

October 13, 1959

41

PEKING REVIEW

A GREAT DECADE

by CHOU EN-LAI

Paotow—Steel Base in the Grasslands

The first giant blast furnace is in production in Inner Mongolia (p. 18).

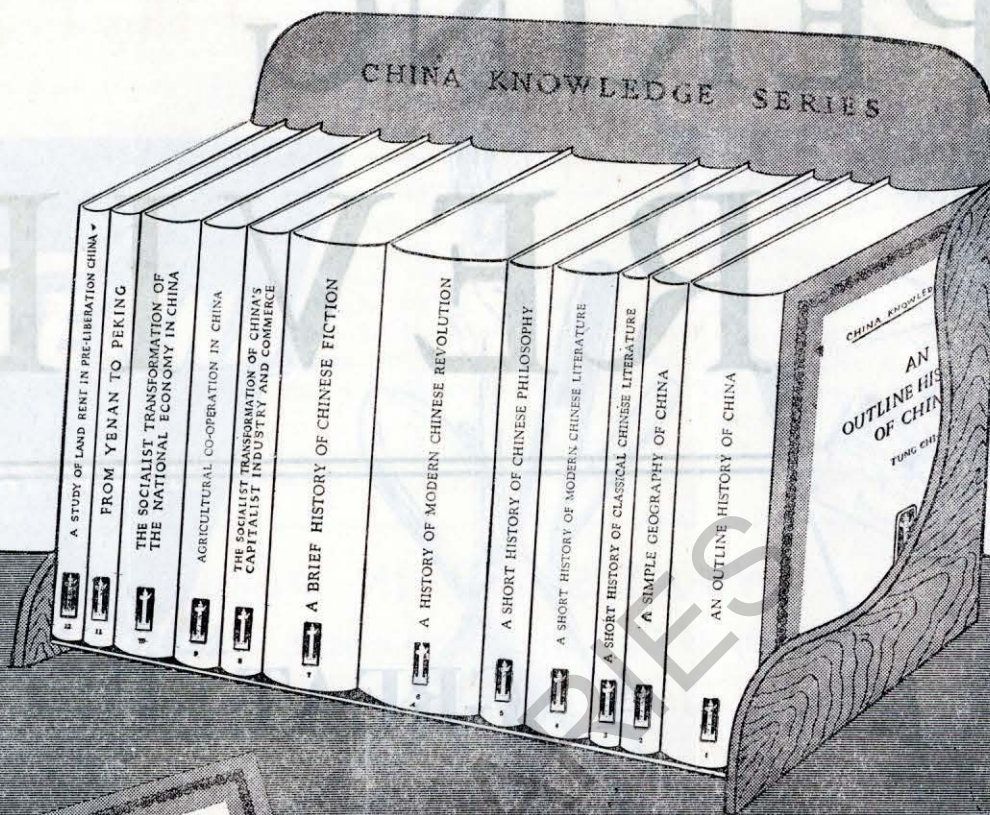
The Great Hall of the People

Highlight of the big leap in Peking's city construction (p. 20).

China Hails Fraternal G.D.R.

*Round the Week, China and the World
and Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS



CHINA KNOWLEDGE SERIES

Written by experts to give you a basic knowledge of China, this series of books covers history, geography, politics, economy and culture.

Already published: *An Outline History of China*, *A Simple Geography of China*, *A Short History of Classical Chinese Literature*, *A Short History of Modern Chinese Literature*, *A Short History of Chinese Philosophy*, *A History of the Modern Chinese Revolution*, *An Outline History of Chinese Fiction*, and *Agricultural Co-operation in China*. Ask your bookseller for the CHINA KNOWLEDGE SERIES.

Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**

Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN**

P. O. Box 399, Peking, China

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

October 13, 1959 Vol. II No. 41

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL	3
The Glorious Anniversary of the G.D.R.	
ROUND THE WEEK	4
National Day Echoes; National Minorities Get Together; Economy Reaches New High	
ARTICLES	
A Great Decade — Chou En-lai	6
China Hails Fraternal G.D.R. — Our Correspondent	17
China's Third Steel Base Starts Producing — Chao Wen-liang	18
The Great Hall of the People — Our Correspondent	20
BALLET	23
CHINA AND THE WORLD	24
Worldwide Celebrations for China's Anniversary; Anniversary Guests; Sino-Soviet Friendship Association; Ten Years Old; Message to Premier Kossig; U.S. Military Intrusions; Hsinhua Refutes Fabrications in U.A.R. Press	
CHINESE PRESS OPINION	26
China-Guinea Relations; Imperialist-Directed Farce in U.N.	
WHAT'S ON IN PEKING	27

Published every Tuesday by PEKING REVIEW
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China
Cable Address: PEKING 6170

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

The Glorious Anniversary of the G.D.R.

OCTOBER 7 was a day of joy in the big family of socialist nations, a red-letter day for peace-loving people everywhere — the 10th birthday of the German Democratic Republic.

The significance of the birth of the G.D.R. in 1949, which extends far beyond its borders, cannot be over-emphasized. The emergence of the first worker-peasant state on German soil was a turning point in the history of both Germany and Europe as a whole.

With the founding of the G.D.R., an important part of Germany — that hotbed of two catastrophic world wars in one generation — has been turned into a bulwark of peace. The solid foundations of a magnificent socialist edifice have been built in the eastern part of the land of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

When the people of the G.D.R., led by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, fulfilled the First Five-Year Plan in 1955, the industrial output of the country more than doubled the pre-war level of 1936. Further rapid advances were registered in the subsequent years, particularly in 1958, in both socialist construction and transformation. Today the G.D.R. ranks fifth in Europe in industrial production, and seventh in the world.

Unlike the Germany of the past or the West Germany of today, socialist G.D.R. channels its growing national strength into the people's welfare and support for the cause of world peace and human progress. The G.D.R. plans to catch up with and surpass West Germany in the per capita consumption of most manufactured consumer goods and food by 1961. Recently, a Seven-Year Plan (1959-1965) for further rapid development of the national economy was adopted. In its giant strides forward, the G.D.R. is becoming an ever more attractive example for all of Germany. And by fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan, it will make a solid contribution in the historic struggle of our times — the peaceful competition between socialism and capitalism.

The G.D.R. has become a powerful deterrent to the war plots of the aggressive forces of the West. The ruling circles of West Germany, a base for both the "cold war" and projected nuclear war, are increasingly conspicuous in the gang of aggressors headed by the U.S. imperialists. But the G.D.R., standing with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, working vigorously for the conclusion of a German peace treaty, for the reunification of Germany on a peaceful and democratic basis and for the easing of European tension, is a block in the path of these aggressive forces. They hate the very existence of the G.D.R. But the realities of international life are such that, not long ago in Geneva, the U.S., British and French representatives, too, had to sit down and discuss the question of Germany with the representative of the G.D.R.

Guarding the eastern and western frontiers of the socialist camp, China and the G.D.R. have forged unbreakable ties of comradeship in the past ten years. Our fraternal relations of mutual co-operation, support and assistance have grown enormously and will continue to grow in many fields. It was with a keen sense of comradeship and deep fraternal feelings that the Chinese people, in the festive air of their own celebrations of the tenth jubilee of People's China, warmly celebrated the 10th anniversary of the G.D.R.

ROUND THE WEEK

National Day Echoes

Echoes of the 10th anniversary celebration are still reverberating throughout the land. What with so many things going on in so many places at once and the pressure of holiday deadlines it was impossible to cover everything. This week we would like to fill in the picture of the greatest celebration in the history of New China. The three-day holiday (October 1-3), plus a Sunday on the 4th, made quite a stretch for the festival. The people took part in the parades and festivities, went to the theatres which were offering their best, visited the exhibitions, spent time with family and friends, and, of course, feasted.

In Peking, despite unwelcome showers, more than a million and a half citizens thronged spacious Tien An Men Square, danced and made merry under the clear October night sky illuminated by fascinating fireworks, till the wee hours of the morning.

On Peking's many stages, memorable performances were given ranging from the traditional Peking opera, Kwangtung, Szechuan, Shaohsing and other local operas to modern stage plays. Themes ranged from tales of the Han dynasty to the big leap forward of today. The world-famous Bolshoi of the Soviet Union added colour to the festival with its rich series of performances and China's No. 1 Peking opera artist Mei Lan-fang gave a memorable portrayal of Mu Kuei-ying, the famous maiden warrior of Sung times.

On the evening of October 3, the Ministry of Culture presented a grand variety show in honour of the guests from many countries who had come to Peking to greet the Chinese people. Thirty-five art groups from various parts of the country and more than 2,500 performers took part in the gala performance.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chairman N. S. Khrushchov, and the many honoured guests, came to see the performance. The varied programme included a 540-voice chorus rendering *The East Is Red* and other songs; a 300-piece orchestra presenting the famous Chinese composition *The Spring Festival Overture* and Beethoven's *Egmont Overture*, and a selection from the Chinese dance-drama *The Magic Lotus Lantern*. The audience enthusiastically greeted the action-packed Peking opera selection from *Uproar in the Dragon King's Palace* in which the famous Monkey Sun Wu-kung heads an army of hundreds of jumping and somersaulting monkeys storming the Dragon King's palace fathoms below the sea. But the Generals' Chorus—an amateur

group—stole the show. 230 generals from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, most of them veterans of the Long March and the early days of the revolution, sang the songs that were popular among the rank-and-file soldiers of the people's army during the Second Revolutionary Civil War and the War of Resistance to Japan.

Throughout China there were parades on National Day. With charts of production figures and displays of products on floats, the people cheered their achievements in the first decade of the People's Republic and demonstrated their determination to continue the big leap. The floats, charts, and sample products in every city eloquently spelt out the story of the tremendous change that has taken place in China during the past ten years. Shanghai is as good an example as any. Gone are the days when it was a paradise for the imperialist adventurers and one of the notorious badspots of the East. In ten years it has become a clean city and one of the major industrial bases of New China. 600,000 people marched past Shanghai's People's Square in its National Day parade. The models of their new achievements included a 25,000-kilowatt steam turbine generator, a 5,000-ton steamer, precision grinding machines which can work to a tolerance of 1/63 of a hair, high-quality nylons and plastics and other products of light industry that have given the city international fame.

In the north China port city Tientsin, a huge float in the parade depicted a giant carp leaping over the dragon gate—a traditional symbol for great prosperity—with a worker riding the carp and holding a red flag inscribed with golden characters proclaiming: "Industrial Output Increased 13-fold in Ten Years." This is Tientsin's story in a nutshell. In Wuhan, the triple-city on the Yangtze, the paraders happily reported that on the eve of National Day Wuhan's new iron and steel works had produced the first heat of steel from its first open-hearth furnace and that its No. 1 and No. 2 blast furnaces broke records in the daily output of iron. The triple-city is well on its way to becoming a new giant steel base.

The same spirit prevailed throughout the countryside. In towns and villages, the peasants, with unhidden pride, displayed samples of their harvest and the advantages brought them by the first year of the people's communes. The Chinese peasants increased the value of agricultural output by 150 per cent in the past ten years. The nightmarish

decades of importing rice, wheat and cotton before liberation had finally been brought to an end. Today China's total grain output stands first in the world and its cotton output ranks second. In Heilungkiang, China's northernmost province, for instance, the people hailed the transformation of the "Great Northern Wastelands" into a granary of the north. The peasants of Yunnan Province in the south paraded in the streets of Kunming, the city of eternal spring, celebrating the upping of the province's total food grain output by 150 per cent in ten years.

Among the gayest celebrants all over the country were the people of China's many national minorities. In Kwangsi, Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia, Ninghsia, Chinghai and other regions where the national minorities live, the minority peoples joined the festivities in large numbers. They sang and danced in their colourful national costumes to celebrate the good life that the People's Republic had brought them. In Lhasa 30,000 people turned out on the square before the Potala to greet the tenth birthday of the People's Republic. Crowds happily marched past the reviewing stand, cheering and waving flags.

National Minorities Get Together

While their fellow Tibetans were rejoicing in Lhasa, Panchen Erdeni, Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet, and the two Vice-Chairmen of the Committee, Living Buddha Pebala Choliehnajme and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, were participating in the jubilee celebrations in the capital.

On October 3, they attended the banquet given by Vice-Premiers Ho Lung and Ulanfu in honour of the more than 1,100 representatives of over 50 national minorities in China who had come to Peking to attend the celebrations.

Speaking at the banquet Vice-Premier Ho Lung said that during the past ten years great progress had been made by the nationalities. Establishing regional autonomy and the organs of national autonomy in the areas where the national minorities live in compact communities has basically been completed. Equality has also been fully ensured for those national minorities in areas where many nationalities lived together and for those minority peoples who are scattered in other regions. In the areas inhabited by the national minorities, democratic reforms and the socialist transformation have been completed and in most areas people's communes have been organized. The Tibetan people, too, under the guidance of the Communist Party, are vigorously carrying out the campaign of



democratic reforms. In the national minority areas tremendous progress had been made in the economic and cultural fields and the life of the people has improved immensely. "Our motherland," Ho Lung said, "has become a great family of socialism in which all nationalities are on an equal footing, are united, co-operative and friendly, and work for the common prosperity."

The Vice-Premier pointed out that the common task facing all the nationalities today is to build China into a strong socialist country with modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture within fifteen, twenty years or more, in accordance with the Party's general line for building socialism, and he called on the national minority peoples to work to fulfil the great task.

Panchen Erdeni, in his speech, said that thanks to the policy of the Communist Party on the national question and the help given by the Han brothers, the national minorities have made great achievements in democratic reforms and socialist transformation during the past ten years, and as a result the productive forces in the minority areas had been freed. The Tibetan people were marching along bravely, closely behind the other brother nationalities, and no reactionary forces could stop their forward march. He pointed out that following the defeat of the counter-revolutionary armed rebellion of the reactionary clique of the upper social strata "the Tibetan people launched a vigorous campaign of democratic reform. After speedily wiping out the oppression and exploitation of the feudal slave system, the Tibetan people, ecclesiastic and secular, will embark on the road of building socialism and will completely free themselves from suffering and poverty and march on the broad and happy road of socialism and communism which will give happiness to all. The aspirations of 'delivering all beings' as prescribed by Buddhist teachings will thus be gradually realized."

Economy Reaches New High

Meanwhile, as the final quarter opens, the nation's economic situation is better than ever.

The outstanding feature on the industrial front has been all-round rapid

growth ever since the Central Committee of the Communist Party issued the call for further development of the campaign to increase production and practise economy at its Lushan session in August. As a result of the rising mass movement, total industrial output value in August was 14 per cent higher than July and it registered a further increase of about 27 per cent in September. **For the first nine months of 1959, total industrial output value was 45.5 per cent higher than the same period last year.** The increases for steel and coal were 67 per cent and 72 per cent respectively. Output of many major industrial products in the first nine months of this year exceeded the total output of the entire big leap year 1958.

The volume of freight in the first nine months of 1959 registered an increase of 69 per cent over the corresponding period in 1958. The volume of commodities purchased rose 42 per cent and retail sales went up 16 per cent. The market is buoyant and the supply situation of a few commodities that had been rather tense for a time at the beginning of the year has now taken a fundamental turn for the better.

