

PEKING

January 6, 1959

I

REVIEW

To New and Greater Victories!

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The Flourishing Socialist Camp

A survey of the economic growth of the socialist world (p. 14).

China's Industry in 1959

How China will continue its big leap forward in industry this year (p. 9).

Why China Works with a Will

A discussion of attitudes to labour (p. 12).

The Way the Wind Blows

**Round the Week, Chinese Press Opinion
and Other Features**

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Just off the press:

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

January 6, 1959 Vol. II No. 1

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The Way the Wind Blows

WITH this special enlarged issue, **PEKING REVIEW** ushers in 1959. The year 1958 has gone down in history as a year of far-reaching changes of historic significance. It further proved that the East wind prevails over the West wind.

For the Chinese people, 1958 was a year of great leap forward. Early in May, the *Times* of London wrote sneeringly that China's talk about a great leap forward did not have "anything lively, original or hopeful." Five months later in November, the same paper felt compelled to swallow its words and refer to the "Chinese economy in seven league boots."

The East wind blows not only from China. The whole socialist camp and all the countries which are striving to achieve or safeguard their national independence are sources of the East wind. As reported elsewhere in this issue, in 1958 all the socialist countries forged ahead. The launching on January 2 of the Soviet multi-stage interplanetary rocket gave added proof of the superiority of the socialist system.

Besides, the national independence movements were in a tremendous upsurge in the Middle East, in Africa and in Latin America. Mr. Dulles lamented the "change from colonialism to independence" and stated with grave misgivings that it will bring with it "new problems" and "new perils."

For imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, 1958 was really a year of big headaches and ignominious defeats. The deepening economic crisis and the sharpening quarrels among the imperialists were the handwriting on the wall.

On the basis of the successes already achieved in the past year, the East wind will certainly blow much harder in 1959. For the Chinese people this new year will be another year of great leap forward. It is the second, and indeed decisive, year in China's three-year hard battle to change the face of the country. It also marks the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic. Profiting by the experience gained in the past year, the Chinese people bid farewell to 1958 with joy and welcome 1959 with high hope and confidence.



The East Wind Doth Blow. . . .

By Jack Chen

ROUND THE WEEK

I Big Project Every 12 Hours

This is the time of year when the achievements of different branches of the economy in 1958 are summed up. The radical change in the industrial scene is striking. Nearly 700 big new factories and mines were either commissioned or went into partial operation during 1958—exceeding the total for the entire First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957) by 163. This means that on the average, one big project began operation every 12 hours throughout the year.

Among the giants are a heavy machine-tool plant in Wuhan, a heavy machinery plant in Shenyang (Liaoning Province), a mining machinery plant and a ball-bearing plant in Loyang (Honan Province), a steam turbine plant in Harbin (Heilungkiang Province), a measuring and cutting tool plant in Chengtu (Szechuan Province), vertical coal shafts in Pingdingshan (Honan Province) and Tatung (Senssi Province), coal washing plants in Anhwei Province and Shantung Province, giant open hearth furnaces in Anshan, and the first blast furnace of the rising Wuhan Iron and Steel Works. These are the sinews of China's industrialization.

The outstanding feature of the past year, however, was the mushrooming of medium and small factories and mines throughout the country. According to statistics for the four provinces of Liaoning, Honan, Chekiang and Kwangtung alone, more than 15,000 medium and small factories and mines were set up on the county level and above. In addition, the people's communes have established millions of small factories and workshops.

Although more projects were built in the past year than during the entire First Five-Year Plan, the total investment was less than half the amount invested in the 1953-1957 period. This was possible because the costs of construction were reduced in many cases by more than one half as indigenous methods were combined with modern methods, materials locally available were used to the full and excessively high standards were lowered.

As a result of numerous technical innovations, the speed of construction was considerably accelerated. The time for the installation of a 25,000 kw. steam

turbine generator unit has been reduced from more than two months to 100 hours. In the process of construction, many building units have set up their own plants to turn out cement, bricks, tiles, steel wire, electric motors, plastic and other building materials. So far 120 different kinds of building materials and machinery have been produced in some 3,200 plants set up and operated by the building units.

Large-scale construction has helped train a corps of Chinese prospecting and designing technicians which now numbers 150,000. They have mastered the techniques of designing every type of modern industrial enterprise.

50 New Railways

1958 also witnessed railway construction on a much larger scale than any previous year. Work was in progress simultaneously on some 50 new lines along with the double-tracking and renovation of 20 existing lines. An estimate by the Ministry of Railways indicates that 2,300 kilometres of new tracks were laid (including double-tracks) during the year, about double the 1957 figure. In addition, the main work was completed on road beds and for railway bridges totalling 3,000 kilometres.

Many new trunk lines were completed and opened to traffic during the year. The Paotow-Lanchow line provides a second artery linking north China with the northwest. The Nanping-Foochow line brings the provincial capital of Fukien on China's southeast seaboard into the national railway network via the Yingtan-Amoy line completed in 1957. The new shale oil centre of Maoming in Kwangtung Province is now connected by a new railway with Lienchiang on the Litang-Chanchiang line completed in 1955. On the eve of the New Year, track-laying on the 605-kilometre Kwangsi-Kweichow line was completed, giving Kweiyang, provincial capital of mountainous Kweichow, its first rail link with other parts of the country. Considerable progress has also been achieved on other trunk lines. (*Peking Review*, No. 41, 1958.)

This leap forward in railway construction was marked by the active participation of local people as well as regular railway builders. One million people in

eight provinces took part in the double-tracking of the Peking-Canton and Tientsin-Shanghai lines. As a result of this massive effort, the road bed, which involved 100 million cubic metres of earth and stone work, 1,800 bridges and culverts and 500 kilometres of tracks was completed in less than three months. Many of the medium-sized bridges were built in a matter of from three to five days. Once again the potency of the "mass line" was demonstrated.

More Textiles in 1959

One-third more cotton cloth this year! That is what the bumper cotton harvest of 1958—estimated at 3.35 million tons (more than double the 1957 level)—adds up to for China's consumers.

A report on the planned supply of cotton cloth for 1959 prepared by the Ministry of Commerce and approved by the State Council provides that per capita personal consumption of cotton textiles will be increased from 6 metres in 1958 to 8 metres this year. It is estimated that 11 million bales of cotton yarn and 9,600 million metres of cotton cloth will be produced this year, about 50 per cent more than in 1958. A part of this will go to form reserves, another part will be set aside to meet the requirements of industry, exports and other public uses and the rest will go to increase personal consumption.

In addition to increased cotton cloth, the Chinese people this year have more woollen goods, silk, linen and other textiles.

Solving Temporary Shortages

Temporary shortages of some non-staple foods is a problem now claiming considerable attention. The shortages have arisen notwithstanding a 49 per cent increase in live pigs and the doubling of aquatic products. A recent *Renmin Ribao* editorial (December 28, 1958) gave the following analysis: On the supply side, considerable manpower has been concentrated in recent months on steel production, the harvesting of the tremendous crops, deep ploughing the land and extending irrigation works. This had some effect on the production of raw materials for some non-staple foods. The main factor, however, is the lack of manpower to process the existing raw materials and the inadequacy of transport facilities to ship them out.

On the demand side, the increase in the urban population in 1958 by some 7

million workers and their dependents as a result of the rapid growth of industry gave rise to greater market demands in the cities. With the establishment of community dining-rooms in the people's communes, the peasants are eating more and better food than ever before. As a result, demand is running ahead of supply. Another contributing factor, a minor one, was the misconception entertained by some people that commodity production is no longer necessary in the people's communes. A very few communes consumed all the raw materials for non-staple foods that should have been sold on the market.

Thus, the shortages are clearly a temporary phenomenon in the rapid advance of the national economy. The processing and transport of non-staple foods are being stepped up by reallocation of manpower and transport facilities and measures have been taken to increase production.

Speaking at the recent National Conference of Outstanding Units in Socialist Construction of Agriculture, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien outlined six measures to boost the production of non-staple foods: 1.—rapid expansion of commodity production by the people's communes; 2.—major emphasis on the raising of livestock, poultry and vegetables as a responsibility of the collective management of the communes supplemented by efforts of the members who can raise some pigs, poultry and vegetables individually; 3.—to meet the demand for large quantities of fresh vegetables, they are to be grown locally in the suburbs of cities and of industrial and mining centres as well as in the communes; 4.—attention will be paid not only to increasing the output of non-staple foods but also to raising quality and increasing varieties; 5.—production in a planned way on the basis of contracts between the cities and the people's communes; 6.—greater efficiency of the trading departments in purchasing, processing, distributing and preserving foodstuffs.

These, however, are not merely measures to cope with a temporary situation of shortages. To develop a diversified economy and greatly increase commodity production is a matter of principle for the development of the people's communes and the elevation of the living standard of the nation. They will certainly solve the problem of shortages.

New Communist Party Members

Kuo Mo-jo, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, well-known writ-

er, historian and poet; Li Sze-kuang (J. S. Lee), Minister of Geology, author of *The Geology of China*; Li Teh-chuan, Minister of Public Health; and Tsien Hsue-shen, Director of the Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, a well-known scientist who has written many important papers on the theory of rockets and high-speed flight, are among the 314 people recently accepted as probationary members by the Communist Party organizations in the Central Government offices. Some three thousand probationary members who were accepted earlier have reached the status of full members. In the country as a whole, tens of thousands of men and women have been accepted as members of the Communist Party—the leading and most dedicated force in China's advances.

Many of the new members have a long history of revolutionary activities. The great majority of the new members are the finest men and women who have given a good account of themselves in the rectification campaign, the struggle against the bourgeois rightists, the big leap in industry and agriculture and the movement to form people's communes. As the Chinese saying goes, "when a strong wind blows, you can tell which is the firmest grass." All those admitted into the Party have been tried and tested in various political movements. They have displayed great enthusiasm in building socialism.

Many of the twenty-four thousand activists admitted into the Communist Party in Shansi Province have distinguished themselves in the national drive for steel.

Shouchang County, Shantung Province, made a name for itself by becoming one of the first 4,000-jin counties (grain yield of 4,000 jin per mu for the entire county) in the country. This was the result of the good work of the people there, of whom 4,800 (including more than 2,000 women) were admitted into the Party.

Liu Sze-po, an old peasant woman of 84 who had lost a son in the revolutionary war, was admitted into the Party in October 1958. For her excellent performances in production as well as in social work, she has been elected an outstanding model worker several times. After she was accepted by the Party, she attended all the Party meetings despite her age, and worked even harder than before. Like all other men and women who have joined the Communist Party, her reason is simple—to dedicate herself to the lofty cause of communism and serve the people better.

Local Steel Enters New Phase

Fenghuangwo ("Phoenix Nest") is the name of a small iron and steel complex operated by the "May 4" People's Commune in Central China's Hupeh Province. It is among the first to turn out rolled steel produced by small local iron and steel works in the country. This heralds the beginning of a new phase of development for the local steel industry which grew out of the national drive for steel, i.e. the formation of small integrated iron and steel works that combine indigenous and modern methods in the mining of ores, the production of fuels, refractory materials and steel products in addition to pig iron and steel.

An on-the-spot conference was convened in December by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry in Macheng County, Hupeh Province, where the "May 4" People's Commune is located, to popularize the methods employed there. Small iron and steel complexes that combine indigenous and modern methods are now being set up in many parts of the country.

The *Fenghuangwo* steel complex has four small blast furnaces, three low-temperature steel-making furnaces, rolling mills, forging hammers, wire-drawing machines, and nail-making machines. It has already produced square sections, strips, round bars, sheets, wire and nails. The rolled steel produced has been used to make diesel engines and electric motors by a local machine-building plant.

This is the culmination of a series of developments in the local iron and steel industry. In August 1958, iron-smelting furnaces employing indigenous methods began to spread like a prairie fire throughout the country as the nationwide battle for steel got under way. They were followed two months later by numerous home-made steel-making furnaces to turn the pig iron produced into steel. As experiences accumulated, the inefficient furnaces were eliminated and those that had stood the test began to be grouped together to form integrated iron and steel making systems and rolling mills and other equipment were introduced.

In this way, production has become normalized and rationalized, the large quantities of steel produced from home-made furnaces can be processed locally and a reliable source of supply has been found for rolled steel and machines urgently needed by the people's communes. This is helping to lay the material foundation for the gradual industrialization of the communes and the mechanization and electrification of agriculture.

To New and Greater Victories!

Following is an abridged translation of an editorial that appeared in "Renmin Ribao" (People's Daily) on New Year Day, 1959. — Ed.

1958 was a great turning point. This is true of China, and the whole world as well. The appraisal made by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in November 1957 has been borne out by events of the past twelve months.

For imperialism, 1958 was a year fraught with troubles and disasters. The economic crisis which broke out in the United States is spreading to engulf the entire capitalist world. Industrial production of the United States dropped about 7 per cent in 1958, as compared with 1957. Steel output in that country fell from 113 million tons in 1957 to 84 million tons in 1958, representing a drop of 25.6 per cent. Declining industrial production hit Britain, France and West Germany, too. Despite the many measures taken by the governments of these imperialist countries, the crisis will continue in 1959.

Politically, the imperialist countries were also dealt crushing blows in the last twelve months. For 1958 was a year of heartening advances made by the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The triumph of the national revolution in Iraq smashed the shackles of the Bagdad Pact and charted a bright course for the Arab people and all the peoples of the Middle East. The U.S. and British imperialists tried to carry out armed intervention against Iraq and sent troops to Lebanon and Jordan. But they met with the united opposition of the peoples of the Middle East, the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the world's forces of peace, and had to beat an ignominious retreat.

Closely following this, the U.S. imperialists extended their aggression in the Taiwan Straits area of China. Here, too, they failed to achieve their purpose, in the face of the opposition voiced by the people of the world. Whether at home or abroad, the ruling circles of the United States were isolated, and never more so than today. This accounted for the crushing defeat suffered by the ruling Republican Party in the elections.

In the wake of the economic and political setbacks of the imperialist world the contradictions between the imperialist countries have become more and more acute. The collapse of the European Payments Union might well be taken as the finale to 1958, a year marked by the imperialist world heading to disintegration, a forewarning of the shape of things to come in 1959.

In the socialist world, the picture is of an entirely different colour. Here, 1958 was a year of great leaps. The Soviet Union scored great successes in both industry and agriculture. Soviet steel production, it is estimated, will

have reached 55 million tons, that is, an increase of 4 million tons. If Soviet steel production in 1957 was 48 per cent of the American total, then in 1958 the figure rose to 65.5 per cent. In coal and wheat production, the U.S.S.R. has left the United States way behind to occupy first place in the world. Other socialist countries also enjoyed a rapid economic upswing. Thanks to the great advances made by the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries in 1958, the industrial output of the entire socialist camp today accounts for approximately 40 per cent of the world's grand total.

The ties of unity among all socialist countries are stronger than ever today. The socialist countries enjoy an increasingly high prestige among the people of the world, and especially among the peoples who are waging the struggle for national liberation. A short time ago, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union made public the target figures for the Seven-Year Plan (1959-65) of developing its national economy. This is a great inspiration to all progressive people. For here they can visualize the day, which is not far off, when the socialist world will outstrip the imperialist world in every economic aspect. Bent as the imperialists are on wrecking the friendship between the socialist countries and the nationalistic countries, leaving no stone unturned to drive a wedge between the people of these countries, and even try as they might to undermine the solidarity between the socialist countries, they will never succeed.

In the imperialist world, things are rotting from day to day, whereas in the socialist world things are getting better every day. This trend greatly heartens all people who love and fight for peace the world over. On the other hand, those who hatch new war schemes find the going tougher and tougher with each passing day.

In a recent speech Dulles gave agonizing expression to such a mood. He admitted that for the United States "truly, we live in a veritable whirlwind of change."

THE developments of 1958 in China were one of the important factors which made Dulles and his like feel this "whirlwind of change."

On the industrial front, it is estimated that steel production will reach something like 11 million tons, which is more than double the output of 1957. Compared with steel production in Britain, this is only about 8 million tons less. Coal will reach some 270 million tons, also doubling the 1957 output, or bigger than the British figure by about 60 million tons. The production of machine-tools will be

about 90,000, which is three times as much as the 1957 figure. Electric power output will come to 27,500 million kwh., an increase of nearly 50 per cent as compared with the 1957 figure. About 2,300 kilometres of new railway tracks were laid in 1958, about 100 per cent more than in 1957. Cotton yarn will reach 6.8 million bales, representing an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The total output value of 30 major products of light industry, apart from that of the textile industry, is up by about 50 per cent as against 1957.

On the agricultural front, grain production will come to about 750,000 million *jin*, more than double the 1957 figure and cotton to about 67 million *dan*, more than double the 1957 figure. Oil-bearing crops show an increase of about 50 per cent.

On the cultural and educational fronts, the number of students in institutions of higher learning registered an increase of 78 per cent over 1957; students in secondary schools increased by over 100 per cent, and the number of pupils in primary schools increased by 43 per cent as compared with 1957. Great achievements were attained in wiping out illiteracy. Great successes were also scored in the public health movement which had as its main tasks the hygiene campaign and the elimination of the four pests.* Great advances were also made in the sciences, literature and the arts.

