

PEKING

December 16, 1958

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REVIEW

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British Government's "Two Chinas" Clamour Condemned

The full text of the *Renmin Ribao* editorial of December 12, 1958 (p. 6).

New Stage in Agricultural Production

A look-ahead to some of the perspectives for Chinese farming opened by this year's high yields (p. 11).

Expanding China's Railway Network

An up-to-date survey of new construction with a map of the railway system (p. 13).

Vice-Premier Chen Yi Refutes Slanders Against People's Communes

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

December 16, 1958 Vol. I No. 42

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Industry in the Farmland

PEOPLE'S communes throughout the country are setting up all sorts of factories and workshops as the first step towards the industrialization of the communes. The campaign is picking up momentum and already has much to show.

The experience of the Quanquiyi People's Commune at Liuyang, Hunan Province, is a vivid illustration of how things are moving these days in China's vast countryside.

This commune was born in September of this year when the village farm co-ops amalgamated. In less than three months it established 1,146 mills and workshops. Noteworthy are nine cement plants and one iron works with a daily capacity of five tons of pig iron.

Commune factories and workshops today are making farm tools, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, paper, cloth, artificial cotton, building materials, pottery, alcohol, edible oil and many other products. To date, the farm tools plant has manufactured 24 machine-tools. During harvest time this year, the carpenters' workshop did a splendid rush job. It turned out more than 100 reapers and successfully produced a mechanical device which digs 3,000 *jīn* of sweet potatoes per hour. These labour-cutting and time-saving machines made it possible to finish the harvesting far ahead of schedule.

The success of the commune in developing industry is attributed to a combination of factors. First and foremost, the operation of these plants and factories is clearly designed to serve agriculture. The quicker the commune factories grow, the faster the commune's agricultural production increases. This greatly stimulates public interest in developing industry as an effective means of pushing agriculture forward. A second factor has been the principle of setting up the types of factories which can use raw material locally available and which meet the market demands of the given locality. In other words, there aren't many problems about raw materials, market or transport, and success is guaranteed.

The running of factories by the people's communes is a development of far-reaching significance.

For one thing, the co-ordinated operation of industry and agriculture under the unified direction of the people's communes serves a very useful purpose in effecting the integration of industry and agriculture. For another, the workers in the commune-run factories are primarily drawn from the ranks of the peasants, and they are paid according to the system of supply (free supply of certain daily necessities) plus wages now in force among the peasants. Thus, the gap between worker and peasant is being steadily narrowed down. These commune-operated factories help to reduce and eventually eliminate the difference between industry and agriculture and between town and countryside.

True, many of the commune-run factories are small, primitive affairs. But they are steadily growing. It will come as no surprise that through a process of expansion, amalgamation and elimination, these factories will undergo a marked change in quality.

ROUND THE WEEK

In the Footsteps of Steel

Telecommunications and postal services follow steel. Not figuratively, but literally. In the national steel campaign numerous new iron and steel production areas have sprung up almost overnight throughout the country, many of them directly on the sites of available iron ore in the mountains. Telecommunications and postal workers are close on the heels of the steel makers, installing telephones and mobile post offices, to keep the steel producers in touch and facilitate the drive for steel. Many townships and people's communes now have telephone services installed in record quick time. Mail is delivered directly to the blast furnaces.

Postmasters and Communist Party secretaries of postal and telegraphic units set up their headquarters at the steel sites and worked with their staffs to improve the maintenance of equipment and increase efficiency. In the Hsinhsiang Special Administrative Region in Honan Province, for example, 3,000 telephones had to be installed in three days. The rub was that the needed equipment was not available. So the installation workers turned to making necessary equipment themselves, working day and night, and the job was finished in time.

As steel pushes ahead, sparking industry, other branches of the national economy run ahead too.

How a Commune Runs Industry

There's a new look to the rural areas. People's communes are setting up and running industrial plants and workshops throughout the countryside. People are now talking about the gradual industrialization of the communes. A good example of how a commune runs industry is the Dongfeng (East Wind) Iron and Steel Works run by the Yingxiong (Hero) People's Commune in Yuhsien County, Honan Province. This new plant already employs 1,432 workers and turns out pig iron, from native-style blast furnaces, and steel.

The highest administrative organ in the plant is the Workers' Congress. The Congress elects the Factory Committee which consists of leading administrative personnel, workers' representatives and model workers. The workers' represent-

atives bring the opinions of the rank and file to the Congress and help enforce the decisions of the Congress. In this way centralized leadership is based on a broad, democratic airing of views.

All leading personnel, from the superintendent down, participate in physical labour at the furnaces. They work and live exactly like the other workers with the one exception that they put in two hours less work a day at the furnaces to give them time for their administrative duties. They lead as workers directly engaged in the plant's production. They are leaders, workers, technicians, research specialists and educators all rolled in one.

The educational level and technical skill of the workers in the plant are advanced by the commune's "red and expert" school which offers general, political, technical and scientific courses.

The commune determines the allocation of manpower. When the need arises, commune members are drawn from agricultural work to help mine and transport ores. When ploughing, sowing or harvesting call for more hands in the fields, commune members working in the plant help out with the farm work. Thus the line of demarcation between peasant and worker, industry and agriculture, is beginning to be eliminated.

Cadres and workers manage the plant jointly and work together under the leadership of the Communist Party branch which guides production as well as political work. Politics and technique, industry and agriculture, education and labour are merged into one. Along these lines the people's communes are developing industry in the countryside.

Transport Drive

The national campaign for steel, as we have seen, has given impetus to other branches of the economy and has spurred the growth of the economy as a whole on a scale and at a speed unknown in the past. But in the process, temporary difficulties have arisen. As transport facilities concentrated on the shipping of iron, ores and materials needed by steel and related industries, consumer goods and raw materials for light industry, which are being produced in greatly increased quantities, piled up awaiting transport and temporary shortages have been felt in the urban markets.

Train loads of poultry, live pigs, vegetables, articles of daily use, cotton and tobacco for the textile and cigarette industries, now in short supply in the urban markets, are beginning to reach Peking, Shanghai and other cities.

A nationwide effort is under way to transport these goods without letting up the transport of the essential materials needed by steel and other key departments. Fully loaded wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, junks, rafts and means of transport of every conceivable description can be seen on roads and waterways, converging on points near the railways, major highways and river ports.

In Hunan, 3 million people are active in this campaign. By mobilizing some 60,000 people, 1,700 vehicles and 800 junks, Pinchiang County in this province shipped out more goods in a single day than it used to transport in a whole month. Thousands of special transport brigades have been organized by the people's communes in Shantung Province.

In this mass drive, many innovations have been made. Poultry and live pigs are getting into Shanghai atop iron, ores and coal in the goods trains, as all available space is being utilized to the utmost. Loading has been revolutionized by workers in Tangshan, Hopei Province. They elevate the loading platform to the level of the freight cars so that the goods which had to be carried up laboriously can simply be dumped into the cars. This has raised efficiency up to eight times.

It is not just the people's communes that are sending goods to the cities. Industrial goods are also being rushed from the cities to the countryside in swelling volume. Shanghai is supplying the countryside with 24 per cent more goods in the fourth quarter than in the third quarter of this year. Compared with the same period last year, the increase is 40 per cent. Underwear, mufflers, stockings and gloves are being supplied in greater varieties as well as in larger quantities.

Town and countryside are working together to keep the flow of goods moving.

Running Farms Like Factories

If the English language permitted the use of factory as a verb as well as a noun we could literally translate a current concept in China as "to factory-ize the farms," but since it doesn't, we'll settle for "running farms like factories." This is now a subject of discussion in the people's communes. The idea is to

mechanize and electrify farm work and to bring the advanced system and higher organization of industrial management to farm management. And it is not an abstract question but an emerging fact in people's communes in different parts of the country. Mechanization and electrification are being gradually introduced in the farmlands, spurred by the rapid development of industry. At the same time factory forms of organization are being developed in the rural areas.

Take the communes in Wushan County, in the northwestern province of Kansu, for example. They have introduced the filing system to organize their farm work. It began with one-fourth of the spring wheat fields from which super-high yields are expected. These fields were classified, numbered and recorded on filing cards. Listed on the file cards are the yield targets, the measures to be taken to attain the targets, the names of the peasants in charge and a running account of the actual progress of the work. This facilitates planning, the fixing of responsibility, and the organized and timely carrying out of the basic measures to raise yields: irrigation, abundant fertilizers, soil improvement and deep ploughing, the use of select seeds, close planting, control of pests and plant diseases, tools reform, and field management. These measures, as we have indicated in earlier issues, are known as the "Charter of Agriculture."

At the other end of the country, Fumin County in the southwestern province of Yunnan, pioneered with an entirely new system. It organized a field management force of 8,000 people, selected from the various people's communes in the county. This force is managing thirty zones, each of which is subdivided into "workshops." There are 156 agricultural workshops in the county. Each has from 25 to 30 workers cultivating from 70 to 150 *mu* of land. Every job is handled by a special team which takes full responsibility for the work. The result? Meticulous garden farming prevails throughout the county.

These new forms of organization plus the local industries run by the communes plus the development of big industry and electrification are paving the way to the industrialization of China's agriculture.

A Tale of Two Counties

Nanhsiung County in Kwangtung Province is not far from Kanhsien County in neighbouring Kiangsi Province. In the past, both of these southern counties suffered from low crop yields



Transplanting rice seedlings

Oil painting by Hsu Tien-ming

due to similar red soil. But this year Nanhsiung harvested a record late rice crop of 1,558 *jin* per *mu*, more than seven times last year's average yield, while Kanhsien reaped an average yield of 1,480 *jin* per *mu*, five and a half times last year's figure. Both topped the target set for 1967 in the National Programme for Agricultural Development.

The story behind these record figures is socialist emulation between the two counties. It was competition of a new type in which the two sides made no secret of their strategy and tactics. "Ambassadors" were exchanged who sat in at all the meetings of their opponents concerning production and reported back from time to time the yield targets set by the opponents, the measures adopted to attain such targets and the actual state of the crops.

Each side made a point of learning from the other. A delegation from Nanhsiung paid a visit to Kanhsien after the rice shoots were transplanted. They found that the shoots in Kanhsien were growing better than their own and the reason was more rational organization of labour power which enabled better field work. Upon their return, measures were immediately introduced to improve their labour organization.

The leader of the Nanhsiung delegation, the secretary of the Communist Party county committee, was invited by his hosts in Kanhsien to broadcast a speech. The Party secretary praised the Kanhsien people warmly for their good work but warned them to be careful for, he said, the people of Nanhsiung were determined to catch up with them.

Similarly, a delegation from Kanhsien brought back from Nanhsiung valuable experiences in field management.

A warm friendly tie was forged between the people of the two counties who offered each other valuable tips in production. They also helped one another materially. Kanhsien gave its good seeds to Nanhsiung and in turn

received highly effective insecticides. Consultations are now under way for the exchange of good strains of seeds so that even richer crops can be gathered in next year—by both.

All But the Squeal

When Chairman Mao Tse-tung visited Wuhan in September, he recommended to the workers of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works that they go in for a little chemical industry, a little machine-building industry, a little building materials industry, a little of everything, so that the enterprise could gradually become an integrated complex. (*Peking Review*, No. 32, p. 4.) It is in this spirit that workers of the Consolidated Meat Processing Plant, also in the triple-city of Wuhan, set up 17 satellite plants which have already successfully trial produced 76 new products, some of very high quality.

Every bit of the pig, with the exception of the squeal, is utilized: serums are made from the blood, woollen yarn from the wool, and powders from the lungs. Bristles are processed, pig skins are tanned, casings, liver extracts and a host of other products are manufactured. Even the waste, dirty water and pig dung are utilized in the production of methane gas. At present, 43.6 per cent of the cost of the pigs is covered from the sale of these by-products and the workers' aim is to have these by-products alone, not counting the meat products, cover the entire cost.

