and the people have gone all out to attain and surpass the set goal. Iron and steel are now being manufactured throughout the country.

Lightning Speed

On September 13, the first heat of iron poured from the first giant automatic blast furnace of the Wuhan Steel Works, the rising steel centre in central China on the Yangtse River. This 1,386 cubic metre blast furnace has a daily capacity of 2,500 tons, much bigger than the No. 4 furnace of the Steel Company of Wales, reputedly the



We're all making steel

By Miao Ti

largest in Western Europe. It compares favourably with the largest in the United States too.

But the most dramatic battle for iron is being waged by millions working at the small native blast furnaces built all over the country. These native furnaces, which cost little to set up and are easy to operate, will account for a considerable portion of the iron output this year.

The province of Honan, which doubled its wheat yield earlier this year and led in the country's wheat production, created a record on September 15 by producing 18,694 tons of iron in a single day.

Output was literally pushed to a new dimension overnight. On September 14, the day before the record was set, output was only 3,362 tons. In a single day, the number of iron smelting furnaces in production in the province soared from 13,964 to over 45,000 as a result of the heroic efforts of a working force 3.6 million strong. Everywhere in the province iron poured from small blast furnaces. Over 400,000 vehicles were mobilized to transport iron ore, fuel and other materials for iron smelting.

In Yuhsien, the champion county which produced 4,396 tons of iron that day, all five secretaries of the Communist Party's county committee and seven committee members personally took command in four different iron smelting areas. They tackled production problems on the spot, summed up and popularized successful experiences. Eighty per cent of the county's cadres took part in the battle and every one of them took charge of an iron smelting furnace. Five hundred workers were engaged in making coke, thirty thousand in mining ores and over a hundred thousand in building roads that lead to the mining areas.

Now the provinces are emulating each other in a drive to reach the 10,000-ton mark in daily iron output. Honan, which is maintaining a high level of output, is still in the lead. On September 21, one of Honan's special administrative regions—Hsinyang—chalked up a record of 10,310 tons in a single day. But other provinces, including Hunan, Kweichow, Shansi, Szechuan, Shantung, Hopei, Kiangsu and Anhwei are coming up from behind fast. Many of them are striving to reach the 10,000-ton mark before National Day.

How It Started — and Spread

Iron and steel smelting is becoming an affair of the whole population. How did those who knew nothing about metallurgy start smelting iron? How did leaders and the masses of workers working side by side overcome difficulties and chalk up new records? Let us take a few examples:

FENGCHENG COUNTY, KIANGSI PROVINCE. In June, the county planned to produce 1,500 tons of iron this year. Since no one knew anything about iron smelting, some were worried but not county head Wu Ching-fa, who set out the next day with some 360 people to locate iron ores in the mountains.

When they found a dozen iron ore deposits with a total estimated reserve of some 300 million tons, they were immediately asked to multiply their planned iron output ten times, from 1,500 to 15,000 tons. Wu and Chang Chang-shun, director of the Department of Industry and Communications of the Party's county committee, personally carried iron ores to an improvised iron smelting

furnace and began trial production. The first heat was a failure and so was the second. Chang and others then went to other counties in the province to learn iron smelting technique. After six more trials, they finally obtained iron.

As iron smelting is no longer a mystery and there are plenty of ores, Fengcheng pledges that it will produce 100,000 tons of iron this year.

SOOCHOW, KIANGSU PROVINCE. Nowadays people always find Wu Chung-tsun, first secretary of the Party's municipal committee, near the small blast furnace which he has made his "experimental plot." He took charge of construction and operation of the furnace, looked into and discussed every technical detail with the workers. As he mastered the art of iron smelting, output increased consistently and on August 29, daily output from the 0.18 cubic metre furnace reached 402.5 kilogrammes creating a national record of coefficient of native iron smelting furnace utilization (volume of furnace required for producing 1 ton of iron in 24 hours) of 0.447 which is comparable to the best records made by modern blast furnaces.

On the following day, representatives from some 200 enterprises were invited by the municipal committee of the Communist Party to Secretary Wu's "experimental plot" for an "on-the-spot conference." Wu's experience is now being widely applied with good results.

As the current saying goes:

"When the Party secretary sleeps by the blast furnace and makes it glow,

From ten thousand furnaces iron flows."

SHIHCHUANG, HOPEI PROVINCE. On September 13, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, visited the Shihchia-chuang Iron and Steel Works now under construction. Four small blast furnaces that are already in production did very well. After careful study of the working of these furnaces, Liu Shao-chi summed up the experience as follows: "Supply sufficient blast to the furnace, use strictly selected ores, load the materials in small lumps and at frequent intervals." An on-the-spot conference was called to popularize this method.

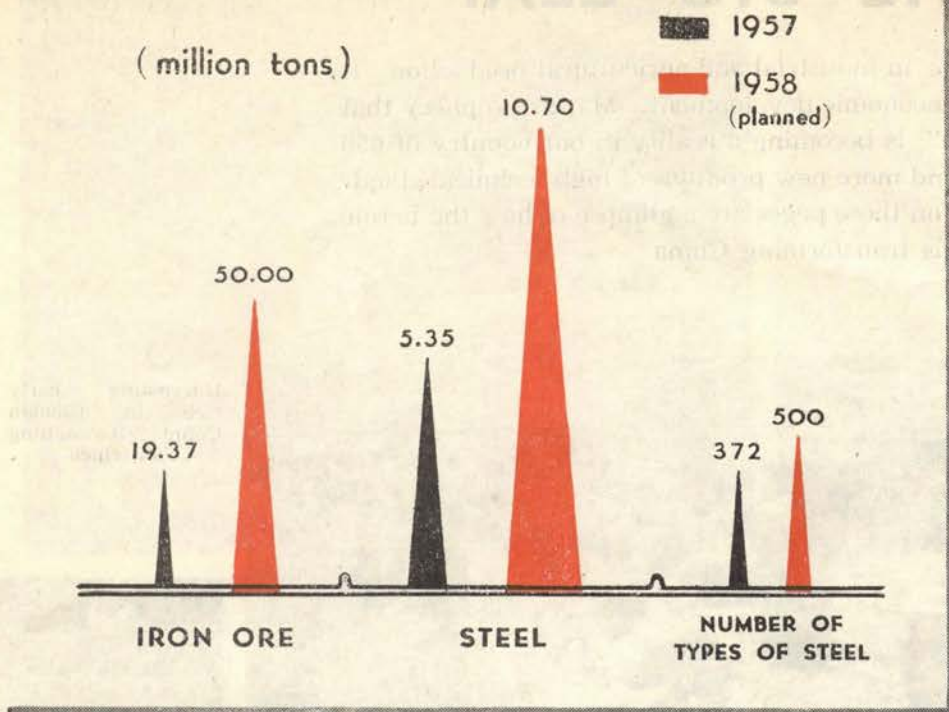
SHAORYANG, HUNAN PROVINCE. An on-the-spot conference on a national scale was called by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry in August in Shaoyang County, Hunan Province, for an exchange of experiences. Representatives from 28 provinces and municipalities benefited greatly from the experience of Shaoyang which increased its small blast furnaces from 50 to 9,000 in three months.

HUPEH PROVINCE. A technical advisory group composed of some 300 teachers, students, technicians and engineers from large metallurgical plants and led by the Party's provincial committee has been touring the province to help solve technical problems in iron and steel smelting and train the workers.

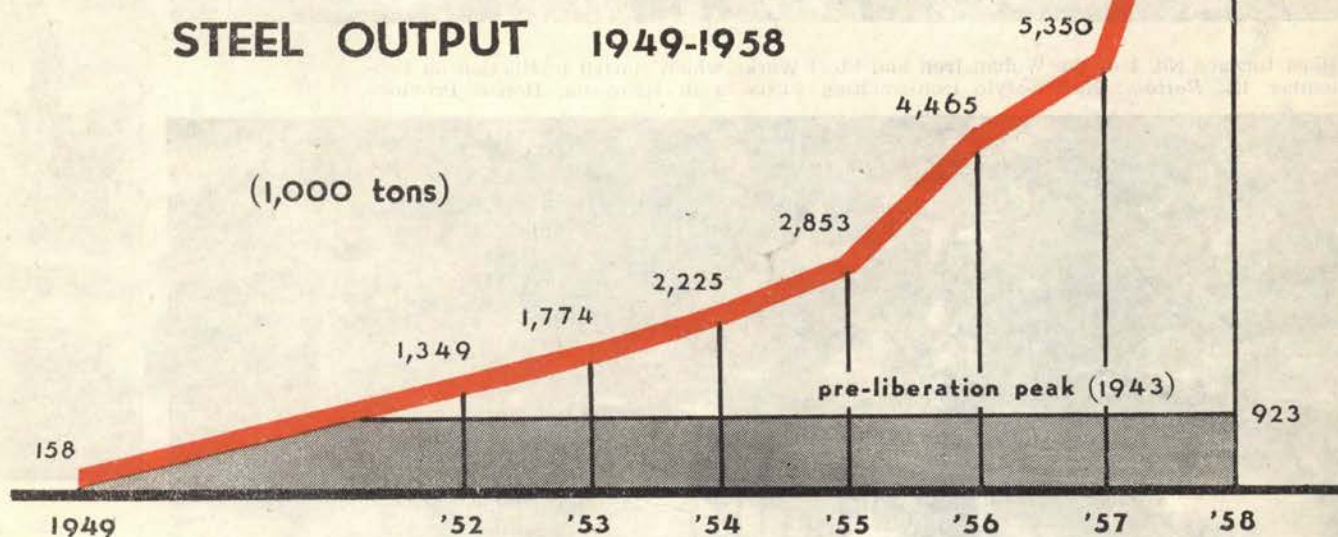
Two experimental furnaces were set up in Yichang by an advisory sub-group. They solved the problem of separating iron from slag and found the way for 20 other furnaces to go into production successfully.