In this continued upsurge, the steel-workers lead. In September, they topped August output by 200,000 tons—more than the total national output in 1949, the year of liberation.

The nation's coal miners overfulfilled their third quarter plan by nearly half a million tons on September 28, two days ahead of schedule.

At a forum held in Peking on October 5, Vice-Premier Li Fu-chun outlined three major tasks on the industrial, communications and finance and trade fronts to more than 1,000 model workers who had come to the capital from all over the country for the 10th jubilee:

1. Consolidate and continue to develop the campaign to increase output and practise economy and strive to overfulfil the targets set forth by the Party considerably ahead of schedule;

2. Make even better arrangements for industrial production, capital construction, transport and communications in the fourth quarter and lay the foundation for the big leap forward in 1960;

3. On the basis of the big leap forward of 1958-1960, strive to catch up with Britain in the output of major industrial products in less than ten years.

The situation on the agricultural front is equally encouraging. The harvesting of 150 million *mu* of semi-late rice in 13 southern provinces, including Szechuan, Hunan, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Yunnan, Hupeh and Kweichow, has been essentially completed. Increases in yields over last year generally range from 10 to 30 per cent, in a number of cases exceeding 40 per cent.

Meanwhile, reports of bumper harvests keep pouring in as the harvesting of the early autumn crops—maize, millet and *kaoliang* (sorghum)—in the Yellow River Valley nears completion. The early autumn crop from 16 million *mu* of land in Kiangsu Province was 70 per cent heavier than last year. Yields in Shantung and Hopei Provinces were generally 10 to 20 per cent higher.

A vast autumn tilling and wheat planting movement is in full swing in China's winter wheat regions. It is expected that 360 million *mu* will be sown to winter wheat this year, 50 million *mu* more than last year. This foretells a rich summer harvest next year and will have far-reaching influences on the entire national economy. As pointed out by Vice-Premier Tan Chen-lin: the big leap forward of 1958 was propelled by agricultural production, especially the bumper summer harvest of that year. So next year's summer harvest will also play a key role in the continued big leap forward of the national economy.

The Vice-Premier was addressing more than 1,300 representatives of outstanding agricultural units and model peasants who were in Peking for the 10th anniversary celebrations, at a forum jointly sponsored by the various ministries related to agricultural production from October 5 to 7. He called on the peasants to develop the varied rural economy and side lines production energetically in the last quarter, in addition to carrying out well the three autumn tasks of harvesting, cultivation and planting. The state plan calls for an increase of 10 per cent in the total value of agricultural production this year.

A GREAT DECADE

by CHOU EN-LAI

Following is a translation of a special article by Premier Chou En-lai, published in "Renmin Ribao" on October 6. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

AS the Chinese People's Republic celebrates the tenth anniversary of its birth, people throughout the world, irrespective of their political opinions, cannot but acknowledge that truly earth-shaking changes have taken place in China. The Chinese people have changed from slaves living in a hell on earth into fearless masters of their fate. The entire nation looks back upon the great victories already won with rejoicing and looks to the future with full confidence.

Let us see what changes China has undergone in the past decade; why they have taken place and what main lessons can be drawn from them.

It is well known that ten years ago China was extremely backward economically. At that time, China stood twenty-sixth in the world's output of steel, and twenty-fifth in output of electric power. Its output of coal was relatively larger: it took ninth place. Its output of cotton yarn, product of its relatively better developed cotton textile industry, still gave it no better than fifth place. There were only 3 million industrial workers in the country, less than 0.6 per cent of the population. Though vast old China always claimed to be an agricultural country, it was obliged to import wheat, rice and cotton every year for several decades preceding liberation. Customs returns show that 6,000 million *jin* (3 million tons — Ed.) of grain were imported in 1933 while 6,900,000 *dan* (345,000 tons — Ed.) of cotton were imported in 1946. For a long time there was an unfavourable foreign trade balance. Year after year there was a deficit in the state budget. In the twelve years from the outbreak of the anti-Japanese war in July 1937 to May 1949, the face value of the currency issued by the reactionary Kuomintang government increased over 140,000 million times while commodity prices rose over 8,500,000 million times.

Two Predictions About China

So deplorable was the state of affairs in China at the time that the U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall, in the statement which he read to the Congress Committees on Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations in executive session in February 1948, had to acknowledge that even the incessant out-pouring of U.S. aid could not rescue China from its economic crisis. He asserted that "China does not itself possess the raw material and industrial resources" which would enable it to become a first-class power within the foreseeable future. In August 1949, Dean Acheson, who succeeded Marshall as Secretary of State, in his letter to U.S. President Truman, ridiculed the

"promises" of the Chinese Communist Party to solve the problem of "feeding the population." He predicted that no government in China would succeed in tackling this problem.

But even in June 1949, Comrade Mao Tse-tung solemnly declared at the opening ceremony of the Preparatory Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference in Peking: "The Chinese people will see that, once its destiny is in the hands of the people, China will, like the rising sun in the east, flood the earth with its brilliant rays, swiftly wash away the dirt left behind by the reactionary government, heal the war wounds and build up a new, strong and prosperous people's democratic republic of China which will be true to its name."

Whose prediction has come true?

What Reality Proves

According to the adjusted planned figures for 1959 (it can now already be foreseen that most of the planned targets will be overfulfilled), the total output value of industry and agriculture will be 5.3 times that of 1949; of this total the value of industrial production will be 11.7 times larger. Steel output will reach 12 million tons, 76 times the 1949 figure of 158,000 tons; coal, 335 million tons, more than 10 times the 1949 figure of 32,430,000 tons; electric power, 39,000 million kilowatt-hours, more than 9 times the 1949 figure of 4,310 million kilowatt-hours; and cotton yarn, 8.2 million bales, 4.5 times the 1949 figure of 1.8 million bales. In 1958, China jumped to seventh place in the world in steel, third place in coal, eleventh place in electric power and second place in cotton yarn production. Even though modern industry had been introduced for nearly a century, fixed industrial assets totalled less than 13,000 million yuan by 1949 in old China; in the ten years of New China the value of newly added fixed industrial assets amounts to around 45,000 million yuan. In old China, after nearly seventy years of power development, power generating capacity amounted to less than 1.9 million kilowatts by 1949; in ten years in New China the new power generating capacity added is more than three times that figure. By 1949 after nearly sixty years of development of its iron and steel industry annual steel making capacity was less than one million tons in old China; the new annual steel making capacity added in ten years of New China is more than ten times that figure.

The imperialists ridiculed our adjusted 1959 plan as a "big leap backward." As everybody knows, 1958 was a year of an exceptionally big leap forward in China's

industrial and agricultural production, with the verified output value of industry 66 per cent bigger than in 1957. The adjusted 1959 target for output value of industry is still 25.6 per cent higher than in 1958, the year of the exceptionally big leap forward. This is obviously a continued great leap forward on the basis of an exceptionally big leap forward. Such a rate of leaping advance is beyond anything the imperialist countries dare dream of. Let us compare our speed of development with that of the two leading imperialist countries. In the nine years between 1950 and 1958, China's total output value of industrial production rose at an average annual rate of 28 per cent whereas the comparable rate in the U.S. was 3.7 per cent and in Britain 2.9 per cent. In 1958, the year of the exceptionally big leap forward in China's industry, industrial production fell by 6.5 per cent in the U.S. and by 0.9 per cent in Britain compared with the previous year. If our speed is described as a "big leap backward," how should their speed be called?

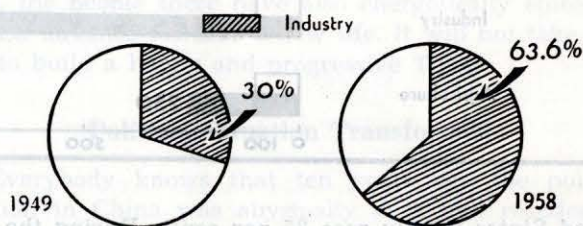
To belittle the great significance of our big leap forward, bourgeois commentators have advanced another paradoxical argument: China's high speed of development is possible because its original level was very low. But what are the facts? Our rate of growth manifests itself not only in the average annual percentage increase, but also in absolute volume. China's steel output was 158,000 tons in 1949 and will reach 12 million tons in 1959, that is, an increase of 11,842,000 tons in ten years, roughly equivalent to the net increase in the 29 years between 1872 and 1901 in the U.S., or in the 67 years between 1869 and 1936 in Britain. Why could the U.S. and Britain not progress at that time at the same leaping rate as China is doing today? What argument can your bourgeois sophists produce to explain away the crawling rate of progress in the capitalist countries?

Radical Changes in China's Economy

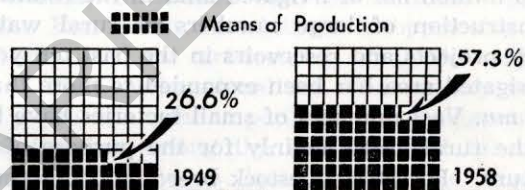
As a result of this rapid rate of industrial growth, especially in heavy industry, marked changes have taken place in the composition of China's national economy. In 1949, the total value of industrial output accounted for 30 per cent of the total value of industrial and agricultural output while the output value of means of production accounted for 26.6 per cent of the total value of industrial output. By 1958, the proportions reached 63.6 per cent and 57.3 per cent respectively. Now we have ourselves begun to produce about 500 types of steel and 6,000 types of rolled steel, many new types of heavy-duty machine tools, 2,500-ton hydraulic forging presses, complete sets of coal mining and coking equipment, equipment for big blast furnaces more than 1,500 cubic metres in volume, jet planes, various types of motor vehicles, tractors, sea-going vessels with a deadweight of 5,000 tons, 72,500-kilowatt hydro-electric power generating equipment and 50,000-kilowatt thermo-power generating equipment, complete sets of textile, paper-making and sugar-refining equipment and other products. There has also been a marked change in the geographical distribution of industry. Formerly over 90 per cent of the iron and steel industry was concentrated in northeast China. With the exception of Tibet, iron and steel bases of varying sizes and numbers have been established in every province, municipality and autonomous region in the country. Power plants were concentrated previously in a few large cities and industrial

STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE CHINESE ECONOMY

I RISING PROPORTION OF INDUSTRY IN TOTAL INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



II RISING PROPORTION OF MEANS OF PRODUCTION IN TOTAL VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



bases. Now all large, medium-sized and small cities and even some rural areas have power stations of varying sizes. Previously the textile industry was mainly concentrated in Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Wusih. Now many new modern textile mills have been built in most of China's provinces. Big industrial bases have been built in what were formerly desolate areas like Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang, Chinghai and Kansu and cities with very few people. All these facts show that the foundation has been laid for the industrialization of China. No force in the world can prevent our country from developing into a prosperous and powerful, big industrial country in the not too distant future.

While developing industry, we have not forgotten to develop agriculture. In ten years, the total value of China's agricultural output has increased two and a half fold. In 1959, the total grain output will reach 550,000 million *jin* (275 million tons—*Ed.*), 2.5 times the 1949 figure of 216,200 million *jin* (108.1 million tons—*Ed.*). This year, the total cotton output will reach 46.2 million *dan* (2.31 million tons—*Ed.*), 5.2 times the 1949 figure of 8.89 million *dan* (444,500 tons—*Ed.*). Our total grain output has ranked first in the world since 1952. Last year, our total cotton output ranked second in the world. Of course in terms of per capita output the agricultural level of our country, like the industrial level, is still quite low. But the crux of the problem is rate of development. Although our country has very limited agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizer, and the United States has many times as much as our country, grain output went up 130 per cent in our country between 1949 and 1958 while in the

TEN YEARS OF INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL GROWTH



United States it only rose 25 per cent. During the same period, our cotton output shot up 372 per cent while in the United States it dropped 28 per cent.

Capital construction has made rapid progress in the rural areas. In the initial stage after liberation there were only 240 million *mu* of irrigated land in the country. With the construction of large numbers of rural water conservancy projects and reservoirs in the past ten years, the total irrigated area has been expanded to more than 1,000 million *mu*. Vast numbers of small factories have been set up in the rural areas, mainly for the purpose of serving agriculture. Forestry, livestock breeding, side-occupations and fishery, closely related to agriculture, have also shown marked growth. From 1949 to 1958, a total of 500 million *mu* of land were afforested, the number of big draught animals increased from 60 to 85 million head and of pigs from 57 to 160 million head.

Great progress has been made, too, in communications and transport in keeping with the expansion of industry and agriculture. In 1949, there were less than 22,000 kilometres of railway open to traffic in China. This figure increased to over 31,000 kilometres in 1958. Now the railway network has been extended to all provinces and autonomous regions in the country except Tibet. During the same period, the total highway mileage was extended from 80,000 to 400,000 kilometres. In 1950, China's civil aviation lines totalled only 11,000 kilometres while in 1958, it increased to 33,000 kilometres. In the nine years from 1949 to 1958, the total volume of railway freight transport in terms of ton-kilometres increased more than 10 times, lorry transport more than 27 times and steamship and tug boat transport more than 10 times. The volume of freight carried by wooden junks, animal-drawn carts and other non-mechanized vehicles also markedly increased. Many gigantic projects were built during these nine years, such as the Chengtu-Chungking Railway, the Paoki-Chengtu Railway, the Yingtian-Amoy Railway, the Tianshui-Lanchow Railway, the Paotow-Lanchow Railway, the Yangtse River Bridge at Wuhan, the Chinghai-Tibet Highway, the Sikang-Tibet Highway and the Sinkiang-Tibet Highway. Projects now under construction include the Lanchow-Sinkiang Railway, the Szechuan-Kweichow Railway, the Neikiang-Kunming Railway, the Hunan-Kweichow Railway and several big bridges to span the Yangtse and Yellow Rivers. By 1958, as a result of building simple roads on a large scale, 97 per cent of China's county towns were

accessible by lorry. Rapid development has also been made in postal and telecommunication and broadcasting work. The total number of post and telecommunication offices in the country grew from over 20,000 in 1949 to more than 60,000 in 1958. Telephone lines reach 98 per cent of the rural people's communes in the country.

The volume of retail sales in China in 1958 was 3.2 times that of 1950. Compared with 1950, the increase in sales in the main consumer goods was: grain, 62 per cent; edible vegetable oils, 97 per cent; salt, 94 per cent; sugar, 300 per cent; aquatic products, 240 per cent; cotton cloth, 120 per cent; and machine-made paper, 270 per cent. Commodity prices have been consistently steady in China since 1950 thanks to the steady increase in supplies of consumer goods, the thorough elimination of speculation, the balancing of state revenue and expenditure and the balancing of bank credits. Certain planned adjustments were made only in the relative prices between industrial and agricultural products.

China's foreign trade has also seen tremendous changes in the past ten years. The right to administer the customs was taken back out of the hands of the imperialists after the victory of the Chinese revolution in 1949. A change has begun to take place in the long-existing excess of imports over exports. In 1958, the total volume of imports and exports was 3.1 times the 1950 figure. Imports increased by 190 per cent and exports by 230 per cent. In the main, imports and exports have been balanced. Contrary to pre-liberation conditions when imports mainly consisted of consumer goods, now over 90 per cent are means of production such as machinery, raw materials and other materials. This has played a tremendous role in China's economic construction. China's exports today are still mainly agricultural products, but the proportion of industrial products in the total volume of exports has gradually grown from 9.3 per cent in 1950 to 27.5 per cent in 1958.

