

January 5, 1960

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# PEKING

# REVIEW

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## Looking Forward to the Sixties

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## Greeting the New Leap Forward In 1960

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And Other Features*

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

January 5, 1960 Vol. III No. 1

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## A Happy 1960

“WHEN the door opens, you see happy things” is the rough English translation of a popular Chinese New Year saying. Welcoming 1960, the Chinese people have more “happy things” before them than ever. Reports of record output and new achievements keep pouring in steadily from the factories, mines, people's communes and every field of endeavour.

The Chinese people extended the big leap of the national economy in 1959. The call of the Chinese Communist Party to fulfil the major targets of the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-62) three years ahead of time — five years in two — has been realized. The target for the nation's industrial output has been topped. Both the goal of 12 million tons of steel and the coal target of 335 million tons have been overfulfilled. In agriculture, too, planned output has been greatly surpassed despite the worst natural calamities in decades. Thanks to the power of the people's communes, the peasants exceeded the record big leap crop of 1958. This has meant bigger income for the people. Prosperity reigns.

The new gains of the Chinese people nail the lies of the imperialists and their stooges who have been cooking up a slander campaign against People's China belittling the big leap and smearing the people's communes. In the face of China's solid realities the miserable imperialist propagandists can only make fools of themselves as they beat their gums in impotent fury.

1960 opens a new decade. The past decade has been the greatest in Chinese history. In 1949, after a century of struggle, the Chinese people, led by the Chinese Communist Party, established their own Republic. In the three ensuing years they succeeded in restoring their war-torn economy. In 1953 the nation embarked on planned economic construction and as a result tremendous changes have been effected in this land of 650 million. In the past two years, the Chinese people brought about a continuous big leap of their national economy by implementing the general line for building socialism put forward by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party.

Growing prosperity is characteristic of the entire socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. Great economic advances have been achieved by all the socialist countries in the 50s. The average per capita industrial and agricultural level of the socialist camp surpassed that of the capitalist world. 1959 witnessed still greater progress in all of the socialist countries. Still brighter prospects are ahead for the young socialist world in the coming decade and worse days are in store for the capitalist world. The East wind prevails over the West wind increasingly.

The Chinese people look forward to another great year. Guided by the Party's general line and armed with the rich experiences garnered during the big leap forward of 1958 and 1959, they are sure they will go on leaping forward in 1960. They are set to continue the high-speed development of the national economy throughout the next decade. They feel confident that in the 60s they will catch up with and surpass Britain in the output of major industrial products, fundamentally establish a comprehensive industrial system, and essentially realize the plan to build China into a great, strong socialist country with modern industry, modern agriculture, and modern science and culture.

# ROUND THE WEEK

## A Grand Year Rung Out

The chimes of the huge marble clock atop the new Peking railway station at midnight, December 31, rang out the old year and ushered in the new. China's 650 million people bade farewell to 1959 with satisfaction and justified pride in the achievements of the year in all phases of the nation's life, and happily greeted 1960 all set for still greater victories.

Peking celebrated the New Year happily and festively. All the parks, workers' clubs, cultural palaces and centres in the city and the suburbs arranged special programmes, with professional and amateur troupes presenting plays, concerts, puppet shows and acrobatic performances to entertain the capital during the New Year holidays.

The Peking Workers' Club in the southwestern part of the city was gaily decorated with huge Chinese lanterns and red bunting. More than a thousand of the city's outstanding workers gathered there to celebrate the New Year and enjoy one of the best modern operas of the season, *The Red Guards of Lake Hunghu*, presented by the visiting Experimental Opera Theatre from Hupeh Province. The picturesque Cultural Palace of Nationalities, with its roof of green glazed tiles, was a scene of bubbling laughter and merriment. Dressed in their colourful national costumes, the minority peoples in the capital had a most joyous New Year's Eve get-together, chatting about their new life today and enjoying their own songs and dances.

Television and broadcasting stations presented special programmes of concerts and theatrical performances, while the cinemas and theatres gave extra shows to satisfy the holiday audiences. Theatrical troupes from Tientsin, Chengchow and Wuhan graced Peking's stages with their excellent performances of local operas. Just before the end of the year, China's first ballet company, the Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing, was formally inaugurated. To celebrate the New Year, the troupe performed three full-length ballets, *Swan Lake*, *The Corsair* and *Maid of the Sea*, to the great delight of the capital's ballet lovers.

The people in the suburbs and environs of Peking also enjoyed a gala New Year. Most theatrical companies in the city sent teams to perform at the factories and mines, people's communes, schools and army units on the outskirts.

The Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and the Central Conservatory of Music also sent their best musicians to the Shihchingshan iron and steel plant and other enterprises to perform for the workers there.

A gay atmosphere prevailed in all parts of the country. In remote Lhasa, the Tibetans celebrated their first New Year since the rebirth of Tibet. The beggars and unemployed who used to roam the city before the quelling of the rebellion were nowhere to be seen. With the help of the Government, they have either found work in the city or settled down in the neighbouring villages. The streets of Lhasa were crowded during the New Year with people buying the things they needed from the well-stocked shops. This was their first truly happy



New Year. Unable to contain their joy, many Tibetans wrote scrolls on red papers and pasted them on their doors. A typical one read:

*Freemen now, we'll always remember  
the Communist Party,  
And for ever follow Chairman Mao.*

## Non-Stop Big Leap—In Industry

As Chinese workers ushered in the New Year, they had good reason to be proud; they had overfulfilled, by a wide margin, the 1959 industrial plan which called for a rise of 25.6 per cent over the tremendous leap in 1958 during which industrial output value shot up 66 per cent. The industrial big leap continues non-stop.

Reports of plan fulfilment, as we noted last week, began to pour in from the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions weeks before the year's end. Virtually all the provinces fulfilled their annual industrial production goals at

least 10 days ahead of schedule and some even 40 days ahead of time. The 1959 targets for scores of major industrial products were reached from a dozen to more than thirty days ahead of time. The goal of fulfilling the major targets of the Second Five-Year Plan in two years has been achieved.

What's more, the continued big leap forward in 1959 was sustained, with output rising steadily month by month, week by week and day by day, breaking the usual pattern of a trough at the beginning of each month or quarter and a peak by the end.

The rate of growth was impressive. And fulfilment of the plan was not limited to output value; it was all-round—including quality, lowered costs, assortment, etc. Take Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city, for example. It fulfilled its 1959 industrial production plan on December 10, 21 days ahead of schedule. Tremendous increases were registered in the output of most of the major products—ranging from 50 per cent to more than 200 per cent. Steel-making attained such a level that during the last quarter of 1959, the city turned out more steel in a single day than it did in the entire peak pre-liberation year of 1948.

All the important products showed a marked improvement in quality. In March 1959, 93.8 per cent of the steel made by converters was up to standard. This proportion rose to 96.2 per cent by October. By early December, 100 per cent of the cotton yarn made by 42 out of 44 cotton mills in the city was up to standard.

During the first 11 months of 1959 Shanghai successfully trial-manufactured 19,312 new products—an important indication of the rise in the technical level. More than half are now in regular production. They include huge power generators and transformers, powerful electronic microscopes and colour motion picture films.

The achievements in the areas where little industry existed before were just as impressive. The small enterprises that mushroomed in 1958 and 1959 played an extremely important role. Three-quarters of the pig iron produced in Hunan Province in 1959 came from small enterprises that developed on the basis of indigenous-style furnaces. About half of the coal mined in the province came from small pits, and small coking plants accounted for virtually all the coke used in the province for iron-smelting. And this is typical of the pattern of development in many other places, too.

## And in Agriculture Too

The people's communes demonstrated their great vitality in their first year of

existence. In the face of severe and prolonged natural calamities that affected more than one-third of the country's cultivated land, the nation's commune members boosted gross agricultural output value by far more than the 10 per cent called for by the 1959 plan.

Information available as we go to press shows that many places have already attained the grain yield targets set for 1967 in the National Programme for Agricultural Development—400 *jin*, 500 *jin* and 800 *jin* per *mu* for different regions of the country. In Chekiang, 40 out of 53 counties and suburban areas of municipalities in the province surpassed the 800 *jin* per *mu* mark in 1959. The number of counties and suburban areas of municipalities in other provinces that have reached or surpassed the 1967 targets are as follows: Hopei—22; Anhwei—20; Kiangsi—17; Kiangsu—17; Liaoning—8.

As in industry, the increase in agricultural production was all-round—embracing food crops, cotton and other industrial crops, livestock breeding, forestry, fishery and farm side lines.

Rural China is now engaged in the "five winter tasks"—cultivation, building of water conservancy works, soil amelioration, the accumulation of fertilizers, and field management for the winter crops. By the end of 1959, about 70 million people were working on more than 1.5 million water conservancy projects. They had already finished 11,600 million cubic metres of earth and stone work. The work proceeded rapidly and was of high quality. Large, medium-sized and small projects were closely integrated. Some of the new projects under construction are already functioning with good results.

Pig raising is claiming great attention—and each pig is also a small living organic fertilizer plant. The number of pigs raised increased steadily. In September, it was 11 per cent more than in June. The increases in October and November were 5.4 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. Incomplete figures for 21 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions show that the goal of one pig per *mu* of land has already been realized by four counties, 82 people's communes and more than 5,000 production brigades. In many places, the number of pigs more than doubled in 1959.

## Han River Dam

The course of the Han River, a large tributary of the mighty Yangtse, was barred on December 26 by a new cofferdam which is part of the Tankiangkou multi-purpose water conservancy and

electric power project and the river now flows through holes in the concrete dam. The event marked the beginning of a new stage in the key project to control the 1,530-kilometre Han River and make comprehensive use of its water resources.

The scene of the project is in Hupeh Province, near the confluence of the Han and Tankiang Rivers. The work started in September 1958 and since then 100,000 builders have done quite a lot although much more remains to be done before the project is finished. They have moved more than 9.2 million cubic metres of earth, sand and rock and poured more than 410,000 cubic metres of concrete. They are now racing against time to meet another target—ensuring that the project will hold 2,600 million cubic metres of water and thus lessen the flood threat by next June.

Li Hsien-nien, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council,



attended the opening ceremony. The completion of the first phase of construction of the Tankiangkou project and the cofferdam, the Vice-Premier pointed out, is a victory of the Communist Party's general line for building socialism and the series of policies known as "walking on two legs."

