

REVIEW

The Great Anti-Imperialist Victory of the Chinese People

Hongqi reviews the Chinese people's anti-imperialist struggles on the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic (p. 6).

China's Foreign Trade

Its growth and basic policies (p. 11).

Making Iron and Steel the Mass Way

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Stupid Slanders

Nailing the U.S.I.S. lies against China's big leap (p. 17).

10 Years of New China: A Chronology of Events

The Welcome East Wind

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A SHORT HISTORY OF MODERN CHINESE LITERATURE

by Ting Yi

THE story of the birth and growth of modern Chinese literature from the May Fourth Movement in 1919 to the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

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The Welcome East Wind

TWO important events of last week again accentuated the basic world trend—the increasing ascendancy of the forces of peace over those of war. Two days before N. S. Khrushchov arrived in the United States, the second cosmic rocket launched by the Soviet Union reached the moon, accomplishing for the first time in human history a flight from Earth to another celestial body.

This latest feat of Soviet science shows how rapidly the people in the lands of socialism are scaling the heights of human progress. The Soviet Union launched its first artificial earth satellite on October 4, 1957. Barely two years have passed, but enormous new advances in Soviet science and technology have made it possible to send a rocket to the moon. After traversing 379,000 kilometres, the rocket hit the moon only two minutes and 36 seconds earlier than the time previously scheduled! A West German scientist likened this to hitting the eye of a fly ten kilometres away with a small calibre rifle.

The United States, on the other hand, failed repeatedly in its efforts to launch a cosmic rocket. The one it finally managed to send past the moon last March carried a container and scientific instruments weighing 5.9 kgs, while those carried by this second Soviet cosmic rocket weighed 390.2 kgs. The widening gap between Soviet and U.S. rocketry is an indication of the incomparable superiority of the socialist system and the flagging powers of capitalism.

N. S. Khrushchov's visit to the United States is equally symptomatic of the triumphant march of the forces of peace. The visit in itself is a victory of the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy. Everyone knows how Washington at first cold-shouldered the whole idea but was finally compelled by mounting public pressure to accept it. This is a significant event. It will undoubtedly help to promote the understanding among the American people of the Soviet Union's consistent foreign policy for peace, and contribute to the improving of Soviet-U.S. relations and the easing of international tension.

There are, however, a number of cold war warriors in the United States who dislike any change for the better. They have been ranting against the exchange of visits between the heads of the Soviet and U.S. Governments. They are hostile to any step to ease the strain in the international atmosphere. These adherents of the "position of strength" policy are also trying to minimize the significance of the Soviet cosmic rocket. Harry S. Truman, for one, declared in New York that he wouldn't believe in that "Russian" rocket unless he saw it with his own eyes. That can be put down as a rather pathetic case of whistling in the dark. But it should be noted that the U.S. Government, for all the lip-service it has paid recently to the need to melt the ice of the cold war, is still exacerbating international tensions. The latest case in point is its increasingly blatant intervention in Laos.

Time and again, however, the march of events has shown that the forces of war are losing out. In the last analysis, this is an era in which "the East wind prevails over the West wind." Day by day the forces of peace, socialism, and national and democratic revolution grow stronger than the forces of war and imperialism.

ROUND THE WEEK

Chairman Mao Calls Meeting

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, called a meeting on September 15 of the leading members of the democratic parties and people's organizations, well-known democrats without party affiliations and prominent figures in the cultural and educational fields.

Views were exchanged on the question of combating right deviationist tendencies, going all out, and firmly adhering to the general line for socialist construction. The meeting also went into the question of granting pardons to various criminals who have given proof of atoning for their crimes and removing those bourgeois rightists who have shown that they have reformed from the classification of "rightist"—on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung made an important speech at the meeting.

Pardons Granted to Criminals

On the proposal put forward by Chairman Mao Tse-tung on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress at a session held on September 17 discussed this question of granting pardons. The N.P.C. Standing Committee unanimously endorsed it.

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, issued the order granting the pardons the same day and declared that China has scored great victories in its socialist revolution and construction under the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He pointed out in his order that the country is flourishing, the living standards of the people are improving with each passing day, and the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship was never as strong and firm as it is today. The policy of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, Chairman Liu Shao-chi said, has always been to combine punishment with leniency and reform through labour with ideological education in dealing with counter-revolutionary and other criminals. Most of the criminals in custody having reformed to varying degrees, it was decided to grant pardons to such of the war criminals of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the puppet "Manchukuo" regime, counter-revolutionary criminals

and common criminals who have atoned for their crimes and turned over a new leaf, in conjunction with the celebration of the triumphs of the Chinese Communist Party's general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's commune movement.

At the same time, a joint decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and State Council has been published regarding the removal of those bourgeois rightists who have shown that they have really reformed from the classification of "rightist."

New Appointments

Following decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress which met on September 17, Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the Chinese People's Republic has proclaimed the following new appointments: Vice-Premier Lin Piao concurrently Minister of National Defence in succession to Peng Teh-huai; Vice-Premier Lo Jui-ching concurrently Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, in succession to Huang Ke-cheng; and Hsieh Fu-chih, Minister of Public Security in succession to Lo Jui-ching. In publishing the news *Renmin Ribao* on September 18 also carried a full list of new appointments of deputy secretaries-general, vice-ministers, assistant ministers, vice-chairmen of commissions, etc., under the State Council.

New Industrial Triumphs

Fresh triumphs are reported on all production fronts following the Communist Party's call for a new upsurge in the drive for greater output and economy. While the people's communes in the rural areas are busy preparing for "the three autumn jobs"—autumn harvesting, cultivation and ploughing—a few provinces have begun to harvest. Kiangsu Province, in east China, for example, has reaped a rich harvest of early autumn crops. The communes in this province have obtained a 70 per cent increase in output, including single cropping rice, as compared with last year. But it will be another two or three weeks before the autumn harvest will be in full swing in most of the Chinese countryside. In the meantime, the big production news comes from industry.

Steel continues to be very much in the limelight. All the major iron and steel works in Anshan, Wuhan, Shanghai, Tai-

yuan, Chungking, Peking, etc. have beaten their own August records. In the first half of September, Anshan, China's leading steel centre, overfulfilled the state production targets for steel, billets, rolled steel and other major products. Compared with the first half of August, iron production went up nearly 9 per cent. The workers in the new iron and steel complex in Wuhan, in central China, are also topping past performance. By September 15 their two giant blast furnaces turned out 13,400 tons of iron more than the amount produced in the first half of August. In Inner Mongolia, the iron and steel works now under construction at Paotow which completes China's metallurgical triumvirate, the workers responded to the Party's call with big efforts to accelerate the construction of their first major blast furnace so that they, too, will be in time to make their contribution to the 1959 national steel output.

In China's battle for steel the **machine-building industry** is performing yeoman service. It has produced 117,000 tons of metallurgical equipment, already about three times the amount originally planned for 1962, and is completing its annual plan more than four months ahead of schedule.

Coal hit the target set for 1962 by producing more than 220 million tons in the first eight months of this year. 140 leading coal mines in the country overfulfilled their targets in the first half of September by an increase in output of nearly 25 per cent above the same period last month. The coal miners, inspired by the Party's call for increased production at lower costs and fulfilling the major targets of the Second Five-Year Plan in 1959, are making much headway in their technical innovation movement, which is no small factor in their latest achievements.

The few examples cited, and there are many more, illustrate graphically the continuous leap forward in China's economy in which the selfless spirit of the Chinese worker plays an important part.

Great Changes

Peking's municipal people's congress has just ended an 8-day session. The reports and speeches at the session spelt out the tremendous changes that have taken place in the capital. Not only Rip Van Winkles but even those away for a few years will find much in new Peking that they will not recognize.

The most impressive change of all is undoubtedly around Tien An Men Square, the heart of the city where the most important celebrations—May Day and National Day on October 1—take place.

But if you stroll further east you find other new things that compete for your attention these days, the new railway station, for instance, the biggest in China, that was put into service only last week. To give some idea of its size, suffice it to note that its waiting rooms and halls alone accommodate 14,000 passengers at a time. The immense square outside, built for parking and other purposes, is big enough for a rally of 50,000 people. The station is equipped with all modern facilities, complete with escalators and teleinformation services. The remarkable thing about the whole station is the fact that it was built in the record time of only ten months, typical of the speed of the changes in Peking in the ten years since its liberation.

But it is not only the face of the capital that has changed. Peking, which had no industry worth mentioning at the time of liberation, is now operating metallurgical, engineering, radio, textile, chemical and building material industries on a considerable scale. Last year, industry and the handicrafts produced 27 times as much as in 1949. In the rural areas the people's communes produced 47 per cent more grain in 1958 than in the previous year, and over 100 per cent more compared with 1949. Vegetable production went ahead by leaps and bounds, registering a 13-fold increase. With their new organization and augmented income the peasants on the outskirts of Peking have set up thousands of workshops and factories to make their own farm implements and other tools, large numbers of community dining-rooms, schools, etc.

When Peking was liberated ten years ago, it had a sewage system of some 280 kilometres. Under the People's Government 561 kilometres of new sewers have been added. Before liberation there were only 2.19 million square metres of asphalt roads; now it is 10.81 million square metres. The housing built in the past ten years tops the original floor space of the city by about 130 per cent. And while the population rose some 80 per cent, the volume of retail sales increased 6.4 times between 1949 and 1958, a sure index of rising purchasing power.

Today, the number of students in the universities, secondary, primary and vocational schools is 1.35 million, about one-fifth of the population. Compared with the time of liberation, the number of university students has increased eightfold, and secondary school students sixfold. Primary education goes one better: it is already universal, while before liberation about half of the school-age children had no chance of going to school at all. It is with such great achievements under their belts that the people of Peking (and more or less the same can be said for the other cities of New China) are pre-

paring to greet October 1, the decennary of the founding of the People's Republic.

Tributes to Famous Cities

Renmin Ribao's cultural page has inaugurated a new feature to greet the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic. It is called the "Tributes to Famous Cities, 1949-1959," a feature devoted to the best-known cities of China, the changes they have gone through in the last ten years and the things and events, today and yesterday, which make them famous. The feature illuminates New China against the background of the old.

The "tributes" began on August 1 and it is fitting that Nanchang was the first city to start the feature rolling. Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi Province, is the city where the People's Liberation Army was born 32 years ago. On August 1, 1927 the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army—the predecessor of the People's Liberation Army—fired its first shot and unfurled its red flag atop the city of Nanchang to proclaim to the world that the revolutionary forces of the proletariat were out to fight and put an end to the counter-revolutionary forces of the landlord and comprador-capitalist classes represented by Chiang Kai-shek. Since then the Red Army has covered itself with immortal glory in fighting the enemy until it crowned its stirring achievements 22 years later with the defeat of Chiang

Kai-shek's armies and the planting of the red flag atop Peking.

Nanchang is first and foremost a heroes' city, but it is also a place of great historical interest going back two thousand years. In the ten years since liberation Nanchang has changed profoundly. Industrially, the city has expanded by leaps and bounds and total industrial output value today is greater than what it was at the time of liberation by almost 19 times. A newly built thoroughfare fifty metres wide named after the P.L.A. now links the northern and southern sections of the city. Relics and objects of revolutionary interest commemorating the Armed Uprising of August 1, 1927 are well preserved. People are able to see the places where Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Ho Lung and their close comrades-in-arms directed the armed struggle against the enemy in those days.

Lhasa Rally

Representatives of all walks of life and nationalities in Tibet rallied in Lhasa last week to demonstrate their support of the resolution on the Sino-Indian boundary question adopted by the N.P.C. Standing Committee. They voiced their full agreement with the stand, attitude and policy taken by the government, and condemned the armed occupation of Chinese territory by Indian troops. They expressed the hope that the Indian Government would stop the anti-Chinese campaign which seeks to destroy Sino-Indian friendship and the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

Chang Ching-wu, representative of the Central People's Government in Tibet and Secretary of the Tibet Working Committee of the Communist Party, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Deputy-Chairman and Secretary-General of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet, Chang Kuo-hua, Deputy-Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and Commander of the P.L.A. Tibet Military Command Area, and Living Buddha Pebala Cholieh-namje, another Deputy-Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, were among those who addressed the rally. Panchen Erdeni, who was on official business in Shigatse and has since returned to Lhasa, sent a written message to the rally in which he fully endorsed the stand taken by the government on the boundary question.



A new town in the forests

By Chiang Chen-hung (gold medal prize-winner at the Seventh World Youth Festival in Vienna)

The Chinese People's Great Victory in the Fight Against Imperialism

by YU CHAO-LI

The following is a slightly abridged translation of an article from "Hongqi" (Red Flag), No. 18, 1959. Sub-heads are ours.—Ed.

TEN years ago the Chinese people won their epic victory. This was the consequence of their continuous, serious anti-imperialist struggle, particularly against the U.S. imperialists, the most vicious of contemporary times, and their hangers-on.

Worldwide Character of Anti-imperialist Struggle

The anti-imperialist struggle of the Chinese people is a component part of the worldwide struggle against imperialism. Imperialist domination and aggression are of a global nature which combines the struggles of the people of all lands into a common one. In this great international struggle, all the anti-imperialist forces of the world support and inspire one another. And it is precisely the protracted, victorious anti-imperialist struggle waged by the peoples of the whole world, the existence and growth of the Soviet Union, the victory of the anti-fascist world war in which the Soviet Union was the main force, the upsurge of the national liberation movements throughout the world, the conflicts within the imperialist countries between the people and their reactionary rulers and the total effect of all these that have greatly helped the people's revolution in China. At the same time, the victory of the revolution of the Chinese people, which broke through the imperialist front in the East, also greatly tipped the scales in this worldwide struggle and greatly strengthened the people the world over in their fight against imperialist aggression and in defence of world peace.

Today the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the world continues to advance while U.S. imperialism has become the leader of the international reactionaries. In the last ten years, the Chinese people have fought valiantly on the eastern front of the anti-imperialist struggle against this ringleader enemy of the peoples of the world; they have safeguarded the peaceful construction of their great motherland and made vital contributions to the preservation of peace in the East and the world. People the world over look upon our heroic country as the bastion of world peace in the East.

Old China was a semi-colony long under the rule of imperialists and their henchmen. In the one hundred and nine years (starting from the Opium War of 1840,

when Britain first invaded China, to 1949, when the war in which Chiang Kai-shek's troops, armed and financed by the United States, massacred the Chinese people ended in complete failure) the Chinese people were bullied without end by the imperialists. The imperialists stationed troops and opened banks, commercial firms and factories on Chinese territory. They controlled China's trading ports, communication lines and Customs. They manipulated China's internal affairs, poisoned our people with an education designed to enslave them. They sucked the blood of the Chinese people and threatened their very existence. Many imperialist countries sent troops to attack our country, and in 1900 an eight-nation allied army of aggression was organized against China. The Japanese imperialists for a time occupied more than half of China and reduced it to their colony. The U.S. imperialists immediately took the place of the Japanese imperialists after World War II, and attempted to annex all of China. Thus, Chinese history during these 109 years is a history of imperialist aggression as well as of Chinese people uniting themselves and fighting against imperialist aggressors. It finally ended with the great victory of the Chinese people and the utter defeat of the imperialists.

Grave-Diggers of Imperialism

The imperialists themselves created the conditions for the collapse of their rule in China. In his comment on the U.S. State Department's White Paper, *United States Relations with China*, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the imperialists themselves prepared the conditions for their own ruin. Imperialist aggression drove the masses of Chinese people into this great struggle to wipe out imperialism. As a necessity of their aggression, the imperialists fostered Chinese traitors and lackeys to serve them; but these were limited in number. The overwhelming majority of the population as a whole opposed them; only the imperialists favoured them. As a necessity of their aggression, the imperialists forged a comprador system in China which gave rise to bureaucrat-capital and also the antithesis of imperialism: China's national industry, the national bourgeoisie and, above all, the Chinese proletariat which is firmly opposed to imperialism. Avaricious imperialist plunders made China's countryside bankrupt and turned 70 per cent of the rural population into poor peasants. This made the Chinese peasants a main force in the fight against imperialism. As a necessity of their aggression, the imperialists also trained several million new-type intellectuals for China. Only a

very few among them were ready to serve the imperialists and their hangers-on while the overwhelming majority stood with the Chinese people fighting against imperialism. This is how an exceedingly large anti-imperialist army was formed in China, an army of the grave-diggers of imperialism created by the imperialists themselves.