In the few months between the summer and autumn of last year, the people's commune movement spread in the villages throughout the country; all of the more than 740,000 agricultural producers' co-operatives were re-organized into over 26,000 people's communes. Over 99 per cent of the peasant households joined the people's communes. This is a new development of great historic significance in Chinese society.

All these constitute the great victory of the Communist Party's general line for the building of socialism and are the result of the rectification campaign among the whole people. The reasons socialist construction in China is able to advance at such great speed are the selfless, creative labour of our 650 million people, the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and, at the same time, the rich experience and disinterested aid given us by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries.

The great leap forward in socialist construction and the people's commune movement in 1958 in our country con-

* Flies, rats, mosquitoes and grain-eating sparrows.—Ed.



Under Full Sail

Poster by Wang Shu-hui, Shao Kuo-huan and Chang Ju-chi

stitute a great practice, through which we have not only found a broad path to get greater, quicker, better and more economical results to build socialism, but also acquired rich experiences as we advance along this broad path. This not only makes it possible for us to continue to leap forward in 1959, but to leap forward with still better results.

ON the basis of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's proposal, the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has laid down the principles for the development of the national economy in 1959, and put forward some main targets to be achieved this year.

The 1959 plan for the development of the national economy mapped out on the basis of the main targets will be a great leap forward plan.

In producing 18 million tons of steel in 1959, the absolute amount of increase (7 million tons) will be even larger than that of 1958 (5.65 million tons). As the base (11 million tons—Ed.) is comparatively large, the percentage increase this year is less than 100. To increase the output of steel from 11 million tons to around 18 million tons took 6 years in the United States, 7 years in West Germany, and 18 years in Britain, while France and Japan have not achieved this amount to this day. In keeping with an annual level of production of 18 million tons of steel, the production of many kinds of industrial goods in our country in 1959 will be increased manifold. In view of the fact that the situation in transportation and supply of electricity was rather tense in 1958, the machine-building industry will, in 1959, vigorously increase its output of machine-tools, power-generating equipment and transportation vehicles; at the same time special attention will be paid to the production of complete sets of equipment, and the elimination of weak links now existing in the production of machine parts.

IN agriculture, the planned increase for grain output in 1959 is 300,000 million *jin*, bringing the total grain output for the year to 1,050,000 million *jin*; at the same time it is necessary to reduce the proportion of output for tuber crops appropriately, while the output of wheat, paddy rice and maize will be increased. Cotton will be increased by 33 million *dan*, bringing the total output this year to 100 million *dan*. It is also necessary to increase the output of oil-bearing crops, hemp, jute, flax and other industrial crops greatly. The production of all kinds of meat, chickens and ducks, egg products, fish and various kinds of vegetables must also be greatly increased so as to meet the growing demands of the people in city and countryside. In agricultural production as a whole, the principles of combining farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries and of simultaneously developing industry and agriculture must be thoroughly carried out, so as to enable the output value of forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries and of industry in the villages to increase manifold.

In conformity with the continuous forward leap of industry and agriculture, in 1959 commerce, culture, education and public health will also attain new successes.

In 1959, the people's communes throughout the country will be checked up on and consolidated in accordance with the principles laid down in the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee. The great role of the system of the people's commune will further manifest itself in promoting the cause of socialist construction and in organizational work relating to the people's livelihood and welfare.

Our basic aim in developing production is to satisfy the needs of the people's material and cultural life. The year 1959 remains one of hard work, but on the basis of an even greater rise in production, the living standards of the people in city and countryside will be suitably improved, and the time for work, study, rest and amusement will be arranged better for the people.

The plan of the national economy for 1959 mapped out in accordance with the main targets put forward at the Sixth Plenary Session will be a great leap forward plan, and also a reliable plan built on the basis of objective possibilities. In implementing this plan, we must bear in mind what Comrade Mao Tse-tung has time and again told us: We should scorn difficulties, strategically, think, speak and act boldly, and pay full attention to difficulties tactically, pursue a good, solid style of work that displays energy, perseverance and ingenuity, insist on careful calculation of the facts, good organization and inspection, and combine boundless enthusiasm with

scientific analysis. In this way, there is no battle that we cannot win and no fortress that we cannot storm, and we will be able to make one leap forward after another.

AS the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session pointed out, "the present level of development of the productive forces in our country is, after all, still very low." This is particularly so in our industrial products and many agricultural products in terms of per capita output. Precisely because of this, we must continue to work hard and continue to overcome a series of difficulties. But our people understand perfectly that conditions in our country are improving rapidly, while in the imperialist countries just the reverse is true. And precisely because of this, the imperialists, while doing all they can to slander us and engage in subversive activities against us, cannot but become panic-stricken. Like all other socialist countries, China is a peace-loving country, and our construction is carried on in order to improve our people's living standards. We do not want to invade or threaten anybody. Then why are the imperialists worried about our progress? What they are worried about is that the day will come when they can no longer bully us and the peoples of other backward countries will one after another become prosperous, rich and strong, so that the forces of peace and progress will entirely overwhelm the forces of war and reaction. But this is really a great blessing to the peoples of the whole world and the nations the world over who are striving for independence and freedom. It is impossible to use this to threaten any people of good will. Of course, we should not in the least relax our guard towards the various kinds of subversion and intrigue of the imperialists and particularly towards their plots to launch a new war. We must strengthen further the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, the unity with the countries and peoples who strive for and safeguard their national independence, the unity with all the peace-loving peoples, smash the imperialists' efforts to sow discord and their war plans, and work persistently for the maintenance of world peace.

While carrying on peaceful construction, the Chinese people have not in the least forgotten that the U.S. imperialists still occupy our territory Taiwan, still pursue an aggressive policy which is hostile to us and menaces our security. To drive the U.S. imperialists out of Taiwan, to liberate Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu, and safeguard the security of the motherland is a sacred duty of the Chinese people.

A magnificent task and a bright perspective await the Chinese people. Our ranks are united. We have the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. We have the assistance of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union and the sympathy of the peoples throughout the world. If we had relatively little experience in 1958 and still made unprecedentedly big advances, then with the rich experiences of 1958, we will certainly have more and better methods and still greater confidence in realizing the new big leap forward of 1959. Let us stand as one, and together with the peoples throughout the world, strive for new and still greater victories in 1959.

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COMING

A survey of China's agricultural achievements in 1958 and the prospects for 1959 by Liao Lu-yen, Minister of Agriculture, will appear in our next issue.

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INDUSTRY'S TASKS IN 1959

by PO I-PO

IN 1958 China scored great victories in socialist construction; the tempo of her socialist industrialization was much faster than in any previous year.

As now estimated, industrial production in 1958 was some 65 per cent above that of 1957. Among major industrial products, the output of steel rose by over 100 per cent to a total of some 11 million tons. Stimulated by the advance of the iron and steel industry, the output of machine-tools increased by over 200 per cent to about 90,000 units; the output of coal by over 100 per cent to around 270 million tons, and of electricity, by over 42 per cent, to about 27,500 million kwh. With the rapid growth of heavy industry, light industry too increased considerably. Cotton yarn production was up 43 per cent, to about 6,660,000 bales.

The 1958 leap forward in the national economies of China, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, presents a striking contrast to the economic crisis in the Western world. This contrast fills our whole people with confidence that we can fulfil the tasks of developing our socialist construction at high speed, of changing the face of our country within the shortest possible time, and of quickly overtaking Britain in the output of major industrial products.

Many factors have contributed to China's great victory on the industrial front in 1958. In the last analysis, however, this triumph was due to the serious struggle against conservative ideas launched on the basis of the rectification campaign, the shattering of superstitions and the serious implementation of the Party's general line for building socialism—"Let's go all out, aim high and get greater, quicker, better and more economical results to build socialism."

Practice in the past year has further proved how completely correct is the Party's principle of "walking on two legs." By "walking on two legs" we mean simultaneous development of industry and agriculture on the basis of priority for heavy industry, simultaneous development of heavy and light industry, of central and local industry, of large enterprises and medium and small enterprises, of production in both modern and indigenous ways, the combining of centralized leadership with mass movements on the industrial front and in the present period combining "steel as the key" with an all-round industrial leap forward. This complete set of principles correctly reflects the actual conditions in our country and the demands of objective economic law; that is why it has demonstrated its great vitality in practice. By implementing it further, we can not only continue to leap forward in 1959 but do so with even greater success.

1959 — Another Year of Big Leap

On the basis of the big leap forward in 1958, we shall achieve still more magnificent things in industrial development in 1959. According to the 1959 planned targets put

forward by the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, industrial production will continue to rise at more or less the same rate as in 1958, while absolute increases in most industrial products will be either larger than those of last year or more or less the same. Steel output in 1958 increased by over 5 million tons compared with 1957 and coal by over 140 million tons; in 1959 steel output will increase by about 7 million tons over 1958 and coal by more than 110 million tons. The absolute increase in the output of many other products of heavy and light industry will also be fairly large.

Fulfilment of the 1959 plan will mean, that in the output of steel, iron, copper, aluminium, machine-tools and power-generating equipment, China will approach or catch up with Britain in some cases, and surpass her in others. In the output of coal and cotton textiles, as is now well known, China already surpassed Britain in 1958.

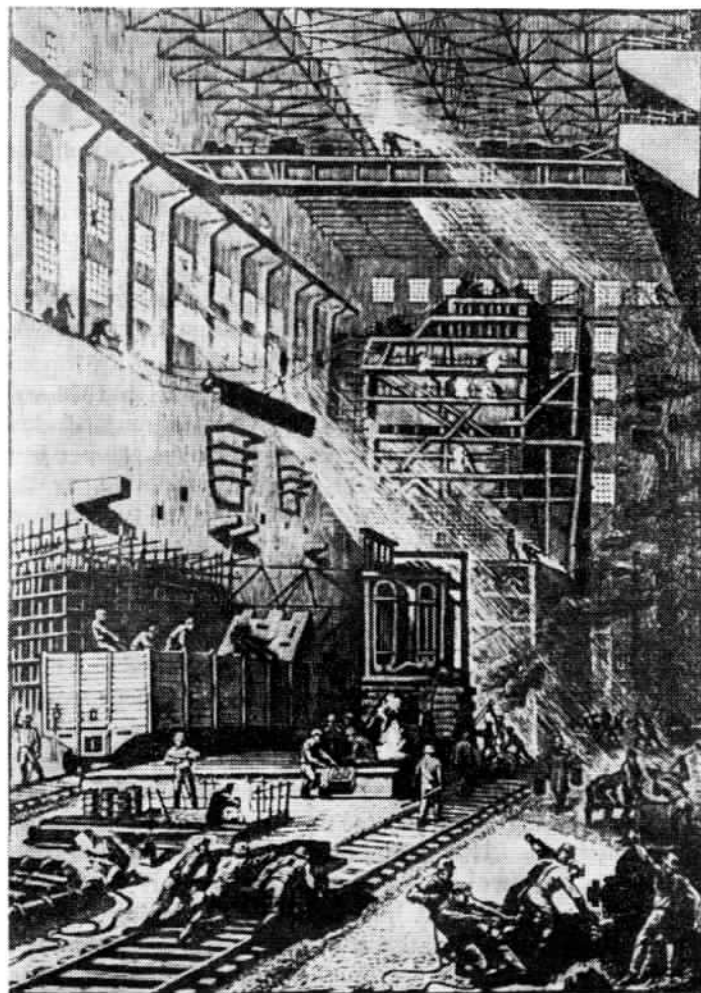
From this it can be seen that the plan of industrial development for 1959 is again a plan for a "great leap forward." In 1958, people saw how China took only a year to increase her steel output from 5.35 million tons to 11 million tons, whereas, as the history of industrial development in the major capitalist countries shows, it took Britain 32 years, the United States seven years and Japan 20 years to do this. In 1959, people will see our steel output increase again, from 11 million to 18 million tons, a job that took the United States five to six years and Britain 18 years to perform. In old China, the record steel output was only something over 900,000 tons a year. But after ten years of liberation China will be putting out 20 times that much steel; and the 7 million tons of steel she will add to her production in 1959 alone are about eight times old China's peak annual output. This too shows that the rate of increase in iron and steel production in 1959 is a very high one when compared with the rates of increase achieved in the main capitalist countries or in our own previous history. Of course, 18 million tons of steel a year still falls far short of our needs when considered in relation to the size of our country with its 600 million population; but judging from the rate of the increase of steel output in 1958, and from what will be achieved in 1959, isn't it becoming clearer that China will not need to travel so long a path as the capitalist countries did to achieve a highly modernized industry and that the time needed will be even shorter than we envisaged several years ago?

What are the possibilities for fulfilling this "leap forward" plan? We believe that not only will it be fulfilled, but quite possibly, overfulfilled. This is because these planned targets were put forward after fully evaluating objective possibilities. Take steel for instance. As far as productive capacity is concerned, it is estimated that our 18 key iron and steel enterprises will increase capac-

ity to about 16 million tons in the course of the year and that the 24 medium-sized steel mills now under construction, plus existing ones attached to the major engineering works, will provide another 6 million tons or so; and this does not include the productive capacity of our small steel-making furnaces. The supply of pig iron for steel-making is fully assured; supplies of coke, washed coal, refractories and so on, needed for iron and steel making, can be assured after the installation of the necessary additional equipment; and steel rolling capacity will also be big enough to turn all the steel produced into rolled steel. Other branches of heavy industry, particularly transport and electric power, will advance in proportion. At the same time, thanks to the bumper harvest in agriculture in 1958, we are able to develop production and capital construction in light industry (mainly the textile and paper-making industries) to a corresponding degree so as to answer the growing needs of the people in their daily life.

As practice showed in 1958, the shattering of superstition and the emancipation of minds played a big part in fostering the rapid development of our socialist construction. Everybody can see that when the masses of cadres and workers answered the call of the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung to emancipate their minds, when they established the Marxist-Leninist style of boldness in thought and speech and action, when they broke down all sorts of superstitions and taboos standing in the way of industrial development, many wonders appeared on the industrial front, the tempo of industrial development began to quicken daily and industry to blossom everywhere in city and countryside. To create the spiritual conditions for new and greater successes, we must continue to shatter superstitions and emancipate our minds. Emancipation of the mind, however, needs to be linked with a realistic attitude in actual work. It does not mean that we don't need to study objective reality or that we can violate objective economic laws; on the contrary, it means training our minds to correctly or relatively correctly reflect the objective world, so that our knowledge may better meet the objective demands of economic law. Marxists are seekers after truth, enterprising as well as careful. We are bold enough to shatter all superstitions; at the same time, we must respect science, study all the sciences diligently and approach and solve all problems in economic construction in a scientific manner.

To realize a given economic task, it is necessary to bring the revolutionary drive of the masses into full play and also to prepare the necessary material and technical conditions. It is common knowledge that material and technical conditions set limits on economic development. To make iron and steel, for instance, one needs ore, coal, electric power, furnace equipment and various material and technical prerequisites; without them no iron and steel can be made. "People who direct a war," Comrade Mao Tse-tung once said, "cannot strive for victories beyond the limits allowed by objective conditions, but within those limits they can and must strive for victories through their conscious activity." In directing economic work, just as in directing a war, we must bring man's subjective initiative into full play in striving for victory. But we must never, because of this, deny or ignore the important part



Building a Power Plant

Woodcut in colour by Chiang Chien

played by material and technical conditions, nor must we plan our own activities beyond the limits of objective possibilities.

Mass Movements in Industry

To develop industry at high speed, it is necessary that the whole Party should be engaged in running it, and that centralized leadership be combined with large-scale mass movements. In 1958, because large-scale mass movements to run industry and to smelt iron and steel were launched, because mass movements in large enterprises with modern methods of production went hand in hand with mass movements in small enterprises with indigenous methods of production, the dreary situation in which a handful of people were relied upon to run industry was brought to an end, and a new, vigorous situation in which the entire people run industry has arisen. This "all the people run industry" movement did more than bring big advances in output; it has also enabled large numbers of people to acquire industrial and technical training and to participate in physical labour, and contributed to the tempering of the people in the course of steel-making. At the same time it has brought about closer integration between industry and agriculture, and between town and countryside.

There are people who had doubts about launching large-scale mass movements in industry. They were against adopting the mass line in their methods of work.

They did not understand that socialist industrialization is the immediate concern of the broad masses of the people and that without mass initiative and creativeness it is impossible for socialist industrialization to advance at high speed. Of course, the mass movement must be closely integrated with centralized leadership. The more the mass movement unfolds, the greater the necessity for firm, strong leadership by the Party. Party organizations at all levels and economic officials should from time to time clearly explain to the masses the current tasks and the methods used to implement them, as well as the difficulties that may possibly arise; they should mobilize the masses to air their views and carry on debates, listen to the opinions of the masses, crystallize their wisdom and bring their strength into play. They should put into effect the system of "two participations" (workers participate in planning and management; administrative personnel participate in production), "one change" (of all outmoded rules and regulations), and the "three in one" (combination of leading cadres, workers and technicians into one entity).