By starting with indigenous methods of building and then incorporating modern methods, this big water conservancy project offers further proof of the correctness of the policy of simultaneously employing indigenous and modern methods. Drawing upon traditional experience, the workers successfully built the cofferdam with earth, sand and rock. Tankiangkou has the honour of being the first huge project to use this method.

The annual flow of the Han River is 1.5 times that of the Yellow River. Its middle and lower reaches flooded 11 times in the 18 years preceding liberation. The completion of the new project,

however, will end the flood menace in this region.

The Tankiangkou Reservoir will have a storage capacity of 28,300 million cubic metres, will irrigate some 12 million *mu* of farmland and turn out 4,570 million *kwh*. of electricity a year. Ships up to 1,000 tons will be able to sail up to the reservoir from Wuhan on the Yangtse.

## Harkingers of Automation

Twenty-five automated production lines were recently installed in Harbin, Northeast China's rising machine-building centre. They are trail blazers of the technical revolution in China's modern enterprises.

At the Harbin Measuring Instruments and Cutting Tools Works, one of the key projects built with Soviet help and commissioned in 1955, the taps used to be processed by a sequence of 15 individual automatic or semi-automatic machines. These machines were tended by 16 workers and occupied a total production space of 150 square metres. With the help of a research institute under the First Ministry of Machine Building, the workers and staff of the plant reduced the number of machines to 10, modified them, linked them with an automatic conveyor and converted them into an automated production line. The whole line now occupies a production space of 100 square metres, is tended by only three workers, and output has shot up more than eightfold.

A number of other plants have scored similar achievements. To spur and popularize this promising and significant beginning, the Heilungkiang Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party called an on-the-spot conference in November 1959. Now Harbin already has 25 automated production lines and 80 or so more are being prepared.

Automated lines are also coming up elsewhere, as the mass campaign for technical innovations and the technical revolution gather momentum and the enterprises work in closer co-operation with the institutions of scientific research. At the Dairen Machine Tool Works, an automated line for the processing of gears was recently put into operation successfully. The Loyang Ball-Bearing Plant has just commissioned two new automated production lines.

As the workers and staff members in modern plants pay more and more attention to automation, those in plants with less up-to-date equipment are working towards mechanization and the automation of individual machines, laying the foundations for the setting up of automated production lines.

# Looking Forward to the Sixties

*Following is the full text of the editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on January 1, 1960.—Ed.*

**1959**, the last year of the fifties of the 20th century, is gone; 1960, the first year of the sixties, has begun. Ten years are only a flash in the history of mankind, yet both China and the world have undergone great and profound changes in the past decade and the coming ten years hold the promise of limitless brilliance and hopes.

The People's Republic of China had just celebrated the 10th anniversary of its founding. During these ten years, by relying on the people's democratic dictatorship with the Chinese Communist Party as its leading core, China accomplished the unification of the whole country with the exception of Taiwan and democratic reform throughout the land (democratic reform is now being carried out successfully in Tibet). Following this, on the basis of the complete victory in democratic reform, China accomplished the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce and successfully carried through the socialist revolution on the ideological and political fronts. The Chinese people took three years to achieve the rehabilitation of their national economy disrupted by long years of war. Then, beginning in 1953, they carried on seven years of economic construction in a planned way. All this brought about a radical change in China's social and political appearance, a change unprecedented in thousands of years. Although China is still relatively backward in the economic and cultural fields, the situation is incomparably better compared with that before liberation.

The victory of China's revolution and construction is one of the greatest world victories of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union; it is one of the greatest victories of Marxism-Leninism in history. China in its socialist cause strictly adheres to the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism in all basic principles, loyally carrying forward and developing the glorious cause of the October Revolution. At the same time, it carries the historical characteristics of its own nation and land in many concrete measures and forms. This is both inevitable and natural. The Declaration of the meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow says: "Marxism-Leninism calls for a creative application of the general principles of the socialist revolution and socialist construction depending on the concrete historical conditions of each country, and rejects mechanical imitation of the policies and tactics of the Communist Parties of other countries. Lenin repeatedly called attention to the necessity of correctly applying the basic principles of communism, in keeping with the specific features of the nation, of the national state concerned. Disregard

of national peculiarities by the proletarian party inevitably leads to its divorce from reality, from the masses and is bound to prejudice the cause of socialism." It is inconceivable that the application of Marxism-Leninism to the revolution and construction in such a big country as China which contains one-fourth of the world's population should not have its own specific characteristics. During the early stage of the past decade, the Chinese Communists and people throughout the country first of all devoted their efforts to carrying out democratic reform and socialist transformation on a nationwide scale according to conditions in China. Only when these two tasks had been successfully accomplished did they centre their attention on the new task of developing socialist construction under the conditions prevailing in China. It was in connection with this task that the Party and the people, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and in the light of the experience of the recent past, found three precious things, namely: the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward tempo of development and the organizational form of the people's commune.

**T**HE Party's general line for building socialism, the set of policies of "walking on two legs" centring on this general line, the big leap forward in the national economy arising from it and the people's communes which emerged in consonance with the requirements created by the big leap forward—all these are new things in the undertakings of the Chinese people and new things are bound to cause scepticism among some people. Are they after all correct and effective? Do they after all receive the support of the mass of the people? If the experience of 1958 did not relieve some people of their doubts, then the experience of 1959 furnished these questions with further affirmative replies. The call made by the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party for the fulfilment three years ahead of schedule of the major targets of the Second Five-Year Plan has already been successfully answered. It will not be long before the facts of the fulfilment and overfulfilment of planned targets throughout the country are published. According to preliminary statistics, the total output value of industry in 1959 far surpassed the state plan. Steel output came to over 13 million tons, an increase of over 5 million tons or over 60 per cent above that of 1958. There was an increase in variety and an improvement in quality of industrial products in both heavy and light industry, and costs have been reduced. Small industrial enterprises and industries run by counties and people's communes have entered the stage of consolidation and development and are playing an important part in the national economy. As regards agricultural production, even after overcoming the worst natural calamities of the last few decades, as far as the whole country is con-

cerned, a bigger bumper harvest than in 1958 was gathered and the total output value of agriculture markedly surpassed the state plan. Organizationally, the people's communes throughout the country have become steadily more sound; their superiority is manifesting itself ever more clearly and their prestige among the peasants is waxing higher every day. The income of the people has increased and supplies of commodities on the market have also increased correspondingly. Cultural and educational undertakings for the people have also developed rapidly. In a word, a happy, thriving atmosphere fills both the cities and countryside throughout the land. But according to the U.S. propaganda machine, 1959 was China's "bleakest," "poorest" year. If this is what they call the "bleakest" and "poorest," then it might be a good idea to let some of the countries which depend on "American aid" to maintain their rule get some of this "bleakness" and "poverty"! But the pity is that even if the imperialists wanted to, it is absolutely impossible for them to do so.

**T**HE whole of China throbs with life thanks to the definitely confirmed triumph of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes. The 650 million liberated people who constitute a great productive force are speeding full steam ahead: their destination, path and methods are all completely clear. It could not be otherwise. China is too backward economically and culturally. The imperialists have been constantly threatening us and are even occupying our territory. In the meantime, the backward relations of production and superstructure that kept our people from advancing have been overthrown; the slumbering people have awakened. We are a people who have taken our destiny into our own hands; who are united and organized; who have been educated in Marxism-Leninism and in the communist spirit and who have emancipated our minds and are daring in thought, speech and action. Such a people, inspired by the general line of going all out, aiming high and getting greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and having mastered the experience of the continuous big leap forward in 1958 and 1959, are filled with confidence and determination not only to undertake a continued and better leap forward in 1960 but to make a continuous leap forward throughout the whole decade of the sixties. The targets the Chinese people are striving for in this new decade are: to catch up with or surpass Britain in the output of major industrial items, establish in the main a comprehensive industrial system, realize in the main the modernization of industry, agriculture and science and culture, so as to build China into a great, strong socialist state. Of course, even by that time, China's per capita output of industry and agriculture will still be very low, still be very backward compared with Britain. It takes an even longer time to completely eradicate such backwardness. Precisely because of this, the Chinese people must persist in the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune so as to get rid of that backwardness as soon as possible.

The socialist cause of the Chinese people forms part of the entire cause of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union; it is advancing with the generous aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Chinese people are enthusiastically following the progress of so-

cialism and the building of communism in the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and incessantly drawing fresh encouragement and inspiration from their great victories. Between 1950 and 1958, the industrial output of the countries of the socialist camp increased roughly 2.6 times while that of the capitalist countries rose by only 37 per cent. In 1958, the gross industrial output of the countries of the socialist camp already made up about 40 per cent of the world total and in agriculture, their grain and cotton output accounted for 43 per cent and 38 per cent respectively of the world total. In other words, the average per capita industrial and agricultural level of the socialist world already exceeded that of the capitalist world. 1959 marked a year of continued advance by leaps and bounds for the socialist countries. The 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in January-February 1959 announced that the Soviet Union had entered the period of extensive building of communist society. It adopted the control figures for the unprecedentedly grand Seven-Year Plan (1959-65) for the development of the national economy. They provide for overtaking the most developed capitalist countries in Europe in per capita industrial output and surpassing the present level of the United States in the absolute output of certain most important items within seven years. Now people throughout the Soviet Union are successfully striving for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of this grand plan ahead of time. Advanced Soviet science and technology scored particularly great success in 1959. Three space rockets were successfully launched. For the first time in history the mystery of the unseen side of the moon was revealed. Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and other socialist countries are also striving energetically to catch up with and surpass, in the economic field, the most developed capitalist countries in Europe and Asia. Vigorous campaigns of technical innovations and emulation have been launched in all countries of the socialist camp. The fastest rate of development a few capitalist countries have attained still lags behind that of the socialist countries. Therefore it can be confidently predicted that, economically, in the coming decade, the socialist world will surely be overwhelmingly superior to the capitalist world.