Barbarous aggression and oppression by the imperialists made the Chinese people bitter opponents of imperialism and the more advanced elements in the country were driven to seek for the truth that could save their country—that is, Marxism-Leninism. As a consequence of their numerous experiences in the struggle—major and minor ones, of success and failure, in the military, political, economic and cultural spheres, experiences that were paid for in blood and other ones—the Chinese people are firmly convinced that imperialism can certainly be defeated and have learnt how to defeat it. Led by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people are undaunted and will not cease the struggle until imperialism is finally destroyed. This revolutionary confidence and determination, this revolutionary far-sightedness and firmness, are the spiritual conditions indispensable to crushing imperialism. If these spiritual conditions are lacking, revolutions can never succeed.

After the nationwide victory of the Chinese revolution, contradictions between imperialism and the Chinese people continue to exist, and very acute contradictions at that. On the eve of the victory of the revolution, at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Mao Tse-tung already pointed out: "After the victory of the Chinese revolution throughout the country, there still exist in China two types of basic contradictions. The first type is domestic, i.e., the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The second is international, i.e., the contradiction between China and the imperialist countries." The anti-imperialist task of the Chinese people did not end just because the people's revolution in China had been victorious. The Chinese people still had to clear away all the imperialist influences, thoroughly destroy all the imperialist controls in China, resolutely suppress the spies, secret agents and other stooges of the imperialists and complete their revolutionary anti-imperialist task.

When the Chinese people were happily celebrating their liberation, the Chinese Communist Party issued a timely reminder to the people that it was imperative to guard against the danger of imperialist armed intervention in China, to be prepared for the worst. In June 1949, Comrade Mao Tse-tung sounded the following warning: "Here I deem it necessary to alert the people: the imperialists and their lackeys, the Chinese reactionaries, will not reconcile themselves to their defeat on China's soil. They will still collaborate and oppose the Chinese people in every possible way. . . . It is also not an impossibility that if they are ready for adventure, they will send some troops to assail China's border."

Two Different Attitudes

After the overthrow of the reactionary rule of the imperialists and their hirelings in China, there still remained among the Chinese people two completely dif-

ferent attitudes towards imperialism. One was the revolutionary viewpoint represented by the Chinese working class. They had a correct understanding of the true nature of imperialism. Entertaining no illusions about imperialism they were constantly on guard against it and always ready to wage the struggle. With such a viewpoint they always had the initiative on their side. The other was the viewpoint of the old-type Chinese bourgeois democrats. They could not clearly perceive the true nature of imperialism and entertained various illusions about it. Hence they often lost their bearings.

At that time, the old-type bourgeois democrats thought that the U.S. imperialists would "lay down their butcher's knife and become Buddhas," that hard, long-term anti-imperialist struggle was no longer called for and the imperialists would no longer proceed with their disruptive schemes. Comrade Mao Tse-tung convincingly refuted this erroneous viewpoint. He wrote: "The logic of the imperialists is different from that of the people in the following way. Disrupt, fail, disrupt again, fail again, till their doom—that is the logic of imperialists and all reactionaries in the world. They will certainly not go against this logic. This is a Marxist law. We say: 'Imperialism is very vicious.' That is to say that its fundamental nature cannot be changed. Till their doom, the imperialist elements will never lay down their butcher's knife, nor will they ever become Buddhas."

The old-type bourgeois democrats were very much afraid of thoroughly exposing the fundamental nature of imperialism. They feared to meet the imperialists in a face-to-face struggle and "provoke" the imperialists "too much," as if by not "provoking" them the imperialists would have "a change of heart." This muddle-headed way of thinking can only serve to make the enemy more arrogant and bring discouragement to our own ranks, blur the line between the enemy and ourselves and dull the vigilance of the people vis-a-vis the enemy. Comrade Mao Tse-tung refuted this viewpoint. When dealing with the imperialists and their jackals, he said, "the question of being provocative or not does not arise; provocation or no provocation, they will remain the same, because they are reactionaries. Only by drawing a sharp line between reactionaries and revolutionaries, by exposing the intrigues and plots of the reactionaries and arousing the vigilance and attention of the revolutionaries, and by raising our own morale while deflating the enemy's prestige, can we isolate the reactionaries, defeat them or oust them."

Leaning on One Side

The old-type bourgeois democrats dreamt of receiving help for New China from the imperialists. Nothing could be more absurd than this illusion. Imperialism will never give aid to the people's forces in China. During his lifetime Sun Yat-sen made countless appeals to the imperialist countries for help, but was sourly disappointed. That is why in his Testament he didn't advise the people to look for help from the imperialists, but instead called on them to "unite in the common fight with those nations of the world who treat us on the basis of equality."

It is quite obvious that international help for the Chinese people can only come from the world socialist system headed by the Soviet Union and from the peoples

of the world. On the basis of the rich experience of the anti-imperialist struggles of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Tse-tung set forth his well-known thesis of "leaning on one side." He wrote: "All the Chinese people, without exception, must lean either on the side of imperialism or on that of socialism. Sitting on the fence will not do; nor is there a third road. We oppose Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary clique which leans on the side of imperialism and we also oppose illusions about a third road." He also wrote: "Internationally we are on the side of the anti-imperialist front headed by the Soviet Union; true friendly aid can only come from this side and not from the side of the imperialist front."

The outlook of the old-type bourgeois democrats on imperialism was wrong. They approached the question from the standpoint of historical idealism, instead of historical materialism. They still retained many ideas which were reactionary, ideas hostile to the people. This was the basic reason for their wavering and susceptibility to compromise in their struggle against imperialism. But unlike the Kuomintang reactionaries, they still had patriotic ideas and our policy towards them was one of winning them over and educating them. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said that our duty towards those "who are still wavering and vacillating (these people will continue to waver for a long time, they will waver again after being firm, and will waver whenever they encounter difficulties)," is "to give them well-intentioned help, to criticize their wavering, to educate them and win them over to the side of the broad masses of the people and not let imperialism drag them to its side, to tell them to shed their illusions and prepare for struggle. Do not think that work is no longer needed after victory. Work, much more work and patient work, has to be done before these people can be genuinely won over. Once they are won over, imperialism will be isolated completely."

Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist Party has done much painstaking work to enable the people of the whole country to understand clearly the insatiable appetite of imperialism. As early as the latter part of 1949, discussions were organized among the Chinese people as a whole to criticize the U.S. State Department's White Paper, *United States Relations with China*, and all the patriotic and anti-imperialist forces in the country were thus united, their thinking clear and their vigilance high, ready for a counter-attack against the new provocations of imperialism.

Resist U.S. and Aid Korea Campaign

The U.S. imperialists, with their naked acts of aggression, have proved that they are the sworn enemy of New China. They continued to support the Chiang Kai-shek clique which had fled to Taiwan, and at the same time adopted such vicious measures as blockade, embargo and the sending of secret agents in their attempt to strangle People's China. The People's Republic of China was barely a year old when the U.S. imperialists hurried to attack New China from three directions. Soon after the south Korean puppets, instigated by the U.S., launched an offensive against the people in north Korea on June 25, 1950, large numbers of U.S. navy, army and air forces under orders from President Truman invaded Korea and

openly occupied Taiwan, and U.S. intervention in Vietnam was stepped up at one and the same time. U.S. imperialism kindled the flames of aggressive war on the northeastern, southeastern and southern sides of China. It menaced New China with armed invasion.

On June 28, 1950, Comrade Mao Tse-tung issued the clarion call: "The open exposure by the United States of its true imperialist face is beneficial to the people of China as well as the peoples of Asia. . . . The sympathy of the people throughout China as well as the broad mass of the people throughout the world will be on the side of the victims of aggression and most certainly not on the side of U.S. imperialism. They will neither be bought by imperialism, nor cowed by it. Imperialism is outwardly strong but feeble within, because it has no support among the people. People throughout China and the world! Unite and prepare adequately to defeat any provocation made by U.S. imperialism!"

Spreading flames of war rose before us. The Chinese people, threatened with swords and sabres, could only use armed resistance to oppose the imperialist aggressors if they wanted to have peace. As the U.S. imperialists advanced in a frenzy towards the Yalu River, the best sons and daughters of the Chinese people could stand no more and organized the Volunteers. They raised the banner justly inscribed "to resist the United States and to aid Korea, to safeguard our homeland and defend our country," crossed the Yalu River and joined with the Korean People's Army in dealing a counter-blow to the U.S. aggressors.

Complete Defeat for U.S.

The Korean War, engineered by the U.S. imperialists, was a war of aggression the scope and brutality of which make all other wars after World War II pale in comparison. At the time, some people had doubts as to whether the world's arch imperialist country, which was armed to the teeth, could be defeated. Events have provided the answer. For three years the Chinese People's Volunteers, shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army, fought with heroism and with might and main; in the end they sent the U.S. aggressor and its accomplices reeling back to where they had come from. In these three years of the war against aggression the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers put 1,090,000 enemy troops out of action, among them 390,000 U.S. troops; shot down or damaged over 12,000 enemy aircraft; and destroyed or captured over 3,000 tanks.

The blustering U.S. aggressor was forced to admit that the Korean War was "the biggest defeat in the history of the U.S. Army" and "never has the U.S.A. suffered such a complete defeat." Outfought, the U.S. aggressor had to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement. Mark Clark, at that time Commander-in-Chief of the "U.N. Command," bewailed the debacle: "I had the unenviable distinction of being the first American army general in history to sign an armistice without victory." The tentacles of the aggressor were severed; the flames of war were smothered; the atrocities of the violators of peace were halted.

With the support of the people the world over, the peoples of China and Korea pierced the paper tiger of

American imperialism. This encouraged and inspired the confidence of people everywhere who were fighting the imperialists. The outcome of the Korean War had this message for all of us: Provided they wage a firm struggle, the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world will certainly be able to make the imperialists hit the dust.

What accounted for the fact that the peoples of China and Korea, militarily and economically at a disadvantage and lagging behind in technology and equipment, were able to defeat the U.S. aggressor who enjoyed superiority in all these aspects? This certainly was no accident. It was the inevitable outcome of the contest between the forces of peace and the forces of war, between the forces of socialism and the forces of imperialism. The nature of the war and the support or opposition of the people — these are the decisive factors in war. The people are invincible, so is the socialist system. Here the superiority and all the advantages are in our hands.

U.S. Imperialism Unmasked

The movement to aid Korea and resist U.S. aggression brought about a nationwide, new upsurge of patriotism in China. It had the effect, among various sections of the people, of banishing the reactionary thoughts of pro-Americanism and idolizing America and the fear that America is unbeatable, which were the product of U.S. aggression against China — military, economic and cultural — coupled with wiles and deception during the past hundred years. It imbued the people with a fearless spirit, hatred, scorn and contempt for American imperialism. It greatly heightened national pride and confidence and strengthened the confidence and determination of the people to crush American imperialism. This was a great victory on the ideological front, eliminating lock, stock, and barrel the influence of imperialism on the people. Thanks to this victory, the anti-imperialist united front of the Chinese people consolidated and grew from strength to strength.

Along with the movement to aid Korea and resist U.S. aggression, two other stirring movements went forward at the same time in China — the land reform movement and the movement for the suppression of counter-revolutionaries. In doing so, we were able not only to beat back imperialist aggression externally, but, on the home front, directly remove the last prop of imperialist rule and the fifth columns of imperialism in China. The Chinese people, using a strong broom of their own, thus swept into the garbage heap of history all the dirt left behind by the imperialists in every nook and corner of China.

China's Contribution to Peace

To work for and preserve world peace is our basic policy. The victory of the war of resistance to U.S. aggression is a great contribution made by the Chinese and Korean peoples towards the preservation of world peace. After the Korean armistice, we made our contribution to the restoration of peace in Indo-China. On their own initiative the Chinese People's Volunteers made a complete withdrawal from Korea last year. For the sake of peace in Asia and the rest of the world, we have proposed to settle all international disputes through peaceful negotiations. We are even willing to seek a settlement

through peaceful means of the tense situation in Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits, which is the result of American aggression, and other disputes between China and the United States. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists who had all along tried to bully the Chinese people are still occupying our territory Taiwan and are bent on an imperialist policy of hostility to China. To this day, the U.S. imperialists show no intention of giving up their schemes to attack China from three directions — from our territory Taiwan, from Korea, and from Viet-nam. The U.S. imperialists have not only refused to withdraw their aggressive forces from south Korea, but have furthermore lent assistance to the Syngman Rhee clique in various provocations to wreck the Korean armistice agreement, and have introduced into south Korea a vast amount of military equipment, including nuclear and rocket weapons. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their aggression and war preparations in Southeast Asia, enlarging the scope of their aggression in Indo-China, inciting civil war in Laos, and threatening the security of the Viet-nam Democratic Republic and our country.

"Two Chinas" Hoax

The U.S. imperialists are not only occupying our territory but have repeatedly resorted to the so-called "brink of war" policy to provoke the Chinese people. Their aggression and war provocations have time and again met with defeat at the hands of the Chinese people and the mighty forces of peace the world over. They are now trying to carry out their scheme to create "two Chinas" so as to pave the way for their permanent occupation of Taiwan. Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. Any plot to slice off Chinese territory and create "two Chinas" will not be tolerated by the Chinese people under any circumstances. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan. The plot of the U.S. imperialists to perpetuate their occupation of Taiwan can never be realized. The determination of the Chinese people to liberate all of their territory is unshakable. All U.S. armed forces must withdraw from Taiwan. If the U.S. aggressive forces do not get out of their own accord, the Chinese people will make them get out.

U.S. aggression and war in Asia are spearheaded against New China. At the same time, under the cloak of opposition to New China, the United States has carried out aggression throughout the Western Pacific area. U.S. aggression and war threats have united the peoples of various countries in the Western Pacific in their struggle. The U.S. imperialists are trying to hang on in the Western Pacific area, but they will fail because the Western Pacific area belongs to the people of this area. The Japanese people today are against the U.S. occupation policy. And the peoples in south Korea, south Viet-nam, the Philippines, Thailand and Laos, as well as in other countries controlled and menaced by the United States, all harbour smouldering discontent with the policy of the U.S. imperialists. The peoples in the Western Pacific area simply do not understand why the Americans, who live far away, should come to their countries and exercise control over them by military, political, economic and cultural power. Nor can the U.S. imperialists offer any explanation for this. Sooner or later, therefore, the day will come when the United States will have to get out of the Western

Pacific and go home, just as it will have to do so in other parts of the world. If it does not do so by itself and continues with its policy of aggression and war, the day is bound to come when it will be strangled by the people the world over.

East Wind Blows Strong

The international conditions are extremely favourable to the Chinese people's anti-imperialist struggle. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out, we are now in the great era when "the East wind prevails over the West wind." People have come to realize more clearly that the sun in the Western world is like the setting sun while the sun in the Eastern world is like the morning sun. The West and East referred to here are not geographical conceptions, but are borrowed from the vocabulary of the Western politicians. They lump together the imperialist countries and describe themselves as the "Western countries" or the "civilized countries," and call the socialist countries, the nationalist countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the oppressed nations the "Eastern countries" or "backward countries." It is very clear that idolizing the West is a sort of historically evolved superstition which is gradually being overcome. It is also a sort of superstition to say that the Western countries are advanced. On the contrary, they are backward. True, they have something in their hands—some iron and steel and atomic bombs, but politically they are corrupt and backward. With those things in their hands, they seem to be strong for the time being, but they will eventually die out. Countless historical facts have shown that the people's forces and the force of justice will certainly triumph while the anti-people's forces and the force of injustice will certainly go down in defeat. The aggression committed in the world by the U.S. imperialists, the boss of the Western countries, is unprecedented in scale, outstripping the Roman Empire, the British Empire and Hitler's empire. Vainly hoping to get the whole world under their control, they have become the most vicious enemy of the people the world over. The working class and the mass of people in the imperialist countries who are awakening increasingly are taking part in the anti-imperialist struggle. The anti-imperialist united front of the peoples of the world is broader and firmer than at any previous time. The imperialist countries are nearing their dead end with each passing day.

Paper Tigers

From the experience of their protracted struggle, the Chinese people understand that the imperialists are past masters at scaring others and sometimes they also resort to their fists; but as long as you are not scared and terrorized by them and meet them face to face, they will show their true colours: tough on weaklings but fearful of the strong. Comrade Mao Tse-tung points out that imperialism and all reactionaries are essentially paper tigers. Everything in the world has a dual character, so the imperialists and all reactionaries are both real and paper tigers. Essentially from the long-term and strategic point of view, imperialism and all reactionaries must be seen as the paper tigers they really are. On the other hand, as far as each individual case is concerned, in each concrete struggle, and tactically, they are real tigers which can devour human beings, and the people's struggle will still

encounter all sorts of difficulties and follow a zigzag course. U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger and is opposed by people the world over. Today the international united front against U.S. imperialism is broader than the united front formerly organized to oppose Hitlerite fascism. U.S. imperialism will finally be engulfed by the people everywhere and will be finished off. But it is also a real tiger and, for the time being, it is relatively powerful economically and militarily, capable of riding roughshod here and there. In every concrete struggle, people have to fight U.S. imperialism resolutely, with a blow here and a kick there, to knock it over! The successful struggles waged by the Chinese people against U.S. imperialism during the past ten years make its dual character clear to the people. Though U.S. imperialism has some strength, considering it from an overall point of view and fundamentally, it is merely a paper tiger.