IRON ORE & STEEL

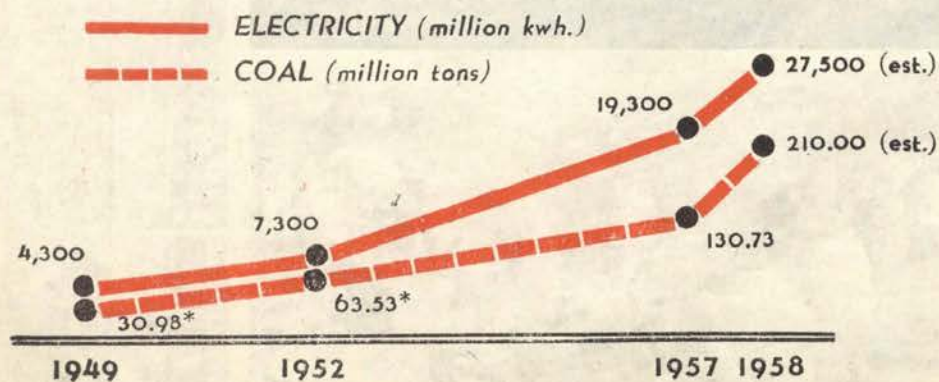
YEAR OF THE BIG LEAP



STEEL OUTPUT 1949-1958

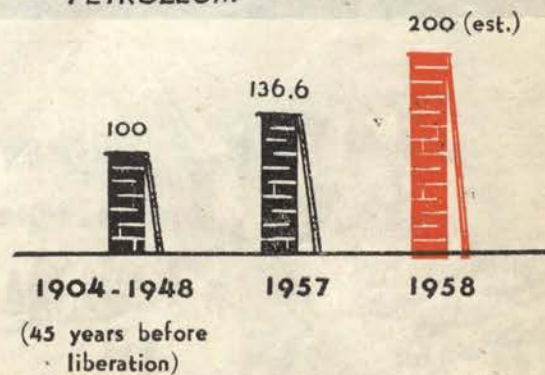


OUTPUT OF ELECTRIC POWER, COAL & PETROLEUM



* not including output from handicraft coal pits

PETROLEUM



YEAR OF THE BIG LEAP

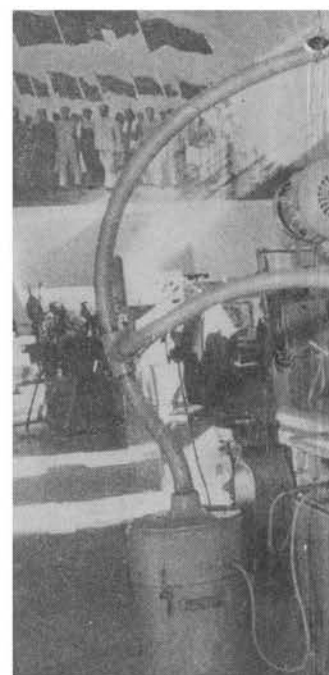
58 is the year of a tremendous new upsurge in industrial and agricultural production. It is the beginning of a new phase of China's economic development. Marx's prophecy that "twenty years are concentrated in a day" is becoming a reality in our country of 650 million. Output is shooting up and more and more new products of high technical standards are being manufactured. The pictures on these pages are a glimpse of how the heroic labour of millions is transforming China

China's
atomic

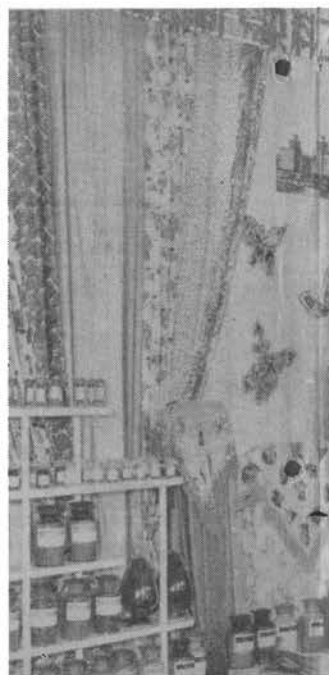


Harvesting early
rice in Chaoan
County, Kwangtung
Province

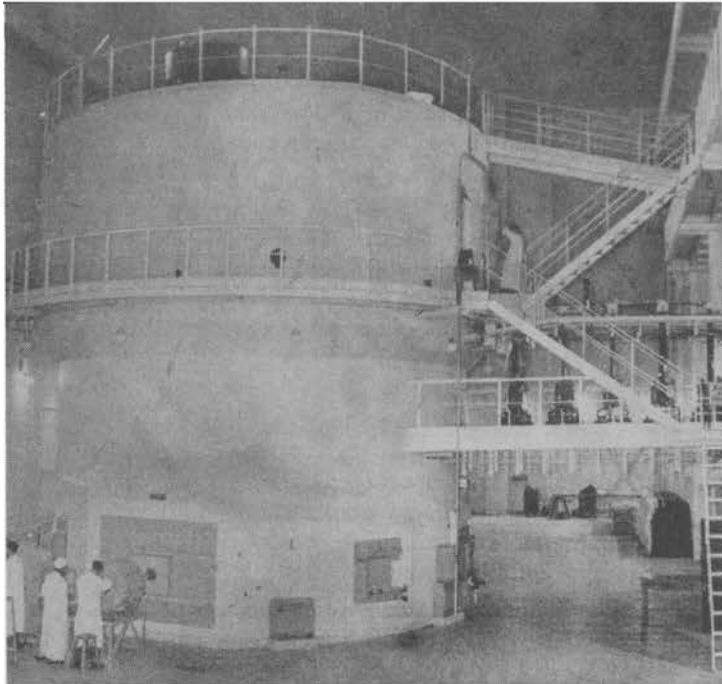
Blast furnace No. 1 of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works which started production on September 13. *Bottom:* Native-style iron-smelting furnaces in Hsinyang, Honan Province



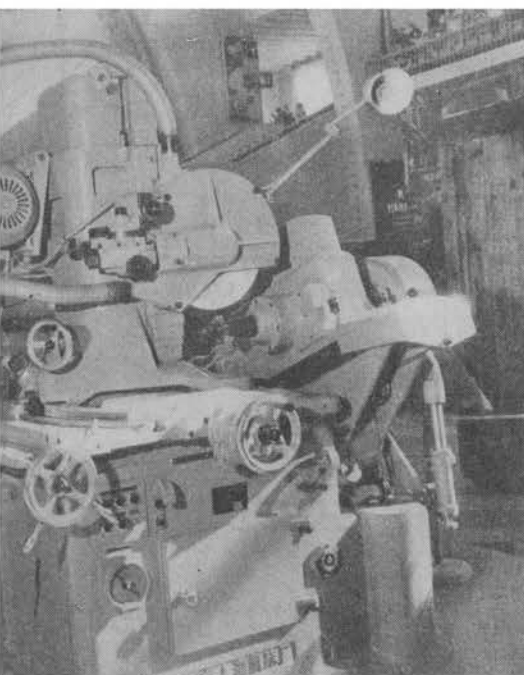
Fabrics dyed with
an active radio



first
reactor



Peace 25, 5,000-ton cargo ship, built at the Talien Shipyard



Precision gear-
grinding machine
made in Shanghai

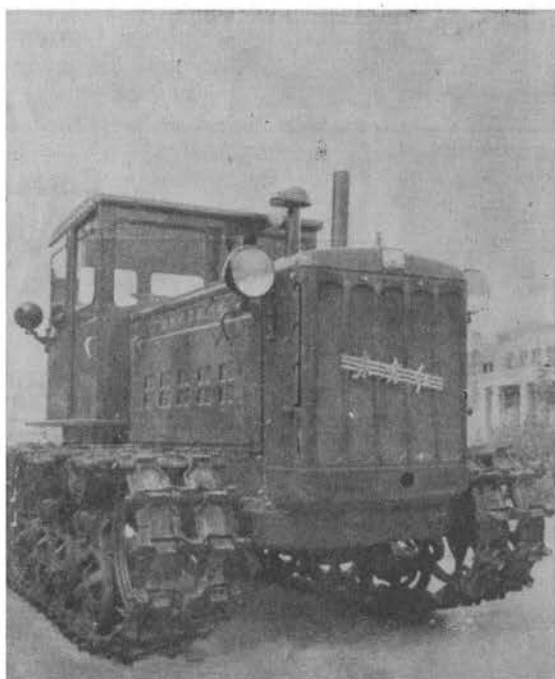
Electric shovel
with a capacity of
three cubic metres
on display at the
National Exhibi-
tion of Industry
and Communica-
tions



a-procion (dyestuffs with
al), made in Shanghai



Dongfanghong (The East Is Red) tractor,
54 h.p., in production at the First
Tractor Works in Loyang, Honan Province



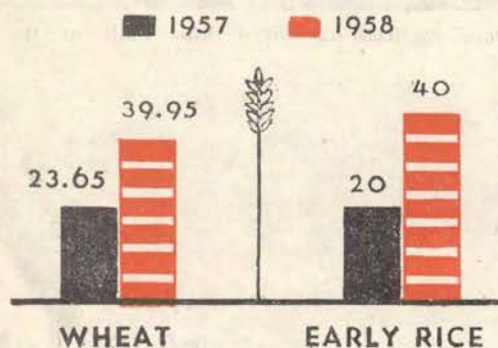
The *Peace* locomotive for freight trains,
3,340 h.p., designed and built in China





YIELDS OF WHEAT AND EARLY RICE

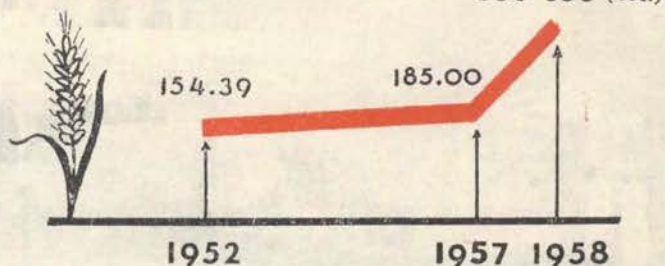
(million tons)