The repair workshop makes its contributions too. It has so far turned out blowers, lathes and started automobile repair service for outsiders.

To serve their own capital construction, a cement plant and four blast furnaces have been built. Work is now under way on a water supply plant and a glass plant so that the enterprise will have its own tap water system and its own glass bottles for the medicine it makes. An integrated complex is on its way.

Refuting the "Two Chinas" Hullabaloo of the British Government

Following is an English translation of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on December 12, 1958. — Ed.

THE British Government, of late, seems to display special interest in China's Taiwan question. From Prime Minister Macmillan, to Foreign Secretary Lloyd and Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lans Downe, all have successively made speeches, openly talking about "Taiwan's unsettled status" and working unscrupulously for the creation of "two Chinas."

For a long time, a group of people in Britain's ruling circles have been strongly advocating the creation of "two Chinas." In the past, however, those in office did less talking on this question while those out of office did most of the talking. Today, the situation is changed; the British Government has now come out into the open and is wearing its heart on its sleeve more ignominiously than ever before. What for? The answer is not difficult to find. It is because Lloyd and his ilk now think that the time has come for them to raise a hue and cry on the Taiwan question, since the U.S. plot to create "two Chinas" has become more and more evident with each passing day following the Dulles-Chiang talks. They not only parrot Dulles' words, repeating such shopworn phrases as "realizing a cease-fire," "not to use force," but have also gone a step further by trying to find legal grounds for U.S. trusteeship over Taiwan.

The main point of the recent absurd argument of the British Government concerning the creation of "two Chinas" is embodied in the speech Lloyd delivered at the House of Commons on November 19. He declared that the Cairo Declaration which was reaffirmed by the Potsdam Declaration (providing that Taiwan and the Penghu Islands be returned to China) was merely a "declaration of intention." "Both were made at a time when there was only one entity claiming to represent China, since then there has been a civil war in China and

opinions differ as to who now represents the government of China. The problem of Formosa (Taiwan) has become an international one in which a number of nations are concerned and it cannot be solved merely by reference to the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations." Here, Lloyd was trying to scrap completely the provisions of the Cairo Declaration and Potsdam Declaration concerning the return of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands to China, thus denying China's right to these territories. But, in so doing, Lloyd was merely slapping his own face. Taiwan has been Chinese territory since ancient times and both the Cairo Declaration and Potsdam Declaration once again explicitly provided that Taiwan and the Penghu Islands should be returned to China. Lloyd is absolutely in no position to change this. The British Prime Minister and the U.S. President at that time had both affixed their signatures to the Cairo Declaration of 1943 and the Potsdam Declaration of 1945 which are legally binding on the signatories. In actual fact, the Cairo Declaration was implemented long ago and as early as in 1945, the Chinese Government of that time had already recovered its territory Taiwan and the Penghu Islands from Japan and re-established its sovereign rights there. These incontrovertible facts are acknowledged by the nations of the world, including Lloyd's own British Government. The late British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, declared on December 14, 1950, that they had no right to eat their words and reject the Cairo Declaration. As to Taiwan, the British Government's attitude to the future of Taiwan is founded on the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations that Taiwan should be returned to China. This was admitted by the spokesman of the British Foreign Office on April 11, 1951. On August 25, 1954, the spokesman of the British Foreign Office again declared that "the Cairo Declaration said that Formosa (Taiwan) should be handed back to the Chinese Government, which was done." Now Lloyd has violated the solemn undertakings of his own government, and is trying to describe the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Declaration as a so-called "declaration of intention" not binding on the countries concerned, so as to provide "legal" grounds for the piratical

acts of the United States to place China's territory Taiwan and the Penghu Islands under its permanent occupation. This shows Britain's utter bankruptcy in international morality and underlines the fact that to all intents and purposes she is an accomplice of the United States in the latter's aggression against China.

To cover up his shameful acts, Lloyd even tried to falsify historical facts. The Chinese civil war, according to him, took place after the signing of the Cairo Declaration and Potsdam Declaration, and consequently these two declarations seem to be null and void. Everybody knows, however, that the civil war which the Chinese people fought against the Chiang Kai-shek clique existed long before the signing of the Cairo Declaration. Moreover, how can the existence or non-existence of the Chinese civil war affect China's sovereignty over Taiwan and the Penghu Islands, or the provisions in the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations that Taiwan and the Penghu Islands should be restored to China? This is sheer nonsense!

It is also a deliberate distortion of the facts when Lloyd says that the Taiwan problem "has become an international one in which a number of nations are concerned." Taiwan is Chinese territory and the Chinese people will liberate Taiwan. This is entirely China's own affair and does not "concern" any other country. The only reason for this statement of Lloyd's is an attempt to drag more countries into the affair, to instigate international intervention in China's internal affairs, to connive and help United States aggression against China and be hostile to the Chinese people. People should stand on guard against this evil and malicious treachery. But, neither U.S. aggression nor British complicity can alter China's sacred rights to her own territory. U.S. occupation of China's territory, Taiwan and the Penghu Islands and its infringements upon China's territorial sovereignty are illegal, criminal acts. Anybody who has any knowledge of modern international law knows that illegal acts cannot create any rights for the country which commits them and cannot abolish the rights of other countries. Therefore, what is involved here is not the question of the sovereignty over Taiwan and the Penghu Islands or the stipulations of the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations that Taiwan and the Penghu Islands should be restored to China, but that the U.S. aggressive forces should withdraw from these areas.

IT is very clear that Lloyd's absurd statements directly serve the U.S. plan to place Taiwan under "trusteeship." The present U.S. policy towards Taiwan involves two steps. First, it intends to isolate Taiwan by such means as "cease-fire" and "renunciation of the use of force" and create a situation of "two Chinas." Secondly, the U.S. wants to put Taiwan under "trusteeship" and make Taiwan its permanent colony. As to the second step, the United States still thinks it is inconvenient to take any action publicly and is still in a dilemma. It was precisely at this time that the British Government entered the picture. Recently former British Prime Minister

Attlee and former U.S. President Truman, like a two-man performing team, came forward openly with the proposal to put Taiwan under "trusteeship" and to "internationalize" Taiwan. All these ravings, however, are futile. Taiwan is Chinese territory and there is no basis whatsoever to talk about "trusteeship" or "internationalization." The British Government's vain efforts to find legal grounds for placing Taiwan under "trusteeship" and "internationalizing" Taiwan are a pipe dream.

THESE acts of the British Government explain why it has long played a double-dealing game towards China. This game is full of deceit; in essence it is hostility to China. Britain has recognized China. This naturally means recognizing the Government of the People's Republic of China as representing China. In his statement in the House of Commons on February 5, 1953, Lloyd said: "The maintenance of Her Majesty's consulate in Formosa (Taiwan) implies no recognition of Chiang Kai-shek." That is to say, the British Government recognized that China has only one lawful government, the Government of the People's Republic of China. But on November 19, 1958, the same Lloyd said that it was still a "question" as to "who now represents the government of China." Is it possible for the Chinese people to tolerate such an attitude?

In breaching good faith and acting as the accomplice of the United States, the British Government naturally has its own calculations. The British imperialists think that they are adept in playing crafty diplomatic games to enhance their own interests at the expense of others. The British Government is now trying to use the so-called "influence" of the British Commonwealth to mould public opinion and seek a "legal basis" for permanent U.S. occupation of Taiwan so as to maintain the present tension in the Taiwan Straits area for a long time. In its calculation, such a situation is beneficial to the preservation of British colonial interests and the salvaging of the British Empire which is sinking like a wrecked ship. But the British Government must understand that the Chinese people will absolutely not permit Britain to speculate on the Taiwan question at the expense of others. To do harm to others does not necessarily benefit oneself. To be a willing accomplice of the U.S. policy of creating "two Chinas" will only make the British position in the Far East and the world over more disadvantageous.

Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan. This is incontrovertible. Neither the United States, nor Britain, nor anybody else can do anything to make the Chinese people surrender their territorial sovereignty. There is only one China in the world. The Chinese people will absolutely not permit the creation of "two Chinas." What the U.S. imperialists have failed to achieve by force of arms cannot be done by the British imperialists by intrigue and cunning. Lloyd and Co. had better keep their heads cool lest in trying to be smart they make themselves look foolish, and get themselves into trouble.

VICE-PREMIER CHEN YI REFUTES SLANDERS AGAINST THE PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Excerpts from his speech of December 7, given at the banquet in Peking in honour of the Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria. — Ed.

THE existence and development of the socialist camp are the most serious obstacle to the imperialist effort to continue to enslave the colonial and semi-colonial peoples. In the face of the economic progress of the socialist countries which are advancing by leaps and bounds, the imperialists have to admit that the rate of development of socialist economy has by far surpassed their own, but they slander the upsurge of socialist economy as the result of forced labour. This is an old tune that they have been harping on for scores of years. As perhaps things have not gone so well for him, Dulles has recently reiterated this old theme again and again. He has especially concentrated his attack on the people's commune movement in our country. He alleged that we are "imposing upon the 650 million Chinese people a backward system of mass slavery labelled the commune," that our commune abolishes freedom for the individual and family life, and that, to overcome the difficulties involved in effecting this scheme, we have launched a vicious "hate America" campaign. It is true that the Chinese people hate U.S. imperialism, and that so long as the U.S. does not halt its aggression against China's territory and its hostility towards the Chinese people, the Chinese people will continue to hate U.S. imperialism. But the Chinese people have always made a strict distinction between the American people and the imperialist policy of the U.S. Government and have always been friendly towards the American people. As for the people's commune movement which the Chinese people are developing ardently, it is aimed at organization on a greater scale for the conquest of nature and for the realization of a happy tomorrow through selfless labour — precisely an expression of the free will of the liberated Chinese people. The people's commune, indeed, breaks up the feudal patriarchal system which has been handed down through thousands of years; but it builds up democratic and united families. The people's commune, indeed, more thoroughly abolishes the freedom of the few to exploit the many, but, to an even greater degree, it facilitates the development of the socialist cause and the emancipation of the human personality. The people's commune enables us to create a

vigorous and lively political situation throughout the country in which there are both centralism and democracy, discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind. It is, of course, quite unnecessary and impossible to expect Dulles to understand the people's commune. On the contrary, his vehement attack proves precisely that our people's commune movement is very good and very correct.

DULLES has attacked us from the right, alleging that our system is inferior to capitalism; Tito has attacked us from the "left," asserting that our people's commune is a "military commune" and "has little in common with the Marxist idea of socialist construction." The broad masses of Chinese peasants understand that in order to perform work with greater speed, to achieve higher discipline and efficiency, and to facilitate the transfer of manpower, they must be organized along military lines like the industrial workers. Marx and Engels proposed long ago, in the *Communist Manifesto*, the measure of "establishing industrial armies, especially for agriculture." By deliberately distorting our people's communes, the Tito clique, which pays lip-service to Marxism but is actually zealous in revising it, only exposes its own true colours. As for the movement of "turning the whole nation into soldiers," the reason for this movement is that there is still imperialism in the world; the U.S. imperialists are still continuing to commit aggression against us. The birth of the movement of "turning the whole nation into soldiers," in keeping with the task of dealing with imperialism, is not at all strange. It is a logical necessity. Of course, this is bound to be hated intensely by the Tito clique which whitewashes the capitalist system, fawns on the American dollar, corrodes the revolutionary will of the people and renders service to the imperialists. Whether it be Dulles or Tito, all their curses are of no avail. There is no force on earth which can prevent the 650 million Chinese people's victorious advance. There is no force on earth which can block the continued upsurge of the national independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Community Services in the Communes

by CHANG YU

How is life shaping up in the people's communes? Here are facts on some aspects of the new ways of living in China's countryside.

CHINA'S peasants have done a Herculean job in water conservancy, reaped a record harvest, formed a mass army for iron and steel, and are carrying through the technical and cultural revolutions. And with all this they are building their people's communes. They have worked with unparalleled enthusiasm to bring about this year's big leap with its many unprecedented achievements in building socialism in China.