All-round Arrangements

To develop the national economy quickly it is also necessary to carry out the policy of giving priority to key sectors and making all-round arrangements for the whole. In 1958, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung laid it down that the policy for industrial development in the present period must be one of an overall leap forward with steel as the key. Because this policy was followed, steel output shot up rapidly. For a short period, certain things were squeezed out, and a certain lack of co-ordination appeared between some departments. But because the iron and steel industry both made new demands on the departments concerned and created conditions for their development, the general effect was a spur to the machine-building, coal and power industries, as well as to the speedy expansion of transport and communications. This fact demonstrates fully that the policy of taking steel as the key in arranging industrial construction as a whole instead of mechanically placing all industrial branches on an equal footing has provided China's industrial development with a nucleus which serves to accelerate the development of all branches. Only when a leading theme is set can supplementary fields be expanded; only when the essential point is grasped can the whole situation be got moving; only when steel is the key can there be an all-round leap forward.

The law of planned and proportionate development must be observed in expanding the socialist economy. This applies not only to the iron and steel industry itself, but also to the relation between it and other branches of industry, as well as to the relation between the various subdivisions of the entire national economy, i.e. between industry and agriculture; heavy and light industry; industry and agriculture, on the one hand, and transport and communications on the other; production and capital construction; production and circulation; production and consumption. That is to say, there must be all-round arrangements so that every branch can develop proportionately. Only by so doing can the fullest, the most rational and most

efficient use be made of manpower, materials and financial resources; only in this way can industry develop at top speed.

The Question of Balance

It is necessary to mention here the question of balance in the development of industry and of the whole national economy. In 1958, we criticized the erroneous theory of negative balancing, that leads to restraining the advanced to keep pace with the backward. This criticism was entirely necessary. Otherwise it would have been impossible to do away with right conservative ideas. In future we must continue to oppose the theory of negative balancing.

But to oppose the theory of negative balancing does not mean that balance is not wanted. Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in his "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" told us:

"Every year our country draws up an economic plan in an effort to establish a proper ratio between accumulation and consumption and achieve a balance between production and the needs of society. By 'balance' we mean a temporary, relative unity of opposites. By the end of each year, such a balance, taken as a whole, is upset by the struggle of opposites, the unity achieved undergoes a change, balance becomes imbalance, unity becomes disunity, and once again it is necessary to work out a balance and unity for the next year. In this lies the superiority of our planned economy. As a matter of fact, such balance and unity is partially upset every month and every quarter, and partial readjustments are called for."

It is well-known that the theory of positive balancing which advocates that the backward should catch up with the advanced, was put forward at the Second Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, while the theory of negative balancing was criticized. The Congress pointed out that it was necessary to preserve balance between the various branches of the national economy within a certain period of time and within a certain scope in order to conform to the objective law governing the planned and proportionate development of the socialist economy. It also pointed out that this, precisely, was the job of planners in a socialist country.

The tasks of industrial development facing us in 1959 are tremendous. So long as the whole Party and people rally together and struggle heroically, we are sure to fulfil and overfulfil these tasks. In our work we must stick to the principle of combining revolutionary enthusiasm with the scientific spirit. We must keep up our revolutionary drive and at the same time subject everything to scientific analysis so that our judgements of various situations and our actual working arrangements can correspond to reality. In this way in 1959—a year of decisive significance in our "three years of hard battle"—we will certainly make an even bigger leap forward than in 1958 in every field of endeavour.

(Abridged translation of an article published in *Hongqi*, No. 1, January 1, 1959.)

Why China Works with a Will

by YANG KAN-LING

China is working hard in its three-year battle to transform the country. People of all walks of life are working with a will, breaking with outmoded conventions and creating new ways of doing things. Why are the Chinese people so keen on their work? This article presents an answer to this question.

CHINA'S big leap forward in industrial and agricultural production has attracted worldwide attention and interest. It has also aroused a lot of puzzling questions. The successes scored thus far, most people agree, are unquestionably impressive. But many people abroad are asking why and how such achievements were possible. They are particularly eager to find out why the Chinese people display such initiative and enthusiasm in their work. Where does all this revolutionary drive and fervour come from, they ask in bewilderment. Answers vary. The sceptics simply shake their heads incredulously, exclaiming: "How could it be possible? It is too good to be true. There might be something to it. But it is hard to tell." The merchants of hate, for obvious reasons, harp on malicious charges of "regimentation," "forced labour" or "slave labour." All in all, there has been quite a bit of confused thinking, deliberate distortion, half-truths and downright slanders on this question. A look at the way things actually are is certainly in place.

For a correct understanding of the question, it is essential in the first place to make clear the basic conception of labour. History teaches that the glory of man is inseparably associated with labour. Labour not only accelerated the growth of human society but also gave birth to humanity itself.

Role of Labour

In the *Part Played by Labour in the Transition from Ape to Man*, F. Engels wrote:

Labour is the source of all wealth. It is this—next to nature, which supplies it with the material that it converts into wealth. But it is even infinitely more than this. It is the prime basic condition for all human existence, and this to such an extent that, in a sense, we have to say that labour created man himself.

As early as primitive society, man had to work to survive. Labour was the prime necessity in life and a source of happiness. With the appearance of class society and private ownership of the means of production, labour began to take on a different meaning for the toiling people. The exploiters, who owned the means of production, did not take part in labour and their happiness was based on depriving the toilers of the fruits of their labour, thereby forcibly separating happiness from labour.

The labouring masses, on the other hand, sweated and toiled all the year around and could hardly enjoy a full belly and warm back. As the result of forced labour,

hired labour and ruthless exploitation of the toilers in class society, labour came to mean suffering for the labouring people. The traditional contempt which the exploiting classes invariably showed for labour in general and for manual labour in particular further added to the wrong impression that labour of itself signified compulsion, lack of freedom and misery while to live on the fruits of others' labour and not to engage in labour meant happiness and freedom.

Under private ownership of the means of production, the toiling masses worked for the profit-hungry exploiters, not for themselves, and lived in constant fear of losing their jobs. Arbitrary firing, lay-off and mass unemployment hung over their heads like the sword of Damocles. Under these demoralizing conditions, it is nothing to be wondered at that the labouring people should have looked upon labour as a heavy burden and displayed apathy and lethargy in their work.

After the private ownership of the means of production was steadily replaced by public ownership, the whole situation became fundamentally changed. The workers and peasants gradually learned to understand that they were working for themselves. A strong sense of being one's own master began to develop.

Working for Whom?

Speaking of the far-reaching significance of the great change from working in subjection for the exploiters to working for oneself, Lenin pointed out in an article entitled *How to Organize Competition*:

Only now is the opportunity created for the truly mass display of enterprise, competition and bold initiative. Every factory from which the capitalist has been ejected, or in which he has at least been curbed by genuine workers' control, every village from which the landlord exploiter has been smoked out and his land confiscated, is now, and has only now become, a field in which the working man can reveal his talents, somewhat unbend his back, straighten himself, and feel that he is a human being. For the first time after centuries of working for others, or working in subjection for the exploiter, it has become possible to work for oneself and moreover to employ all the achievements of modern technique and culture in one's work.

When a man works for himself, he seldom bothers to think about the amount of work, the rate of pay or the length of the working hours. For example, when a less public-spirited doctor works in a hospital he may sometimes complain about having to work long hours even when he gets overtime pay. But back home if his children fall sick he will sit far into the night or even spend sleepless nights looking after his dear ones without ever grumbling about office hours or how much he gets paid for his service. He is primarily concerned with the speedy recovery of his children. The sight of the sick

children pains him while the slightest improvement cheers him up. The reason is quite simple. The children are his own blood and flesh. He is working for his own.

The reason the Chinese people display such enthusiasm and vigour in building socialism is no mystery. They are all of them working for their own happiness, for the common good. They know pretty well that today's hard work is helping to bring about a fuller and richer life for all and the harder they work the sooner that day will come. Every new factory, mine or farm built, every new railway or highway constructed, every new school, hospital, nursery or theatre erected enriches the material and cultural life of the people. It's one for all, all for one. The successful building of socialism and the prospects of its eventual transition to communism illuminate their path like a guiding light. That's the ideal they are working for. With each day's conscientious work they move a step nearer to that ideal. This naturally heightens their initiative and keenness in work.

Burden or Pleasure?

Under private ownership of the means of production, as has already been noted, the labouring people have to work for the exploiters to earn their daily bread or go hungry. Furthermore, it often happens that they can find no jobs at all. In such circumstances, labour becomes more and more of a burden for the labouring people. When public ownership has replaced private ownership, the labouring people's concept of labour undergoes a fundamental change. Labour becomes a pleasure as well as the prime necessity in life. On this point, Frederick Engels stated clearly in *Anti-Duhring*:

In making itself the master of all the means of production, society puts an end to the former subjection of men to their own means of production. It goes without saying that society cannot itself be free unless every individual is free. The old mode of production must therefore be revolutionized from top to bottom, and in particular the former division of labour must disappear. Its place must be taken by an organization of production in which, on the one hand, no individual can put on to other persons his share in productive labour—the natural condition of human existence; and in which, on the other hand, productive labour, instead of being a means to the subjection of men, will become a means to their emancipation, by giving each individual the opportunity to develop and exercise all his faculties, physical and mental, in all directions; in which, therefore, **productive labour will become a pleasure instead of a burden.**

Making productive labour a pleasure instead of a burden! That's what we are going all out for. The replacement of private ownership by public ownership and the long series of practical steps which the Chinese Communist Party has adopted towards effecting the eventual integration of manual and mental labour and enhancing the political understanding of the labouring people are creating the necessary conditions and the atmosphere for this great fact.

Whether you regard labour as a burden or a pleasure makes a world of difference. It not only reflects different concepts of labour, but inevitably leads to entirely different approaches or attitudes to labour. When a person does something which he regards as a burden, no one is surprised if he displays indifference or even reluctance. Just get the damn thing done with as quickly as possible,

there's no other way out, he will say to himself. However, things are entirely different when a person does something which he regards as a pleasure. He likes the job and will go about it with zest.

The Prime Necessity in Life

In sharp contrast to the exploiters who live a parasitical life, the labouring people have always respected labour. To them, labour is the prime necessity in life as well as a pleasure. It is only under private ownership of the means of production in which the exploiting classes deprive the labouring masses of the fruits of their labour, thus divorcing happiness from labour, that misconceptions arise in respect to labour. As soon as the toiling people become masters of their fate and private ownership is replaced by public ownership, such misconceptions gradually fade out. The idea that labour is the prime necessity in life and that to live by one's own labour is an honour while to live a parasitical life is a disgrace is steadily taking root in people's minds. As a result, the labouring people's initiative and enthusiasm naturally increase. Discussing this new attitude towards labour, Lenin stated in *From the Destruction of the Ancient Social System to the Creation of the New*:

Communist labour in the narrower and stricter sense of the term is labour performed gratis for the benefit of society, labour performed, not as a definite duty, not for the purpose of obtaining a right to certain products, not according to previously established and legally fixed rates, but voluntary labour, irrespective of rates, labour performed without expectation of reward, without the condition of reward, labour performed out of a habit of working for the common good, and out of a conscious realization of the necessity of working for the common good—labour as the requirement of a healthy organism.

It is therefore perfectly clear that different concepts of labour lead to different attitudes to labour. Of course it takes a long time to destroy, lock, stock and barrel, the erroneous ideas of labour which the exploiting classes have studiously instilled in the minds of the labouring people. The startling progress of China's national economy, particularly the big leap forward in 1958, the struggle against the bourgeois rightists and the rectification campaign have done much to raise the political understanding of the Chinese people. They see with their own eyes the vast far-reaching changes around themselves. And they are actively engaged in building China into a mighty socialist land with a modern industry, agriculture and science and culture. Everybody is contributing. It fills the people with joy and pride to see the rapid advance of their homeland along the socialist path. It is not for nothing that they work with a will.

New Features of Labour

From what has already been said, it can be readily seen that the glowing enthusiasm and initiative which the Chinese people display in building socialism have their political, economic and social backgrounds. Several outstanding features of this new working spirit are worthy of note.

First, people are working voluntarily and conscientiously. They take pride in playing their part and giving their best to the common good—building China into a powerful socialist state. They are perfectly aware that whatever they do is contributing towards laying the

foundations of a brighter and richer life. They are not preoccupied with remuneration or working hours. They are eager to get things done. And the sooner the better.

Secondly, this new working spirit has given birth to creative labour. People are not content to follow the beaten track and do business as usual. They know pretty well that since times and circumstances have radically changed, new ways of thinking and new ways of doing things should be worked out. As a result, they seldom hesitate to break away from outmoded traditions and conventions and think and act in an original manner. This bold emancipation of the mind helps further weaken the eroding influence of surviving bourgeois ideology. It also offers a fresh impetus to the creative energy and resourcefulness of China's labouring millions.

A third striking feature is the close all-round co-operation and co-ordination. Since all are working for the common cause, community of interest and shared ideals unite people of all sorts and conditions in concerted effort for the common good. Socialist emulation provides a typical illustration. The strong and the advanced help the weak and the backward by sharing with them the "secrets" of success. The backward try to catch up by learning from the advanced. This presents a glaring

contrast to the cut-throat competition of capitalist "free enterprises" in which the law of the jungle prevails.

Last, but not the least, is the voluntary observance of labour discipline. Now that the labouring people have become masters of their destiny and are working voluntarily and conscientiously, it is only natural that they should observe labour discipline of their own accord. This is totally different from feudal or capitalist society where discipline is enforced by pressure or coercion. In this connection Lenin stated with perfect clarity: "The feudal organization of social labour rested on the discipline of the bludgeon, while the toilers, robbed and tyrannized over by a handful of landlords, were utterly ignorant and down-trodden. The capitalist organization of social labour rested on the discipline of hunger, and, notwithstanding all the progress of bourgeois culture and bourgeois democracy, the vast mass of the toilers in the most advanced, civilized and democratic republics remained an ignorant and down-trodden mass of wage slaves, or oppressed peasants, robbed and tyrannized over by a handful of capitalists. The communist organization of social labour, the first step towards which is socialism, rests, and will do so more and more as time goes on, on the **free and conscious discipline** of the toilers themselves who have thrown off the yoke of the landlords and capitalists."

World Trends

The Flourishing Socialist Camp

by FANG CHING - HSIU

1958 saw the national economies of all the socialist countries forging ahead. The trend is set for 1959 to be a year of still greater successes for the socialist camp in its peaceful competition with the capitalist system.

1958 was a remarkable year. It was the first year following the great turn in the world situation when the East wind prevailed over the West wind. In this year the East wind blew with increasing strength; the West wind waned. In the family of socialist states, every member celebrated success in every sphere of national construction. It all added up to a scene of buoyant prosperity for the whole socialist camp. In striking contrast, the capitalist world, beset by economic crisis, presented a picture of stagnation and decay. It became clearer than ever which of the two world systems—socialism and capitalism—is superior and which will emerge the eventual victor.

Looking back at 1958, working people everywhere will rejoice at the vast progress made in the lands of socialism. Their aggregate industrial output accounted for 33 per cent of the world's total in 1957; in the past year it soared to 40 per cent. This was a big leap indeed.

The Soviet Union

In the Soviet Union, the centre of the socialist camp, 1958 was a year of impressive gains. Beginning in mid-December, reports of overfulfilment of economic plans

ahead of schedule began pouring in from the various Economic Regions of the Soviet land. The U.S.S.R. produced around 55 million tons of steel and 113 million tons of petroleum in 1958. This means that in each month of 1958 the Soviet Union was producing more steel and petrol than tsarist Russia did in the whole of 1913. The output of electric power in 1958 was more than 233,000 million kwh. This means that, every three days, the Soviet Union produced as much power as tsarist Russia did in a year. In 1958 the building of the Kuibyshev Hydraulic Power Station on the Volga—the biggest of its kind in the world—was completed. And an even bigger one, the Stalingrad station, began to generate electricity a few days ago. Besides this, the Soviet Union built seven blast furnaces with a joint capacity almost equal to that of all the blast furnaces built in the country during the first two five-year plans. These few facts alone make it possible to gauge the scope and speed of development in the Soviet land.

A bumper harvest unparalleled in history was reaped in the Soviet Union in 1958. Total grain output reached 8,500 million poods. Cotton output increased by 50 per cent compared with 1957. The output of sugar beets, too, reached an all-time high. That of other farm products, such as milk, also increased considerably.

Other Socialist Lands

The year 1958 saw similarly impressive achievements in the other socialist countries. "Riding on a thousand-

league steed" is a popular slogan in the Korean Democratic People's Republic these days; it is a vivid expression of the quickening tempo of progress in that land. The value of industrial production in the northern part of Korea rose by thirty-seven per cent compared with 1957. The rich harvest gathered beat all previous records in Korean history. Grain production has already reached the level originally set for the last year of the First Five-Year Plan (1961). Cotton output soared; it was ten times as much as in 1957 and twice as much as the target originally set for 1961.

The Democratic Republic of Viet-nam increased its industrial output by more than 40 per cent compared to 1957 and reached a higher level than in any year under French rule. Agricultural production, too, rose higher than ever before. Animal husbandry, forestry and fishery also hit new output records and left far behind the figures for the most prosperous pre-war years.

