

November 24, 1959

47

# PEKING REVIEW

---

---

## CHINA'S GREAT FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

A review of New China's financial work during the past decade by Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance Li Hsien-nien (p. 6).

## October Results of China's Leaping Economy

A nationwide statistical survey (p. 13).

## Industry Run by the People's Communes

A discussion of the historic significance of the industry developed by the people's communes (p. 14).

## Lanchow Reborn

An ancient backwater becomes a thriving industrial centre (p. 17).

---

*Chinese Press Opinion, Music and  
Other Features*

---

---

北  
京  
周  
報

## THE VICTORY OF MARXISM-LENINISM IN CHINA

LIU SHAO-CHI

Now available in pamphlet form, this 17,000 word article was written by the Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the People's Republic of China, for the journal *World Marxist Review* (Problems of Peace and Socialism), in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. It is an analysis of the great achievements of the Chinese people in the past ten years as a victory for Marxism-Leninism in China, a victory for the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and for its policies during the bourgeois democratic revolution, and in socialist revolution and construction.

---

## A Great Decade

Chou En-lai

Now available in pamphlet form, this 17,000 word article was written by the Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of China's State Council. It was first published in *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) on October 6, 1959. In this article Premier Chou En-lai reviews the phenomenal successes of the new China in industry, agriculture, culture and education in the past decade, and, based on the theories of Marxism-Leninism, analyses the reasons for these victories and the bright prospects they open before the Chinese people.

---

## March Ahead Under the Red Flag of the Party's General Line and Mao Tse-tung's Military Thinking

Lin Piao

Now available in pamphlet form, this 11,000 word article was written by Marshal Lin Piao who is Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Vice-Premier of China's State Council and Minister of National Defence. It first appeared in *Hongqi* (Red Flag), the fortnightly of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, No. 19, October 1, 1959. It is in five parts. The first describes the successes the Chinese People's Liberation Army has achieved in national defence guided by the military theories of Chairman Mao Tse-tung in the past ten years; the other four deal with the role played by political and ideological work in the building up of the army; the attitude of members of the armed forces towards the country's economic construction and mass movements; the correct way to handle intra-army relations and to strengthen still further the Party's leadership in the army.

---

## The Great Unity of the Chinese People and the Great Unity of the Peoples of the World

Teng Hsiao-ping

Now available in pamphlet form, this 8,000 word article was written by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. It first appeared in *Hongqi* (Red Flag), No. 19, October 1, 1959. It is a systematic exposition of the enormous significance and role of the unity of the Chinese people and the unity of the peoples of the world in the victories won by the Chinese people in revolution and construction.

Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS** Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** P. O. Box 399, Peking, China

# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

November 24, 1959 Vol. II No. 47

## CONTENTS

<b>EDITORIAL</b>	3
The Peasants Study	
<b>ROUND THE WEEK</b>	4
Father Time on the Run; <i>Renmin Ribao's</i> Special Page; One Pig for Every Mu of Land; Catching Up with the Well-to-Do; A Nation at School; Lenin's Writings in Chinese	
<b>ARTICLES</b>	
China's Great Financial Achievements During the Past Ten Years — Li Hsien-nien	6
October Results of China's Leaping Economy	13
The Historic Significance of Industry Run by People's Communes — Sun Chih-yuan	14
Lanchow Reborn — Ku Lei	17
<b>MUSIC</b>	19
<b>CHINA AND THE WORLD</b>	21
Former Moroccan Premier in China; Ties with North Africa; Captured Indian Soldiers Handed Over; Bonn Anti-Peace Move Condemned; Delegations Abroad	
<b>CHINESE PRESS OPINION</b>	22
Selwyn Lloyd's Contradictions; Anti-Imperialist Struggles in Latin America and Africa; The Passing Show	
<b>WHAT'S ON IN PEKING</b>	23

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

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

## The Peasants Study

REPORTS from China's countryside indicate a new high in the mass study movement. Throughout the country the peasants are going to school. In most of Fukien, Yunnan, Kansu, Honan, Shansi, Liaoning and Kirin Provinces from 60 to 70 per cent of the young and middle-aged peasants are now studying in literacy classes or in spare-time schools and in some areas the number is as high as 80 per cent. All told no less than 50 million peasants are now attending classes. This gives some idea of the scope of the mass campaign to wipe out illiteracy and to develop spare-time education which will enrich the life of the peasants this winter and next spring.

The vast number of illiterates is something we inherited from old China. Thanks to the sustained efforts of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government to wipe out illiteracy, a large number of "letter blind," as the Chinese language puts it, had learnt to read and write during the eight years since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic. In the big leap year of 1958, when high-speed development in economic construction called for a stepped up drive against illiteracy, tremendous progress was made in the literacy and study campaign. Close to 100 million young and middle-aged people participated in the campaign and within a year 50 million of them ceased to be "letter blind." This is three times the number of people who learnt to read and write during the previous eight years.

The formation of the people's communes spurred a great expansion of rural production. Recently the Chinese Communist Party called on the nation to carry out the technical transformation of agriculture as soon as possible. This means that there must be an increasing number of technicians and qualified managerial staff trained from among the peasants, and the cultural, technical and political level of the peasants in general must be raised. Hence, the need to step up the literacy drive and the expansion of spare-time education.

The peasants themselves appreciate the importance of education, and they urgently demand proper cultural, technical and political knowledge. Experience has shown them how much education means for the growth of production and the enrichment of their lives. They say: "There can be no mechanization and electrification unless we have culture" and "technology is a wonderful thing, but you can't have it unless you know the characters."

At present, there are more than 80 million illiterates among the young and middle-aged people in China's countryside. But many of them are already semi-literates and the rest, too, have learnt a varied number of Chinese characters. There are only a small number of people who still can't read a single word. The present movement is a double-pronged drive: to encourage and organize those who are still illiterate to learn to read and write, and to mobilize those who have already become literate to go on with their studies in the spare-time schools. Both the nation's educators and peasants are confident that in two to three years, with a little extra effort, illiteracy in China will by and large become a memory of the past. When this is done the call Chairman Mao made to the nation in 1955 to wipe out illiteracy within five to seven years will be realized. It will be a signal victory of the cultural revolution of the Chinese people.

# ROUND THE WEEK

## Father Time on the Run

A little over a month ago 100,000 young industrial workers won the plaudits of the nation: they had completed their work quotas for the current year and were already tackling the targets of 1960. Today, even according to quite incomplete figures from the provinces, the autonomous regions, and the two largest cities of China—Peking and Shanghai—the number of these ahead-of-schedule workers has exceeded the million mark by far. In other words, although 1960 is still many weeks away, one out of every ten young workers in China is already pressing ahead with work norms originally set for next year, and some are even working on quotas for 1961 or for years far ahead.

To work at top speed and stride into 1960 ahead of time has been a steady mass movement, initiated by the young workers of Shanghai, among China's 10 million young workers since the 8th Plenum of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee issued its call last August for still greater production and economy. The weeks following the Party's Lushan meeting saw a major effort throughout the country to get the most done with the least cost in materials and manpower. It swept industry and agriculture, veterans and young workers alike. The Communist Youth League organizations in all branches of industry, led by the Communist Party committees at various levels, took advantage of the convening of the National Conference of Labour Heroes to encourage young men and women workers to aim high and go all out for the 1960 targets. In the short space of a month the number of young workers who completed their 1959 quotas ahead of schedule rose more than tenfold.

This was achieved not by greater expenditure on the part of the state, or by working overtime, but by tapping the initiative and new-found energy of the workers; in a word, by linking the drive for greater output and economy with the campaign for technical innovation and revolution. The Labour Heroes Conference, which focussed attention on the country's most advanced techniques and experiences, gave a still greater impetus to the fulfilment of the year's work ahead of time.

Another remarkable thing about this "Into 1960 Now!" movement is the communist spirit which animates all workers—not to let any of the mates lag far behind in the march forward. This has

done much to swell the number of keen workers. But the movement is not confined to individuals. Quite a few cities have fulfilled their annual industrial production plans and are already working on the 1960 timetable; and there are provinces, too, which have realized their annual output targets in a number of fields: iron and steel, copper, light industry in general.

## "Renmin Ribao's" Special Page

For more than a week running China's leading newspaper, *Renmin Ribao*, has turned over all of page three or page four to a special feature—"Industries Swap Experiences." It is the culmination of the manifold activities of the National Conference of Labour Heroes which we have covered in previous issues. This special page provides rich reading material for all who work in industry: fertile ideas for further big leaps forward in the industries under discussion, actual ways and means to increase production, stories of technical innovations, interesting facts and figures, etc.

Since iron and steel production occupies the centre of the stage these days it was only fitting that the metallurgical industry took the floor first. The leading feature was a report on how various units of the Anshan Iron and Steel Works tried to excel each other in co-operation. There was information about record holders in the coefficient of utilization of blast furnaces and about the rapid expansion of the iron and steel industry in areas inhabited by national minority people where none had existed before.

On November 17, the page was devoted to the engineering industry. Prominently featured was an article which discussed the mass movement at the Changchun No. 1 Motor Works. It told the part that the initiative and energy of the workers played in the designing as well as the making of the Hongqi (Red Flag) sedan cars after short preparations of only some nine months. These special pages, crystallizing as they do some of the best experiences, are expected to help keep up the upswing of industrial production, which has shown a steady and sharp rise in recent weeks.

## One Pig for Every Mu of Land

Quite a bit of the news from the countryside these days is about pigs. The

Chinese press is granting considerable space to the current nationwide effort to increase the number of pigs as rapidly as possible. The latest catchword is "one pig to every *mu* of land," that is to say, for every *mu* of cultivated land the peasants now aim at raising one pig. There are good reasons for doing so.

China's agriculture, which is taking such big strides forward, needs an immense amount of fertilizer. The production of chemical fertilizer is one way to meet this need, but pigs are an important source of manure for the crops too.

Except for many of the national minority areas, where the people do not eat pork for religious reasons, pork is the favourite meat of the Chinese people. Breeding more pigs will naturally further enrich the nation's larders.

Furthermore, the pig is a rich source of raw materials for light industry. Pig skin, bones, intestines, bristles can all be put to good use. So in more ways than one the pig brings the people's communes and their members handsome additional earnings.

Since the quickest and best results in pig-breeding come from collective work, the communes in the rural areas are expected to play their full part in this movement for "one pig for every *mu* of land." The policy as set forth by the Communist Party and Government is for emphasis on farming by the collective supplemented by the efforts of private individuals—the policy of walking on two legs in livestock farming. The significance of carrying out this policy is obvious. There are 120 million peasant households in China. Apart from those who for religious or other reasons do not go in for raising pigs, if, say, 100 million peasant households each take a hand in pig-breeding, this will mean an increase of 100 million pigs.

## Catching Up with the Well-to-Do

Mountainous Shansi illustrates the way the people's communes provide the conditions for the poorer production brigades (each with several hundred peasant households) to catch up with the richer and well-to-do ones in production and income within a comparatively short time.

Shansi, in North China, is two-thirds mountains, one of the star producers of China's coal today. Before liberation it used to be known as the province "where the people suffered nine years of drought out of every ten." The level of produc-

tion was low, and the peasants were barely able to eke out a living.

Things looked up after the rule of the landlords and the Kuomintang was ended, and especially in the years following co-operation in farming. But much of Shansi still remained poor. Not because the land was barren, or the people didn't work hard enough, but because the scope of the farm co-ops was small, manpower and resources limited, and the know-how inadequate.

The big change came in September last year when the farm co-ops of the province, more than 20,000 of them, formed into some 900 people's communes. Each of the communes, with great resources at its disposal, was able to help the poorer production brigades under its management with funds for development, provide them with technical assistance and send cadres along to strengthen their administration. A lot of fruit trees grew in the mountainous areas of Shansi but for lack of transport the peasants could never get the full benefits out of their toil in the past. The communes changed all this. They set up processing factories. They made and bottled wine, made preserved fruits and other tinned food and sent their products to other parts of Shansi and even beyond the province.

Today, nearly 3,000 of the 7,111 production brigades designated as poor ones raised their income by as much as 40 per cent, and 1,500 by more than 100 per cent, and thus once and for all ceased to be "poor production brigades"—and all this in a year's time. With an expanding economy, the living standards of the commune members rose, and this, in turn, helped consolidate the growth of the people's communes. But it is not the Shansi communes alone which are leading the less developed production brigades on. To catch up with the well-to-do brigades is a common scene throughout the country.

## A Nation at School

That just about sums up the way the workers and peasants are applying themselves to study. In the factories and mines literacy courses and spare-time schools are being opened in great numbers to satisfy the urge of the workers to acquire the knowledge which will help them make a better and greater contribution in the current campaign for technical innovation and technical revolution.

In the rural areas, as our editorial this week notes, a massive literacy campaign is unfolding to help the peasants lift themselves out of the state of "letter-blindness." The campaign was decided

on by the national conference on wiping out illiteracy and developing spare-time education in the rural areas held recently in Peking. The conference worked out a plan to accomplish the historic task of eliminating illiteracy among the young and people still in their prime within two or three years, instead of the longer period previously thought necessary. For those who have said goodbye to "letter-blindness," the conference urged that spare-time schools be set up to help these newly literate consolidate their gains.