Upsurge of Cultural Construction

As Chairman Mao Tse-tung anticipated, "With the upsurge in economic construction, there will inevitably appear an upsurge of cultural construction." From 1949 to 1958, the number of students in higher educational institutions increased from 117,000 to 660,000, a 5.7-fold increase, and in secondary specialized schools from 229,000 to 1.47 million, a 6.4-fold increase, the number of middle school students increased from 1.04 million to 8.52 million, an 8.2-fold increase, while the number of primary school pupils rose from 24.4 million to 86 million, a 3.5-fold increase. Primary education was in the main made universal in many counties and cities in 1958 and 85 per cent of all school-age children throughout China were enrolled in school. The literacy campaign and spare-time study have also developed greatly among the peasants, the factory and office workers and other sections of the urban popula-

tion. The Communist Party's policy of "education serving the political interests of the proletariat and education combined with productive labour" was carried out in all grades of schools, thus deepening the socialist revolution on the educational front.

Scientific research has shown great development in the past ten years. By the end of 1958, there were more than 840 special research institutes in the natural sciences and technology and more than 32,000 research workers, approximately 21 times and 51 times more respectively than at the time of liberation.

The same period witnessed a tremendous growth in the fields of publishing, the cinema, the theatres and the other arts.

The public health service has also developed rapidly in the past ten years. In 1958, there were over 5,600 hospitals and sanatoria in the country with 440,000 beds, a fivefold increase compared with 1949. In addition, over 900,000 simple beds were set up in small cities and the rural areas. Technical personnel in the public health service numbered 2,160,000 in 1958, 2.8 times the 780,000 working in 1950.

The people's material and cultural standards of life were greatly raised with the development of construction in all fields. This is fully demonstrated by the growing volume of retail commodity sales and the development in culture, education and public health mentioned above. In 1949, there were altogether 8 million workers and employees in enterprises, public undertakings and state organs. This number had risen to more than 45 million by the end of 1958, an increase of 5.7-fold, in which the number of industrial workers grew from 3 to 25.6 million, an 8.5-fold increase. Not only was the phenomenon of unemployment left over from old China completely wiped out, but the scope of employment was also markedly expanded. On an average two out of every five of the urban population are employed. The average wages of Chinese office and factory workers more than doubled between 1949 and 1958. The personal income of the peasants nearly doubled. The number of workers and employees enjoying labour insurance grew from 600,000 in 1949 to 13,780,000 in 1958. Since the peasants throughout the country joined the people's communes, the overwhelming majority of those who lack labour power are being provided with grain or meals free of charge. The old hard life in which they had to worry about where their food would come from will soon become a memory of the past.

The state has given great attention to construction in the areas inhabited by the national minorities. State investments in the national minority areas amounted to more than 7,000 million yuan between 1950 and 1958. Now new industrial bases have been established and railways and highways built in many national minority areas. The total industrial output value of the national minority areas in 1958 was ten times what it was in 1949, and grain output and the number of livestock more than doubled. The volume of sales in national minority areas by state-owned commercial enterprises and supply and marketing co-operatives increased 5.7-fold in 1958 compared with 1952, and the volume of purchases 6.2-fold. The number of national minority students rose to over nine times the

pre-liberation total. There were 775 hospitals and sanatoria with over 34,000 beds; in addition there were over 14,000 clinics and health centres. The trend towards a constant decrease of population among the minority peoples which continued for hundreds of years has been completely reversed and a new phenomenon of the growing improvement of their economic and cultural life has appeared. In the Tibet region, things were somewhat different, because democratic reforms there had long been held up in the past. But since the rebellion was put down, the people there have also energetically embarked on their advance towards a new life. It will not take very long to build a happy and progressive Tibet.

Political Situation Transformed

Everybody knows that ten years ago the political situation in China was abysmally dark and reactionary. The lackeys of the imperialists — the comprador capitalists, feudal landlords, warlords, bureaucrats, local despots and evil-minded gentry — rode roughshod over the people and bled them white, while the mass of the people were in a state of slavery and utterly without rights. People of many national minorities suffered national oppression under the Han rulers in addition to oppression by the imperialists, and the aristocrats, landlords and slave-owners of their own nationalities. The country remained split for a long time; the imperialist war of aggression, the senseless fighting among the warlords and the counter-revolutionary civil wars launched by the reactionary rulers continued for several decades and played havoc with the people. During the Kuomintang regime, bandits, gangsters, superstitious sects and secret societies ran riot everywhere; appalling lawlessness and utter disorder prevailed.

What tremendous changes have taken place in all this in the past ten years! The corrupt, iniquitous government which trampled upon the people is gone and has been replaced by an honest, industrious and hard-working government which really serves the people, a government of the kind the people dreamt of for generation after generation. The situation in which the people had no rights has ended once and for all; the broadest mass of the people enjoy democracy in law and in fact and to the widest extent in the administration of the public affairs of the country. National oppression has been eliminated; our motherland has become a big family in which all nationalities are equal and give fraternal aid to one another. The country has achieved a unity of unprecedented firmness. Bandits, gangsters, superstitious sects and secret societies as well as prostitutes, beggars, gambling houses and narcotic drugs have all been swept away; there is law and order everywhere. The broad mass of the people, united as one and full of vigour, are building their own happy life eagerly, courageously and with boundless energy.

What a pitiful position China occupied ten years ago in international affairs is well known. For many years, China had been a colonial and semi-colonial country. The imperialist powers regarded our country as rich booty from which everyone snatched what he could. The European imperialists tried to carve China up; the Japanese aggressors wanted to devour it alone and did swallow nearly half of it between 1937 and 1945. The United States, after the Second World War, was bent on taking over

the place of the Japanese aggressors. China, the most populous country in the world, was not only deprived of the rights which were its due in international political life, but was almost deprived of the right to manage its own affairs.

The colonial and semi-colonial old China has now gone for ever; the people's new China has emerged, independent and free. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung declared at the founding of the People's Republic of China: "Our nation will henceforth join the big family of peace and freedom-loving nations in the world. It will work bravely and industriously to create its own civilization and happiness and will, at the same time, further world peace and freedom." The weakness of China is being transformed into its opposite—strength. At the same time, internationally, the situation in which China had no rights is changing to its opposite: over all the territory which has been liberated, it fully exercises its sovereignty; it must also exercise its right to have its say on all major international questions which concern its interests and the interests of world peace. U.S. imperialism, while launching its aggressive war in Korea, seized our territory Taiwan and tried to spread the flames of aggression from Korea to the Chinese mainland in a futile attempt to strangle new-born China by force of arms. The Chinese people waged a mighty struggle to resist U.S. aggression, aid Korea, protect their homes and defend their motherland, and they crushed this aggressive scheme. Taiwan is still occupied by U.S. imperialism, but the Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan and no force whatsoever can prevent them from doing so. Up to now U.S. imperialism is still trying hard to isolate and exclude New China from international affairs. This attempt, however, is becoming a greater failure with every day that passes. Now we have established full or partial diplomatic relations with 33 countries, economic relations with 93 countries and regions, and cultural contacts and exchanges of friendly visits with 104 countries and regions. We are closely united with the great Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In accordance with the "five principles" and the Bandung Declaration, we have established and developed relations of friendship and co-operation with many nationally independent countries in Asia and Africa, forming a vast area of peace. As one of the big powers of the world and as a member of the great socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, we have been contributing, as is our duty, to the defence of world peace and the development of human progress.

Reasons for Swift Progress

How is all this swift, flying progress to be explained? How has it taken place?

The swift, flying progress of People's China is, in the final analysis, due to the fact that Chinese society has undergone a most thorough-going democratic revolution and socialist revolution and that China has established a socialist society based on public ownership of the means of production.

If the Chinese people had not overthrown imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism which weighed upon them like three great mountains, they would, as a matter of course, only find themselves for ever plunged in poverty and backwardness. And if, after toppling these mountains, they had not taken the road of socialism at once, had not

carried out thoroughly the socialist revolution, or had not embarked on planned socialist construction, but, after achieving national independence, had taken the road of capitalism like some other countries, they could not possibly have made such rapid progress in the past ten years, not to mention the big leap forward that has taken place since last year.

The reactionary view that an economically and culturally backward country cannot realize socialism has long been torn to pieces by Lenin and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. But as to why the development of China's socialist revolution and construction has been so rapid and so successful, there are both objective and subjective conditions to be considered. Objectively, China is a country with a vast territory and a large population; it is rich in natural resources; the mass of its people are enthusiastic for the revolution and have revolutionary traditions. The Chinese revolution took place after the Great October Socialist Revolution, so China has been able to avail itself of the experience and assistance of the Soviet Union and of the assistance of the whole socialist camp. Subjectively, there is the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the leader of the Party, Comrade Mao Tse-tung. This leadership is well versed in integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution; in integrating the advanced experience of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in construction with China's own experience; in integrating, in the light of conditions in China, the Marxist-Leninist theory of uninterrupted revolution with the Marxist-Leninist theory of the development of the revolution by stages; in applying, in the light of conditions in China, the working method of the mass line, integrating leadership by the Party with the mass movement of millions of people, with the initiative and creative energy of millions of people. Here I would like to say a few more words about the method of leadership of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, especially on the method of uninterrupted revolution and the method of the mass line.

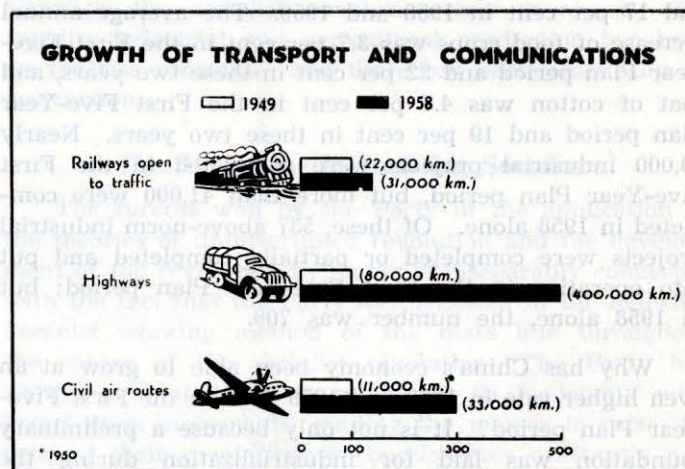
Uninterrupted Revolution

China's development in the past ten years has been a process of uninterrupted revolution.

As early as at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held in March 1949, the Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the founding of the People's Republic of China would mark the victory of the democratic revolution on a nationwide scale and at the same time the beginning of the socialist revolution. The state power of people's democratic dictatorship led by the proletariat and based on the worker-peasant alliance established in 1949 as a result of the victory of the revolution, though including some representatives of the national bourgeoisie, was in essence already a state power of the dictatorship of the proletariat. At that time, the central question of the nationwide democratic revolution, that of overthrowing the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, had been solved and the basic contradiction within the country was already one between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The revolution should not stop at the stage of democratic revolution, it had to continue to develop towards the victory of the socialist revolution.

In the first few years after 1949 the Chinese people still had to exert very great efforts to accomplish the tasks left over from the stage of democratic revolution—principally the carrying through of the anti-feudal land reform on a national scale. Following the nationwide victory of the great people's revolution in 1949, however, because of the confiscation of bureaucrat-capital and the change from bureaucrat-capitalist ownership to socialist ownership by the whole people, this great people's revolution, economically speaking, went beyond the scope of democratic revolution. It had become a task of prime importance for the proletariat and the other working people to build a mighty socialist state economy and to firmly establish their leading position in the whole national economy. To counter the illegal activities of bourgeois law-breakers in disrupting the socialist economy, the Party in 1952 led the mass struggle "against the three evils" (corruption, waste and bureaucracy) among government functionaries, and "against the five evils" (bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing the state's economic information) among bourgeois industrialists and businessmen. This dealt a crushing blow to the offensive launched by the bourgeoisie and, on the basis of this victory, pushed capitalist industry and commerce a great step forward towards state capitalism which submitted itself to the leadership of the socialist economy and accepted supervision by the working class. After the land reform, the Central Committee of the Party issued timely directives on developing the movement of mutual aid and co-operation, vigorously encouraged and stimulated the peasants who used to work on their own to advance in the direction of co-operation and carried on a sharp, persistent struggle against thinking tending in the rightist direction on this question. The Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung firmly refuted such bourgeois points of view of certain people both inside and outside the Party as those calling for the "consolidation of the new democratic order," "long-term coexistence between socialism and capitalism" and the "guaranteeing of the four great freedoms in the rural areas—freedom of sale and purchase, letting and renting of land, freedom of employing farmhands, freedom of borrowing and lending money and freedom of trading" and in good time set forth the Party's general line for the transition period of simultaneously carrying out socialist transformation and socialist construction. This general line immediately won the support of the people of the whole country and was written into the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. Thanks to the adoption by the Party of a series of measures for socialist transformation without loss of time, the revolutionary movement advanced steadily without interruption and culminated in the emergence of a nationwide upsurge in agricultural co-operation in the autumn and winter of 1955. This upsurge in turn set off the upsurge in the nationwide switch-over of capitalist industry and commerce to joint state-private operation by whole trades and stimulated the upsurge in the organization of handicraft co-operatives by individual handicraftsmen. In this way, the socialist revolution in the field of the ownership of means of production was completed in the main.

But the task of socialist revolution did not end here. Not long after, the Party set a new task: it is necessary



to continue the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts and carry it through. It is necessary to make the various aspects of the superstructure further fit in with the socialist economic base and, at the same time, the relations between men and men in production should be further adjusted on the basis of the already established socialist ownership of the means of production so that the socialist relations of production would become further consolidated and expanded. This was the task of the anti-rightist struggle and the rectification campaign in 1957-1958. As a result of the anti-rightist struggle and the rectification campaign, the bourgeois rightists, who opposed socialism, were completely isolated from the people and the socialist consciousness of the mass of the people was greatly raised. The contradictions among the people were further dealt with correctly, and the relations between functionaries in state organs and enterprises and the mass of workers and peasants, the mutual relations among the mass of workers and peasants, and the mutual relations among the various nationalities, were all much improved. Thanks to the victory of the anti-rightist struggle and the rectification campaign, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people throughout the country for building socialism soared to unparalleled heights.

The Big Leap Forward

The revolutionary movements that have been developed uninterruptedly since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic yielded an unparalleled great result in 1958 and 1959, the first two years of the Second Five-Year Plan period, and this was the big leap forward in the national economy.