In 1958 the rate of increase in Czechoslovakia's industrial production was the highest for the last six years. Albania's industrial output was 20 per cent greater than in 1957. Industrial output in the German Democratic Republic increased last year at a rate faster than in any year since 1953. Its industrial output in the first three quarters of 1958 was 11 per cent bigger than in the corresponding period of 1957, and was almost twice the figure originally set in state plans. Its grain output topped the 1957 figure by 12 per cent and in milk, meat, eggs and a number of other animal products output may well climb to the levels set for 1960. Hungary, too, increased its industrial output in 1958 by 13 per cent compared with 1957. The other socialist countries, Rumania, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Poland, all fulfilled their production plans with remarkable success. Poland's coal output in 1958, for instance, was the highest ever attained in the country.

In China, too, as reported elsewhere in this magazine, 1958 witnessed unprecedented successes in the development of the national economy.

New Targets

On the basis of the successes already scored, the socialist countries have worked out plans for still greater developments and set themselves new targets in their battles for progress. The Soviet Union, according to its now well-known Seven-Year Plan, will increase its industrial and agricultural output by 80 and 70 per cent respectively. The Polish people have set themselves a goal of raising, in seven years, the national level of industrial production to ten times that of pre-liberation days. The Bulgarian people have put forward a heroic slogan—to fulfil their five-year plan one or two years ahead of schedule. In developing mass movements for a socialist revolution that will create the conditions for a big leap forward in national construction, the Vietnamese people are displaying the same revolutionary drive that they showed in fighting the colonialists. Democratic Germany has issued the call to overtake West Germany in the supply of the most important industrial consumers' goods by 1961. China, too, is continuing its efforts for a still bigger leap in the coming year. These plans and targets have fired the imagination of the peoples in the socialist countries.

The brilliant successes of last year in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are inseparable

from the series of important reforms initiated by them in the economic field and the soaring initiative of the masses which was brought into play.

The socialist system has created conditions in which the people can work for their common good in conscious accordance with the scientific laws of the development of society. Basing themselves on the economic law that the relations of production must conform to the nature of the productive forces, the political parties of the working class in the various socialist countries have consistently taken steps to adjust and readjust the relations of production so that they stimulate the growth of the productive forces.

For instance, the Soviet Union, immediately after reorganizing the management in industry and construction, adopted two new important measures in 1958—reorganization of the machine and tractor stations and the introduction of a new system for the procurement of farm produce. These were adopted successively on the basis of the existing economic and technical conditions and level of development of the agricultural productive forces in the collective farms.

In April 1958, in the wake of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia also introduced an important measure for the reorganization of industrial management. By simplifying the managerial system, giving more authority and transferring cadres to the lower levels, this has made it easier for the responsible central departments to give leadership and has greatly enhanced the initiative of the enterprises and the masses.

In 1958, on the basis of giving priority to the development of heavy industry, China adopted the policies of simultaneous development of industry and agriculture and of heavy and light industries; on the industrial front, it adopted the policy of effecting an overall leap forward with steel as the key link, the policies of simultaneous development of national and local industries, and of large enterprises and medium-sized and small enterprises, of simultaneously employing modern and indigenous methods of production, and of combining centralized leadership with a full-scale mass movement. As a result our national economy has developed by leaps and bounds.

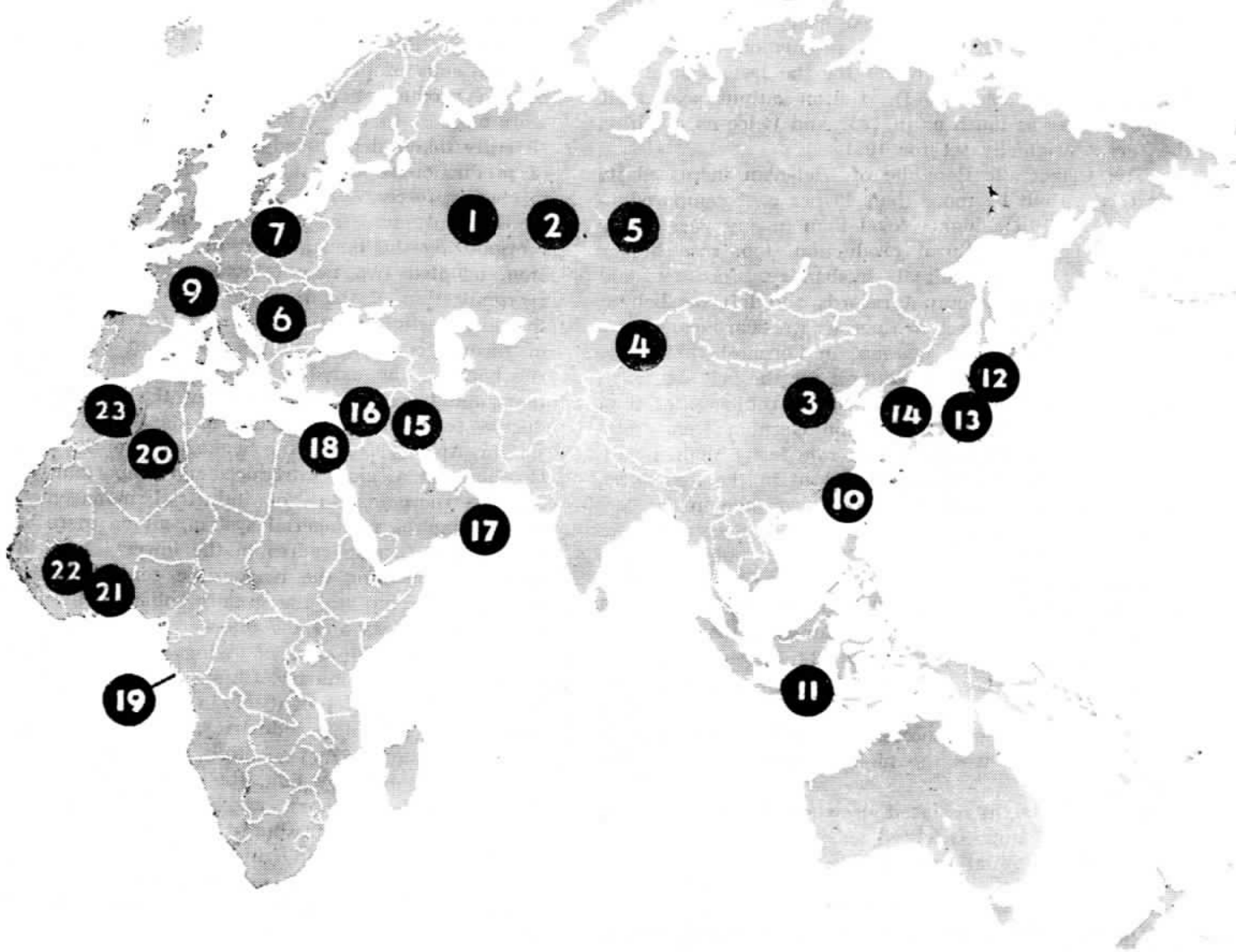
The agricultural co-operative movement in the socialist countries also made considerable progress during the past year. In Korea, for instance, agricultural co-operation has now taken firm root throughout the countryside. Over 92 per cent of the peasant households in Bulgaria have joined co-operatives. Ninety-nine per cent of China's peasant households have joined people's communes.

It was these and other important measures, taken by the socialist countries to develop their industrial and agricultural productive forces, that helped to bring about the unprecedented economic upsurge we are now witnessing.

Creative Enthusiasm

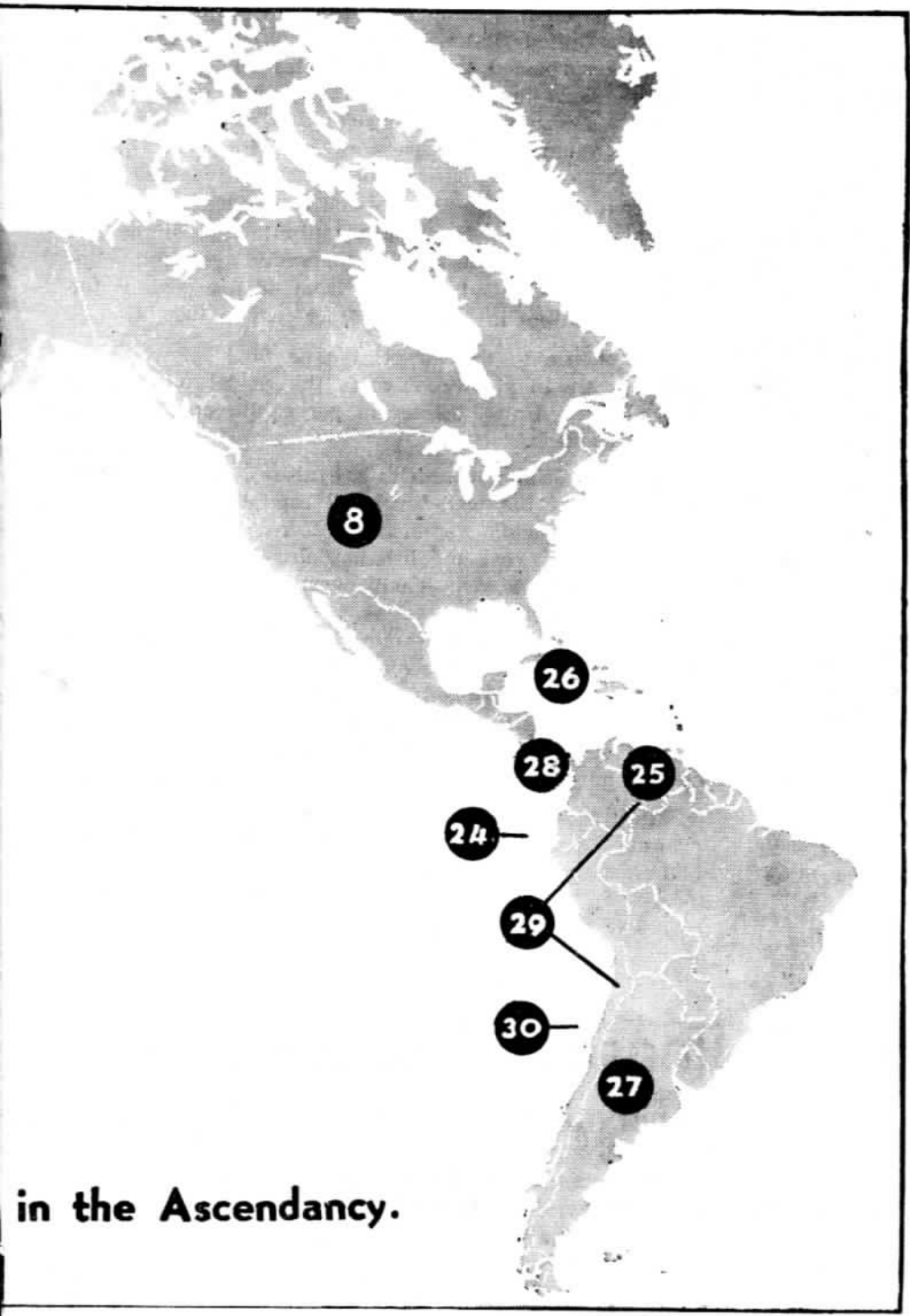
There was a steady build-up in the initiative and creative enthusiasm of the people of the socialist countries during the year. The Soviet people, for instance, eager to accelerate realization of the great goals of the Seven-Year Plan, have launched a tremendous movement of "communist work teams." In Czechoslovakia, "socialist work teams" were formed one after another. The Korean people have started mass drives to set up power

THE WORLD IN 1958



The Forces of Peace, Socialism and National Revolution A

1. Rapid progress in the national economies of the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union. Their industrial output now constitutes 38 to 40 per cent of the world's total.
2. U.S.S.R. enters new era of transition from socialism to communism as marked by the publication of the theses on the Seven-Year Economic Development Plan (1959-1965).
3. Giant leap forward in China's socialist construction.
4. The unity and co-operation of the socialist camp is further strengthened as a result of the Mao Tse-tung-Khrushchov talks and other meetings between leaders of the socialist countries.
5. Launching of Sputnik No. III.
6. Uncompromising struggles waged by Communists of all lands against modern revisionism as represented by the Tito group.
7. Berlin Conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties of 15 European countries against imperialist war policy and for peace in Europe.
8. Economic crises in U.S. and the capitalist world.
9. Intensification of inter-imperialist contradictions at the Paris NATO
10. [Location in East Asia]
11. [Location in Southeast Asia]
12. [Location in East Asia]
13. [Location in East Asia]
14. [Location in East Asia]
15. [Location in the Middle East]
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17. [Location in the Middle East]
18. [Location in the Middle East]
19. [Location in Africa]
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Map by Su Li

in the Ascendancy.

- 10. U.S. war provocations in the Taiwan Straits area resolutely rebuffed by China and condemned by world public opinion.
- 11. Rebellion with backstage U.S. support foiled in Indonesia.
- 12. Japanese people struggle for abolition of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," against U.S. military bases

- and the shipping of nuclear weapons into their country.
- 13. Fourth International Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament in Tokyo.
- 14. Withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea.
- 15. Victory of the revolution and founding of the Republic of Iraq.

- 16. U.S. and British troops withdraw from Lebanon and Jordan under pressure of world peace forces.
- 17. Rising struggle against British colonial rule in the south of the Arab Peninsula.
- 18. Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Cairo.
- 19. Upsurge of the national independence movements throughout Africa.
- 20. Founding of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic.
- 21. Conference of African Independent States and the All-African Peoples' Conference in Accra.
- 22. Independence of Guinea.
- 23. Withdrawal of U.S. bases demanded by Moroccan Government and people.
- 24. Rising national independence movements in Latin America.
- 25. Overthrow of the Perez Jimenez regime by the Venezuelan people.
- 26. Victorious armed struggle of the Cuban people against the Batista dictatorship.
- 27. Popular struggle in Argentine to defend oil rights.
- 28. Demands of the Panamanian people for recovery of the Panama Canal.
- 29. Legality won by the Communist Parties of Chile and Venezuela.
- 30. Anti-imperialist demonstrations of the Latin American peoples greet the visits of Nixon, Dulles, Milton Eisenhower and other U.S. colonialists.

stations and local industries throughout the country. The Bulgarian peasants have launched a mass campaign for the building of water conservancy works. The Chinese people, inspired by the general line for building socialism, have put forth their best efforts on the fronts of industrial and agricultural production and produced the big leap forward.

The wider participation of cadres in physical labour and the closer linking of education with life were new developments in the life of the socialist countries in 1958. In Viet-nam, for instance, responsible government officials took the lead in going to work in the villages and factories and several hundred cultural workers went to live and work with the peasants. Bulgaria and Albania have decided that every year cadres must take part in physical labour for a month. In Czechoslovakia, with the streamlining of state organizations, a large number of cadres were transferred to factories and mines to become workers, while scientific workers were transferred to productive units at lower levels. This has greatly strengthened the ties between the cadres and the masses and stimulated the development of production.

How the Wind Blows

In striking contrast, the capitalist countries in 1958 were enmeshed in an economic crisis, and the contradictions that beset them became daily more acute. Take the United States, the most developed capitalist power, for instance. Its own press estimates that its industrial production in 1958 went down by 7 per cent. In the major capitalist countries in Western Europe, namely Britain, France and Italy, etc., production in 1958 either went down or stood still, the number of unemployed went up and both domestic and foreign markets shrank.

Agriculture

Conference of Peasant Victors

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

A HUGE peasant conference was held in Peking in the last week of 1958. Its purpose was to celebrate the year's victories in agriculture, sum up experience in the big leap forward and pledge and plan bigger crops for 1959.

Ending on New Year's Day, it was called the National Conference of Outstanding Units in the Socialist Construction of Agriculture. The 6,000 delegates came from units that have distinguished themselves in farming and other branches of the rural economy.

"Ten Big Proposals"

The conference made "ten big proposals" to all people's communes and peasants in China for a still greater, better and more widespread leap forward this year. They were:

1. Ensure and strive to pass the goal of 525 million tons of grain, so that, taking cities and villages altogether, there should be 2,000 *jin* of grain per person in ordinary areas.

2. Ensure and strive to surpass the goal of 5 million tons of cotton. Grow enough oil-bearing crops,

Let us make a comparison between the Soviet Union and the United States. In 1958, the Soviet Union not only far surpassed the United States and continued to take the lead in the output of combines, peat, manganese, wheat, sugar beet and sugar but also overtook the United States in coal. The Soviet Union's coal output in 1958 is estimated to be about 100 million tons more than that of the United States and it now leads the world in coal. The difference in steel output between the two countries has also been much narrowed down: the Soviet Union's steel output rose from 48 per cent of the U.S. steel output in 1957 to 65.5 per cent in 1958.

According to the targets of the Soviet Seven-Year Plan, in the next twelve years the Soviet people will overtake the United States in per capita output of all major products.

Other socialist countries are also striving to overtake some of the well-developed capitalist countries in the economic field. For instance, Korea's per capita output of cement, coal and fish has already surpassed that of Japan and this year it will overtake Japan in the per capita output of some other major industrial goods. The per capita production of most agricultural products in Democratic Germany has already surpassed that of West Germany. The per capita iron and steel output of Czechoslovakia has already overtaken France and Sweden and is approaching that of Britain. Poland's per capita steel output has surpassed both Japan and Italy.