By and large the spare-time schools set up in the rural areas are known as "three in one" schools, establishments which provide educational facilities of three kinds: political theory and knowledge and policies of the Communist Party and Government; language and other cultural subjects; and production techniques. For the educational policy consistently followed in New China, in rural and urban areas alike, is for education to serve the political interests of the proletariat and to be combined with productive labour. The peasants do not study for study's sake alone.

## Lenin's Writings in Chinese

Last week book-lovers in Peking could still see the prominent display in their bookshops of a special set of books, uniformly bound in deep brown cloth covers, tied with a silk ribbon, inscribed with gold letters in Chinese: *Complete Works of Lenin*. Peking bookshops had been celebrating the 42nd anniversary of the Great October Revolution with a "Soviet Book Week" and a complete Chinese edition of Lenin's works held pride of place to mark the occasion. Separate volumes of Lenin's works in Chinese had, of course, appeared before, but a complete Chinese edition became available only recently.

The present translation of Lenin's works began in 1953 in accordance with a decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. A special organization known as the Editing and Translation Bureau for the Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin under the Central Committee which is responsible for the systematic translation of Marxist classics tackled the job. Volume I came out in 1955 and was followed by another six volumes in 1956 and 1957. Then a spurt was made in the big leap year of 1958 and another nine volumes came off the presses. But the bulk of Lenin's works, the remaining 22 volumes, were published during the first nine months of this year. The last few volumes made their debut shortly before National Day in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. The publishing world in China had never seen such speed in the publication of Marxist classics.

The original plan of the Editing and Translation Bureau was to have the whole project completed by the end of 1962, the last year of China's Second Five-Year Plan. But readers who knew no Russian wanted early publication of all of Lenin's works and wrote to the Bureau to this effect. Some said they have been with the Chinese revolution all their lives and are now in their sixties or seventies; it would be to their lasting regret if they could not live to see the *Complete Works of Lenin* in a Chinese edition. Then the spirit of the big leap swept the Bureau and the comrades felt they had to do something to expedite publication. The publishers and printers of the Chinese edition joined in spurring the Bureau and offered their help to speed up the process. The result was the completion of the publication of the Chinese edition of Lenin in 1959, three years ahead of schedule, a political as well as a cultural event in China.



Study

Woodcut in colour by Chu Ning-kang

# China's Great Financial Achievements During the Past Ten Years

by LI HSIEN-NIEN

Following is a translation of an article by Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Finance, that appeared originally in "Renmin Ribao." Subheads are ours.—Ed.

**T**HE People's Republic of China is now ten years old. Ten years is but a short time in the history of mankind. But for the Chinese people, these have been no ordinary years: these have been years of flying progress. Before liberation, at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held in March 1949, Comrade Mao Tse-tung predicted: "We will soon achieve a nationwide victory which will break through the imperialist front in the East and will be of great international significance." He also said: "We should be good not only at destroying the old world, but at building a new one. The Chinese people not only are able to live without begging from the imperialists, but will live better than the people in the imperialist countries." Comrade Mao Tse-tung's prediction has proved to be perfectly correct. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the liberated Chinese people over the past decade have carried on a great socialist revolution and socialist construction and achieved tremendous successes in transforming the old and building the new China at a speed unprecedented in Chinese history. The big leap forward and the emergence of the people's communes in the countryside in 1958 pushed socialist construction in our country to a new stage. On the basis of the rapid development of the national economy our financial work has also scored remarkable successes over the past decade.

Our financial work serves socialist construction. Economy is the basis of finance. If our financial work is well done, it is bound, in turn, to stimulate the growth of economy. It is precisely along the road pointed out by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung that our financial work has been advancing.

## The Path Traversed

We started off our gigantic construction work with an extremely backward economy and culture. What the imperialists and domestic reactionaries bequeathed to us was an awful mess: ruined production, abysmal poverty, monetary inflation, skyrocketing prices. It was on such a basis that we had to begin the gigantic and difficult work of construction. In step with the national economic development as a whole over the past ten years, our financial work has traversed the following path: In the three years following the establishment of the People's Republic of

China, that is, during the period of rehabilitation of the national economy between 1950 and 1952, we were able, as early as in March 1950, to achieve a unified control of economy and finance, balance revenue and expenditure, and stop monetary inflation and runaway prices. But soon the Chinese people were compelled to wage war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. Even under the conditions of waging the war on the one hand and carrying on the work of stabilization and construction on the other, we had further stabilized commodity prices and carried forward the rehabilitation and development of the national economy. Following the completion of land reform, the rational readjustment of commerce and industry and the victory of the *san fan* and *wu fan* movements,\* a fundamental turn for the better was brought about in the financial and economic situation in less than three years, that is, by the end of 1952. During the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957), in accordance with the general line and the general task of the transitional period laid down by the Party, that is, the realization of socialist industrialization of the country step by step and realization of the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft industry and capitalist industry and commerce step by step, our financial work made huge funds available for economic construction and for the development of education and culture; it surpassed the target for investment in construction set by the First Five-Year Plan. A preliminary foundation for the industrialization of the country was laid down in these five years. During this period our financial work also promoted and supported the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce by granting loans, improving the tax system and other methods. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, in accordance with the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results to build socialism," and on the basis of the big leap forward of industrial and agricultural production, a big leap in financial work has been effected since 1958. State investments in capital construction in 1958 and 1959 exceed the total invested during the First Five-Year Plan period. Thus in capital accumulation and distribution which is an important aspect, this has ensured the fulfilment of the major targets for industrial and agricultural production in the Second Five-Year Plan in 1959, three years ahead

\* The *san fan* movement refers to the campaign against corruption, waste and bureaucracy; the *wu fan* movement to the campaign against bribery of government workers, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing economic information among bourgeois industrialists and businessmen.—Ed.

of schedule. Such is the rough outline of the development of our financial work in the past ten years.

### Great Changes

Like that of all other branches of the national economy, the face of state finances has also greatly changed during this decade.

State revenue in the past ten years totals 265,900 million yuan and expenditure 261,100 million yuan, giving a surplus of 4,800 million yuan (the figures quoted here and elsewhere are round figures in hundreds of millions of yuan which are derived by dropping 40 million or less and counting 50 million or more as one hundred million. The figures for 1959 are estimates). Compared with 1950, the 1959 budgetary revenue increases about eight times, an average annual increase of some 26 per cent. In 1950 state revenue amounted to no more than 6,500 million yuan, but in 1952, the last year of the rehabilitation period, it jumped to 17,600 million yuan, an increase of 169 per cent; in 1957, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan period, it reached 31,000 million yuan, an increase of 76.6 per cent over the 1952 figure. In 1959, it will be 52,000 million yuan, an increase of 67.7 per cent over the 1957 figure. On the basis of balanced revenue and expenditure, state finance has developed very rapidly over the past ten years. During this period, China's industrial output has increased 11.7-fold, agricultural output 2.5-fold, and retail sales 3.6-fold. The high-speed increase in revenue reflects the rapid development of the national economy and the big leap forward of industrial and agricultural production in the last two years.

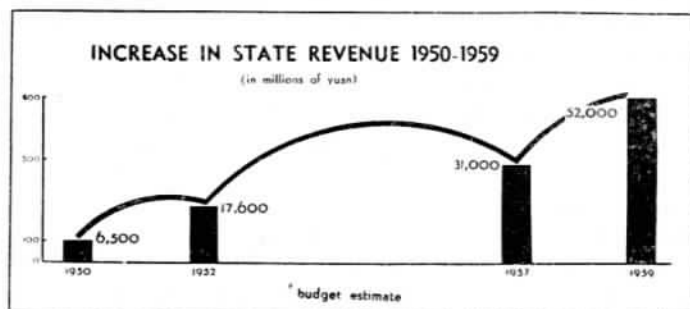
On the side of expenditure, 114,300 million yuan has been invested in the past ten years in capital construction for the building of factories, mines, railways, highways, water conservancy and other projects. The expansion of capital construction is the basic method of enlarging the scale of production and transforming the national economy with the most up-to-date technique. The 1959 investment in capital construction amounts to 24,800 million yuan, 23.8 times the 1950 figure, 6.7 times the 1952 figure or nearly double the 1957 figure. In the six years between 1953, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan period, and 1958, the number of above-norm construction units,\* both newly built and expanded, totalled over 2,000, the number of below-norm units ran into tens of thousands, with an average of one giant modern factory put under construction every day or so and one starting production every two days or so. As a result of the completion of such construction the fixed assets newly added between 1950 and the end of 1958 amounted to 71,900 million yuan. It is entirely inconceivable in the past history of China that such large-scale construction costing so much money could be carried out within a period of ten years. The total fixed assets of the modern enterprises set up during the 70 years from the time of Chang Chih-tung in the last years of the Ching Dynasty to the time of the Northern Warlords and Chiang Kai-shek, including the enterprises established by the national bourgeoisie and those set up in North-east China under Japanese rule, amounted to only 20,000 million yuan or so. The total fixed assets we created in

\*The norm of investment in capital construction for heavy industry ranges from 5 million to 10 million yuan and that for light industry from 3 million to 5 million yuan. — Ed.

a single decade, however, are several times what they created in 70 years.

During these ten years a fundamental change has taken place in the make-up of state revenue and expenditure as a result of changes in the national economy as a whole. After the establishment of the People's Republic we confiscated the enterprises owned by the bureaucrat-capitalist class and created a socialist state economy which from the very beginning assumed the leading position in the entire national economy. But then the non-socialist economic sectors still accounted for a relatively big proportion of the total. In 1950, 34.1 per cent of the state revenue came from state-owned enterprises and co-operatives, 32.9 per cent from privately owned industry and commerce and 29.6 per cent from individual peasants. By 1959, a tremendous growth of the state-owned sector has been achieved. The change-over by whole trades of the overwhelming part of capitalist industry and commerce into joint state-private enterprises has been carried through and the system of fixed interest payments to capitalists introduced. These enterprises are essentially the same as state-owned ones except that the capitalists there receive interest on their shares according to a prescribed rate. Save for a few areas the peasants throughout the country have become members of people's communes, working in a collective way. In 1959, 87.9 per cent of the state revenue comes from state-owned economy, 11.3 per cent from the rural people's communes (the figure will be 7.4 per cent if the revenue from the enterprises which the state has transferred to the people's communes is deducted), and only 0.8 per cent from the remaining capitalist industry and commerce, individual peasants and other sources. It is a matter of tremendous significance that our country's finances have been established firmly on the basis of a socialist economy. In regard to the make-up of expenditure, state expenditure on construction (including that in both the economic and cultural fields) increased from 36.6 per cent in 1950 to over 70 per cent of total expenditure in 1959, while state expenditure on national defence and government administration dropped from 60.8 per cent in 1950 (when expenditure on national defence was 41.5 per cent) to 16.4 per cent in 1959 (when expenditure on national defence is 11.2 per cent). The fact that nearly 90 per cent of state revenue comes from the state economy is eloquent evidence that our finances are on a sound footing and getting stronger; that over 70 per cent of state expenditure is used for constructive purposes shows that our finances are devoted to the active development of production and peaceful construction.

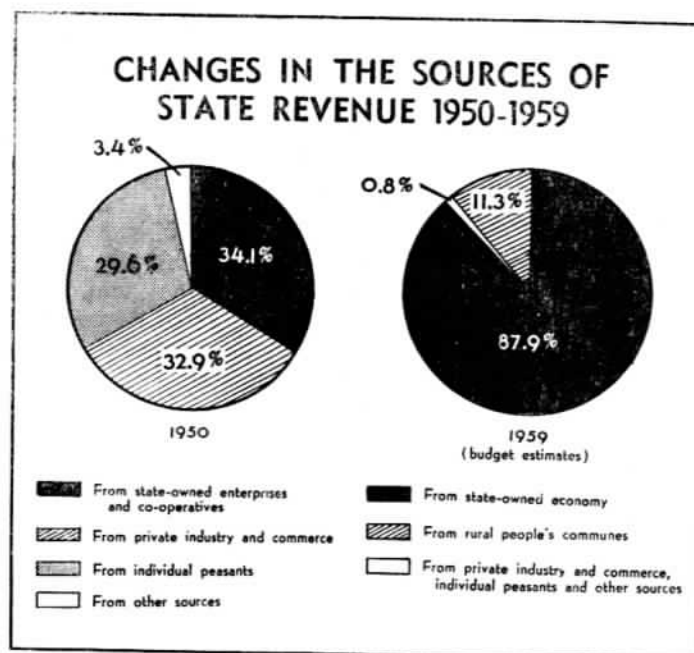
While actively promoting the industrialization of the country, our financial work over the past ten years has given active support to the agricultural and handicraft co-



operative movements and to the switch-over of the co-operatives to rural people's communes. A total of 13,800 million yuan has been spent in this period on the building of agricultural and water conservancy projects. Every year has seen an increase in bank loans for agriculture and handicrafts. During the high tide of the co-operative movement in 1956, the state issued an additional loan of 2,030 million yuan for agriculture and an additional loan of 240 million yuan for handicrafts. The agricultural loan of 1956 included 700 million yuan to be used as long-term co-operation foundation funds for the poor peasants; these helped them tide over their difficulties in providing shares when they joined the farm co-operatives. In 1959 the state appropriated 1,000 million yuan for the people's communes as a subsidy to help communes and production brigades of poorer economic conditions develop production. The amount of agricultural loans granted by the banks has also increased considerably this year. Over the past ten years the state has also taken measures relating to agricultural and other taxes and in price policy to facilitate the development of the co-operatives and people's communes. In accordance with the policy laid down by the Party to use, restrict and transform capitalist enterprises and on the basis of developing production and economy, state finances have, in the course of the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, waged a proper but sharp struggle against the bourgeoisie on the question of taxation and fixed interests, and achieved tremendous victories. In *On Co-operation* Lenin said that every social system arises with the financial assistance of a definite class. Finance and taxation have played an important role in the socialist transformation of our country.