**I**N contrast to the socialist world, dismal prospects face the capitalist world as it looks ahead to the decade of the sixties. The past decade was one of stagnation, turmoil and disintegration for the capitalist world. Since the end of World War II, countries with a total population of around 1,400 million, including China, have gained independence. The number of people still living directly under the imperialist colonial yoke has dwindled to around 160 million. The struggle to win and defend national independence has continued uninterrupted and embraced Asia, Africa, Latin America and even part of Europe. The imperialist attempts to maintain the original colonial system have failed; their attempts to carry out new aggression against other nations have encountered ever greater resistance. The internal struggle among the imperialist countries has grown ever more acute. In the meantime, the workers' movement, peasants' movement and the struggle of the other labouring people for democracy, freedom

and the right to a decent life has made fresh progress in various countries. The international situation has become increasingly disadvantageous to imperialism, primarily to U.S. imperialism. The famous statement made by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in 1957 that "the East wind prevails over the West wind" could not be denied even by many spokesmen of the Western bourgeoisie. The late U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said in a speech made in November 1958, "Truly, we live in a veritable whirlwind of change." The U.S. political commentator Walter Lippmann wrote that the amazing pace of progress in the Soviet Union "portends... a growing Russia... not only in military power, but in political and economic influence... Not only have we fallen behind, but as things are known we shall continue to fall behind." In another article he wrote: "The greatest powers with which we have to concern ourselves... are in Eastern Europe and in Asia," and "the Atlantic community is no longer the political centre of the world." This being the case in the past decade, then in the coming decade of the sixties when the socialist world will become still stronger and gain still greater ascendancy, to what magic can the Western bourgeoisie have recourse to avoid their doom?

American imperialism has for a long time counted on new wars. Direct U.S. military spending in the 1960 fiscal year is still maintained at some 41,000 million dollars. The United States now has more than a million men of its armed forces stationed in over seventy countries and regions. It has 250 overseas military bases and is stepping up the establishment of guided missile bases in various places at home and in Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and the Far East. But the law of historical development has never been and cannot be altered by war. In view of the present balance of world forces, it is even more obvious that American imperialism is just day-dreaming in trying to save capitalism by war from its decline and doom. As everybody knows, the West does not even have the military advantage now, nor will it have that advantage in the future. The socialist countries are firmly opposed to war. They stand for the relaxation of international tension, universal disarmament and peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition among nations of different social systems. But the socialist countries will never knuckle under to the war threats of imperialism. Should the imperialists impose war on the socialist countries, then the inevitable consequence can only be the total destruction of imperialism.

**T**HIS striking change in the balance of world forces has created unprecedentedly favourable conditions for the people of various countries in their struggle for peace. The socialist camp is the decisive force in the world for safeguarding peace. Its unprecedentedly great strength and the victory of its firm and unswerving foreign policy for peace have greatly inspired the forces of peace and dealt a powerful blow against the forces of war. In the past year, the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union have made a series of important efforts for the relaxation of tension. In particular, the visit to the United States by Comrade Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and the Soviet proposal for general, complete disarmament have been warmly acclaimed by the peoples throughout the world.

Confronted by the powerful tide for peace, the United States has agreed to a summit conference and expressed the hope that the ice of the "cold war" would thaw. All this, of course, is to be welcomed. The people all over the world demand that the words of the U.S. Government about peace be translated into deeds. However, the people must be keenly vigilant because the U.S. authorities, while making some gestures for relaxation of the situation, are stepping up the development of guided missile weapons and feverishly strengthening their military blocs, trying by every means to restore their military advantage. Even U.S. President Eisenhower himself, during his recent visit abroad, time and again advocated the reinforcing of military blocs. He insisted on the long-term occupation of West Berlin at the summit conference of the four Western powers and on New Year's Eve announced that the United States was free to resume nuclear tests. The Chinese people, like those of other countries, consider that all this belies the wish for peace professed by the U.S. Government and that it must be opposed and curbed. At any rate, if the U.S. Government fails to adopt practical measures in the interests of peace and actively continues its arms expansion and war preparations, it cannot hope, by paying some lip service to peace, to hoodwink the peoples who are fighting for peace. The struggle for peace is the greatest struggle with which the vast majority of mankind is now most vitally concerned. In the course of this struggle, the peoples of the various countries will keep on exposing the tricks of the enemies of peace. They will compel the forces of war and the forces of aggression to retreat until a reliable guarantee for peace is achieved. From their own experience, the peoples have come to understand that strengthening the unity of the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union,

## A HISTORY OF THE MODERN CHINESE REVOLUTION

by HO KAN-CHIH

A systematic account of the revolutionary advances of the Chinese people during the period from the May 4 Movement in 1919 to socialist transformation in the first half of 1956. This is the story of how the Chinese people, rallying around the Chinese Communist Party, struggled against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and finally, after battling through three revolutionary civil wars and the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, overthrew the reactionary rule of the imperialists and Kuomintang, and founded the Chinese People's Republic. It describes the rehabilitation of the national economy and the subsequent socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and private industry and commerce in the post-liberation period.

It also describes how the Party and its leader, Mao Tse-tung, applied Marxism-Leninism to the concrete problems of the Chinese revolution.

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the unity of the international working class, the unity between the socialist forces and the national independence movements and the unity of all peace-loving peoples is the most important guarantee for victory in this struggle.

Marxists are not crystal-gazers. They cannot foretell whether the imperialists will choose this or that road in the next ten years. But one thing is very clear: although the specific course of the movement of history may still have some zigzags, the sixties will never be a time when the imperialists can do as they wish, and this period will be a time of successive victories for the forces of peace, the oppressed peoples and socialism. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "The socialist system will replace the capitalist system in the end. This is an objective law independent of human will. No matter how hard the reactionaries try to prevent the wheel of history from advancing, revolution will take place sooner or later and will surely triumph." Isn't the time long overdue for the gentlemen intoxicated with the policy of aggression and the policy of war to come to their senses?

The bedraggled shameless imperialists and reactionaries of various countries who are nearing the end of their span imagine that they could find a life-saving panacea in their fantastic attempt to split the unity of the socialist countries and the unity between the socialist countries and the Asian and African countries supporting peace and neutrality. One of the spearheads of their splitting tactics is now directed against China. They have clamoured that China, which is growing stronger, will become a "threat" to neighbouring countries. But this trash cannot deceive

anyone who makes a conscientious study of the truth. Socialist People's China under the leadership of the proletariat is a country that is loyal to the stand of internationalism, the anti-imperialist cause and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Its development cannot, should not and must not be a "threat" to anyone. On the contrary, it must undertake mutual assistance and co-operation with other friendly countries and the people of all nations in construction, to say nothing of the common struggle for peace and against aggression. The fraternal unity between China and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is of vital interest to the peoples of the socialist countries and the peoples throughout the world. It is for ever unbreakable. The imperialists and the reactionaries of various countries dream that some day they would be able to destroy this unity: that dream can never be realized. The friendship between China and its friendly neighbouring countries in Asia and the peoples of those neighbouring countries which have not yet established diplomatic relations with China, is also the vital concern of the peoples of China and the other countries concerned. Those who deliberately scheme to spoil this friendship can never gain the support of the people. Therefore, the next decade will see not only the constant consolidation and development of the unity among the socialist countries, but also the continuous growth of friendship among all peace-loving countries and peoples in Asia as a result of the efforts made by the peoples of the Asian countries. This is beyond the least shadow of a doubt.

红旗  
HONGQI

## Greeting the New Leap Forward in 1960

by LI FU-CHUN

*The following article is translated from "Hongqi" (Red Flag), No. 1, 1960, the fortnightly journal of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.—Ed.*

### I

**I**N response to the call of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to fight against right deviation and to work still more energetically, and thanks to the great efforts made by the whole population, the 1959 national economic plan has been overfulfilled. According to a preliminary statistical survey, in industry, the main targets for 1959 put forward by the Eighth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee and approved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress have all been overfulfilled. The total value of industrial output has greatly exceeded the target of a 25.6 per cent increase over 1958 put forward by the Eighth Plenary Session. The planned target of 12 million tons of steel has been

overfulfilled—output exceeded 13 million tons; the planned target of 335 million tons of coal has also been surpassed considerably. Although China's agriculture in 1959 suffered from the most serious natural calamities of the past few decades and the farmlands affected exceeded 600 million *mu*, i.e., more than one-third of the land under cultivation, we still succeeded in scoring outstanding achievements on the agricultural front and the total value of agricultural output is far greater than the planned target. Capital construction in 1959 also fulfilled the planned amount of total investment. Thus, on the heels of the big leap forward in 1958, we have brought about a continued big leap forward in our national economy in 1959.

The big leap forward in 1959 was still an all-round leap forward and a more satisfactory one at that. Socialist construction has progressed tremendously in every field and locality. In industry, the variety of products was much greater, quality was raised considerably and

costs were greatly lowered. Take the small, modern blast furnaces, as an example. In October 1959, the coefficient of utilization of equipment rose to a daily output of about 0.9 ton of pig iron per cubic metre of available furnace volume; about 80 per cent of the pig iron produced was up to standard and the cost was 40 per cent lower than in the last quarter of 1958. In agriculture, there has been an integrated, all-round development in farming, forestry animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery; grains, cotton, oil-bearing crops, bast fibre crops, tea, tobacco, sugar-bearing crops, silk, fruits, vegetables, medicinal herbs, miscellaneous farm produce—the production of all these crops, without exception, has increased considerably. On the basis of this all-round and more satisfactory development of industrial and agricultural production, communications and transport have grown at a speed higher than other branches of the economy and there is a new and prosperous state of affairs in the market.

**A**FTER the continued big leap forward in 1959, the leap forward state of our national economy—developing at high speed and proportionately—which first appeared in 1958, has been completely established.

As a result of the continuous big leap forward in 1958 and 1959, we were able to fulfil in two years' time the main targets originally envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan. The proposal for the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy adopted by the First Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in September 1956 provided that the total value of industrial output in 1962 would be about 100 per cent higher than 1957, and that the total value of agricultural output would grow by about 35 per cent. It also provided that by 1962 steel output would reach 10,500,000 to 12,000,000 tons; coal, 190 million to 210 million tons; electric power, 40,000 million to 43,000 million kwh.; machine tools, 60,000 to 65,000 units; cotton yarn, 8 million to 9 million bales; grains, around 500,000 million *jin*; cotton, around 48 million *dan*. These major targets cited above were all fulfilled or overfulfilled in 1959. We are thus able to raise greatly the targets originally envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan during the next three years and to devote more efforts to strengthening certain weak links in our national economy so as to enable socialist construction in our country to continue to develop at high speed and proportionately.