Teacher by Negative Example

Imperialism, by committing aggression against China, is an important teacher by negative example that helps raise the consciousness of the Chinese people. Confronted by the vicious and ferocious U.S. aggressor, the Chinese people cannot but work their hardest, go all out, aim high and with the highest speed possible, change economically backward and poor China into an advanced, industrialized socialist power. From their experience of more than a century, the broad masses of Chinese people understand that we can consolidate and win further victories only by forging ahead speedily. If we do not rapidly change our economic backwardness, we will be beaten and there is the danger that the fruits of our victory will be grabbed by imperialism. The Chinese people have been bullied long enough by imperialism. We will never allow it to stage a comeback. We will always be the masters of our own happy life. This is the deepest aspiration, the most resolute will of the Chinese people as a whole. It is crystallized in the general line for building socialism—go all out, aim high and get greater, quicker, better and more economical results—put forward by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. No force on earth can obstruct us or shake our resolve to carry out this general line. The whole nation, with a single will and shoulder to shoulder, is in the midst of a great struggle to implement the general line. The more U.S. imperialism and all the reactionaries curse and attack our general line, the more it proves the potency of our general line.

Ten years ago, when the Chinese people were celebrating the great victory of their revolution, the bigwigs of American imperialism asserted that there was no way out for China. China's teeming population, they thought, was "an unbearable pressure" and they predicted that we would have to go down on our knees to beg for a few crumbs from their tables in order to live. The old China, they daydreamed, would eventually "triumph again," and the "alien system" of the new China would be overthrown.

New China grows, and from strength to strength, but the U.S. imperialists still cling to their policy of so-called non-recognition, they continue to flaunt the law to deny us our legitimate position in the United Nations and continue their blockade and embargo against our country in the vain hope that this will make life difficult for us. But

events proved the contrary — we are getting along very well, and our homeland is advancing with seven-league boots. Nothing on earth can stop the giant of New China from taking gigantic strides ahead. A prosperous, socialist New China is powerfully rooted in one part of the globe, working and creating tremendous wonders every day, every hour, every minute. Rant, curse, and work

against our achievements as the imperialists may, they will never be able to rub off even one spark of the brilliance. On the contrary, the wretched fellows who refuse to see the great reality of New China are nothing but creatures that will soon be turned into museum pieces by the people of the world. Let the imperialist fools who refuse to believe in this truth just wait and see!

China's Foreign Trade: Its Growth and Some Basic Principles

by WEN LIANG

WITH a swiftly developing national economy and a growing economic exchange, China's foreign trade has made big progress over the past ten years.

The first big step taken immediately after liberation, along with the abolition of imperialist prerogatives in China, was the taking over of the country's customs administration which had been controlled by the U.S.-British imperialists for nearly a century. This was essential if China was to control her own trade. The enormous trade deficit run up by old China was stopped. Now every year since 1950 a balance in international payments has been achieved.

Where previously China's foreign trade had been one of the chief means used by the imperialists to plunder the country, China now runs her foreign trade to serve her building of socialism. Her consistent policy is to establish trade relations with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. To date, she has such relations with 93 countries and regions and has signed governmental trade agreements with 27 of them.

The Socialist World

Trade with the fraternal countries stands naturally as the rock-bed foundation of China's foreign trade. This is an important aspect of economic co-operation and mutual aid between China and the rest of the socialist world. Every year since 1950 China has signed trade agreements or protocols on exchange of goods with all the fraternal countries. By last year the volume of her trade with them was more than six times as much as in 1950. It accounted for about 75 per cent of her total foreign trade in the past decade.

Trade with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries has been immensely important for China's national construction. Hundreds of complete sets of industrial equipment and invaluable technical aid have come from the Soviet Union. The 166 major projects which the U.S.S.R. has been helping China to build since her First Five-Year Plan, now mostly completed, played a big part in helping to lay the preliminary foundations

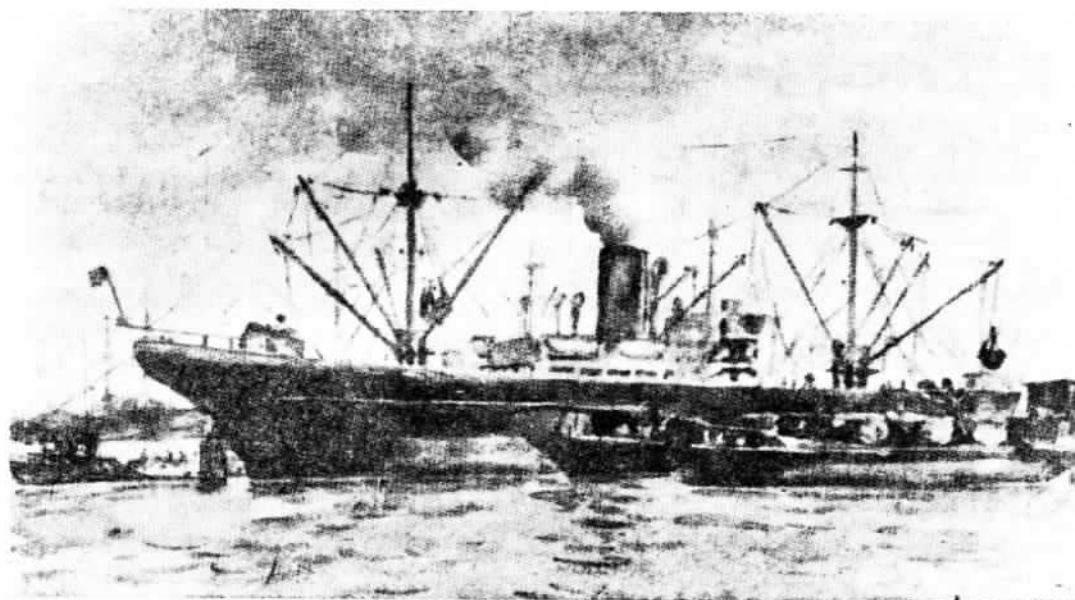
for industrialization and in the great leap forward of last year. In 1958 and 1959, China signed two new agreements with the Soviet Union which provide for further Soviet aid in building or expanding another 125 enterprises. Completion of these projects for the metallurgical, electric power, chemical, coal, petroleum, machine-building, building materials, radio and other industries will further strengthen the sinews of modern industry in China.

It is in the same spirit of internationalism that the fraternal countries of Eastern Europe, each according to its own speciality, have helped China with complete sets of industrial equipment and technical aid. They have been helping to build 68 plants and mines started during the First Five-Year Plan. These modern and technically advanced enterprises are making a significant contribution to China's economy.

In addition to such complete sets of equipment, China imported from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, both in Europe and Asia, huge amounts of other materials needed for production and construction. Not counting other imports between 1950 and 1958, the countries of the socialist camp supplied China with the following percentages of her imports: machine tools, 77.9 per cent; diesel engines, 91.4; drilling equipment, 84.5; lorries, 92.1; locomotives, 99.5; scientific and industrial instruments and apparatus, 74.7; and petroleum, 96.6.

Generous supplies of these and other important goods dealt a heavy blow to the "embargo" policy of the U.S. and its followers.

On her part, China has done her best to satisfy the needs of the fraternal countries for Chinese exports. The main items she supplies them with are minerals, animal products, agricultural and rural side-occupation products, foodstuffs, daily consumer goods, handicrafts, etc. In recent years a number of industrial goods have been added to the list. China has also been able to supply Democratic Viet-nam, Mongolia and People's Korea with scores of complete sets of industrial equipment for small and medium-sized enterprises which they need. These include textile mills, match factories, paper mills, enamel ware works,



Loading up

Water-colour by Liu Hsiang-chen

glass works, brick kilns, rice hulling mills and factories for the production of stationery supplies. In addition to this she has sent them separate consignments of machine tools and other industrial equipment, building materials, transport and communications equipment. China's exports have played their part in the economic development of the fraternal countries and the improvement of the living standards of their peoples.

To strengthen such economic co-operation still further, China has concluded important long-term trade agreements with several of the fraternal countries and is negotiating such agreements with the rest of them. Last year she signed a treaty of navigation and trade with the Soviet Union. She is also co-operating closely with other socialist countries by means of economic aid and loans, and in other fields, such as science and technology, communications and transport.

Asian-African Countries

These years have also seen a rapid expansion of China's trade with the countries in Asia and Africa. This was particularly so after the Bandung Conference in 1955 when economic ties were strengthened with the Southeast Asian lands and new economic and commercial relations were established with many countries in West Asia and Africa. To date China has established trade and economic relations with 54 countries and regions in Asia and Africa and concluded trade agreements with 11 of them on a governmental basis. Trade with the Asian-African countries more than doubled between 1950 and 1958.

As a result of her phenomenal industrial progress China is now able to export many new industrial goods to these countries in addition to her traditional exports. There has been a steady growth in the proportion of these new export lines, particularly capital goods, in relation to total exports. The very fact that China is not only exporting industrial goods such as cotton yarn and piece goods, cement, paper, plywood, chemical raw materials and so on to the Asian-African countries, but is supplying them, in compliance with their requests, with complete sets of

industrial equipment to manufacture these products themselves, is convincing proof that in trading with other countries China wants to create a common prosperity and assist the independent economic development of all countries.

At the same time China is importing a wider range of goods from the Asian-African countries. The list includes cotton, rubber, jute, copra, coconut oil, medicines, sugar, etc. These exchanges of goods have benefited both sides.

There have been many occasions on which China has extended a helping hand to her friends by supplying them with urgently needed goods or by purchasing goods which they found it difficult to dispose of. When Ceylon found herself temporarily short of rice, China made supplies available. She bought large amounts of Burmese rice when it found a slow sale on the world markets. When Britain and France attacked Egypt and the United States threatened Syria with war, China supported their anti-imperialist struggles not only politically but also economically by purchasing their cotton and supplying them with materials which they urgently needed. Such expressions of friendship have not been a one-way trade. Ceylon for one defied the U.S. "embargo" policy to sell rubber to China. The spirit of mutual support between the Asian-African countries and China has found eloquent expression in their trade.

Responding to their requests, China has also extended economic and technical aid to Cambodia, Nepal, Yemen, Indonesia and Ceylon. This has included aid without compensation, long-term loans and the aid of various specialists, all given without any conditions attached. At the present time, the assistance which China can give is, of course, rather small because her economic strength is still relatively weak and her scientific and technical level is still low. But such assistance as has been given is a convincing expression of her desire to help the Asian-African countries develop their economies on a self-reliant basis. The whole course of the rapid expansion of her trade with these friendly countries demonstrates that China's foreign trade policy based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit is gaining understanding and winning increasing popularity among the governments and peoples in these regions.

Western Countries and Latin America

While developing trade with the socialist and Asian and African countries, China has always been prepared to start and expand trade with the Western countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Certain countries in the West, however, sedulously followed the U.S. in its "embargo" policy towards China, and when that failed, resorted to many discriminatory measures in order

to restrict the import of Chinese goods. These policies, as past experience shows, have not harmed China. They have merely stirred up increasing opposition among the business circles and the people at large in these countries. Thanks to China's correct attitude and the efforts of the people and the more far-sighted commercial interests in these Western countries, there have been some advances in their trade with China during the past few years. To date China has concluded trade agreements with the Governments of Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade and the various Chinese trade companies have signed unofficial trade agreements or contracts with many trading firms and organizations in Britain, France, West Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, Italy and other countries.

Trade with the Latin American countries has also been restored and expanded to a certain extent during the past decade. There is a steady increase in contacts with commercial interests there. The desire for friendship and the growing realization that there are good prospects for trade have led to an increasingly strong demand for trade with China among the peoples as well as commercial circles there. China, of course, welcomes these developments and is fully prepared to do its share in promoting trade.

Some Basic Principles

In allocating the distribution of supplies, our government always sees to it that a proper ratio is set between the amount of goods for the home market and for export. China's total annual exports account for an average of only 4 per cent of the total value of her agricultural and industrial production. This satisfies the basic demands of the domestic market as well as the export trade, thus accommodating both the present and long-term interests of the people. During the past ten years, supplies of com-

modities on the domestic market have increased steadily and the people's livelihood has as steadily improved. These are the answers to the fanciful slanders put out by the imperialists about China exporting more than she can afford.

In her trade with other countries, China always seeks to achieve a balance between imports and exports on a barter basis in accordance with her principles of equality and mutual benefit. Trade between China and other socialist countries serves as a good example of this. In her commerce with the Asian-African countries, the implementation of this balanced trade policy plus the adoption, in certain cases, of payments on account in their own currencies have yielded satisfactory results. Trade has developed well despite foreign currency shortages.

A policy of fair prices as opposed to the exchange of unequal values is another characteristic of China's trade. Trade with the fraternal countries is conducted in practically stable prices which are not influenced by price fluctuations on the capitalist world markets. This helps economic planning in all the countries of the socialist camp. In trading with the Asian-African countries, prices are fixed to the benefit of both sides after friendly negotiations with prices on the capitalist markets as the base.

The big achievements in China's foreign trade over the past decade are a convincing testimony to the superiority of the socialist system. They demonstrate that China's foreign trade policy conforms to the interests of all the nations and of world peace. In the future development of her trade China plans to consolidate and strengthen her economic co-operation with the fraternal countries, further develop trade with the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and with all the peace-loving countries of the world.

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

The Mass Campaign for Iron and Steel

Following is an abridged translation of the editorial that appeared in "Renmin Ribao" on September 1, 1959, under the title "It Is Time to End This Talk About 'More Loss Than Gain.'" Subheads are ours. — Ed.

ON September 1 last year, the Peitaiho meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party issued the great call to double the year's output of steel, that is, to produce 10,700,000 tons of steel before the end of the year. The whole nation immediately plunged itself into a great mass campaign to make iron and steel.

Last year, China's steel output reached 11,080,000 tons, including that produced by indigenous methods; this

was 107 per cent more than in 1957. Steel produced by modern methods amounted to 8 million tons, or 49.5 per cent more than in the previous year. Such a high rate of increase is unprecedented. In the 59 years between 1890* and 1949, old China produced a total of only 7,600,000 tons of steel, an average of 128,000 tons per annum. That means in the single year of 1958, our people produced a great deal more steel than old China produced in 59 years. This rate of increase also greatly exceeded the 31.7 per cent average annual increase in steel output during our First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957). In these five years, China's steel output increased by 4 million tons while in

*The year China's first iron and steel plant was built in Tayeh, Hupeh Province.

the one year of 1958 alone, it increased by 2,650,000 tons, if we take only that produced by modern methods. If that produced by indigenous methods is included the total increase was 5,730,000 tons.

This rate of increase is so high that no capitalist country can ever expect to rival it. As far as absolute figures are concerned, it took the United States five years to increase its steel output from over 5 million tons to around 7,270,000 tons and 8 years to increase it from over 5 million tons to over 10,300,000 tons. It took Britain 11 years to raise 5,110,000 tons of steel in 1903 to 7,970,000 tons in 1914, and another 22 years to get it up from the 1914 figure to 11,970,000 tons in 1936. This too lags far behind us.

Big Changes

The vigorous development of the mass campaign to make iron and steel beginning in September last year has brought about big changes in our iron and steel industry. Prior to 1958, only a few iron and steel enterprises could be found in 8 or 9 provinces and municipalities, such as Liaoning, Heilungkiang, Hopei, Shansi, Hupeh, Szechuan, Peking and Shanghai. By the end of last year, practically every province and autonomous region had laid down some sort of foundation for the development of an iron and steel industry. During last winter and this spring, all these production units have been readjusted, consolidated and improved, so that today, in addition to our original 18 key iron and steel works, we have also gradually put on their feet more than 20 medium-sized iron and steel plants as well as about 300 iron-smelting centres. We have thus built up small blast furnaces with an aggregate volume of over 40,000 cubic metres which are now capable of turning out 10 million tons of pig iron annually, and also small converters with an annual output of 4 million tons of steel; when these latter reach their designed capacity, they will produce 7 million tons of steel a year. All this provides very favourable conditions for this year's continued leap forward in the iron and steel industry.