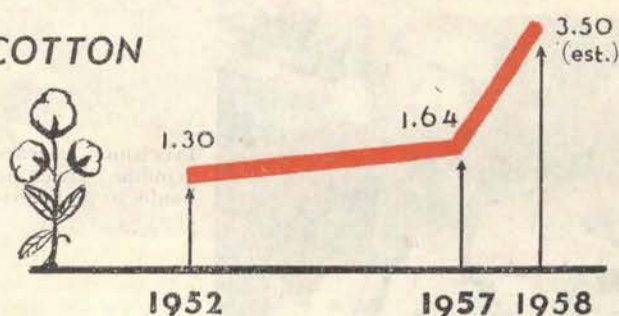
GRAIN & COTTON YIELDS

(million tons)

GRAIN



COTTON

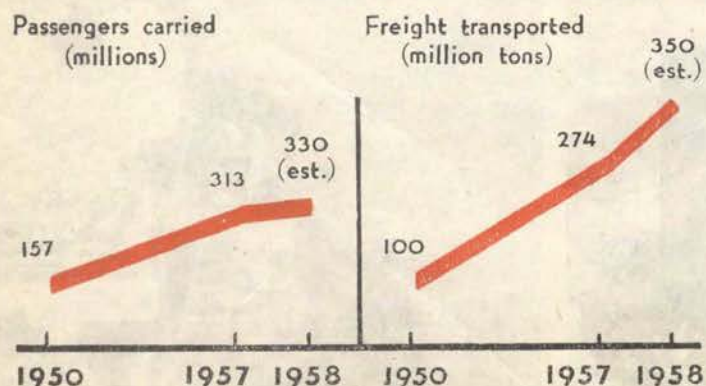


RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

(kilometres)

	Total	Annual Average
81 years before liberation (1868-1949)	25,700	317.3
First 8 years of liberation (1950-1957)	6,180	772.5
1958 (est.)	1,476	1,476.0

RAILWAY TRANSPORT



OUTPUT OF CONSUMER GOODS

	1957	1958 (est.)
Cotton yarn	4.65	6.32
	(million bales)	
Cotton cloth	5,000	6,300
	(million metres)	
Sugar	864	1,300
	(thousand tons)	
Paper	1.22	1.80
	(million tons)	

Another advisory sub-group in Hsiaokan helped four counties set up their own laboratories and helped train scores of analysts who are able to analyse iron ore, limestone, refractory materials and coke.

To aid the newly created small furnaces, large numbers of experienced personnel are being sent from large enterprises of long standing. In the first eight months of this year, 6,600 administrative personnel and technicians were sent from Anshan to twenty different places in the country. It is planned that 22,000 more will go from Anshan to new jobs in many parts of the country.

The Battle for Steel

The main brunt of the battle for steel is borne by the key enterprises. Anshan, China's greatest steel centre, is accelerating the construction of blast furnace No. 10, one of the largest in the country. The workers have pledged to complete the job in six months. Also under construction are two of China's largest open hearth furnaces. Workers have pledged to complete these furnaces from four to five months ahead of schedule so that they may contribute to this year's production. In the meantime, hundreds of medium and small blast furnaces and scores of medium and small steel converters are being built here.

Similar things are happening in Paotow. Workers there have decided to build a "small" Paotow Iron and Steel Works in addition to the planned giant integrated iron and steel works. This small works will comprise several small iron smelting plants, steel smelting plants and a number of steel plate mills. They are being financed out of the investments in the giant integrated works and will be repaid from profits after the small works goes into production.

Everywhere workers are vying with each other in the building of new plants. Shanghai workers have built a brand new medium-sized steel smelting shop in 47 days.

On the production front, the battle is no less heated. A general headquarters was established by the secretariat

of the Communist Party's provincial committee in Liaoning, northeast China. In key plants, Party secretaries, factory superintendents, workshop foremen all stay in the iron and steel smelting shops and work side by side with the workers.

In the first steel smelting shop in Anshan, technical measures which the leading personnel helped introduce resulted in a 20 per cent increase in steel output. As a result of improved equipment and work procedure, the average smelting time in the second steel shop was cut by half an hour.

Workers of Shanghai's No. 3 Steel Plant have shortened the time for furnace repairs and created a new record in the coefficient of open hearth furnace utilization (the amount of steel produced per square metre of furnace floor in 24 hours). The average figure for August was 14.225 tons which compares favourably with the best in the world. Between September 14-16, however, the average coefficient was raised further to 17.162 tons with the highest reaching 21.2 tons.

Not Iron and Steel Workers Alone

The target of 10,700,000 tons of steel has captured the imagination of the nation and the entire population is giving support to the iron and steel workers. Machine-building factories give top priority to metallurgical equipment. In Shenyang, machine-building workers pledged to supply large quantities of ore mining, iron and steel smelting, steel rolling and other metallurgical equipment ahead of schedule. Production of complete sets of metallurgical equipment has been stepped up in Shanghai.

To feed the 350,000 native iron smelting furnaces, all sorts of means of transport are being mobilized and anything that iron and steel smelting needs gets shipped immediately.

The battle for steel is being waged on a more massive scale than any production effort in the past.

Agriculture

RECORD-BREAKING CROPS

by CHAO CHEN

CHINA is producing record crops to match the spirit of the great leap forward. The national output of grain this year will be somewhere between 300 million and 350 million tons, 60 to 90 per cent more than last year. The estimated cotton crop of 3.5 million tons will double last year's.

The country got 34.45 million tons of winter wheat and more than 40 million tons in early rice crops, representing an increase of 68 per cent and over 100 per cent respectively. Spring wheat harvests gave 5.5 million tons, a nearly 70 per cent increase over 1957. Estimated yields of other crops are:

Crop	Output	%
		Increase over 1957 Output
Semi-late rice	56.5 million tons	40
Soya beans	12.5 million tons	25
Groundnuts	6 million tons	138
Sesame	695,000 tons	124

The increase in summer grain crops (including winter wheat, spring wheat, early rice and other crops) is over 40 million tons more than last year. This is bigger than the total grain increase registered over the preceding five years which was 31.25 million tons.

This year China produced 39.95 million tons of wheat, surpassing United States' output by 1.3 million tons. Thus, China has become the second largest wheat-producing country in the world.

But this is only the beginning of the great leap in agriculture.

Super-high Yields

Some indication of what the future holds is shown by the extremely high yields which have been harvested this year on small experimental plots. The highest per *mu* yield of such records to date are: winter wheat, 7,320 *jin*; spring wheat, 8,585 *jin*; early rice, 36,956 *jin*; maize, 35,393 *jin*; millet, 27,133 *jin*.

Exceptionally fine crops have also been raised on large tracts of land in many places. There were 9.2 million *mu* of wheat fields producing over 500 *jin* per *mu* while two counties averaged 1,000 *jin* of wheat per *mu*. Anhwei, Hupeh, Kiangsu and Honan Provinces planted 17.3 million *mu* of early rice and got average yields of over 1,000 *jin* per *mu*.

These rich crops cannot be attributed, as some people may think, to specially good weather conditions. As a matter of fact, most of the wheat-growing areas were affected by serious drought at the time of sowing. Hopei Province suffered its most serious drought in thirty years. Nevertheless, as a result of the undaunted efforts of the peasants in tapping every available water-source, it reaped 77 per cent more grain this summer than it did last year.

What, then, are the factors that brought about the bumper harvests of this year? To use the current Chinese phrase, the secret is "politics plus technique."

The prime factor is the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the carrying out of the principle that "politics should be in command." Beginning last year, the nation-wide rectification campaign, the struggle against the bourgeois rightists and widespread campaign for socialist education in the countryside, raised the political consciousness of the people to a new and higher level. Last spring Chairman Mao Tse-tung put forward the general line for building socialism. All this led to a great emancipation of people's minds, and encouraged a communist style of boldness in thought and deed.

The whole people worked with unexampled energy and initiative. Difficulties seemed merely to spur them to greater efforts. In the fight against drought, a current saying was: "If there's no rain, I will take over the dragon king's sceptre!" There was a feeling of boundless confidence in what collective effort could accomplish in controlling nature.

This soaring revolutionary spirit was complemented by the splendid job which the peasants did on the technical side. Since last winter irrigation was brought to 460 million *mu*, or over one-fourth of the total cultivated area. On an average, 20,000 *jin* of manure, ten times as much as last year, were applied to every *mu* of land. Improved seed, deep ploughing and close planting was in general use. Good anti-pest work kept paddy rice fields in 32 counties and cotton fields in 94 counties free from insect pests. The mass movement to improve farm tools was rolling ahead at the same time. This produced new inventions, gadgets and improved implements. A special

feature was the extended use of thousands of ball-bearings to ease the operation of all sorts of farm tools—from wheel barrows to harvester parts.

Abundant Grain

Record harvests this year mark a radical change in the whole grain situation and national economy of the country. The total grain output now works out at about 1,000 *jin* per capita compared to last year's average of only 570 *jin* per capita. This means that China has fundamentally solved her grain problem, and a rapid advance to the aim of abundant clothing and food for all in China.

The imperialists' blood-curdling predictions about China's inability to solve her "unbearable population pressure upon the land" have gone up in smoke.

The target yields of grain per *mu* set for 1967 by the National Programme for Agricultural Development will actually be reached this year in most counties. This unprecedented increase in grain production will even make it possible for a certain number of people's communes to introduce a grain supply system, under which everyone in the commune will get a free supply of sufficient grain.

Stimulating Over-all Growth

This year's record-breaking harvests are giving a strong boost to China's industrial development and cultural and educational progress. More farm produce means both more raw materials and a bigger market for light industry, whose growth must be speeded up to meet the people's fast-growing needs for its products. The rapid tempo of expansion in agriculture and light industry will provide the state with large funds for the investment in heavy industry and demand for more of its products. This, in turn, will enable heavy industry to build many more of the plants needed to satisfy the demands of agricultural mechanization, rural electrification and the modernization of light industry.