### Improving the People's Livelihood

Our financial work in the past ten years has been conducted, on the basis of the growth of production, on the principle of paying reasonable attention to the needs of both national construction and the people's livelihood, to state, collective as well as individual interests. Over the past decade we have uprooted the age-old phenomenon of unemployment left over from old China, and along with the growth of production, the life of the people has been steadily improved. During these ten years, the number of workers and employees increased more than fivefold. The average wages of workers and employees rose 70 per cent in the period of rehabilitation and 42.8 per cent during the First Five-Year Plan period. In 1958, the wages of these workers and employees rose another 3 per cent and the scope of employment was rapidly extended. As a result of the growth of agricultural production and the basic stabilization of their tax burdens, the incomes of the peasants in 1958 increased 43 per cent compared with 1952. Great headway has also been made in social welfare services, in culture, education and public health services. Commodity prices in the past ten years have been stable. The days when the people were beset by soaring prices have already passed into the limbo of history. Taking the wholesale price index of the whole country in March 1950 as 100, it was 92.7 per cent by the end of 1958. According to statistics for the eight major cities, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Shenyang, Sian, Wuhan, Chungking and Canton, taking the retail sales price index in March 1950 as 100, it was 101.4 per cent by the end of 1958. This was the result of the rapid development of



production and the achieving of a balance of revenue and expenditure with small surpluses.

In the past ten years, in addition to raising funds for construction mainly out of national revenue the state has also provided a large amount of funds for construction in the form of bank credits. We confiscated the big banks owned by the bureaucrat-capitalist class and gradually transformed the medium-sized and small private banks into joint state-private banks to form an integrated and powerful socialist banking network. Through the credit operations, the banks have brought together from enterprises, people's communes, government offices, people's organizations and individual citizens temporarily idle cash, and used it in a planned way to meet the needs of industrial and agricultural production, the turnover of commodities and the circulation of funds. The amounts of bank deposits and loans and the banks' own capital have rapidly increased in the past ten years. Compared with 1950, bank deposits in 1958 increased 9.4-fold, bank loans increased 26.4-fold and the banks' own capital (state appropriations and bank accumulation) increased 20.7-fold. The value of the *renminbi* (people's currency) has held stable all along. It enjoys a high reputation among the people.

In the past ten years, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries gave us brotherly assistance, support and co-operation by providing equipment, technical knowledge and loans, for which the Chinese people are deeply grateful. Except for some low-interest loans given to China by the Soviet Union in the early years of the People's Republic, this financial assistance has mainly taken the form of exchange of goods through equal and mutually beneficial business transactions. The figures over the past ten years show that foreign loans made up only 2 per cent of our total national revenue and they were all raised in the early years of the People's Republic. Funds for our construction come in the main from internal accumulation, that is, from our own resources. As our finances become more solidly based day by day, even more favourable conditions are created for us to carry on construction relying entirely on internal accumulation.

The facts mentioned above show that China's financial system is a socialist financial system based on the



growth of production and economic prosperity, bringing happiness to the people and developing ever more vigorously. Our Government is a government of the utmost integrity and efficiency. Has any government in China's history ever used its financial resources to do so much good for the people? Has any previous Chinese government had so stable a financial basis and made such rapid advances? Under the rule of the imperialists and the domestic reactionaries, a handful of rulers used the financial system in old China to fleece and oppress the people. Then the financial revenue came mainly from exploitation of the labouring people; the expenditure was mainly to keep up vast reactionary armies and bureaucratic organizations; very little was spent on economic and cultural construction. The Kuomintang regime was constantly unable to balance its revenue and expenditure. It had no other way out but to raise huge loans from the imperialists and issue an endless stream of paper currency in an attempt to drag out its existence. The result was mounting debts, currency inflation, economic bankruptcy and destitution for the people. While the reactionaries sold out China's sovereign rights and brought disgrace to the country, they amassed vast fortunes for themselves. This was the state of financial affairs in which old China found itself.

All these facts demonstrate that the Chinese people not only can live without begging from the imperialists, but can live much better than in the past. Working strenuously and devotedly for national construction, they continue to stride forward at a speed unattainable by any capitalist country. Although the "blankness" and poverty of China has not yet been completely changed, it can be said with certainty that the time needed to catch up with and surpass the developed capitalist countries will be greatly shortened. The Chinese people are set on reaching that goal and they are confident they can do it. Our own tremendous achievements in construction in the past ten years, following on the Great October Socialist Revolution and the splendid successes in construction achieved by the Soviet Union, furnish fresh proof that, led by the political party of the proletariat armed with Marxism-Leninism and having the superior socialist system, even a country that is extremely backward economically and culturally can make big and rapid advances and is sure to win in peaceful competition with the capitalist countries. This fact cannot but be a mighty source of attraction for all oppressed nations and all exploited people.

The reactionary classes and reactionary political forces can never see the objective world as it really is. They invariably refuse to believe in or acknowledge the strength of the people, the revolutionary movement and the growth of new social order. When the Chinese people won their war of liberation and first seized political power on a nationwide scale, the imperialists and the reactionaries asserted that although the war of liberation had been won in China, there was no way to overcome its financial and economic difficulties. At that time, there were also some people among the bourgeoisie inside the country who said that the Communists should be given 100 marks in military affairs, 80 in political affairs and zero in economic affairs. Not long afterwards, our financial and economic situation took a fundamental turn for the better and planned construction started. The imperialists and reactionaries again came forward with the gibe that the Five-Year

Plan was ambitious enough but the question of funds for construction defied solution. Subsequently we tackled the difficulties as regards funds, fulfilled the First Five-Year Plan and started the Second Five-Year Plan with the stride of the big leap forward. Finding it impossible to deny the facts, they cooked up all sorts of malicious lies to slander us. But lies cannot cover up facts. Their lies and slanders can do no harm to the socialist cause of our 650 million people but they do enable us to get a better understanding of how correctly and well we have done our job, why our enemies have denounced us unceasingly and what they are afraid of.

### The Source of Funds

Some good-hearted friends have also asked how it is that such large funds for construction can be accumulated within such a short space of time in an extremely poor and backward country like China. Was it not because the burdens of the people were increased? To answer this question, let us first of all go back to the origin of China's past poverty and how her backwardness came about. As everybody knows, China has a vast territory, a large population and rich natural resources and the Chinese people are noted for their industry and grit. The reason China was poor and backward was entirely because imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism engaged in ruthless exploitation and plunder and because their rule seriously shackled and damaged the country's productive forces. The imperialists squeezed out an uncounted amount of wealth from the Chinese people through military plunder, dumping of commodities and investments in China. They robbed China of 500 million taels of silver through the so-called "Yi Ho Tuan" [Boxer] indemnity alone. In their capacities as officials *cum* merchants, by taking advantage of their official positions to enrich themselves and turning public property into their personal wealth, the four big families of Chiang Kai-shek, Sung Tse-wen [T. V. Soong], Kung Hsiang-hsi [H. H. Kung], and the Chen brothers raked altogether wealth valued at about 500 million taels of gold comprising their monopoly holdings in banking, trade, industry and real estate as well as their bank deposits and properties abroad; all this came from the pockets of the people. In old China the landlords, big and small, exacted land rent from the peasants amounting to 70,000 million *jin* of grain each year. All this came from the blood and toil of the Chinese workers and peasants. This shows that in pre-liberation China there was no lack of funds for construction, but they were diverted in huge amounts into the pockets of the imperialists, landlords and bureaucrat-capitalists. Since the victory of the Chinese people's revolution, the wealth formerly squeezed out and stolen by the imperialists, landlords and bureaucrat-capitalists has been used by the people themselves to improve their livelihood and build up their country. After going over to joint state-private operation, except for the fixed interest paid them, that portion of the wealth appropriated by the national bourgeoisie through exploitation in the past was turned over for the use of the state in a planned way. The more important reason for China's ability to raise funds for construction at high speed lies in the fact that the establishment of socialist relations of production has led to a great release of the productive forces and brought the productive enthusiasm of our 650 million people into full play. It is natural that when the

people are organized and are inspired with socialist and communist consciousness, much vaster wealth can be created than in old China. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "Man is the most precious of all things in the world. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, so long as the men are there, all the wonders of the world can be created." This is the basic source of accumulation in our country and it is also the key to the solution of the question of raising funds for construction in our country under conditions of economic backwardness. Besides, as we implement the policy of building the country, running our homes and all enterprises in a spirit of industry and thrift, we can make more rational use of these funds accumulated, and the same amount of money can be used to do more things.

As to whether we have increased the people's burdens, this calls for a good look at whether tax increases have outstepped increases in production and incomes, whether market prices have been stable and whether the people's livelihood has been steadily improved. How do things stand in our case? Agricultural and other rural taxes paid by the Chinese peasants at present make up only 7.4 per cent of state revenue. During the seven years from 1952 to 1959, agricultural production increased 71 per cent, while agricultural tax has remained all along at about 3,000 million yuan and has not increased. The proportion of the total tax burden (including agricultural tax, local additional taxes and other rural taxes) borne by the peasants has been reduced from 11 per cent in the value of agricultural output in 1952 to 8.55 per cent in 1959; that is, the burdens on the peasants have not been increased but relatively lightened. As regards our price policy, the retail price index, as mentioned above, has remained stable in the past ten years while procurement prices for agricultural produce have been raised. Thus, the peasants have derived many benefits from our price policy due to the narrowing down of the disparity in prices between industrial goods and agricultural produce. Our more than 500 million peasants are a mighty force in the revolutionary struggle and in national construction, and only by relying on this great ally can the working class win victory under all conditions.

The great victory in China's financial work in the past ten years is a victory for the great systems of people's democracy and socialism, for our Party's application of Marxism-Leninism in solving our financial problems, and for Comrade Mao Tse-tung's ideas in relation to finance.

### **Ensuring Supplies Through Economic Growth**

The practical results achieved in financial work in the past decade are further proof that the policy of "ensuring supplies through economic growth" consistently advocated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung is completely correct. The financial question is a question of distribution. Distribution is determined by production which, in turn, may be affected by the former, and this is an important Marxist-Leninist principle. As early as the revolutionary war period, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "While a good or bad financial policy may affect the economy, it is economic development that determines the financial situation. We can never overcome financial difficulties unless we have a sound economy, and we can never attain financial abundance without economic development." During the rev-

olutionary war period, we overcame all serious financial difficulties by carrying out this policy of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Under the new circumstances, in the period of socialist construction, we continue to follow this policy and have, as a result, achieved tremendous successes in our financial work.

It is the desire of the Chinese people to develop their national economy at top speed and to end their economic backwardness quickly, a desire which is crystallized in the Party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results to build socialism." In our financial work, efforts should be made not only to promote the development of our economy in an ordinary way but to help develop it at top speed, this is the fundamental task in the financial field. In making arrangements for revenue and expenditure, therefore, it is necessary fully to tap all potentialities, accumulate funds and increase income on the basis of increased production while at the same time taking into consideration objective possibilities and both the growth of national construction and improvement of the people's livelihood. It is also necessary to make a rational distribution of funds, to increase, wherever possible, investments in production and construction and to make full use of our funds in accordance with the Party's general line and the policy of "simultaneous developments" (simultaneous development of industry and agriculture and of heavy and light industries on the basis of giving priority to heavy industry, of national and local industries, of large enterprises and medium-sized and small enterprises, and of modern and indigenous methods of production). The financial budget is closely related to all aspects of state economic activity. We should set high sights for our revenue and expenditure, increase revenue wherever possible, make a full estimate of revenue, meet every need as fully as possible, and see to it that an increase in revenue goes hand in hand with increased expenditure. Thus, by enabling different branches of the economy to spur each other on and make a more strenuous effort, we can promote a rapid development of the national economy and achieve "greater, faster, better and more economical results." On the contrary, if we set low sights for revenue and expenditure so that we can attain them without much effort, this will inevitably slow down the tempo of development of our construction and bring about "smaller, slower, poorer and more wasteful results."