These small converters constitute a very powerful reinforcement for this year's steel production while the small blast furnaces are turning out half of all the pig iron being produced in the country this year. Moreover, on this same basis, if we make a big effort this year and the next, or even a bit longer than that, we will probably be able to build up a dozen or so integrated iron and steel works with an annual production capacity of about 300,000 tons each and a similar number of smaller plants with an annual production capacity of some 150,000 tons each. In this way, these small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises taken together with the giant integrated iron and steel works already completed or under construction, will form an iron and steel industrial network spreading over all the provinces and autonomous regions in the country. This will provide a most important foundation for the high-speed development of our national economy.

Such great changes taking place over a period of a single year cannot fail to cause panic among the reactionaries both at home and abroad. Again and again, they have poured their imprecations on our mass campaign for making iron and steel, they denounce as a failure the

great initiative of tens of millions of our people in going to the mountains to make iron and steel, and they sneer at our indigenous and small blast furnaces as a fruitless waste of labour. Could it be that these reactionary gentlemen are really concerned about our people? Of course not. They slander and sneer at our drive for iron and steel only because of their hostility to us. They are hostile to our general line for building socialism, to our vigorous mass movements and our policy of "walking on two legs." They are hostile to these things that will certainly facilitate the high speed industrial development of our country, and make our country stronger than ever. Nevertheless, there is nothing these reactionaries can do with their sneers and curses to harm the 11,030,000 tons of steel we have already produced, or prevent our people from continuing their leap forward.

A Fundamental Question

But besides these reactionaries at home and abroad, there are also a number of right opportunists inside our ranks who are very much dissatisfied with last year's mass campaign to make iron and steel. In their opinion, this was nothing but "petty-bourgeois fanaticism," this movement brought "more loss than gain" or even "no gain at all but loss." The question of how to see this mass campaign to make iron and steel in its true light, how to weigh the gain and loss of this mass movement, therefore, involves the question of what is fundamentally right and what is fundamentally wrong—the question of for or against the general line for building socialism and the policy of "walking on two legs."

Everyone who took part in this mass campaign and everyone who contributed his bit and sweated to make it a success is well aware that it was a display of the greatest initiative and creative effort among our people in speeding up socialist construction; that it was a grand revolutionary movement participated in by tens of millions of people under the leadership of the proletariat. Ours is a country of "poverty and blankness" where the mass of people for generations past have led a life like beasts of burden. To end this "poverty and blankness" has been the ardent desire of our people throughout the long years of the past. And it is precisely this ardent desire that mobilized the broad masses and brought about an upsurge in this campaign without precedent in history. This upsurge was born out of the upsurges in water conservancy construction, the building of local industries and the establishment of people's communes over the length and breadth of the land. At that time, the need for more iron and steel was felt everywhere: iron and steel was needed to set up factories, to put ball-bearings into the axles of carts and to popularize new-type farm implements. The rise of the people's communes created favourable conditions for the making of iron and steel in a mass way.

The call of the Party's Central Committee to double steel output reflected the wishes of the people and the need arising from current developments; it mobilized the forces of the broad masses and initiated a magnificent drive to develop the iron and steel industry at full blast. Each and every genuine Communist, revolutionary cadre and everyone who truly had the strength and prosperity of

his motherland at heart must have been moved by this enthusiasm of the tens of millions of people who went "to the mountains to exploit their treasures." The reactionaries at home and abroad called this "forced labour." What a preposterous lie! And when the right opportunists call this great revolutionary movement "petty-bourgeois fanaticism," this only shows how divorced they are from the masses and reality, that they are keeping away from the masses and that they know nothing at all about the ardent desire of the masses to swiftly change their state of "poverty and blankness," nothing at all about the soaring enthusiasm of the masses.

This cry of "more loss than gain" is the biggest slander invented by the right opportunists with regard to the mass campaign to make iron and steel. But let us work out a balance sheet to see what are the gains and what the losses.

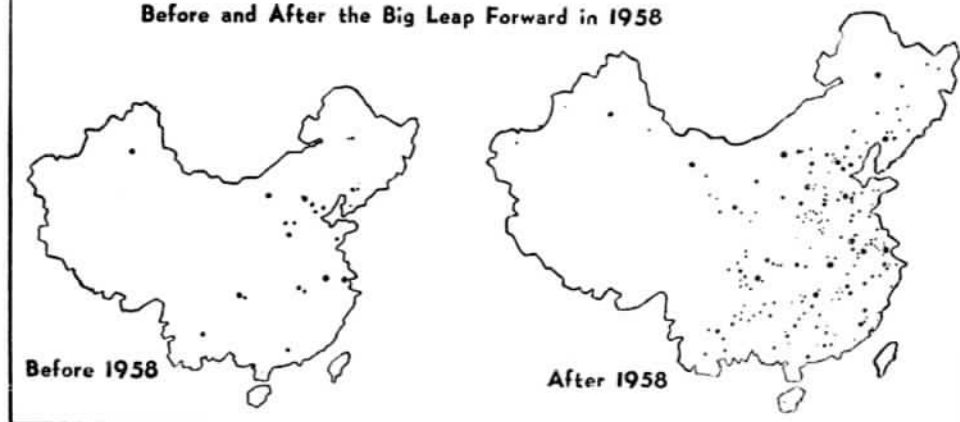
Expenditure and Quality

"It costs too much money!" This is one of the "arguments" used by right opportunists in support of their theory of "more loss than gain." Money has to be spent to develop these small blast furnaces and over a certain period the state must subsidize them to keep them going. But how should this account be settled? Should it be put down to current expenditure or set against the long-term gain? We are of the opinion that this should be considered from a comprehensive point of view taking into consideration the long-term effects on national economic construction brought about by developing small blast furnaces. In less than a year, we have built small blast furnaces with an aggregate volume of over 40,000 cubic metres. They will turn out about 10 million tons of pig iron this year and some 55 million tons of pig iron during the whole Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962). By 1963, their annual production capacity will be 15 million tons of pig iron. Isn't it worth investing a certain amount to achieve such an enormous increase in productive capacity within a single year?

Suppose we were not "walking on two legs" and developing small blast furnaces while building big blast furnaces, and that we were building only big modern blast furnaces; then, to increase iron-smelting capacity by 15 million tons we would need to build more than 20 big blast furnaces each with a volume of over 1,000 cubic metres. Is that possible? Certainly not! It costs about the same to build that many big blast furnaces or to subsidize the small blast furnaces, but it would be impossible to build simultaneously such a number of big blast furnaces whether we consider it from the possibilities of our technical strength and capacity to manufacture equipment or of imports of equipment from abroad. Even if we concede that such a number of big blast furnaces could be built, it would be absolutely impossible for them to produce 55 million tons of pig iron within five years because

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CHINA'S IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Before and After the Big Leap Forward in 1958



of the considerable time needed to build them. Moreover, small blast furnaces can make use of small, scattered deposits of ores while big blast furnaces need reserves containing up to several hundred million tons of ore. Small blast furnaces can use part of the means of transport owned by the masses. To deliver supplies of iron ore, coke and other raw materials to more than 20 such big blast furnaces would require thousands of kilometres of railways for transport within such works alone, this too could not be done in a short space of time.

All this testifies to the absolute correctness of the policy of "walking on two legs." By investing in small blast furnaces the same, or even smaller funds than those required for the building of big blast furnaces, our country can get 55 million tons of pig iron much earlier than by building big blast furnaces, and can also achieve a high rate of growth and create the key conditions for the all-round leap forward of the national economy. Although the short-sighted right opportunists pretend to be experts at business accounting, they are quite unable to draw up a reliable account.

"The quality is too poor!" This is another "argument" used by the right opportunists to support their theory of "more loss than gain." It is a fact that the iron and steel produced in 1958 by indigenous methods was a bit inferior in quality compared with that produced by modern methods. But the iron produced by indigenous methods was primarily intended for rural use. Facts prove that the iron and steel produced by indigenous methods last year has played a big part in this year's agricultural production. Many simple machines and farm tools used in the countryside were made of such iron and steel. If we didn't have that iron and steel and depended only on steel made by modern methods, we could not have met the needs of agricultural growth. The iron produced by indigenous methods during the big campaign to make iron and steel played a major part in reaching our output of 10.7 million tons of steel. Every big steel plant in the country used iron produced by indigenous methods to make steel. Such iron allocated to the Anshan Iron and Steel Works and other major enterprises amounted to 700,400 tons in the fourth quarter of last year and 1,100,000 tons in the first half of this year. That, like the iron

produced by modern methods, has been turned into good-quality steel. As a result of the timely measures taken, the iron produced this year by the small blast furnaces which replaced the small indigenous furnaces, and the steel produced by small converters have rapidly improved in quality. More than 75 per cent of this pig iron is up to the required standard of quality. Some big steel plants have made excellent steel from the pig iron turned out by small blast furnaces and many engineering plants have also used such pig iron for iron casting. More than 90 per cent of the steel produced by converters is also up to the required standard of quality. Right opportunists close their eyes and refuse to see these facts. The purpose of their hullabaloo about poor quality is not seriously concerned with improving quality; it is fundamentally designed to oppose the big campaign to make iron and steel and the policy of running industry by "walking on two legs."

Small Indigenous Furnaces

Another "argument" of the right opportunists is that "the building of groups of small indigenous furnaces was a mistake." They say: "Why need we have gone in for them in the first place, now that we have switched over to the development of small modern furnaces?"

It is true that the groups of small indigenous furnaces built in the winter of 1958 have been gradually replaced by groups of small modern furnaces since the spring of 1959, but that gives absolutely no grounds for describing the building of the small indigenous furnaces as a "mistake."

On the contrary, this has shown that the building of those small indigenous furnaces was precisely right.

The advance from small indigenous furnaces to small modern furnaces is a logical process of moving from "popularization to elevation" and advancing from a lower to a higher stage. Without the small indigenous furnaces there could be no small modern furnaces as they stand today. It is precisely because the mass campaign to build small indigenous furnaces was carried out that an extensive survey of coal and iron deposits was made throughout the country, and a large amount of geological data provided for the growth of small modern furnaces. It is precisely because of this effort that tens of millions of people have been trained in the production of iron and steel, and technical forces have been created for the development of the new groups of small modern furnaces; also because of this effort that tremendous increases have been achieved in iron and steel output, and the necessary machinery and equipment have been provided for the development of the groups of small modern furnaces. If we had not built groups of small indigenous furnaces in the beginning, how could we build groups of small modern furnaces now, faced as we would be with a lack of reliable geological data and shortages of technical forces, machinery and equipment. This is plain common sense, but the right opportunists simply ignore it.

"The mass campaign to make iron and steel squeezed out everything else." This is another "argument" used

by the right opportunists to prove there was "more loss than gain." Is this a fact? On the contrary, in 1958, with steel as the key lever, a big leap forward in industry was realized; the doubling of iron and steel output gave an impetus to an all-round leap forward in coal, power, machine-building, textile and other industries.

Leading to a Big Leap

During the First Five-Year Plan, the average annual increases were: coal, 14.5 per cent; electric power, 21.6 per cent; metal-cutting machine tools, 22 per cent; cotton yarn, 5.2 per cent. But in 1958 the increases over 1957 were: coal, 108 per cent; electric power, 42 per cent; metal-cutting machine tools, 79 per cent; and cotton yarn, 31 per cent. Look at these facts! Did the mass movement to produce iron and steel squeeze out everything else or did it give an impetus to the rapid development of everything? If everything else was squeezed out how can we explain the rapid increases in the output of coal, electric power, metal-cutting machine tools and cotton yarn?

True, as a result of the mass campaign for producing iron and steel, the supply of coal and equipment for certain departments was affected on a limited scale and for a short time, and a bit too much agricultural manpower was diverted to this effort. But these shortcomings were only partial and transient, and they have already been or are being overcome.

If we had not produced so large an amount of iron and steel during the big leap forward of 1958, no one can tell how much greater than the partial difficulties mentioned above would have been the difficulties we would have faced this year on the entire industrial construction front, including capital construction. The inevitable result of the mass campaign to produce iron and steel has been to give an impetus to everything else. Iron and steel are the foundation of industry. Only when the iron and steel industry is expanded rapidly can there be a high-speed development of industry and the national economy as a whole. The argument of the right opportunists is in fact directed against the Party's policy of realizing an all-round leap forward with steel as the key and the policy of developing industry at high speed.

The brilliant success of the mass campaign for iron and steel has exploded all the lies and slanders of the reactionaries at home and abroad and refuted the fallacies of the right opportunists. The campaign to produce iron and steel with the participation of the whole people, far from being a case of "more loss than gain," has been richly rewarding. In pursuance of the policy of "walking on two legs" our iron and steel industry is continuing to lead the way forward. In commemorating the first anniversary of the campaign, millions of heroic people on the iron and steel front, in their enthusiastic response to the great call of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, are endeavouring to produce more, better and lower-cost iron and steel so as to overfulfil the target of 12 million tons of steel and reach this year the targets for iron and steel originally set for 1962, last year of the Second Five-Year Plan.

STUPID SLANDERS

U.S.I.S., the U.S. Government propaganda agency, issued a commentary in Washington on September 2 which is an all-out effort to smear and slander China by distorting the resolutions adopted by the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at its Eighth Plenary Session in Lushan. Following is the full text of a commentary by "Renmin Ribao" Observer published on September 9. — Ed.

THE U.S. propaganda machine has been very busy since the publication of the documents of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The United States Information Service and various big and small bourgeois newspapers and periodicals have all gone in for all sorts of attacks and slanders against the Chinese people. They alleged that the big leap forward in China "flopped," that "instead of leaping forward, the Reds fell on their face," that the people's communes, too, have "broken down," that the Chinese committed "major errors" and that China is "in trouble." The full text of the U.S.I.S. commentary published by this newspaper today (we already published extracts of it a few days ago) is a representative masterpiece of these smear artists. We suggest that our people read it carefully, because, contrary to the wishes of its writer and of all those who have cursed us hard and loud, these curses, utterly disregarding the facts as they are, can only make the Chinese people feel prouder of themselves and add more fuel to our glowing emulation drive to overfulfil this year's plan.

The official U.S. commentators have raised a rumpus about our verification of the production figures of last year and the adjustment of this year's production targets. Counting on their fingers they are trying to compute some magic numbers that will add up in their favour. But no such magic exists. If they want to deal with this subject, there are really only two things to write about: one is the realistic spirit of the Chinese people, and the other, the Chinese people's leap forward and continued leap forward at a speed beyond the reach of all capitalist countries. That is all; there can be nothing else.

It appears that the official U.S. commentators fail to use the most elementary method of observation—the method of comparison. Or, to put it more precisely, they try their best to avoid using the method of comparison, a method they want to do with least. Of the two countries, China and the U.S., which has actually suffered a "flop" and "breakdowns" if we are going to talk about "flops," "breakdowns" and the like? In 1958, total industrial output value in China rose by 66 per cent, but in the United States, it fell by 6.3 per cent. Steel output (excluding steel produced by indigenous methods) in China rose by 49.5 per cent, but in the United States, it dropped by 24.5 per cent. The output of pig iron in China rose by 60.5 per cent as against a drop of 17.6 per cent in the United States. China's grain output in 1958 was 35 per

cent higher than in 1957, or 131.3 per cent higher than in 1949. But the grain output in the United States in 1958 increased only by 23.2 per cent compared with 1949. The cotton output in China in 1958 was 28 per cent higher than in 1957, or 372.5 per cent greater than in 1949. But the cotton output in the United States in 1958 dropped by 28.1 per cent compared with 1949. According to the adjusted 1959 targets, China's grain and cotton output this year will be 10 per cent higher than the exceptional bumper harvest of last year. Steel will increase by 50 per cent and coal by 24 per cent. . . . As to the United States, we are sorry to say that we now have no means of comparing your 1959 plan because you know nothing about economic planning. Your economic development resembles the lurching steps of the drunkard and nobody can "plan" its course. But people can well ask the bosses of the U.S. propaganda organs: if you describe the economic development in China as "breakdowns," "flops" and "falling on the face," then what should your kind of economic conditions be called?

