

ON THE HOME FRONT

A Decade of Rapid Economic Development

CHAIRMAN Mao pointed out in 1966: "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country." The development of China's economy by leaps and bounds in the past ten years has fully testified to Chairman Mao's wise prediction.

For ten years running, rich harvests have been brought in. The target for grain output set by the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) was reached one year in advance. In 1975, the country's grain output hit an all-time high. China reaped another rich summer harvest this year. In addition, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery have made fairly big advances. Areas in the north known all along as low-yielding and grain-deficient have produced enough or more than enough grain for their own needs. This initially realized the great call issued by Chairman Mao ten years ago, "Change the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south." In the last decade, farmland capital construction has been carried out on an increasingly big scale. In 1975, the projects completed involved 15,000 million cubic metres of earth and stonework, more than four times as much as in 1965. The irrigated acreage was extended each year by an average of 1.33 million hectares. Farm mechanization has been greatly speeded up. The number of tractors in China's countryside in 1975 was 4.7 times that in 1965. In that period, the total horse power of irrigation and drainage machinery increased 5.6-fold. Rural power consumption was 4.5 times the amount used ten years ago.

In the past decade, basic industry (with the iron and steel industry as its backbone), machine-building industry and light industry have made great headway. Science and technology have developed at a fast pace. The recovery of a man-made earth satellite as scheduled signified a new level attained in China's sophisticated technology. The successful fulfilment

of the Third (1966-70) and Fourth (1971-75) Five-Year Plans marked a big stride forward in building up our own independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and national economic systems.

Compared with 1965, crude oil output and oil refining capacity in 1975 went up 6.8 and 4.3 times respectively. Oil and gas pipe lines laid in the last ten years were eight and ten times longer than those before the Cultural Revolution. More than 1,000 big and medium-sized projects and other projects have been completed through self-reliance in the coastal areas and the hinterland in the last ten years. This has expanded production capacity in the metallurgical, machine-building, oil, coal, power, and communications and transport industries. Chinese technicians and workers can now design and produce complete sets of steel-making equipment with an annual capacity of 1.5 million tons, complete sets of oil refining equipment capable of handling 2.5 million tons of crude oil a year, and 300,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generating sets with inner water-cooled stator and rotor. In 1975 the total tonnage of ships built in China was more than six times the 1965 figure. New branches of industry turning out synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber, plastics, and petrochemical products also have developed quickly in the last decade. The electronics industry has begun serial production of electronic computers capable of doing one million calculations per second. Two microwave communications trunk lines have been completed in Peking and Shanghai linking with other parts of China, the former is equipped with a domestically produced 960-channel transistorized signal system and the latter with a 600-channel electron tube microwave signal system.

New Films

THE great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has given a big spur to China's cinema industry.

Forty-seven new films, including feature films, film versions of operas, animated films, documentaries and science and educational films, were completed recently and shown beginning with the National Day.

The ten colour feature films include *Shanhua*, the theme of which is learning from Tachai in agriculture, and *Song of Mangoes* which depicts the working class occupying the position the bourgeoisie once seized in the superstructure. Sharing the common characteristics of emphasizing class struggle and the two-line struggle throughout the period of the socialist revolution, these films fervently eulogize the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the socialist new things and hail the unparalleled brilliance and correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that, in close connection with the current struggle, they strive to present the important theme of the proletariat waging struggles against the capitalist-roaders in the Party and create a number of typical characters of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals who dare to struggle against them. The feature films thus provide lively images to help deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping and push forward the struggle to repulse the Right deviationist attempt. They are new achievements made by the cinema workers who have earnestly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and deepened the revolution in literature and art.

There are two colour film versions of operas: One is *Huangyunkang*, a revolutionary modern Peking opera, and the other a *huangmei* opera popular in Anhwei Province. Colour animated films are specially shot for children.

The Militant Life of Lu Hsun, a full-length colour documentary, opened on October 1 to commemorate the 95th anniversary of the birth and the 40th anniversary of the death of Lu Hsun, the heroic standard-bearer of China's cultural revolution. The film records the brilliant and militant path this great communist fighter took.

The 13 new colour documentaries praise with political enthusiasm the Great Cultural Revolution and the thriving socialist new things. Among them the four documentaries *Surging Torrents of the Great Cultural Revolution*, *Declaring War on the Bourgeois Educational System*, *Fiery Triumphant Banner* and *A New Generation* depict the vigorous, militant life of young Red Guards in Tsinghua University, worker-peasant-soldier students at the Chaoyang Agricultural College and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army under the

guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Also showing are 20 colour science and educational films.

The production of such a great number of new documentaries, feature and science films signifies the deepening of the proletarian revolution in literature and art and the excellent situation in the cinema industry. In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and repulse the Right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, all the groups in charge of shooting the films persevered in taking class struggle as the

key link, did away with the practice of having everything decided by the director, strengthened Party leadership and brought into play the collective wisdom in order to improve the standard of each film. While mourning with the deepest grief the great leader Chairman Mao, the film workers responded to the call issued by the Party Central Committee and turned grief into strength. They worked day and night to put the finishing touches on the films and make copies as quickly as possible to ensure that they would be ready for the National Day celebrations.