The rate of growth of China's industrial production was already very high in the First Five-Year Plan period. Nevertheless, the rate in 1958 and 1959 has far surpassed the level of the preceding five years. There was an average annual increase of 18 per cent in the total value of industrial output during the First Five-Year Plan period. But in 1958 and 1959 (here and elsewhere, the 1959 figure is the planned target), the average annual increase is 45 per cent. The average annual increase in steel was 31.7 per cent in the First Five-Year Plan period and 50 per cent in these two years, the average annual increase in coal was 14.4 per cent in the First Five-Year Plan period and 60 per cent in these two years. The total value of agricultural output averaged an annual increase of 4.5 per cent in the First Five-Year Plan period

and 17 per cent in 1958 and 1959. The average annual increase of food crops was 3.7 per cent in the First Five-Year Plan period and 22 per cent in these two years, and that of cotton was 4.7 per cent in the First Five-Year Plan period and 19 per cent in these two years. Nearly 10,000 industrial projects were completed in the First Five-Year Plan period, but more than 41,000 were completed in 1958 alone. Of these, 537 above-norm industrial projects were completed or partially completed and put into operation in the First Five-Year Plan period; but in 1958 alone, the number was 700.

Why has China's economy been able to grow at an even higher rate in 1958 and 1959 than in the First Five-Year Plan period? It is not only because a preliminary foundation was laid for industrialization during the First Five-Year Plan period and thus favourable material conditions were created for rapid economic growth in the Second Five-Year Plan period; even more important, it is because in most of the First Five-Year Plan period the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce had not yet been completed, the relations of truly comradely co-operation between men and men in production had not yet been fully established and bourgeois influences still existed to a serious extent on the political and ideological fronts—all of which hampered the initiative of the working people in production. In the latter half of the First Five-Year Plan period, that is, from the second half of 1955 to 1957, the socialist revolution gained one great victory after the other on the economic, political and ideological fronts, the productive forces of society and the initiative of the working people in production were emancipated to an unprecedented extent and our Party, in the light of this favourable situation, put forward and carried out in good time the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results to build socialism." It is precisely because of all this that the Chinese people were able to open up a new stage at the very beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan, the stage of the big leap forward, and to get the national economy to advance at a much higher rate than during the First Five-Year Plan period.

Ensuring Constant Growth of Productive Forces

After the socialist relations of production and the superstructure which conforms to them, that is, to the economic base, have been established, they are still in the process of being continuously developed and perfected, therefore they cannot be immutable. The various aspects of the relations of production require adjustment from time to time to meet the requirements of the continued development of the productive forces, and along with this, the various aspects of the superstructure built on this economic base also need to be reformed from time to time. Between the productive forces and the relations of production and between the economic base and the superstructure, contradictions constantly arise, are resolved, and arise again. This is a dialectical process which is like an ever-flowing stream which is constantly being renewed. It is possible to ensure a constant growth of the productive forces, precisely because the socialist relations of production and their

superstructure can be constantly adjusted and reformed as the need arises. The development of the people's commune movement throughout the rural areas which began during the big leap forward of China's agricultural production in 1958 is fresh proof of this truth. In face of the requirements posed by the immense development of agricultural production and of the entire rural economy, it was felt that the original advanced agricultural co-operatives could not cope with the situation. Between the summer and autumn of 1958 the more than 740,000 agricultural co-operatives throughout the country, each averaging about 160 households, were merged and reorganized into more than 26,000 communes, averaging about 4,600 households each; later, after the check-up, they were further reorganized into more than 24,000 communes averaging more than 5,000 households each, in other words, more than 30 times as large as the original agricultural co-operatives. Big in scale and strong, the people's communes are not only able to develop production and construction rapidly in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery, but also to achieve unified leadership over the work of industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs in the rural areas, realizing the integration of economic organizations and basic organs of state power. Rural people's communes are still economic organizations based on collective ownership with the principal means of production still belonging to production brigades which correspond roughly to the former agricultural co-operatives, but with the commune level already possessing a portion of the means of production and being able to draw every year a certain amount from the various production brigades for its accumulation fund, they also have a certain amount of free supplies included as part of the system of distribution in the income of commune members. In 1958, the year when the people's communes were successfully established, the total output value of China's agriculture increased 25 per cent as compared with 1957. Of this, the output value of forestry increased 193.2 per cent, fishery 123 per cent and animal husbandry 5.2 per cent. The increase in rural water conservancy works and the area of afforestation far surpassed the total increase in the entire First Five-Year Plan period. Industry and transportation operated by the people's communes have also made very great progress. According to recent statistics compiled after the check-up, the people's communes throughout the country operate about 700,000 industrial units, with a total output value three times as much as during the corresponding period of the previous year. In 1958, the funds accumulated by the rural people's communes amounted to 10,000 million yuan, more than twice as much as during 1957. In 1958, the income and the standard of living of the peasants throughout the country were about 10 per cent higher on the average than in 1957. All these facts show that the great advantages of the people's communes are indisputable and all the "arguments" of those people who are opposed to this movement are untenable.

What a tremendous change is this transformation of the more than 110 million individual peasant households into over 24,000 communes! What a glorious victory for the Marxist-Leninist theory of uninterrupted revolution!

The process of socialist revolution in China has been one of uninterrupted revolution; at the same time, it is a step-by-step advance which accords with each particular stage of development. The Resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party pointed out: "We are advocates of the Marxist-Leninist theory of uninterrupted revolution; we hold that no 'Great Wall' exists or can be allowed to exist between the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and between socialism and communism. We are at the same time advocates of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the development of revolution by stages; we hold that different stages of development reflect qualitative changes and that these stages of different quality should not be confused." In practice, we not only make a careful distinction between the tasks of the democratic revolution and of the socialist revolution, between the principles of socialism and of communism, and oppose attempts to skip over necessary stages of social, historical development, but at each given stage of social, historical development, we also make a careful distinction, according to the specific conditions, between the various sub-stages that more or less have the nature of quantitative changes (the change from one sub-stage to another is also, of course, one of a lesser qualitative nature); and we adopt appropriate steps in conformity with the needs of the step-by-step transformation of the relations of production and the step-by-step maturing of the consciousness of the masses.

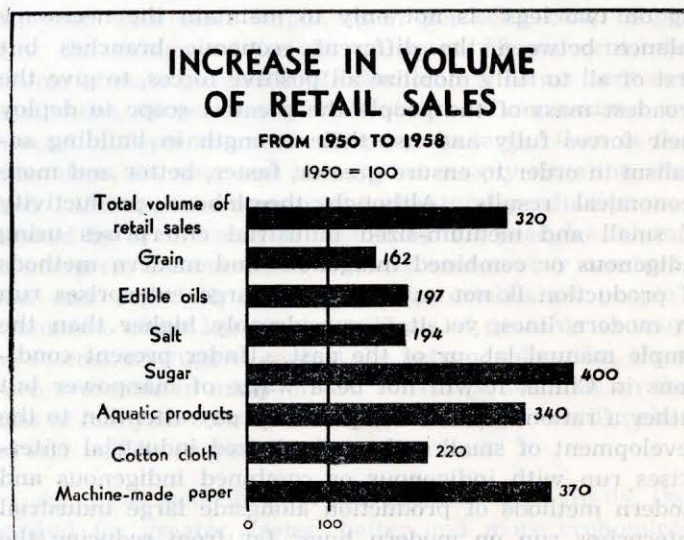
The broad mass of peasants have been able to advance, consciously and voluntarily, from an individual economy to people's communes because in the course of their advance they have gone through successive stages: the stage of mutual-aid teams, of regular year-round mutual-aid teams, of elementary agricultural producers' co-operatives and of advanced agricultural producers' co-operatives. Capitalist industrialists and businessmen were able, without much reluctance, to accept joint state-private operation by whole trades because they, too, had gone through a series of stages including the fulfilment of government contracts for the manufacture and processing of goods by capitalist firms, the state purchase of the output of capitalist enterprises, and the state distribution of all their finished products, in the field of industry; and the state designation of merchants acting on a commission basis as distributors on its behalf and merchants purchasing commodities from state stocks and retailing them at fixed prices in the field of commerce; and the joint state-private operation of individual enterprises. Similarly, the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts has also gone through a series of mass movements which, in keeping with the concrete conditions of class struggle, advanced like waves, high at one time and low at another, and went deeper step by step. This correct leadership by the Party has enabled the masses both to maintain their revolutionary enthusiasm at a constant, full flow, without it cooling down because of pauses in the development of the revolution, and to raise the level of their consciousness constantly, step by step so that they should not be unprepared for the further development of the revolution. It is because of this that every call of the Party throughout the entire course of the socialist revolution has been warmly supported by the mass of the people. It is also because of this that

although the socialist revolution has developed very rapidly, industrial and agricultural production has been on the rise constantly and there has been practically no destruction.

The Mass Line in Building Socialism

The success won by the Party in the application of the theories of uninterrupted revolution and the development of the revolution by stages is inseparably connected with the fact that the Party has persisted in the Marxist-Leninist working method of the mass line throughout the course of the socialist revolution. The Party has always paid attention to combining its leadership with broad mass movements, guiding the masses to raise the level of their revolutionary consciousness constantly and to organize their own strength to emancipate themselves step by step, instead of imposing revolution on the masses or bestowing victory on the masses as a favour. We have talked about this on more than one occasion because it was by firmly adhering to this working method that the Party won the victory of the democratic revolution. What is new in this matter is that after the all-round victory of the socialist revolution, the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung have continued to apply this working method systematically in building socialism, thus formulating the Party's general line for building socialism and bringing about the big leap forward in the national economy. It can be said for sure that if the working method of the mass line which combines the Party's leadership with the mass movement had been departed from, there would have been no general line of the Party for building socialism and consequently no such big leap forward in the national economy as has taken place since last year.

At the heart of the Party's general line for building socialism is the great importance attached to the level of political consciousness, initiative and creativeness of the masses in building socialism. The general line calls for going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results to build socialism. This is a call to the 650 million people to raise the level of their political consciousness, initiative and creativeness, to give full play to their enthusiasm, wisdom and strength in building socialism. It is necessary to



build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Is it possible to accomplish this complicated and difficult task? The imperialists and bourgeois elements said that it was impossible. They asserted that "greater and faster" could not go together with "better and more economical" as this would amount to "keeping a horse running while giving it no feed." The right opportunists within our ranks, echoing them, also said that it was impossible. But we firmly replied that it was possible, because we place our reliance first and foremost on the creators of history—the mass of the people. This is a force which the imperialists and bourgeois elements as well as the right opportunists cannot understand at all or can only understand imperfectly. Our country has vast manpower; and man as labourer, inventor and user of the tools of production is the decisive factor in the social productive forces and the most precious "asset." Of course, without the socialist revolution, as it has been mentioned above, it would have been impossible to bring into play the initiative of our 650 million people, an extremely great creative force. But even after the socialist revolution was realized, if no attention were paid to using appropriate methods to mobilize this initiative, it would still be impossible to bring this initiative into full play and consequently still impossible to achieve the objective of getting greater, faster, better and more economical results to build socialism.

Keynote of General Line

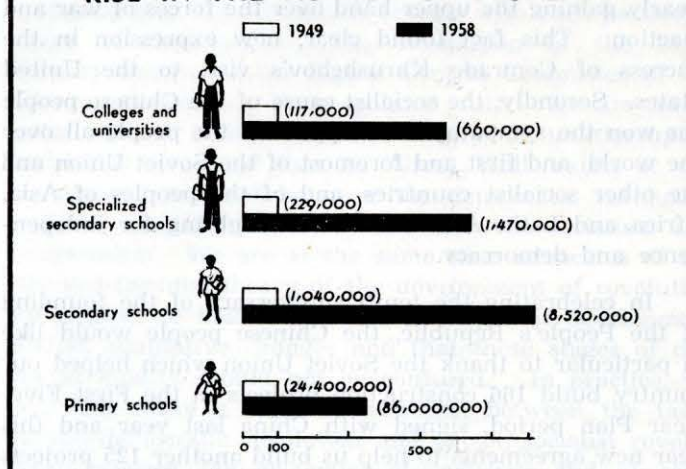
In accordance with the objective laws of economic and political life, the Party's general line has correctly handled the relations between industry and agriculture, between heavy and light industry, between industry run by the central and local authorities, and between large, medium-sized and small enterprises. It has provided for the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture and simultaneous development of heavy and light industry while giving priority to heavy industry; simultaneous development of industry run by the central and local authorities, of large industrial enterprises and medium-sized and small industrial enterprises, of modern and indigenous methods of production under centralized leadership, overall planning, division of work and co-ordination. The aim of carrying out this policy of "walking on two legs" is not only to maintain the necessary balance between the different economic branches but first of all to fully mobilize all positive forces, to give the broadest mass of the people the greatest scope to deploy their forces fully and use their strength in building socialism in order to ensure greater, faster, better and more economical results. Although the labour productivity of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises using indigenous or combined indigenous and modern methods of production is not as high as in large enterprises run on modern lines, yet it is considerably higher than the simple manual labour of the past. Under present conditions in China, it will not be a waste of manpower but rather a rational use of manpower to pay attention to the development of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises run with indigenous or combined indigenous and modern methods of production alongside large industrial enterprises run on modern lines; far from reducing the

speed of industrialization it will greatly accelerate it. At the same time, the working method of combining centralized leadership with full-scale mass movements is practised in all economic branches and enterprises. Thus, the central task of socialist construction, that of industrialization, becomes a task which is directly and actively undertaken by the broadest mass of the people; in a certain sense it can be regarded as a matter of the whole nation running industry.

One of the fundamental reasons why some people in our Party have fallen into the bog of right opportunism is that they do not recognize the active role of the mass of the people in construction. They oppose the Party's general line, and in particular, the policy of "walking on two legs" which calls for the simultaneous development of central and local industry, big, medium-sized and small enterprises and modern and indigenous methods; they oppose the building of socialism by way of mass movements which, they say, is no more than "petty-bourgeois fanaticism," which would "only bring greater, faster, but not better and more economical results," and would cause "more loss than gain." The right opportunists seized on individual, temporary defects in the work and, without making any analysis, exaggerated them freely in order to achieve their goal of negating the big leap forward and opposing the general line. The facts have best refuted all their assertions which imply mistrust in the masses, fear of the masses and slander of the masses.

Is it true that adoption of the method of mass movements in building socialism is "petty-bourgeois fanaticism," that it would "only bring greater and faster but not better and more economical results," or that it would cause "more loss than gain"? It is well-known that during the big leap forward, many important engineering projects were completed and put into operation ahead of schedule as a result of the all-out efforts of the working people. For instance, it took only fourteen months, instead of the originally scheduled two years, for the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company to put into operation a giant modern blast furnace with a daily capacity of more than 2,000 tons of iron. In something over four months the Anshan Iron and Steel Company put into operation a giant modern open-hearth furnace with a daily capacity of more than one thousand tons of steel; this was originally scheduled to take more than ten months to build. The Kwanting Reservoir, which involved 1.45 million cubic metres of earthwork and masonry and has a storage capacity of 2,270 million cubic metres, was some time ago completed in two and a half years. In building the new Miyun Reservoir, which will involve 20.56 million cubic metres of earthwork and masonry and have a storage capacity of 4,100 million cubic metres, it took only one year to finish 14.67 million cubic metres of earthwork and masonry and so enable the reservoir to begin to detain the flood waters. It took only a little more than ten months to build such a huge building as the Great Hall of the People in Peking. It is not only the most magnificent and finest building of its kind in China but ranks among the best in the world. The cost of all such construction is much lower than that of similar construction in the First Five-Year Plan period. Take construction in the iron and steel and coal industries for example. The cost of building large

RISE IN THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS



blast furnaces formerly averaged 25,000 yuan per cubic metre of furnace volume. Now it averages only 14,000 to 18,000 yuan, a drop of 28 to 44 per cent. The cost of constructing big coal mines formerly averaged 33 yuan per ton of production capacity. Now it averages only 22 yuan, a drop of 33 per cent. Can anybody in face of these facts say that such construction is only "greater and faster" but not "better and more economical"?