But the big leap is no spurt. It is a sustained effort that requires systematic recuperation of the energy that powers it. This is a matter of the people's well being, of adequate food, rest and recreation. The Communist Party and People's Government take steps to ensure that the peasants have sufficient and timely rest to maintain at peak their vigour and enthusiasm. They also see to it that increased production provides an improved standard of living for the peasants. In the context of today when practically all the peasants are commune members, this means improved welfare services in the people's communes.

The people's communes were established only a short time ago but they have already proved themselves in providing better living for the peasants.

Community Dining-Rooms

A very large proportion of the rural people's communes are now providing members with free food grain or whole meals. In Kwangtung Province—population 38 million—all the rural people's communes have instituted this system. In Honan, 98 per cent of the rural population eats in community dining-rooms, most of which provide either free food grain or free meals.

The question of food and cooking is one of the major items in life. Ten years ago most of these peasants didn't know where their next meal was coming from. It is a change of tremendous significance that now these millions of peasants no longer need to worry about this question. They say they have unbreakable "iron rice bowls" that give an inexhaustible food supply.

The basic foods are there. All the rural people's communes have set up community dining-rooms. But this is only a start. It calls for careful planning and effort to provide hot, timely, tasty meals for all who want them. Community dining-rooms have set their sights even higher than this. They aim eventually to cater as far as possible to the individual needs and tastes of members. Not a few have succeeded and earned the pretty high praise of "It's better than what mother cooks at home!" Many even have facilities for making special dishes for parties.

Three meals a day is the general rule for adult workers, but an extra meal may be provided for late night workers. In many places provision has been made to send out hot meals and drinks to busy workers in the fields. Arrangements are also made for home delivery of special meals to the sick and mothers on maternity leave.

There is an old Chinese saying that "it's difficult to please the taste of many mouths." Commune cooks have taken this as a challenge to their ingenuity and members commend quite a number for proving that this particular difficulty can be overcome. Cooks are all busy "raising their technique" and "emancipating their minds."

The Bureau of Commerce in Huachuan County, Heilungkiang, which has 1,490 community dining-rooms, opened a special school to train cooks, as well as barbers and photographers for the communes. A month's training enables cooks to master recipes for over 50 kinds of staple foods and delicious dishes. Two hundred of the 300 dining-rooms in the Hongqi People's Commune in Mengchin, Honan, can now provide 90 meals a month without a single repetition on the menu.

Multi-national people's communes cater, as a matter of course, to the special needs of the various nationalities. The Hui people, who are Muslims, always have their own kitchens with cooks drawn from among their number. Where Hans and Koreans use the same dining-rooms in some of the people's communes in the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou, Kirin, cooks are selected from both nationalities. Whenever there is a difference in taste between the two peoples, the kitchen gives a two-way choice.

Some community dining-rooms go one better by supplying side-dishes free of charge or at low prices. Still some not only sell pastries, fried doughnuts, stuffed dumplings but for a small charge prepare anything extra members bring to it.

In the search for quality and variety, more and more community dining-rooms are going in for keeping their own pigs and fowls, breeding fish and cultivating kitchen gardens. Others even run their own food-processing shops and make their own bean noodles, bean curds, preserves, pickles, and so on.

Rest Days

Besides ensuring members an 8-hour sleep and adequate rest during the daytime, the general practice in people's communes is to have two or three rest days each month. Women members may take extra days off for rest. The system of paid maternity leave is now pretty well universal.

But the common rest day is usually an extra special busy day for the dining-rooms. That's the day they are asked to prepare more dishes and better food. Team games, film shows, performances of amateur and professional opera companies and other cultural and rec-



Building homes for commune members in Huailai County, Hopei Province
Chinese ink sketch by Yeh Chien-yu

reational activities are regularly held on rest days. It's also a time for reading, studies — or just a quiet, restful day at home. On these days, restaurants, wine shops, tea-houses and food stalls are also much frequented by members of the people's communes. In Pih sien County, Szechuan, where practically all the peasant households eat regularly in their own community dining-rooms, public eating places still do a good business. They have not only increased the variety of dishes they serve but have organized mobile groups to serve the peasants with their specialities in the community dining-rooms. By putting on various minstrel and other performances and providing papers and journals, some tea-houses have become a new kind of rural "cultural centres."

Nurseries, kindergartens and "Happy Homes" for the aged now dot the countryside. They are all parts of the people's communes. "Happy Homes" take in old people who have no dependents and provide them with all their regular daily needs. When both husband and wife live in a "Happy Home," they are entitled to their own private room. Old commune members who have dependents, usually choose to enjoy their old age with their families. Members in the "Happy Homes" are not expected to do any work, but most like to do some kind or another of light work to keep them occupied.

Millions of children are now being taken care of in nurseries and kindergartens in rural China. These child-care services and community dining-rooms freed over 24 million women from household work in the north and northeast of the country alone. Staffs feel they have a special position of trust for the coming generation. Good health, cleanliness, neatness, polite behaviour, cultivation of a disposition to mutual aid, the beginnings of education combining study with practical work — these are some of the points stressed. Parents speak highly about the nurseries and kindergartens.

The onset of winter naturally drew the attention of the Communist Party organizations and people's communes to the clothing problem. To take only one example, the Shuangfutou Station section of the Sungchuang People's

Commune, Peking, began to tackle this problem in early September. Arrangements were made to enable those members and their families who were in need of new winter wear to get them in time. The commune's tailoring shops gave priority to those working on the Miyun Reservoir construction site in Peking and those making iron and steel.

Housing

Rural housing, mostly inherited from the past, is of course a major problem. Not only is most of it sub-standard in terms of today, despite the extensive repairs and new building in the past nine years, but in most cases it simply does not suit the needs of the commune style of living. Many communes have made a start on radically improving housing. In most cases this means more compact settlements which give each community of members adequate living space, room for gardens and community services. For the moment communes are settling for inexpensive apartments. Later these will be replaced by better, more permanent dwellings.

The 4,300 households of the Tingchi People's Commune in Huaiyin County, Kiangsu, previously lived in 500 scattered villages and hamlets. This was clearly very inconvenient for purposes of collective production and the new community life, so its members have simply pulled down their old houses and thriftily used all the old materials and new to build 17 new settlements. Each accommodates all members of the commune section living and working in its area together with the buildings needed for welfare services, workshops, schools and other community cultural centres, etc.

By making maximum use of old building materials and their own manpower and skills, they reduced the cash outlay for all this construction to a minimum. In the case of the living quarters of the No. 2 Production Team, for instance, each new home cost only a few yuan in cash outlay, yet, on the average, each of the team's 280 households received three rooms — two bedrooms and a living room. The bigger families got four or five rooms. In addition to these apartments each group of dwellings has its community dining-rooms, nurseries, "Happy Homes," maternity wards, department stores, barber shops, tailoring shops, schools and clubs.

The Nos. 1 and 2 Production Teams of the Xinjing People's Commune in Huajung, Hunan, followed the same principle in building their new houses. Spending little cash, in 20 days members built 212 of the planned 566 rooms. All the rooms face south and each has a floor space of 24 square metres.

These are only a few glimpses of some aspects of commune life as it is unfolding today. Space forbids mention of the important new developments in education and culture, medical services, laundry and mending services, etc., but the picture of steady progress and improvement in living conditions and amenities is a general one. Life in the people's communes will improve as production increases — and the spirit of the people's communes is a guarantee that production will increase not only steadily but by leaps and bounds.

New Stage in Agricultural Production

by TSAO KUO-HSING

The large tracts of high-yielding farmlands cultivated this year open the perspective for a reduction of arable land in China with an increase of output. This change will solve the contradictions arising from the old method of cultivation and lead to the adoption of the revolutionary "three-three system" of farming.

1958 is the year of big leap forward in China's agriculture. Such major agricultural products as grain and cotton doubled their output compared with last year and many high-yielding records were set with every kind of crop. Particularly important is the fact that large tracts of high-yielding fields have made their appearance all over the country. There are provinces where the average grain output surpassed 1,000 *jin* per *mu* in the year or where the average per *mu* output of early rice alone reached 1,000 *jin*. Some counties reaped semi-late rice crops averaging 5,000 *jin* per *mu* and there are also counties and special administrative regions which achieved the same with their maize and millet fields.

The high yield reaped on large tracts of land opens the perspective that abundant crops can be harvested from a fairly small area of cultivated land. It marks the advent of a new stage in China's farm production and the possibility of effecting a change of great historic significance. On the basis of gradually expanding large tracts of high-yielding farmland, the extensive farming method, characterized by reaping low yields from huge stretches of land, will be replaced by a new method that will get much greater output by reaping high yields from a fairly small area of land. The change will gradually put the "three-three system" of farming into practice, i.e. to grow crops on one-third of the arable land, afforest another third and let the rest lie fallow.

Four Contradictions

During the past nine years New China's policy in developing her agricultural production has been to put the main emphasis on raising the per *mu* output on existing arable land and at the same time to expand the arable land by reclamation to the maximum limits of the state's financial and material power. This played a positive role in expanding farm production. It could not, however, show all the latent productivity of land or how much a *mu* could produce at its maximum limit. Therefore, the new farming method of reaping more by getting high yields from a small area could not be adopted and the following contradictions in farm production could not be thoroughly solved.

First, there was the contradiction between planting more food crops or more industrial crops. To provide a

reasonable allocation of these two kinds of crops in the cultivated areas the state, in the past, pursued a policy of increasing the cultivated area of industrial crops only on the condition that the increase in food crops would not be affected. It aimed to take care of both the people's grain needs and the demand for industrial raw materials. As a result of this policy, the output of most industrial crops, in line with overall agricultural development, surpassed that of the pre-liberation level. Some passed that level by great margins. However, the rapid increases in the people's grain needs put certain difficulties in the way of expanding the area of industrial crops still further within the existing farmland. In certain years, as a result of natural calamities such as flood and drought, the areas of some industrial crops had to be reduced to ensure grain production. This kind of reduction and the limitations of the farming method left the production of some industrial crops in a situation that was not very stable.

Next, there was the contradiction between food and fodder. In the first few years following liberation, the expansion of animal husbandry raised the number of most types of livestock to a higher level than pre-liberation days. Because the increases in grain production were still not able to meet the constantly increasing needs of the people fully, it was difficult to satisfy both needs to the full. To give prior consideration to the people's grain needs, the state had to keep the increase of fodder within certain limits. This was one of the reasons why the increases in livestock, especially pigs, were rather slow in some years.

Thirdly, there was the contradiction between allocating land to crops and fruit trees. Though the products of the latter are needed by the people, and the demand for them has been increasing with every passing year, the land devoted to fruit trees in certain places had to be temporarily limited in order to ensure an increased output of grain.

Lastly, these contradictions within agriculture caused its development to fall behind industry. In past years crops determined the progress of light industry to a considerable degree. In a year when agriculture suffered serious natural calamities, the lack of industrial raw materials prevented light industry from making full use of its productive capacity. The reduced rate of increase in light industry would have an unfavourable effect on the progress of industry as a whole.

The Big Leap in Agriculture

This year's big leap forward in agriculture provides good prospects for solving the above-mentioned contradictions.



Bring rice to town after the harvest

Woodcut in colour by Chang Yang-hsi

The great increases in the per *mu* yield of all crops and the prospect of further increases make it possible to arrange the cultivation of food crops and industrial crops in such a way as to bring about an adequate supply of grain to the people, both in terms of quantity and variety, as well as the full expansion of industrial crops. It will also be possible to ensure the grain supply to the people and at the same time meet all the needs of fodder. The number of horses, cattle, pigs and sheep will be growing at a fast rate, which will satisfy not only the demands for draught animals and meat but the needs of the animal products industries as well. By greatly reducing the land used for crops, large tracts will be planted with fruit trees. Then there will be an adequate supply of apples, oranges, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, etc. The gradual solution of these contradictions will also modify the lag of farm production behind industrial production.