A special feature of the present situation is the small plants and factories which are now operating in large numbers in all parts of the rural areas, the great majority built with the peasants' own increased resources. They supplement the big centralized industries and satisfy many immediate rural needs. The bumper crops now being reaped are not only helping the building of industry in urban and mining areas but encouraging the peasants themselves to go in for industrial construction. Worker-peasants, socialist citizens of a new type, are now appearing in large numbers in the villages. This makes for a closer merging of industry and agriculture with the worker-peasant alliance being further strengthened on a new basis.

The upsurge in production has also led to a new day in cultural development. Many provinces have practically wiped out illiteracy among their adult population and introduced universal primary school education. In addition to their spare-time middle schools and technical courses, many farm co-ops and people's communes have set up colleges and scientific research groups. More and more cultural and public health bodies such as clinics, hospitals, kindergartens, libraries and film projection teams are being organized in rural areas.

The phenomenal and rapid increase in this year's agricultural production has shown that a lot of re-think-

ing is called for on things agricultural in China. More than one "accepted" idea has gone by the board. Those who insisted that Chinese agriculture could achieve an increase of only a few per cent a year have been silenced by the facts. Wheat is no longer classified as a "low-yield crop" and ideas about what is a high yield for many crops have radically changed too. It is no longer thought that large tracts of high-yield land can only be found on the plains and places enjoying good natural conditions. Large tracts in mountain regions and areas previously thought to have unfavourable natural conditions are now giving high yields. It has also been shown that even without many tractors and large quantities of chemical fertilizers, farm yields can be greatly and rapidly increased, mainly by relying on the enthusiasm and creative efforts of the peasants, by building water conservancy projects,

applying more fertilizer and introducing improved farming skills.

The nationwide rise of people's communes provides China with another important factor to accelerate her farm yields.

When Chairman Mao Tse-tung received the head of Yingju Farm Co-op last June, he put forward some targets for the nation. On an average, he said, each person will get 1,500 *jin* of grain, 100 *jin* of pork, 20 *jin* of vegetable oil and 20 *jin* of ginned cotton every year; and these targets are not a matter of the distant future but of one or two years. And that too is only a beginning. The day is not far off when China will catch up with the most advanced capitalist countries in per capita consumption of grain, meat, oil and fats, sugar and cloth. These are the real perspectives opened out by 1958's record farm yields.

Report from Hsushui

The Commune: A New Way of Life in the Village

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

A NEW mass movement — the creation of people's communes by merging farm co-ops — is now sweeping China's countryside. It marks a new stage of the socialist movement in rural China. It brings the country's 500 million peasants a step nearer to communism — the ultimate goal of the Chinese people.

Although the earliest people's communes were formed only last summer, they have already effected profound changes in China's countryside. Hsushui County in Hopei Province is a good illustration.

Hsushui (population: 318,000) merged its farm co-ops and transformed them into people's communes in mid-August. Since then new things have come into being one after another. Factories and workshops have come up in most of the villages. Farmers are tending blast furnaces and producing iron. Bright coloured murals have been painted on the walls. Young peasants with rifles on their shoulders are the new militia. In some cases even the old street names, like East Street and West Street, are gone. The village has been redivided into "districts" — the "industrial district," the "agricultural district," the "cultural district" and the "administrative district." Now there are department stores, barber shops, public bath-houses, new schools and a newspaper office for the county. And everywhere there are nurseries and community dining-rooms. . . . You may well ask, is it a village or a town?

How the Communes Were Born

The rectification campaign, the successful struggle against the rightists and the socialist education movement in Hsushui, as elsewhere in the country, gave a tremendous boost to the peasants' enthusiasm in building socialism and a big leap forward in production resulted. During the past winter and spring, the people of the county worked

vigorously on the water conservancy projects for seven months at a stretch. As a result, 228 reservoirs of varying sizes were built and 2,400 wells were dug. The threat of spring drought and summer floods was thwarted. Despite the fact that it did not rain for almost ten months, the peasants of Hsushui were able to beat the drought and reap a huge harvest. Their wheat yield this summer was 95,710,000 *jin*, more than three times last year's.

It was during the trying times that the peasants discovered the weaknesses of the small co-ops which were handicapped by lack of manpower and resources. In building bigger-scale water conservancy projects and in fighting drought Hsushui peasants crossed the boundaries of the co-ops, townships and even other counties. In building the Pao River Reservoir, for instance, 10,000 peasant labourers from over twenty townships in the county worked shoulder to shoulder. As the big leap forward progressed the need for more manpower and resources increased. Soon women were called out to help in the fields. To free them from their household chores, nurseries and community dining-rooms were set up. And it wasn't a question of rising agricultural production alone. Local industry had been set up too. Cultural and educational undertakings were expanded as well. All this called for a bigger and better form of organization than the ordinary small farm co-op.

In the light of this, at the suggestion of Hsushui's Communist Party committee and with the support of the peasants, a people's commune was established on a trial basis in the first weeks of July at Tazukechuang. It was an immediate success. Peasants in other parts of the county immediately wanted to form communes too.

August 4 was a red letter day for the peasants of Hsushui. That was the day Chairman Mao Tse-tung visited the county. After seeing all the things at Tazuke-

chuang Chairman Mao praised the people's commune. The Chairman's visit was a tremendous encouragement to the peasants. On that very evening the people of Taszuke-chuang called a meeting and officially proclaimed the founding of their people's commune. By August 17 all the farming co-ops in the county — 248 all told — merged to form seven large people's communes.

People's Communes

A people's commune differs from a farm co-op in many ways. In the first place, it is much bigger than a co-op. The average membership of a co-op ranges from around a hundred to several hundred households. A commune in Hsushui has an average membership of around 10,000 households embracing as many as 30,000 to 50,000 people. It also has more land. Since it has more manpower and resources it can undertake construction on a larger scale and can expand production more rapidly. Unlike the farm co-op which concentrates on agriculture, the commune extends its activities to include agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery. It also integrates industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs in one social unit. Secondly, a people's commune is more socialist in nature and provides for a fuller, more collective way of life. When the co-op farmers join a people's commune privately-owned farm implements, draught animals, houses and trees become the property of the commune. The people's communes in Hsushui are already trying out the system of paying wages to peasants and the supply system which means that the commune provides housing, clothing and food.

Since a people's commune is no longer a purely economic organization but integrates economic, cultural, political, and military affairs in itself and since it is so big (usually embracing an entire township, which is the basic administrative unit in China), there is hardly any necessity to maintain a separate local government. Therefore in Hsushui, as in the other parts of the country, the formation of the people's commune brought about the integration of the township people's government with the management of the commune. The head of the township becomes concurrently the director of the commune.

Each of the seven communes in the county has a committee to guide its work. Under it, there are a planning commission and twelve departments. These are the departments of agriculture and water conservancy; industry, communications and post and telecommunications; forestry and orchards; animal husbandry, fishery, and poultry farming; finance and trade; supply service; military affairs; justice and public security; supervision; culture, education and public health; youth and women. There are also the important supply and marketing department and the credit department, which is a miniature bank.

Along Military Lines

Life in Hsushui is probably best described by the slogan of commune members — "organize along military lines, work as if fighting a battle and live the collective way!"

Speaking of organizing along military lines, Hsushui can be truly called a county of citizen-soldiers. Everywhere you go in the county you'll find young militiamen carrying rifles, drilling early in the morning before they go to work in the fields and after work in the evening. All able-bodied members of the communes have enlisted in

the militia, but these rifle-carrying young men and women (men between 16 and 30; women between 17 and 22) are the "key militia" or the core of the militia forces. These young people not only constitute the backbone of the militia but also serve as a shock brigade labour force. Whenever there is difficult work to do in the fields and whenever extra manpower is needed to do a job within the shortest time, this task force is sent.

During the building of water conservancy works last spring and the subsequent fight against drought, Hsushui peasants discovered that the best form of labour organization is to do things along military lines. Compactly organized, and tackling a job in a "zhandouhua" way — as if fighting a battle — a labour force can double its efficiency. A few months ago when the wheat was harvested, potatoes were waiting to be sown on 260,000 *mu* of land. But at that time an all-out effort was also called for to combat drought, and what was worse, 40,000 men were needed to work in local industry and to help work on the water conservancy projects in neighbouring counties. There was a labour shortage. What was to be done? The Party secretary presented the problem to the whole county and called on the people to have a thorough debate on socialist co-operation. The result was the proposal to organize the available labour force along military lines and tackle the work as if fighting a battle. All available forces were organized and the problem of labour shortage was solved.

But why give them rifles? "To defend our country against any aggressor. To safeguard peace!" as one young man explained.

A few weeks ago when Dulles made known the U.S. imperialist intention to extend aggression to China's offshore islands, and when Premier Chou En-lai quickly announced to the world the stand of the Chinese people, thousands of Hsushui's citizen-soldiers rallied to demonstrate their determination to deal with the aggressor. The people of Hsushui — like their brothers and sisters throughout the country — are ready.

Three New Things

Three of the most conspicuous new sights in the villages of Hsushui are the community dining-rooms, the nurseries and the "happy homes" for the aged. They herald the development of the productive forces and collective living.

Taszukechuang, which Chairman Mao visited, is a village of 124 families. It has four community dining-rooms. Formerly one person at least in every family had to do the cooking, but now only 20 cooks are needed to take care of the four dining-rooms. Besides, it saves time. People estimate that by eating at these community dining-rooms they save three hours a day on the average. What's more, you can eat better and cheaper.

Up to now 312,000 of the 318,000 people of Hsushui County are eating their meals at the community dining-rooms. There is a total of 6,882 cooks working in 1,554 dining-rooms. A rough estimate indicates a saving of 55,000 cooks alone. You can well imagine the support the peasants are giving to these community dining-rooms. At present the dining-room staffs and cooks and the village cadres are working hard to improve the food and management further. For, as one chef aptly put it, "We want to beat the best of home cooking. If you can't eat better food than you get in your own house, what's the

point of having these dining-rooms?" The women feel especially grateful, because this emancipates them from the kitchen.

Nurseries, kindergartens, and schools have been established in every village. Take the kindergartens of the Hsiehfang Village of the Suicheng People's Commune for example. A hundred and seventy-three children ranging in age from three to seven are housed in a spacious compound. There the children live, play and receive their first education. Boys and girls are well clad to suit the weather and they are served four good meals a day. The doctor in the village checks on their health regularly.