Since ours is a financial system that serves production and construction, the major part of our expenditure goes to these two spheres. While less revenue may restrict expenditure, less expenditure may also affect revenue to a certain extent. In accordance with the principles and policies of the Party, we should, wherever possible and necessary, increase revenue, expenditure and the number of construction projects. More revenue, more expenditure and more construction projects — these constitute the correct way of ensuring rapid development of the national economy by the proper use of financial revenue and expenditure. When we emphasize speed, it does not mean that we can make plans unwarranted by the objective situation or ignore economic balance. But the point is how to fully realize and make use of objective possibilities, how to bring subjective activity into play to the maximum, and how to achieve a positive instead of negative balance. Basing ourselves on the standpoint of economic

development, we should do our best to increase revenue and expenditure and to balance revenue and expenditure with a moderate amount of surplus. We should not base ourselves on a one-sided financial standpoint to reduce revenue and expenditure by slowing down the tempo of construction to an unsuitable degree, or to acquire an excessive amount of surplus by getting more revenue and allocating less for expenditure. In our effort to achieve a positive balance an imbalance may appear between revenue and expenditure, but this problem can be resolved easily by taking energetic measures to increase production and practise economy and through the regulating effect of state plans. Provided we correctly carry out the general line and the policy of "simultaneous developments," it is possible to guarantee a lasting, overall balance for the national economy as a whole. The facts in the past ten years prove that it is quite possible for us not only to advance at top speed but to balance revenue and expenditure. There are no grounds to believe that speed will make it impossible for us to maintain a balanced revenue and expenditure. During the overall leap forward in our national economy in 1958, the value of industrial and agricultural production was, respectively, 66 and 25 per cent higher than the preceding year. On this basis financial revenue recorded a 35 per cent increase, while its annual rate of increase averaged 12 per cent during the First Five-Year Plan period. In the course of implementing the 1958 state budget, expenditure on production and construction was added to again and again in accordance with the constant rise in revenue. Expenditure in 1958 was 35 per cent higher than in 1957, and the increase in investments in capital construction was 70 per cent. In 1958, as production and construction developed at top speed, both expenditure and revenue registered their greatest increases, and we not only achieved a balance between revenue and expenditure but a moderate surplus. Is it not clear that in 1958 our economy was prosperous and we had rich sources of revenue? The allegation that the big leap of 1958 caused a disproportion and an overall tension in the economy is just so much nonsense concocted by the right opportunists and only serves to show that they are blind to the facts.

This is how the situation stands: the growth of the economy opens up new financial sources and therefore brings in new revenue, while any increase in revenue, in its turn, accelerates economic development. Finance depends on economy, while finance on its part affects the economy. Economy and finance promote and affect each other. In this way it is possible not only to develop the national economy at top speed but to maintain a balance between revenue and expenditure. This is the basic formula for our financial work. The first basic lesson we have learnt in our financial work over the past ten years is to secure supplies through economic growth.

### **Relying on the Masses**

The practice of financial work in the past decade further proves that the policy of mobilizing and relying on the masses to run financial affairs, as consistently advocated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, is entirely correct. The people are the creators of history and their wisdom is inexhaustible. The mass line must be taken in all revolutionary and constructive tasks; they must all be carried out through mass movements under centralized

leadership; correct policies can be carried through successfully only by combining centralized leadership with mass movements.

Socialist economy requires unified economic and financial plans to ensure the rational distribution and use of manpower and material and financial resources. That's one side of the problem. The other side is that socialist economy must bring into full play the initiative, creativeness and revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses in order to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. The mass line in our financial work is, in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism and Comrade Mao Tse-tung's instructions on "ten sets of relationships," to handle correctly the relations between the Central and local authorities, between the state and enterprises, between the state and construction units; between the state, the collective and the individual; between the leadership and the masses; and to effect full integration of unified leadership with the principle of adaptation to local conditions, of the efforts of the Central authorities with those of the local authorities and enterprises, of the efforts of the state with those of the masses. As regards the relations between the central and local finances, it is necessary to define the scope of their power in a reasonable way and to abide by the principle of "centralized leadership and overall arrangement," with due attention paid to the assumption of administrative responsibility at different levels and the proper division of work. In handling the relations between the financial affairs of the state and enterprises, we should place the financial affairs of the enterprises under the unified management of the state and put the major portion of their income at the disposal of state financial organs, while enabling the enterprises to retain a set proportion of the profits for their own use, depending on the results of their work. As to the relations between the state and capital construction units, it is necessary to guarantee completion of construction projects according to state plans and also give construction units a proper amount of leeway within the scope of a,

PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW

*Don't Miss a Single Copy*

## **PEKING REVIEW**

The weekly magazine of Chinese news  
and views in English



*PEKING REVIEW is airmailed to all subscribers  
the world over and brings you:*

- Up-to-date, authoritative coverage of China.
- China's views on international affairs.
- Theoretical articles.
- Texts of major policy statements and documents.
- Cultural trends.



***Subscribe or renew NOW***

Inquire at your local bookstore or write direct  
to our chief distributor GUOZI SHUDIAN  
P. O. Box 399, Peking, China

PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW

PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW PEKING REVIEW

fixed amount of investment. In this way, we give rein to the initiative of the local authorities, enterprises and construction units and also better ensure the fulfilment of the state financial plan as a whole. In handling relations between the leadership and the masses, we should adhere to necessary and rational regulations and systems and methods of management, while at the same time calling into full play the initiative and creativeness of the masses. All regulations and systems serve the dual purpose of promoting and restricting. A system has the power of restriction; it should not be dispensed with simply because of this. But in view of the fact that its restrictive aspects aim to better promote the work, we should not allow these to be so inappropriate as to adversely affect the enthusiasm of the masses and the progress of our work. While the financial departments should rely on, place confidence in, and enthusiastically help all the departments and units with which they are concerned, they should also exercise the necessary financial supervision over them. All this aims to mobilize fully all positive factors and enable everyone to make a joint effort to accumulate more funds and make the most economical use of them. Some comrades have put a one-sided emphasis on the establishment of unified leadership without regard to the need for the assumption of administrative responsibility at different levels; on concentrating financial resources to the neglect of a proper flexibility; and on regulations and systems while failing to mobilize the masses. Thus, diametrically opposing two sides that could be united, they have tried to operate by simple administrative order instead of pursuing a lively and vigorous mass line. This attitude is entirely wrong.

### **What the Big Leap Proved**

The prime importance of the mass line to financial work can be proved best by the facts of the big leap of 1958. In that year we reformed the administrative framework of finance and of taxation, and to a suitable extent handed certain powers over to the local authorities. We improved the financial administrative system in enterprises and implemented the measure of setting aside a certain proportion of the profits of enterprises for their own use. We improved the financial administrative system relating to capital construction and enforced the "system of sole responsibility for the management of investments" in capital construction. We abolished a number of irrational systems and regulations. Above all, guided by the beacon light of the Party's general line for building socialism, we greatly raised the level of political consciousness of the masses. In these ways we really brought into full play the initiative of all regions, departments and units, and set the masses in motion, thereby bringing about an upsurge in the mass campaign, and a situation in which a spectacular and sweeping advance took place on a massive scale and many moving and exemplary deeds were recorded. Among many instances I should like to mention that of the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works which, in the course of building new projects for expansion, called on all the workers to economize on funds. As originally planned, an investment of 240 million yuan was required to reconstruct the works within five years into an iron and steel complex with an annual output of 1,400,000 tons of iron and 600,000 tons of steel. With the adoption of the "system of sole responsibility for the management of

investments," the money was handed over to the works to be used for its reconstruction, the only conditions being that the planned productive capacity was not to be reduced, the completion of project was not to be postponed, the total investment was not to be increased, the quality of the engineering work was not to be lowered, and the proportion of the non-productive part of the project was not to be raised. Under the unified leadership of the Party committee of the works, a big effort was made to mobilize the mass of the workers to give free play to their wisdom and potentialities in seeking ways of reducing costs and economizing on the use of funds. As a result, the workers and staff put forward a proposal for reconstructing the works, with the same investment, into an iron and steel complex with an annual output of 1,700,000 tons of iron and 1,200,000 tons of steel, a productive capacity 30 and 100 per cent higher respectively than that originally planned. This proposal for an enlarged project was approved by the leading planning departments concerned and the whole body of workers and staff of the works are now marching ahead towards this inspiring goal. We are of the opinion that if, with the same amount of money, our projects can be enlarged by 30, 20, or even only 10 per cent, it is something well worth recommending on a wide scale.

Here is another example which justifies the method of carrying out water conservancy projects on a big scale by relying on the masses. In a period of eight years between 1950 and 1957, the state invested a total of 1,450 million yuan in the plan for permanent control of the Huai River. As a result, 1,600 million cubic metres of earthwork and stonework were completed; but in the period between the winter of 1957 and the spring of 1958 when the masses were extensively mobilized to do water conservancy work, the two provinces of Anhwei and Honan alone, relying mainly on the peasants for labour, funds and materials, in six months completed as much as 12,000 million cubic metres of earthwork and stonework. The work done by these two provinces played an extremely important role in the fight against flood and drought this year. These results could not possibly have been achieved had they relied only on state investments. This is something that is utterly incomprehensible to those who see things in the old way, but once the initiative of the departments concerned and the broad mass of the people has been set in motion, this sort of thing will continue to happen every day and even every hour. Divorce yourselves from the masses and you will hardly move a step; arouse the masses and you will go a thousand miles a day. Isn't this clear enough? To do financial work by mobilizing the masses, by relying on the masses, instead of by relying on a few people — this is the second basic lesson we have learnt in our financial work over the past ten years.

### **Politics in Command**

Our financial work over the past decade further proves the complete correctness of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's principle of regarding, at all times, political work as the "soul" or "commander" of any other work. Finance serves politics. It has always been one of the important instruments with which state power performs its political tasks, and an important instrument in the class struggle. Our financial work serves the political task of implementing the Party's general line. Every cent accumulated or spent by

the state is closely related to socialist construction and the vital interests of the broad masses of the people. Questions of revenue and expenditure involve the relations between accumulation and consumption, between the state, the collective and the individual, between nationalities, between classes and strata, between economic departments, between regions, etc., etc. All these questions should be correctly solved under the leadership of the Party and in the light of the requirements of the general line. These questions are not merely economic questions but, in the first place, political questions. In tackling them financial workers must proceed first of all from a political standpoint. We are financial workers, and first of all, functionaries who carry out the general line, builders of socialism, and fighters for the working class. Of course, while emphasizing the leadership of the Party and the role of politics as "commander," we in no wise mean to imply that practical work or the study of questions of practical work can be ignored. Economic work must be done with increasing thoroughness. Once divorced from practical work, the political tasks will get nowhere. But practical work must be subject to politics. He who sees only practical work but not politics will become a blind man, a philistine victimized by routinism, and slip into the pit of mistakes. The clamours of the right opportunists that the big leap is a "pretty mess," that the people's commune movement has "gone too fast," that "it is more loss than gain" to have a mass drive for iron and steel, reflect their out-and-out bourgeois ideology. If we don't put politics in command, we will be in danger of being corrupted and enslaved by such wrong ideas. While emphasizing the leadership of the Party and the role of politics as "commander," we do not at all mean to imply that business accounting and material incentives can be ignored. Business accounting is an important method of administering the socialist economy. If we ignore it, we shall not be able to administer our economy in the most rational and effective way, and achieve the maximum pos-

sible economic results at minimum cost. One of the important tasks that still confronts us now is to devote strenuous efforts to improving business accounting. Correctly working out a system of material incentives which integrates collective and individual interests with those of the state as a whole will be a great help in mobilizing initiative on all sides. But business accounting and material incentives can yield good results only when political and ideological education in communist spirit has been strengthened. To take further steps to strengthen the Party's leadership over financial work, emphasize the role of politics as "commander," integrate politics with practical work, and integrate ideological education with material incentives — these are the fundamental guarantees for doing financial work well. The Party's leadership and "politics in command" constitute the third basic lesson we have learnt in our financial work over the past ten years.

The victory won in our financial work over the past ten years is a great one. It is a victory that stands to the credit of the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, to the credit of the concerted efforts of the Party committees and people's governments at various levels and our 650 million people. It is also a victory that is inseparable from the help given us by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. Inspired by the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee, the people throughout the land are waging a struggle against right deviations, forging full steam ahead, launching a new upsurge in the movement to increase production and practise economy and striving to reach by the end of this year the major production targets set in the Second Five-Year Plan. The past ten years have been crowned with victories and glory. We are confident of scoring even greater and more splendid victories in the years to come. The victories won in this past decade are more than any reactionary force in the world can deny. No reactionary force in the world will be able to prevent our winning victories in the future.