Now, the state of affairs has changed. Instead of agriculture falling behind industry, farm production has come forward to push industry to catch up with its development. It appears now that industrial crops not only can provide enough raw materials for light industry to make full use of its productive capacity, but the latter is under pressure to develop at a higher speed.

Following the big leap forward in agriculture, the need for mechanization and electrification in farm production has become urgent and the problem of requiring industry to turn out farm machines suitable to the new farming method has been raised in many places. It is a matter of importance to foresee this new situation and start to solve the new problems.

Cultivated Area May Be Reduced

Reducing the area of cultivation will enable the peasants to concentrate their crops on the land that is most fertile and most suitable for irrigation and the use of modern tools. They will also be able to concentrate their

efforts on conquering natural calamities and ensuring very high yields. The policy of increasing the per *mu* yields will become more important and be implemented more thoroughly, land reclamation will be done with better planning and the reclaimed land will be managed according to the needs of the new farming method.

Over the past few thousands of years, the arable land in China has steadily increased. The planned reduction of the arable area and the production of sufficient farm products by concentrating on a smaller area of land is a new method that has now been discovered. When this method is adopted and spread to larger areas, not only will the arable land be reduced but the number of people engaged in agriculture and the time devoted to it will also be reduced. For instance, one half or even less of the present manpower or one-third and still less time per year will be required for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side lines and fishery. Manpower and the time saved will be devoted to industry, communications, science and culture. More time will be available for rest and recreation. The vast areas that used to be farmland in the past will be rearranged. One part may be used to plant crops, one part to plant trees and another part may be allocated to factories and plants, modern communications, living quarters, theatres, gardens and lakes. Owing to the very high yields on a small area of land, crops may be covered by stalls and their cultivation may be done by automatic equipment when it becomes necessary to prevent frost, rain or other natural calamities. This is by no means a flight of imagination. The present electric tow cable and the covers on high-yield fields are realities that point the way to this prospect. It is possible that agriculture, which extends over large tracts of land, will employ automation and production will be organized as in modern plants.

If more than ten per cent of the winter wheat fields planted this year will produce around 5,000 *jin* per *mu*, the sowing area of wheat may be duly reduced next year. If the per *mu* yields of grain crops can be universally raised to a level ranging between 3,000 to 5,000 *jin* a *mu*, the sowing area for grain can be reduced from 1,800 million *mu* in the country to less than 600 million *mu*. This would mean a reduction of two-thirds in the sowing area of grain crops and the implementation of the "three-three system" proposed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. By exerting the utmost efforts and pressing ahead consistently, it won't take very long to reach the production targets ranging from 3,000 *jin* to 5,000 *jin* per *mu*. The creation of high-yielding crops on still larger tracts of land in 1959 and combining them with overall rich harvests and super-high yields in experimental plots, are, therefore, decisive factors in the coming year's big leap forward in farming. They will also fully provide the ideological and material conditions for the future transition to the "three-three system" of farming. Though the goal is high, it can gradu-

CHINESE WEIGHTS and MEASURES at a GLANCE

- 1 *mu* = 0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre
- 1 *dan* (picul) = 0.05 ton or 0.984 hundredweight
- 1 *jin* = 0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023 pounds

ally be reached by taking all the necessary steps to raise production.

Wrong Views Refuted

The productive capacity of land is unlimited. Modern bourgeois scholars, starting from their bourgeois viewpoints, paint a very pessimistic picture of the future of human society. They advocate the so-called "law of diminishing returns" and "theory of population." After reaching a certain limit, in their view, additional investments of labour and capital in land cannot bring about corresponding increases in output and will bring a diminishing quantity of products. Increases in farm output, the bourgeois scholars hold, always fall far behind the population increase and hunger and poverty are inevitable phenomena in society. These advocates of the capitalist system dare not and cannot see the basic fact that under capitalism the law of profit and the conflicts between the landlords and agricultural capitalists fighting for the workers' surplus value, make the people use land in a plundering way. The capitalist system, as Marx said, is the biggest obstacle to the reasonable management of agriculture.

The erroneous theories of bourgeois scholars, of course have been exposed and refuted again and again by the classical Marxist writers.

Limited by economic and technical conditions, the small-peasant economy can only engage in extensive farming and receive a small amount of grain from vast areas at the mercy of nature. It is only in the socialist and communist eras that the way opens to the people to use the land correctly with their full initiative. China's experience of high-yielding crops on large tracts of land this year and the proposal of the "three-three system" by Chairman Mao Tse-tung enrich Marxist theory on agricultural management. With indisputable facts, the experience of the Chinese people once again shatters the "theory of population" and the "law of diminishing returns" held by bourgeois scholars. It also proves that even under conditions of no mechanization and little chemical fertilizer more output can be reaped by concentrating on less land with equal or even less manpower and material than by extensive farming. When modernization and mechanization are developed to the full in the future, China will certainly create more astonishing wonders.

Transport

Expanding China's Railway Network

by CHU CHI-LIN

CHINA'S railways are expanding rapidly. With the recent completion of the Nanping-Foochow line in Fukien Province, all the capitals of provinces and autonomous regions in the country — with the exception of Lhasa (Tibet), Kweiyang (Kweichow), Sining (Chinghai) and Urumchi (Sinkiang) — are now connected by railways. About 40 per cent of the special administrative regions, 37 per cent of the municipalities under the provinces and 15 per cent of the counties are served by railways.

With seventeen new trunk lines under construction, to be supplemented by many local railways undertaken by the local authorities, and with the first powerful diesel engines and modern passenger cars already successfully trial-produced, a far-flung modernized and advanced railway network is gradually shaping up in China.

China's first railway — the 15-kilometre Wusung-Shanghai Railway — was built in 1876. From that date to 1948, the year before liberation, only 27,000 kilometres of railways in total were built. The annual average for the 73 years was 370 kilometres. In the first eight years of liberation (1949-1957) 16 new lines were built with a total length of 6,180 kilometres,* or an average of 772.5 kilometres a year.

* If repaired lines and newly built and repaired double tracks are included, the total is around 9,700 kilometres.

In 1957, the passengers and goods carried by the railways surpassed the pre-liberation peaks of 1943 by 30 per cent and 100 per cent respectively. Trains now transport 70 per cent of the passengers and over 75 per cent of the goods in the country.

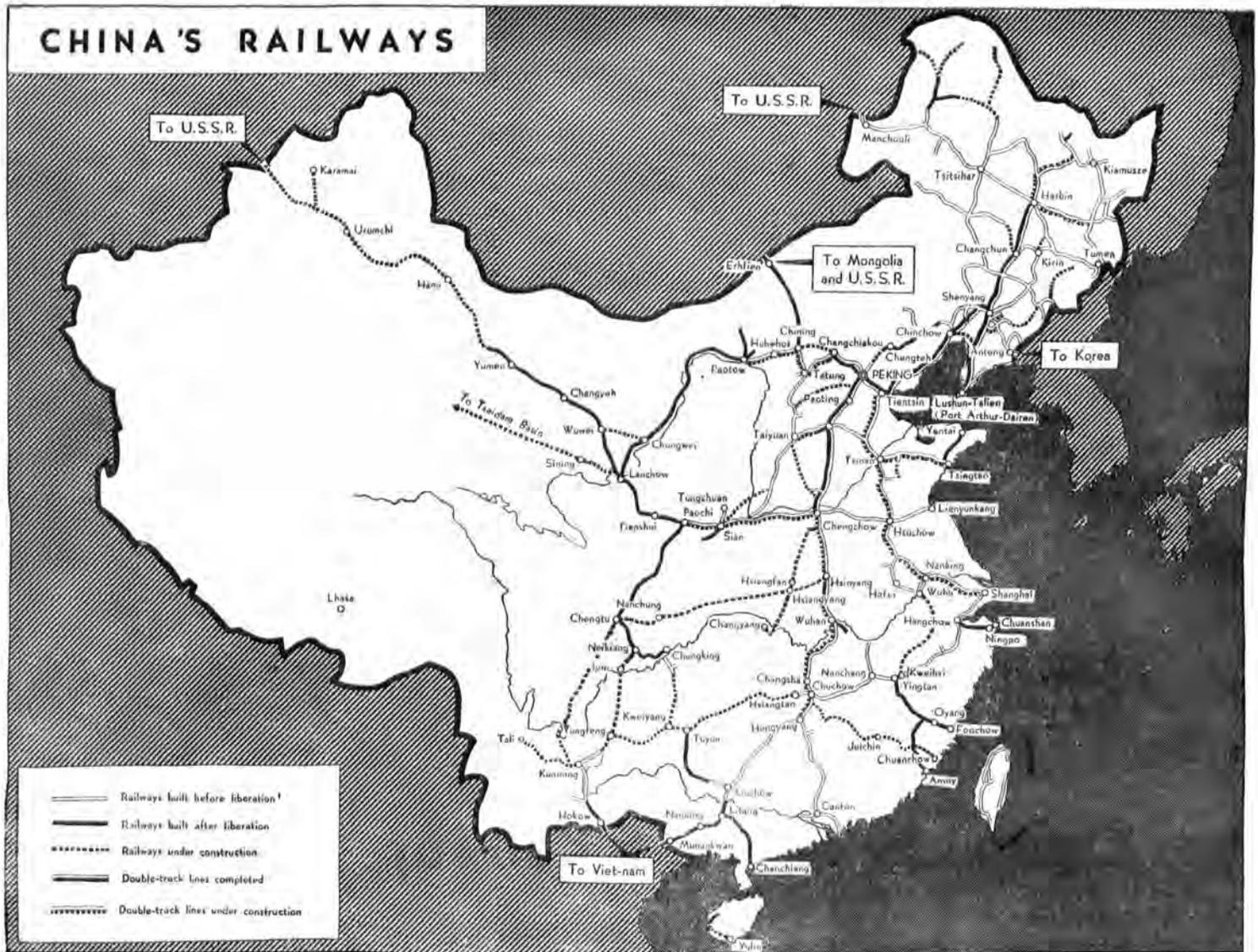
Railways today are regarded as one of the keys in the big leap forward of the national economy since they pave the way for the rapid development of other branches of the economy. In the nationwide battle for steel, they play an important role in transporting iron ore, fuel and equipment. The rectification campaign and the big leap have inspired the railway workers to develop unprecedented initiative. China's railway construction is progressing by leaps and bounds.

Nationwide Railway Network

New lines built this year exceed 1,200 kilometres, surpassing any previous year. Next year and in the years to come, construction will proceed on a still greater scale.

The goal is a nationwide railway network. The north-south trunk lines (such as the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Canton lines), the east-west trunk lines (such as the Lanchow-Haichow and Peking-Paotow lines) and the trunk lines connecting the northeast with the southwest and the

CHINA'S RAILWAYS



Map by Su Li and Yu Chun-min

northwest with the southeast will form the backbone of this network. They will be supplemented by regional trunk lines in the various economic co-ordination areas, provinces and autonomous regions and circular (ring-shaped) trunk lines. With such an integrated railway system, not only will the link between the central government and the provinces be strengthened, but the various provinces and the special administrative regions and counties within the provinces will be brought closer together. The economic and cultural development in the country, especially in areas inhabited by the national minorities, will thus be greatly accelerated.

New Trunk Lines

The building of the following trunk lines is being stepped up:

The **Lanchow-Sinkiang Line** extends from Lanchow, in Kansu Province, westward to the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and will link up with the Soviet Turk-Sib Railway at Aktogay.

The **Lanchow-Chinghai Line** leads to the new oil centre of the Tsaidam Basin in Chinghai Province.

The **Chengtü-Kunming Line** and the **Neikiang-Kunming Line** will link up the southwestern provinces

of Szechuan and Yunnan and bring Yunnan into the national railway network.

The **Szechuan-Kweichow Line** (from Chungking to Kweiyang) and the **Yunnan-Kweichow Line** (from Kunming to Kweiyang) will connect the three southwestern provinces.