Production, too, has been both "greater and faster" and "better and more economical." Not only did the output of industrial products greatly increase in 1958, but large numbers of new products, almost equivalent to the sum total in the whole of the First Five-Year Plan period, were successfully trial produced thanks to the full mobilization of the masses to overcome difficulties in every possible way. And quite a number of them were high-grade, precision, large, complicated or pioneering products that reached or approached international standards. Similarly, by bringing into full play the collective wisdom of the masses, the utilization coefficient of various kinds of production equipment in China has continued to rise in the past two years; the utilization coefficients of blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces and locomotives, among other equipment, have reached the world's record levels. During the entire First Five-Year Plan period, the industrial ministries reduced costs by 29 per cent, but in 1958 alone, they cut them by another 12.5 per cent. We would like to ask the right opportunists who think that greater and faster results will not mean better and more economical results and that the launching of mass movements in industry will lead to a mess or cause more loss than gain: what is your explanation for all this?

The right opportunists tried to attack the Party's general line by taking advantage of the fact that the first products of small enterprises using indigenous methods of production, especially that of small blast furnaces, were of relatively low quality and produced at a relatively high cost. But here again they still cannot see the wood for the trees. They failed to see what a tremendous role small-scale production using indigenous methods plays in the big leap forward in building socialism. In 1959, China will turn out 20 million tons of pig iron, about half of which will be produced by small blast furnaces. The big and medium-sized blast furnaces, which took us many

years to build, total about 24,000 cubic metres in volume; but the small blast furnaces which have been built in the past two years and are in normal operation total more than 43,000 cubic metres in volume. The production techniques of the small blast furnaces, just like those of the big blast furnaces, need time to develop. There is no reason at all to make a fuss about this. Following the efforts made in the first half of this year, the utilization coefficient and the quality of the products of the small blast furnaces have been greatly improved and production costs have been substantially reduced. The best small blast furnaces have already approached the standards of the big ones in these respects. The small blast furnaces still have very great potentialities which remain to be tapped. It is estimated that during the Second Five-Year Plan period, the small blast furnaces can produce a total of approximately 55 to 60 million tons of iron. The output of small and medium-sized coal pits will account for some 40 per cent of the total coal output this year. Therefore, it can be said that neither the big leap forward nor the general line would have been possible, if, in the work of industrialization, we had not adopted the policy of "walking on two legs" and this method of the mass line.

The Big Leap Continues

The recent Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party criticized rightist conservative thinking and called on the people throughout the country to fight against rightist tendencies, and to go all out and launch a vigorous campaign to increase production and practise economy. This timely decision brought about a new upsurge in production among the working people throughout the country. According to data compiled by the State Statistical Bureau, the total value of the country's industrial output in August was 14 per cent higher than in July, and in September it showed another increase of about 27 per cent over August. Steel output in August was 13.5 per cent higher than it was in July and the September output showed another increase of 20 per cent over August. Coal output in August was 11.5 per cent higher than it was in July while the September output showed another increase of 18 per cent over that of August. In the first nine months of the year, the aggregate value of industrial output showed an increase of 45.5 per cent over the corresponding period of last year, with steel output up 67 per cent; coal, 72 per cent; the volume of freight transport, 69 per cent; the volume of state purchases of commodities, 42 per cent and retail sales, 16 per cent. State stocks of commodities by the end of September were 22 per cent larger than at the same time last year and the market supply situation was good. Although our country's agricultural production was affected by severe natural calamities this year, by relying on our great achievements in water conservancy construction and especially on the newly established people's communes which led tens of millions of peasants in waging intensive struggles against the natural calamities, these were overcome in many areas. It is expected that on the basis of last year's exceptionally good harvest, a still richer harvest will be reaped this year than last.

All these facts show in full measure that: firstly, the demand for greater, faster, better and more economical

results is entirely realistic and is beginning to be fulfilled and, as more experience is acquired in the future, it will be fulfilled more fully and effectively. Secondly, to fulfil this demand, it is necessary to carry through the whole set of policies of "walking on two legs," and so enable the broad mass of our heroic people to put forth all their strength. Thirdly, to fulfil this demand it is necessary to develop a well-guided, large-scale mass movement in every enterprise, in order that the political consciousness, initiative and creativeness of the broad masses may be brought into play, that they may be led to make an all-out effort and set high aims for themselves in their work. In fact, the application of the policy of "walking on two legs" on a nationwide scale and the launching of a mass campaign within each enterprise are two aspects of the mass line method of work as applied to the building of socialism.

From this it can be seen that adoption of the mass line of work both in the socialist revolution and in the socialist construction has enabled China's socialist cause to advance very swiftly and smoothly; it has ensured our country's growth by leaps and bounds in the past ten years, and especially in the last year and this.

Prospects of Still Greater Achievements

Thanks to the big leap forward in these two years, the major targets originally set for 1962 in the Second Five-Year Plan will be overfulfilled this year. We shall thus be able in the next three years to make bigger progress in industry and agriculture and devote more efforts to strengthening certain weak links. It can be anticipated that the Second Five-Year Plan period will be five years of a big leap forward. Since such tremendous changes have taken place in China's national economy in the past decade, the changes in the next decade will certainly be even more spectacular. By that time, China will have exceeded Britain in the output of most of the major industrial products.

Of course, our leap forward is just beginning. So far as the needs of the country and the people are concerned, what we have accomplished is far from enough and our experience is far from adequate. We must continue to work and study hard, to earnestly sum up and accumulate experience in the course of our work and learn from the advanced experience of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. But at any rate, we have laid the foundation for a rapid advance and found the road to a continued leap forward. No matter how the imperialists and the reactionaries in various countries slander us or the internal bourgeois rightists and certain right opportunists within our Party oppose us, they can never undermine the foundation laid by the people of our country or turn them from the road they have chosen. The people's communes are described by the people as "something no thunderbolt can shatter." This is the verdict of the masses not only about our people's commune movement but also about our general line, the big leap forward, the entire cause of socialism and the unity of our Party and the 650 million people of our country.

The international situation is just as favourable to our leap forward as are internal conditions. Firstly, thanks to the might and unity of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union and the growth of the struggle

against aggression and war by the peoples throughout the world, the forces of peace and progress are ever more clearly gaining the upper hand over the forces of war and reaction. This fact found clear, new expression in the success of Comrade Khrushchov's visit to the United States. Secondly, the socialist cause of the Chinese people has won the sympathy and support of the people all over the world, and first and foremost of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for independence and democracy.

In celebrating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic, the Chinese people would like in particular to thank the Soviet Union which helped our country build 166 construction projects in the First Five-Year Plan period, signed with China last year and this year new agreements to help us build another 125 projects and has sent more than 10,800 experts in the economic, cultural and educational fields to work in China in the past ten years. At the same time, our thanks go to the other socialist countries which helped China build 68 construction projects during the First Five-Year Plan period, later signed new agreements with China to help build another 40-odd projects and have sent more than 1,500 experts to work in China. Our achievements are inseparably linked with the enormous aid given by the peoples of the fraternal countries. The Chinese people will never forget their love and friendship. We must for ever adhere to the Marxist-Leninist principle of combining patriotism with internationalism and continuously consolidate and develop our brotherly co-operation with them.

In order to outstrip Britain in the output of major industrial products in the coming ten years, we must make efforts to strengthen certain weak links in our present industrial system and continue to work energetically to improve agriculture so as to provide ample sources of raw materials for light industry while ensuring a continued increase in the output of food crops. It is quite obvious that after this target is achieved, it will still not be possible to regard our economic level as high. We shall still have to continue to strive for higher targets at a speed which the Western bourgeoisie dare not even dream of. The Chinese people are firmly resolved to build their country within not too long a period into a great socialist state with highly developed modern industry, agriculture, science and culture and finally realize the lofty ideal of communism. There will undoubtedly be difficulties and not a few of them, but we shall never be daunted by them. Looking back over the achievements and summing up the experience of the past ten years, we are firmly convinced that provided we persistently carry out the Party's general line and firmly rely on the two great forces of the great unity of the people of the whole country and the great unity of the people throughout the world, we will certainly be able to overcome still more successfully all obstacles on the road to our advance and achieve still more brilliant victories in the coming ten years. Let all the people of our country continue to do their utmost and go ahead courageously with the building of our great motherland under the leadership of the great Chinese Communist Party and the great leader of the people Comrade Mao Tse-tung and under the ever-victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism!

China Hails Fraternal G.D.R.

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

IN Peking and Berlin, representatives of the Chinese people last week warmly greeted the 10th anniversary (October 7) of the German Democratic Republic, the fraternal socialist country born in the same month and year as our People's Republic.

The celebrations in China were climaxed by a grand reception given by G.D.R. Ambassador Paul Wandel on October 7. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and other Communist Party and government leaders, including Chou En-lai, Chu Teh and Tung Pi-wu, were present at the gathering of more than 1,000 guests. The reception hall rocked with applause when Premier Chou En-lai expressed the hope that Sino-German friendship would "blossom for ever over the length and breadth of our two countries like flowers in spring."

In his speech at the reception, the Chinese Premier congratulated the G.D.R. on its brilliant successes in socialist construction, its growing stature and prestige in the international arena. He thanked the G.D.R. for its aid in China's socialist construction and its support for China's struggle to uphold her sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese people, Premier Chou En-lai stressed, feel it is their incumbent duty to back up the G.D.R.'s building of socialism and its efforts for the peaceful unification of Germany.

Dwelling on the world situation, Premier Chou En-lai noted that the successful launching of the third Soviet cosmic rocket was "another great victory for peace and the socialist system." Comrade Khrushchov's visit to the United States and the proposals for general and complete disarmament he made, the Premier continued, "will exert positive and far-reaching influence in favour of the cause of easing international tension and the striving for a lasting world peace." And turning to the German question, he said: "We are convinced that with the international situation as a whole developing daily in a direction favourable to peace, the German question will ultimately be solved reasonably in the interests of all the German people."

ON the eve of the G.D.R. National Day, a mass rally was held in Peking. Speaking at the gathering, Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, emphasized that "the Chinese people are determined to stand with the G.D.R. for ever and march shoulder to shoulder with it for our great common cause."

Hermann Matern, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, First Vice-President of the G.D.R. People's Chamber, and head of the G.D.R. Party and Government Delegation to China's tenth anniversary celebrations, also addressed the rally. He outlined the tremendous achievements of the G.D.R. in the past decade. The people of the G.D.R. are working confidently to catch up with and surpass West Germany by 1961 in the per capita consumption of most manufactured consumer goods and of food,

while the West German militarists, in sharp contrast, plan to complete the atomic rearmament of their armed forces by the same year. Vice-President Matern laid special stress on the G.D.R.'s newly adopted Seven-Year Plan (1959-1965) which envisages a fourfold increase of production over the level of 1936 and the doubling of present industrial output. He thanked the Chinese people for their continuous and effective aid to the G.D.R. and particularly for their support in its struggle for the conclusion of a German peace treaty.

Meanwhile, in Berlin, the Chinese Party and Government Delegation took part in the G.D.R.'s tenth jubilee. Nieh Jung-chen, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier, who heads the delegation, warmly hailed the first worker-peasant state in German history.

THESE diplomatic and social functions were coupled with a host of other celebration activities. An exhibition on the G.D.R.'s decade of progress was opened in Peking and is drawing large crowds. Many of the exhibits are impressive products of the G.D.R.'s highly developed industry.

The celebrated Dresden Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra is now in China for a series of concerts. A G.D.R. film week is being held simultaneously in ten major Chinese cities.

As the fraternal contacts and co-operation between the two countries have expanded in many fields during the past ten years on the basis of treaties and agreements (notably the Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation of 1955), Sino-German friendship has struck deep roots. China-G.D.R. trade in 1959 has increased more than fourfold compared with 1951. Large numbers of experts from the G.D.R. have come to China and helped in her construction. Visits have been exchanged between more than 2,000 writers, artists, musicians, educationists, scientists and medical experts of the two countries during the past ten years. Eighty films and nearly fifty exhibitions have been exchanged between the two countries and more than seven million copies of translations of works of German literature, art and science have been published in China. Two hundred Chinese students have studied in the G.D.R. These facts and figures mean, in actual life, that large numbers of Chinese have met and made friends with Germans, worked and studied together with them, that many Chinese factories use G.D.R. equipment and laboratories use German instruments, and that millions of common people have gained a deeper understanding of the culture and other aspects of the life of the G.D.R. As part of the expanding cultural co-operation between the two countries, Chinese and G.D.R. film workers are jointly making a colour documentary, *We Will Build Heaven on Earth*. The title, a line from a poem by Heine, aptly expresses the popular sentiments in China and the G.D.R. as they exchange greetings from the eastern and western ends of the growing socialist camp in this glorious October.

China's Third Steel Base Starts Producing

by CHAO WEN-LIANG

"BOGOTU"—where the deer graze—is the Mongolian name for Paotow which was a sleepy town on the Inner Mongolian steppe not very long ago. Today, there is talk among the Mongolian people of changing the name to "Bold-toi"—where the steel is made, because of China's third steel base (following Anshan and Wuhan) which is rising here.

At 5:55 hours on September 26, the first heat of pig iron flowed from Paogang's* huge No. 1 blast furnace a full year ahead of schedule. A new leaf in the industrial development of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and of China as a whole has been turned.

Birth of a Steel Mill

A forest of steel, concrete and brick structures has risen west of the old town of Paotow. It is an impressive sight. A little distance from the new blast furnace, at the foot of the Yinshan Mountain, two huge coke ovens which went into production earlier puff dark clouds of smoke embroidered by an orange-coloured rim of flame. On their left, ten big coal proportioning pots rise like castles. Behind them is a huge coal-washing plant. To the north, soar the tall chimneys of a refractory materials plant. It is turning out firebricks while construction is still going on. Further on, a group of small blast furnaces born of the big leap forward last year belch smoke and flames.

To the east, two big heat and power plants supply steam to the blowing engines as well as powerful currents of electricity to the entire area. Beyond, is the general machinery plant that went into production last year. By the Yellow River is a new water supply station which has been in operation since last August.

To supply the rising steel base, a huge iron mine in Paiyunopo about 130 kilometres west of Paotow, and new coal mines in Shihkuaikou, east of the rising metallurgical centre, have been in production for many months.

In the westernmost section of the steel base, by the Kuntulun River, one sees a large group of buildings—the workers' living quarters and welfare establishments.

These are only the first buildings to be erected. South of the first giant blast furnace is a stretch of open space where more blast furnaces of similar size will be erected. Parallel to this row of blast furnaces, huge open-hearth furnaces will be built. Concrete pouring on the foundations for some of them has already been completed.

*Short form for Paotow Iron and Steel Company. "Pao" for Paotow and "gang" for steel.—Ed.