Thanks to the successful fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), China already established the preliminary foundation for the socialist industrialization of the country; now this preliminary foundation has been further strengthened as a result of the big leap forward that took place continuously in 1958 and 1959. During the continuous big leap forward of the past two years, the output of practically all the products of heavy industry more than doubled. With the exception of Tibet, the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have all built up their own iron and steel industry, engineering industry, other heavy industries and light industries. A nationwide, integrated industrial system centring on iron and steel and the engineering industries, composed of small, medium-sized and large enterprises, with a comparatively reasonable geographical dis-

tribution, is quickly shaping up; the uneven economic development in various regions is being gradually changed. In 1958, China produced 80 per cent of the steel products, machinery and equipment she needed; in 1959, this percentage was further increased. Inspired by the slogan of technical revolution, all the enterprises have raised their technical levels and expanded the ranks of their technicians. We are now able to design and build modern enterprises on our own involving rather complicated techniques. At the same time, the people's communes have already become the basic organizations in China's vast countryside, they are the best organizational form for mobilizing China's more than 500 million peasants to take an active part in socialist construction and for combining political affairs with economic affairs. They have opened the broadest road for the rapid development of agriculture as well as industry and other economic and cultural activities in the countryside. After the check-up and growth during the past year, the superiority of the people's commune has become more and more obvious.

When we announced our Second Five-Year Plan in 1956 and when we readjusted the year's targets in the summer of 1959, the imperialists spread lies and all sorts of propaganda against us, hoping to mislead the people of all countries. But the development of history has shattered their lies and propaganda.

In two years we have done things we once thought it would take us five years to do. This fact has proved conclusively that the Party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism and a series of related policies constitute a line integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of China's construction and are in full conformity with the objective laws of the Chinese economy. Thanks to our great practice in the past two years, we have accumulated rich experiences in our continuous and great victories and have also learnt valuable lessons from certain temporary, individual and local difficulties and twists and turns. It is common knowledge that any new and great cause will inevitably meet certain difficulties and twists and turns in the course of its development and that it can invariably overcome these difficulties and make advance steadily. Experiences from various fields during the big leap forward have armed our masses of cadres and the nation as a whole. With these experiences, we are able to understand the Party's general line profoundly and implement it more consciously, and thus also to display still greater initiative and creativeness in socialist construction. Given the above-mentioned material and technical conditions created by the continuous big leap forward, given the political and ideological conditions resulting from the popularity of the Party's general line, there is no doubt but that we will be able to leap forward continuously and advance uninterruptedly.

## II

**I**N his speech *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "We have a farm population of over 500 million, so the situation of our peasants has a very important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation

of our state power.”\* He also said: “In discussing our path to industrialization, I am here concerned principally with the relationship between the growth of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture. Heavy industry is the core of China’s economic construction. This must be affirmed. But, at the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry.” The most outstanding achievement gained in the continuous big leap forward over the past two years is that our Party, under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, has formulated a general line correctly solving the relationship between the growth of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture, and that our Party has found a path of realizing socialist industrialization in our country, a path which has been proven perfectly correct in the test of practice.

**T**HE questions of the peasants and of agriculture are of prime importance in the periods of both democratic revolution and socialist revolution in our country. Our experience in socialist construction over a number of years, especially during the past two years, has more than once proved that as our agriculture develops, all our economic work can be managed more smoothly. Not only light industry, but heavy industry too will be managed much more smoothly. Accelerating agricultural development is the central link for the high-speed and proportionate development of the socialist economy in our country.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has for many years explained the extremely significant part played by agriculture in the development of the national economy. In his report *On Coalition Government* delivered in 1945, he said:

“The peasants—the source of China’s industrial workers. In future, tens of millions of peasants will go to the cities, to factories. In order to build up powerful industries of her own and a large number of modernized big cities, China will have to undergo a continuous process of transforming the rural inhabitants into urban inhabitants.

“The peasants—the mainstay of the market for China’s industry. Only the peasants can supply the largest amount of foodstuffs and raw materials and consume the largest amount of manufactured goods.”

After the liberation of the whole country, when the industry of our country recovered and developed prosperously, Comrade Mao Tse-tung immediately pointed out that the growth of agricultural production must meet the needs of socialist industrialization. He led the revolutionary movement of the peasant masses for co-operation throughout the country. Later, in his speech about the “Ten Sets of Relationships,” Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the correct handling of the relationship between agriculture and industry is a question of primary importance for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in the development of the national economy. Afterwards Comrade Mao Tse-tung again generalized this idea as that “industry and agriculture must

\*Mao Tse-tung, *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1959. pp. 33, 67. — Tr.



**Hail to the People's Communes!**

*One of two monumental sculptures, 3 metres high, representing the many-sided activities of the communes at the entrance to the National Agricultural Exhibition. A collective work by the Department of Sculpture, Lu Hsuan Art Academy*

be developed simultaneously,” and that “heavy industry must take agriculture as an important market.” This thinking, as we all know, has been included in the main points of the Party’s general line for building socialism as a major policy.

Guided by this policy, the total value of industrial output in 1958 rose by 66 per cent as compared with 1957, the total value of agricultural output increased by 25 per cent, the rate of increase of the former being 2.5 times that of agriculture; in 1958 the total value of the output of heavy industry rose by 103 per cent while that of light industry went up by 34 per cent, the rate of increase of the former being 3 times that of light industry. Compared with 1958, the total value of industrial and agricultural output, of heavy industry and light industry continued to make enormous increases in 1959; but the rate of increase of the total value of agricultural production was about one-half that of industrial output, the difference in the rates of increase of light and heavy industry was also greatly reduced. Thus, in the simultaneous leap forward in agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, the proportion between industry and agriculture became more harmonious and so did the proportion between heavy and light industry.

The more harmonious proportions between agriculture, light and heavy industry are beneficial to the continued leap forward of the national economy as well as the further consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance. The worker-peasant alliance in our country is led by the working class and has consolidated and developed steadily through the democratic and socialist revolutions. After

the liberation of the whole country, the worker-peasant alliance in our country went through two stages. In the first stage, it was established on the basis of carrying out land reform thoroughly. In the second stage, it was established on the basis of socialist ownership through the organization of agricultural co-operatives and the people's communes. The worker-peasant alliance in our country is now entering its third stage and should be established on a new basis, i.e., while continuing to develop socialist ownership, gradually carry out the technical transformation and modernization of agriculture. Because of the nationwide organization of people's communes and the rapid growth in production, public accumulation needed by our agriculture for expanded reproduction are increasing tremendously; the expanding scale of production and the adoption of more diversified economies in agriculture also create favourable conditions for the technical transformation of agriculture. At the same time, because of the continuous big leap in heavy industry, the output of iron and steel and machines needed for the technical transformation of agriculture surpassed past production by a very wide margin; the universal growth of local industry, particularly the industry run by the counties and the people's communes, can play a greater and greater role in the technical transformation of agriculture. In these circumstances, the worker-peasant alliance can be gradually elevated to a new stage, the stage of agricultural modernization.

SOME comrades are of the opinion that the rapid development of agriculture does not conform with the policy of giving priority to heavy industry. This, of course, is erroneous. The rapid development of agriculture will not hamper but, on the contrary, enormously stimulate the growth of heavy industry. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said:

"Everyone knows that light industry is closely related to agriculture. Without agriculture there can be no light industry. But it is not so clearly understood that agriculture provides heavy industry with an important market. This fact, however, will be more readily appreciated as the gradual progress of technological improvement and modernization of agriculture calls for more and more machinery, fertilizers, water conservancy and electric power projects and transport facilities for the farms, as well as fuel and building materials for the rural consumers."\*

Our agriculture, in which more than 500 million people take part, is the broadest domestic market, unmatched by any country in the world, for heavy industry as well as light industry. With the rapid growth of agricultural production and steady progress in the technical transformation of agriculture, agriculture will demand huge amounts of agricultural means of production from heavy industry each year. Taking into consideration long-run needs, our country needs millions of tractors, millions of lorries, tens of millions of tons of chemical fertilizers, large quantities of electric power, fuel, building materials and other agricultural machinery as well as huge amounts

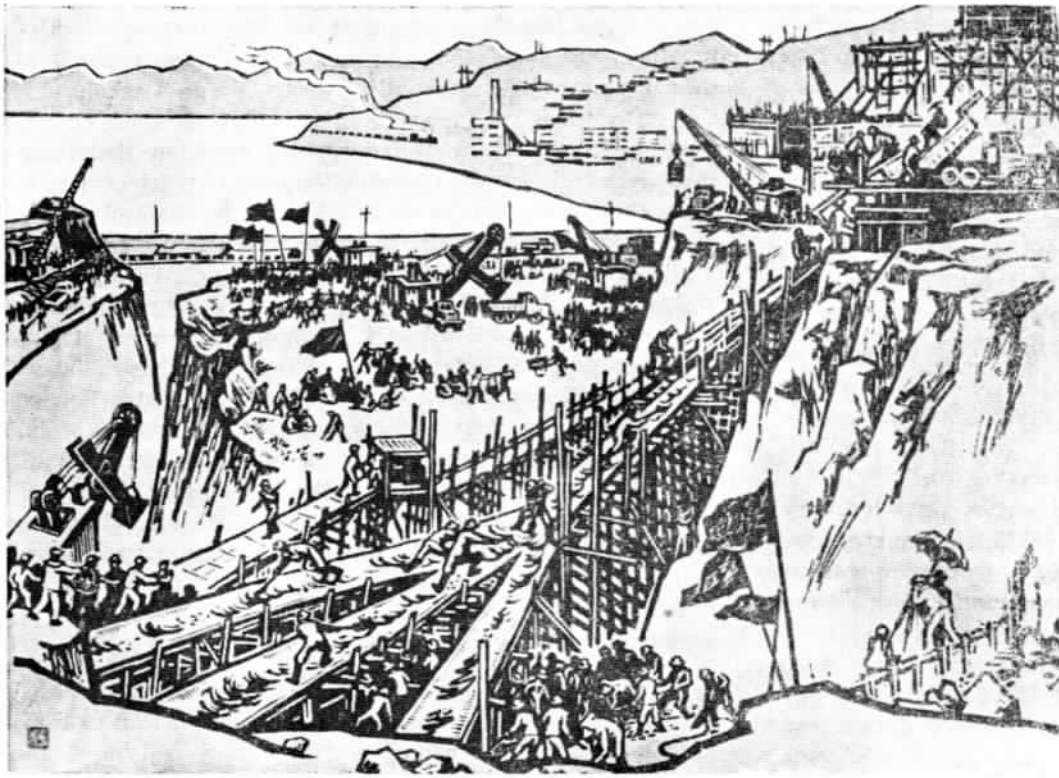
of modernized means of communication and transport. To meet these needs, our heavy industry cannot only rise several-fold, but must increase more than ten times or dozens of times. After heavy industry has provided agriculture with such large quantities of agricultural means of production, the diversified economy of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery can then be developed enormously; the total amount of agricultural production in our country will be able to increase several-fold and more than tenfold; agricultural labour productivity will be able to rise tens of times, 100 times and even more than 100 times; agriculture will be able to supply farm products, animal products, forest products and other industrial raw materials in great abundance and supply a labour force of 100 million or even more than 100 million to industry and other undertakings.