The **Hunan-Kweichow Line** (from Hsiangtan to Kweiyang) will link up with the Chekiang-Kiangsi line in the east and the Yunnan-Kweichow line in the west to form a new east-west trunk line, the first one south of the Yangtse River.

Another prong of this east-west line extends from Chuchow in Hunan Province to Chuanchow in the seaboard province of Fukien.

A new line will soon be built to link up Chengchow in Honan Province through Hsiangfan and Yitu with Hunan Province. This will provide the country with still another north-south trunk line.

Other new lines under construction include: the section between Chengtū and Nanchung (new oil centre) of the Szechuan-Honan line, the **Kweichow-Kwangsi Line** and the **Nanking-Kiangsi Line**. Many special lines used by factories and mines and forest lines are also being built.

Work on a second bridge across the Yangtse* — the Paishatu Bridge at Chungking, is in progress. Two new bridges spanning the Yellow and the Pearl Rivers at Chengchow and Canton respectively are under construction. Two more bridges will soon be built across the Yangtse at Nanking and Wuhu. In all, the three great rivers of China — the Yangtse, the Yellow and the Pearl Rivers — will be spanned by twenty modern bridges. All will be completed in a relatively short period. This is made possible by the new "tubular column" method invented and successfully tried out at Wuhan. By this method, the Wuhan Yangtse River Bridge was built in two years. It has been made more efficient by subsequent improvements so that according to plan, the Yangtse River Bridge to be built at Nanking, which involves from 3 to 4 times more work than its Wuhan predecessor, will be completed in less than three years.

In railway construction, as in every other field of national construction, the initiative of the local authorities and the entire population is brought into full play. Many provinces and autonomous regions, including Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Hopei, Szechuan and Kwangsi, have built or are building local railways mainly with their own resources. In Shansi Province, where China's first county-run railway was built (in Yuhsien County), more than 10 local railways will be constructed during the Second Five-Year Plan.

Technical Improvement

As railway construction proceeds by leaps and bounds, the modernization of railway transport is also progressing rapidly. This will enable transport capacity to cope with the pressure of soaring demands.

The **double-tracking** of the main lines with a burden of heavy traffic is being accelerated, especially between Peking and Canton through Chengchow and Wuhan, between Peking and Shanghai via Tientsin and Nanking, between Peking and Paotow via Tatung (in Shansi Province) and between Chengchow and Paochi via Sian.

Modern hub stations are under construction at Shenyang, Peking (Fengtai), Chengchow, Wuhan, Chuchow (in Hunan Province) and other places. **Mechanized hump shunting yards** are being built in Shenyang and Peking. Particularly worth noting are the more than one hundred native-style hump shunting yards built as a result of the initiative of the railway workers. These non-mechanized hump shunting yards which require very little investment raise efficiency from 20 to 60 per cent.

To increase the travelling speed of the trains, powerful locomotives are being introduced. Before liberation, there was no locomotive industry in China. China began to produce her own locomotives during the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957). But only two types of locomotives were designed and made during that period. In this year of the big leap, **new locomotives** are being turned out one after another. They include not only powerful steam locomotives but also several different types of diesel locomotives.

* The first, built at the triple-city of Wuhan, was completed in 1957.

Trial production of powerful trunk line electric locomotives is nearing completion. The 4,000 hp. Julong (Giant Dragon) internal combustion locomotive (see *Peking Review*, No. 34, p. 18) is a landmark in the advance of China's locomotive industry.

The schedule for electrifying China's railways has also been moved ahead. Work has begun on the electrification of the 90-kilometre Paochi-Fenghsien section on the Paochi-Chengtou Railway which has a gradient of 30 per cent. It is expected that electric locomotives will be in use on this section of the road by next year. In the meantime, the electrification of other lines such as the Peking-Shenyang line, the Fengtai-Shacheng line, the Taiyuan-Tatung and Taiyuan-Shihchiachuang lines is being designed.

With more and more internal combustion and electric locomotives being produced, steam locomotives will gradually be replaced.

But locomotives are not the only factor for speed. A series of other technical measures must also be introduced, including automatic blocking, central traffic control, improved sidings, heavier rails, etc. Significant achievements have been made in all these fields.

Automatic blocking systems and central traffic control are of particular importance because traffic on some of China's trunk lines is heavier than that in many other countries including the United States and Britain. During the First Five-Year Plan, automatic blocking was installed on sections between Peking and Shenyang and between Szeping and Changchun. Now the installation of automatic

NOW PRODUCED IN CHINA

Ocean-Going Freighter

China's first ocean-going freighter — the *Leap Forward* — was launched at the Talien (Dairen) shipyard on November 27. It has a loading capacity of 13,400 tons and a displacement of 22,100 tons. Its hull measures 169.6 metres.

This modern vessel is automatically equipped and has a strong hull made of high intensity alloy steel designed to break ice. Fully loaded, the vessel can travel from Shanghai to any port in the world without refuelling. Its speed is 18.5 knots per hour.

From the laying of the keel to launching, the work took only 58 days — a rate unprecedented in the world. In Britain which has a shipbuilding history of more than 100 years, no less than 6 months is needed to build a hull of the same size. Even in Japan, which leads the world in the speed of shipbuilding, the average time required for such a job is three months.

To accelerate construction, the shipbuilders in Talien discarded the traditional method of first erecting the midship and then proceeding to the bow and stern. They boldly introduced a new method of simultaneously erecting the midship, bow and stern from the keel upright and then riveting the three parts together.



blocking is progressing at a much faster rate. In a few years, automatic blocking will be installed on practically all the major trunk lines in the country.

China's first **central traffic control** outfit was recently trial produced. It will first be introduced on the Paochi-Fenghsien section of the Paochi-Chengtu line next year.

Micro-wave equipment is being introduced in railway telecommunications.

A contribution of the workers is a **new-type siding** invented by Wang Yu-shu, a maintenance worker. This new siding enables trains to by-pass stations without having to reduce speed.

An important and interesting novelty is the "**seamless rail**." Ordinary rails are separated by gaps that cause unpleasant noise and vibration. Now rails are welded together in sections up to 1,000 metres long, reducing noise and wear and tear considerably and making train trips more pleasant. These rails are fixed by a special device to prevent free expansion or shrinkage caused by changes in temperature. This method was successfully tested in 1957 and will be widely introduced on the major trunk lines during the current Second Five-Year Plan.

While new "seamless" steel rails are introduced, nodular cast iron rails developed by the staff and students of Tsinghua University have been successfully tried out.

These rails will be used at first on local lines, branch lines, special lines for factories and mines and station lines. But tests have already shown that nodular cast iron can also be made into heavy rails. Because no heavy rolling mills are required in making nodular cast iron rails they can be manufactured in the foundry of any small machine factory, and can be introduced extensively. This will effect considerable savings in steel and hasten the development of the local railways.

Pre-stressed reinforced cement sleepers are now widely used. These sleepers last about 50 years—more than four times the life of wooden sleepers.

To ensure the safety of trains travelling at high speed, an **electrically operated brake** was invented by Chen Pao-ming, a technician. This new brake is very sensitive. It is more effective than the pneumatically operated brakes now in use.

These are only the first steps in technical transformation. But significant results have already been achieved. Passengers in the past spent 36 hours and 46 minutes on the train from Peking to Shanghai. Travelling time has now been cut to 23 hours and 17 minutes. When powerful internal combustion locomotives are introduced, as they will be in the not distant future, passenger trains will travel at 200 kilometres an hour and heavy goods trains (from 4,000 to 6,000 tons) at 120 kilometres an hour.

Document

SINO-KOREAN JOINT STATEMENT

The following joint statement was issued in Peking on December 8, 1958. — Ed.

THE Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung paid a friendly visit to China from November 21 to 28 and from December 2 to 10, 1958 at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea toured Peking, Wuhan, Canton, Hangchow and Shanghai, visited factories, people's communes, cultural and scientific establishments as well as famous scenic spots and historical monuments, and saw with pleasure the tremendous successes attained by the Chinese people, under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China, in the great leap forward in socialist construction.

During its stay in China, the Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was welcomed everywhere most heartily and splendidly by the Chinese people.

During its visit, the Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China, and cordial

talks were held between the government leaders of the People's Republic of China and the Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Peng Teh-huai, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of National Defence; Ho Lung, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chang Wen-tien, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Tseng Yung-chuan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Taking part in the talks on the Korean side were: Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Pak Jung Ai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Nam Il, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kim Kwang Hyup, Minister of National Defence; Li Il Kiung, Minister of Education and Culture; and Li Young Ho, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of China.

In the course of the talks, the two parties had a broad exchange of views on the present international situation and

the question of further strengthening the solidarity of the socialist camp and further developing friendship and co-operation between the two countries. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity and cordiality. The two parties reached full agreement on the questions discussed.

The two parties reviewed the development of the situation in Korea since the talks between the Government Delegations of the two countries last February, and pointed out with satisfaction that the Chinese People's Volunteers had already completed their withdrawal from Korea in accordance with the recommendation of the Korean and Chinese Governments, thus providing a new favourable condition for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The two parties strongly condemned the United States for continuing to obstruct the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and resolutely demanded that the United States and the other countries participating in the United Nations Command withdraw all their armed forces from Korea so that the Korean people may peacefully unify their own country without any outside interference. The Chinese Government firmly supports the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful unification of their fatherland and is convinced that they will surely win final victory in this struggle.

The two parties strongly condemned the United States for encroaching on China's territory Taiwan and engineering the plot to create "two Chinas." The Korean Government fully supports the Chinese people in their demand that the United States withdraw all its armed forces from Taiwan, Penghu and the Taiwan Straits area and their just struggle to realize the complete unification of China.

The two parties expressed full support for the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam in its consistent effort for the peaceful unification of Viet-nam, and seriously condemned the unlawful activities of the United States in sabotaging the Geneva Agreements and obstructing the peaceful unification of Viet-nam.

The Soviet Union has made unremitting efforts for the relaxation of international tension and safeguarding of world peace. The two parties expressed firm support for the peace proposals of the Government of the Soviet Union for the general reduction of armaments and prohibition of the use and testing of nuclear weapons, etc. The recent proposal put forward by the Soviet Union for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Berlin and the termination of the occupation of Berlin is another major effort made by the Soviet Government for the peaceful settlement of the German question and the relaxation of tension in Europe and the world. The Governments of China and Korea firmly support this proposal made by the Government of the Soviet Union, and will work for the promotion of its realization.

The two parties pointed out with great satisfaction that since the meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries held in Moscow in November 1957, the solidarity of the socialist countries based on Marxism-Leninism has been even more consolidated, the national independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America have experienced great development, the struggles of the peoples of the world against aggression and in defence of peace have continually achieved new victories, while the policy of aggression and war of the imperialist camp headed by the United States has suffered ever greater defeats in various parts of the world. The situation is more than ever favourable to us, and the East wind is increasingly prevailing over the West wind. So long as the peoples of various countries persist in their struggles they can frustrate all the plots of the imperialists for aggression and war. Together with other countries in the socialist camp and all other peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, the Chinese and Korean Governments and peoples will, in pursu-

ance of the peace policy consistently adhered to by the two countries, continue to struggle jointly in defence of world peace, against aggressive wars, in defence of national independence, against colonialism, and for the development of friendship and co-operation among the peoples.

The two parties stressed the great importance of continuously strengthening the solidarity of all the countries in the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement. This solidarity and this unity are the guarantee for the security and prosperity of every socialist country: they are the nucleus for a more extensive solidarity of the peoples of the world. The two parties deemed it necessary to continue to wage uncompromising struggle against modern revisionism which betrays Marxism-Leninism and serves imperialism. The two parties reaffirmed that they would make unremitting efforts in defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism and the great principle of proletarian internationalism, and to strengthen the solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

In the past year, the peoples of the socialist countries have attained brilliant successes in socialist and communist construction. Not long ago the Soviet Union published its plan for the development of the national economy from 1959 to 1965. This grand plan for the advance to communism in big strides demonstrates once again the incomparable superiority of the socialist system and has been acclaimed by the socialist camp and progressive mankind the world over. The socialist new world is thriving and flourishing, while the capitalist old world is like the setting sun in the western sky. The day is not far off when the industrial output of the socialist world will surpass that of the capitalist world.