There are altogether 386 kindergartens and 1,918 nurseries taking care of the 48,325 children of Hsushui County. Of course some of these establishments are still a bit makeshift, but they are quickly being levelled up to the best.

The old people in the villages are also receiving good care. New "happy homes" for the aged have been established by the people's communes. In the "happy home" in Hsiehfang live eight grandfathers and four grandmothers, all in their seventies and eighties, poor people with no relatives. Now, in the "happy home" they are given free board and lodging by the commune. They now spend most of their time in leisurely gardening. Who ever dared to think of such things in the old days?

There are 117 "happy homes" for the aged in Hsushui caring for 2,703 old people.

Chang Lao-shao, 82 years old, likes to compare his past and present. He was a cart-driver for the landlords most of his life. "Were it not for this communist society," he says, "how could one imagine being served with white flour and eggs every day free?" When it was explained to him that China has not yet reached a communist society, he insisted that as far as he was concerned it was already communism.



One of Hsushui's nurseries

The big leap forward and the people's communes have brought a better life to the peasants and the community as a whole. A brief description of Hsiehfang Village in Shangchuang will give you some idea of the change. There you will find a new type of village—a country town—taking shape. It shows what the Chinese countryside is going to be like in the future. A broad new road—"Pioneer Road"—built by the Young Pioneers leads you from the main highway to Hsiehfang by the bank of the Pao River. The first thing you come to is the public square where the members of the commune hold their parties and meetings. Opposite it are bigger grounds where livestock contests are held from time to time. After that you come to the first "Poems and Paintings District" where poetry is written in big characters and all sorts of paintings are painted on the walls in bright colours. They voice the joy of the peasants in this year of the great leap. It is truly a public art gallery. Towards the west, there is another "Poems and Paintings District." Further to the north there is the community dining-room, a hostel to house overnight guests, a clinic which provides free medicine to the members of the commune. There is also a new pig sty. People call it the "pigs' palace," and 300 pigs are kept there in modern style. The attendants keep a file of data on the pigs: the history and physical conditions of each pig are recorded in minutest detail. Towards the west is the recreation centre and club where the peasants can play chess, forty different musical instruments, ping pong, badminton, and basketball. The villagers have already organized men and women basketball teams, badminton teams, ping pong teams, a theatrical troupe, a chorus and a dance group. And then there are the big fish pond which has several thousand fish; a big assembly hall; a "red and expert" college with an enrolment of 64; a power station; a grain processing factory; a public bathhouse where members of the commune can have free baths and free haircuts; a library which has over a thousand volumes; and, of course, a department store.

Colleges in the Villages

Speaking of "red and expert" colleges, we should say a few words about the cultural revolution that is now spreading all over the county. Tremendous progress has been made in the field of education during the past few months. All the young and middle-aged people in Hsushui have learnt how to read and write. By April of this year every township in Hsushui had already established a middle school, and there were already 36 agricultural middle schools in the county. Incidentally, Hsushui is the first county in Hopei Province to have a "red and expert" college. By August the county had 101 "red and expert" colleges with a total enrolment of 6,880, an average of five such colleges for each township.

These colleges are spare-time schools for adults. You may laugh at the idea of calling them "colleges." They have no luxurious buildings or spacious campus. The classrooms are ordinary Chinese village houses; the equipment is still poor and primitive. While the students attend classes, their draught animals, carts, baskets, ploughs and hoes are in the front yard. Yet, they are true colleges—a new type of college which combines book-learning with actual production.

The students devote more time to study in the slack season and less time when the work in the fields is pressing. Usually they study in the morning and go back to work in the afternoon. The teachers are experienced workers, veteran farmers, school teachers and city intellectuals who have gone to the countryside to temper themselves in the process of manual labour. Party secretaries double as political instructors. Most of these colleges offer courses in political knowledge, agricultural science, mechanics, water conservancy, forestry and animal husbandry, medical knowledge, public health and cultural subjects. The fields are their laboratory. They set up their own experimental farms, ranches, iron works, etc. Furthermore, the whole educational programme is closely linked to the construction plan of the county. Hsushui, this year, needs 3,000 tractor-drivers, 1,240 experts for the county's expanding animal husbandry and 6,000 agricultural technicians. This is enough to keep these colleges busy.

Hsushui Marches On

But all this is just the beginning. The big leap forward has made them see their own power—the happy life they can create with their own hands. The establishment of the seven people's communes has raised productive activity to new heights. At present the attention of the commune members is concentrated on the autumn harvest. Hsushui's target for food crop yields this year is 2,000 *jin* per *mu*, nine times as much as the average yield last year! Their new chemical plant is rising and their metallurgical plant and native blast furnaces are contributing to the national drive for more iron and steel. And the future? Hsushui's peasants will be delighted to paint it for you... electrification, mechanization, agricultural research institutes, new libraries, big factories of all sorts, art schools, theatres... and all the old farm houses will be torn down and replaced with new modern houses within a few years. To them all this and the benefits of a full-grown socialist society are no longer goals beyond their reach, but something they can already include in their blueprints. Even the glories of a society where the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" is the rule, is no longer a vague vision but the reality just beyond their new horizon.

SIDELIGHTS

New "Peking" Convertible. The "Peking," a fluid-drive convertible, is the latest addition to the growing list of automobiles made in China. It is the second Chinese convertible and the top can be opened or closed automatically in a matter of seconds. It has a V-8 engine with a maximum power of 255 h.p. and a maximum speed of 180 kilometres per hour.

Kulien Sings. Kulien, a county in the mountains of southern Szechuan, is inhabited by national minorities. The people here are famous for their singing and topical verses. Now that they are transforming the mountainous region with irrigation canals they sing:

Our heads almost touch the clouds above,

*We stand on the mountain edge,
With picks in hand and belts around,
We'll lead the water right through the cliff.*

Should someone ask us:

O men, why so bold?

Our answer will be:

For a harvest bigger than our ancestors could dream,

For our sons and daughters and their welfare supreme.



On the Beat. Cycling along in Peking the other day, we saw a policeman near the Coal Hill nailing up a notice board on the top of which was the name of the policeman on duty. Approaching the board, we read this legend: "We, members of the police corps of XX District, have signed a patriotic pact. We promise to keep our uniforms clean and tidy;

to do our best to explain the traffic regulations to the pedestrians, drivers and all who use this road; to do everything to protect the safety of the public and see to it that no bad characters will be able to disturb socialist order with impunity. . . . If you have any complaints to make against us, kindly put down your opinions on the sheet of paper below." A cop subject to the criticism of the people, that's the way things are in Peking.

Mid-Autumn Festival. Peking residents are now in festive mood as the traditional Mid-Autumn Festival this year (15th of the 8th moon of the lunar calendar) is only four days ahead of National Day. Nobody can exactly tell the origin of this time-honoured festival, but it occurs in the best season of the year. As an ancient Chinese poet put it: "Moonlight in mid-autumn is exceedingly bright." There are many Chinese legendary tales about the moon. One of the most popular is the legend about Emperor Hsuan Tsung's trip to the moon. As the story goes Hsuan Tsung of the Tang dynasty (618-907) was once accompanied by a Taoist priest to the moon where he was lavishly entertained by the Goddess of the Moon. He brought back to earth a piece of music and a dance known as the *Song of the Rainbow and the Gauze Dress*. People today can afford to celebrate and enjoy their festivals as never before. During the days between the Mid-Autumn Festival and National Day, Peking residents will be supplied with 60,000 pigs, over 130,000 head of cattle and sheep, 6,180,000 *jin* of fruits, including apples and pears from Shantung, melons from remote Sinkiang and 80,000 *jin* of bananas from Kwangtung. This year's supply of mooncakes, a kind of pastry eaten during the Mid-Autumn Festival, amounts to 2,600,000 *jin*. Most of the retail provision dealers are delivering eggs and delicacies to people's homes so that the Peking housewives can easily prepare a holiday mid-autumn dinner for their family.

Peasant Musicians. Peasant musicians who are members of the people's commune in Hsushui County (see page 21) gave a concert in Peking which won praise from the capital's music experts. Their orchestra of wind and percussion instruments performed *Heroes' Victory over the Tatu River* which many professionals hesitate to play because of its musical complexity. Their concert was a vivid demonstration of how traditional Chinese instruments can portray the feelings of the new times and the new life today.

CHINA

AND THE

WORLD

China Recognizes Algeria

China has recognized the newly founded Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic.

Foreign Minister Chen Yi informed Mohamed Lamine Debaghine, the Algerian Foreign Minister, of this decision in a message dated September 22. Together with congratulations on the founding of the new republic, Chen Yi gave expression to the "wholehearted support of the Chinese Government and people for the Algerian people's just struggle for national independence and freedom" and the confidence that "friendship between the Chinese and Algerian peoples will develop and grow stronger."

On September 19, the Premier of the Algerian Provisional Government had sent a personal message to Chairman Mao Tse-tung in which he expressed the hope that "in view of the great support given to the Algerian revolution by the brilliant Chinese people and the fact that the establishment of our government will go down in history as a decisive factor in the liberation of Algeria," the Chinese Government will be one of the first to recognize the Algerian Government.

In his reply to Premier Ferhat Abbas, Chairman Mao Tse-tung declared: "On behalf of our country and the entire Chinese people as well as in my own name, I warmly congratulate you on the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria. May the heroic Algerian people win more brilliant and still greater victories in their struggle for national independence and against colonialism."

Premier Chou En-lai also sent greetings to Premier Ferhat Abbas. In his message, he called the establishment of the Algerian Government a historic event "testifying once again that the tide of the struggle for national independence and against colonialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America is irresistible." "As in the past," the Premier declared, "the Chinese people will firmly stand by the heroic and indomitable Algerian people."