Thus, giving priority to heavy industry and the rapid growth of agriculture are interdependent, are closely integrated and promote one another. In this way we can achieve the high-speed development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry as well as the national economy as a whole. A few reactionary bourgeois scholars in our country have always maintained that agriculture is a negative factor in our national economy and that the more than 500 million peasants are a heavy burden to our cause of socialist construction. Moreover, they hold that the greater the progress of socialist industrialization and technical transformation of agriculture, the greater will be the quantity of idle labour power which the state will not be able to place. Though the actual facts of the past few years refute this old tune, they still continue to spread their poison among the people. What are the underlying reasons for this? Because they are blinded by their rotten, bourgeois concepts and egoism, and so they cannot see or refuse to see the big role played by agriculture in the socialist construction of our country and the great strength displayed by the more than 500 million peasants in the socialist construction of our country. Viewing socialism in the bourgeois way, they are not at all able to see the superiority of the socialist system and the great role played by our vast population in creating the great cause of New China.

### III

THE tasks for developing the national economy in 1960, generally speaking, are: better to implement the Party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism; better to implement the Party's basic policy of developing industry and agriculture simultaneously, and to strive for a continued leap forward of the national economy on the basis of the continuous big leap forward in 1958 and 1959. According to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's instructions, to carry out these tasks, our arrangements for the 1960 national economic plan should further affirm agriculture as the foundation, should better handle the relationships between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, in accordance with the principle of combining priority for heavy industry with the rapid development of agriculture, and should also strengthen the transport, power and extractive industries, which are weak branches of our industry, systematically and in a

\*Mao Tse-tung, *ibid.*, pp. 67-68. — *Tr.*



Remaking the Face of the Land

Woodcut in colour by Li Hua

planned way so as to create the conditions for an even better, all-round leap forward in the years to come.

**T**HE policy of further affirming agriculture as the foundation poses an outstanding new problem for our planning work as a whole. The new content of the national economic plan for 1960 requires that this policy be conscientiously implemented to promote the growth of the various branches of the national economy.

In 1960, while further consolidating the people's communes, we should actively and step by step push forward the technical transformation of agriculture and raise agricultural labour productivity. To this end, the state will greatly increase the supply of agricultural means of production — machines, iron and steel and chemical fertilizers needed by agriculture. At the same time, campaigns to build water conservancy works integrating large, medium-sized and small projects should be launched in all localities. In China today, building water conservancy works is the most important condition for increasing agricultural production. In 1959 we suffered serious drought and floods. If there had not been large-scale mass campaigns to build water conservancy works launched on the basis of farm co-operation and the switch to the people's communes, which greatly increased the irrigated area and enhanced the capabilities for preventing drought and water-logging, it would have been impossible to imagine that 1959 would witness the wonderful feat of agriculture which not only suffered no reduction in production but was able to continue its big leap forward. In 1960, we should continue to do this work well on the basis of the campaigns launched in the autumn of 1959 to build farm water conservancy works with the participation of tens of millions of people, bring more areas under irrigation, increase the supply of drainage and irrigation equipment and enhance the efficacy of the irrigated area,

production brigades, people's communes and certain counties have already done, plus an enormously increased output of chemical fertilizers, then the problem of fertilizers confronting our country can be completely solved. Pig manure and other animal manure are organic fertilizers and are much better than inorganic chemical fertilizers. We may say that a pig is a small organic fertilizer plant. Moreover, pork is a food; bristle and pig skins are materials for making industrial goods for daily use; and the intestines of pigs are materials for precious medicines. Every part of the pig's body consists of wealth; it can yield important economic values if it is fully used. It is therefore wrong to slight pig-breeding or to fail to make energetic efforts to develop it.

Still another important method to realize a continued leap forward in agricultural production in 1960 is to run a rural diversified economy while continuing to carry out the policy of taking food grains as the key. In 1959, the target of an estimated increase of 10 per cent in the total value of our agricultural production was greatly surpassed: an important reason for this was the fact that rural diversified economy received widespread attention everywhere since last spring and the all-round development of agriculture was promoted. This is a very important experience. In 1960, while ensuring fairly large increases in food grains, we should develop food crops and industrial crops simultaneously, develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, rural side lines and fishery simultaneously, and, in particular, get a firm hold of agriculture and animal husbandry. When we achieve enormous increases in food grains, we will have more fodder and hay to feed more livestock. On the other hand, when animal husbandry is developed in a big way, we will have more fertilizers to develop agriculture. Our policy is to achieve a simultaneous growth of food grains, cot-

so that a steady rise in our agricultural production can be achieved.

Another important method to realize a continued leap forward in agricultural production in 1960 is to develop pig-breeding on a large scale to increase organic fertilizers. We have not yet produced a large amount of chemical fertilizers, and for a time in the near future their use can only be concentrated on industrial crops so as to raise their per *mu* yields. Even when a large amount of chemical fertilizers is produced, the main source of our fertilizers will still be pig-breeding and other livestock. If the whole country can first reach the goal of one pig for every person in a couple of years, and then one pig for every *mu* of land in another couple of years, as some

ton, oil-bearing crops, bast fibre crops, tea, tobacco, sugar-bearing crops, silk, fruits, vegetables, medicinal herbs and other products.

**T**HE energetic development of agriculture will provide more raw materials for light industry, and thus promote its extensive growth. It will also impose ever greater demands on heavy industry to supply agricultural means of production, and promote the great development of heavy industry.

The central problem of developing light industry in 1960 is to enlarge its source of raw materials from many fields. The utilization rate of our light industrial equipment has been raised year by year, but there are still considerable potentialities to be tapped. In order to make full use of the present equipment of light industry and further increase the output of light industry, we should find new kinds of raw materials from numerous sources at the same time that we increase the output and purchases of farm-produced raw materials. We should collect various kinds of wild plants and wild animals on a big scale and all kinds of raw materials for light industry that can be put to use such as the rinds of cotton and tobacco stalks, sesame and maize stalks, etc. At the same time, the departments of heavy industry should take active steps and wherever possible increase the production of raw materials for the manufacture of consumer goods. To meet the ever-increasing needs of the people in the future, we should also carry on capital construction appropriately in light industry and build some enterprises which are urgently needed for the people's livelihood and for which the supply of raw materials can be assured, such as sugar refineries, paper-making plants, cotton mills and chemical fibre plants.

Heavy industry, which enjoys priority in development, should continue in 1960 to make steel the key lever, step up its support to agriculture, strengthen certain weak links in our national economy, raise quality and increase variety, and appropriately carry out the construction of new projects. Support of the technical transformation of agriculture is an essential part of socialist industrialization. All branches of our heavy industry should adhere to the viewpoint of serving agriculture and regard aiding the technical transformation of agriculture as their duty. All enterprises producing means of production for agriculture should make a concrete study of the actual needs of the locality at the time, do their best to adjust their production to these needs, and work out plans for the coming years. Since large numbers of improved farm tools and semi-mechanized farm tools will be in use in our agriculture in the next few years, local industry at various levels and commune-run industry should give full play to their capacities, integrate modern methods of production with indigenous ones, and help to advance the technical transformation of agriculture by various means. After two years of continuous leap forward, the relations between the various branches of our heavy industry have become more harmonious and certain weak branches are rapidly catching up. There are, however, some branches which are still comparatively weak, such as the power industry, some extractive industries and the petroleum industry. Our heavy industry, continuing to develop on the basis of priority, should make efforts to step up the

construction of these branches so that they can better meet the needs of the continued leap forward of all of industry as well as the national economy as a whole. All the enterprises of heavy industry, and first of all the medium-sized and small enterprises, must, in their continued leap forward in production, exert great efforts to raise their technical levels and strive for a simultaneous leap forward in quantity, quality and variety. To ensure that heavy industry will continue to leap forward in 1960 and in the subsequent years, to serve better construction in agriculture, light industry, communications and transport and national defence, the various branches of heavy industry will continue to carry out capital construction on a large scale in 1960. In construction, the policy of integrating large enterprises with medium-sized and small enterprises and of combining the rational utilization of the old coastal industrial bases with the active building of new industrial bases in the interior should be effected still better in order to deal more appropriately with the problems of the size of enterprises and the rational geographical distribution of industry.

An important task in the development of the national economy in 1960 is to strengthen the construction of communications and transport so that they will meet the needs of the continued leap forward of production and construction. Railway building is the key in the construction of our communications and transport. Trunk and branch lines to be built in 1960 will greatly exceed those built in the last few years, and we should ensure the fulfilment and overfulfilment of this task. Since 1958, not a few simple railways and light-rail railways have been built in many places. This is the materialization in communications and transport of the policy of simultaneous development in industry of large enterprises and medium-sized and small enterprises and the policy of the simultaneous use of modern and indigenous methods in production. It is now clear that in railway construction, the whole series of policies — the simultaneous construction of heavy-rail railways and light-rail railways, of modern and simple railways, of trunk lines, and branch lines and lines for special uses, as well as building new lines while reinforcing old ones — is entirely correct. These policies should continue to be effected in 1960. Moreover, this experience should be applied to all the branches in communications and transport in accordance with the concrete conditions.