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean people are forging ahead bravely along the road of socialist construction with the speed of a "thousand-league steed." The Chinese Government and people warmly applaud the labour enthusiasm and hard-working spirit of the Korean people.

Both China and Korea have scored enormous achievements in their respective great tasks of building socialism. In the interests of their respective construction, the economic, cultural, scientific and technical co-operation of the two countries has daily grown wider in scale. The friendship of the two peoples cemented with blood shed in their struggles against imperialist aggression is undergoing an all-round and far-reaching development. The two parties expressed their determination to continue to exert their utmost to develop the friendship and co-operation between the two countries so as to promote further the common economic upsurge in China and Korea.

The two parties agreed that the visit of the Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in China and the talks held between the government leaders of the two countries were a major contribution to the further development of the fraternal friendship and co-operation between the two countries as well as to the strengthening of the solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the cause of safeguarding world peace.

(Signed)

Chou En-lai

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

(Signed)

Kim Il Sung

*Premier of the Cabinet
of the Democratic
People's Republic of
Korea*

Peking, December 8, 1958

LITERATURE

Revolutionaries Write Their Memoirs

A growing number of veteran revolutionaries are being prevailed upon to write down and publish their reminiscences. The Hopei Provincial Communist Party Committee set the ball rolling when it called on veteran revolutionaries, and professional and amateur writers in the province and the public in general to "write 10 million works of literature telling of the great leap forward and how the revolution was made." In Hupeh, Kiangsi, Anhwei and other provinces literary groups have been meeting to discuss how to help those who took part in the revolution record their reminiscences of the struggle in stories, biographies, reportage, plays, poems or other forms.

Records of these historic years already published are eagerly read. Twenty years ago *Jiefang Ribao* (Liberation Daily) in Yenan published quite a number of stories and short literary pieces of this type. More have appeared since the birth of New China. *The Red Flag Unfurls*, nine volumes of which have already appeared, contains reminiscences by revolutionary veterans and the kinsfolk and friends of revolutionary martyrs. They reflect the history of the revolution from many angles. This autumn the People's Literature Publishing House of Peking published *A Single Spark Can Kindle a Prairie Fire*, the first volume of a large collection of articles and reminiscences appearing under the general title of *The Glorious Chinese People's Liberation Army*. This is only a fraction of what was written by thousands of veterans in connection with last year's celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the People's Liberation Army. The present move to encourage revolutionaries to write their memoirs is being planned on a more ambitious scale than any of these previous efforts. It is taking on the dimensions of one of the most important tasks on the literary front today.

A Mine of Literary Wealth

There is a mine of literary wealth waiting to be tapped here. These veteran participants of the revolution have an unrivalled fund of knowledge of the ups and downs of the struggle and its vast complexity, its heroes and villains, dramas and human comedies. Given proper encouragement and help they have in their minds the stuff of

great literature. They have many examples to follow. That first-class novel *Defend Yenan!** was produced by Tu Peng-cheng, a war correspondent. The authors of the widely read novels *In the Snowy Forest*,** *The Red Flag Family Chronicle*, *Red Sun* and *Song of Youth*, all worked for years in army units or in local Communist Party and administrative organizations.

What has already been achieved augurs well for the future. Among recently published reminiscences that have attracted attention is *My Family* by Tao Cheng. This is a simple, sincerely told story of her husband and sons and their steadfast loyalty to the cause of the revolution. But it emerges as much more than a family chronicle—one among thousands during those years of unremitting struggle against reaction. It gives a warm portrayal of the courageous underground workers of the Communist Party, people who were supremely confident of final victory and knew that victory could not be won without sacrifices but never for a moment calculated the cost in their personal gains and losses. It is a vivid record of history, a work of art and a lasting inspiration to all who struggle for freedom. Another attractive narrative is Chen Chang-feng's *On the Long March with Chairman Mao* (excerpts from which were published in *Peking Review*, Nos. 21, 22, and 23).

Plenty of Material

Not a few fine pieces have been written in this field, but considered in relation to the magnitude and complexity of the theme, all that has been done is far too little. There is hardly a single major literary work describing the exploits of the Chinese People's Red Army between 1927 and 1934, yet it was in those seven crucial years that the Red Army was born at Nanchang following Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary coup in April 1927, and grew till it five times defeated Chiang's "annihilation campaigns," the last launched with a million men. Very little has been written about the world-famous Long March. Relatively more has been written about the war against Japanese aggression. This includes *Wall of Bronze* and *The Plains Are Ablaze* (both translated into English and published by the Foreign Languages Press of Peking), but it still falls far short of the demands of the reading public. Little too has been written about the 1946-

*An English translation has been published by the Foreign Languages Press of Peking.

**Excerpts from this novel have been published in *Chinese Literature*, No. 6, 1958.

1949 War of Liberation. Yet these were the years during which the People's Liberation Army put out of action upwards of eight million U.S.-equipped Kuomintang troops and liberated the mainland of China. How did the revolution, despite heavy odds, triumph against the Kuomintang reactionaries and the imperialists? To explain this is more than a task for the political and military analyst.

Those who played a part in the events of those great years have the raw material to write epics of our times. The people want to hear the still unsung stories of the countless men and women who heroically gave their lives for the revolution; they want to know more about those who were steeled in those struggles and are today doing more than their bit in building socialism. That is why those who have a rich store of memories are being urged to write now while memories are still fresh as a memorial to their fallen comrades, an education for the younger generation and the enrichment of literature. If such records are not made now, the rich material which the veterans of the revolution possess may be lost for ever.

Most of these men and women combine a rich experience of life and revolutionary struggle with a high level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism; once they master the art of writing, the literary results are bound to be good. Most of them, however, have given little attention to creative writing and are fully occupied these days with administrative work. Hence the need to organize help from more experienced writers in editing, polishing, rewriting, writing to dictation or under their guidance. *My Family* was actually dictated by Tao Cheng and written down by editors of the Workers' Publishing House of Peking.

Branches of the Union of Chinese Writers throughout the country, publishing houses and editorial departments of literary periodicals have assumed a special responsibility for this work of collecting a literary record of the greatest epoch in the history of the Chinese people from those who helped to make it so.

—Wu Pin

ARCHAEOLOGY

Relics of Gua State

There is a saying every Chinese knows that describes close interdependence and mutual necessity, linking two things in a common fate: "If the lips are gone,

the teeth will be cold." It originated some 2,600 years ago, in the period of Chinese history known as the Spring and Autumn Annals.

The State of Tsin, a big power at that time, intended to attack and annex the State of Gua, its southern neighbour. Between them lay another state, Yu. So Tsin sent an envoy, with gifts of horses and white jade, to ask Yu to permit its troops to pass through to attack Gua. Kung Chih-chi, Grand Officer of the State of Yu, objected to his king. "The States of Gua and Yu are as interdependent as the lips and the teeth," he remonstrated. "If the lips are gone, the teeth will be cold. With Gua subjugated, Yu will be in danger."

The King of Yu who was more interested in the gifts from Tsin than in anything else, ignored Kung's advice. He granted passage to the Tsin troops who, after conquering Gua, annexed Yu as well.

A Clue Is Found

The name of Gua is known to all, but where was this small state, which was destroyed some 26 centuries ago, actually located? Historical records indicate that Shangyang, the capital city of Gua, was somewhere southeast of the county seat of modern Shenhhsien in Honan Province, but no one could tell exactly where. The answer has come as a by-product of socialist construction. In the winter of 1956, an archaeological team sponsored jointly by the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Culture, working at the site of the Sanmen Gorge Reservoir of the Yellow River, found the clue.

It was an ancient tomb and a burial pit containing chariots and horses at Shangtsunling, Shenhhsien County (now part of the new Sanmen Gorge Municipality). In the tomb there were two bronze *ge* (halberds) with inscriptions in gold inlay which read: "The Halberd of Crown Prince Yuan Tu of Gua." Clearly this was the tomb of the prince of that name, to whom chariots and horses in the pit had also belonged.

With this tomb as the key, the archaeologists in 1957 succeeded in unearthing another 234 tombs and four burial pits, also with chariots and horses. At a site south of the tomb, utensils of daily use belonging to the same period were also unearthed.

These tombs, like all others of the Chou dynasty (the Spring and Autumn period was actually the declining phase of Chou), were mere rectangular underground pits, some several metres deep, others as much as ten to twenty metres. At the bottom of each pit was a wooden

chamber in which the coffin was placed, and in the gaps between the chamber and the coffin were funerary objects. The corpses in the larger tombs often wore bead necklaces and jade ear-rings. One of the necklaces had several hundred beads, still sparkling and lustrous. The funerary objects included utensils for cooking, washing and storing liquids as well as weapons, musical instruments, ornaments and accessories for chariots. The utensils in the bigger tombs were made of bronze, a precious metal at the time, and sometimes numbered two hundred or more; those in the smaller tombs were all of earthenware. From this one can see the appalling difference between the rich and the poor in ancient China. Bronze utensils were unearthed in thirty-seven of these tombs, thus representing the greatest number of bronze objects ever found on any single Chinese archaeological site.

Chariots and Horses

Four chariot burial pits were excavated. That belonging to the Crown Prince Yuan Tu of Gua contained ten chariots and twenty horses; two others five chariots and ten horses each; and the fourth only two horses. The wooden chariots had long rotted, but the traces of their outlines were clearly visible. Like those unearthed in Huihsien County in Honan in 1950, which belonged to the



A relic of the State of Gua—bronze vessel unearthed at Shangtsunling, Shenhhsien County, Honan Province (28 cm. × 30 cm.)

subsequent period of the Warring States (475-221 B.C.), all had a single shaft and two wheels. In front of the shaft was a wooden crossbar at either end of which was a harness for one of its two horses. The chariot itself was surrounded by wooden railings of different length, with a gap at the back for the passenger to alight or ascend. These relics are invaluable for the study of means of conveyance in ancient China.

A number of the things unearthed were of great interest to archaeologists.



Bronze mirror unearthed at the same site (diameter 6.5 cm.)

Three bronze mirrors, two plain and one with designs in low relief of tigers, deer and birds, are the oldest of the kind so far found. Three bronze swords are matched in antiquity only by the one discovered in Loyang in 1954. Formerly it was believed that mirrors and swords did not exist in China till the period of the Warring States. The present discoveries show that they were used by our ancestors at least three or four hundred years earlier. Other finds of considerable interest include beads and a strange bronze animal which carries on its back a small *tou* (a goblet).

New Light on Gua

History records that the State of Gua was divided into Eastern Gua, located in what is now eastern Honan Province; Western Gua in Paochi County, Shensi Province; Southern and Northern Gua in the district between Shenhhsien County, Honan, and Pinglu County, Shansi; and Lesser Gua, the territory remaining after Western Gua moved eastward. But exactly how many Guas were there? Was Southern and Northern Gua one state or two? Was the Gua State in Shenhhsien County actually founded during the Western Chou dynasty (c. 11th century-771 B.C.), or did it move there in the Eastern Chou period (770-221 B.C.)? All these have been historical riddles. Today, however, inscriptions on the new finds, including the bronze vessels unearthed closely connected with the Crown Prince Yuan Tu of Gua and other aristocrats, are expected to shed new light on the State of Gua.

The history of the times between the Western Chou period and that of the Spring and Autumn Annals is still obscure, with little archaeological data to go by. The State of Gua was destroyed in 655 B.C. Therefore the new discoveries cannot be of a later date. They should prove invaluable to the study of the culture of both Western Chou and the Spring and Autumn Annals.

—Lin Shou-chin

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Korean Delegation Concludes Visit

Premier Kim Il Sung and the Korean Government Delegation he led left Peking for home on December 9.