Bulgarian Delegation Here

The Bulgarian National Assembly Delegation headed by Vulko Chervenkov,

Member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Peking on September 22. They are the guests of Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

In an address at the airport, Vice-Chairman Chervenkov declared: "We arrived in your land at a time when the U.S. imperialists and their lackey Chiang Kai-shek are carrying on shameless provocations in the Taiwan Straits area and menacing world peace. We would like to declare that the Bulgarian people gives unreserved support to the Chinese People's Republic in its just cause. The unity between the peoples of our two countries stems from our common interests, our loyalty to the Leninist principle of internationalism and the fact that we both belong to the socialist camp headed by the great, invincible Soviet Union."

China and Bulgaria have exchanged many important delegations in the past

two years. Chairman Anton Yugov was in China during the 1957 National Day celebrations, while the Chinese National People's Congress Delegation led by Peng Chen visited Bulgaria last year and a Chinese fraternal delegation headed by Tung Pi-wu attended the 7th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party this year.

Loan to Ceylon

China will provide Ceylon with a 50-million rupee loan. This was decided upon in notes exchanged on September 17 in Colombo between Ambassador Chang Tsan-ming on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Ceylonese Premier Solomon Bandaranaike.

The loan was made at the request of the Ceylonese Government for rehabilitation work following the recent floods. It will be given in the form of equipment, supplies and facilities. The loan extends over a four-year period beginning this year, at an interest of 2.5 per cent per annum. A joint committee will be

U. S. Plays with Fire in Taiwan Straits

Washington is playing a dangerous game in the Taiwan Straits.

While talking about a "cease-fire," it continues its military build-up and provocations against the Chinese people.

Since the Sino-American talks began in Warsaw, the biggest concentration of U.S. air and naval forces since the Second World War has been gathered in the Taiwan Straits area. The U.S. Seventh Fleet there now comprises six aircraft carriers and about 130 other naval vessels. Flight after flight of U.S. jet planes, many equipped for nuclear weapons, is arriving in Taiwan; launching sites for "Matador" and "Nike-Hercules" missiles have been established. A huge air base for strategic bombers is being hurried to completion in central Taiwan. In the past three weeks alone as much as U.S.\$90 million worth of military supplies have been rushed to Chiang Kai-shek.

A U.S. unified frontline combat headquarters has been established in Taiwan. Hardly a day has passed without some U.S. general or admiral arriving or leaving Taiwan and the Penghu Islands to hold military conferences with the Chiang Kai-shek clique or utter threats of war against China.

At the same time, United States forces are continuing their open interference in China's internal affairs and violations of China's territorial sovereignty. Since September 7, U.S. naval vessels have been intruding into China's territorial waters, convoying Kuomintang ships to Quemoy, while U.S. aircraft have repeatedly flown over Quemoy and mainland China, violating China's territorial air. On each occasion, China has issued a serious warning.

The following is the record of these violations from September 7 up to September 26:

September 7	involving intrusions by	4 U.S. naval vessels.
" 8	" " "	8 U.S. naval vessels.
" 10	" " "	2 U.S. aircraft.
" 11	" " "	4 U.S. naval vessels.
" 13	" " "	1 U.S. naval vessel.
" 15-18	" " "	a number of U.S. naval vessels.
" 19	" " "	5 U.S. naval vessels.
" 20	" " "	5 U.S. naval vessels; 4 U.S. aircraft.
" 21	" " "	3 U.S. naval vessels.
" 22	" " "	6 U.S. naval vessels; 10 U.S. aircraft.
" 23	" " "	4 U.S. naval vessels; 14 U.S. aircraft.
" 24	" " "	2 U.S. aircraft.
" 25	" " "	2 U.S. naval vessels; 8 U.S. aircraft.
" 26	" " "	6 U.S. naval vessels.

formed by delegates from the two countries to decide on the amount of goods to be delivered each year.

Saadi, Milton, Lagerlöf Commemorated

The China Peace Committee, the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Chinese Writers' Union jointly sponsored a meeting on September 20 to commemorate the Iranian poet Saadi, the English poet John Milton and the Swedish writer Selma Lagerlöf. A report on the life and work of these three great writers was delivered by the literary historian Professor Cheng Chen-to.

Saadi's *Rose Garden*, Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and Lagerlöf's *Gosta Berling's Saga* are well known to the Chinese reading public. Several Chinese translations of these works have appeared over the last 30 years. New translations have just come off the press to mark this year's anniversaries.

Visitors

Among the visitors who had arrived in Peking for the National Day celebrations up to September 26 were:

The Albanian Military Delegation headed by Vice-Premier and National Defence Minister Beqir Balluku.

A Viet-nameese mission headed by Minister of Water Conservancy Tran Dang Khoa.

The Bulgarian Agricultural Delegation led by S. Byczvarov.

The delegation of Sofia's People's Council headed by Georgij Kostov.

A Czechoslovak delegation led by E. Erban, Chairman of the State Bureau of Social Insurance.

Ceylonese Minister of Health Madame Vimala Wijewardene.

The Iraqi People's Delegation of Friendship headed by Mr. Abdul Wahab Mahmud, President of the Iraqi Bar Association.

The U.S.S.R. Azerbaijan State Song and Dance Troupe.

A Mongolian State Acrobatic Troupe.

Prince Cisse Zakaria Ibn Kainou of Mauritania, West Africa.

Senegalese nationalist leader Cherif Aidara Baba.

An 8-member Greek Political and Cultural Delegation headed by G. Mabros.

Anna Louise Strong, American journalist and writer.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

U.S. Plots at Warsaw Talks

U.S. attempts to gain its ends by threats and blackmail at Warsaw will inevitably fail, so it might just as well get down to serious negotiations. This is the gist of a September 24 commentary by the Hsinhua News Agency Warsaw correspondent. It has been frontpaged in all Chinese papers which are keeping a weather eye on the Sino-U.S. ambassadorial talks.

Continued sabre-rattling in Washington and the apparent lack of progress in negotiations have cast more and more doubt on United States' sincerity at the Warsaw talks, that commentary notes.

Clearly inspired reports in the Western press have put about the idea of a so-called "cease-fire" which will not only permit the U.S. and their Chiang Kai-shek agents to maintain control over the offshore islands—thus extending U.S. aggression to China's coasts and covering up U.S.-Kuomintang provocations—but will, in effect, be a denial of Chinese sovereignty over Taiwan, Penghu and the coastal islands, depriving her of her right to recover these islands.

Analysing these reports, the commentary adduces that the United States' tactics are meant to achieve four aims. Firstly, by military and political pressure, the U.S. hopes to get China to agree to a "cease-fire"—a proposal which China has already publicly rejected. Secondly, Washington intends to create a deadlock by insisting on a "cease-fire," and then use this situation to prevent China from taking any decisive steps to defend herself against U.S. aggression and recover her national territories. Thirdly, the U.S. wants to put increasing pressure on its allies at the United Nations to endorse its stand, and by this means extend the scope of its intervention in China's internal affairs under the U.N. flag. Fourthly, the U.S. wants to intensify its war activities in the Taiwan Straits, both as a means of blackmail to influence the course of negotiations and as part of its preparations to plunge itself and its allies into a major war with China, should it fail to impose its will on China at Warsaw.

The correspondent concludes, "These U.S. tactics are doomed to fail, and the best way for the United States to seek a solution is to sit down and conduct the talks in all sincerity."

In a commentary on September 22, the Hsinhua correspondent quoted qualified

observers in Warsaw as saying that the U.S. "cease-fire" plan was meant to legalize U.S. occupation of Taiwan. Its acceptance would leave the Far East in a state of permanent tension which could explode at any time into global war. The key to the elimination of Far East tension, they maintained, was the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the Taiwan area, as proposed by Chen Yi, the Chinese Foreign Minister.

The U.N. and China

Rejection of India's proposal to place the question of China's representation in the U.N. on its agenda, has added "another inglorious page to the record of the United Nations," writes Commentator in *Renmin Ribao* (September 26).

"The United Nations," Commentator notes, "is supposed to be an instrument for upholding justice and preserving world peace. But as a result of U.S. manipulations, this world organization is in an abnormal state. Until this situation is changed, no sensible decision on the question of China's representation can be expected from it. Year after year it unreasonably refuses to restore China's lawful seat. But this has not done the slightest damage to the 600 million Chinese people who are going ahead with giant strides. . . . It is the United Nations and those member states who follow at the heels of the United States that suffer damage.

"But reality is proving too strong to be resisted. Although the United States was able to force many countries to vote according to its dictates, it was unable to force those countries to talk the same nonsense as itself. . . . Of the 30 delegates who spoke in the U.N. debate, those from 23 countries opposed the U.S. position; only those of Britain, Canada and the Chiang Kai-shek clique spoke on behalf of the U.S. proposal.

"The Chinese people have only contempt for the unlawful decision of the United Nations General Assembly to reject restoration of China's lawful seat. . . . The Chinese people heartily thank the delegations of India, the Soviet Union and other countries for their repeated efforts and all the countries who at the U.N. General Assembly demonstrated by deeds their friendly sentiments for the Chinese people. As to Britain, the Netherlands and Pakistan, their double-dealing tactics of extending recognition to China while at the same time ignoring

China at the United Nations, can only be regarded by the Chinese people as an unfriendly act. Every U.N. discussion on the restoration of China's seat helps us to see who are our friends and who our enemies; it also helps the world to realize how much the insanity of the U.S. ruling clique has undermined the authority of the United Nations and paralysed it as a world organization."

Greeting the Algerian Republic

The Peking press greeted the founding of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic with enthusiasm and took the occasion to pay high tribute to the heroism of the Algerian people.

The Chinese people have always supported the Algerian people, declared *Renmin Ribao* in its leader, and now, by its prompt recognition of their Provisional Government, China has once again demonstrated her sympathy and support for the Algerians and all other peoples fighting for their national independence.

It described the founding of the Provisional Government as dealing a telling blow against the French colonialists just at a time when de Gaulle was trying at the point of the bayonet to force the Algerian people to take part in the fraudulent "referendum" on his draft constitution.

"The birth of the new republic will exert a tremendous influence on the national independence movement of the African people," the editorial continued. "The armed struggle of the Algerian people has always been a source of great inspiration for the other African peoples suffering under the yoke of colonialism. The whole of Africa, particularly the French colonies, is now awakening. . . .