In 1958, in a word, the East wind further prevailed over the West wind; it was a year in which, as Chairman Mao Tse-tung recently said, "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily."

apart from those used for other purposes, to produce 6 million tons of edible vegetable oil, or double what was the latter's output in 1958. Grow one million tons of jute and hemp.

3. Do a good job in field management of wheat, rapeseed and other winter crops.

4. Seriously carry out the "Eight-Point Charter of Agriculture." (1. Irrigation, 2. Fertilizer, 3. Deep ploughing and soil improvement, 4. Seed selection, 5. Close planting, 6. Plant protection and control of plant diseases and pests, 7. Tool reforms and 8. Field management.) Each people's commune should cultivate high-yield fields on about one-fifth of its sown area (the per *mu* output on these to be more than twice the general average).

5. Develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fisheries in an all-round integrated way. Output in the last four categories to be double that of 1958 in value.

6. Develop industry simultaneously with agriculture. The value of industrial output in people's communes and county federations of people's communes should be at least double that of 1958.



Fruits of the Big Leap

Wall painting by Chang Ping-liang and Yang Hsien-jang

7. Develop simultaneously production for one's own use and for exchange. The value of commodity production in people's communes should be about double last year's.

8. Improve living conditions on the basis of expanded production.

9. Strive for a still greater leap forward in science, culture, education, public health and sports.

10. Check up and consolidate the people's communes in the next few months; combine this work closely with winter production.

Many-Sided Victory

Liu Shao-chi, greeting the conference on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, gave the meaning of last year's victory. "In agriculture," he said, "we have found the way to develop production at high speed, begun to change its backward condition and doubled the output of grain, cotton and some other crops. It must be considered a great achievement that the annual output of grain reached about 1,200 *jin* per capita in a country as big and populous as ours."

Last year, China doubled her output of grain which reached 375 million tons, and of ginned cotton (3.35 million tons). Grain output had gone up by 20 per cent in the five years from 1953 to 1957, but in 1958 the increase was five times as much. There were also rapid increases in oil-bearing and other industrial crops, in livestock, timber and aquatic products.

Most of the country has reached, nine years ahead of time, the targets for per *mu* yields of grain and cotton set by the National Programme for Agricultural Development, 1956-1967. In several provinces the per *mu* yield of paddy rice reached 1,000 *jin*; in several hundred counties, for paddy rice, maize or millet, it averaged 1,000 *jin* or 2,000 *jin* and for ginned cotton 100, 200 or even 300 *jin*. Many places that once had low yields have raised their grain output scores of times and many high-yield areas doubled their output.

The Chinese peasants, in reaping bumper crops last year, made valuable contributions to science by exploding out-moded theories, said Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, in his greeting to the conference. The steps for raising farm output centring on deep ploughing, opened out a new road for scientific study of soils, plant physiology, crops cultivation and related fields. The record crops show that the rich experience of the Chinese peasants, accumulated over centuries of practical activity, is an ocean of wisdom, an inexhaustible mine of knowledge. Science today is no longer the monopoly of the few, Kuo Mo-jo continued,

and the bumper crops are a result partly of the fact that the masses have begun to master science.

How They Did It

The reasons for the record crops in 1958, Liao Lu-yen, Minister of Agriculture, told the conference, may be summed up in three points.

First, putting politics in command. This, in essence, means strengthening leadership by the Communist Party. Only with politics in command, can the general line for building socialism be correctly carried out and the communist spirit of bold thinking, speech and action be developed.

Secondly, the mass line. This includes encouraging the people to air their views frankly, the carrying out of great debates among the people, the participation of functionaries in manual work, the holding of "on-the-spot conferences."

Thirdly, the "Eight-Point Charter of Agriculture." (See point 4 of the "Ten Big Proposals" above. — *Ed.*)

Speakers at the conference told how, by following these principles, a number of provinces doubled or even trebled their grain output last year and achieved similar increases with other crops. Honan, for instance, trebled its grain yield and more than doubled its output of cotton, groundnuts, sesame and tobacco. The seaboard province of Shantung did the same with grain, cotton and groundnuts. Shensi, which doubled its grain and cotton output last year, has set out to double it once more in 1959.

In many places the rural leap forward was not limited to farming. In Macheng County, Hupeh Province, where the people first turned their hands to iron and steel making last year, 30,000 tons of iron and 1,000 tons of steel were turned out. Its peasants also gathered record crops — with average per *mu* yields of 1,500 *jin* for grain and 370 *jin* for ginned cotton.

The Macheng peasants literally wrung their crops from nature. The 1957-58 winter wheat was saved despite three months of drought followed by a month of rains.

During the rice-growing period, the peasants had to overcome another drought lasting for 50 days. At the end of all this, when the harvest was in sight, a big storm with 30 centimetres of rainfall flooded an area with 300,000 people.

Assailed by these calamities, some thought that all their hard work was for nothing and the production plans in farming were at best paper things. But the county Communist Party committee gave an active lead; it organized a big debate among the people on how to deal with the situation. On the basis of this full discussion, it put forward the slogan, "Create a 'miracle' by reaching the goal despite the flood."

The people answered with a real battle to save the rice. Within a fortnight, they were victorious, and a fine harvest was reaped.

Fast progress in 1958 was also made in the national minority areas, the conference showed. The Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region doubled its grain output despite what was said to be the worst drought in a century. The Sanchiang Tung Autonomous County, within that region, chalked up a truly amazing advance. Its 1957 grain

production was 300 *jin* of grain per capita, twice the pre-liberation figure, but it had to import 10,000 tons of grain over the mountains to supplement it. Last year's crops gave every person in Sanchiang 2,000 *jin* of grain! It is now a grain-surplus county.

The people's communes, and the experience gained from the 1958 record crops, are new favourable factors for the development of Chinese agriculture — which has every possibility of making an even greater, more widespread leap forward this year.

Welfare

For Good Living in the Communes

THE Communist Party Committee of Hupeh Province recently set certain standards for improving the life of the people — particularly in the rural people's communes.

Lower-level Party organizations in Hupeh were asked to draw up their own stipulations along the same lines to fit local situations.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party recommended the Hupeh stipulations as well conceived and suggested that other provincial Party committees follow suit. The following is a summary of the main items of the Hupeh provisions.

Work and Rest: Everyone should have sufficient time for sleep and rest, and a certain amount of time for recreation. Eight hours for sleep and four hours for meals and rest, at least 12 hours altogether, must be ensured each day. Under ordinary conditions, eight hours should be devoted to work and two to study. Members of the rural people's communes are ensured a weekly half-day holiday. Women, during their menstrual periods, must not be given heavy work or be put on the night shift.

Community Dining-Rooms: The standard for a good communal dining-room is that everyone should eat well and feel that he is getting better meals than he would at home. Variety and good cooking are essential. Meals must include soup, vegetables and meat. The greatest efforts should be made to meet everyone's preferences. Kitchens and cooking utensils must be kept clean and sanitary. All tableware must be sterilized. People with contagious diseases must eat separately.

Dining-rooms are required to cultivate kitchen gardens, raise pigs, run workshops to make bean products and prepare their own preserved vegetable, fish and meat. They may also run their sales counters providing additional meat side-dishes, pastry, cigarettes, wines and various articles of daily use.

The management of the dining-rooms and the cooks are elected by the commune members. The cooks are offered courses to improve their skill.

Members who live at some distance from the dining-rooms may take out meals to eat at home, or fix their own meals at home during the winters.

Each household may keep its own pigs and chickens and make its own preserves.

Housing: Each commune should have one or more building teams. All construction sites must provide

shelters against wind and snow for the workers. Communist Party committees in the counties and people's communes should draw up plans for the rebuilding of villages, and efforts should be made to complete the construction of new villages in the whole province within a few years.

All new housing that is built should provide for all members of the family — husband and wife, old and young — living together.

Child Care: Local women's federations should see to it that nurses and teachers in nurseries and kindergartens are selected from among young and middle-aged women who are physically strong, clean and tidy in their habits and love children. Nurses and teachers are to be given special training.

Women: All women should get equal pay for equal work with men. Women are to be helped to take part in cultural and technical studies. Women during pregnancy and confinement, and nursing mothers should be given proper care. Where conditions permit, maternity wards should be established.

Public Health: The masses should revise plans to combat the "five evils" (flies, mosquitoes, rats, grain-eating sparrows and snails) and schistosomiasis, malaria, hook-worm disease and filariasis. These should, in the main, be wiped out in one or two years. There should be a central public health centre in each people's commune, a sub-centre in each big team and public health clinics under the sub-centres.

Recreation: Recreational and sports activities are to be organized on a large scale during the Spring Festival (the Chinese New Year which falls this year on February 8, 1959). Great attention should be paid to fostering small spare-time drama troupes which write and direct their own plays.

The Hupeh Provincial Committee of the Communist Party will create a committee in charge of living conditions and welfare. All lower Party organizations are to set up similar departments, each of which will be led by a deputy head of the Party committee concerned.

Each Party committee is asked to supervise the running of a community dining-room, a nursery and a "respect the aged" home, so that experience can be summed up and spread.

Why I Serve the People

by HO YUNG-TSAO

*Much has been written abroad about Chinese waiters refusing tips, pedicab drivers treating their passengers like members of the family, and other examples of a new social morality in China. What are the roots of this? Recently **Zhongguo Qingnian** (Youth of China) carried an article by a Nanking pedicab driver which gives the explanation in the words of the "man-in-the-street." He is Ho Yung-tsao, a delegate to the National Conference of Active Young Builders of Socialism recently held in Peking. Here are some of the highlights of his article.*

FARMING and industry made swift advances this past year. On my rounds I've seen factory buildings spring up like mushrooms. I also learnt that our worker-brothers were producing many new things—some better than those made in Britain. Such things set me thinking—couldn't we pedicabmen do something in this big leap forward?

In 1957 and 1958, the rectification campaign to improve our style of work, the struggle against the bourgeois rightists and other forms of education given us by the Communist Party had helped me as well as other pedicab drivers to understand things better. I came to realize more clearly that as we speeded up socialist construction, our country would become more prosperous and all of us would be able to lead a much better life.

Helping the Customers

We got to understand something else: that man is the determining factor in building socialism. So to serve people well is itself a contribution to socialist construction. We made "one for all and all for one" our watchword. That's why we decided to further improve our services and treat our customers like members of our own family and do our best to help solve their difficulties.

In the autumn of 1957, an old peasant woman came from the countryside to visit a relative in Nanking. She had never been to the city before. She did not know the way, nor did she understand the local dialect. I offered to take her to the place where her relative lived. When we reached a point about a third of a mile from her destination, I found the way blocked by road repairs. I could have set her down there and left her, but it was raining and the road was muddy. When I thought of the difficulties she might meet with, I decided to leave the pedicab by the roadside and accompany her all the way. I supported her with my arm to prevent her from slipping, and I carried her on my back to cross a narrow bridge. When we reached her destination, she insisted on paying me extra, but I wouldn't take it. She said: "Before liberation, even if you paid more, you wouldn't be treated like this. . . . You couldn't expect your own son to do better!"

In March this year, while cruising in the south city, I saw a peasant woman faint near Chenhuai Bridge. I picked her up and took her to a clinic. It turned out that that morning she'd got a letter from home saying that her mother was seriously ill. She'd rushed from the far end of the north city to the south, missed her lunch, got tired and hungry and fainted. She'd forgotten her money so I didn't ask for the fare. In fact, several others and I joined together to raise enough money for her to buy a bus ticket home. Finally I took her to the bus station and saw her off myself.

Why did I do all this? Because I sensed that our new society has a new morality: to think of others and help others as much as you can to solve their problems. I, as a member of the Communist Youth League, should observe this principle particularly closely. Acting on this principle I too had been helped by others. Not long after liberation, my pocket was picked on a return trip from my home village to Nanking. Three cadres who were travelling along with me learnt of my trouble and collected money for me to buy my ticket. I wanted to give them in return some of the local things I was carrying back from home, but they refused to take a thing. I asked them for their names and addresses but they wouldn't tell me that either. I was deeply moved. Since then it has been my conviction that I should treat others in the same way those three comrades treated me.

The Communist Party has taught us that in order to serve the people better, we must always consider the needs and convenience of our customers. So I've made it a rule to take special care of children and old people, expectant mothers and the sick. In moving things, I always make a careful calculation for customers to see if my one pedicab can do the job even at the cost of extra time and labour, so that they don't have to spend more money to hire another.

We Do Our Share

In the battle for iron and steel, many people worked from dawn till dusk on their own initiative. I wanted to serve these good people better; but how? Why not help them make use of the precious time spent while riding in my pedicab, I thought to myself. Busy as they are they must surely regret that they didn't have time enough to follow the papers closely. So I started to subscribe to the magazines *Hongqi* (Red Flag) and *Qunchong* (The Masses) and the local newspaper for the customers to read while riding in the cab. I needed to study them too. My customers liked this time-saving idea. Now this practice has spread from a few members in my pedicab group to the whole of my district. Recently we extended our activities by helping local dealers sell these magazines.

We pedicabmen have got just as enthusiastic as everyone else is about the slogan "Everything for Steel!" To do our share we decided to serve the steel front wherever and whenever needed. Once we got an emergency call to haul firewood from the railway station to a suburban plant. There was a heavy downpour and the road was in bad shape. A colleague of mine and I volunteered for this job. We were mighty pleased when in spite of the hard going, we arrived on time to bring the badly needed fuel to six furnaces.

Another time I was called to bring food to a group of steel workers. I was just about to have my own lunch but I left right away so as not to let our steel workers go short.

Still another time, a screw-making plant wanted a pedicab to carry screws to an engineering works. The screws were needed urgently for assembling machine-tools to be sent to the people's communes the following day. In spite of heavy rain, I offered to go. I got a thorough drenching. But I felt happy inside because I felt I was doing my bit for the communes.

I run my pedicab only in the mornings as afternoons and evenings are taken up by social work—I'm a trade union branch chairman and secretary of my Youth League branch. I have a low cultural level, so naturally I have great difficulty in doing all these jobs, but I trust I can do them well by following closely the Party's directives.

Since the big leap, there's been so much work to do that I often got home late and tired to boot. As my social work is unpaid, I earned only half as much as other pedicab drivers. My wife was far from being pleased, and more than once she told me: "See how hard-working you are! But where's it getting you? Still pedalling your pedicab!" At first I kept my temper and said nothing. Later I lost patience and we quarrelled. My Party comrades learnt of this and told me that quarrelling was no solution. The right thing for me to do was to help her politically. This was a bit of sound advice, I figured, for I knew my wife also came from a poor family. She was always hard working and thrifty. She blamed

me because I made her feel insecure. So I began to explain things to her, to compare our present condition with the time when we first got married. I told her that we would be well off only when everybody is well off and future prospects are bright. We are all responsible for the revolution, I told her. If one thinks it's not his business and another thinks it's not his either, who'll do the work? Her political consciousness went up gradually. Step by step, she was drawn into various kinds of social activities. Not long ago she took a job and went to work in a factory.

A World of Difference

When I was still a child, I worked as an apprentice in a coal and charcoal store. That was before the liberation, of course. There I had to look after the boss' baby, sweep the floor, do odd jobs, eat the leftovers and get beaten up from time to time for my pains. I never had enough to wear and was just as dirty as the coal balls.

Later I got a job at the skating ground at the Hsuanwu Lake. I waited on the customers and fastened on their skates for them. I had to swallow all the insults hurled at me, for I knew very well what would happen if I answered back. In 1948 I became a rickshaw boy and later a pedicab driver. In those dark days, the Kuomintang officers often hired me and then refused to pay. If you tried to get the fare you stood a good chance of getting beaten up. Hunger often drove me to search the garbage cans for food. When I got married, I had to borrow everything, including the bed.

Liberation has made a world of difference. Now I have my own pedicab. I've built my family a one-roomed house. As for clothes, I've not so much but it's more than enough. I joined the Youth League and the trade union. I've raised my political consciousness as a result of the Party's education. That's the most important thing. It opened my eyes. Now I see clearly why we work. Our pedicabs are still a useful means of city transport; driving a pedicab well is also giving valuable service to the people.

Provinces of China

CHINGHAI

by MEI CHU

KOKO NOR—the Mongolians called it. Blue Sea. The largest inland lake in China, a salt lake, perched 3,000 metres above sea level in the northwest plateau. Surrounded by lush pasturelands, the silvery blue waters of the lake extend over 4,200 square kilometres of the rolling grasslands. In Chinese Koko Nor becomes Ching Hai and this remote and fabulous body of water, rich in romantic lore and famous for its varieties of fish, gives the name to one of the largest but most sparsely populated provinces in the country embracing an area greater than Britain and France combined.