Before their departure, the Korean Premier and Premier Chou En-lai signed a joint statement expressing the complete unanimity of views of the two governments on the current international situation and their determination to develop further friendly co-operation and strengthen the solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. (See full text on page 16.)

The solidarity of the two countries in the common cause against imperialist aggression and in building socialism, found moving expression in the rousing welcome given the Korean Delegation everywhere it went. In Peking, Wuhan, Canton, Hangchow and Shanghai hundreds of thousands of people lined the streets to greet it on arrival. In Peking and Shanghai, Premier Kim Il Sung spoke at big mass rallies. The same spirit animated the welcome given to the Korean Military Delegation. Audiences meanwhile have been delighting in the Korean Art Troupe which arrived in China at the same time. The press gave day-to-day coverage to these various activities and featured reports of Korean progress in socialist construction.

The presence of the Korean guests among them has been the occasion for a great demonstration of the deep gratitude and admiration the Chinese people bear for fraternal Korea. As Premier Chou En-lai said in his farewell speech to the Korean Government Delegation at the Peking railway station, the welcome extended to the representatives of the Korean people in China is an expression of the fact that the two peoples have become the closest comrades-in-arms fighting first the Japanese imperialists and then the U.S. imperialists. In this period, he said, "history records that as far as aid is concerned, the Korean people have given more support and assistance to the Chinese people than the Chinese have to the Koreans. At the present moment, the Korean people are standing firm on the eastern frontier of

the socialist camp and are making tireless efforts in defence of peace in the Far East and throughout the world."

Algerian Delegation in China

China has pledged its full support for the Algerian people's struggle for national independence. This was underlined by Vice-Premier Chen Yi on December 7 at a banquet held in Peking in honour of the Algerian Government Delegation now visiting China.

The Vice-Premier said: "Algeria belongs to the Algerian people. The French colonialists will never succeed in their attempt to turn Algeria into a department of France. No matter how arduous and protracted it may be, the Algerian people's struggle against French colonial enslavement and for national independence and freedom will certainly triumph. In the days to come, the Algerian people can always count on the resolute support of the 650 million Chinese people." (See box for fuller excerpts of this speech.)

The leader of the Algerian Delegation, Minister of Social Affairs Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, in his reply declared that his delegation had brought with it the greetings of the Algerian people to the Chinese people. He condemned the French colonialists for conducting aggressive war in Algeria and pointed out that they had been helped by military and financial aid given by the United States. "This aid," he stressed, "supports a war for the extermination of the Algerian people and dangerously threatens world peace."

"The Algerian people are an Arab people," the Algerian Minister noted. "They form part of the Arab nation which from Bagdad to Casablanca, is waging a fierce struggle for its complete liberation from imperialism. The recognition of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria by the Arab states, China and other Asian countries has shattered internationally General de Gaulle's 'integration' thesis."

"The Algerian people are not alone," the Algerian leader concluded. "Their struggle is part of the vast liberation movement of the peoples of Asia and Africa. . . . The day is not far off when all of Africa will return to the Africans."

During their week's stay in Peking, the Algerian guests saw various aspects of Chinese life. They spent a whole day with the officers and men of an infantry division of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed near the capital, and visited a people's commune, steel and medical institutes, a cotton mill and the Central Revolutionary Museum.

The Algerian delegates showed great interest in the history of the division

which had grown out of a guerrilla detachment born in the war against Japanese aggression. As they inspected the modern equipment of the division and talked with the officers and men, it became clear how a common struggle and experience links the Algerian and Chinese fighters. Minister of Armaments and Supplies Mahmoud Cherif said to the Chinese officers: "You have proved invincible against the imperialist aggressors. You have now become a powerful bulwark against colonialism and for peace. Our liberation army is taking the road you have already traversed. The Western imperialists—the armed enemy who fought against you—are now fighting us."

At the Central Revolutionary Museum where they saw many of the relics, documents and photos of the Chinese revolution, Minister Ben Youssef Ben Khedda remarked that when he looked at the weapons used by the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggle, he was reminded of the revolution in Algeria. He said that the exhibition demonstrated three main features of the victory of the Chinese revolution: the participation of the workers, peasants and intellectuals in the revolution; the growth of the revolution from small beginnings into a great liberation struggle; and the successful linking of theory with practice.

The Algerian guests were impressed by what they saw in the commune. Minister Mahmoud Cherif said that contrary to the imperialist criticisms of the people's communes, he could see that the communes benefit the people and the country. He observed that the peasants are happy in their work as they are working for themselves. The guests commented on the imperialist slander about "forced" labour in China. At the Peking No. 2 Cotton Mill, Saad Dahlab, Chief of the Office of the Ministry of Information, said: "Your workers are working for themselves, while those in the Western countries are working for a minority. There is no forced labour here, but in the Western countries it is otherwise."

* * *

As we go to press, the Algerian Government Delegation is continuing its visit in China. In Wuhan, they were received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other Chinese government leaders.

Cultural News

Film on Iraq: A travelogue on Iraq is being filmed by a team from the Central Newsreel and Documentary Studio which has been touring that country since last September. As the first Chinese cameramen to visit Iraq, they have had an

especially warm reception. In Basra, more than 1,000 local residents entertained them at a mass rally. On the anniversary of the October Revolution, they were able to film the scenes in front of the Soviet and Chinese Embassies where tens of thousands of Bagdad citizens gathered to cheer Iraqi friendship with the Soviet Union and China. With the greater part of the film already shot, the studio is promising an early release date.

Chinese Literature in the U.S.S.R.: Soviet publishing houses have printed translations of 460 works by 77 Chinese writers in editions totalling twenty-four and a half million copies. They have been translated into 32 languages. Of this total, two and a half million are copies of the 45 most popular works. Prominent on the list are the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Lu Hsun's works published in 18 languages have been reprinted 41 times, with a total of 1,199,000 copies.

Translations in Iceland: An Icelandic edition of the historical Chinese drama *Chu Yuan* by the noted author Kuo Mo-jo has been published in Reykjavik, Iceland. The same publishers have previously printed selected short stories by Lu Hsun and Mao Tun.

The Socialist World Supports the National Independence Movements

Speaking at a banquet in honour of the Algerian Government Delegation on December 7, Vice-Premier Chen Yi paid tribute to the heroic Algerian people and dealt with the relations between the socialist countries and the national independence movements. He declared:

"Mountains and rivers separate them, but the hearts of the Chinese people are closely linked with those of the Algerian people. The Chinese people suffered long from imperialist oppression and are even now engaged in a serious struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. The Algerian people's just struggle for independence and freedom has always commanded the sympathy and concern of the Chinese people. Ever since the Algerian people began their armed uprising against French colonial rule, the Chinese people have looked on the Algerian people's struggles and victories as their own. Because of their own experience in the protracted struggle against imperialism, the Chinese people are utterly convinced that, no matter how tortuous the progress of that struggle, the Algerian people, who have raised the banner of national liberation, will surely triumph.

"Our age is one in which imperialism is approaching its doom; it is an age of victory for the peoples of the world. The imperialist West is like the setting sun in the western sky. The national independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are advancing triumphantly.

"The African people, long looked down upon by the imperialists, have entered the international arena. They are victoriously breaking the chains of colonialism. Of the two hundred and twenty million African population countries with an aggregate population of about a hundred million have already won an independent position. Africa belongs to the Africans! — this resounding slogan rings throughout the African Continent. The Egyptian people repulsed the attack of the British and French imperialists, and strengthened the confidence of the Asian and African peoples in their anti-colonialist struggles; the United Arab Republic has become a mighty force supporting the African people's struggles for national independence. Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Ghana and Guinea have successively proclaimed their independence.

"The birth of the Republic of Algeria is another sign of the new stage of the victorious development of the national independence movement in Africa. Although the French colonialists have mobilized several hundred thousand colonial troops armed with modern equipment, and although the U.S. imperialists have given all-out support to France in its aggression against Algeria, the victorious struggle of the Algerian people proves that a people which has stood up to fight imperialism resolutely is invincible.

"The socialist countries have given consistent support to all oppressed nations in their struggle for independence and freedom. The existence of a powerful socialist camp provides an unprecedentedly favourable condition for this struggle. In

Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan, in Indonesia and in other broad regions of Asia and Africa, the struggles waged by the peoples of various countries against imperialism and to win and preserve their independence and freedom have all enjoyed the strong support of the socialist camp. The militant friendship between the Asian-African peoples and the socialist countries is developing day by day in the common struggle against imperialism. The facts prove that the socialist countries are the most reliable friends of all oppressed nations. With the support of the mighty socialist camp, the national independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America have become an irresistible historical current. The day when imperialism will breathe its last in every part of the globe is drawing nearer and nearer.

"The imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists, have a great fear of friendship and co-operation between the socialist and the nationalist countries. They have done their utmost to sow discord in an attempt to undermine this friendship and co-operation. Not long ago, Dulles alleged that international communism has marked out the newly created states as its 'special prey.' He charged the socialist countries with encouraging nationalism, poisoning relations between the newly independent states and the West and subverting the governments of these countries.

"It is true we socialist countries have never concealed our just stand of encouraging the national independence movement; we give our full support to all oppressed nations in their heroic struggle for independence and freedom until they have shattered completely the chain of colonialism imposed upon them.

"As for relations between the West and the nationalist states, there is no need for us to poison them, for they have never been happy to start with, and it is the Western imperialist countries themselves, not the socialist countries, that have poisoned them. Britain and France launched an unprovoked attack on the young republic of Egypt; how could it be expected that their relations would not be poisoned?

"It is none other than the United States itself that has been conducting extensive subversive activities against the nationalist states. If Dulles has forgotten how special agents under his direction carried out subversive activities against the Republic of Indonesia, the Indonesian people will not forget it, nor will the other Asian and African peoples. The socialist countries stepped out at every crucial point of struggle to support the nationalist states of Asia and Africa, and have established friendly relations of peaceful coexistence with them. This is a living fact which no one can alter. It is precisely the U.S. imperialists who, trying to supplant Britain and France, are treating areas in Asia and Africa as 'vacuums' and marking out the newly independent nationalist states of Asia and Africa as 'special prey.'"

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

New U.S. Aggressive Pacts

The new bilateral military pacts now being prepared by the United States with Iran, Turkey and Pakistan are pacts of aggression directed not only against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, but primarily against those nations in Asia and Africa which are fighting for or defending their independence. That is why neighbouring countries are gravely concerned and condemn these pacts, writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (December 6).

He further quotes disclosures that under these bilateral agreements the United States will station troops in Iran, build guided missile bases in the south of that country and submarine bases on the Persian Gulf coast; station U.S. air force, parachute and armoured units permanently at the Adana base close to the Syrian border of the United Arab Republic and build rocket launching sites on Turkish soil. The military pact with Pakistan is also designed to turn that country into a U.S. military base.

These new aggressive activities, Commentator points out, show that the U.S. has not reconciled itself to its recent shameful failures in the Middle East. The revolution in Iraq has disintegrated the Bagdad Pact. But the United States has hungrily seized on this as a good opportunity to elbow British influence out of the Middle East. The new bilateral treaties which the United States is so anxious to sign to replace the Bagdad Pact are in fact "duplicates of the Bagdad Pact, the only difference being that the United States has now stepped out to play the leading role and push Britain aside."

Commentator lists the main activities of the United States in the Middle East during the last six months and concludes: "Such things make it crystal clear that U.S. imperialism is the chief enemy of the national independence movement in the Asian and African regions."

Sino-Korean Joint Statement

The Peking press has widely publicized the joint statement of the Chinese and Korean Governments. (For full text of the statement see page 16.) *Renmin Ribao* (December 9) editorially acclaim the visit of the Korean Government Delegation led by Premier Kim Il Sung as a

great inspiration to the Chinese people; it expresses China's sincere thanks to the Korean people for the resolute support they have given in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression against China.