By founding their own republic as a result of their heroic efforts, the Algerian people have set a glorious example for the other African peoples in dealing with the bloody repressions by the colonialists and realizing their desire for independence."

Renmin Ribao poured scorn on non-recognition of the Algerian Government by the French, United States and British Governments. "Let these colonialist overlords cling to their ostrich policy of 'non-recognition,'" it declared. "Their ranting is a groan of despair in face of the surging tide of the national independence movement. . . . 'Non-recognition' by France and its colonialist partners won't hold back the Algerian people as they march to victory."

"The attitude of the colonial powers will help the Algerian people see even more clearly who are their friends and who are their enemies," the editorial continued. "In the past, while supplying the French colonial army with arms to massacre the Algerian people, the United States paid lip service to its 'friendship' for the Algerian people. Now, it can no longer keep up this mask of hypocrisy. The Algerian people can see clearly that despite their conflict of interests, the U.S. and French colonialists are at one in their relentless opposition to the national independence movement."

U.S. Plot in Lebanon

There absolutely is no justification for the U.S. aggressors to continue their occupation of Lebanon, declares Commentator in *Renmin Ribao* (September 25). He notes that it is more than a month since the U.N. General Assembly resolution was adopted and that Chehab, the new President of Lebanon, has demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

Warning that Washington is double-dealing in Lebanon, he points out that though a few U.S. battalions have withdrawn under the pressure of world opinion, most of the U.S. troops still remain. While they are making preparations to spend the winter there, more U.S. reinforcements are being sent to the Middle East.

Dulles' U.N. speech on September 18 harping on the shopworn tune of "indirect aggression" and "provocative propaganda broadcasts" is a noxious attempt to put the blame for Middle East tension on to the U.A.R. and delay withdrawal of U.S. troops from Lebanon, Commentator continues. At the same time, Dulles is also looking for other means of continuing the U.S. military occupation of Lebanon. This is the real purpose for his demand to set up the so-called "U.N. Peace Force" to replace U.S. and British troops in Lebanon and Jordan.

Glimpses of China

Foreign Languages Press. 176 pp.

The *New China Pictorial* which the Foreign Languages Press put out in 1952 proved to be a popular buy among readers abroad. *Glimpses of China*, notwithstanding its modest title, is a more ambitious attempt to take readers on a photographic tour of New China. It has 306 black-and-white and colour photos in a 26×19 cm. format. It will be an excellent souvenir for those who have been to New China and an eye-opener to those who still have that pleasure ahead of them. Its pictures range over China's beautiful landscapes, historical sites and relics, the daily life of the people, the colourful life of China's many nationalities, and, above all, the enormous successes achieved on the economic fronts in industry and agriculture since liberation.

It is divided into sections according to administrative divisions of the country from Heilungkiang bordering on Siberia, with its eight solid months of winter, to the islands studding the South China Sea, with their subtropical climate.

The two accompanying maps in colour will be especially helpful to foreign readers. One shows the administrative areas with their network of railways; the other shows the location of the various products and minerals of the country.

It is available in English, Russian, Hindi, Arabic, French, German, Spanish, Viet-namese, Indonesian, Japanese and Burmese editions.

—TU WEI-CHUNG

Stories of the Long March

Foreign Languages Press. 140 pp.

The general outlines of the story of the famous 25,000 li Long March of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army are now known to all those who have followed the course of the Chinese people's revolution, but this is the first time that accounts of some of its salient incidents written by actual participants have appeared in a single collection in English. The fourteen stories in this volume are by men who, during the Long March, were either officers in the army, political commissars or fighters in the ranks. They describe some of the engagements fought by the Red Army as it smashed Chiang Kai-shek's attempts to annihilate it, broke through the forces sent to intercept it and completed its epoch-making trek in a great westward



Dulles comes to talk peace. . .

By Hua Chun-wu

curving arc from south to northwest China, there to found a new base from which to repulse the Japanese invaders and later carry the War of Liberation to victory.

The Long March had many facets: it was one of the key phases of the Chinese revolution, one of the greatest marches in military history, an immortal story of human courage and determination. These stories, written in unvarnished but moving words, bring it alive through the memories of men who had to cross torrential rivers in the face of enemy fire, who scaled unknown mountain ranges in raging snowstorms and waded through uninhabited marshes in a constant struggle against hunger and exhaustion where to rest was to invite death. This is an eyewitness record of an epic that will always be an inspiration to those fighting for freedom and independence.

These accounts also show, through very human episodes, the practical application of important policies of the Chinese Communist Party. On its march in southwestern China the Red Army had to cross that part of the country inhabited by the Yis. They, like other national minorities, were ruthlessly oppressed by the Kuo-mintang reactionaries and warlords; so it was no easy task for the Red Army to convince them that it had not come to oppress them like other armies, but to champion their cause. By strictly observing the Party's policy towards the national minorities and treating them as equals and brothers, the men of the Red Army dispelled the doubts and fears of the Yis and even succeeded in securing their help. These and other incidents explain to some extent how, guided by the Communist Party, the Red Army was always able to count on the support of the mass of the people.

If anything, the writers of these stories are given to understatement, but what shines through this modesty is the grit and courage of the simple people of China as they fought, inspired, for their ideals. One gets a glimpse of the stuff of which miracles are made. Here in embryo is the spiritual drive that is now inspiring the whole nation as it makes its "big

leap" into the future. The corruption and impotence of the Chiang Kai-shek gang stands in glaring contrast to this.

The fourteen stories gathered here are only a small fraction of the countless moving tales that remain to be told about the Chinese revolution over the past thirty years. Efforts are now being made to collect, edit and publish a series of volumes that will give readers a comprehensive picture of that struggle. The Foreign Languages Press is getting the best of these translated, and this is the first volume of a series it plans to publish. It has a useful introduction giving a brief description of the Long March and information on the general situation in China at that time. Several fine drawings by contemporary artists are used as illustrations; and there is a map showing the routes taken by the various columns of the Red Army on the Long March. Altogether this is an essential addition to any bookshelf on the Chinese revolution.

— LI MING

MUSIC

Songs for National Day

*Many are the songs we sing each year,
But none can compare with this year.
The nation leaps ahead with giant strides,
Mountains yield their treasures; rivers are harnessed;
Waters are made to flow across the hilly uplands;
Streams are channelled to water the deserts;
Rice and wheat fields burgeon throughout the land;
Flowers and fruit-trees grow in abundance;
There'll be a thousand jin of rice on every mu in every township!
Let's sing aloud the glory of our victories!*

This is one of five special songs which will be heard throughout China on

October 1 this year. Titled *The Songs of the Great Leap Forward Shake the Mountains and Rivers*, its words are by Kuan Ping to music by Tang Ko. It reflects the enormous enthusiasm with which the Chinese people are going about the job of turning their land into a flourishing socialist country.

With a year of historic changes and successes behind them and a soaring confidence in the future, the people certainly have something to sing about; and musicians and poets have provided songs that fit the mood of China's ninth National Day. Written, as might be expected, essentially for mass choruses, they have as their central theme the advance of the Chinese people to socialism under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the fight for the Party's "General Line"—to build socialism by doing "more, faster, better, and more economically."

The Red Flag, with words by Hsi Yang and music by Li Huan-chih, is a marching tune.

*Our red flag is a battle flag.
Chairman Mao is our great standard-bearer.
The red flag is our commander,
We follow it wherever it leads.
The red flag is a flag of victory,
We shall hold it aloft for ever!*

The song *Mao Tse-tung's Red Flag Is Glittering Like Gold* expresses the feelings in Chinese hearts in these stirring times for their leader, the chief architect of their victories:

*Mao Tse-tung's red flag is glittering like gold,
We are advancing on the road to socialism.
Six hundred million Chinese are working miracles,
Our supreme commander is the Chinese Communist Party.
Cheer, cheer! Cheers for our brilliant leader!
Sing, sing, let's sing the praises of our motherland!*

The music of this song by Wei Chou is based on a folk song from northern Shensi and is full of the vitality that is so characteristic of folk songs in north China.

Carry Out the General Line! has also got an invigorating swing to it which Chu Hsi-hsien, the composer, has captured and held in her adaptation of a northwest China folk tune. Her name has been associated in the past with many popular modern songs based on urban folk song. Now she has gone further afield for her



The Red Army crosses the Great Snow Mountains

Oil Painting by Ai Chung-hsin

material and it looks as if she has written another favourite with words by Wang Shih-kung:

*We'll cleave the waves of the Yangtse,
And kick away the mountains in our way.
Like a thunderbolt in spring, shaking the firmament,
We leap on our horses and are off and away!
We'll carry out the General Line
Building more, faster, better and more economically!
We'll follow the Communist Party,
And build a beautiful socialist society.*

And finally there is *Technical and Cultural Revolution*, with words by Wu Yang and music by Tseng Mu:

*Sunrise tints the sky with rose.
The Party has put forward the General Line,
The technical and cultural revolution is launched;
Twenty years are concentrated in a single day.
Bold in thinking, speech and deed,
We'll topple old idols and outworn ideas.
We'll move mountains and dam the seas;
The wisdom of the masses will flourish.*

Since March this year, a socialist singing movement has been developing steadily in Peking, as in many other places throughout the country. Thousands of choral groups have been organized in factories, villages, schools and government institutions. There was a citywide boost to the movement just before last May Day. At that time the popular song *Socialism Is Good* could be heard on every hand. By the time National Day comes round about one and a half million people in the capital will be singing these five new songs.

—CHANG SEN

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **SONG OF YOUTH** A new opera based on the popular novel by Yang Mo. A faithful portrayal of the revolutionary youth movement in Peking University, against the background of persecution by the KMT in 1931-1935. Produced by the China Peking Opera Company.

Oct. 1, 7:30 p.m. *Zhong He Theatre*

▲ **LIN TSE-HSU** A new historical opera about Lin Tse-hsu, the patriotic viceroys of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces in the late Ching dynasty, who destroyed the opium shipped to China by British merchants. Produced by the China Peking Opera Company.