### Statistical Survey

## October Results of China's Leaping Economy

**A** CONTINUED leap forward in industrial production and construction, transport and communications in China in October 1959 is shown by figures published by the State Statistical Bureau. The total value of industrial output in that month was 24 per cent above September's. The aggregate output value in the first ten months of 1959 was 48.9 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year. It represented 90.5 per cent of the total figure planned for 1959.

In the present month, November, China's industry, transport and communications continue to show a steady upward tendency. On key industrial projects the tempo of the construction is being quickened. Movement of freights is showing a rapid increase as a result of the mass

movement in local transport. The market is brisk as regards both sales and purchases.

Output of major industrial products continued to go up. Compared with September, steel in October increased by 19.9 per cent; pig iron by 17.7 per cent; coal, 3.9 per cent; the output value of the machine-building industry, 28 per cent. The value of consumer goods produced by China's industry (not including the industries run by the people's communes) too showed a 17 per cent increase over that of September.

Compared with the same period of last year, the increases in the aggregate output of several major products in the first ten months of 1959 were as follows: steel rose by 70 per cent; pig iron by 105.8 per cent; coal

by 58.3 per cent. Of 36 other products, nine (including electric power, crude oil and alcohol, etc.) showed rises of over 50 per cent. The rest (including sulphuric acid, caustic soda, chemical fertilizers, cement, timber, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, paper, sugar, etc.) increased 20 to 50 per cent. These figures demonstrate that, in the continued industrial leap forward, a proper proportion is being maintained between the production of means of production and of consumers' goods.

By the end of October, the year's plan had been fulfilled or surpassed for eleven main products, including metal-cutting machine tools, generators, boilers for power plants, freight cars and chemical fertilizers. The output of timber and engines also approached the targets for the whole year.

With the further development of the mass campaign for the technical revolution, as well as of labour emulation, labour productivity is going up steadily. In October, according to statistics for 19 provinces and municipalities, the average output value per industrial worker was up 13 per cent as compared with the previous month. It was 25 per cent above that of October last year.

October's investments in capital construction were 14.2 per cent above September's, and the highest so far this year. For the first ten months of 1959, they were 14.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1958. In line with the Central Government's policy of ensuring the steady progress of the construction of key projects, the building of those scheduled to go into produc-

tion before the end of this year has been greatly accelerated. In October, eight above-norm projects went into full operation and 52 into partial operation—five more than in September. In the first ten months of the year, 330 above-norm projects went into production fully or partially, many of them ahead of time.

Meanwhile, according to statistics from 15 provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and from the Ministry of Railway, more than 13,000 below-norm projects were built up or commissioned between January and October this year.

National freight tonnage in October increased by 10.8 per cent compared with September, and by 55.4 per cent over the corresponding period last year. For the first ten months of 1959, it totalled 59.4 per cent above the corresponding period of 1958.

Short-distance freight tonnage in October was 11 per cent higher than in September and 64 per cent higher than in October last year.

The total value of state purchases of farm produce was 41 per cent more than in September, and 100 per cent over that of October last year. State purchases of industrial goods were also 41 per cent higher in value than in October 1958.

Retail sales in cities and countryside were 1.6 per cent higher than September, and 8.5 per cent higher than in the previous October. Sales of main non-staple foods showed a tremendous increase over July and August.

# The Historic Significance of Industry Run by People's Communes

by SUN CHIH-YUAN

*Vice-Chairman, National Economic Commission*

**M**ANY new things emerged from China's big leap forward in 1958. With the Communist Party's general line lighting the way, the peasant masses dispelled the mystery that shrouded industry and set out to build industry themselves. This in itself is of great historic significance.

The industrialization of the countryside has long been strongly desired by the Chinese peasants, but in old China, of course, this was only a pipe dream. After liberation, however, particularly during the period of agricultural co-operation, the peasants started building industries themselves, but the extent was limited. It was only after the establishment of rural people's communes throughout the country that industry in the commune run by the peasants themselves began to mushroom and spread far and wide in the rural areas. The stirring picture of "machines running everywhere and factories dotting the cities and countryside" is now in sight. In addition to

the big leap forward in agriculture, a big leap forward in industry has also been effected in the countryside and rapid progress has been made both in heavy and light industrial production, in industries which serve agricultural production and the peasants' daily needs, such as industries making farm implements, fertilizers, farm chemicals, industries processing farm produce, sugar-refining, paper-making, textile and building-materials industries as well as mining, metallurgy, electric power and petroleum industries. At present the people's communes throughout the country are operating around 700,000 units of industrial production. About 70 per cent of the products turned out by these commune-run industries are for the consumption of the communes themselves, while the rest are commodities for the market; half of these products are capital goods and the other half consumer goods. Although these commune-run industries have not been in existence very long, they have already

made important contributions and promise well for the future.

### Reasons for Growth

The extensive growth of commune-run industry is not accidental. It is the inevitable product of the general line, the big leap forward and the establishment of the people's communes. With the Party's general line for building socialism as the guide-post and necessitated by the big leap forward in the national economy and the establishment of the people's communes, the big growth of rural industry has become the inevitable trend and it is possible to take full advantage of the many salient features inherent in the small rural industries. Compared with the big industries run by the state, the industries run by the people's communes have their own advantages. They call for less investment and can easily absorb local funds from various sources. They take a shorter time to build and bring quick returns. They can be designed and equipped by the people's communes themselves and can make use of locally available equipment. They are spread out widely and will help bring about the industrialization of the country as a whole, promote the growth of the nation's technical forces and ensure the balanced development of the economy in the different regions. They produce a large variety of goods and can easily switch their production from one thing to another. They are close to their sources of raw materials and their market, which means they can utilize these raw materials flexibly, save transportation costs and link supply, production and marketing better. It is also possible for the workers and employees of the industry of the communes to operate industry in the slack seasons and go back to farming during the busy seasons, to become worker-peasant at one and the same time so that manpower can be utilized more rationally. It is also possible for commune-run industry to organize the scattered handicraftsmen in the countryside and make full use of their technical skills so that handicrafts in the rural districts can be organized step by step, along factory lines, and be semi-mechanized and mechanized. The industry operated by the communes will, of course, help bring about the modernization of agriculture and it is also an important way to bring about the gradual elimination of the difference between town and countryside.

The industry of the people's communes has already played a big part in promoting the big leap forward in agricultural production. In 1958 alone, according to investigations made in 17 provinces and municipalities, the communes manufactured and repaired more than 100 million pieces of farm implements, provided the agricultural departments with some 290,000 tons of cement, more than 2,400,000 tons of iron and more than 530,000 tons of steel made by indigenous methods, 25,300,000 tons of coal and 36,400,000 kwh. of electricity. In Hopei Province, for instance, practically all the newly added industrial products such as sowing machines, cultivators and chemical fertilizers made by indigenous methods, were the products of commune-run industry. With commune-run industry providing agriculture with large quantities of means of production, labour productivity has been raised greatly, manpower has been saved and production has increased. The Sanmiaoqian People's Commune in Poyang County, Kiangsi Province, for instance, had a very

tremendous task in its water conservancy construction last winter and this spring, but it was able to save some 28,000 workdays, and fulfilled its task half a month ahead of time when its own industrial units renovated fifteen kinds of tools. With the establishment of its own indigenous chemical fertilizer plant, the Jinjing People's Commune in Changsha, Hunan Province, which previously had to buy chemical fertilizer and other farm chemicals from other places and still found it difficult to meet its actual needs, this year produced 670 tons of chemical fertilizers by indigenous methods. It was thus able to apply an average of 75 kilogrammes of indigenous chemical fertilizer to every *mu* of its farmland and turned some 8,000 *mu* of third-grade crops into first-grade ones.

### Promotes Agricultural Production

Industries set up by the people's communes to serve the daily needs of their members have not only improved their living standards and provided them with many conveniences, but also effected considerable savings in manpower and animal power in the countryside, thus further facilitating the development of agricultural production. The industrial units of the Lutun People's Commune, in Kaiping County, Liaoning Province—between January and May this year—processed 600 tons of *kaoliang* (sorghum), 1,350 tons of maize, 450 tons of millet and 650 tons of rice and saved 16,550 workdays and 8,375 workdays for draught animals; its tailoring shops, during the same period, turned out clothing and other articles which would otherwise have taken women workers some 50,000 workdays to complete. From what has already been achieved by the industry of the people's communes, in the single year since its establishment, in promoting the big leap forward in agriculture, it can be envisaged that as it makes further progress and with giant state-run industry giving more support to agriculture, the time for realizing the mechanization and electrification of the Chinese countryside will certainly be much shorter than previously estimated. With the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, with the advanced socialist system, with modern and giant industrial enterprises as the leading force and this powerful commune-run industry as a local force in our march towards the modernization of agriculture—with all these conditions we have a reliable guarantee for accelerating the modernization of agriculture in our country. And once this is realized, the Chinese countryside, in addition to providing its people with an unfailing supply of farm produce, will release the manpower counted by the hundred million from farming activities for other purposes. By virtue of this tremendous amount of labour power, we will be able to develop our industry, transport, culture, science and other undertakings on a scale unimaginable at present and create an infinite amount of wealth.

### Helps National Industrialization

The large-scale running of industry by the people's communes also serves to promote the big leap forward in industrial production and accelerates the tempo of the industrialization of the country. At the moment, the gross output value of the industries run by the people's communes constitutes about 10 per cent of the total value of the nation's industrial output. In Hopei Province, in 1958 the proportion of commune-run industry in the industry

of the entire province was as follows: hydro-electric power, 76 per cent; iron ores, 26 per cent; manganese ores, 36.6 per cent; coke, 16.4 per cent; gold, 36 per cent; simple machine tools, 16.8 per cent; water wheels, 30.8 per cent; ball-bearings, 41.8 per cent; bricks, 43.3 per cent; edible vegetable oil, 16 per cent; sugar, 29 per cent; starch, 74.9 per cent. From this it can be seen that commune-run industry has become an organic part of the industrialization of the country; while its development needs the support of giant state industry, it also provides better conditions for the development of state industry. Industries run by the people's communes in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, for instance, in a few months in 1958 mined more than 1,300,000 tons of mineral ores including iron, copper, gold, manganese, lead and fluor-spar and also produced such building materials as bricks, tiles and lime to support state industry. With state industry and commune-run industry promoting each other's development it is quite certain that the tempo of the industrialization of the country and the communes can be accelerated.

We still remember that old China's industry was concentrated mainly in a few coastal cities and there was little industry in the interior regions with their rich resources. Today we have not only built up an industrial base in the Northeast, with Anshan as its centre, reinforced the industrial foundations in Shanghai, Tientsin and other coastal areas, but are also building up many new industrial bases in the interior. Countless small industrial centres have appeared in places which were formerly unknown and even in places which no man ever visited or lived in the past. These centres have linked the commune-run industry which is spreading far and wide throughout the vast countryside with the industrial bases, to form the rough outline of a gigantic network of both urban and rural industries. This urban and rural industrial network is a rough sketch of a socialist, industrialized new China; on this basis we shall create the newest and most beautiful painting.

The large-scale running of industry by the people's communes also has more far-reaching significance. In its *Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes*, the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party pointed out: "The development of industry by the people's communes will not only accelerate the industrialization of the whole country but also promote the realization of ownership by the whole people in the rural districts, and reduce the difference between town and country." In the transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people, one of the most fundamental conditions is to raise the productive level of society and ensure a relative abundance of products. Here the large-scale running of industry by the people's communes plays an important part in gradually bringing about such an abundance of products. At present, in the people's communes, the ownership of the production brigade is the basic form of ownership and only part of the ownership is vested in the commune as a whole. This part of the ownership now vested in the people's communes includes the enterprises and undertakings run by the communes, the public reserves and welfare funds at the disposal of the commune. So ownership in the communes actually embraces some elements of ownership by the whole people. According to studies made in 7,000 industrial units of the people's

communes, enterprises under the direct leadership and management of the administrative committees of the communes or jointly run by two or more communes turn out around 58 per cent of the total output value of all commune-run industry, while enterprises under the leadership and management of the administrative districts of the communes account for 23 per cent, and enterprises under the management of the production brigades, 19 per cent. This shows that the further development of commune-run industry is sure to augment the communes' public accumulation greatly and strengthen economic power on the commune level. This will be a great help to the gradual transition of the people's communes from existing socialist collective ownership to socialist ownership by the whole people.