The bosses of the U.S. propaganda organs also forget what they said not long ago. When China successfully completed its First Five-Year Plan, they expressed surprise and admitted that China had scored tremendous success. A report by the U.S. "National Planning Association" maintained that the economic development in China during the First Five-Year Plan was very amazing. In 1956, when China published its Second Five-Year Plan, many bourgeois U.S. newspapers described it as "ambitious targets." The *Washington Post* wrote that the Second Five-Year Plan, which started in 1958, was a blueprint for a swift rise in national income, that China's industry and agriculture would have a big percentage increase and that China would stride ahead with redoubled speed. That is to say that the targets of China's Second Five-Year Plan are even higher than those of the First Five-Year Plan, therefore the speed of development is even faster. But after more than a year of great leap forward, what has happened in China? As already announced with confidence by the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, in two years' time the Chinese people will fulfil ahead of schedule the main targets of the Second Five-Year Plan, which was once described as one of striding ahead with redoubled speed. Can the American propagandists tell us: since you called China's First Five-Year Plan amazing and the Second Five-Year Plan speedy, why is it that when the Chinese people announced they would complete the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule, you suddenly change the tune to "breakdown," "flop" and "falling on their face"? The U.S.I.S. commentary asserted that the Chinese seem to have committed "major errors" and were "squirming to reach some solution to the situation." Actually it is the American propaganda agency itself which has really committed errors and is truly "squirming," which is contradicting itself because it doesn't dare face reality.

Viciously smearing China's big leap forward and people's communes, the commentators of the U.S.I.S. still have the nerve to express "concern" for China's common people. They wrote maliciously: "The common people of mainland China will be the greatest sufferers in the regime's frantic efforts to recoup the losses suffered through its errors of planning and execution of the great leap forward." The U.S.I.S. also alleged that the Chinese people were grumbling against the people's communes. All these slanders do not enrage us, but rather strike us Chinese as ridiculous. The Chinese people are working with all their heart for their own freedom and happiness. Both the big leap forward and the people's communes are the products of the great will of our 650 million people to improve their conditions as rapidly as possible. With the great leap forward and the people's communes, we have had more steel, more coal, more machines, more grain and cotton, more manufactured goods and farm products, more schools, hospitals, nurseries, libraries and parks. . . . In 1958, the standard of living of the people as a whole in our country was 6.7 per cent higher than in 1957 while the standard of living of the peasants rose 9.7 per cent. The bosses of the United States designate all this as the great sorrow of the Chinese common people, and "squirmingly" shed a few tears of "sympathy." Isn't this most ridiculous? It seems that the aim of this hypocritical compassion of the American bigwigs is to incite the Chinese people to oppose the general line, the big leap forward and the people's

communes. But why don't these Washington nitwits stop to think for a moment: Do they really imagine they have any chance to get the Chinese people to oppose themselves?

The fact that the U.S. imperialists hurl slanders and launch attacks just when the Chinese people, inspired by the call made by the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, are triumphantly marching forward, holding still higher the banner of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes, is quite natural, no cause for surprise, a good thing and not a bad thing. Otherwise, there would be no imperialism in the world and no life-and-death struggle between imperialism and the peoples of all nations. Furthermore, how otherwise can one prove that our "propaganda" about imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in particular, is the absolute truth? If any evidence is needed, then the U.S.I.S. commentary published by this newspaper today is the latest of thousands upon thousands of pieces of evidence. The commentator shows us how the imperialists look at China and the world, what they like, what they are after and what they are afraid of. In this way, the Chinese people can learn by negative example what they should and should not do.

The part of the commentary of the U.S.I.S. expressing "concern" for the right opportunists in China was particularly valuable. What lessons will the right opportunists and those with rightist thinking learn from that commentary when they find how similar to theirs are the world outlook of the bosses of the United States, the way they observe things and certain of their views about China's big leap forward! Therefore, although the wishful thinking of the commentators of the U.S. is that the right opportunists would meet the demand of the bosses on the other side of the Pacific, the result will teach the right opportunists by negative example and it will enable all those who are willing to correct their errors to see these errors clearly.

As to the "errors" of the U.S. imperialists, they are incurable. Disrupt, fail, disrupt again, fail again. That is the law of development of imperialism. The American commentator asserted that "there is no reason to believe" that the verified Chinese figures "are any more reliable than the original claims." He also predicted that it was impossible for the Chinese people to fulfil this year's production plan and that the figures "will have to be revised downward again." Such chronic stupidity is also incurable.

The imperialists invariably refuse to believe and recognize the strength of the people, the revolutionary movement and the growth of the new, budding social system. Even when they are compelled to acknowledge certain facts, they cannot really understand the facts as they are. But, whatever they say, China is continuing its leap forward, at a speed beyond the reach of the Western world.

At present, good news is pouring in from all fields of work in China. This is the most forceful reply to those imperialist mud-slingers. Let the imperialists wail and whine like the insects in autumn. The mournful drone and the noise of the wings of these insects in their autumn will be drowned out by the thundering rumble of the wheel of Chinese history racing full speed ahead!



"Our crow experience show that such big strides are impossible. It must be a fake!"

Cartoon by Hua Chun-wu

Into New Fields of Engineering

by LIU HSIEN-HUANG

IN the Chinese pavilion at the International Fair in Bombay, an Englishman stopped to look at a precision grinder made by the Shanghai Machine Tool Works. The beautifully made machine evidently surprised him. He stooped to feel the Chinese characters, then, to make sure, he tried his pocket knife on them. They were indeed cast in the metal, as part of the machine itself. He inspected the whole thing minutely to see if it really had all been made in China. There was no other trade mark. Finally he asked for the machine to be started up and placed a coin on its stand to test its performance. It worked so smoothly that the coin lay there motionless. "Very good!" he exclaimed, with an expert's admiration.

A Decade of Great Change

His surprise was understandable. Only a decade ago, semi-colonial China had no machine tool industry to speak of. She couldn't even make grinding wheels or ordinary lathes, not to say precision grinders—products of a relatively young branch of the machine tool industry.

The Shanghai Machine Tool Works wrote *finis* to all that. In the short space of ten years, it has turned out nearly 10,000 grinders of more than 70 types, including external, internal centreless, surface, universal, special, precision gear, and thread grinders. A huge roller grinder it made—the first made in China—weighs more than 40 tons. These machines are now in service in more than a thousand enterprises in 70-odd cities in the country, including such well-known modern enterprises as the Anshan Iron and Steel Works, the No. 1 Motor Works in Changchun, the No. 1 Tractor Works in Loyang, and in Kiamusze in the far northeast, Urumchi in Sinkiang and on the Sikang-Tibet Plateau.

In ten years of rapid growth, the Shanghai Machine Tool Works has advanced from making copies of Soviet models to independent designing and the making of high precision grinding machines. Once it rated it as an achievement when it turned out one new product every year. Now it is manufacturing new products at the rate of one a month. Its planned output this year is 30 times its 1950 production. Its contribution to the state treasury from its profits is mounting so fast that in 14 months, it accumulates funds sufficient to build a new plant with the same capacity as itself. It is characteristic of China's way of doing things that in the past decade, state investments to expand and retool the plant have been only about one-quarter of this sum.

The development of the S.M.T. Works is typical of the growth of China's modern machine-building industry. The works—China's largest grinder plant—is one of the land marks on the bank of the Whangpoo River. It was built in 1946 jointly by Kuomintang bureaucrat capital

and U.S. monopoly capital as the "China Agricultural Machinery Company." Although it had quite a number of precision machines and amassed an impressive number of engineers and technical personnel both Chinese and American, all it turned out in the three years before liberation in 1949 were a few foot-pedalled cotton gins, thrashers, hand-cranked packing machines and some 10,000 picks and ploughs that even a village blacksmith could have made.

A New Industry Is Born

In 1950, just a year after liberation, the first grinding machine ever made in China came off its assembly line. That was the first of many other firsts. Things weren't, of course, as easy as that sounds. Difficulties had to be tackled every step of the way.

Take the problem of the grinders' transmission mechanism, for instance. Gear transmission is now old-fashioned; it was essential to master the modern technique of hydraulic transmission that alone ensures the smoothness and stability essential for precision machining. With hydraulic transmission the speed of a machine can be stepped up smoothly and progressively in the same way as the volume of a radio receiver.

The first problem met with was how to process the oil pressure cylinder, a key part of the hydraulic transmission mechanism; its internal surface has to be machined to mirror-like smoothness and polish. The workers first tried boring by hand. This proved to be inefficient and quality was poor. Then they tried boring with a machine and experimented with different types of fixtures—square, horse shoe shaped, etc. Method after method was tried out and discarded, but each taught something so that finally workers and technicians, working together, devised a special collect that did the job well and speedily.

Still there was trouble with the cutting tool; it took a long time to sharpen and did not work entirely satisfactorily. This problem, too, was solved after many trials and the time for processing an oil pressure cylinder was cut from three days to a little over two hours.

This was a major breakthrough. With this and other technical difficulties surmounted, the S.M.T. Works began the production of new grinders with hydraulic transmission in 1953. It became a supplier of hydraulic transmission mechanisms to other machine-building, transport and water conservancy enterprises and to the chemical industry. This was only three years after it started to make its first grinder with gear transmission.

Having mastered the technique of producing ordinary grinders, workers of the Shanghai Machine Tool Works



Coaching a new worker

Lithograph by Chen Hsiao-ching

started to "scale the peaks of the modern technology" — the making of high precision grinders. This requires highly developed skills, special precision equipment and a spotlessly clean workshop kept at a constant temperature of about 20°C. For instance, the tolerance in processing the index disk of a precision grinder is one-twentieth part of the thickness of the thinnest typing paper. The slightest shock or change in temperature, flaw in the fixture or in the oil for transmission can cause failure. There are only a handful of countries in the world today that can make such grinders.

With socialist construction driving ahead, this is the sort of challenge that today puts China's workers on their mettle. The Soviet Union supplied the S.M.T. Works with the required technical data. The workers machined the precision parts in a new shock-free shop, built a new constant-temperature assembly shop and finally succeeded in manufacturing three types of precision grinders. One of these, the "Y7125" gear grinder, has proved itself to be comparable to similar machines made by Orcutt of Britain, a distinguished maker of grinders. Business representatives of six British machine tool firms who visited the Shanghai Machine Tool Works last year remarked on the stupidity of the "embargo" policy. These grinders on the embargo list are being manufactured in China itself. The embargo hits the British manufacturers and exporters.

People That Work Wonders

Who are these workers who make these precision grinders? They are young fellows averaging 29 years of age. Many of them were at the bottom of the old social scale before liberation. Li Hua-shan, a model worker who has completed his quota for 15 years in five, was a coffee house boy before liberation. Liu Ah-chen, a skilled fitter of the fifth grade (there are eight grades

in all, the eighth being the most skilled), was a barefooted country lass at the time of liberation. Li Yung-shun, a milling-machine operator who has made 40 separate successful proposals to improve techniques, was a cowherd in the old days. Yu Ho-hsiang, a young foundryman, was wearing the red scarf of a Young Pioneer just a few years ago. Most of the administrative staff as well as the workers are from worker or peasant families. Some of them were street jugglers, dock "coolies," barbers, or one of the army of old Shanghai's unemployed.

Shou Kuei-fu was once a janitor of the former "China Agricultural Machinery Company." Now he is a junior designer doing an expert job of work. "Designing was as mysterious as an ocean to me," Shou recalls. "I was so awed by it that I once wanted to go back to the bench in the shop." But the Communist Party committee gave him every encouragement. He learnt engineering drawing, attended mathematics, engineering and Russian classes given by the plant administration and worked late into the night. With hard work and help from his colleagues, he finally made good.

The engineers who had college education have also risen to the occasion. As the "China Agricultural Machinery Company" did not really produce any machines worthy of the name, they were bored on the job in those days. Now they are working at the top of their form at a job that calls for all they've got. They are designing some of the most modern grinders in the world.

No record of the S.M.T. Works would be complete without a tribute to Soviet help in providing important technical data and equipment and to its specialists who have made invaluable suggestions to improve the systems of management, designing and technology.

This help is enabling the S.M.T. Works to make a new advance. New types of grinders are being tested in the shop for trial manufacture of new products. China's second giant roller grinder has just been assembled. A new high efficiency piston ring grinder is going through its final tests. Such a grinder can turn out 200,000 piston rings for automobiles in a single day. In the constant-temperature shop, technicians and workers are testing a new high-efficiency, high-precision gear grinder. A similar grinder with two grinding wheels is being trial produced. The workers are giving all these as their greeting to the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic.

So far, this year the works' designers have completed designs for 19 new types of grinders planned for trial manufacture. In their spacious designing rooms they are already working on designs for new products to be trial produced next year. New techniques are being tried out preparatory to the manufacturing of new and technically even more advanced machines.

CHINA-AFGHANISTAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sardar Mohammed Naim of Afghanistan left China on September 14 after visiting Peking, Chengchow, Shanghai, Hangchow, Wuhan and Canton. The following is the text of the joint communique signed in Peking on September 9 by Deputy Prime Minister Naim and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi. — Ed.

AT the invitation of Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Sardar Mohammed Naim, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, arrived in Peking on September 5, 1959, accompanied by Mr. Sardar Ghulam Mohammed Sherzad, the Afghan Minister of Commerce, and other officials of the Royal Afghan Government.

During his stay in Peking, Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Mohammed Naim was received by His Excellency Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and His Excellency Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

Cordial and friendly talks were held between Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Mohammed Naim and Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. During the talks, the two parties exchanged views on matters of direct interest to China and Afghanistan, Asian problems of major significance as well as important problems of general concern to the world community.

The two parties expressed their satisfaction over the development of the friendly relations between the two countries. They unanimously agreed to continue to strengthen and develop the economic and cultural ties and expand the scope of technical co-operation between the two countries. They also expressed the desire to further

strengthen the good-neighbourly relations already existing between China and Afghanistan.

The two parties reiterated their firm belief in the principles evolved and unanimously agreed upon at the Asian-African Conference held at Bandung, and expressed their determination to devote efforts to the maintenance of harmonious relationship among the Asian and African countries on the basis of peaceful co-operation, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. They expressed the hope that Asian and African countries will strictly abide by the spirit of the Bandung Conference and the principle of peaceful coexistence, and strengthen their friendly relations. They expressed the view that a reasonable solution should be sought to all disputes between these countries through peaceful negotiation, so that their friendly relations may not be impaired.

In the context of international problems of general significance, the two parties expressed the welcome to the forthcoming exchange of visits of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States of America to each other's country, because, as they believed, this would conduce to the further relaxation of international tension and safeguarding of the cause of world peace.

The two parties believed that the convictions expressed by both parties in the talks are in full conformity with the policy of their respective countries and also with the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the spirit of the Bandung Asian-African Conference.

Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Mohammed Naim extended an invitation to Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, to visit Afghanistan. This invitation was accepted and the visit shall take place at a suitable time in the coming year.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON LAOTIAN SITUATION

Following is the full text of the statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China on the situation in Laos issued on September 15. — Ed.

THE Government of the Soviet Union, on September 14, 1959, issued a statement on the situation in Laos, pointing out that the crux of the present situation in Laos is that certain circles of the Western powers are attempting to use the Laotian question to obstruct the relaxation of international tension and are proceeding to tear up completely the Geneva agreements, which constitute the only legal ground for the settlement of the Laotian question and maintenance of peace in Indo-China, by the illegal measure of dispatching there a so-called "fact-finding group" in violation of the Charter of the

United Nations. In order to ease international tension and settle the Laotian question peacefully, the Soviet Government proposed to call quickly a meeting of the participants of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China to discuss the situation in Laos. The Government of the People's Republic of China deems this major peace proposal of the Soviet Government to be reasonable and opportune, and, in the capacity of a participant of the 1954 Geneva Conference, expresses full support for it.

In its statements issued on February 18, May 18 and August 12 this year, the Government of the People's Republic of China has pointed out that the rapid deterioration of the situation in Laos is due entirely to the acts of the United States. On the very morrow of

the day (February 11) that the Sananikone government, under U.S. instigation, repudiated the Geneva agreements on Laos, the U.S. Department of State issued a statement on February 12 backing up this illegal action of the Sananikone government and expressing the view that henceforth the United States could "freely" set up a military mission in Laos. After the Sananikone government on May 11 ordered the disarming of the former Pathet Lao fighting units and launched armed attack on them, thus starting the civil war in Laos, the United States again supported and instigated the Laotian authorities in many ways to carry out new military schemes. Under U.S. direction, the Laotian authorities have entered into collusion with Thailand, a member of the Manila military bloc, and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique of south Viet-nam, concluding with them a series of secret agreements of a military nature, in an attempt to form a tripartite military alliance, and turn Laos and south Viet-nam into candidate members of the Manila bloc. On July 23, Laos signed an agreement with France, in which it even "asked for" assistance from so-called "U.S. military experts." On July 29, the Laotian authorities ordered the arrest of nine leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat Party, including Prince Souphanouvong, and launched a nationwide persecution campaign against the former Pathet Lao fighting units and the members of the Neo Lao Haksat Party. On August 27, the United States declared that it would provide the Laotian Government with arms and other military equipment. The above-mentioned series of actions in crude violation of the Geneva agreements have brought about the extremely serious situation in Laos.