**A**GRICULTURE, light industry, heavy industry, communications and transport and other departments should develop technical innovation and technical revolution more extensively and more thoroughly in 1960. The facts show that the possibilities for technical innovation are unlimited and that once labour enthusiasm is integrated with technical innovation, the latent power of men and materials can be brought into greater play thus effecting a continuous leap forward in production. Technical innovation and technical revolution should of course be carried out extensively in the medium-sized and small enterprises which are technically backward and in the old enterprises which are comparatively backward technically. But even in the large, modern, new enterprises, there is still the possibility and necessity to carry out technical innovation and technical revolution. The high-speed develop-

ment of our economy in the future should depend upon two sources: one is to carry on capital construction and increase new productive capacity; the other is to carry out technical innovation and technical revolution in the existing enterprises and in all the departments of our national economy, to continue to tap potentialities in order to raise labour productivity extensively. In developing technique, we should have firm determination and confidence and, in the spirit of relying on our own resources, catch up with and strive to master the advanced technique of the world in a comparatively short period of time. To achieve this, all the departments should resolutely follow the mass line, continue to mobilize the masses boldly, break down superstitions, emancipate the mind, foster the spirit of daring to think and to act, support the rationalization proposals and inventions of the masses and popularize their advanced experiences. The enterprises should step up the cultural and technical education of the workers and staff members, raise their cultural and technical levels, train senior and intermediate technicians in co-ordination with the educational departments and strive for the building of a powerful army of working-class scientific and technical personnel who are both politically progressive and professionally proficient. In carrying out technical innovation and technical revolution, the method should be to pay special attention to the most advanced and the most backward so as to bring along the majority in the middle category, that is, to effect a general rise in the technical level of our country by paying special attention to the technically advanced units, on the one hand, and the technically backward units, on the other, as well as the most up-to-date technique, on the one hand, and simple technique on the other.

To fulfil the task of a continued leap forward in agriculture, light industry, heavy industry, communications

and transport and to develop technical innovation and technical revolution extensively, the decisive thing is to stick to the policy of combining centralized leadership with mass movements and further develop, on every front, the movement to increase production and practise economy. Only by developing mass movements on a large scale with technical innovation and technical revolution as their main content will it be possible to work practically, perseveringly and resourcefully so that the labour enthusiasm of the masses will keep on rising. And it is only in the course of these movements that the masses can be tempered, the wisdom of the collective fully displayed, and the leading cadres at various levels understand better the feelings and demands of the masses, emulate their boundless enthusiasm and creativeness and thus improve their leadership.

We must persistently adhere to the leadership of the Party and placing politics in command. In all the enterprises and undertakings, in all departments and localities, the struggle against right deviation must be carried out to the end; bourgeois ideology must be thoroughly exposed and criticized, and socialist and communist ideas must be promoted.

Since the big leap forward in 1958, we have gained very rich experiences in large-scale mass movements. Summing them up, we must raise high the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, seriously study the teachings of Mao Tse-tung and spread them widely. If we really grasp the spirit of the principles laid down by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and put them into effect, rely solidly upon the initiative and creative spirit of the masses, it is certain that we will continue to win great victories in socialist construction and to achieve a continuous, all-round and increasingly better leap forward in our national economy.

## Excellent Situation for The Struggle for Peace

by YU CHAO-LI

*Following is the full text of an article that appeared in "Hongqi," No. 1, 1960. — Ed.*

**T**HE international situation today continues to develop in a direction favourable to peace. The international tension created by imperialism has begun to relax to a certain extent. This is a situation that gladdens the hearts of the Chinese people and the overwhelming majority of the rest of the peoples of the world.

The emergence of this situation fully testifies to the truth of the famous statement made by Comrade Mao Tse-tung two years ago that "the East wind prevails over the West wind." At the 1957 Moscow meetings of the representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of

various countries, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the international situation had reached a new turning point, that the socialist forces had got the upper hand over the imperialist forces, and the forces of peace over the forces of war. Marking this turning point were the successful launching by the U.S.S.R. of its man-made earth satellite, which symbolized that the Soviet Union is far in the lead in science and technology, and the success of the Moscow meetings, which symbolized the unity of the socialist camp and the Communist Parties of various countries.

Not everyone recognized this new situation clearly when it first appeared. As for the imperialists, far from being reconciled to their position of inferiority, they have tried hard to extricate themselves from their worsening

plight. History, however, has continued to teach them bitter lessons. In the test of strength in 1958, U.S. imperialism met with repeated rebuffs in its vain attempt to continue its show of force and it became more isolated than ever before. The circumstances were compelling indeed. Faced with the changing balance of forces in the international struggle and confronted by the mounting struggle of the peoples throughout the world in defence of peace, the U.S. reactionaries were forced to consider changing certain aspects of their foreign relations tactics. Some among the U.S. ruling circles began to realize that in face of the powerful socialist camp and the powerful peace movement, their old tactics no longer worked.

**I**T is by no means fortuitous that certain sections of the ruling circles in the United States and other Western countries were compelled to agree to some relaxation of tension, to forego some tension. It was the inevitable outcome of the balance of forces in the international struggle, of the change and development of the balance.

In the first place, the unparalleled might of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union has made everyone with any common sense understand that whoever used force against the socialist camp would come to grief. The imperialist bloc did not dare to unleash a rash, total war. Even such local wars as its aggression against Korea and Viet Nam resulted in its suffering resounding defeats and ignominious failure. Popular pressure throughout the world was such that even in the period when the U.S. imperialists held a monopoly of atomic bomb secrets, the warmongers did not dare to launch an atomic war in defiance of worldwide opposition. As things turned out, this "atomic superiority" of U.S. imperialism was short lived. The Soviet Union made very rapid progress in military science and technology and in a short time left the United States far behind. In this situation, it is crystal clear that anyone who unleashes a total war against the Soviet Union and the socialist camp is simply courting destruction.

Secondly, the national and democratic movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is an important force in defence of world peace. Imperialism has always used colonies and semi-colonies, with their manpower and material and financial resources, as its rear for the waging of war. Since World War II, the national and democratic movement has spread over Asia, Africa and Latin America. It has caused and continues to cause the disintegration of the imperialist colonial system. So what was originally a rear for imperialism in war has become a front in the struggle against imperialism. The "mysterious continent" and the "quiet backyard" have become volcanoes erupting beneath the feet of the imperialists. The imperialists launched aggression in the Suez Canal zone, in Lebanon and in Jordan. They also attempted to unleash aggression against Cuba. But thanks to the resistance of the peoples of the countries under attack and the opposition of the socialist countries and the peoples the world over, all these imperialist plans fell through. This situation has compelled the imperialists to use their main forces to suppress the national and democratic movement in the colonies and semi-colonies.

Furthermore, the mass of the people in the imperialist countries who suffered in the two world wars do not want another war. Such is the weight of popular sentiments. It is only a few greedy, bellicose groups who are the enemies of world peace. They are always encircled by the mass of the people within their own countries who do not want war. As always, the Communist Parties and the awakened working class in the imperialist countries stand firm in the forefront of the struggle in defence of world peace; they carry on a most arduous struggle despite repression by the reactionaries of their own countries.

In the international struggle, the support of the people is always a decisive factor. It is precisely the combined efforts of the three above-mentioned forces that have manacled the imperialist ruling groups and landed them in utter isolation and serious difficulties. The imperialist camp is rent by internal contradictions and divisions. In these circumstances, certain people in the imperialist ruling cliques, out of consideration for their own interests and their own future, feel compelled to begin to make a show of acceptance of some of the proposals for relaxation of international tension and to forego some of their manoeuvres for creating tension. Even those groups which have never slackened their policy of the arms drive and war preparations have at times had to resort to a certain amount of camouflage and assume a peace posture.

**I**N the case of the ruling group in the United States, some traces of a partial change in its foreign relations tactics were already evident in the policy bequeathed by the late Secretary of State Dulles. Before his death, Dulles made three important speeches. One, on "Far Eastern Policy," was made on December 4, 1958, at the Californian Chamber of Commerce. Another, on January 28, 1959, was made in the course of testimony on U.S. foreign policy at the secret hearings of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The last, entitled the "Function of Law in the Cause of Peace," was made on January 31, 1959, at a dinner given by the New York Bar Association.

In these speeches Dulles expressed alarm and uneasiness over the situation in which the East wind was prevailing over the West wind and the balance of world forces was becoming increasingly unfavourable to imperialism. Dulles admitted that "the efforts of international communism are reinforced by the rapid economic development within the existing Sino-Soviet orbit" (this is Dulles' slanderous term for the socialist camp). He acknowledged that "there is no way in the world" to prevent "the Soviet Union becoming a nation of increasing economic and military power." He also admitted that China was quickly transforming itself "into a great military and industrial power." He then proposed the substitution of "justice and law" for force in dealing with the socialist camp. This meant that the "brinkmanship" policy which he had advocated was bankrupt and he knew it was necessary to profess "peace," to lay hold of the "peace banner" and use "peace" as a cloak to cover up his true colours as an aggressor.

Of course, in the programme bequeathed by Dulles, "the positions of strength" policy still occupied a predominant position. While making peaceful avowals, he still raised the cry that the "cold war" must not be ended,



for otherwise imperialism would meet with defeat. He did his utmost to insist that "retaliatory power" be maintained, that U.S. troops be stationed and military bases established in countries near the socialist camp, that concrete and visible force be maintained in these countries, that the NATO and other military blocs be strengthened and that the so-called "collective defence" system be developed to the utmost. He boasted that more than 50 countries in the world had joined the United States' "collective defence arrangements." He called for limited war to cope with the so-called armed threat of communism so as to prevent communism from winning so-called external victory, in other words, to use force to suppress the national and democratic movement in the capitalist world.