The entire building site is alive with activity. Heavy trucks chug along one after another. Tower cranes are busily hoisting materials. Tens of thousands of builders are stepping up the construction of the new metallurgical base.

When completed, the giant integrated iron and steel works will have scores of large mines, plants and workshops including ore mining, ore dressing and ore sintering, iron smelting, steel making, steel rolling and coke making. Its blast and open-hearth furnaces will be comparable to the largest and most modern in the world and the latest technology will be employed.

Take the first blast furnace which is now in production, for instance. It has a volume of 1,513 cubic metres and can produce 2,500 tons of pig iron a day. It has a high pressure top, carbon block bottom, and an intense air-cooling system. Charging, tapping and operation in general are automatic. The modern methods of oxygen steel making and hot cooling will be adopted. There will be residual heater boilers to utilize the residual heat. All the rolling mills will be mechanically or automatically operated. Radioactive isotopes, spectrographs and super high speed devices are employed in the central laboratory to check and analyse the materials and products. The general machinery plant, with its casting, forging, riveting and welding, and repair shops equipped with huge lathes, double-housing planers and other efficient machines can not only handle all the repairs for the steel base, but can supply big metallurgical equipment as well.

Power Centre and Railway Hub

In addition to iron and steel, the Paotow area is also becoming an electric power and coal mining centre and a railway hub. The two heat and power plants and a thermal power plant form the core of a new power network for western Inner Mongolia, supplying power not only to the steel base and the city of Paotow, but also to Huhehot, the capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, Paiyunopo and Shihkuaikou.

With a number of modern shaft mines already in operation and more mines under construction, Shihkuaikou is becoming a coal mining centre that turns out large quantities of coking and other coal.

Paotow had only one rail link—the Peking-Paotow line—before liberation. Now new railways radiate from a hub station in Paotow to Lanchow through the great Tengri Desert, to Paiyunopo and to Shihkuaikou.

With rich iron ore and coal deposits near by and an unlimited supply of water from the Yellow River, Paotow

is an ideal site for a metallurgical base. But before liberation, it was merely a collecting point for leather, furs and grain. A small thermal power plant, a water works, a flour mill, a leather tannery, and a blacksmith's shop were all the "industry" Paotow had. The insignificance of the thermal power plant can be judged from the following fact: the whole town had only 17 dim street lamps. Electric lighting was so poor that the people adopted a "double lamp system": they lit an oil lamp and had the electric light on at the same time.

In 1950, one year after liberation, things began to change. A geological prospecting team, heartily assisted by the local people, discovered a huge iron mine on the Ulanchapu steppe near Paotow. Its total reserve and quality of ore proved to be first rate. Soon afterwards, another prospecting team found extremely rich deposits of coking coal, limestone, dolomite and other materials needed by the metallurgical industry in the vicinity of Paotow. On the basis of these finds, it was decided that Paotow would be the site of China's third giant steel base.

The importance of this decision can hardly be exaggerated. The triumvirate of Angang (Anshan), Wugang (Wuhan) and Paogang (Paotow) forms the backbone of China's fast growing iron and steel industry. The rise of a new steel base at Paotow will effect a more rational distribution of this key industry and will surely accelerate the industrialization of the country, especially the northwest, which is rich in resources but only sparsely populated and had practically no industry apart from the Yumen oil field in Kansu Province. This is why Paogang has a special place in the hearts of the whole nation.

Construction Presses Ahead

The first batch of builders from many parts of the country, including northeast China and Shanghai, arrived in Paotow in 1953. They pitched tents at the foot of the Yinshan Mountain. They worked a total of 160,000 work days gathering geological, topographical, hydrographical and meteorological data necessary for the preliminary and technical designing of the new steel base. Then they picked the building site and set up a construction base with a score of plants and workshops, including the processing of steel reinforcement, woodworking, cement mixing and auto repairs. A building machinery station was also established.

Actual construction of Paogang began in July 1957. It was a colossal job. More than 5,000 types of steel products totalling some 350,000 tons are to be used. The equipment to be installed exceeds 200,000 tons in weight. More than 400,000 tons of cement are required and construction involves 27 million cubic metres of stone and earth work. And, of course, the builders have to solve some of the most complex technical problems.



Paogang's first giant blast furnace

Faced with this challenge, the builders of Paogang have shown their mettle. In 1958 alone, they put forward some 2,000 significant rationalization proposals to improve design, equipment, tools and technology, greatly accelerating the tempo of construction. The giant No. 1 blast furnace was originally scheduled to be completed in 1960 together with the ore-dressing and sintering plant. But with the help of the Soviet experts, industrial experiments were made which showed that the rich iron ore from Paiyunopo could be directly smelted in the blast furnace without having to be dressed and agglomerated. So the builders, in the spirit of the big leap, decided to complete the giant blast furnace ahead of time as a gift to the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic. They finished installation of the shell of the giant 1,513-cubic-metre blast furnace in the record time of 26 days and put all three of the 43-metre-high hot blast stoves into place within 10 days. This was nine times the planned speed.

Lining the huge blast furnace was a tough job. 200 layers of firebricks totalling 3,000 tons had to be laid. The heaviest carbon block weighs 900 kilogrammes each and has to be laid according to strict technical specifications. But as their greeting to the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic, the builders did the work in only 28 days and had the furnace ready for production before National Day.

The builders of Paogang enjoy enthusiastic national support. Hundreds of enterprises in 40-odd cities supply Paogang with metallurgical and other equipment. For the No. 1 blast furnace and related projects alone, some 26,000 tons of equipment were needed. Apart from about 10 per cent of important equipment which were supplied by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, all the rest was manufactured in China. The building materials needed by Paogang come from practically all parts of the country: steel products, cement and refractory materials from northeast and north China, timber from Kwangtung and the Great Khingan Range, bamboo from Kweichow, coal tar from Kansu and asbestos from Szechuan. Orders from Paogang receive top priority

and the workers take pride in working for this new metallurgical base. It is reciprocal: just as the whole country has been supporting Paogang, so Paogang is beginning to contribute to the country's industrialization programme by turning out more and more metal.

Local Industry Grows

As the construction of Paogang proceeded, it also gave impetus to the development of local industry in Paotow. The number of industrial enterprises in Paotow is now 416, nearly 70 times the 1949 figure. Total output value in 1958 was 357 times the 1949 level. The new factories are located in the southern suburb of the city. Their brand-new tall buildings offer a sharp contrast to the squalid mud huts of the old town that are gradually being replaced by new and better housing.

An example suffices to show how industry has grown. The new machinery works was developed on the basis of a few handicraft shops. In 1949, the workers numbered less than 100. Apart from repair work, all it turned out

were such simple tools as picks and shovels. But as a result of steady expansion, it now has metal processing, casting, forging, riveting and welding workshops employing a total of 2,400 workers. In the past few years, it turned out thousands of steam engines, water-lifting tools and other machines in support of agriculture and animal husbandry. It also manufactures machine tools and metallurgical equipment. This year alone, it has manufactured various types of non-standard equipment for Paogang totalling 3,000 tons in weight.

In a decade of development, an obscure grain and fur collecting town of 80,000 has grown into a great industrial centre with a population of 800,000. Of particular importance is the fact that with rapid industrial development, the national minorities now have their own working class. In Paotow today, there are workers of 14 national minorities, including Mongolians, Huis, Manchus, Koreans and Puyis. A steel giant has emerged on the steppe foretelling even greater industrial development for this part of the country.

Highlight of Peking's Building Boom

The Great Hall of the People

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

TAKE a casual stroll or ride through the streets in any part of the capital and you will find yourself in the midst of Peking's big leap in construction. A series of great new buildings which have changed the face of Peking has risen in record speed during the past year while new

factories, new housing for the people and new schools have popped up everywhere.

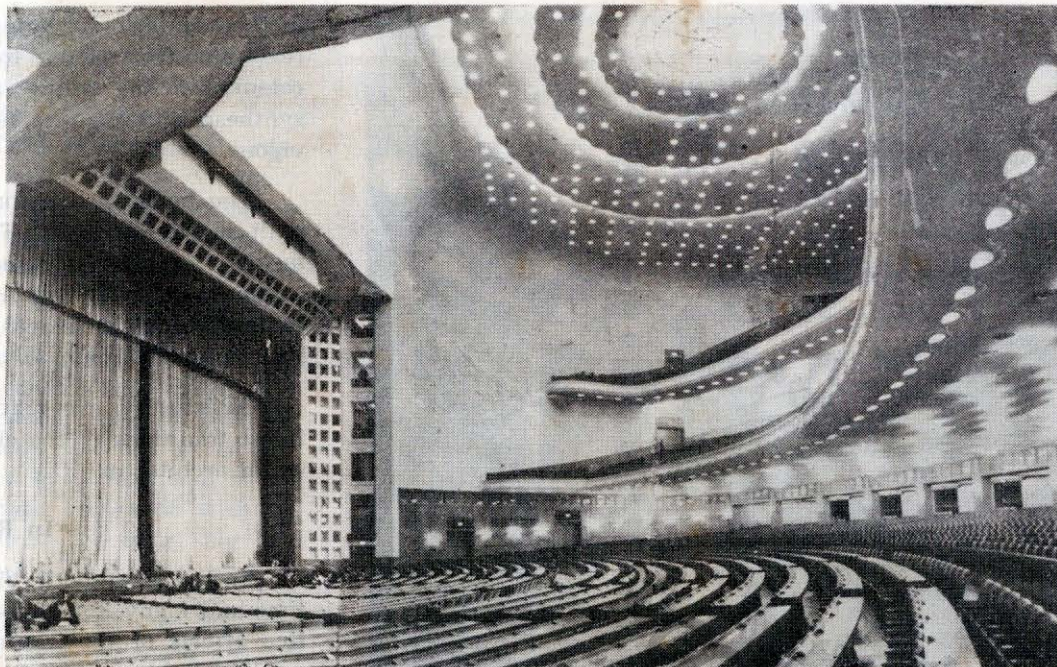
From the beginning of 1958 to August 1959 Peking added 2,600,000 square metres of floorspace for dwellings and schools and, in the first eight months of this year, 3,370,000 square metres were built or under construction including buildings for new factories or added to existing factories. And as National Day approached, day after day great new buildings serving various needs of the people were unveiled.

Driving into the city from the western suburbs, along a boulevard newly lined with trees and flowerbeds and many new houses, you first encounter the towering structure of the Military Museum of the Chinese Revolution.



Full view of the Great Hall of the People

Going east, you are attracted by the white-tiled tower of the Cultural Palace of the Nationalities and the Nationality Hotel on its right. Further east, beyond the telegraph building which is of rather recent vintage too, you pass the transformed Tien An Men Square with the Great Hall of the People on one side and the Museum of Chinese History and Museum of the Chinese Revolution on the other. In the eastern city you will see the new railway station, the largest in the country, the new hotel for overseas Chinese, and in the eastern outskirts, the buildings of the National Agricultural Exhibition Centre and the vast new Workers' Stadium. . . .



The auditorium

Pride of place in the new Peking landscape is held by the Great Hall of the People, the scene of a number of highlights of the tenth anniversary celebrations.

In opening the two-day anniversary meeting in its auditorium, Chairman Liu Shao-chi told the assemblage of more than 10,000 people, including distinguished guests from more than 80 countries: "The Great Hall of the People, in which we are holding this meeting, is itself a most eloquent testimony of the great creative power of the people. We will avail ourselves of this opportunity to convey our highest greetings to the more than 14,000 building workers and technical personnel who built this hall in ten months."

Architectural Treatment

Your correspondent interviewed one of the architects, who took me on a tour of the new structure.

"In architectural treatment, our first consideration was, of course, that it should fulfil its functions satisfactorily," said the architect as we walked towards its main entrance through the broad Tien An Men Square. "But we also had the all-important duty of making this hall, the place where the supreme affairs of state are discussed and determined, fully reflect the heroic spirit of the people in their leap forward as well as their great achievements in socialist construction."

This was not a simple task. To fulfil this purpose, the building has to have dignity and grandeur artfully integrated with simplicity, grace and delight. Situated on historic Tien An Men Square, it has to be in harmony with the rest of the Square and at the same time add a lively and youthful look to the time-honoured Square.

The building fully lives up to these expectations. The width of the hall, 336 metres, is in good proportion with the 500 metres of open grounds which separate it from the Museum buildings on the opposite side. The colonnades

on the four sides convey a sense of strength. The pink granite base creates a feeling of stability and solidity. The pale yellow walls of artificial stone interspersed with broad curtained windows look airy and delightful while a glistening band of continuous designs made up of yellow and green glazed tiles, decorating the slightly projecting roof, cuts an elegant contour against the clear blue sky.

"Man Is the Master"

As we ascended the extensive flight of steps leading to the main entrance, the architect explained that the guiding principle in the designing was "man is the master" and "things are for the use of man." The massive staircase, one-storey high, rises slowly and leisurely. The gay flowerbeds, and the gardens on either side and in front give you a relaxed and unhurried feeling. Unlike the architectural treatment in feudal times which was to impress and to awe, and the fetishism of the capitalist era, our approach was to make the Great Hall of the People tall and magnificent, friendly and warm. (Its highest point tops the Tien An Men Gate by more than a dozen metres, and its built-up area exceeds the total built-up area of the near-by ancient Imperial Palaces.)

This principle runs like a red thread through all the designing. Of the 12 marble columns at the main entrance, the centre ones are wider apart to give more room, so that the people will feel free to enter the five shining bronze gates behind them. The marble bases and capitals of the columns, which can only be embraced by four men with arms stretched out, are carved with familiar lotus petals and foliage to neutralize the sense of awe resulting from their size.

After traversing the spacious entrance hall flanked by big cloakrooms, we were in the central hall that links the three component parts of the building, the auditorium to the west, the banquet hall to the north and the offices



Inside the central hall

of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to the south. Here ranges of marble columns and balconies are expertly used to make one feel at ease and in place despite its size—high as a four-storeyed building, with a ground area of 3,600 square metres and a volume of 54,000 cubic metres. The column bases, dadoes and wainscoting, baseboards, and doors are beautifully proportioned. The main colour effect is golden and white. Matched with dark red walls and pink marble floors, this hall which serves as a lounge is truly restful and tranquil.

The auditorium posed a more complicated aesthetic problem. "The question was that people should not feel dwarfed or oppressive in this auditorium which seats 10,000," said the architect. But how? This was a problem the Chinese architects had never tackled before.

After repeated experiments and discussions in which rank-and-filers as well as leadership participated, a high vaulted ceiling was adopted with a huge illuminated red star surrounded by gilded sunflower petals which, in turn, are encircled by three layers of hidden lighting in the form of expanding waves. This symbolizes the great unity of the Chinese people with the Communist Party at its core

in their staunch struggle which has advanced the Chinese revolution from victory to victory. The structure, décor and colours of the entire auditorium form an integrated synthesis and create a feeling of openness, freshness and vigour.

The banquet hall for 5,000 people was designed and built in similar vein. The balconies on either side and facing the platform, the gilded designs on the white columns on the sides, and the galaxy of lights on the ceiling laid in traditional Chinese floral designs, blend the hall into an harmonious and artistic whole.