As pointed out by the Government of the People's Republic of China on many occasions, and as mentioned in the statement of the Soviet Government, to which it fully agrees, a solution of the tension which has arisen in the area of Laos can and should be sought on the basis and within the scope of the Geneva agreements, because the Geneva agreements are the foundation of the peace and security of Indo-China. In order to promote an early settlement of the Laotian question, the Chinese Government has proposed to the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, and the Indian Government, chairman of the International Commission in Laos, the prompt resumption of the activities of the International Commission in Laos. The Chinese Government fully endorses the proposal of the Soviet Government to call quickly a meeting of the participants of the 1954 Geneva Conference, and holds that the meeting should hear the report and suggestions of the International Commission in Laos. In order to ease the situation in Laos, the convocation of such a meeting brooks no delay. The Chinese Government is deeply convinced that the Geneva Conference which restored peace in Indo-China will surely be able to play once again its due role in normalizing the situation in Laos. The Chinese Government hopes that the governments and peoples of all the countries which are concerned for the preservation of peace in Southeast Asia and which desire to see the relaxation of international tension will unanimously support this major peace proposal of the Soviet Government and work for its speedy realization.

A Chronology of Events

Ten Years of New China

1949

September 21

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) meets in Peking September 21-30. It adopts the Organic Law of the Central People's Government, the Common Programme of the C.P.P.C.C., elects Mao Tse-tung Chairman of the Central People's Government and proclaims Peking the capital.

October 1

The establishment of the People's Republic of China officially proclaimed.

The Central People's Government Council appoints Chou En-lai as Premier and Foreign Minister. It accepts the Common Programme of the C.P.P.C.C. as the basic policy of the Central People's Government and announces that the Central People's Government is the sole legal government of China and expresses its desire to establish diplomatic relations with foreign countries.

October 2

The Chinese People's Committee for World Peace (also known as the China Peace Committee) established in Peking.

October 3

Diplomatic relations established between China and the Soviet Union.

October 4

Diplomatic relations established between China and Bulgaria.

October 5

The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association formed in Peking.

Diplomatic relations established between China and Rumania.

October 6

Diplomatic relations established between China and Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

October 7

Diplomatic relations established between China and Poland.

October 16

Diplomatic relations established between China and the People's Republic of Mongolia.

October 27

Diplomatic relations established between China and the German Democratic Republic.

November 15

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai cables the General Assembly of the United Nations, repudiating the claim of the so-called delegation of the Kuomintang regime to represent China at the U.N.

November 16

The Trade Union Conference of Asian and Australasian countries opens in Peking.

November 23

Diplomatic relations established between China and Albania.

November 29

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai issues a statement on the flight of the Kuomintang bandit troops across the borders, declaring that the countries which harbour them must bear all the consequences.

December 1

The Trade Union Conference of Asian and Australasian countries closes. It decides to establish a WFTU Liaison Bureau for Asia and sets up its headquarters in China.

December 10

The Asian Women's Conference held in Peking from December 10 to December 16.

December 16

Chairman Mao Tse-tung arrives in Moscow to have talks with Soviet leaders.

1950**January 14**

The Military Control Committee in Peking takes over the United States, French and Dutch barracks in the former Legation Quarters from January 14 to January 16.

January 18

Diplomatic relations established between China and the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam.

January 20

A Foreign Ministry spokesman declares in a statement that the Central People's Government will not tolerate any act on the part of the Lhasa authorities to betray the motherland.

February 14

The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, the Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Lushun (Port Arthur) and Talien (Dairen), and the Agreement on the Granting of Credit to China concluded in Moscow. Another agreement on the transfer to the Chinese People's Republic of China of former Japanese property in the northeast by the Soviet economic organizations free of charge also signed.

March 27

China and the Soviet Union conclude an agreement for formation of three Sino-Soviet joint stock companies for oil, non-ferrous and rare metals, and civil aviation respectively.

April 1

Diplomatic relations established between China and India.

September 22, 1959

April 4

The Military Control Committee in Peking requisitions the former British barracks there.

April 13

The Central People's Government Council approves Vice-Premier Chen Yun's report on the financial and grain situation. Chairman Mao Tse-tung points out three conditions for the fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation in China. They are: completion of the land reform, rational readjustment of industry and business and a great reduction in military and government expenditures.

April 19

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issues a decision on developing criticism and self-criticism in newspapers and magazines.

May 1

A nationwide signature campaign in support of the Stockholm Peace Appeal starts.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issues a directive on the carrying out of a rectification campaign in the Party.

May 9

Diplomatic relations established between China and Sweden.

May 11

Diplomatic relations established between China and Denmark.

May 15

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai protests against MacArthur's illegal release of Japanese war criminals.

May 17

The Foreign Ministry lodges a strong protest with the British Government against the detention of 70 aeroplanes of the Civil Aviation Administration of China by the British authorities in Hongkong.

June 6

The Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party opens. Chairman Mao Tse-tung delivers a speech entitled "Fight for a Fundamental Turn for the Better in the Financial and Economic Situation in China."

June 8

Diplomatic relations established between China and Burma.

June 9

Diplomatic relations established between China and Indonesia.

June 14

The C.P.P.C.C. meets to discuss land reform.

June 28

Premier Chou En-lai makes a report on the current international situation to the Central People's Government Council. Chairman Mao Tse-tung calls on the people to defeat the provocations of the U.S. imperialists.

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai issues a statement denouncing U.S. armed intervention in Korea and U.S. military occupation of Taiwan.

July 6

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, in a message to the United Nations, denounces as illegal the Security Council resolution calling on member states to aid south Korea.

July 10

The Chinese People's Committee Against U.S. Aggression in Korea and Taiwan is formed in Peking.

August 20

The Government Administration Council publishes the "Decisions Concerning the Differentiation of Class Status in the Countryside."

August 24

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, in a cable to the U.N. Security Council, demands that the United States be punished for its armed aggression in Taiwan.

August 27

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai lodges a protest with the U.S. State Department against repeated intrusions by U.S. military aircraft into China's air space over northeast China and the strafing of Chinese people along the right bank of the Yalu River, and demands that the U.S. Government should punish the U.S. airmen responsible and pay compensation for all losses.

August 28

The Soviet Union transfers to China free of charge 302 items of former Japanese property in northeast China.

September 14

Diplomatic relations established between China and Switzerland.

September 30

Premier Chou En-lai, at a meeting celebrating the first National Day, warns the United States Government that the Chinese people will not tolerate foreign aggression, nor will they stand idly by while their neighbours are savagely invaded by the imperialists.

October 10

A Foreign Ministry spokesman issues a statement protesting against the so-

called eight-power resolution illegally passed by the U.N. General Assembly. The statement points out that the deployment on a large scale of an aggressive U.S. army across the 38th Parallel threatens the security of China, and the Chinese people cannot stand idly by.

October 25

The Chinese People's Volunteers leave for Korea to resist the U.S. aggressors together with the Korean People's Army.

October 28

Diplomatic relations established between China and Finland.

November 4

The various democratic parties issue a joint declaration pledging full support to the just struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea.

November 10

The Southwest Military and Administrative Committee and the Southwest Military Command issue a joint proclamation on the policy of the peaceful liberation of Tibet.

November 16

The Central People's Government replies to a note of the Indian Government, reaffirming that Tibet is an integral part of China, that the Tibetan question is entirely China's internal affair and that no foreign intervention will be tolerated.

November 28

Wu Hsiu-chuan, special representative of the People's Republic of China, denounces U.S. armed invasion of Taiwan at the U.N. Security Council meeting.

December 4

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai issues a statement on the question of the peace treaty with Japan. He declares that the proposed Japanese peace treaty contained in the memorandum sent by the United States to the Soviet Union in October completely violates all international agreements with regard to the Allies' policy towards Japan.

December 28

The Government Administration Council proclaims control over U.S. property and freezes U.S. bank deposits in China. (On December 16 the U.S. Government froze Chinese assets in the United States and prohibited U.S. ships from calling at Chinese ports.)

1951

February 2

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai issues a statement on the resolution illegally passed by the U.N. General Assembly, which slanders China with the charge of "aggression."

February 5

The Government Administration Council publishes "Several Decisions Concerning National Minority Affairs" which point out that national regional autonomy must be promoted and cadres trained from among the national minority peoples.

April 22

The delegation of the local government of Tibet headed by Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme arrives in Peking.

April 30

All the properties of the British-owned Shell Company of China Limited are taken over and its oil stocks requisitioned by order of the Government Administration Council.

May 16

The Government Administration Council issues a directive on how to deal with appellations, names of places, monuments and tablets which discriminate against or insult the national minorities.

May 21

Diplomatic relations established between China and Pakistan.

May 22

Foreign Ministry spokesman denounces the resolution illegally adopted by the U.N. Assembly on the enforcement of embargoes against China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai announces China's support for the Soviet proposals for an overall peace treaty with Japan.

May 23

The Agreement of the Central People's Government and the Local Government of Tibet on Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet signed in Peking.

June 21

The Delegation of the Korean Democratic People's Republic arrives in Peking.

July 1

General Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, and General Peng Teh-huai, Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, notify General M. B. Ridgway, Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Forces that they agree to hold cease-fire talks.

July 18

The properties of three U.S. controlled firms—Standard Vacuum, Texas Co. (China) and Cathay Oil Co. are taken over by the Shanghai Military Control Committee and their oil stocks requisitioned.

August 8

Chang Ching-wu, representative of the Central People's Government, arrives in Lhasa.

August 15

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, in a statement on the U.S.-British Draft Peace Treaty with Japan, declares: "If there is no participation of the People's Republic of China in the preparation, drafting and signing of a peace treaty with Japan, whatever the contents and results of such a treaty, the Central People's Government considers it all illegal and therefore null and void."

September 4

Fourteen public properties of the former French Concession in Shanghai are taken over by order of the Shanghai Military Control Committee.

October 12

A committee to study the languages of the national minorities is formed under the Government Administration Council.

October 26

People's Liberation Army units arrive in Lhasa.

1952

January 1

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, at a New Year's gathering of the Central People's Government, calls for the launching of a vigorous struggle against corruption, waste and bureaucracy.*

January 9

Po I-po, Director of the Commission to Examine the Practice of Economy, proposes that a struggle be launched in industrial and business circles against bribery, evasion of taxes, stealing state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing economic information for private speculation.**

February 24

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai supports the Korean Foreign Minister's protest against germ warfare conducted by the United States.

March 8

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai strongly protests against U.S. intrusions into China's territorial air and its use of bacteriological weapons against the Chinese people.

March 12

The Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against U.S. Aggression decides to set up a commission to investigate the U.S. crime of waging bacteriological warfare in northeast China and on the Korean fronts. On March 15, the commission led by Li Teh-

* Known in its abbreviated form as *san fan* (three anti's) movement.

** Known in its abbreviated form as *wu fan* (five anti's) movement.

chuan leaves Peking for Korea and northeast China to make on-the-spot investigations.

March 31

A Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers issues a "Report on U.S. Crimes in Korea."

April 1

The northeast China group of the Commission to Investigate the U.S. Crime of Waging Bacteriological Warfare issues a report on the U.S. imperialist crime of spreading germs and poisonous insects in northeast China.

April 2

A Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers issues a "Report on the Use of Bacteriological Weapons by U.S. Troops on Chinese Territory."

May 11

The China-Burma Friendship Association founded.

May 16

The China-India Friendship Association founded.

June 1

A Sino-Japanese Trade Agreement signed in Peking.

June 19

The Soviet Red Cross Hospital in Peking opens.

July 13

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai announces China's recognition of the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949, and of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous and Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare of June 1925.

August 6

Finance Minister Po I-po reports to the Central People's Government Council that the budget is balanced, the economy is restored and commodity prices are stable, reflecting a fundamental turn for the better in China's economic situation.

August 9

The General Programme for the Implementation of National Regional Autonomy of the People's Republic of China is promulgated.

August 15

The Military Control Committee in Shanghai requisitions all British properties belonging to the Shanghai Dockyards Ltd. and Mollers' Shipbuilding and Engineering Works Ltd. in Shanghai.

September 15

A joint communique on Sino-Soviet negotiations is published together with a notice on the transfer of the Chinese Changchun Railway to China and the exchange of notes on the extension of the term of joint use of the Chinese naval base of Lushun.

China, the Soviet Union and Mongolia sign an agreement on the building of a railway between Chining (China) and Ulan Bator (Mongolia).

September 28

The Government Delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Prime Minister Y. Tsendenbal arrives in Peking.

October 2

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions opens in Peking.

October 4

Sino-Mongolian Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation signed in Peking.

October 13

The Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions closes, after adopting an appeal to the peoples of the world, an address to the United Nations and many resolutions, and deciding to set up a Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

November 20

All British properties belonging to the Shanghai Electric Construction Co. Ltd., Shanghai Water Works Co. Ltd., Shanghai Gas Co. Ltd. and Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. (Shanghai, Wuhan and Tientsin) are requisitioned.

December 14

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, in a telegram replying to the President of the United Nations General Assembly, opposes the illegal resolution adopted by it on Korea.

December 31

The Soviet Government transfers the Chinese Changchun Railway to the Chinese Government.

At the close of the year, economic rehabilitation in China is completed.

1953

January 1

Implementation of the First Five-Year Plan for Development of the National Economy begins.

January 13

The Central People's Government Council adopts a resolution on the convocation of the National People's Congress and local people's congresses. A decision

is made to set up a committee for drafting the Constitution with Mao Tse-tung as chairman and a committee for drafting the Electoral Law with Chou En-lai as chairman.

February 15

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party formally adopts the Resolution on Mutual Aid and Co-operation in Agricultural Production.

March 1

The Electoral Law of the People's Republic of China for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses promulgated.

June 30

China's total population on this date numbers 601,938,035.

July 27

The Korean Armistice Agreement is signed at Panmunjom.

September 25

Renmin Ribao (People's Daily) publishes slogans celebrating the fourth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The general line in the period of transition in China is described as follows: To realize, step by step over a considerable period, the socialist industrialization of the country, and the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft industry and private industry and commerce by the state.

October 29

A new Sino-Japanese trade agreement signed in Peking.

October 30

The returning of Japanese nationals in China to Japan is concluded. So far, 26,026 Japanese nationals returned to Japan in seven groups.

November 2

The Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai requisitioned.

November 12

The Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung arrives in Peking.

November 23

A Sino-Korean Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation is signed in Peking.

December 16

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China adopts the Resolution on the Development of Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives.

(To be continued)

SIDELIGHTS

Liu Hu-lan Memorial. A special hall to honour the memory of national heroine Liu Hu-lan is under construction in Shansi Province. As a young peasant girl in Shansi Province, Liu Hu-lan came into contact with underground Communists who were leading the people of her area to fight the Japanese invaders. In 1945, her village was liberated by the Eighth Route Army. Hu-lan, though only 13, ran away from home to join a revolutionary cadres' training course. When she came back, she threw herself into the struggle for land reform and became head of the local women's association which sewed and did other jobs for the soldiers at the front. At fourteen, she became a probationary member of the Communist Party. Early in 1947, during a surprise attack on the village by Kuomintang troops, she was arrested. Just turned fifteen, she could not be forced to betray her comrades, and the reactionaries took her life by chopping her head off with a chaff-cutter. The story of Liu Hu-lan's revolutionary firmness was living inspiration to millions during the Liberation War. Chairman Mao Tse-tung said of her: "A great life! A glorious death!" The memorial hall is built on the site of the old temple grounds where Liu Hu-lan was executed. It will include the heroine's tomb and exhibition halls displaying her former belongings, art and literary works about her, and the tributes the people have paid to her memory in various forms.

The Competition Is Only Starting. Home from the night shift Liu Meng-tieh, deputy head of the iron-smelting workshop of the Penki Iron and Steel Works, turned on the radio and sat down to breakfast with a feeling of satisfaction. "Latest news from Taiyuan Iron and Steel Works: the coefficient of blast furnace utilization (output of iron per cubic metre of available furnace volume per 24 hours) of its No. 1 Youth Blast Furnace has risen to 2.32 tons. . ." came over the radio. Liu left his breakfast half finished and rushed out. For 16 months, Penki's No. 1 Youth Blast Furnace had been in the national lead. Taiyuan, their most formidable rival, had followed close on their heels. Now it had outstripped them! The Communist Party secretary's office was crowded with excited people. A telegram of congratulations was sent off. A worker was immediately sent to Taiyuan to learn its newest experiences. Another question remained: how to regain their lead? This was put to the workers. The workers responded with posters an-

nouncing their determination. Emergency meetings were held in all the workshops to work out measures to raise efficiency and improve co-ordination. The Youth Blast Furnace operators themselves devised various ways and means to increase the intensity of iron-smelting and reduce the coke ratio. Emulation was started among the workers of the various blast furnaces. By August 20, the No. 1 Blast Furnace had raised its coefficient of utilization to 2.333, surpassing the Taiyuan figure. A few days later, news came from Taiyuan that it was out to get a monthly average of 2.5 in September. The competition is only starting!