It notes too that China and Korea, close neighbours and members of the socialist camp who have always supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, are united closely on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. It characterizes the talks between the Chinese and Korean leaders as a major contribution to the further development of fraternal friendship and co-operation between the two countries as well as to the strengthening of the solidarity of the whole socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the defence of world peace.

The editorial declares that the Chinese Communist Party and the Korean Workers' Party place the greatest importance on strengthening the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement and defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism and the great principles of the proletarian revolution.

The growing strength of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is a reliable guarantee of world peace, the paper concludes. "The great achievements of China and Korea in peaceful construction and the all-round growth of friendly co-operation between them will add to the might of the socialist

camp and of the forces defending world peace."

Cyprus Must Be Free

On December 6, the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution which totally disregarded the aspirations of the Cypriot people for self-determination and independence. *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (December 7) notes that this follows the pattern of all previous General Assembly resolutions on the Cyprus issue; and "is entirely due to the deliberate sabotage and obstruction of Britain and other Western colonial powers."

At the current U.N. session, he points out, Britain bluntly declared that she had no intention of relinquishing her colonial rule in Cyprus either now or in the future. The fact that during U.N. discussion of the Cyprus question Britain is able to continue her plot against Cyprus and maintain her hostile attitude towards the people of the Arab countries is inseparably bound up with the support she gets from the United States.

Commentator draws attention to the fact that the United States hopes to get the Cyprus question settled within the scope of NATO which she leads; she wants to have a hand in this so as to turn Cyprus, hitherto under Britain's sole control, into a base of aggression under the common control of NATO.

Commentator expresses confidence that the demands of Cypriots for self-determination and national independence will not be suppressed. The heroic people of Cyprus have already waged a long and costly struggle for these demands. With such resolution as they have shown and their rich experience in struggle,

THE PASSING SHOW

Making Themselves at Home

U.S. capital is working hard to take over their African colonial positions from the older imperialist powers. American investments in Libya increased in the last eight years from \$82 million to \$380 million; in South Africa they grew from \$140 million to \$305 million. But this isn't exactly philanthropy. The *Scotsman* calculates that half the post-war investments of American companies in Africa come out of profits extracted by exploitation of African resources and manpower. The U.S. has a virtual monopoly on Belgian Congo's uranium; it has wangled the right to exploit manganese in Central Congo, copper, zinc and bauxite in Equatorial Africa and copper in Rhodesia. It pays Libya five cents a ton for iron ore.

That jingle-jangle sound you hear when Uncle Sam is around in Africa could be dollars, but it's more likely to be a ball and chain.



"All I want now is some snow in Accra and they'll think I'm Santa Claus!"

there is no doubt that their just cause will triumph in the end and their aspirations for self-determination and independence will be realized.

China Greets Soviet Union's Seven-Year Plan

News of the Soviet Union's Seven-Year (1959-65) Plan has aroused enormous interest in China. The press has featured the plan's control figures and widely commented editorially and in special articles on its significance in raising the standards of living of the Soviet people to the highest levels in the world and for the advance of the Soviet Union to communism.

Renmin Ribao, *Da Gong Bao* and *Gong Ren Ribao* (Workers' Daily) showed the Seven-Year Plan's impressive production targets in a series of charts. *Renmin Ribao* accompanied these with a map showing the geographical distribution of the great construction projects to be built under the plan. It has followed this up

over the last few days with a systematic review of current Soviet achievements in various fields. *Jiefangjun Bao* (Liberation Army Daily) carried the report under the banner headline: "Advance to Communism with Giant Strides!" "Overwhelm Imperialism in Every Field!"

An illuminating discussion of the new Soviet plan was held at a crowded meeting in Peking. Burhan Shahidi, deputy head of the Chinese Working People's Delegation which recently returned from the U.S.S.R., described the plan as a great inspiration to the whole of progressive mankind, a fresh demonstration of the incomparable superiority of the socialist over the capitalist system and a great contribution to the struggle for the defence of world peace.

Similar public meetings were held in Canton, Chengtu and other major cities. *Jinri Xinwen* (Today's News) reported speakers at the Canton meeting greeting the plan as a programme for building communism, and expressing their confidence that its realization would enable

the Soviet Union to enter communist society at an early date, strengthen the socialist camp, peace and democracy and bring about the utter defeat of the capitalist countries in peaceful economic competition.

Kao Tien-piao, a worker of the Canton Paper Mill, called on fellow workers to take an example from the Soviet workers' style of work and learn from their experience in building socialism.

In Chengtu, reported the local press, leading members of democratic parties, scientific and technical workers, professors, engineers, representatives of workers, youth, women and many who have just returned from visits to the Soviet Union participated in the discussion.

The press fully reflects the admiring support which the Chinese people have declared for the great initiative of the Soviet Union, for this plan that is an inspiration to them and that as *Jinri Xinwen* puts it "illumines the road of mankind's historic transition from socialism to communism."

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

▲ **THE SPUTNIKS IN HEAVEN** The sputniks, newest arrivals in heaven, rescue two celestial maids from the tyranny of the Jade Emperor. They cheer all and sundry by describing the great happenings on earth and telling them the news that soon heaven and earth will be brought much closer by space travel. Produced by the Fourth Troupe of the Peking Opera Company of Peking.
Dec. 17, 7:00 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

▲ **YANG NGO** The story of a patriotic Ming dynasty woman who led the people in resisting foreign invaders. A historical opera produced by the Fourth Troupe of the Peking Opera Company of Peking.
Dec. 21 & 22, 7:00 p.m. *Zhong He Theatre*

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **BITTER FLOWERS** A play describing how the Shantung peasants rose against the bitter oppression they suffered under traitors and landlords at the start of the Anti-Japanese War. Produced by the Chinese Opera School.
Dec. 18, 7:00 p.m. *Xi Si Workers' Club*

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **HUNG HSIA** The moving tale of a Kiangsi peasant girl. To save her village from destruction Hung Hsia leads a troop of KMT soldiers up a precipice from which there is no return. Produced by the North Kunqu Opera Theatre and starring Li Shu-chun, Hou Yung-kuei and Tsung Chao-huan, noted *kunqu* opera singers.
Dec. 19 & 20, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ **HEARTS AFLAME** A group of Volunteers back from Korea set up a factory in a disused building. Battling difficulties they make it a success. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.
Dec. 17 & 18, 7:15 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **PAPER TIGER** A satire on the men in Washington who dream of annexing China's Taiwan. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.
Dec. 16-20, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **SONG OF YOUTH** Adapted from Yang Mo's popular novel of the same title. A stirring description of the revolutionary youth movement in Peking and its struggle against the Kuomintang terror in 1931-1935. Produced by the Central Drama School.
Dec. 16-21, 7:30 p.m. *Shiyan Theatre*

▲ **THE SNOW QUEEN** adapted from the Hans Andersen fairy tale. A courageous girl overcomes many difficulties in rescuing her little boy friend. Produced by the China Children's Theatre.
Dec. 20 & 21, *Peking Theatre*

FILMS

▲ **THE EAST WIND** A feature film by the Changchun Film Studio describing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers that results in the making of the Dongfeng (East Wind), China's first passenger car.
Dec. 21 & 22, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Zhongyang, Guang An Men*

▲ **THE LESSON OF HISTORY** The story of the Nazi Reichstag fire plot and the Leipzig Trial where Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian Communist leader, denounced and exposed the Hitler gang. Jointly produced by Soviet and Bulgarian film workers.
Dec. 17-20, *Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club*
Dec. 20-22, *Ertong*

▲ **CAPTAIN KOLN** A G.D.R. film dubbed in Chinese. An unemployed restaurant attendant, mistaken for an ex-Nazi army officer and war criminal, becomes a protégé of the West German monopoly capitalists. They get him elected to the Bundestag. When his real identity is revealed, he is sentenced to five years in jail for not being a real war criminal.
Dec. 16 & 17, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*
Dec. 18-20, *Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre*

▲ **AND QUIET FLOWS THE DON** Adapted from Sholokhov's famous novel of the same title. The life and struggles of the Don Cossacks during World War I; the love story of a Cossack youth. A Soviet colour film dubbed in Chinese.
Dec. 17-20, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **EXHIBITION ON THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ACTIVE YOUNG BUILDERS OF SOCIALISM** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. at 13 West Kung Yuan St., inside Chien Kuo Men Gate.

▲ **EXHIBITION ON THE INTEGRATION OF EDUCATION WITH PRODUCTIVE LABOUR** Guided by the educational policy of the Chinese Communist Party, students show what they can do under the "work while you study" programme. Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. at the College of Agricultural Mechanization, outside Teh Sheng Men Gate, and the College of Educational Administration, outside He Ping Men Gate.

▲ **EXHIBITION** of reproductions of the works of Honore Daumier, the great French cartoonist and painter, in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of his birth. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

At the *Gallery of the Artists' Union* on Shuai Fu Yuan, off Wangfuching St.

▲ **POLISH PHOTO EXHIBITION** to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish Communist Party. A graphic record of the history of the Party. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-12:00 a.m. 2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. At *Zhongshan Park*

ACROBATICS

The China Acrobatic Troupe will give you a non-stop 2-hour entertainment that you'll never forget.

Dec. 16, 7:15 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*
Dec. 18, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

PEKING PLANETARIUM

Special daily showings:

"The Sputnik"
"Trip Through the Universe"

SHUTTLE CHANGE

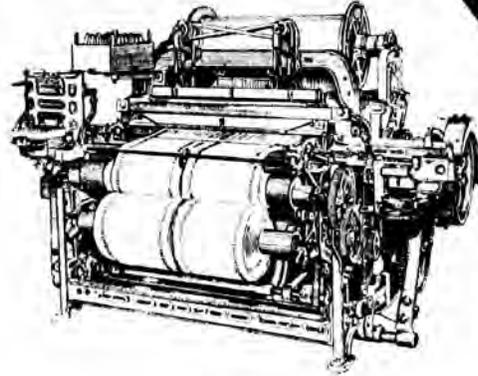
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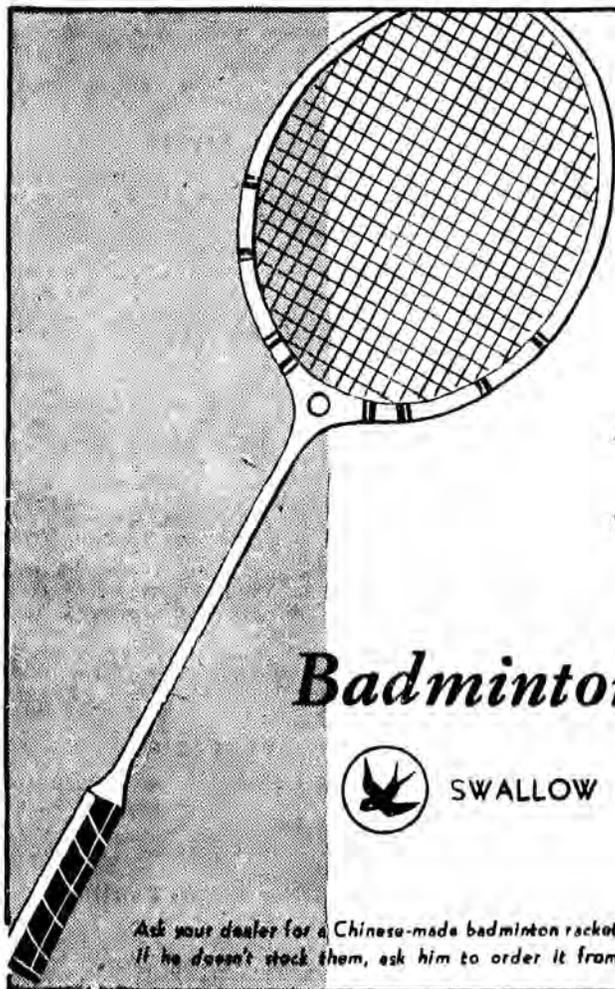
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