### Reduces Difference Between Town and Country

The establishment and development of commune-run industry will also be a great help in speeding up the process of reducing the difference between town and country, between worker and peasant. We know that the great idea of combining industry with agriculture and gradually eliminating the difference between town and country was projected long ago in the *Communist Manifesto*. In China, following the victory of the socialist revolution, although the relations between town and country are no longer antagonistic, there is still a great difference between the two. The question, therefore, is how to eliminate the difference. Some people consider it a mystery, a thing of the distant future that "can be surmised but is beyond reach." Actually this is not so. The general line for building socialism and the policy of "five simultaneous developments,"\* which have been laid down by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung in accordance with the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete conditions in China, are precisely for the purpose of paving the way for the gradual reduction and elimination of the difference between town and country, between worker and peasant. And the running of industry by the people's communes in a big way is a very important condition for the realization of the combining of agriculture and industry and reducing these differences step by step. This is so because the big growth of rural industry will greatly push forward the utilization of modern technique in the countryside, help improve the conditions of rural communications, promote the advance of science and culture and the development of other undertakings, and thus, step by step, raise the level of the economically and culturally backward countryside to the level of modern cities. This is also so because the big growth of industry in the countryside will give the broad masses of peasants a chance to get into touch with industry, to popularize technical know-how among themselves and to raise their technical level extensively. For example, after the people's communes in Chihkin County, Kweichow Province, set up

\*Namely, the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture and the simultaneous development of heavy and light industries, while giving priority to heavy industry; the simultaneous development of national and local industries and of large, medium-sized and small enterprises and the simultaneous employment of modern and indigenous methods of production under centralized leadership, with overall planning, proper division of labour and co-ordination.



industry in a big way, more than 90 per cent of the more than 9,800 commune members working regularly in the industrial units there, learnt and mastered various kinds of techniques through actual practice in production. They have become labourers of a new type: peasants when they are in the fields and workers when in the factories.

In short, the large-scale running of industry by the people's communes is a great creative endeavour of the

Chinese people. The more developed the industry of the people's communes, the better they can help bring about the industrialization of the countryside and consolidate the people's commune system. As far as the fulfilment of this great goal of industrializing the communes is concerned, the industries run by the communes at the moment are merely a starting point. But from this starting point, we can already visualize the brilliant future.

## City Development

# LANCHOW REBORN

by KU LEI

AS late as 1950, ancient Lanchow, the capital of Kansu Province, standing on the southern bank of the Yellow River in Northwest China, was but the ruined shadow of the old "golden city" that occupied this site in the Han Dynasty 2,000 years ago. Today, ten years since its liberation in August 1949, it has grown into a booming modern industrial centre. In 1950, a Shanghai mother seeing her son off to work in Lanchow would see to it that his suitcases were filled with all that he might need in the way of clothes in a place that was rightly regarded then as almost at the back of beyond. Lanchow was woefully backward economically — ravaged by battles among warlords, the Japanese air raids and the extortions and misrule of the reactionary Ma family of militarists who were its masters under the Kuomintang. It had neither paved roads nor sewers and no railway link with the rest of the country. Fifteen small factories making sabres, saddles and cheap woollen fabrics were its main industries.

### Past and Present

Old Lanchow couldn't even produce a metal screw, but in ten years it has become a supplier of specialized and complex equipment to China's young petroleum industry. It has changed from a city which even bought its soap from other places to one with a chemical industry producing large amounts of synthetic fertilizer. A huge power station now stands where not even torchlight batteries were made.

In the old days, fruits and tobacco were the chief goods Lanchow sent to other parts of the country. Today it ships out high grade chemicals, machinery, petroleum and lubricants.

During the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957) the nation put a big effort into making Lanchow a major industrial centre. Its built up area, which has expanded fourfold since the liberation, now covers 660 square kilometres. The population, about 190,000 in 1949, is over a million today. A large amount of new modern housing has been built. A recent success of Lanchow's policy of "city construction by the whole people" was the completion in September this year of a four-storeyed apartment building built by local residents and office workers. Narrow dirt lanes have been paved with gravel, and 277 kilometres of wide new, asphalted roads have been constructed.

Since the Yellow River cuts across the city and many small tributaries enter it there, city transport in old Lanchow suffered many inconveniences. A dilapidated span dating from 1909 was the only bridge across the Yellow River. Today, four new bridges cross the Yellow River at Lanchow, and 32 new road bridges facilitate traffic across other bodies of water within the city.

Formerly without either waterworks or sewers, Lanchow is now building the biggest waterworks in China. When completed, it will supply enough water for a city of ten million people.

### Big Modern Plants

Old Lanchow's few factories have been transformed, and enlarged beyond recognition. The arsenal, built in the latter part of the last century and used to repair small arms, has been re-equipped and turned to peaceful purposes — the production of dozens of different types of machinery. The old Northwest Woollen Textile Mill, which used to make around 55 square metres of cheap fabrics a day, now has a daily output of 27,000 metres of high quality cloth in fifteen different grades.

But the main aspect of Lanchow's industrial growth is its new factories. The floor space of factory buildings constructed in the last ten years amounts to 1,160,000 square metres. Lanchow now has 355 big, modern industrial plants. In 1958 alone, the year of the big leap, the total value of its industrial output increased by 90 per cent compared with 1957. By the end of September last year, it had turned out steel-making equipment with a capacity of over one million tons a year.

### Petroleum and Machine-Building Centre

With the Yumen oilfield relatively close by, Lanchow has also become one of the biggest centres of the petroleum industry in China. An oil refinery designed with the help of the Soviet Union and with much of its work done automatically dominates the eastern part of the city. It occupies a site as large as the whole of pre-liberation Lanchow and turns out more than 30 different petroleum products. Its output far exceeds that of all the refineries in old China put together. Now it has entered the second stage of its construction.

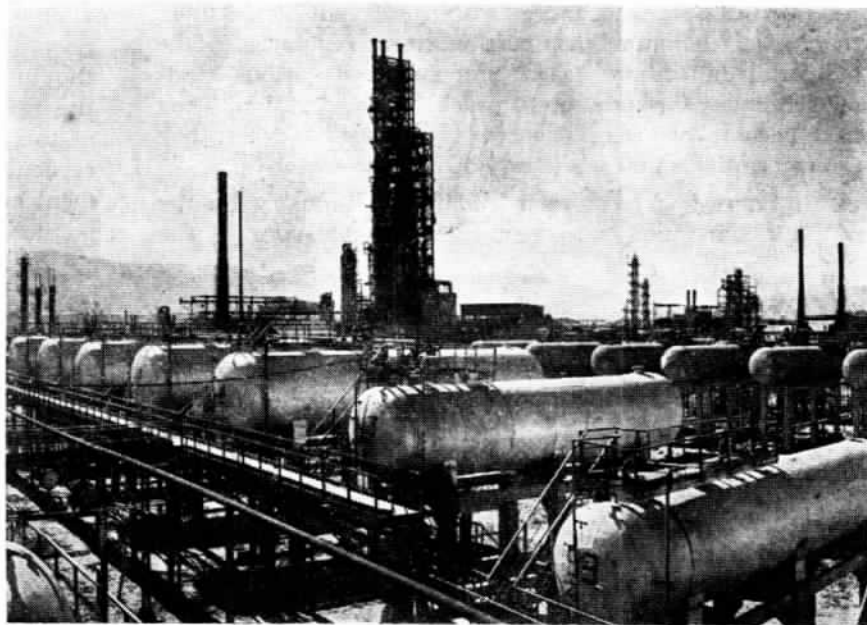
Lanchow is also an important machine-building centre. The nation's biggest works to make machinery for the oil and chemical industries is being built there; already partially completed, it is making heavy drills capable of boring to a depth of 3,200 metres.

The old city power plant, with a capacity of less than 1,000 kilowatts, has been replaced by a newly built heat and power plant which went into partial operation early in 1957. This generates 120 times as much power as the old one and in addition provides Lanchow's factories with over 200 tons of steam per hour.

Lanchow continues its industrial big leap. In August its total value of industrial output was 9.09 per cent greater than the previous month, or 69.84 per cent more than in the same period in 1958. Since the August call of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to step up the campaign to increase production and practise economy, Lanchow workers have again pushed up industrial output: in the first 28 days of September, the total output value of Lanchow's factories and mines was 73.33 per cent above the August figure. The total value of industrial output in the first three quarters of this year was 146.9 per cent bigger than it was in the corresponding period of 1958.

Farm produce in Lanchow also increased considerably. In the first three quarters of this year three times as much vegetables had been grown as in corresponding time last year; this means a 32-fold increase in the last ten years. Other farm produce, such as melons, milk, pigs and fish also registered a tremendous increase.

Lanchow before liberation was 370 kilometres from the nearest railway. Today it is the terminal of the Lunghai Railway (the Lanchow-Tienschui section of this extended line was completed in 1952), and also the hub of several more new trunk lines. One can go to East China by the Lunghai Railway, or to Paotow in Inner Mongolia by the Lanchow-Paotow Railway. Before liberation, the trip from Lanchow to Paotow on camel back took at least 30 days; now it takes only about twenty hours by train. Train schedules have been speeded up. It takes only a few days to get to Lanchow by rail from Peking or Shanghai. The new Lanchow-Sinkiang Railway has already entered the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. On its way there it traverses the Yumen oil field, whose products it brings to the Lanchow refinery, and the Hohsi Corridor — the cotton and grain area of Northwest China. On October 1, the Lanchow-Sining section of the Lanchow-Chinghai Railway was formally opened to traffic. This will later be carried forward to link Lanchow with Szechuan and finally with Tibet. Cotton cloth from Urumchi, milk powder from Sining and many industrial goods made in Lanchow itself are now being shipped to other parts of the country from here. Lanchow station handles about 3,000 wagon-loads of goods every day. Between January and September this year it has dealt with some 6 million tons of freightage — a great contribution to the big leap forward in national construction here and elsewhere in the country.



The Lanchow Oil Refinery

To handle this growing amount of freight and passenger traffic Lanchow is building a great railway junction with modern facilities including classification and shunting yards.

Modern Lanchow also has regular air links with many parts of the country. When the Liuchia Gorge Reservoir on the Yellow River is completed, 500-ton tugs with their train of barges will be able to reach the Lanchow docks from the faraway sea coast.

### Ideal for New Settlers

Today, people from Shanghai, Peking, Szechuan, the Northeast or South China settle down in Lanchow with no more than the usual worries of making a new home. The city can meet not only their material but also their cultural needs. Its higher educational institutions have grown from 3 to 15; its secondary schools from 15 to 50; its primary schools from 67 to 266; its cinemas and theatres from 12 to 26; its hospitals from 7 to 23; and its hospital beds from 80 to 5,380.

And Lanchow is looking still further ahead. Building is going on all over the city. Great attention is being paid to housing. Among the new projects just completed are many-storeyed apartment houses with modern facilities for the Yentan People's Commune on its outskirts.

The Kansu "mountain canal" when completed will bring the waters of the Tao and Tahsia Rivers right up to Lanchow's Northern and Southern Hills. Already famous for its melons and fruits that can be had throughout the four seasons, Lanchow will become one vast green garden.

In addition to the further expansion of its Heat and Power Plant, the Liuchia Gorge Hydro-electric Station will supply power for Lanchow's every industrial and agricultural need, as well as those of domestic consumers in Lanchow and its surrounding areas. Such are the transformations and prospects brought to this old, once derelict city, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

# MUSIC

## Music in People's China

Last month, in honour of the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic, an exceptional number of concerts were given in Peking, Shanghai and several other cities. The many new works by Chinese composers that they introduced to audiences and the generally high level of performances spoke eloquently of the flourishing state of music in New China. We have a growing school of modern composers, and an increasingly well-informed audience for traditional and Western music. Musical standards are being swiftly raised, and a great deal of thorough and far-ranging musicological research work is being done. Musical achievements during and after the great leap forward last year can only be described as remarkable. The basis of this very satisfactory state of affairs, of course, is the great achievement of the people in building socialism. It is this that has inspired our musicians and given them new and unexampled creative opportunities and prospects. They seized these opportunities with enthusiasm. With tremendous progress being made in all aspects of national life, Chinese musicians have been inspired to strike out in many new directions in their striving to reflect artistically the countless new things and heroes of China in socialist construction and make their musical contribution to the greatest era in the history of their country.

### Many New Compositions

A conspicuous feature of the present is the emergence to maturity of an increasing number of composers. They have produced a number of good works, including symphonies and symphonic poems, operas, cantatas and music for dance-dramas. There were only a few such compositions before the great leap forward last year. Then the situation changed. The preparatory work of the preceding period bore fruit. The tremendous upsurge in industry, agriculture and, indeed, in every sphere of life set going a sharp upswing in the writing of music too. Many of these pieces were written as gifts for the tenth anniversary. More than ten symphonies and twenty cantatas were produced. Most of these have been warmly acclaimed by audiences. These include Wang Yun-chiai's *Second Symphony*, dedicated to the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression; Lo Chung-jung's *First Symphony*, with Chairman Mao Tse-tung's poem written to the melody of *Wan Hsi Sha* as its theme; Li Huan-chih's *First Symphony*,

dedicated to the heroic people of the frontline island of Amoy; the violin concerto *Liang Shan-po and Chu Ying-tai* by Ho Chan-hao and Jen Kang; *Cantata of the River of Happiness* by Hsiao Pai, Wang Chiu-fang and others; *Cantata of the People's Communes* by Lu Hao-lin and others; *Cantata of Our Great Motherland*, with words by Wei Feng and music by Shih Lo-meng; *Cantata of the Ming Tombs Reservoir*, with words by Sha Ou and music by Ho Lu-ting; and *Cantata of the Sanmen Gorge Reservoir*, with words by Kuang Wei-jan and music by Chu Hsi-hsien. As can be seen, the authors of most of these long musical works take their inspiration from the exploits of the Chinese people in the heroic revolutionary struggles of the past and in the building of socialism today. Their optimistic spirit inspires and stimulates the people to still greater endeavours in the building of a happier and brighter life.