**D**ULLES put forward his "peace strategy" as a supplement to his "war strategy." He himself made no secret about this point. When referring to the "substitution of justice and law for force," he particularly stressed that in this respect, it was very important to recognize that under such circumstances, renunciation of the use of force did not mean the maintenance of the status quo, but peaceful conversion. What is "peaceful conversion"? "Basically," Dulles said, "we hope to encourage an evolution within the Soviet world so that they will no longer be a threat to freedom in the world and where they will be concerned with their own affairs and not be concerned with promoting the goals and ambitions of communism." This was Dulles' primary aim when putting forward his "peace strategy." In making these statements, Dulles revealed the United States' strategic and tactical concepts of world domination. It is an attempt, under cover of protestations of peace, to use infiltration, corrosion, subversion and other conspiratorial means to restore, from within, capitalist rule in various socialist countries and to attain the aim which U.S. imperialism cannot reach by aggressive war, namely, to destroy the socialist camp. It is also what may be called a "winning victory by peace strategy." The policy bequeathed by Dulles consists of two sets of tactics geared to a single aim. The two sets of tactics are the simultaneous launching of a "peace strategy" and a "war strategy," that is, on the one hand, stepping up preparations for a new war and, on the other, putting out a signboard of peace. The one and only aim is, step by step, to destroy socialism — the enemy of imperialism.

But Dulles died before he had time to implement this double-faced policy. Since his death, the international situation has continued to develop in a direction favourable to peace, national liberation and socialism. This, coupled with the success of the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union, compels U.S. imperialism to run up the flag of peace. Certain representative figures in U.S. ruling circles have realized to a certain extent that tension is not necessarily advantageous to them, so they propose to ease the tension somewhat and express their willingness to accept some relaxation. They know that this course is a bit more to their interests.

Recently, the head of the U.S. Government, Eisenhower, accepted the proposal made by Khrushchov, the head of the Soviet Government, to exchange visits. Comrade Khrushchov's visit to the United States was a success; during it agreement was reached to hold a summit

conference to discuss disarmament, the Berlin question and other issues. Certain agreements were also reached on procedural questions of disarmament. The U.S. propaganda organs have reduced their vilification of the Soviet Union, and they use relatively more peaceful expressions. All these are signs of the tendency towards relaxation in the international situation. This is, naturally, a gratifying development.

**B**UT while the peoples of the world are expressing their joy at this trend in the international situation, it is impossible not to see that the influential group in the United States is still clinging to its "cold war" policy against the Soviet Union, China and the other socialist countries. It still has no intention of cutting its armed forces, slackening the arms drive and relinquishing its overseas military bases, or giving up its aggressive military alliances. On the contrary, it is stepping up its war preparations. The former U.S. Defence Secretary McElroy said blatantly that the "free world" today should not reduce its armed strength on account of the talks between Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers Khrushchov and President Eisenhower. He also said that the Eisenhower-Khrushchov talks had not produced any specific change in the international situation giving the United States grounds for revising its military deployment in any place in the world.

In its research report, entitled "The Basic Aims of U.S. Foreign Policy" made public last November, the Council of Foreign Relations in New York emphasized the U.S. need for military power to back up its foreign policy. The report recommended:

1. The building up, maintenance and protection of "retaliatory power";
2. The possession of mobile forces;
3. A research and development programme which will ensure all possible progress in science and technology that "can contribute usefully to the military tasks of the future"; and
4. A long-range military aid programme "to strengthen the global defence posture of the United States and its allies."

At the recent Paris meeting of the NATO bloc, U.S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter on the one hand expressed his approval of the proposed East-West summit meeting and declared: "A single summit meeting may not be enough. The Western nations may be entering a period of negotiations over a considerable period and at various levels." On the other hand, however, Herter deliberately slandered the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace by saying that "the West's negotiations with the Soviet Union have resembled trench warfare of fixed positions," "now the West finds itself entering a period of mobility and manoeuvre, while the aims of the adversary remain the same." Singing the praises of his predecessor, John Foster Dulles, Herter said that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was central to Dulles' estimate of "free world defence." He added that he "saw no basic change in Communist objectives. As a result, a position of firmness and strength must remain NATO's reliance in the future." At the same Paris meeting, the new U.S.

Defence Secretary, Thomas S. Gates Jr., continued to bluster about the policy of arms expansion and war preparations. He declared that U.S. naval, land and air forces would remain in Europe and that the aggressive NATO bloc was "the cornerstone of United States policy." He wanted the allies of the United States to share more of the cost and recommended with great zeal the establishment under NATO of "a multi-national project for making middle-range ballistic missiles." In addition, Gates called for the settlement of problems involved "in establishing atomic weapon storage sites deployed throughout NATO."

Even President Eisenhower did not forget to carry on the "cold war," while everywhere professing "peace and friendship in freedom" during his recent tour abroad. U.P.I. disclosed on December 4, 1959, that on the day of his arrival in Rome, Eisenhower discussed "major cold war issues" with Italian President Gronchi. In Ankara, Turkey, Eisenhower said at Bayar's reception: "We will not deviate from our goal, nor compromise our principles." He clamoured on this occasion about "defence" "against the possibility of an emergency, an aggression, a catastrophe which will never be of our making." U.P.I. revealed on the 8th that Eisenhower had repeatedly assured Turkey that he felt that the West must stay strong and not relax. He said: "There are no grounds for the West to relax now. The West must maintain a position of strength." When Eisenhower reached Karachi, Pakistan, he said at the airport: "We want to work together for peace, for our own mutual security but from the position of strength and security." President Eisenhower claimed in his speech to the Greek Parliament that they "must remain militarily, economically and spiritually strong to win the sort of peace we want, with friendship and freedom." In Spain, U.S. President Eisenhower conferred with the fascist hang-over Franco, the Spanish dictator. They dealt especially with the question of American military bases in Spain, and the communique on the talks openly claimed that "a firm defence posture should be maintained." Wherever he went, President Eisenhower actively supported NATO, CENTO and SEATO, stressed "common security" and "co-operation," and further tightened control over the vassal states.

PEOPLE can see that behind Eisenhower's smokescreen of "peace" lurks the coldest "cold war" conducted by American imperialism, namely, military and war threats aimed at the socialist camp and suppression of the national and democratic movement. The United States is installing its nuclear weapons in many foreign territories. It is building bases for intermediate range ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads in Britain, West Germany, Italy, Greece and Turkey. The United States has also decided to increase, not reduce, its military aid to its vassal states in the Far East and the Near and Middle East. Besides strengthening the NATO, CENTO and SEATO military blocs, the United States is also plotting with the reactionaries in Japan to revise the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" to form an open U.S.-Japanese military alliance. At the same time, it is trying to set up the NEATO (Northeast Asia Treaty Organization) and other new military blocs. All these aggressive military blocs have recently stepped up their provocative military exercises

and blatantly posed threats of war. The U.S. plan to arm West Germany and Japan is also being stepped up. These facts make it clear that while the United States adopts a strategy of peace, it has not in the slightest relaxed its strategy of war.

A commentary entitled "The Choice Before Washington" in the November 27 issue of the Soviet magazine *New Times* revealed that there were highly influential forces both inside and outside the U.S. Government which did not want to see a relaxation of international tension. The article referred to pamphlets on American home and foreign policy published in the autumn of 1959 by the Republican Party Committee on Programme and Progress. The pamphlets claimed: "The ultimate objective of American foreign policy is a free world. . . . The great task of American foreign policy, then, is to maintain and extend freedom—both of the individual and of nations. Any course of conduct in foreign relations should be tested by these standards: If it advances the cause of freedom, let us pursue it; if it injures the cause of freedom, let us reject it." *New Times* gave this programmatic document a correct interpretation. It pointed out: That the terms "freedom" and "free world" refer to the capitalist system is self-evident. The Republican leaders thus consider the chief aim of foreign policy to be strengthening capitalism in America, supporting it in countries where it still exists, and last but not least, extending it to countries where it does not exist.

That precept predetermines the Republican leaders' attitude towards all the countries in the socialist camp, first and foremost towards the Soviet Union. Communism is proclaimed "the great threat to freedom and the great obstacle to the extension of freedom," and the fight against communism a "paramount goal" of U.S. foreign policy. As for the "extension of freedom," by this is meant, the writers of the pamphlets claim, the "restoration of freedom to those who have been deprived of it by communism." It is obvious that the earlier notorious policy of Dulles to "liberate" the socialist countries from socialism is not defunct.

What exactly does the United States mean by so-called "peace"? This question was answered by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in its report on foreign policy. The report said that peace "is not a single or simple thing. It can only be the result of a nation's total policies." These total policies consist of the development of the "Western hemisphere and the Atlantic Community" related to American policy. While developing this community, it is necessary to "keep the door open to those nations and peoples which historically have been associated with it (Europe) and are now drawn into the Soviet orbit," and not to "permit the Communist states to extend their rule." As regards the broad intermediate zones, subtle influence will be used to include them in the so-called "free world" order.

Facts show that influential figures in the United States, while talking peace, have never for a moment ceased trying to realize their aim of preserving capitalism and destroying socialism by means of "peaceful conversion." One remembers clearly that on the eve of Comrade Khrushchov's visit to the United States, Eisenhower personally took part in and sponsored the so-called "cap-

tive nations week." In the recent United Nations General Assembly session, the ignominious so-called resolutions on Tibet and Hungary adopted as a result of the machinations of the United States fully exposed the viciousness of U.S. imperialism concealed behind the smokescreen of peace. By "captive," they simply mean the elimination of the system of exploitation; "freedom" for them is just another name for the preservation of the system of exploitation; and what they mean by "just cause" and "free world order" is the restoration of capitalist rule in the socialist world and preservation of the capitalist system in the capitalist world so as to prevent the wheel of human history from turning forward.

In a word, one can see from these hard facts that although there are certain tactical changes in U.S. foreign policy, the fundamental policy of the U.S. still rests on two sets of tactics (one set is to prepare actively for war and the other is to hang out a peace signboard), both having a single objective — to destroy socialism.

Of course, nursing this objective is one thing and the possibility of their attaining it is quite another. Although the imperialists have never for a moment ceased trying to destroy socialism, they can never reach their aim. Even certain rulers of the West have been compelled to admit this fact.

**T**HE policy of peaceful coexistence founded by the great Lenin is the guiding principle of the foreign policies of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In a general statement on the foundations for peaceful coexistence between the Soviet Union and the United States, Lenin said: "Let no American capitalists touch us. We will not touch them." Lenin said that to achieve this peaceful coexistence, no obstacle would come from the Soviet side. Obstacles could only come from imperialism, from the side of the American and other capitalists. Up to the present the question of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems remains the same.