Information reaching *Peking Review* reveals that Penki's No. 1 Blast Furnace attained the all-time high of a monthly average of 2.436 tons in August, and Taiyuan, Anshan and other places are giving it a hot chase.

Opera at the Anti-Drought Front. In the central China areas hit by drought theatre people, too, were out in the fields with the peasants. In Wuhan, Hupeh Province, for instance, "Anti-Drought Entertainment Troupes" organized by professional opera and drama groups worked beside the drought fighters of the communes in the outskirts of the city. During breaks they performed some of their best numbers. In Changke County, Honan Province, alone, 60,000 commune members did cultural work at the anti-drought front busy reporting to the drought fighters the outstanding persons and feats taking place in their midst. Their media were varied: bulletin boards, "honour lists," broadcasts, songs and ballads, poems, and *dazibao*. These activities were warmly welcomed by the peasants. One small brigade in Mihsien County which watered 7.5 *mu* of fields in one day got cited for its good work in a song composed by one of the cultural troupes. The next day, it responded by watering more than 9 *mu*. Some of the peasants there had composed their own song:

*The sun is like a fireball overhead;
The thirsty seedlings droop and stoop.
Our people's commune in its might,
Brings water from the hills in a swoop.
Let the heavens hold back their rain,
We can't be robbed of our harvest gain.*

Around the National Sports Meet. In early youth Lu Jui-fang was enamoured with Chinese gymnastics, at which he became quite adept. Selling beancurd soup on the streets for a living, however, left him no time to practise his favourite sports, and the practitioners of this old art were looked upon with scorn. He had to neglect his favourite sport. One day in 1952 he ran into an old ac-

quaintance who told him the People's Government was reviving traditional Chinese sports and competitions were to be held all over the country. A new light came into the old man's eyes. He started daily training, and taught what he knew to his young son and daughter. All three of them are now in Peking, representing Chinghai Province in the National Sports Meet.

Some statistics: More than 500 special cooks, from all parts of the country and of all nationalities, are in Peking now preparing meals for the athletes attending the Meet. When you sit down at the dinner table, they say, you feel you never left home. More than 300 reporters are covering the Meet.

On hand: 190 types of sports equipment totalling 40,000 items, including over 800 basketballs, volleyballs, and other balls.



Nicer Show Windows. The scene is Huaihai Avenue, Shanghai. The shop windows are eye-catchers. One window artfully displays the famous Shihwan pottery from subtropical Canton. Another presents an oddly attractive reproduction of Tunhuang mural styles — in modern terms. They are show windows decorated by representatives of advertising agencies in Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Canton and other big cities for a special occasion — the conference on the art of window dressing and goods display recently held in Shanghai. This was called for by the steady ascent of sales figures — national retail sales for the first half of this year, for instance, increased by 23 per cent over the same period last year, and workers in the advertising field felt a more urgent need than ever to present more attractive window displays to serve the consumers. The conference selected ten window displays decorated by ten major cities as good examples to be studied throughout the country.

SPORTS

First Successes at National Meet

The First National Sports Meet is now in full swing. The last few days have yielded a rich crop of results. One new world record and many new national records have been chalked up. Many more are expected in the coming ten days. In the men's 100 metres breast-stroke, ace swimmer Mu Hsiang-hsiung set a new world record of 1 min. 11.1 secs., beating by two-tenths of a second the record he set up only last August.

Almost every event has been closely contested. There have been so many surprises and upset victories that spectators no longer regard them as something out of the ordinary. The big gap which once existed between a handful of seeded players or teams and the vast run of teams from the remote hinterland has been closed up. It is clear that the general level of technique has been greatly raised throughout the country. Walkovers were things of the past. Today practically no team or "seeded" player can consider his position safe. Match results as often as not are anybody's guess till the last second.

The basketball match between the men's teams of Szechuan Province and Peking is a good example. Packed with thrills, it was a seesaw battle between two of the final dozen contenders at the national championship this year. Its outcome literally hung in the balance till the last gong sounded, and that was after five minutes' extra time. The Szechuan team was practically unknown; it finished eighth in last year's tournament. Today with superb team work, it has won its way to the final round. It has six victories to its credit, losing only once, by one point to the People's Liberation Army team, last year's champion. With four matches still to play, it stands a good chance of carrying off the trophy this year.

In women's basketball, too, many teams from the provinces have risen to challenge the champion Peking team and the P.L.A. team, last year's runner-up. In their matches against the Peking team, both the Hopei and Kwangtung women's teams dominated most of the play, and it was only in the last few minutes that the Peking team managed to pull through to win by a very narrow margin. In play against the P.L.A. team, the Kwangtung women's team again nearly carried the day. It led all the way. Just before the gong sounded, the score was 63:62 in its favour. Then, as luck would have it, one of its players fouled and the P.L.A. team seized the chance

of the two free shots awarded to it to win 64:63.

The play in volleyball and table tennis, among the most popular games in China, has been of a high standard. In volleyball, teams from Kirin, Kiangsu and Kiangsi Provinces stole the limelight from the old timers. The Kiangsi men's team succeeded in defeating both the P.L.A. team, last year's champion, and the Kwangtung team, the 1958 runner-up. It lost later to Shanghai but it still has a good chance to get the national title.

In table tennis, competitions for the team title are still on. Most of the seeded teams have fared quite well, but not every seeded player has had it all his own way by any means. In the match between the men's teams of Peking and Yunnan Province, China's former table tennis champion, Wang Chuan-yao, suffered defeat in two straight games at the hands of a young newcomer called Chiu Wen-ling. Chiu Chung-hui, who came third in the women's singles at the 25th World Table Tennis Championships held in Dortmund this year, also lost in two straight games to Yang Chi-wen when the Peking women's team played against Szechuan. Shanghai's Hsu Yin-sheng, who defeated Japan's 1957 and 1958 national champion Seiji Narita at the world championships this year, was defeated 1:2 by an unseeded 18-year-old youngster Chen Li-erh from the northwestern province of Kansu. The prevailing pattern today is that more and more promising youngsters are coming to the fore, exerting an increasing pressure on their seniors.

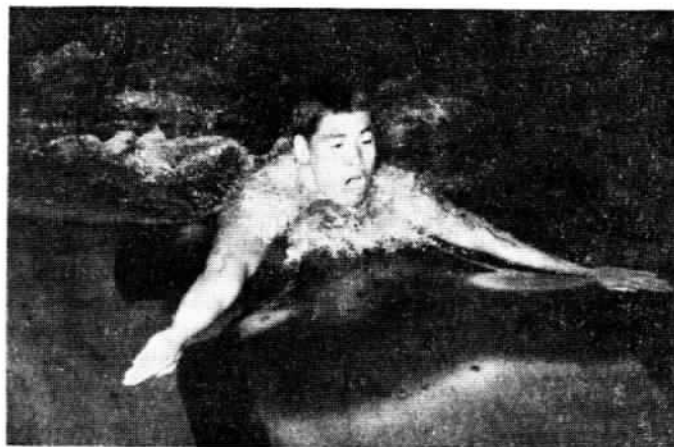
Much progress has been made in swimming. We have already mentioned Mu Hsiang-hsiung's new world record. A new national record in the 100 metres butterfly-stroke was established by Chen Yun-peng with a time of 1 min. 3.2 secs. Liu Fu-jan of the P.L.A. was a tenth of a second behind him. Lin Chin-chu did the 100 metres free-style in 57.7 secs., but he failed to break the national record

which he holds. Several new national records have been established by women swimmers. In the 100 metres free-style, both Tai Li-hua of Shanghai and Fu Tsui-mej of Fukien broke the national record of 1 min. 9.8 secs. Tai clipped this by four-tenths of a second with Fu close behind her. Shanghai's Chou Yung-chi carried off the title for the women's 100 metres back-stroke. Her time was 1 min. 19.8 secs., a new national record. In the women's 400 metres medley her time for the 100 metres back-stroke was 1 min. 18.6 secs., helping to gain this event for the Shanghai women's team with a time of 5 mins. 23.5 secs., a new national record. In the diving events the spotlight was on a 14-year-old girl, Chou Hsi-yang of Peking, who carried off the trophy in the women's springboard diving; Liang Hsiu-ying of Kwangtung, five times national champion, came second. Other swimming records also showed a big advance on pre-liberation records.

In weight-lifting, Chen Ching-kai won the bantam-weight title with a total lift of 320 kg. The feather-weight title was carried off by Yu Chia-tung of Inner Mongolia; he set a new national record when he succeeded in snatching 103.5 kg. Huang Chiang-hui won the light-weight title with a total lift of 370 kg. But he failed to jerk 159 kg., in an attempt to break his own world record of 158.5 kg. Hsu Hung-lin came second to him with a total lift of 357.5 kg.

In track and field, the best performance so far was that by Chiang Yu-min of Chekiang, who covered the women's 400 metres in 56 secs. flat, a new national record. She also won the 100 metres in 12 secs., 0.4 sec. slower than her own best performance a short time ago. Liu Hsing-yu from Szechuan won the women's long jump with 5.79 metres. Cheng Feng-jung from Shantung cleared 1.73 metres in the women's triathlon which she won. In the men's events, Chang Chi-shan of the P.L.A. won the long jump with a new national record of 7.53 metres. Five others also succeeded

in exceeding the 7-metre mark. Huang Chih-yung, also of the P.L.A., won the 5,000 metres in the new record time of 14 mins. 48 secs. Chou Yu-kuang from Kwangtung won the high hurdles in 14.4 secs., closely followed by Chou Lien-li and Liang Shih-chiang of Peking who both returned 14.5 secs. All three of them broke the old national record of 14.6 secs.



Mu Hsiang-hsiung setting a new world record in the 100 metres breast-stroke

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

The Sino-Indian Boundary Question

In an editorial entitled "Our Expectations," *Renmin Ribao* (September 16) writes that now the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has concluded its three-day discussions on the Sino-Indian boundary question and the *Rajya Sabha* and *Lok Sabha* of the Indian Parliament have adjourned, there is reason to expect that after this heated round of argument, the tension that has existed in Sino-Indian relations for a period of time in the past will be eased.

Like the disputes that arose out of India's interference in the internal affairs of China in the case of the rebellion in Tibet in April and May this year, the current storm on the Sino-Indian boundary question, the responsibility for which does not rest with the Chinese side, has been deliberately stirred up, the editorial points out, by some elements in India with ulterior aims.

The editorial expresses regret that Prime Minister Nehru, who is respected in China, instead of maintaining the wise attitude one expects of him, has been drawn into this whirlpool. In the eyes of rightwing politicians and M.P.s and even certain officials in India, China's "silence" was a sign of weakness. They were emboldened to attack China in an increasingly vicious manner and furiously demanded that China clarify its stand.

"We were thus compelled to hit back at their slanders by telling the truth to the world so as to satisfy their demands, and, what is more important, to distinguish right from wrong. Even under these circumstances, we still regret that we had to touch upon Prime Minister Nehru in our dispute. This is because in the speeches concerning Sino-Indian relations which he made on more than ten occasions in the past month, quite a number of his remarks could not be regarded as fair and conforming to the facts."

"Through the present dispute," the editorial continues, "people can at least understand that there has been no such thing as so-called Chinese encroachment on Indian territory. On the contrary, India not only fixed a Sino-Indian boundary which has never secured recognition by the Chinese Government at places far to the east and north of the traditional Sino-Indian boundary line, but also sent troops to cross the border, occupying more than ten places belong-

ing to China. The Indian side could not cite a single instance of Chinese troops intruding into Indian territory — in fact, no such thing has ever occurred.

"There is a fundamental difference between the positions taken by China and India on the Sino-Indian boundary question, that is, first, the Chinese side holds that the Sino-Indian boundary of approximately two thousand kilometres has never been formally delimited and that at no time has there been a formal treaty or agreement on demarcation of the boundary between the two countries which has been ratified by the governments of both countries. The Indian side, on the other hand, holds that the demarcation line indicated in current Indian maps represents the Sino-Indian boundary line. This is obviously a unilateral decision, intended to be imposed on the other side.

"Secondly, the Chinese side holds that the McMahon Line is a product of the British imperialist policy of aggression against the Tibet region of China. It is illegal and has never been recognized by any of the central governments of China. The Indian side, on the other hand, holds that the McMahon Line represents the Sino-Indian boundary east of Bhutan. Its only basis is the illegal document secretly exchanged between McMahon and the representative of the Tibet local authorities behind the back of the Central Government of China and the Simla Convention that was never ratified by the Chinese Central Government.

"Thus this difference, which has existed for a long time, is now clarified in the course of the present dispute. This will naturally help both the Chinese and Indian sides to understand each other's position, and especially will it help the Indian side to comprehend without any misunderstanding China's firm and unswerving position and, thereby, to consider how to settle the Sino-Indian boundary question in a reasonable manner."

After reiterating the stand of the Chinese Government which has been clearly stated in Premier Chou En-lai's letter of September 8 to Prime Minister Nehru and in the resolution passed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on September 13, the editorial writes:

"This is a reasonable, conciliatory and friendly attitude on the part of the Chinese Government, an attitude of

maximum good will. We earnestly hope and are eagerly expecting that this reasonable, conciliatory and friendly attitude of the Chinese Government on the Sino-Indian boundary question will meet with a due reciprocal response from the Indian side."

China and India are friends and the initiators of the well-known five principles of peaceful coexistence, the editorial notes. "The two countries, therefore, should give primary consideration to their friendship in dealing with any issues in their relations, and their conduct should be exemplary in implementing the five principles of peaceful coexistence. . . . The Chinese Government, on its part, has always acted in this way. Nor do we forget that, under the leadership of Prime Minister Nehru, the Indian Government has also done things beneficial to Sino-Indian friendship in the spirit of the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

The editorial remarks with satisfaction that Prime Minister Nehru has recently reaffirmed more than once in the Indian Parliament that India would still persist in pursuing a foreign policy based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, proposed the settlement of the Sino-Indian border issue by the peaceful means of negotiation and indicated his wish to preserve Sino-Indian friendship. "These statements are held in high regard and welcome," the editorial stresses, "and we hope the Indian authorities will live up to their words."

The editorial urges India to put an end at once to the anti-Chinese campaign (including the anti-Chinese activities in India by some people using the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan rebels), to withdraw promptly from all places within Chinese territory which it has invaded and occupied and begin friendly negotiations with China for a peaceful settlement of the boundary question.

"We know very well that any strained relations between China and India can only help imperialism and its agents and will do great harm to the people of China and India," the editorial continues. "Sino-Indian friendship has a history of nearly two thousand years and we will maintain this friendship for thousands and tens of thousands of years in the future. The six months of anti-Chinese agitation engineered by a group of people in India who are hostile to Sino-Indian friendship is insignificant compared with the strength of the great friendship of the 1,000 million Chinese and Indian people. It is nothing more than an episode in the history of China's age-long friendship with India. We hope that our Indian friends will share with

us the conviction that the dark clouds over the Himalayas are but short-lived while the traditional friendship of the Chinese and Indian peoples will, like the sun, shine for all eternity."

Best Wishes for Khrushchov's U.S. Visit

"The Chinese people who have consistently and resolutely supported the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy warmly welcome N. S. Khrushchov's visit to the United States," says *Renmin Ribao's* editorial of September 15.

"We are confident that Comrade Khrushchov's visit to the U.S. will make a fresh contribution to the further relaxation of international tension and to the defence of world peace."

Renmin Ribao notes that reciprocal visits by heads of governments have in post-war years been commonly acknowledged as an appropriate way for the parties concerned to settle urgent current questions through consultation. The mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. exert a tremendous influence upon the entire international situation. This is why it is an important step contributing to the thawing of the "cold war" for leaders of these two countries to discuss and settle urgent current international problems and all who cherish peace are justified in rejoicing at Comrade Khrushchov's visit to the United States.