For generations Chinghai was practically synonymous with desolation, *terra incognita* for most Chinese too. One rung beneath the roof of the world, bordering Tibet,

its plateau averaging a height of 3,000 to 4,000 kilometres and its mountain ranges soaring higher—the Chilian Mountains, the Bayan Kara (watershed of both the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers at their origins), the Tangla Mountains and part of the great Kunlun Range—Chinghai for centuries was cut off from the developing lowlands. It was the poor, unexplored "frontier region," the wild west of China. As an old Chinghai saying put it, "Beyond Jihyuehshan, tears never end."*

In Kuomintang days life was a nightmare. The national minority people in the province, the Tibetans, Huis,

*Jihyuehshan is a mountain at one of the entrances to the interior of the province.

Mongolians, Kazakhs and others who accounted for a considerable section of the population were discriminated against and persecuted.

The "Discovery"

The sun began to shine in Chinghai in 1949 when the people came to power. The People's Government soon took concrete steps to develop the province. Geological prospecting teams began to come, industrial and other workers arrived to help the local people build up the place. Large amounts of materials were brought in from various parts of the country. Lands were reclaimed. Roads were built. The highland that had slumbered for ages was awakened.

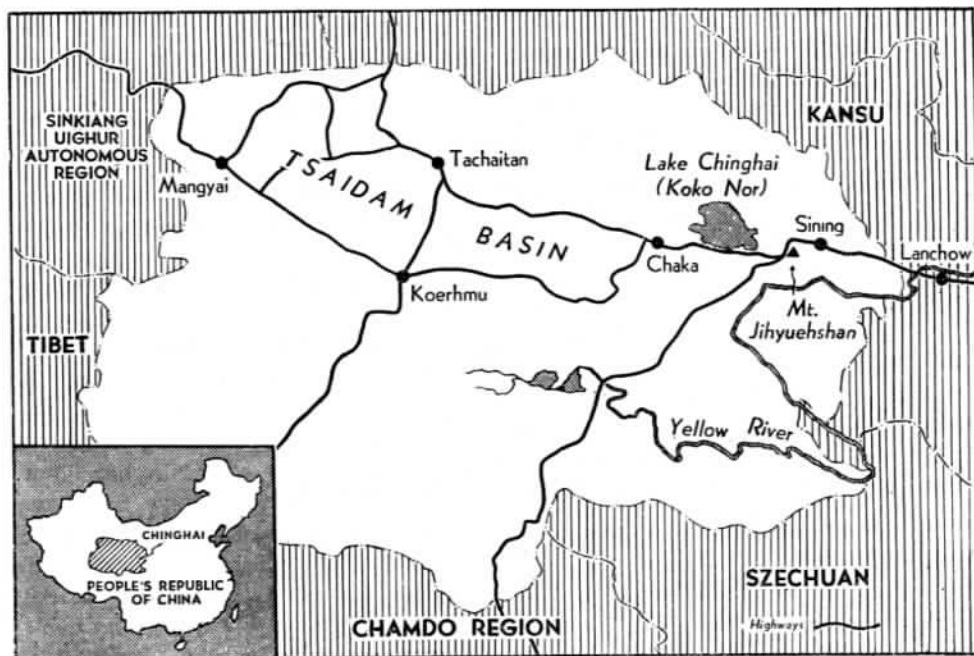
It all began with the Tsaidam Basin, which lies in the northwestern part of the province. With an area of 220,000 square kilometres — bigger than Chekiang Province along China's east coast — Tsaidam is topographically classified a basin because while it is itself 2,500 metres above sea level the surrounding area rises another 2,000 metres above it. With the exception of some five thousand families of the Mongolians, Tibetans and Kazakhs who lived along the edges, it had never been inhabited and few souls had ever ventured to travel that far. It was here that the prospecting teams first embarked upon the discovery of Chinghai. In 1955, on the basis of the first finds the People's Government designated Tsaidam as one of the key areas in the country for exploration.

Large-scale prospecting began immediately and Tsaidam turned out to be "an ocean of oil." During the past five years over 120 geological structures promising oil have been discovered. On 41 of these structures 291 wells were sunk and 229 of them yielded oil or gas. To date there are four known great oilfields in China — Karamai, Yumen, central Szechuan and Tsaidam, and it is still anybody's guess as to which is the largest.

But oil is not Tsaidam's only natural resource. Prospecting in the Basin area has also brought to light coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, manganese, aluminium, graphite, gypsum, borax, salt, etc. People now refer to Tsaidam proudly as the "Pearl of Chinghai."

And speaking of salt, Tsaidam is just full of it. The combined reserve of the three biggest salt lakes — Chaka, Koko, and Charhan is estimated to be enough to supply 600 million Chinese people for 8,690 years with 10 jin a year per capita!

There are over 100 salt lakes of varying sizes in the western part of Chinghai, and their total reserve is estimated to be enough to supply the population of the whole world for more than 10,000 years! The name "Tsaidam" is Mongolian for "salt swamps." Travellers marvel at the fact that no cook in Tsaidam ever goes to the grocery to buy salt. He just digs into the ground for it! For salted vegetables (a popular Chinese food) it's even easier,



dig a hole in the kitchen floor and dump your vegetables into it, and in a few days you have first class salted vegetables!

Tsaidam, economically speaking, is just in its infancy. The oil finds have led to developments in other fields. Industries, farms, roads, and new towns are sprouting everywhere. Exploration is now spreading to other parts of the province. The voices of the new builders have broken the age-old silence of the virgin lands. Chinghai people now say with pride and joy: "Beyond Jihyuehshan joy is unending."

The People of Chinghai

Chinghai is a multi-national region. Its population is 2,070,283 (600,000 more than in pre-liberation days). The Han people comprise 54 per cent. The rest are Tibetans (25 per cent), Huis (15 per cent) and Salas, Tus and Mongolians. Most of the people are engaged in farming and animal husbandry. Chinghai people are hard-working and tough. Liberation has brought the national minority people emancipation from the harsh inequality and oppression of the old days. After liberation the People's Government set up six autonomous *chou* in areas where the minority peoples live in compact communities. The enthusiasm for socialist construction has deep roots.

The contrast between the size of the province and the smallness of its population is striking. Even in its agricultural areas the density of population averages only 50 people per square kilometre. In the pasturelands the average is 2 persons and in Tsaidam Basin only 0.5 person per square kilometre! And because of its miserable legacy, it lacks industrial workers and technical personnel. To begin its new development Chinghai had to get manpower and other help from the rest of the country.

At the call of the People's Government, young men and women from all parts of China went to Chinghai. Today, in the ancient provincial capital of Sining, or the new oil town of Mangyai, in the Tsaidam state farms, or in

the Chilian Mountains, you will find prospectors from Peking, industrial workers from Kirin in the northeast and Canton in the south, farm hands from Honan, drivers from Szechuan, carpenters from Shanghai, masons from Tientsin, barbers from Kiangsu and cooks from Shantung.

The first big prospecting force was composed of some demobilized veterans and mostly young men and women just out of college. These young people share the credit for the development of the Tsaidam Basin. Using courage and initiative for what they lacked in experience they opened the doors to the hidden treasures of Chinghai. They lived in tents, climbed the high mountains, lived on whatever was available locally and defied the winds, sands, cold and heat. Their unbeatable pioneering spirit and their "revolutionary optimism," as we in China call it, have created a tradition for the builders of Chinghai.

If you visit the camping grounds in Yushashan, Mangyai or Hsitishan today you will be attracted by the numerous posters and wall papers proclaiming "Drill through a hundred layers of hard earth; tramp over the thousands of peaks of the Kunlun Mountains!" or "Plant our red flags all over the mountain tops!" This is the spirit of the builders of Chinghai.

Chinghai leapt with the whole country in the "big leap forward." In the booming town of Mangyai the workers set new records. The lorry drivers at Yushashan launched a "thousand-league" campaign. They drove at a record-breaking speed to bring water to the oil drillers. Some of them hauled 1,100 kilometres in 24 hours! In 1956 it took a whole year for over twenty drilling machines to drill 30,000 metres. Today one machine can drill that much! The slogan of the Tsaidam people is "To be a worthy first generation in Tsaidam!"

Life in Tsaidam is not all milk and honey. Many places where the oil drillers work are completely desolate. Water, cooking oil, grain, vegetables and everything else have to be transported by lorry or camel through the tortuous mountains and over the deserts braving sandstorms and hailstorms. The life of the geological survey teams is even tougher. But they say: "Who has a more meaningful life than we? We discover the places and put names on the map."

Today, new settlers have "struck roots" in Chinghai as they say. Who says that life is rough in Chinghai? In the rivers near Lake Chinghai you can catch a two-foot fish with just a stick or a piece of rock. And where else can you find scale-less fish, and mushrooms as big as straw hats, and big swan's eggs at the lake side, and bear's paws (a rare food delicacy in China) and such quantities of oil, salt, lead and borax?

Unfathomed Riches

Chinghai's optimism and faith in its future is based on fact. To date 2,000 prospective mining areas have been located and more than 70 different kinds of minerals have been discovered. The Kunlun Mountains which traverse the central part of the province are an "iron belt" as well as a "coal belt." The Chilian Mountains in the north, known as "the Urals of China" have great stores of ferrous and non-ferrous metals. The Tanglas are noted for crystals and iron. Chinghai's coal reserve is estimated at 5,000 million tons.

So far prospecting has been concentrated in the Tsaidam Basin and Tsaidam is only a corner of Chinghai. During the past years geological workers have looked into a bare one-fourth of the province. How rich Chinghai really is no one can tell.

By 1957, at the end of the First Five-Year Plan, Chinghai was already quite unrecognizable. While there were only eight "factories" during the Kuomintang days, Chinghai now has modern industry with hundreds of enterprises of various kinds. Irrigation was extended to 800,000 *mu* of land within five years. In those years 4,900 kilometres of new highways were built and many more were repaired. A well-knit highway network now crisscrosses Tsaidam. Two important highways—the Chinghai-Tibet Highway and the Sikang-Tibet Highway were built over the Chinghai-Sikang-Tibet Plateau. The output value of local industry in 1957 was 53 times the 1949 figure. Food crops have more than doubled the 1949 output. There was 38 per cent more livestock than in 1937, the peak year.

Then came 1958—the year of the big leap. In one year Chinghai has changed lots more than ever before. By September the number of industrial and mining enterprises had reached a total of 38,774. Today, Chinghai people will tell you with unconcealed pride that they are now producing tractors, generators and ball-bearings in their own factories. In the past the province produced no steel whatsoever. Now it produces not only steel but copper, iron and lead. 1958 was also a good year for oil prospecting. Two large high-yielding oilfields and three large high-yielding gas fields were found in Tsaidam.

Chinghai's light industry is also growing fast. The province is producing milk powder which has won national fame. Other products include rugs, cream and hides. It is also making sugar, glucose, starch, alcohol, wines, paper, glassware and textiles.

Wonders in Agriculture

What the Chinghai people did in agriculture is even more astonishing. In 1958, they reaped the greatest harvest in Chinghai's history. Grain output was well over 2,200 million *jin*, more than double last year's. It averaged 378 *jin* per *mu* and 1,000 *jin* per capita. The province not only holds the national record of per *mu* yield of wheat—8,585 *jin*—but also the national record of per *mu* yield of rapeseed—2,161 *jin*.

This borders on the miraculous, considering that the agricultural areas in Chinghai are high in altitude and cold in climate. People usually do not expect much from such regions. Farming, too, was undeveloped in Chinghai before liberation. Only a few years ago, people began to experiment with the planting of wheat in various areas in Chinghai. But the peasants not only succeeded in getting a high-yield crop of wheat over a big area, but have also successfully grown chingko, cabbage, spinach, cucumbers, tomatoes, and other vegetables in Tsaidam.

The big leap in agriculture is closely related to water conservancy work. Irrigation was brought to 3,700,000 *mu* of land from January to September—this is four times the total area brought to irrigation in the eight years since

liberation and five times the total area that was brought to irrigation in the thousands of years up to 1949!

Livestock increased from 17 million to 20 million head. This averages out at 50 animals for each person engaged in animal husbandry.

Herdsmen's Communes

Last summer and autumn a new phenomenon appeared in Chinghai's farm and pasturelands. All the 1,400,000 peasants of all nationalities joined the people's communes. Herdsmen too, have organized people's communes. (A herdsman's commune usually embraces more than 400 families with 40,000 to 60,000 animals.) The first things the herdsmen did as soon as the communes were formed was to settle down. Sites for permanent settlement were chosen and large ranch farms were established. Nomadic life was finally ended. Now the herdsmen are enjoying the public welfare facilities provided by the communes—the nurseries, hospitals, community dining-rooms, etc. What a change!

Despite all its progress, Chinghai is still far from well developed. Compared with other provinces in China, Chinghai still lags behind both in economic and cultural development. But Chinghai people are confident that they are not going to remain behind. "Since ancient times," wrote Chang Kuo-sheng, secretary of the provincial committee of the Chinese Communist Party in *Hong Yu Zhuan* (Red and Expert), Chinghai's theoretical magazine, "it is always the newcomer that finally comes out on top."

Other people, too, will tell you what Chinghai will look like in 1962, at the conclusion of China's Second Five-Year Plan. By that time its industrial and agricultural production will have increased sharply, several industrial bases will be established and they will form some sort of industrial network; "everywhere you'll hear the sound of the machines and factories will dot both the city and the countryside. Every commune in the villages will have its own factories, schools and hospitals. Agriculture will be mechanized and electrified." When asked what can guarantee this advance, they cite three things: the natural resources of the province, the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party and the revolutionary drive of the people.

A R T

Art and Artists in 1958

In the extraordinary year of 1958 a cultural revolution came in the wake of the big leap in industry and agriculture. Not the least important aspect of that revolution was the rich crop of art it produced by both professionals and amateurs and the deepened understanding which artists got of their role in society. This came not only from discussion, important as that was, but from practical experience—an even better teacher.

In the winter of 1957 thousands of artists and art students went to the villages to live and work with the peasants. They knew, by and large, that this would help them remould their way of thinking along socialist lines, bring them into closer touch with reality and so enable them to produce more and better works of art, but a few of them still had some misgivings: they thought that working in the fields might in some way adversely affect their professional skill. But a year later they returned with a big plus: physical, ideological and professional. While they lived and worked with the farmers, they helped popularize the arts and enlivened the cultural life of the villages. They did not, as they feared, lay aside their brushes. Quite the contrary, they painted thousands of murals on village walls, jotted down endless sketches and roughed out future paintings. Now back at their regular jobs, they feel more than ever the urge to paint and have a bigger wealth of raw material in their sketch books and minds than they know what to do with.

All this has created a new situation in the art world that called for discussion at the National Conference on Art held

in Peking last November. That conference made a useful summing up of the experience of professional artists in the countryside and factories and the experience gained last year in popularizing the fine arts. Ku Yuan, one of our leading woodcut artists who lived and worked for a year in a village in Tsunhua County, Hopei Province, passed on his experiences to the conference. He described how important he had found it to merge again with the working people and really get to understand their new life, their feelings, their likes and dislikes. He had learnt, he said, that if the artist wants to produce good works of art which the working people like, then he must completely identify himself with them in creative thought.

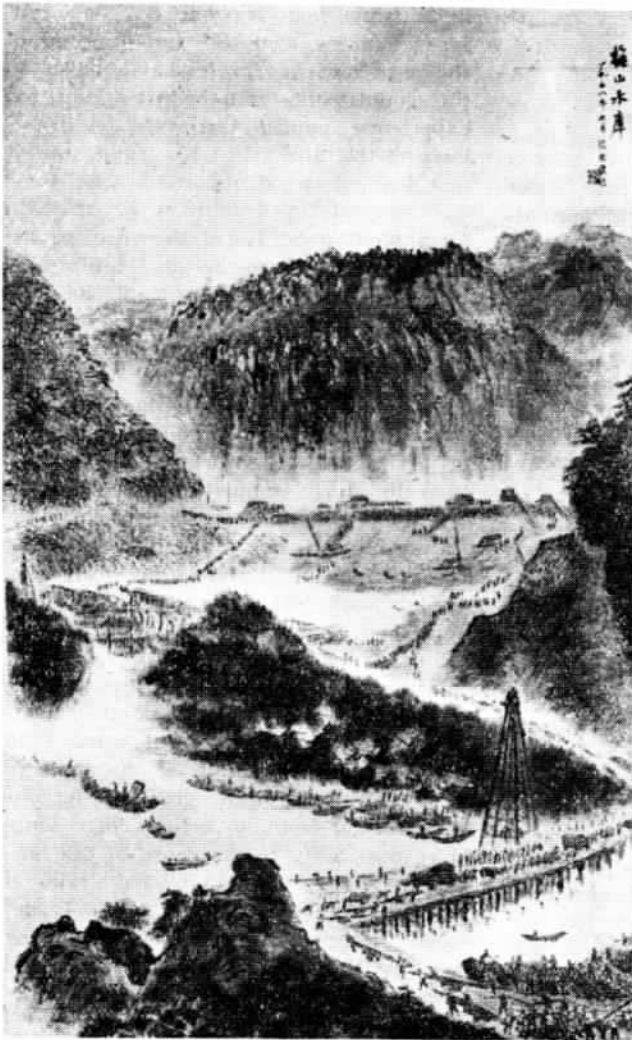
Like himself, many artists who shared his experience produced a great deal of excellent work last year as a result of it. Some bourgeois apologists hold that, since art exists for its own sake, creative enthusiasm is solely due to the artist's "love of art." Our artists answer this question in a radically different way. With a deeper understanding of the roots of art, they hold that creative fervour should stem from an artist's lofty sense of responsibility to the cause of the people and the revolution. The relation between art and politics was widely debated in the spring last year, following the rectification campaign and the struggle against the rightists. Those debates were of great importance in getting clarity on the role of art and the artist in society, both capitalist and socialist; art as an expression of class ideology; the relation between form and content, and such like questions. Now after their experience in the villages and factories, artists approach these questions with a greatly heightened level of political and social understanding. Taking the word politics in its profoundest sense they have come to understand that in cultural matters, as in all else, "politics must be in command," and that, in the last analysis, it is their political outlook that determines the content of their painting.