Oct. 1, 7:30 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*

Oct. 5, 7:30 p.m. *Zhong He Theatre*

▲ **CHIU CHIN** The biographical story of Chiu Chin, a Chinese woman of the Ching dynasty, who protested the inequality of women. She left her family and went to Japan to study so that she could more effectively help China and Chinese women. The feudalists, in their fear and hatred, arrested and killed her.

Oct. 3, 7:30 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

▲ **TWO WOMEN SOLDIERS** When the Red Army had to make a strategic retreat, two women soldiers remained behind the enemy lines. They organized the local peasants to fight courageously against the reactionaries until the Red Army returned.

Oct. 5-7, 7:30 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **HUNG YUN HILL** When the Red Army went to the northwest of China to fight the Japanese invaders in 1935, the people living in an old Soviet area in the southwest carried on a dauntless struggle against the KMT White Terror.

Oct. 2-5, 7:30 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

CONCERTS

▲ **FROM THE AZERBAIJAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC** The State Song and Dance Ensemble offers you a rich evening's entertainment of songs and dances.

Oct. 3-6, 7:30 p.m. *Music Hall in Zhongshan Park*

▲ **NEW SONGS AND DANCES** produced by the Central Song and Dance Troupe during the recent "big leap." Most of these numbers reflect new events in China.

Oct. 2, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*
Oct. 4 & 5, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **CONCERT** — Orchestral music, folk music, choral singing, etc. by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and Chorus.

Oct. 5, 2:00 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*
Oct. 6 & 7, 7:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ **RED COMPOUND** A modern play written by Lao Sheh, the well-known playwright, describing the effects of the recent rectification campaign on a group of Peking residents. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Oct. 1-3 & 6, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

Oct. 4 & 5, 7:00 p.m. *Laodong Theatre*

▲ **BEFORE THE DAWN** A deeply moving play based on the true story of a young Shanghai worker, Wang Hsiao-ho, who gave his life for the revolution at the early age of 24. Produced by the China Children's Theatre.

Oct. 1-4, 7:00 p.m. *Beijing Theatre*

FILMS

New Films Festival

▲ **THE EVERLASTING BEAM** How a P.L.A. radio-operator, sent from the liberated areas to set up an underground radio transmission station in Shanghai, the heart of KMT reaction, successfully carries out his mission. A feature film by the "August 1" Film Studio.

Oct. 3 & 6 *Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema*

Oct. 4 *Guang An Men*

▲ **HUANG PAO-MEI** The true story of how Huang Pao-mei, a young worker in a Shanghai textile mill, becomes a national labour model. Huang Pao-mei herself stars in the film. Produced by the Tian Ma Film Studio.

Oct. 2 & 5 *Da Hua, Dong Dan Workers' Club*

Oct. 3 *Guang An Men*

Oct. 4 *Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema*

▲ **ORDEAL BY FIRE AND IRON** A feature film by Tian Ma Film Studio about the revolutionary underground movement in Shanghai in 1948.

Oct. 3 *Da Hua, Dong Dan Workers' Club*

Oct. 5 *Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema*

▲ **BALLAD OF THE MING TOMBS RESERVOIR** A film about the past, present and future of the great Ming Tombs Reservoir. Produced by the Peking Film Studio, with the last part of the film — the future — in colour.

Oct. 1 & 4 *Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema*

Oct. 2 *Da Hua*

Oct. 3 & 5 *Guang An Men*

Oct. 5 *Xin Zhong Guo*

▲ **IN HONOUR OF THE RED FLAG** A documentary in two parts. The first part, now showing, is about the unusual achievements of 8 factories in Shanghai during the "big leap" movement.

Oct. 2 *Ertong*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **EXHIBITION** of Chinese traditional style paintings by Peking artists on this

year's "big leap." Open daily 9:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m.

At *Belhai Park*

▲ **EXHIBITION OF NEW SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS** Open daily (except Oct. 1 & Mondays) 8:30 a.m. — 6:00 p.m. till Nov. 15 at the new building of the Central Museum of Natural History in Tienchiiao.

▲ **NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS** Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m.

At *Peking Exhibition Centre and Building Construction Exhibition Centre*

GARDEN PARTY

Join the "Garden Party" in celebration of the National Day at Belhai Park on Oct. 1. You can enjoy any or all of the following:

* Peking Opera — *Uproar in the Capital* — starting at 2:00 p.m.

* Pingju Opera — *Beating the Golden Bough* — 2:00 p.m.

* Film — *Ordeal by Fire and Iron* — 7:00 p.m.

* Conjuring and Acrobatics — *xiang sheng* (comic dialogue)

* Chess Matches, etc. — at 2:00 p.m.

Free admission into the park.

PEKING RADIO

SELECTED MUSIC PROGRAMMES

The stations are listed as follows:

I — Central People's Broadcasting Station, 1st Programme

II — Central People's Broadcasting Station, 2nd Programme

III — Peking People's Broadcasting Station Sept. 30

6:00-7:00 p.m. (III) — Classical concert: Beethoven's *Appassionata*, etc.

Oct. 2

7:00 — 7:30 a.m. (I) — Revolutionary songs of many lands
12:00-12:25 p.m. (II) — German revolutionary songs

9:30-10:10 p.m. (III) — Chopin, Beethoven, Saint-Saëns, Strauss, Tchaikovsky, etc.

Oct. 4

2:00-3:00 p.m. (II) — Four symphonic poems from Smetana's *My Fatherland*

10:05-10:45 p.m. (II) — Concert by the State Song and Dance Ensemble of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic

Oct. 5

6:15-7:00 a.m. (II) — Songs from foreign lands, sung by Chinese singers

10:15-11:00 p.m. (III) — David Oistrakh

10:45-11:30 p.m. (II) — Suppé: *Overture Light Cavalry*, ballet music from Verdi's *Aida*, etc.

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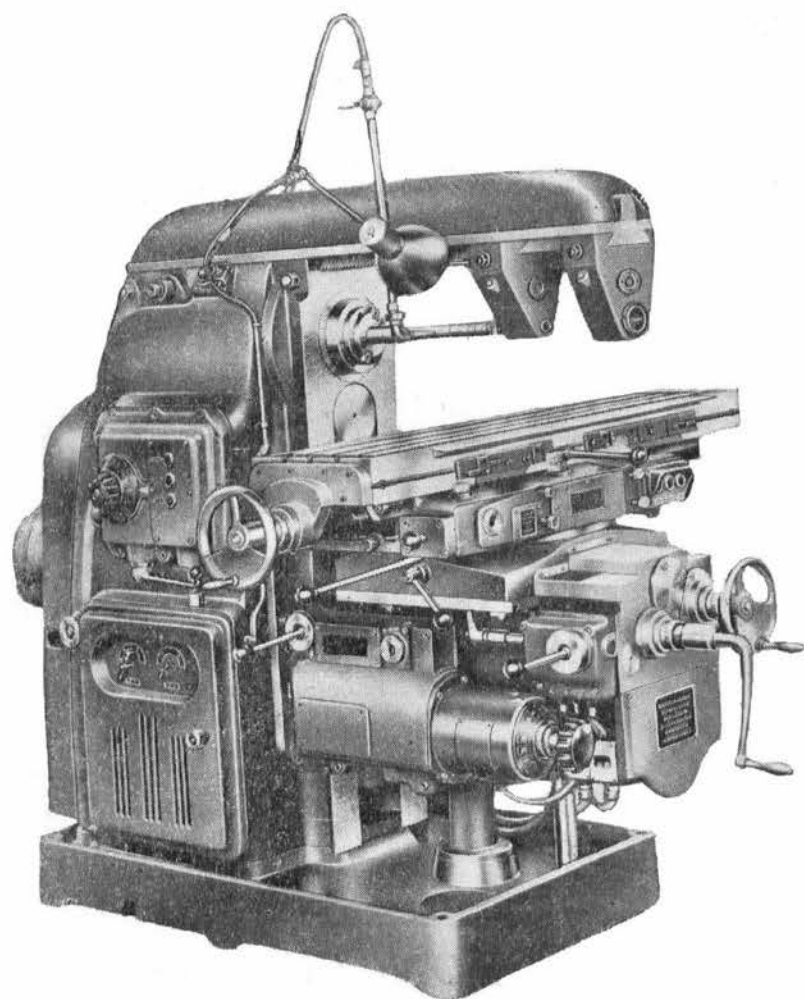
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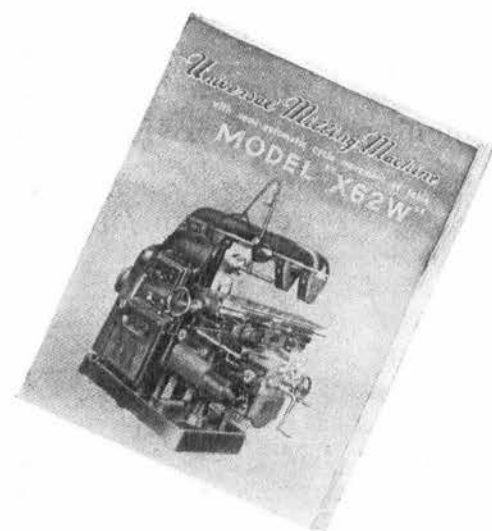
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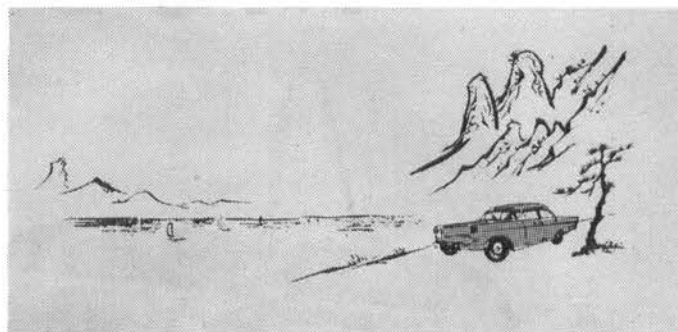
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