Artistically, every attempt was made to combine the finest traditions of the classical and modern, Chinese and world architecture.

In Record Time

Technically, many difficult jobs were done in record time and many innovations were introduced by the collective efforts of the ingenious workers and technical personnel. Behind the decorative patterns on the walls and ceiling of the auditorium are echo-absorbing panels to guarantee good acoustics in every corner of the huge hall. Of the 12 steel roof trusses, six have one end carried by a steel concrete beam 9 metres high which rests on two pillars each sustaining a weight of more than 3,000 tons. This structure involved many difficult engineering problems. Then there were the problems of installing ear-phones providing a choice of 12 languages in translation, the intricate air pipes and a host of other questions which had never been coped with by Chinese architecture before.

"Had it not been for the general line for building socialism and the great leap forward," the architect stressed, "we wouldn't even have dared to think of such a thing, let alone finish it in ten months. This is not the handiwork of any one architect. We have the Communist Party's excellent style of work to thank—the meticulous adherence to the mass line."



One of the reception rooms

BALLET

New Bolshoi Ballets

If anyone still needs to be convinced of the popularity of the Bolshoi Ballet in Peking, let him try to get a ticket for its current performances! The Capital Theatre has had to relax its strict rules and permit balletomanes who can't get seats to stand in the side aisles. Additional performances have been given in the large Peking Exhibition Centre and the Ballet has taken a show out to the big Electronic Tube Works to the immense enjoyment of the workers there.

The opening *Highlights* programme, reported in these columns last week, has now been followed by three ballets. Plisetskaya has charmed her audiences as Odette-Odile in *Swan Lake*, but a special interest, however, attaches to the two new ballets: a new version of Prokofiev's *Stone Flower*, with choreography by Grigorovich, now ballet-master of the Kirov Theatre Ballet, the Bolshoi's opposite number in Leningrad, and *Path of Thunder*, which was specially prepared for the Chinese tour and is seen for the first time outside the Soviet Union.

The Stone Flower is based on the story in Bazhov's collection of Ural folk tales, *The Malachite Casket*. It is about Danilo, a skilled and starry-eyed young stone carver. He would rather smash his masterpiece than let it get into the clutches of an evil merchant. He loves and is loved by Katerina, but the fairy Mistress of the Copper Mountain also desires him and she entrances him with the gift of precious stones to work with in her underground palace. Danilo leaves home to carve a wonderful stone flower in the Copper Mountain. Katerina sets out to find him and finally brings him back to work among the people. The ballet, like the original story, holds one's interest and will live because it succeeds in telling not only this fairy story but in suggesting those undertones of deeper meanings that are so characteristic a mark of fine folk literature.

This was Prokofiev's last work. Its final notes were actually written on his deathbed. His score opens with dissonances and unexpected shifts of tone that are typical of his earlier works. It ends with passages of great lyrical beauty and optimism that seem to disentangle the twisted *motifs* of the opening and develop them with full-throated orchestral brilliance.

It is not always an easy score to dance to, particularly in its slow first act, but it is a rewarding one. Consistently distinguished, it provides the dancers with

an original, never banal, rhythmic and melodic framework and supports them with a clearly defined atmosphere and characterization: romantic and lyrical for Katerina; imperious and fey for the Mistress of the Copper Mountain; vicious and ungainly for the merchant who vainly covets Danilo's carvings and his Katerina too.

It is a rich score that fills out the story with pictures of peasant life like the betrothal of Danilo and Katerina and the market with its merry-makers and pedlars, its gypsies and its drunken ne'er-do-wells who menace Katerina when she goes there in search of the missing Danilo. Grigorovich, I am told, has greatly improved on his earlier 1957 Leningrad version. (*The Stone Flower* saw its first performance in a version by Lavrovsky in the Bolshoi Theatre in 1954 with Ulanova as the Mistress.) The opening dances of Katerina's betrothal in this very finished production are graceful and gracious. Vasilyev makes a handsome Danilo, so absorbed in his art that he sometimes forgets even so beautiful a Katya as Maximova who here has a real opportunity to show herself for the lovely lyrical dancer she is. She already has consummate charm, grace and a beautiful feeling for line. The youngest ballerina in the troupe, she undoubtedly has a brilliant future before her.

Plisetskaya brings the difficult role of the Mistress of the Copper Mountain to complete realization. She is a spectacular and exciting dancer and bewitches not only Danilo but her audience. Mistress of a flawless classical technique, she takes her cue from the music and choreographer to create her role in an entirely individual and often unorthodox manner. She can be coldly imperious, project that slightly menacing wildness of a force of nature, condemn the drunken merchant to death with the finality of Fate and lose Danilo with a womanly, distraught sorrow. As shown again in her spectral Odile in *Swan Lake*, she has an extraordinary talent for romantic dramatic characterization. In these scenes too, especially where she displays her riches to Danilo, the music opens out to great brilliance. Grigorovich, drawing on modern trends in dancing, provides dances that catch its sparkle and all this, with Rindin's sets and costumes, produces a distinctly new note in Bolshoi Ballet. Yuri Faier, the veteran conductor of the ballet, delights in the Prokofiev score and leads his orchestra in a glittering and deeply understanding performance. Thus the ballet ascends to the climax where Katerina, with the help of the Flame Fairy, finds Danilo and pleads with him and the Mistress of

the Copper Mountain. The Mistress struggles to detain Danilo, but Katerina's love proves the stronger. A lovely dance of reunion ends the ballet.

Path of Thunder strikes a very different note. It is a hard-hitting exposure of racial oppression in South Africa based on the novel by the South African writer, Peter Abrahams. Lanny, a coloured South African, gets his college degree and determines to go back to his home town to open a school. Here he meets and falls in love with Sarie, daughter of a white planter. Their love is discovered. In the ensuing fight the planter is killed by Lanny's sister. Lanny and Sarie are lynched by a white mob. The ballet ends on the mourning for Lanny and his love and the rolling thunder of the people rising in vengeance against oppression.

This continues the line of such ballets as the *Red Poppy*, an episode of the Chinese revolution, or the *Flame of Paris*, taken from a tale of the French revolution. If, choreographically, *The Stone Flower* combines the classical ballet with the Russian folk dance, this is an experimental fusing of the ballet with African movement and background in a modern setting. It is a bold attempt, and past Bolshoi practice indicates that if there are roughnesses in the present production, further revisions will be made to achieve perfection. Kara Karayev, a talented young Azerbaidjan composer and a pupil of Shostakovich, provides a dramatic and eminently danceable score. The choreography is by Sergeyev, who also dances the role of Lanny to Lepeshinskaya's appealing Sarie. Koren is the malevolently brutal white planter. The Bolshoi's young Russian-Negro dancer Madge Scott, with her sinuous grace, gives a vivid performance as Lanny's resolute sister. Tarasova presents a movingly tragic figure as his mother. Sergeyev is well supported by Levashev as Lanny's Kaffir friend.

Peking audiences like *Path of Thunder*, because of its straight-hitting political message and the sincerity and warm sympathy with which all members of the cast dance their roles. They much appreciate this graceful gesture of the Ballet in presenting its new production here and in turning it into a joint Sino-Soviet effort with the participation of a score of youngsters recruited from the Peking School of Dancing to dance as Lanny's schoolchildren.

The Bolshoi Ballet will give a few more performances in Peking before it goes on its tour of Shanghai, Canton and Wuhan. It will return to the capital early next month.

—C.I.F.

Worldwide Celebrations for China's Anniversary

These past weeks witnessed an impressive display of international solidarity with the Chinese people and support for their cause. In all parts of the world, friends of the Chinese people celebrated New China's 10th anniversary as one of their own red-letter days, spotlighting the world significance of the Chinese revolution and of China's achievements during the past decade.

In all the socialist countries, celebrations for the anniversary continued for many days with a variety of activities. Many started in mid-September and are still on now.

In the Soviet Union, celebration activities were nationwide. There were scores of activities in Moscow alone, the biggest being the jubilee gathering in the Hall of Columns. Soviet Party and government leaders were among the 1,500 guests at the gala anniversary reception given by Ambassador Liu Hsiao in the magnificent, newly completed buildings of the Chinese Embassy. On October 1, there was a special performance of music in the Kremlin Theatre, during which the new choral work entitled *For Ever Together* by Muradeli (composer for the famous song *Moscow-Peking*) was sung for the first time. Workers in many Soviet factories greeted China's National Day by fulfilling Chinese orders ahead of schedule.

Pyeongyang, Korea, was in festive mood on October 1, with huge colourful streamers hung over the main thoroughfares of the city, heralding the first day of a month of activities in honour of Korean-Chinese friendship. In Viet-nam, celebration meetings were held in the major cities. The Chinese historical play *Chu Yuan* has been translated into Vietnamese and its premiere took place in Hanoi on October 2. Also in honour of the anniversary, a cross-country bicycle race was held down the length of north Viet-nam.

In Bucharest, Rumania, celebrations took the form of a mass gathering, an exhibition of Chinese achievements, a Chinese books exhibition, and friendship activities in many of its factories. Similar activities were arranged in the other fraternal countries in Europe.

Celebrations were also held on a large scale in the Asian and African coun-

tries. Government leaders attending receptions given by the Chinese Embassies and legations warmly greeted China's anniversary. Premier Kassim of Iraq declared that China was marching forward and that the Iraqi people regarded China's National Day as one of their own festivals. Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia said that as a friend of China, Cambodia was very happy to see the great successes achieved by the Chinese people. Prime Minister Koirala of Nepal, opening an exhibition of Chinese photographs, arts and crafts to mark China's tenth anniversary in Kathmandu, declared that differences in political and social systems could not constitute obstacles in the development of friendly relations between Nepal and China.

In India, large numbers of representatives of various organizations went to the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi to extend their congratulations and express their friendship for the Chinese people. In many cities in Madras State, special gatherings of solidarity with China were held.

In Indonesia, the celebrations included an exhibition of Chinese plastic arts and contemporary paintings in traditional style and a mass gathering sponsored by the Indonesia-China Friendship Association.

In Tokyo, Japan, a mammoth meeting attended by 6,000 representatives from different people's organizations celebrated China's tenth anniversary and demanded restoration of relations with China. This, along with gatherings in more than one hundred other cities and towns throughout Japan, marked the beginning of a month of celebration activities.

In faraway Latin America, celebrations were held in almost all the capitals on that continent. Mass meetings, reports by delegates who have recently returned from visits in China, discussion forums, showings of Chinese films, all brought the new China still closer to the Latin American peoples.

In many cities in Australia, northern and western Europe and North America, New China's friends celebrated her 10th anniversary. In London famous Negro singer Paul Robeson — great friend of the Chinese people — sang for the oc-

casian at the gathering organized by the Britain-China Friendship Association.

Anniversary Guests

China's thousands of guests from 87 countries, having taken part in the gala 10th jubilee celebrations in Peking (see *Peking Review*, Nos. 39 and 40) are now either leaving for home or touring other parts of the country, meeting people and seeing China's work of socialist construction at first hand.

The Chinese people felt deeply honoured to entertain so large a number of distinguished visitors and particularly the delegations from fraternal socialist countries headed by prominent leaders. It was further evidence of the great solidarity of the peoples.

Several important meetings were arranged in Peking during and after the jubilee celebrations.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung had important talks with N. S. Khrushchov before the latter's departure for home on October 4. Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were: M. A. Suslov, A. A. Gromyko and A. F. Antonov. Taking part on the Chinese side were: Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Lin Piao, Peng Chen, Chen Yi and Wang Chia-hsiang.

There were also separate meetings with the Party and government delegations from the other fraternal countries. As we go to press, President Ho Chi Minh, Premier Kim Il Sung, Premier Tsedenbal, and the delegations they led, the G.D.R. delegation headed by Hermann Matern, First Vice-President of the People's Chamber, the Rumanian delegation headed by Emil Bodnaras, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Hungarian delegation have already returned home. The Polish delegation led by President Aleksander Zawadzki left Canton on October 6 for a visit to Viet-nam, while the Czechoslovak delegation led by President Antonin Novotny left Peking for Korea on October 7 after a tour of Wuhan and Shanghai. The Albanian delegation led by Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian delegation led by Dimiter Ganev, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly, and Dobi Istvan, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, are still on a tour of China.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung held many receptions for the foreign guests who were in Peking for the 10th jubilee. Outstanding among these were the ones for various delegations from Latin American countries on October 7 and delegations from Asia and Africa on October 7 and 8. Earlier, on the 5th and

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

China-Guinea Relations

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Chinese People's Republic and the Republic of Guinea, on October 4, was speedily followed by the signing of a cultural co-operation agreement between the governments of the two countries on Oct. 7 in Peking and a cultural co-operation plan for the fourth quarter of 1959. The general agreement provides for co-operation between the two countries in the fields of education, culture and arts, news broadcasting, science, medicine and public health and sports. During the last three months of 1959, China will receive ten Guinea students and grant them scholarships. Guinea will send a delegation to China to study popular education and China will send an acrobatic troupe to perform in Guinea in December.

The happy news, writes *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (Oct. 5), will undoubtedly rejoice the peoples of China and Guinea and delight all peace-loving countries and peoples in Asia and Africa.

Although China and Guinea are separated by oceans and thousands of miles, the peoples of the two countries have always supported each other in their struggles to win and safeguard their independence and freedom, the editorial notes. Friendly relations between them have grown since the people of Guinea put an end to French colonial rule a year ago and won their independence.

The editorial characterizes the formal establishment of Chinese-Guinea diplomatic relations as "a new development of the friendly and co-operative relations between the peoples of the two countries," which were so much strengthened by the exchange of visits of government and people's delegations between the two countries in the last year.

The editorial acclaims the important successes achieved by the Republic of Guinea since independence, its efforts to get rid of foreign economic control and for the independent development of its national economy, its policy of peace and neutrality and its establishment of friendly relations and co-operation with the socialist countries and countries in Asia and Africa.

The Chinese people congratulate the people of Guinea on every achievement they have made, the editorial continues. The friendship between the peoples of China and Guinea is deep-rooted. The common banner of safeguarding and developing national independence, op-

posing imperialism and colonialism and striving for a lasting world peace has enabled the two peoples to march forward closely together.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Guinea is a new milestone in the unity and co-operation between the peoples of China and Africa, the editorial stresses. The Chinese people who have experienced a fate similar to that of the African peoples, fully understand and deeply sympathize with the plight of the millions of African people still under colonial rule and firmly support their heroic struggle for independence and freedom.

The flag of independence and freedom is being hoisted on the soil of one African country after another, the editorial notes. We warmly greet every victory of the African peoples and welcome their appearance in the international arena to take part in settling international questions and shaping the destiny of all mankind. No matter what the imperialists and colonialists try in the way of repression, sowing of discord, deception, or sabotage, they cannot block the advance of the African peoples in their struggle for independence and freedom nor prevent them from joining hands with all the other peoples of the world.

"The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Guinea is the result of the friendly relations already existing between the two peoples. It is also a new starting point. We are confident that with the establishment of diplomatic relations, the unity and friendly intercourse between them will enter a new stage of development. May the friendship between the peoples of China and Guinea grow with each passing day and the friendship between the peoples of China and the African countries develop continuously!" the editorial concludes.