The year 1958 has shown that this heightening of our artists' political consciousness and the close ties they have established with the working people have given great impetus to creative work.

In May last year fifty-eight Peking artists went to take part in the building of the Ming Tombs Reservoir. In their spare time they sketched and planned larger works. When they returned to their studios a month later, they produced 220 works in twenty days, paintings in traditional Chinese style, oil paintings, woodcuts, sculptures and water-colours. These were later exhibited at the reservoir construction site, and gave a big boost to the morale of people working



The artist Ku Yuan paints a cottage wall



Meishan Reservoir

Painting in Chinese ink and colour by Cheng Wen-chun

there. Some of them, like Wang Shih-kuo's oil painting showing Chairman Mao Tse-tung working with the people at the reservoir, and Ai Chung-hsin's oil painting *Battling at the Ming Tombs Reservoir*, were chosen for the art exhibition of socialist countries which opened on December 26 in Moscow.

Many other examples show how the heightened political and ideological level of the artists and their close ties with the working people have inspired work. Some 400 teachers and students of the Chekiang Institute of Fine Arts, specializing in traditional Chinese painting, oil painting, graphic art and sculpture, went in February last year to the villages to live and work together with the peasants. During a two-month stay, they produced over 92,000 mural paintings, posters, picture-stories and sketches. During the movement to propagate the Party's general line for the building of socialism last July in Peking, teachers and students of the Central Institute of Fine Arts in six days painted 3,214 murals on city walls; not a few of them were very attractive efforts.

The big leap in the arts last year manifested itself not only in the number of

paintings produced, but in their quality. Critics and the public were pleased with the work shown at the preview of the Chinese exhibits prepared for the Moscow art exhibition of the socialist countries. There was a particularly warm welcome for the new paintings in traditional Chinese style. It is no easy task to use traditional techniques to reflect present-day life, but by dint of hard practice and persistence over the last few years several artists have developed a high level of skill in the use of traditional techniques and have reinforced this with a deeper understanding of modern life. They are now producing extremely interesting work. Cheng Wen-chun's *Meishan Reservoir*, reproduced on this page, well exemplifies the happy results attained.

1958 was also a great year for amateur artists among the people. The old society with its bitter struggle for a living stifled the artistic talents of the working people. Now they are their own masters, their livelihood has improved and workers, peasants and soldiers are displaying a wealth of talent.

China's people, especially the peasants, have a splendid tradition of folk art—wall decorations, embroidery, paper cuts, and many other handicrafts—but early last year there was a burst of creative activity among the peasants and workers unrivalled in the past. The visual arts, painting particularly, blossomed out. All over the country, farmers were painting murals reflecting the great leap in farm production, their swiftly changing life today and their hopes for a still brighter future. The exhibition in Peking of works by peasants of Pih sien County, Kiangsu Province, marked a new chapter in Chinese painting. Pih sien is only one among many counties where the peasants have taken up their brushes en masse to paint. The movement to paint murals coursed through the country.

This flowering of pictorial art among China's masses was not confined to mural painting. They produced an immense number of cartoons, sculptures, scissor-cuts and other works of art. The people of Chingyang County, Kansu Province, in the six months from May to October last year, produced 284,000

murals, 34,190 sculptures in clay and stone, over 20,000 pieces of embroidery, and 380,000 scissor-cuts. People in national minority areas, in addition to murals and cartoons, used design extensively to decorate the doors, windows and even floors of their homes.

Since liberation, great numbers of workers have taken to the arts, but last year they produced more work, particularly cartoons, than ever before. The Shanghai branch of the Chinese Artists' Union has set up centres and classes to help the people master the fine arts in their spare time. In the last six months, 3,329 people, nearly 3,000 of them workers, joined these classes. In six months workers of the Shanghai Machine-Tools Plant produced over 2,600 works of art. Seventy organizations in Wuchang held 565 exhibitions during the first six months of 1958. . . and these are only a few of many examples.

The workers and peasants are forthright in their artistic purposes. They want to express their outlook and feelings about life, and in the first place to stimulate production and the advance to socialism. Does this linking of art with politics lead to work that is dull and flat? That nothing could be further from the truth was shown by the Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures by Workers, Peasants and Soldiers held in Peking in the latter part of last November. This attracted thousands of enthusiastic visitors. Few of these artists of the working people had had special professional training; so it was only natural that technically their works left much room for improvement; but there was no gainsaying the liveliness of their ideas, the rich content and imagery of their paintings. This was a direct expression of the pulsing life of the working people. What was particularly noteworthy was the boldness and originality of their conceptions that could give a lesson to many a professional.

Such were some of the artistic achievements in the field of art in 1958. Now artists, professional and amateur alike, have got a clearer idea of the way ahead. The November conference called on them to press ahead with the mass line of work so successfully carried out in 1958, with the accent on the popularization of the arts and raising the quality of artistic creation on the basis of such popularization.

It called for better co-operation between professional artists and the masses, the co-ordination of creative work with productive labour, the continuation of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom" and on this basis, the creation of more and better works of art to inspire the advance of socialism.

—HO YUNG

SIDELIGHTS

"You Must Be Chairman Mao!" *Zhongguo Qingnian* (China Youth Magazine), the popular fortnightly, concludes a series of revolutionary reminiscences in its first number of 1959. Here is a passage which relates an encounter between Chairman Mao Tse-tung and a group of children in northern Shensi Province before liberation.

"What's your name?" one of the children asked Chairman Mao when he passed by.

"I'm Li. Li Teh-sheng is my name," came the answer.

"No, he is not. He's Chairman Mao," a moon-faced boy with big eyes nudged the questioner. At this the children fell to arguing whether the big, tall man was really Chairman Mao himself. Some said yes, some no. Chairman Mao sided with the "no" party.

"I have a picture of Chairman Mao. It's exactly like him." The moon-faced boy insisted.

"Let me see it. I haven't a chance of seeing Chairman Mao yet," Chairman Mao said in jest.

"I have it home." But another boy intervened, "You don't have to fetch it. He's Chairman Mao all right."

Then Chairman Mao laughed with the children, but he asked the young fellows, "Then why isn't Chairman Mao in Yen-an? Why is he here?"

"Yen-an's occupied by the enemy. How could he be in Yen-an?" the moon-faced boy answered.

"Then why isn't he fighting the enemy in Yen-an? Why should he be here?" Chairman Mao asked again.

"When the enemy brings up a bigger force, we don't get into a head-on fight

with him. Chairman Mao has a clever way of dealing with the enemy." Chairman Mao was impressed by the intelligent answers the boy gave. He asked him whether he had ever been to school. "Yes," the boy said, "but the Kuomintang came and school stopped."

Chairman Mao reassured the boy that the enemy would soon be defeated and school would open again.

There's More to Rice Than Meets the Eye. Tell a Chinese peasant these days that the last word about rice still hasn't been written and he'll be sure to agree with you. With peasants everywhere in an inventive mood, new strains of rice are challenging traditional concepts of this ancient plant. Here are some recent examples from Kwangtung Province in south China.

Chiang Shao-fang has produced a hybrid of paddy-rice and sorghum which grows **ten or twenty ears to each stalk**. This is three or four times the number of ears generally grown on a stalk.

Peasants on a farm in Chenghai County have produced a new strain of rice each ear of which grows an average of **935 grains of rice**. This is nine to ten times the usual average number of 100 grains to an ear.

Yeh Chiung-chiang, an eighteen-year-old peasant in Nanhai County, has produced still another strain of rice with **each grain four times the usual size**. It was created by the hybridization of rice and maize.

Poetry Harvest. In the club-room a group of forty alert workers sat with pens in their hands and pads on their laps. For twenty minutes they wrote. Then a worker stood up and recited a poem he had just composed. Another followed suit, and then another.

This was poetry evening at the Huapei Radio Accessories Factory in Peking. With the unfolding cultural and technical revolutions, the workers have burst into poetry to sing of the socialist society they are building. In many factories, "red and expert" colleges also have classes on poetry-writing.

Across the wide countryside, millions of peasants have turned to poetry and song, too. Numerous "poetry villages" in which practically everyone writes poetry have appeared, and poetry festivals, poetry contests, and poetry evenings of every conceivable description are held.

New Homes for Commune Members. Chiu Teng-yun, his wife, two daughters and a son, all members of the "July 13" People's Commune in the outskirts of Si-

ning, capital of Chinghai Province, have just moved into a new house built for them by the commune—a single storey wood and brick structure with a tiled roof and glass-panelled doors and windows. They have two main rooms and two smaller rooms. One room is set aside for the son who is going to be married next spring.

Along with the Chius, some 60 families belonging to the same production brigade moved into their new homes. The houses are arranged in "E" formations. Each group of houses has a big courtyard in which the families can keep their domestic animals or fowls or cultivate flower or vegetable gardens.

The houses were designed by the architects of the provincial city planning institute who consulted the future occupants on all the details. The commune has decided to organize a brigade specializing in the building of houses so that all the old houses in the commune may be gradually replaced by new ones.

Peking-Yuanping Railway. Construction work has begun on a new railway line from Peking to Yuanping, a city in the northeast of Shansi Province. Over 400 kilometres long, it passes through Lai-yuan in Hopei Province and Lingchiu, Pinghsingkuan, Fanchih, Taihsien and Kuohsien in Shansi Province. It is the third line from Peking to Shansi Province.

Completion of the line will help the economic development of west Hopei and northeast Shansi, and bring to Peking and Taiyuan rich iron ores and coal, large quantities of which have been discovered in areas along the line.

Poultryman Becomes University Lecturer. You could have heard a pin drop in one of the science lecture rooms in Peking University. The students and the teaching staff of the biology department listened with rapt attention the other day to the first lecture on raising Peking ducks delivered by Chang Yao-hsiang. The lecturer doesn't have much formal schooling, not to speak of a university degree, but his knowledge of Peking ducks, main ingredient of the world-famous dish—roast Peking duck—is unrivalled. Chang's grandfather first started the family on duck-breeding. Ever since he was a boy Chang himself has spent the best part of his waking hours in the company of ducks. He turned himself into such an excellent bird-fancier that the ducks raised by him each fatten a pound a day. His unique experience not only earned him a job in an advisory capacity at the Peking Duck Farm where 230,000 ducks are raised, but an invitation to give a series of lectures at Peking University.



CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Soviet Resolution for Peace

The resolution adopted by the Second Session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. approving the Soviet Government efforts to get nuclear tests ended for all time and its policy on the Berlin question, reflects the Soviet Union's earnest desire for peace and just stand on these two important international problems, writes *Da Gong Bao* (December 28).

It declares further that the Geneva talks show that what the Governments of the United States and Britain are interested in is not discontinuance of nuclear tests and destruction of nuclear weapons, but the continuation of those tests and preparations for nuclear war. The Soviet proposals fully respond to the hopes of the peoples to end the nuclear weapons race, but the United States and Britain continue to defy the will of the peoples by refusing to reach agreement on this question.

The Supreme Soviet instructed the Soviet Government to continue its persistent efforts for the universal cessation of nuclear weapon tests now and for all time, the paper continues, and the Chinese people fully support this decision; they will struggle resolutely together with the Soviet Union against the nuclear war policy of U.S. and British imperialism. It is the duty of all peace-loving countries and peoples in the world to make atomic energy only to serve the well-being of mankind, *Da Gong Bao* writes.

The Supreme Soviet's resolution on the Berlin question is also a contribution to peace, *Da Gong Bao* continues. It demonstrates once again the determination

of the Soviet people to do away with the occupation system in West Berlin which is like a malignant cancer endangering European peace and security.

Democratic Viet-nam's Proposal

In a note sent on December 22 to Ngo Dinh Diem of south Viet-nam, Premier Pham Van Dong of the Viet-nam Democratic Republic asked the south Viet-nam authorities to change its policy of relying on U.S. imperialism and made a series of constructive proposals for the restoration of normal relations between the two parts of the divided country. Implementation of these proposals, writes *Renmin Ribao's* commentator on December 28, will not only pave the way for the peaceful reunification of Viet-nam but also contribute to the safeguarding of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

In the past four years and more since the signing of the Geneva agreement, the commentator recalls, the Viet-namese people both in the north and the south have made big efforts to get the agreement fully implemented. But, he points out, with crude interference from the United States, the south Viet-nam authorities have repeatedly violated the agreement—they have expanded their armed forces and armaments, set up military bases and persecuted former members of the Resistance.

The United States, in exercising political and military control over south Viet-nam, has openly monopolized south Viet-nam's economy. U.S. surplus goods are being dumped in south Viet-nam in the guise of U.S. "aid"; it obstructs south Viet-nam's foreign trade and forces it to observe the "embargo" policy against soci-

alist countries. U.S. imperialist interference has caused mass unemployment and drastic decline of the people's purchasing power in south Viet-nam and brought great suffering to its people, the commentator notes. This U.S. control over south Viet-nam and its transformation into a U.S. military base have prevented implementation of the Geneva agreement and constitute a grave threat to peace in Indo-China and the whole of Southeast Asia.

Premier Pham Van Dong's reasonable proposals for the early removal of the artificial barriers between north and south Viet-nam reflects the fervent hopes of the people in both parts, the commentator adds, and concludes: "These are feasible proposals . . . the government and people of China, who have been concerned about the peaceful reunification of Viet-nam and the implementation of the Geneva agreement, fully support the proposals of the Government of the Viet-nam Democratic Republic and are of the opinion that the south Viet-nam authorities should adopt a constructive attitude."

Two Kinds of Budget

"A budget for peace, prosperity and happiness," is the way an article in *Renmin Ribao* (December 29) describes the 1959 state budget of the Soviet Union. Revenue is 723,369,159,000 roubles and expenditure is 707,637,887,000 roubles—a favourable balance of nearly 16,000 million roubles. This means an increase of over 9 per cent and over 10 per cent respectively in revenue and expenditure compared with the estimated accounts for 1958. The increase in revenue shows that socialist accumulation in the Soviet Union is growing daily. This has made it possible to appropriate larger funds for the development of the national economy and to raise the living standards of the people.

The amount earmarked for investment in 1959 is a clear indication of the glowing and consistent concern which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government show for the livelihood and welfare of the Soviet people. The budget provides over 232,100 million roubles for social and cultural undertakings, an increase of over 19,000 million roubles compared with 1958, and 41,400 million roubles for housing, an increase of 5,000 million roubles. In the 1959 budget, revenue from socialist enterprises will increase by 85,000 million roubles compared to that in 1958, making 90.7 per cent of total revenue; revenue derived directly from the people will be reduced by 5,300 million roubles. The

ICE FOLLIES FOR 1959



Dulles on the Edge



By Jack Chen

proportion of taxes in the total revenue is only 7.8 per cent. All these show that the people's livelihood and welfare will be further improved.

The Soviet Government consistently pursues a foreign policy of peace. In the past few years, it has repeatedly reduced its armed forces and cut down on expenditure for national defence with a view to facilitating the relaxation of international tension. Despite this, the imperialist aggressive bloc is continuing to build military bases all over the world, and carrying on its policy of aggression and war in a continued attempt to create international tension. Under such circumstances, the Soviet Union cannot but look to the strength of its own national defences. The Soviet state budget for 1959 provides appropriations of 96,096 million roubles for national defence (around 13 per cent of total budget expenditure) and a little less than the 1958 level. This shows the peaceful nature of the Soviet budget.

As to the U.S. Government, in an attempt to extricate itself from the economic crisis and stimulate the economy, it increased its expenditure by a large amount. But in vain. The budget deficit of the U.S. Government for fiscal 1959 will be 12,200 million dollars, and this with the cash expenditure not included in the budget, will total 13,000 million dollars. This is 2,500 million dollars more than the biggest budgetary deficit during the U.S. war of aggression against Korea.

U.S. budget expenditure for fiscal 1960 is approximately 77,000 million dollars, of which direct military expenditures take up 42,000 million dollars, or 54 per cent. This has inevitably led to a slash in civil expenditure. In the coming fiscal year, the U.S. Government will try to meet its insatiable military expenditures by further plundering the people.

This simple contrast between the new Soviet budget and that of the United States once again demonstrates to the world who really stands for peace and which, socialism or capitalism, is superior.

Kishi Violates Human Rights

The Chinese people fully support Korean Foreign Minister Nam Il in condemning the Kishi government for hampering the return home of Korean nationals in Japan. They hold that the Kishi government should cease its obstructive tactics and take steps to facilitate the repatriation of Koreans, writes *Renmin Ribao's* commentator on January 1, 1959.