The appearance of such major musical compositions reflects not only the steady increase in the ranks of composers but a higher level of musicianship. These may not be masterpieces but they are notable contributions to China's music. In their search for means of giving a truthful depiction of present-day life, musicians have made a serious study of traditional and folk music. These new works show that it has been amply rewarding. A welcome sign, too, is that quite a few of the creators of these longer musical works are promising young composers just publishing their first works. Some of them are talented newcomers from among China's national minorities who have grown up as musicians in New China.

There is an encouraging number of composers who show great proficiency in shorter musical forms, particularly songs. Following the trail blazed by Nieh Erh, several have succeeded in creating a unique style of their own and have written many excellent songs over the past few years. Among the most popular of these are: *Singing the Praise of the Motherland*, *The Hearts of the World's People Beat as One*, *Great Mao Tse-tung*, *March of the Chinese People's Volunteers*, *I Am a Soldier*, *Socialism Is Good*. These songs use a musical idiom familiar to the people, and their sentiments are the very stuff of the people's thoughts and lives: love of their country, the Communist Party and Chairman Mao; devotion to the cause of socialism; determination to safeguard world peace.

### Strengthening Ties with the People

The themes that attract modern Chinese composers cover a wide range and their styles are varied, but they are united in devotion to the principle of

giving their best to the working people building socialism. This has led to a common striving to create a new and forceful style in music that is based on China's national musical heritage and is easily comprehended by the people. Since they draw their materials from the life of the people, what they write, whether expressing the people's joys, aspirations or hopes, is always assured a sympathetic hearing and, if successful, a resounding popular welcome.

This subjective urge to place themselves at the service of the cause of socialism and the working people has been one of the main motive forces of the present upsurge in music; it has been reinforced by several other factors. These include first and foremost a better understanding of life by the musicians. Striving to depict in their works the thoughts and feelings of the masses, musicians have sought to cement their ties with the people. In the past few years, they have gone out to the villages and lived and worked with the peasants; they have been to the Korean front to take part in the struggle against the American aggressors; they have travelled to the front in the coastal province of Fukien, and to construction sites of socialist projects all over the country to do a stint of work to steel themselves, remould their outlook and identify themselves with the workers and peasants. All this basically changed the relations between musicians and the working people; it has provided musicians with an immensely rich store of creative material for works that voice the genuine feelings of the people and truly reflect the heroic spirit of this great era. It has led to music playing an ever more important part in China's socialist culture and the everyday life of the people. Music reflects reality. The new life and social relations in our new society are establishing new aesthetic criteria. Music is changing rapidly along with the changes in the spiritual life of the people, and the close contacts between musicians and people ensure that this rapport between art and the people is preserved.

### Learning from Our Heritage

Chinese musicians are devoting increasing attention to the study of the national musical heritage and are drawing increasingly on it to nourish their own creative work. The old attitude, on the part of some musicians, of casual repudiation of our own heritage and blind imitation of Western music has been ended. A new and deeper understanding of China's rich traditional and folk music has evolved, and this has

been a great help to musicians. This is a key contributing factor to the healthy development of music in China today. In sharp contrast to pre-liberation days, one rarely hears a new musical composition whose melodies are completely foreign to this country. Practically all the composers devote part of their efforts to collecting and adapting folk songs, and they make good use of them, though with varying degrees of success. There has been a special interest in the folk songs and music of the national minorities—the Uighurs, Mongolians, Tibetans, Chuangs, Yis and other peoples that were formerly almost completely neglected by composers. In addition to the songs, many instrumental compositions have drawn with great success on folk tunes of the minority peoples.

Musicians, however, are well aware that to carry forward the fine tradition of national music means much more than even a zealous study of traditional music and adaptation of folk songs. They see this not as an end in itself; but as a means of learning what is good in them so as to produce fine socialist, national music that truly mirrors the age.

A further aid to the present advance of our music is the great headway made in musical research. Over the past few years research institutes have compiled a rich store of reference material on traditional Chinese music and folk songs of the various nationalities of China. The *Mukam*, for example, has been compiled and edited. This is a collection of ancient Uighur music containing over 170 melodies and 70 symphonic poems. It will shortly be published, and will certainly be an important addition to the treasure-trove of Chinese music. Efforts

are also being made in the field of theoretical work. A history of ancient Chinese music and one on modern Chinese music are being prepared by the Central Research Institute of National Music and the Central Conservatory of Music respectively. These, when published, will greatly facilitate the popular study of Chinese music.

The attention of Chinese musicians is by no means exclusively concentrated on Chinese music. Fully aware that the development of a nation's music can in no way be isolated, they are studying the music of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as the whole world's classical heritage, so as to enrich their own creative work.

### Training New Talent

The ranks of musicians have been greatly strengthened. This, in a large measure, is due to the establishment of music schools in all the main centres of the country. Before liberation, China had only three musical institutes. In the ten years since the founding of the People's Republic, eight higher institutes and fifteen secondary and primary schools for music have been established, in addition to departments of music in eleven art academies. In the old China, there was no modern opera theatre, song and dance ensemble, chorus or orchestra of traditional music that was worthy of the name; the one symphony orchestra in existence was made up mainly of foreigners. Now we have over a hundred and twenty professional modern opera theatres, symphony orchestras, traditional music orchestras, chorus groups, song and dance ensembles, all maintaining very high standards of performance. Many of them have been popularly ac-

claimed when they went on foreign tours in various parts of the world. Constant reinforcements of new talent have helped raise standards of musical performances to a high level. Quite a number of young Chinese soloists—vocal and instrumental—have won prizes at international contests. The repertoires of Chinese philharmonic symphony orchestras, formed only a few years ago, include such masterpieces as Beethoven's classic *Ninth (Choral) Symphony* and Shostakovich's modern *Eleventh Symphony*.

Like the other arts, music is no longer confined to the few, but has spread to the masses of the people. There are chorus groups and even orchestras today in the people's communes, factories, schools and army units. An outstanding example of this is the Hsushui peasants' orchestra which came to Peking last year and gave several performances to packed houses. It demonstrated a high standard of technique in playing popular songs and folk tunes on national musical instruments. Amateur musical activities among the people, however, are by no means limited to musical performances. With the help and guidance of professionals, quite a few original composers have emerged from among the working people.

### A Hundred Flowers Blossom

The flourishing of music in China today is a direct result of the Party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom." Socialist art, whatever its form, must first and foremost satisfy the needs of the broad masses; it is only on this basis that it can flourish and develop. The needs of the people in this age are varied; they want good music that is varied in theme and diverse in style; only by letting a hundred flowers blossom can their needs be met.

Music is an indispensable part of the cultural life of the Chinese people. It is also a bridge that promotes understanding and friendship between nations. In the ten years since liberation, musicians and art troupes from over thirty countries in Asia, Europe, Australia and Latin America have come to visit and perform in China. Chinese art troupes and musicians, too, have toured over forty countries in all parts of the world. The growth of such cultural interchange, eagerly welcomed by the Chinese people, is playing a big role in strengthening the lasting bonds of peace between the peoples of the world. Chinese musicians feel that their art can make no finer contribution to life than in helping the cause of socialism and peace.

—CHANG SEN

*Peking Review*



# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## Former Moroccan Premier In China

The former Moroccan Prime Minister Mr. Ahmed Balafrej is now visiting China as a guest of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. He is accompanied by Mr. Ahmed Laraki, former Chief of the Moroccan Prime Minister's Office.

At a Peking banquet on November 17 given in honour of Morocco's National Day on November 18 and at which Mr. Balafrej was the principal guest, Premier Chou En-lai expressed the conviction that there are broad prospects for friendly co-operation between China and Morocco as this co-operation is in the interests of their national independence, national construction and world peace. "Even in the hoary past," he stressed, "the two countries already had contacts. These ties were disrupted only because of imperialist aggression and domination of their lands. However, the peoples of the two countries, waging a common struggle against imperialism and for national independence, have always shown concern and sympathy for each other. Hence shortly after their independence, they quickly established diplomatic relations and developed their ancient friendship on a new basis."

The Chinese Premier, in a warm tribute to the former Moroccan Prime Minister, said: "Mr. Balafrej is certainly no stranger to us. In Morocco, he is a well-known figure in the struggle against imperialism and for national independence. His efforts in promoting friendship between China and Morocco are fresh in our minds. It was during his term of office as prime minister that Morocco established formal diplomatic relations with China."

Mr. Balafrej in his reply also expressed his hope for a further strengthening of friendly relations between his country and China. Full of praise for China, he said that during his tour he had witnessed the enthusiasm and confidence displayed by the Chinese people in building up their country. "This is a great encouragement to me. When I return home, I will continue to fight for my people's freedom," he added.

In an interview with Hsinhua News Agency in Peking, the former Moroccan Prime Minister further elaborated on his views on Sino-Moroccan relations and his impressions of China. Morocco and China, he stressed, have excellent relations and the prospects for economic co-operation are bright. The two countries, he pointed out, have a common historical background; they both went through the same trials, suffered oppression by the imperialists and feudal exploitation; and although they have selected different paths, they are united by the ten principles of the Bandung Conference and the common struggle against imperialism. Emphasizing that the Chinese people have consistently upheld Afro-Asian solidarity and supported the liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa and Asia, Mr. Balafrej said that despite its different political system, Morocco can, with benefit, learn from China's experiences.

Referring to the present struggle of the African peoples, Mr. Balafrej declared: "I am convinced that China's revolution has helped to awaken the African continent. Up to the present, the colonialists still regard Africa as a supplier of raw materials and a market for their commodities. But they are wrong. Now the African people have awakened, they will own their own soil."

## Ties with North Africa

The Chinese pavilion at the Seventh International Fair in Tunis was a great success. Seven hundred thousand people visited it during the 16-day run ending November 1. More than 7,000 entries were made in the pavilion's visitors' book. They commented on China's big leap forward and paid tribute to the friendship between the peoples of China, Tunisia and other North African countries. The Tunisian press gave considerable space to reports on the Chinese pavilion.

Rahmoune Dekkar, Secretary of the General Union of Algerian Workers (U.G.T.A.), Mohamed Bernou, Member of the Executive Committee, and Pierre Namet, Member of the Agricultural Committee, are now visiting China. They were received by Premier Chou En-lai in Peking.

## Captured Indian Soldiers Handed Over

The ten Indian soldiers detained or captured in the border incident of October 20 and 21 south of the Kongka Pass as well as the bodies of the nine Indian soldiers killed and all Indian arms and ammunition captured, have been delivered by representatives of the Chinese

frontier guards to the Indian party which came to receive them.

The handing over was carried out in the northwestern corner of China's Tibet Region on November 14 near the Kongka Pass in a mutually agreed way and in a good atmosphere. Following the handing over, the Indian representative S. P. Thyagi said: "The Indian Government and I myself are very grateful to the Chinese people." On leaving the Chinese border, Karam Singh, a deputy commander of a detachment of Indian border troops who had been captured, waved his hand and shouted: "Goodbye, Chinese brothers!"

The ten Indian soldiers were well treated by the Chinese frontier guards throughout their detention. They were provided with warm cotton-padded clothes and daily necessities. The wounded and sick among them were given timely medical treatment. The bodies of the nine Indian dead had been buried by the Chinese frontier guards and were shrouded according to Indian custom before they were handed over.

Before the released Indian soldiers left for home, they repeatedly expressed their thanks to the Chinese frontier guards for the good treatment given them.

## Bonn Anti-Peace Move Condemned

A leading member of the China Peace Committee has protested against the persecution of Walter Diehl and six other German peace champions by the Bonn authorities. Expressing the stand of Chinese peace lovers in a recent interview with the ADN correspondent in Peking, he called for an end to the trial of these German patriots and to attacks on the West German peace movement.

The Bonn authorities banned the German Peace Committee (F.R.G.) in March this year and are now staging this illegal trial in Duesseldorf.

The China Peace Committee spokesman declared that the trial, a scheme of the Adenauer government to deal a blow against the West German peace movement, was part of the intrigue of the forces of war headed by U.S. imperialism designed to obstruct further relaxation of international tension and carry on the cold war.

## Delegations Abroad

A Chinese women's delegation has gone to Chile to attend the Latin American Women's Congress in Santiago.

A Chinese delegation is in Melbourne, Australia, to attend the Australian-New Zealand Congress for International Co-operation and Disarmament.