Imperialist-Directed Farce in U.N.

In a scathing condemnation of the resolution on the so-called "Tibetan issue" submitted by the Irish and Malayan delegations to the U.N. Steering Committee, *Renmin Ribao's* Observer (Oct. 9) describes it as another plot of the U.S. imperialists to use the United Nations as a means of interfering in China's domestic affairs, stirring up hostility against the Chinese people, poisoning the international atmosphere and creating tension.

U.S. imperialism has resorted to this plot not only because it remains unreconciled to the complete fiasco of the rebellion in Tibet but also because it is panic-stricken in face of the great victories achieved by the Chinese people, Observer says.

Day in and day out in the past year, U.S. imperialism and its henchmen have loudly asserted that China's big leap forward and the people's communes had failed and China was in serious difficulties, but all these lies and slanders have been overturned by the facts. China's international prestige and the friendly and co-operative relations between the Chinese people and other peoples of the world are growing with each passing day. These circumstances, Observer points out, leave U.S. imperialism and its followers with no other resort but lies and slanders.

The U.S. imperialist attempt to stir up an anti-Chinese campaign within the United Nations at this time represents an important step by the U.S. to prevent relaxation of international tension, Observer continues. Pressed by the worldwide demand for a thaw in the "cold war," the U.S. has been compelled to make some gestures for the easing of tension. But the U.S. monopoly groups which profit from the maintenance of tension will not easily renounce their "cold war" policy. One of the chief purposes of U.S. imperialism in trying to get a U.N. discussion of the so-called "Tibetan issue" is to poison the international atmosphere and create new tension. It is precisely because of this that the U.S. with its guilty conscience dares not submit the resolution on the so-called "Tibetan issue" in its own name, Observer says.

Britain, a country which invaded China's Tibet over a long period, has also found it inexpedient to initiate a resolution in view of the British general election. The *London Times* suggested that it would be desirable for the British Commonwealth countries to put forward a joint resolution. Thus, the two lackeys, Ireland and Malaya, were picked to play the role of cat'spaw. There is nothing strange in this, Observer remarks. Ireland is a country which has already acted as an anti-Soviet and anti-communist vanguard in the United Nations, while the Malayan Government, which is now still under the strict control of British imperialism, is pursuing a policy of hostility to China.

The so-called Irish-Malayan resolution, patently manufactured by the U.S. and British imperialists, is designed as a pretext for interference in China's internal affairs, Observer points out. But everyone knows that under its Charter the

United Nations has no right at all to interfere in the domestic affairs of any state. The U.S. imperialists are working once again to use the United Nations as an instrument for intervention and cold war. If this U.S. intrigue is allowed to go through at the United Nations, it will lead to the serious result of threatening the national independence of various countries and preventing relaxation of international tension.

This clamour about a discussion of "freedom" and "fundamental human rights" of the Tibetans is utterly shameless, writes Observer. The Tibetan people are overthrowing a savage, dark system of serfdom; they are winning the right to live as human beings. What the U.S.-British imperialists want for the Tibetan people is not fundamental human

rights but to throw them back into the dark hell from which they have just freed themselves. The imperialists' sympathies are with the bestially cruel serf-owners who have been overthrown, while everywhere they themselves carry out national oppression and racial discrimination and ruthlessly destroy the human rights of the people.

All self-respecting U.N. member states should strictly observe the principles of the United Nations and avoid any involvement in this farce directed by the U.S., Observer writes. Any country serving the U.S. policy of "cold war" and acting against the 650 million Chinese people "will be lifting a rock only to crush his own foot."

The United Nations has long been discredited in the eyes of the Chinese peo-

ple, Observer continues, since, as a result of U.S. machinations, it has taken a hostile stand against China and committed aggression in Korea. More slander against China in the United Nations won't do any harm to the Chinese people.

"No force on earth can succeed in preventing the Tibetan people from becoming their own masters. Nor can it succeed in checking the triumphant advance of the Chinese people in the cause of socialism. Anti-Chinese machinations on the part of the U.S. imperialists only serve to show them up as the worst enemy of the Chinese people, of all the oppressed nations and peaceful peoples. Against this enemy it is necessary to carry on a constant and uncompromising struggle," Observer concludes.

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 RETURN OF THE PHOENIX** A comedy of errors. A young man wins a bride despite the schemes of a wicked step-mother. Oct. 14, 7:30 p.m. *Minzhu Theatre*

▲ **KING PA BIDS FAREWELL TO HIS BE-LOVED** King Pa bids farewell to his concubine, Lady Yu, before he attempts to break through the enemy encirclement. Unwilling to fall into enemy hands, Lady Yu commits suicide. Oct. 15, 7:30 p.m. *Minzhu Theatre*

▲ **AT THE CROSSROADS** "Fighting in the dark," Peking opera acrobatics at their best. Oct. 19, 7:30 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*
(The above operas are produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.)

SZECHUAN OPERA

▲ **THE TALE OF THE WHITE SNAKE** The legendary love story between a White Snake fairy and a scholar. A scheming recluse sets him against her and later imprisons her in a pagoda. Many years later, she is rescued by her son. Produced by the visiting Szechuan Opera Troupe.
Oct. 17, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

SHAOHsing OPERA

▲ **THE DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER** Adapted from the great 18th century Chinese novel. A tragedy of youth among the upper classes in feudal China. Produced by the visiting Shanghai Shaohsing Opera Theatre.
Oct. 13-15, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **LOVE WITHOUT HONOUR** A traditional opera of the Yuan dynasty. Produced by the Shanghai Drama School.
Oct. 15, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*
Oct. 16, 7:30 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*
Oct. 17, 7:30 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

▲ **SPRING THUNDER** A new opera produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre. It tells the story of the heroic peasant uprising in Hunan during the First Revolutionary Civil War period.
Oct. 14 & 15, 7:30 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

CHINESE DANCE DRAMA

▲ **THE MAGIC LOTUS LANTERN** A modern Chinese ballet based on an ancient

Chinese fairy tale. The nymph of Mt. Huashan falls in love with a scholar. Infuriated by her attachment to a mortal, her intolerant brother imprisons her. Fifteen years later her child, who has grown up to be a brave warrior, defeats his uncle in combat and sets his mother free. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.
Oct. 13, 7:30 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ **TAMING OF THE DRAGONS AND TIGERS** A new play about the great leap forward in China's countryside. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It describes how the people of a village braved dangers in the mountains to get raw materials for their furnaces in last year's drive for steel.
China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **THUNDERSTORM** A tragedy of incest written in classic form in 1933 by the famous playwright Tsao Yu. A damning exposure of the family of semi-feudal and semi-colonial society in pre-liberation China. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.
Oct. 15 & 16, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **AESOP** A play by the Brazilian playwright, Guillermo Figueroide, based on the life story of Aesop, the slave and clever teller of fables of ancient Greece. It reflects the struggle between slaves and slave-owners, and the determination of the slaves to die for freedom rather than live the life of slaves. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.
Oct. 17 & 18, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **TSAI WEN-CHI** Kuo Mo-jo's latest historical play. Tsao Tsao, Prime Minister of the Han Kingdom, sends two envoys to ask Tsai Wen-chi, who is married to a Hun noble, to return home and continue her scholar-father's work. On their return, the life of one envoy is saved by Wen-chi when he is falsely accused by the other of treason. On the death of her husband, she marries the loyal envoy, is happily reunited with her children, and continues her father's work. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.
Oct. 19, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

FILMS

NEW FILMS MONTH

(Sept. 25-Oct. 25)

to mark the 10th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. Showings of the year's best colour films produced by the nation's leading film studios.

▲ **SONG OF YOUTH**

▲ THE STORM

▲ **NEW STORY OF AN OLD SOLDIER**

▲ **THE LONG MARCH**

▲ **OUR VILLAGE LADS AND LASSES**

▲ **WIND FROM THE EAST**

— German Film Week —

(Oct. 9-15)

Celebrating the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of the German Democratic Republic

▲ **THE SAILORS' SONG** The story of the rising of German sailors at Kiel in 1917.

▲ **ONLY A WOMAN** tells the story of a woman in the mid-19th century who fights for the emancipation of her sex in a reactionary bourgeois society.

▲ **THEY CALLED HIM AMIGO** Amigo, a fifteen-year-old boy, helps his father, a Communist, to save the life of an underground Party member in 1939.

▲ **POLONIA EXPRESS** tells how the German workers helped the young Soviet Union in 1920.

▲ **SPECIAL MISSION** A drama of the struggle against the counter-revolutionary.

(The above five German films are all dubbed in Chinese.)

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

At Peking Exhibition Centre

▲ **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

At Agricultural Exhibition Centre

▲ **EXHIBITION OF THE TEN YEARS' ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At the Wen Hua Hall and Chuan Hsin Hall in Palace Museum

▲ **THIRD NATIONAL PHOTO EXHIBITION** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At Summer Palace

▲ **ART EXHIBITION** by Peking artists. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At the Wumen Gate in Palace Museum

▲ **NATIONAL HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At the Wumen Gate in Palace Museum

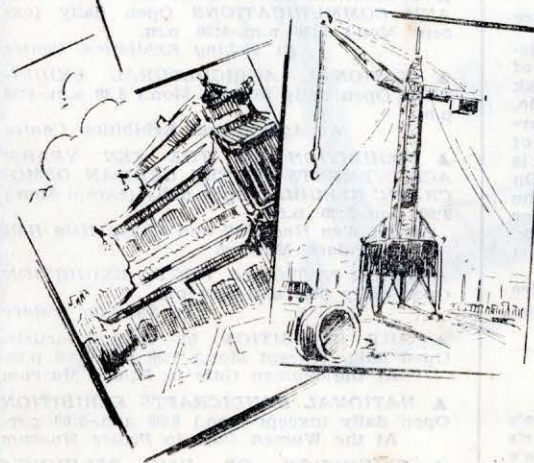
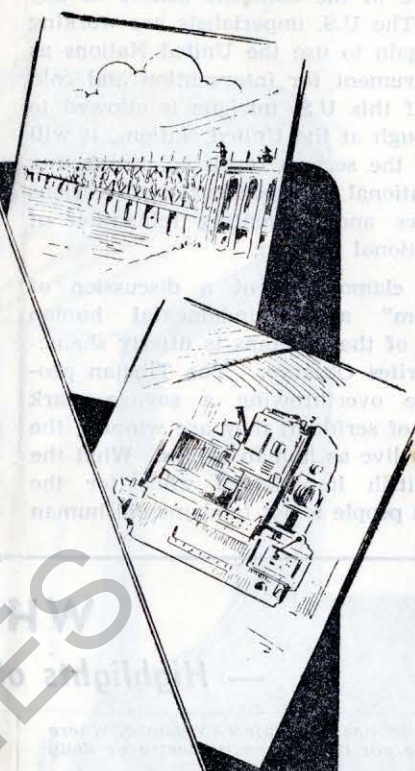
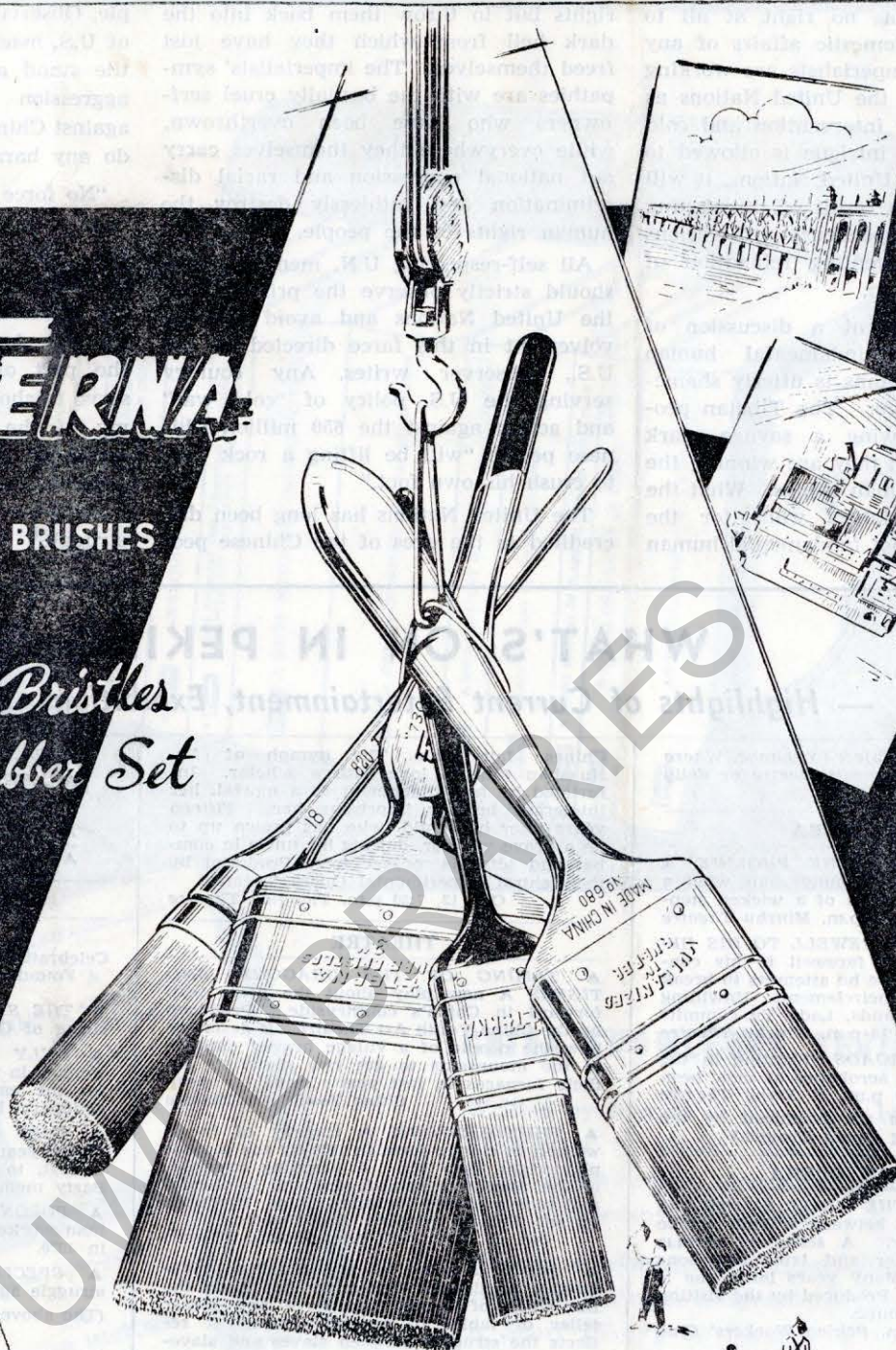
▲ **EXHIBITION OF HSU PEI-HUNG'S PAINTINGS** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

At Hsu Pei-hung Memorial Hall

ETERNA

PAINT BRUSHES

Pure Bristles
Rubber Set



China National Animal By-products Export Corporation
Shanghai Branch

Address: 23 Chung Shan Road (E. 1.) Shanghai, China
Cable Address: "BYPRODUCTS" Shanghai