The Kishi government's activities violate the rights of hundreds of thousands of Korean nationals in Japan; they violate

THE PASSING SHOW

Handout or Blood Money

When members of the Labour Party complained about the noise and "inconvenience" caused in London by the presence of U.S. air bases, the British Under-Secretary of State for Air explained that U.S. air bases were good for Britain because they helped settle Britain's balance of payments. U.S. air establishments "brought Britain £90 million in dollars a year," he said, topping the motor car industry (£51 million in dollars) and whisky (£32 million) as dollar earners.



Like Father, Like Son

The Satellite regimes fathered by the U.S. armed forces in various parts of the world naturally take after their progenitor.

On December 24, the Syngman Rhee clique sent 300 fully-armed policemen to parliament to beat up 70 M.P.s of the opposition Democratic Party and put them under lock and key. The whole thing took only fifteen minutes as the Rhee police are getting quite adept at such parliamentary procedure. While this outrage was going on, Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party M.P.s were proceeding to give a "unanimous" parliamentary assent to new "laws" for the United States' south Korean police state.

humanitarian principles and international law; and they show its extremely unfriendly attitude to the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the commentator notes.

He draws attention to the fact that the Japanese Government has consistently discriminated against Korean citizens residing in Japan and deprived them of rights to which every foreign resident is entitled. Most of them are frequently unemployed and some of them have been driven to destitution and suicide. Quite a number of young Koreans are deprived of the right to receive a democratic national education. To create a "proper atmosphere" for the "talks" with the Syngman Rhee clique of south Korea, which were instigated by U.S. imperialism, the Kishi government has seized Korean citizens illegally detained in Japanese camps and forcibly shipped them to south Korea, the commentator reports. Korean nationals are naturally anxious to get back to their motherland and escape the miseries to which they are subjected in Japan, he adds. They have started a widespread movement for repatriation and several hundred thousand of them have already made preparations for a return home.

To protect the proper rights of Korean citizens residing in Japan, and meet their

desire to return home, the commentator writes, the Korean Democratic People's Republic issued a statement in September last year stressing that Korean citizens in Japan, who had no means of support, had an inviolable right to return to a happy life in their own country—the Democratic People's Republic.

The Korean Government recently completed preparations for the return of Korean nationals in Japan. The Kishi government, however, has ignored the legitimate desire of these Korean nationals to return home and the efforts of the Korean Government directed to this end. The Japanese Foreign Minister Fujiyama has even openly declared that this question must be settled politically in the "Korean-Japanese talks." This means that the Japanese Government hopes to detain these Korean nationals as a bargaining counter against the Syngman Rhee clique in their talks on "normalization of relations." To realize this plot, the Kishi government has even mobilized its police forces to threaten and blackmail Korean nationals wishing to go home.

This attitude of the Kishi government, the commentator notes, has aroused public indignation throughout Korea and is condemned by all fair-minded people.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Sino-Mongolian Economic Agreement

A Sino-Mongolian Agreement on Economic and Technical Aid was signed in Peking on December 29 as a result of negotiations between the visiting Mongolian Government Delegation led by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers D. Molomzhants and the Chinese Government.

Under the terms of the agreement, China will provide the Mongolian People's Republic with a long-term loan of 100 million roubles and, between 1959-1961, help to build two electric power stations, three reinforced concrete motor-road bridges, a poultry farm, starch factory, alcohol plant, workshop for small metal products and 50,000 square metres of housing. The loan will be repaid by the M.P.R. with commodities in the fifteen-year period beginning 1962.

A protocol on implementation of the agreement was signed at the same time by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Committee for Economic Liaison with Foreign Countries of the Mongolian State Planning Commission.

Interest in Communes: The Mongolian delegation took a special interest in the people's communes and the growth of local industry. Its members visited a people's commune on the outskirts of Peking and studied its system of free supply and wages. They showed great interest in a small steel works in Peking which in six months was converted from a simple workshop into a plant producing 60,000 tons of iron and 30,000 tons of steel annually. They also saw a fur processing plant and a leather factory.

Guests from the Adriatic

Several trade delegations from the socialist countries are at present in Peking for talks to strengthen mutual economic relations. Latest arrivals are an Albanian Government Trade Delegation headed by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Abdul Kellezi.

At a banquet given in their honour on December 27, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien warmly welcomed the Albanian guests on behalf of the Chinese government. He declared that the Chinese people were proud of the militant spirit

of the fraternal Albanian people and the great successes they had scored in the struggle to build socialism, strengthen the solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, uphold the purity of Marxism-Leninism, oppose modern revisionism and safeguard world peace.

Vice-Chairman Kellezi, in his reply, said that the Albanian people were now making preparations for a third 5-year plan; in their socialist construction they had received consistent help from the Soviet Union, China and other fraternal socialist countries. He declared that the Albanian people would always stand by the Chinese people in the common struggle against modern revisionism and U.S. imperialism.

Iraqi-Chinese Friendship Association

A founding committee has been formed in Bagdad to establish an Iraqi-Chinese Friendship Association. Members of the committee include Abdul Wahab Mahmud, President of the Iraqi Bar Association, Abood Zalzal, Inspector General of the Education Ministry, and Najy Yousif, barrister—all leaders of Iraqi delegations which have recently visited China—and the Secretary General of the Iraqi Council of Peace Partisans, Aziz Sherif.

Chinese Envoy Visits Sudan

The Chinese Ambassador to the U.A.R. Chen Chia-kang paid a visit to Sudan from December 18-25. In Khartoum, he was received by General Ibrahim Abboud, President of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and Premier, and had talks with Foreign Minister Ahmed Kheir on diplomatic and trade relations between the two countries.

During his stay in Sudan, Ambassador Chen Chia-kang visited the tomb of the Mahdi and the residence of Abdullahi, leaders of the Sudanese people who fought against the British imperialists in the late 19th century. He also saw the place where the British imperialist General Gordon paid with his life for his crimes against the Sudanese people. Gordon helped to suppress the patriotic Taiping Revolution in China.

Indian Leader on China

"I believe China is the rising sun in the East," said A. Ayyangar, Speaker of the Indian House of the People, in New Delhi on December 26 when opening a photographic exhibition on the present big leap forward in China. The exhibition is organized by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society.

Mr. Ayyangar who visited China recently noted that the Chinese people were conscious that they were working for the good of their country and would

enjoy all the benefits of their work. "To see China is to love China," he said.

Many high Indian officials, prominent citizens and the Chinese Ambassador Pan Tzu-li were present at the opening ceremony.

Chinese Artists in Uruguay

The Chinese Acrobatic Troupe which concluded its tour in Montevideo on December 29, caused quite a sensation in Uruguay. Since it arrived on December 5, over thirty thousand people saw its nineteen performances, all of them played to packed houses. Two extra shows were given at the insistent request of the public. Montevideo papers ran many reviews praising the Chinese artists.

The Chinese troupe was greeted as envoys of New China. They got a warm welcome everywhere they went. Their leader, Chou Erh-fu, was received by President of the Uruguayan Council of State Carlos Fischer who welcomed the development of Uruguayan-Chinese cultural and economic relations. Luis Alberto de Herrera, leader of the National Party (Partido Blanco) which won the recent election, also received Chou Erh-fu to express his great admiration for China and Chinese art.

During their visit, members of the Chinese troupe had many friendly get-togethers with Uruguayan writers and artists to exchange views on subjects of common interest.

A preparatory committee has been formed in Montevideo for the founding of a cultural association to promote friendship and cultural exchange with China.

Czechoslovakia Likes Books on China

Books on China are finding more and more eager readers in Czechoslovakia. A novel on socialism in the Chinese countryside, a reportage on liberated Tibet and a picture album on the people's communes and the "everybody a soldier" movement, all by Czechoslovak authors, are some of the many books that are currently attracting attention.

Czechoslovak publishers are planning a large number of books on China to mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic this year. The Literary and Art Publishing House will issue a book on the Chinese People's Liberation Army, collections of modern Chinese folk literature and novels of present-day life in China. The Oriental Institute is preparing an abridged edition of the famous Chinese novel *Pilgrimage to the West*. It will also publish a collection of Chinese poems and a Czech-Chinese dictionary.

Foreign Trade Notes

● Sino-Iraqi Trade Talks

A Chinese Delegation led by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Lu Hsu-chang is now in Bagdad for trade talks with the Iraqi Government.

Even before it arrived in Bagdad on December 17, a contract was signed between the two countries for a Chinese purchase of 20,000 tons of Iraqi dates valued at half a million dinars. Now the news has arrived that China has just bought another 10,000 tons of dates from Iraq.

● Sudanese Cotton for China

The first consignment of Sudanese cotton recently left Port Sudan for China

in accordance with a Sino-Sudanese barter agreement concluded in July 1958. Under this agreement, China undertakes to buy from Sudan one million pounds sterling worth of cotton in exchange for Sudanese purchases of Chinese textiles, steel, silk, chemical products, tyres and sugar. The first shipment of Chinese textiles has already reached Sudan.

● Orders for Cambodian Goods

A Chinese trade group has recently concluded a three-month visit to Cambodia. It placed orders with Cambodian firms for 51,000 cubic metres of timber, 50 Citroën cars (which are assembled in Cambodia), ten tons of cow-hide and some pharmaceuticals. The group was sent on its purchasing trip to Cambodia by the Chinese trade authorities in order

to achieve a balance of trade between the two countries in accordance with the Sino-Cambodian trade agreement.

● Briefs

A 7-member Chinese trade delegation led by Assistant Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Jen is now visiting Norway. Earlier, on a tour of Denmark, it visited many factories and enterprises and made extensive contacts with Danish business men.

Signor Enrico Mattei, President of the Board of the Italian State-Owned Carburetted Hydrogen Company (Ente Nazionale Idrocarvuri), recently paid a visit to Peking. He was received by Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Lei Jen-min.

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

▲ **WILD HORSE WITH THE RED MANE** This traditional opera under the name of *Lady Precious Stream* once caught the fancy of London theatre-goers. Against the will of her father, the prime minister of the Tang Court, Wang Pao-chuan gives her heart and hand to Hsueh Ping-kuai, a poor man. For seventeen years she lives from hand to mouth while her husband is away seeking his fortune. They are happily reunited when her husband returns as the emperor of Hsi Liang. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

Jan. 6, 7:00 p.m. Yuan En Si Theatre

▲ **THE GOLDEN MOUNTAIN MONASTERY, THE MEETING AT THE FALLEN BRIDGE, OFFERING AT THE PAGODA** Three episodes from the famous Chinese legend, *The Tale of the White Snake*, the love story of a white snake fairy and a scholar. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

Jan. 7, 7:00 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

▲ **THE DRUNKEN BEAUTY** With Mei Lan-fang in the title role. Waiting in vain for the Tang emperor to come to her, the beautiful concubine Yang Kuei-fel drowns her sorrow in wine.

Jan. 8, 7:00 p.m. Guang He Theatre

▲ **WU TSE TIEN** The story of the concubine of a Tang emperor, who later became the first woman ruler of China. Produced by the Fourth Troupe of the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Jan. 9, 7:00 p.m. Chang An Theatre

▲ **THE SPUTNIKS IN HEAVEN** The sputniks, newest arrivals in heaven, rescue two celestial maids from the tyranny of the Jade Emperor. They cheer heaven's inhabitants by describing the great happenings on earth and announcing the news that soon heaven and earth will be brought much closer by space travel. Produced by the Fourth Troupe of the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Jan. 11, 7:00 p.m. Chang An Theatre

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **DRIVE FOR STEEL** This new Pingju opera describes the "big leap" in a steel plant during the national drive for steel. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Jan. 6-12, 7:00 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

SONG AND DANCE

▲ The Central Experimental Opera Theatre presents:

- * Orchestral music
- * Folk dances
- * Choral singing

Jan. 6, 7:00 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

THEATRE

▲ **DAUGHTERS OF THE PARTY** — shows the Chinese peasants' deep-rooted devotion to the Communist Party. The story of three young peasant women, who overcame many dangers to find the Party headquarters and give it warning of a traitor. Produced by the Central Drama School.

Jan. 6-1, 7:15 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **THE EGRET** Laid in Amoy on the eve of liberation, this play by Pai Jen tells the true story of a young girl name Liu Hsi-fen. Educated by the Party, she became an underground revolutionary, faithful to the revolutionary cause to the end. She was killed by the enemy. After her death the people grew to know her as "The Egret" — symbol of foresight. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Jan. 6-11, 7:00 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

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

Jan. 6 & 7, 7:00 p.m. Peking Theatre

FILMS

▲ **JOURNEY BEYOND THREE SEAS** tells the adventures of a Russian traveller and his friendship with the Indian people. Jointly produced by Soviet and Indian film workers.

▲ **THE SISTERS** A Soviet film adapted from the first part of the trilogy *Ordeal* written by Alexei Tolstov. The story of two sisters laid against the background of Russia in the years of the First World War and just after the October Revolution.

▲ **1918** Part II of Alexei Tolstov's trilogy *Ordeal*. A vivid picture of St. Petersburg in revolution, of the staunchness of its working class in the face of hunger and cold and enemies, both within and without, and the varied reactions of the intellectuals as the revolution unfolds.

The above three widescreen colour films will be showing from Jan. 6-12 at *Shoudu Cinema*. All in Russian, with Chinese subtitles. Consult cinema or press for times.

▲ **BLOOD-STAINED CHRISTMAS** A story about the misfortunes of a Greek family in Athens under Nazi occupation. A Greek film dubbed in Chinese.

Jan. 6-10, Zhongyuan, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club

Jan. 11 & 12, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou

▲ **A FRIEND IN NEED** — describes the lasting friendship between two young men; in turn, at the risk of their lives, they save each other from traitors during the Japan-

ese occupation of northeast China. Produced by the Changchun Film Studio.

Jan. 6-10, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong
Jan. 11 & 12, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Zhongyuan, Guang An Men

▲ **THE GOLDEN BELL** This love story of a peasant girl and youth reflects the conflict between old and new ideas among China's farmers. Produced by the "August 1" Film Studio.

Jan. 8-11, Shoudu Theatre, Peking Theatre, Dong Dan Workers' Club, Shengli

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION** Opened on January 3 in eleven exhibition halls. It shows New China's great achievements and experience in creating a socialist agriculture. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At Shan Li Tun, East Suburb.

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

▲ **ART EXHIBITION** Over 200 Chinese traditional-style paintings by artists of Kiangsu. Most of them reflect the new features of life in China. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

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

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

At the Working People's Palace of Culture and Zhongshan Park

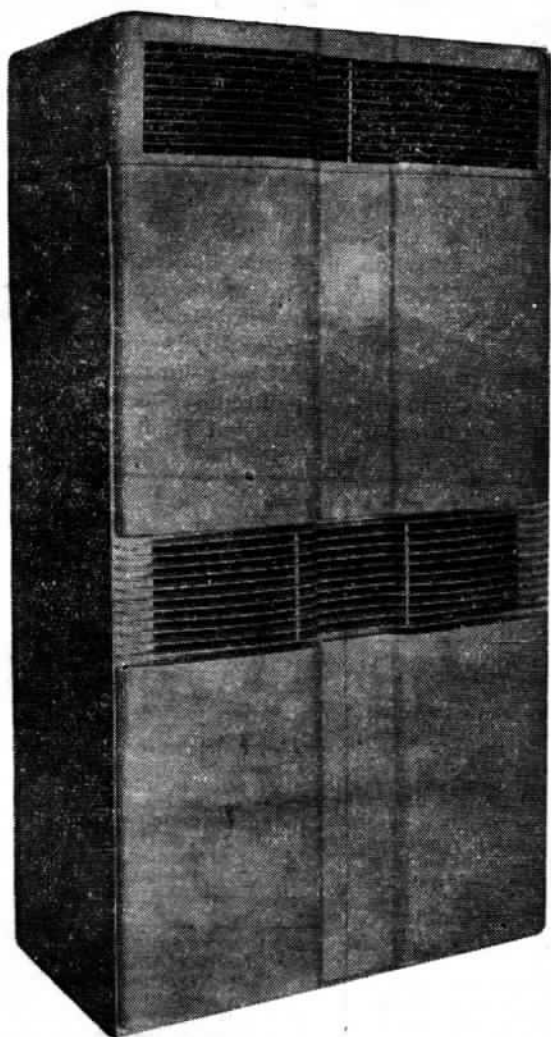
▲ **THE HSU PEI-HUNG MEMORIAL HALL** is now reopen after reconstruction. A ten-day exhibition of his works and his collections of Tang, Sung, Yuan, Ming and Ching paintings began on Jan. 2. Open daily: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At 16 East Shou Lu St., Dong Dan.

▲ **THE CENTRAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY** is now open. Extinct plants and animals of pre-historic times are on display. Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

SKATING

▲ **THE BEIHAI SKATING RINK IS NOW OPEN:**

Mon.-Sat. 8:00-11:30 a.m., 4-9 p.m.
Sun. 8-11 a.m., 12-4 p.m., 5-9 p.m.
Admission:
10 fen for the morning session
15 fen for afternoon and evening sessions



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