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## **Selwyn Lloyd's Contradictions**

A Hsinhua News Agency commentary (Nov. 20) notes that Selwyn Lloyd, the British Foreign Secretary, in his November 14 note replying to Foreign Minister Chen Yi, rejected Chen Yi's proposal made on October 31 that the co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference, in accordance with the Geneva agreements, should immediately adopt urgent measures to stop the Royal Laotian Government from staging the so-called "trial" of Prince Souphanouvong and others and urge the Royal Laotian Government to restore their freedom so as to prevent the further deterioration of the Laotian situation.

In his reply, Mr. Lloyd declared, on the one hand, that Britain was anxious to do everything possible to ensure that the Geneva agreements on Laos be maintained, but on the other hand, he arbitrarily asserted that the leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat Party had violated the laws of the Kingdom of Laos and that therefore he held that the trial of Prince Souphanouvong and others by the Kingdom of Laos was its internal affair and should not be the subject of intervention by other countries.

It is common knowledge that since the former Pathet Lao fighting units signed the Vientiane Armistice Agreement with the Royal Laotian Government, in accordance with the Geneva agreements, the Royal Laotian Government has continuously taken measures to sabotage those agreements. It has launched armed attacks against the former Pathet Lao fighting units and is trying to put the leaders of those units and the Neo Lao Haksat Party on trial. It went counter to the international agreements on the cessation of war by renewing the war and violated the clearcut provision banning reprisals and discrimination against the former Pathet Lao fighting units by open persecution. How can one say that the Royal Laotian Government has not sabotaged the Geneva agreements? Mr. Lloyd shut his eyes to all these facts. He took the side of the saboteurs of the agreements and groundlessly asserted that the leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat Party had violated Laotian laws and therefore should be tried, and that other countries should not intervene. Mr. Lloyd has forgotten that it is a specific provision in the international agreements that there should be no reprisals and discrimination against members of the former Pathet Lao fighting units, that the

Royal Laotian Government is under obligation to abide by this provision, and that the participant countries of the Geneva Conference also have the obligation to see that this provision be observed. If the demand of the Geneva Conference participant countries that the Royal Laotian Government implement the Geneva agreements is regarded as constituting intervention in Laotian internal affairs, then would this not mean to say that the Geneva agreements were international agreements interfering in the internal affairs of Laos?

Mr. Lloyd has said that Her Majesty's Government was anxious to do everything possible to ensure that the Geneva agreements in regard to Laos was maintained. If these are not empty words, then, together with the Soviet Government, as co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, he should adopt measures to stop the Royal Laotian Government from trying and persecuting Prince Souphanouvong and others.

To try to shift responsibility for the deteriorated Laotian situation onto the Viet-nam Democratic Republic which strictly abides by the Geneva agreements, is slanderous and useless. Is it not a fact that even the U.N. fact-finding sub-committee cannot find any evidence? The chief culprit is the United States. At the Geneva Conference, on July 21, 1954, the U.S. delegate solemnly declared to the world, that the U.S. would refrain from

the threat or the use of force to disturb the Geneva agreements. Now everyone sees that it is the U.S. which has broken its promises and used all kinds of methods including the supply of military strength to obstruct implementation of the Geneva agreements in Laos. It is precisely the British Government which should use its influence to make the U.S. authorities realize the importance of adhering to the U.S. statement of July 21, 1954, the commentary concludes.

## **Anti-Imperialist Struggles in Latin America and Africa**

The growing anti-imperialist struggle in Latin America and Africa is the subject of a November 1-15 news survey in *Renmin Ribao* (November 17).

Commenting on the upsurge of the anti-U.S. struggles in the Caribbean area, it notes that while the Cuban people are continuing their struggle against U.S. interference in their internal affairs and in defence of their revolution, the anti-U.S. storm is rising to new heights in two other countries in that area—Panama and Puerto Rico. The Panamanian people are determined to restore their rights over the Canal Zone. An anti-U.S. occupation movement started on November 4 in Puerto Rico, which is under direct U.S. control. Recent anti-U.S. activities in Cuba, Panama and Puerto Rico are examples of the ever heavier blows that the national independence movements of Latin America are dealing against the new colonial power—the U.S.

The survey notes that the anti-imperialist struggle is also developing sharply in Africa. The new outburst of the

## THE PASSING SHOW

### **Statistics of Peaceful Competition: U.S. Hat Consumption Goes Up**

**April 1959** U.S. Secretary of Labour James Mitchell predicts that by October this year employment in the U.S. will climb to 67 million and unemployment will drop below 3 million—or he will eat his hat.

**November 1959** U.S. Secretary of Labour James Mitchell has eaten his hat—thoughtfully made of cake for the occasion.

### **Ban - Americana**

A wave of anti-Americanism is sweeping across the whole of Latin America, complains the U.S. journal, *Newsweek*.

Cubans "resent the U.S. . . . as a callous, imperialistic exploiter"; Panamanians "resent the U.S. because it occupies the Canal Zone . . . and doesn't treat Panamanian workers as equals in the zone"; Brazil is "carrying on a running battle with Brazilian branches of U.S. meat-packing houses."

And what can Mexicans think of a country where, according to the *Nation*, a restaurant in Texas can carry a sign reading: "We do not serve Mexicans, niggers or dogs"?

Congolese people's anti-colonial struggle at the beginning of November has had wide repercussions throughout Africa. The people of Ruanda Urundi, next door to the Congo, have suffered from colonial slavery and feudal oppression for a long time; now they have resorted to armed uprising. These facts and the recent strikes and demonstrations by the people of Kenya and Uganda, under British colonial control, as well as the unswerving struggle in South Africa against racial segregation, show that the tide of anti-colonialism is flowing

ever more strongly against the imperialists.

Under the banner of this rising struggle against colonialism and for national independence, the unity of the peoples of Africa is being further strengthened. The African trade union conference recently held in Accra decided to prepare for the establishment of an all-African trade union federation so as to strengthen the unity and co-operation among the working class of Africa and promote African national liberation. The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Council issued

a statement recently calling on the peoples of Asia and Africa to observe December 1 as a special day under the slogan "Imperialists, Quit Africa!" and to support the struggle of the African peoples for national independence.

The imperialists are desperate in their extremity. But the African peoples, as long as they unite together, will certainly win ultimate victory in their struggle for national liberation with the active support of the peoples of the world, the survey concludes.

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

Programmes are subject to change. Where times are not listed consult theatre or daily press.

### PEKING OPERA

▲ **THE HEROINE** Historical opera produced by the visiting Yunnan Peking Opera Troupe. A young heroine of the Hani people in Yunnan Province leads people of the various nationalities in the region in a rising against their oppressors.

Nov. 24 & 25, 7:15 p.m. *People's Theatre*

▲ **PICKING UP THE ROBE** An episode from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. Tsao Tsao tries to win over Kuan Yun-chang, a brave and loyal officer under Liu Pei. Resolute in his loyalty Kuan sets off to return to his general. Tsao Tsao rides after him and presents him with a rich robe, hoping to catch him unawares when he dismounts to receive the gift. But Kuan picks up the robe with his sword without dismounting and escapes. Starring Li Shao-chun and Yuan Shih-hai. Produced by the China Peking Opera Company.

Nov. 29, 7:15 p.m. *People's Theatre*

▲ **DRAWING LOTS FOR LIFE AND DEATH** An innocent girl is sentenced to death. Both the daughter and god-daughter of a man whose life was once saved by the girl's father are resolved to die in her stead to save her life. The three draw lots to decide the issue. The timely arrival of a just inspector saves them all. Produced by the China Peking Opera Company.

Nov. 28, 7:15 p.m. *People's Theatre*

### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **MISSION TO THE ENEMY'S REAR** A thrilling tale of underground revolutionary activities of the Communist Party in an enemy-occupied city during the Japanese invasion. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Company.

Nov. 28, 7:00 p.m. *Wu Dao Kou Theatre*

### HUNAN FLOWER DRUM OPERA

▲ **THE FEATHER ROBE** A Hunan folk tale. A fairy bird transformed into a beautiful woman falls in love with a young farmer. Despite the plots of a landlord, a magistrate and the emperor, each of whom covets the girl, her magic robe of feathers is recovered in time to save the couple from their hands. Produced by the visiting Hunan Flower Drum Opera Troupe.

Nov. 25, 7:15 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*

▲ **WOODCUTTER LIU HAI** Woodcutter Liu Hai falls in love with a kind and beautiful fox fairy, but they face many trials before they can live happily ever after. Produced by the Hunan Flower Drum Opera Troupe.

Nov. 24, 7:15 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*

### SHANTUNG OPERA

▲ **CHANG FEI BEFORE THE BARRACKS, THE BRIDAL ROOM, CUTTING OFF A PIECE OF ROBE** The first is an episode from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* about Chang Fei, brave general of the Shu

kingdom, and Chuko Liang, the brilliant military strategist. The second is a comedy skit about newly-weds. The third tells of a heartless father who renounces his daughter. Produced by the visiting *Liuzixi, Liang-jaxian*, and *Liugiang* (three local Shantung operas) Operas Company of Shantung.

Nov. 24, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

▲ **UNDER THE FLOWER WALL, MEETING ON THE BOAT, HUANG SANG DIAN** The first two tell of romances between daughters of magistrates and scholars. The third is an acrobatic *tour de force*—a play of misunderstanding and conciliation between heroes. Produced by the Shantung Local Operas Company.

Nov. 25, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

▲ **SUN AN** Plotters in the Ming Emperor Wan Li's court attack Sun An, an upright mandarin, but the plot is exposed. Produced by the Shantung Local Operas Company.

After Nov. 27 (see papers for exact date) *Zhong He Theatre*

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **SPRING THUNDER** Story of a heroic peasant uprising in Hunan during the First Revolutionary Civil War. Starring Kuo Lan-ying, one of China's foremost singers. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Nov. 25-27 *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **LA TRAVIATA** Verdi's famous opera in Chinese. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Nov. 28 & 29 *Tianqiao Theatre*

### CONCERTS

The Argentine Osvaldo Pugliese Orchestra Programme of Light Music

Nov. 22, 23, 24 *Tianqiao Theatre*

### THEATRE

▲ **LONG LIVE THE HEROES!** New play produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre. How Chinese People's Volunteers defended the Red Stone Ridge in Korea during the Korean war.

Nov. 26-30, 7:15 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **KEEP THE RED FLAG FLYING** Produced by the Hpei Drama Troupe. A forceful characterization of a peasant in the 1920s who develops into a revolutionary leader.

Nov. 24 & 25, 7:15 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **SEETHING WATERS OF THE PAILUNG RIVER** How the Tibetan people in Kansu Province put down an armed counter-revolutionary uprising. Produced by the visiting Kansu Drama Troupe.

Nov. 25, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **LOVE AND CUNNING** Schiller's masterpiece staged in Chinese.

Nov. 26-30, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **OPTIMISTIC TRAGEDY** By V. Vishnevsky, the Soviet playwright. An episode of the revolutionary struggle in the Baltic Fleet during the days of civil war and interven-

tion against the young Soviet Republic. Produced in Chinese by the visiting Harbin Drama Theatre.

Nov. 24-29, 7:15 p.m. *Peking Theatre*

### FILMS

▲ **SONG OF THE TIENSHAN MOUNTAINS** How railway builders with the help of the local people carried the Lanchow-Sinkiang Railway forward over great natural obstacles. Set against the background of the colourful life of the Uighurs of the Tien Shan. Produced by the Sian Film Studio.

Nov. 24-27 *Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club*

Nov. 28-30 *Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **FLYING OVER THE ROOF OF THE WORLD** A glimpse of the life of China's young airmen and their dedicated work in opening the difficult Peking-Lhasa air route. In colour.

Nov. 24-27 *Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He*

▲ **THE SPARK** A film from the Mongolian People's Republic. How a young Soviet woman doctor wins the friendship and trust of people in a remote border region and overcomes their superstitious faith in magical cures. Produced by the Ulan Bator Film Studio in honour of the 42nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Dubbed in Chinese.

Nov. 26-30 *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ **IN THE DAYS OF OCTOBER** Set in October 1917, the decisive moment of the Soviet revolution. Lenin returns to Petrograd from Finland to lead the revolutionary overthrow of the Provisional Government and proclaim the birth of the Soviet Republic. In colour and dubbed in Chinese.

Nov. 24-27 *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ **CALL OF THE SKY** Science fiction in colour. Putting humanity before glory, Soviet scientists on their way to Mars extend a helping hand to would-be rivals lost in space. In colour and dubbed in Chinese.

Nov. 24-27 *Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre*

### EXHIBITIONS

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

At *Peking Exhibition Centre*

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

At *Agricultural Exhibition Centre*

▲ **THIRD NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHY** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. till Nov. 30.

At *Gallery of Artists' Union*

▲ **SOVIET GRAPHIC ARTS EXHIBITION** Open Nov. 24-30, daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At *Auditorium of Central Institute of Fine Arts*

# WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS

## WOOLLEN

# READY-MADE CLOTHING



**COCKATOO**  
BRAND

**SHANGHAI TEXTILES EXPORT CORPORATION**

27 Chungshan Road El, Shanghai  
Cable Address: "TEXTILE" Shanghai

Head Office :

**CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION, PEKING**