Khrushchov's visit to the United States signifies a victory for the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy. The Soviet Union has made a series of efforts for the relaxation of international tension by its proposals on Germany, West Berlin and summit talks and by its endeavours at the Geneva Foreign Ministers' Conference. But the refusal of the United States to give up its aggressive schemes and its obstinate policy has up to now prevented a reasonable solution of all these questions. This line pursued by the U.S. authorities has aroused mounting opposition and further isolated them and placed them in an awkward position. Inside the United States, the demand for an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations and relaxation of international tension is mounting every day while the "cold war" policy is becoming increasingly unpopular. This is the background to the U.S. Government's agreement to the exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries, the paper notes.

Renmin Ribao points out that the United States has not given up its basic policy of aggression and expansion nor has it ever taken any essential step

needed to relax tension. On the contrary, it is carrying out new criminal activities to create tension. In Europe, it has kept the German question deadlocked; in the East, it continues to occupy the Chinese territory of Taiwan and intensifies its efforts to foster the growth of Japanese militarist forces and prevent the peaceful unification of Korea and of Viet-nam. The U.S. has recently increased its military aid to Laos in violation of the Geneva agreements and instigated its henchman, the Phoui Sananikone government of Laos, to renew the civil war. The world forces of peace should maintain the utmost vigilance against all this and tirelessly carry on the struggle to expose and oppose U.S. aggressive activities, *Renmin Ribao* adds.

Khrushchov's U.S. visit is also warmly welcomed by other leading Chinese papers in their editorials on the same day. Paying tribute to the untiring efforts of the Soviet Union for peace, *Da Gong Bao* writes that whether the exchange of visits between the heads of state of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. will produce good results as expected by the people of the world, does not depend on the Soviet Union alone. Eisenhower declared recently that efforts should be made to melt some of the ice which had somehow frozen relations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Now, as Comrade Khrushchov is on his way to the United States, people are watching to see how the U.S. Government is going to fulfil its promise.

Pointing out that to solve international disputes through peaceful negotiations has become the general and compelling trend of the day, *Guangming Ribao* says that whatever the designs of the United States "cold war" forces, they cannot change the fact that the East wind now prevails over the West wind. If only they can face this reality and accept it, they must inevitably come to the conclusion that there must be peaceful co-existence.

"We believe that with the warm support and eager expectations of the peace-loving people of the world, including the American people, Comrade Khrushchov's U.S. visit which represents an effort for peace, should be able to lead to a further slackening of international tension. We wish success to his visit," the paper concludes.

Positive Proposals on Laos

In an editorial of September 17, *Renmin Ribao* acclaims the Soviet statement of September 14 which calls for a con-

ference of the 1954 Geneva Conference participants to discuss the Laotian situation as "a major and opportune proposal to remove the current tension in Laos."

Quoting the Chinese Government statement of September 15 (see page 21) and the government statement of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam issued on September 16 expressing its readiness to make contributions to the proposed conference, the paper notes that the Soviet, Chinese and Viet-namese proposals "fully demonstrate the sincere desire of the three governments and their tireless efforts to relax international tension."

Stepped-up U.S. interference in Laos in the name of the United Nations means the complete scrapping of the Geneva agreements, the paper continues. The false charges raised by the United States and the Sananikone government about "armed aggression" by the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam are sheer lies and a pretext for direct U.S. armed intervention in Laos in the name of the United Nations. The dispatch of a so-called U.N. "fact-finding group" to Laos is merely to facilitate U.S. armed intervention.

Renmin Ribao notes that while the number of U.S. military personnel in Laos has greatly increased and U.S. military supplies are being rushed to Laos, it is no accident that in the past few days, U.S. brass hats have come out with bellicose statements on the Laotian situation and the SEATO has called emergency military meetings to prepare the immediate use of the armed forces of the U.S. and its member countries.

The paper warns that increased U.S. interference in Laos will result in more serious consequences and the danger of extending the civil war there. One of the purposes of the U.S. aggressive forces in aggravating tension in Laos at the present moment when the entire international situation tends to be eased, is obviously to poison the international climate, the paper points out.

"We hold that all the participants of the 1954 Geneva Conference have the solemn responsibility to uphold the Geneva agreements and peace in Indo-China. They cannot shirk their international obligations at the present crucial moment. It is now the urgent task of all peace-loving nations and peoples in Asia and the world to strive for the early convocation of the conference of all participants of the Geneva Conference and remove the tension in Laos quickly," *Renmin Ribao* concludes.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Soviet Moon Rocket Hailed

News of the successful landing of the Soviet cosmic rocket on the moon on September 14 was splashed on the front pages of all Chinese newspapers and broadcast repeatedly over the nation's radio stations. The phenomenal feat of Soviet science became the talk of the nation and was hailed by scientists and political figures alike.

In a message to Chairman N. S. Khrushchov, Premier Chou En-lai expressed the hearty congratulations of the Chinese Government and people to the Soviet Government and people. This success of Soviet science, he said, once again showed to the entire world the great vitality and incomparable superiority of the socialist system; it added to the might of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and inspired still greater confidence among the peace-loving countries and peoples in their struggle for world peace.

In Peking and other cities of China, special meetings were held by Chinese scientists to celebrate this latest success of Soviet science, and popular lectures were arranged for the general public. Jaw Jeou Jang, Director of the Institute of Geophysics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, declared that the Soviet rocket succeeded in landing on the moon thanks to accurate, complex automatic controls. The time for space travel is not far away, he continued; if a rocket can hit the moon, it will certainly land there and on other planets one of these days. Chang Yu-che, Director of the Tsechinshan (Purple Mountain) Observatory in Nanking which had been keeping track of the rocket's flight, said the achievement was not an easy one.

The rocket, he pointed out, had to attain second cosmic speed to break away from the earth's gravity but had to be kept from going too fast in relation to the moon to escape its pull; and for this proper speed and accurate direction were essential.

Chinese poets also joined in the celebrations of the Soviet rocket's success. Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and noted poet, wrote a poem for *Renmin Ribao* part of which reads:

*Bulls'-eye in one shot,
Direct hit on the moon.
Earth-moon travel now
Is not far off.
With that rocket on the moon
No spot on earth is far away.
Oh that red rocket
Smashed atomaniac dreams to
smithereens.*

Reactionaries Step Up Anti-Chinese Campaign

A campaign sponsored by reactionary forces in India and abroad, to use the Dalai Lama as a tool against China, has been going on for months. This campaign was recently stepped up, and a plot is being hatched to slander China and intensify interference in China's internal affairs by raising the "Tibet question" before the U.N.

On September 2 the Dalai Lama was brought to New Delhi from Mussoorie where he has been residing since his arrival in India. He was met at the railway station with much pomp and ceremony. Indian officials including the Deputy Minister of External Affairs Madame Menon were on hand to greet him while a crowd outside shouted anti-Chinese slogans. Later the Dalai Lama met with the Indian President and Vice-President, with Prime Minister Nehru, Home Minister Pant, Finance Minister Desai and a host of other Indian Government leaders. He was in active contact with diplomatic envoys in New Delhi from the Philippines, Japan, the United States, Britain, Thailand and south Vietnam. The Indian press reported that these activities were important because it was necessary to find a country to place the "Tibet question" before the United Nations.

It was reported later that a letter was sent to U.N. Secretary-General Hammaraskjold from New Delhi in the name of the Dalai Lama on September 9, urging the U.N. to discuss the "Tibet question" and to intervene immediately in the "act of aggression by Chinese forces." This letter repeated the line of the imperialists and foreign interventionists that Tibet was a "sovereign state" and trumped up wild charges to the effect that Chinese forces were working for "the total extermination of the Tibetan race" and "had dispossessed thousands of

Tibetans of their properties" and "murdered leading citizens of Tibet without any cause or justification."

It may be recalled that while the rebellion in Tibet was being quelled, reactionary forces in India were already conspiring to use the U.N. to meddle in China's internal affair. In June, Narayan, former leader of the Praja Socialist Party who directed the force of the "All-India Tibet Convention" in Calcutta, already declared that it was necessary to submit the "Tibet question" to the United Nations. In this connection he had three days of talks with the Dalai Lama and contacted the diplomatic representatives of Britain, Yugoslavia, Japan, and Malaya. Meanwhile, Lokangwa, Jialo Dundrub and Thubten Jigme Norbu (brothers of the Dalai Lama), Surkong Wongching-Galei and other ring-leaders of the Tibetan rebellion were also active in Mussoorie. Under the influence of his brothers, who work under the direction of the U.S. imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek clique, the Dalai Lama was instigated to engage in conspiracies for "Tibetan independence" and against the Chinese Government. Meetings were held in Mussoorie in the name of the *kasha* (former local government of Tibet) and a "Tibetan national flag" was at one time hoisted in front of the residence of the Dalai Lama.

Aside from these political activities, the Prince of Sikkim, the Grand Lama of Ladakh and a "Monks' Mission" from Ceylon also came to Mussoorie to hold talks with the Dalai Lama. The Ceylonese "Monks' Mission," it was reported, discussed the question of founding an "Anti-Communist Buddhist Front" with the Dalai Lama as its leader.

On June 20, the Dalai Lama held a press conference at Mussoorie at which he read a prepared speech, answering more than ninety questions submitted in advance by reporters, and a statement. The statement repeated many of the slanders of the imperialists and foreign interventionists against China. These included the charge that China was aiming at "the extermination of religion, culture and the absorption of the Tibetan race" and "was destroying Buddhism," "tearing down monasteries," etc. The speech described the handful of Tibetan rebels who fled to India as the "government of Tibet" and openly advocated the formation of a "Greater Tibet" embracing China's Tibet region and the areas inhabited by Tibetans in the southern parts of Chinghai and Kansu Provinces. It also demanded that Prime Minister Nehru of India and Premier Chou En-lai of China hold talks to settle the Tibet question, which is entirely China's internal affair. Prior to this conference, Indian newspapers reported that the Indian Government had requested on at least three occasions the Dalai



Bonbon from Moscow By Hua Chun-wu

Lama to hold a press conference because it thought that it would be best for all concerned if he spoke to the world press "in the first person singular."

These are only some of the chief political activities of the Dalai Lama and Tibetan rebels in India. They do not tally with the professed stand of the

Indian Government that it did not allow the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan rebels to engage in political activities against China and did not favour their submission of the "Tibet question" to the United Nations. These activities, as Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi had pointed out at the session of the

Standing Committee of the Second National People's Congress on September 13 (*Peking Review*, No. 37, p. 15), went far beyond what was permissible under the international practice of asylum which the Indian Government said it had granted to the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan rebels.

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

▲ **MU KUEI-YING TAKES COMMAND** A story of Mu Kuei-ying, the brave warrior-maid of Sung times. In middle-age, after twenty years of retirement, inspired by her high sense of duty and her love for her country, she takes the field again. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe. Mei Lan-fang as Mu Kuei-ying.
Sept. 25, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*
Sept. 27, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **THE BATTLE OF CHIBI** A traditional Peking opera adapted from China's greatest historical novel: the *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. The powerful army of Wei is defeated at Chibi by the allied forces of Wu and Shu led by Chou Yu and Chukuo Liang, master of military strategy. Jointly produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre and the Peking Opera Company of Peking.
Sept. 24, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

KWANGTUNG OPERA

▲ **KUAN HAN-CHING** This opera shows the indomitable spirit of Kuan Han-ching, the famous Yuan dynasty playwright, as he struggles to overcome the difficulties that beset him while writing and staging his famous tragedy *Snow in Midsummer*. Produced by the visiting Kwangtung Opera Theatre.
Sept. 22, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

SZECHUAN OPERA

▲ **FINDING HUSBANDS IN A HURRY** A famous Szechuan opera. When an imperial official arrives in a city to select beautiful girls for the emperor's seraglio, a panic ensues. Mothers in their anxiety to save their daughters rush headlong into the streets to grab the first passers-by as husbands for their daughters and there are some strange denouements. Produced by the visiting Szechuan Opera Troupe.
Sept. 25, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

SHAHSING OPERA

▲ **THE DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER** Adapted from the great 18th century Chinese novel. A tragedy of youth among the upper classes in feudal China. Produced by the visiting Shanghai Shaohsing Opera Theatre.
Sept. 22, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

SHENSI OPERA

▲ **VISITING THE WEST LAKE** A traditional opera about a young girl who refused to submit to feudal oppression. Produced by the visiting Shensi Opera Troupe.
Sept. 26, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*
Sept. 28, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

HANJU (Hupei) OPERA

▲ **THE PLUM TREE BLOSSOMS AGAIN** Bent on appeasement, the Prime Minister wants to send Chen Hsing-yuan, a beauty, to the leader of invading enemy forces. Refusing to renounce her love and stain the honour of her country, she commits suicide. Produced by the visiting Hanju Opera Troupe.
Sept. 23, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **LOVE WITHOUT HONOUR** A traditional opera produced by the Shanghai Opera School.
Sept. 26, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **BY THE KINSHA RIVER** An episode from the famous Long March. It tells how the Red Army exposes a Kuomintang plot and unites in friendship with the Tibetans as it crosses the Tibetan region by the Kinsha River in 1936. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.
Sept. 28, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

MODERN OPERA

▲ **THE HEAVENLY MAID AND THE MORTAL** Adapted from an old fairy tale about the romance between a celestial princess and a brave young peasant. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.
Sept. 24 & 25, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Exhibition Centre Theatre*

BALLET

▲ **THE CORSAIR** China's first production of the classical ballet by the French composer Adam. Performed by the teachers and students of the Peking School of Dancing.
Sept. 27 & 28, 7:30 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

CONCERTS

Joint performances by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, the Central Experimental Opera Theatre, the Central Radio Chorus, and the Central Conservatory of Music.
Sept. 23, 7:30 p.m.

Beethoven: Symphony No. 9 (Choral)
Conductor: Yen Liang-kun
Sept. 25, 7:30 p.m.
Hsin Hu-kuang: Symphonic poem (*Gada Mirin*)
Conductor: Huang Fei-li
Tchaikovsky: Piano concerto No. 1 in B Minor
Conductor: Li Teh-lun
Pianist: Liu Shih-kun
At the *Cultural Palace of the Nationalities Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ **A HAPPY REUNION** A new play by Lao Sheh describing the sharp contrast in morality between the old and new societies. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.
Sept. 22 & 23, 7:30 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **THUNDERSTORM** A tragedy of incest written in classic form in 1933 by the famous playwright Tsao Yu. A damning exposure of the family of semi-feudal and semi-colonial society in pre-liberation China. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.
Sept. 26 & 27, 7:30 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

FILMS

NEW FILM MONTH (Sept. 25 - Oct. 25)
To mark the 10th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. Showings of

the year's best colour films produced by the nation's leading film studios.

▲ **LIN TSE-HSU** The story of what happened when Lin Tse-hsu, patriot and viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces in the late Ching dynasty, destroyed opium shipped to China by British merchants. Produced by the Haiyan Film Studio.

▲ **SONG OF YOUTH** based on the popular novel by Yang Mo. A story of the heroic revolutionary youth movement in Peking in the early 1930s. Produced by the Peking Film Studio.

▲ **NEW STORY OF AN OLD SOLDIER** An ex-serviceman tackles a new job settling on the wastelands of northeast China. Produced by the Haiyan Film Studio.

▲ **THE LIN FAMILY SHOP** Adapted from Mao Tun's famous short story. It pictures the impact of Japanese imperialism on small town businessmen. Produced by the Peking Film Studio.

(These are some of the new films to be shown in Peking's main cinemas beginning on Sept. 25. For place and times watch daily press.)

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TRACK AND FIELD	Sept. 22 At <i>Peking Workers' Stadium</i>
TABLE TENNIS	Sept. 22-27 At <i>Peking Gymnasium</i>
VOLLEYBALL	Sept. 22-24, 26 & 27 At <i>Dong Chang An Jie Grounds</i> and <i>Working People's Palace of Culture</i>
TENNIS	Sept. 22-26 At <i>Peking Gymnasium</i>
HANDBALL	Sept. 22, 24 & 25 At <i>Peking Stadium</i> and <i>Peking Workers' Stadium</i>
WATER POLO	Sept. 22-24 At <i>Tao Ran Ting Swimming Pools</i>
SHOOTING	Sept. 22-25 At the <i>Shooting Ground</i> in west suburb
BADMINTON	Sept. 22-24, 26 & 27 At <i>Peking Institute of Physical Culture</i>
CHESS	Sept. 22-26 At <i>Working People's Palace of Culture</i>
BASEBALL & SOFTBALL	Sept. 22-27 At <i>Peking Institute of Physical Culture</i>
GYMNASTICS	Sept. 22-27 At <i>Shi Cha Hai Gymnasium</i>

(For details watch daily press.)

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