For a long historical period, peaceful coexistence between the Soviet Union and the United States has been an objective reality. Unless the war maniacs invite their own destruction by launching aggressive wars, peaceful coexistence is bound to continue. Soon after the close of World War II, when the imperialist reactionaries came out with loud bursts of anti-Soviet war propaganda, Comrade Mao Tse-tung exposed the essence of such anti-Soviet outbursts as merely a smokescreen for the policy of the U.S. rulers directed against the people and for expansion abroad. Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "The Soviet Union is the defender of world peace, the powerful factor in obstructing the establishment of world domination by the U.S. reactionaries. With the Soviet Union in existence, the ambitions of the U.S. and world reactionaries cannot be realized at all. That is why the U.S. reactionaries hate the Soviet Union intensely and are actually dreaming of wiping out this socialist country. But, today, not long after the end of World War II, all the high pitched loose talk of the U.S. reactionaries about a U.S.-Soviet war and the foul atmosphere they create cannot but make one take a look at their real aims. It turns out that under these anti-Soviet slogans, they are frantically attacking the American workers and democratic elements and turning all the countries which are

the objects of U.S. expansion abroad into U.S. appendages. I think the American people and the peoples of all countries menaced by U.S. aggression should unite to repel the attacks of the U.S. reactionaries and their lackeys in various countries. Only victory in this struggle can avert a third world war; it cannot be averted otherwise."

**P**OSTWAR history has fully borne out the conclusion drawn by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. It is still fresh in the memory of the people that the gunfire of World War II had barely stopped when Winston Churchill, the then spokesman of imperialism, in a speech at Fulton, on March 5, 1946, called for the establishment of a U.S.-British alliance aimed at launching an anti-Soviet war, spreading the myth that a third world war was "imminent." Yes, the imperialist reactionaries are by nature anti-Soviet and anti-communist. To all intents and purposes they are indeed attempting to organize an anti-Soviet war. However this is only their subjective wish. Although they have tried hard to realize this wish, yet, up to now, it has failed to materialize. It seems now that the distance between this wish and its realization has not become less but more. A section of the ruling groups in the imperialist countries cannot but recognize the fact of peaceful coexistence.

It is precisely the solidarity of the world's peoples in their struggle for peace and against aggression and imperialism that has frustrated and held back the imperialists' war plans. In the interests of the movement for the defence of peace, it is necessary to continue to strengthen the militant will of the world's people, to rely on the mass of the world's people and win and defend peace through broadly based, just struggles. The enemies of peace are still feverishly active. It is necessary to expose their schemes and weaknesses so as to enable the masses to recognize their true colours and have full courage and confidence to defeat them instead of being afraid of them or begging them for peace.

In the postwar period, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has constantly pointed out: "We must liquidate all ideas of weakness within our ranks. All viewpoints which overestimate the strength of the enemy and underestimate the strength of the people are wrong." Comrade Mao Tse-tung said in an article entitled "The Present Situation and Our Tasks" at the end of 1947: "If only we all work for it, we, together with the democratic forces of the world, can certainly defeat the imperialist plan of enslavement, prevent a third world war, making it impossible for it to break out, overthrow oppression by all the reactionaries and win victory for lasting peace for mankind. We are soberly conscious of the fact that there will still be various obstacles and difficulties in our path of progress and that we must be prepared to cope with the maximum amount of resistance and struggle on the part of all our enemies at home and abroad. But, if only we can master the science of Marxism-Leninism, rely on the masses, stand closely together with the masses and lead them forward, we are fully capable of surmounting all obstacles and conquering all difficulties and our strength is invincible." Twelve years have elapsed but this statement retains its full force. In the battle for peace which gets nearer to victory with each day that passes, we should always advance with just such courage and confidence.

# Schools for New-Type Peasants

by LIANG NIEN

**A** KEY point on the agenda of China today is the technical transformation of agriculture. The goal is to bring about the modernization of agriculture in the next ten years by the introduction of mechanization and electrification, the extension of water conservancy works throughout the farmlands, and the use of chemical fertilizers and other farm chemicals on an extensive scale. This tremendous task requires a large force of modern, technically trained personnel. The example of the Tungsheng People's Commune shows the role the people's communes are playing, alongside schools established by the government educational departments at various levels, in fostering a new type of cultured, socialist and scientifically-minded peasants.

In Tungsheng (The Prosperous East) People's Commune in Yenchi County, Kirin Province, higher production levels and more education go hand in hand. During the past year since the establishment of the commune, education has made particularly great headway. In this commune there are now nine government-run primary schools and one junior middle school, while the commune runs two half-day agricultural middle schools, one of which has a class for senior secondary education. Spare-time education comes wholly under the supervision of the commune; in this field the various primary schools run 141 classes; the junior middle schools, 122 classes; the senior middle schools, 12 classes; and there is one spare-time agricultural college. It is by "walking on two legs" like this, with government-run as well as commune-run schools, full-time as well as half-day and spare-time studies that educational work in Tungsheng has advanced by leaps and bounds. The popular spread of education goes hand in hand with improved, higher standards of teaching.

## More Students

Tungsheng now has 4,601 students attending full-time and half-day schools, an increase of 22 per cent compared with the time before the setting up of the commune. It has 2,940 members attending spare-time schools, a 43 per cent increase. The commune has 3,238 households. This makes an average of three primary students for every two households, two middle school students for every three households, and one college student for every 30 households.

Describing how this has been brought about, Kim Si Liong, director of the commune, who is now teaching commune management in the spare-time college, explains that the commune has many advantages over the former agricultural co-operatives in running education.

With its bigger manpower and material resources, the commune finds it easier to mobilize the means for estab-

lishing schools. In setting up its two agricultural middle schools in 1958, for example, the commune provided the funds and called on its members including prospective students to help build the schoolhouses. In less than a month classrooms for 350 were built plus living quarters big enough for a hundred students. This enabled 315 primary school graduates below the age of 16 to go on to a secondary school education. This made junior secondary school education in Tungsheng universal.

## Better Teachers

With many more members than the former agricultural co-op, the commune naturally has a wider choice in getting teachers: 255 members have been able to take on the work of teaching in the various spare-time schools; 15 are teaching in the half-day middle schools. The secretary of the commune's Communist Party committee has been invited to teach the political course in the spare-time college and arrangements have been made with the nearby Yen-pien Agricultural College for its professors and lecturers to come over to teach the basic courses. Lu Keng-tse, a student of the spare-time college who has a rich experience in cultivating rice, is directing the technical course in rice cultivation while a number of other experienced farmers come regularly to help supervise practical production experiments.

With the establishment of the commune, community dining-rooms, nurseries, kindergartens and other welfare services, women members have gained more time for study as well as productive work and social life. Tungsheng now has 76 per cent of its women members regularly attending spare-time schools. This compares more than well with the figure of 30 per cent before the commune was set up. Moreover, at that time lateness and absenteeism was such as to warrant the joke that the school was a place where "they fished three days and then sunned the net for two."

The commune has set aside no less than 15 per cent of its accumulation fund for spare-time education. Many who formerly couldn't afford to carry on with their education are now using their spare time to get a secondary or higher education.

Schools run by the commune provide more favourable conditions for carrying out the educational policy of the Communist Party in respect to integrating education with productive labour, and mental with physical labour. Wherever possible, Tungsheng's half-day and spare-time schools co-ordinate study with production. Students not only study but also till the land attached to their schools and apply what they learn in practice. In this way they keep the essential purpose of their study always before

them. To help deep ploughing and water conservancy projects last winter, spare-time college students made use of their knowledge of chemistry to manufacture 500 tons of explosive by indigenous methods. After a study of local plant diseases and insect pests, they made 35 different kinds of indigenous insecticides and other chemicals. They also have an experimental plot of a third of a hectare where they are studying the growth of 12 different strains of rice. In co-operation with a group of veteran farmers, they have completed the first draft of a book called *Home-made Insecticides and Chemicals*. This is now being widely discussed with a view to further improvements before publication. This is their second book. The first, already published, is entitled *Questions and Answers Concerning the Techniques of Rice Cultivation* by Lu Keng-tse whom we have just mentioned. The peasants have found this to be a handy guide and it has brought no little prestige to the college.

### Close Integration

The agricultural co-operatives were responsible for production only; the communes have taken over educational affairs as well so they are well able to take measures to co-ordinate education with production. In the past, with students scattered in different co-ops under separate managements, it was well-nigh impossible to run a spare-time agricultural college efficiently. The students were engaged at various places in a variety of jobs and it was difficult to co-ordinate their work and study or integrate study with practical work. Students living at widely separated points wasted time on the way to the classes and there seemed to be no solution to the problem either. As soon as the several co-ops merged into one commune under a single leadership, these problems were easily solved: all the students were simply transferred to where the college is and formed into one production team. In the same spirit, classes in the spare-time primary and middle schools have been transformed into production technique research groups under the overall supervision of the commune. The Party committee also sees to it that study is carried on regularly with the time of students divided reasonably between work and study. More work is done during the busy farm seasons, with more time for study during the winters. When a group of students is assigned to work outside the commune, provision is made for a teacher to accompany them so that there is no break in their studies.

Education and the training of commune members takes a good share of attention of the leadership in Tungsheng, but Director Kim for one knows that the commune will reap a rich harvest from these efforts. Kim himself, a national labour hero, only learnt his letters after liberation in the people's schools. He knows how educational work in the rural areas has helped to raise a new generation of socialist farmers with their eyes opened to new prospects of improving life and work through newly gained cultural and scientific knowledge. Tungsheng is full of examples of what the new scientifically-minded generation of farmers can do. Inspired by what he learnt at his spare-time junior middle school, Kim Byung Chon who was "letter-blind" at the time of liberation, succeeded last winter in building a horse-drawn thresher which is twice as efficient as the old. Deep ploughing, earlier

transplanting, close planting and more rational field management—a whole series of new techniques and methods have been introduced that in 1959 produced the biggest crops in the last hundred years.

The spare-time college students using more advanced methods on their plot of land did even better than the commune as a whole. Its average per hectare yield of 6.5 tons of rice was two tons higher than the commune's average yield. This sent members flocking to the college to see how the students had done it. News of its modern methods spread fast and it has also become a regular thing now for the peasants to consult the college when they run into difficulties.

What is particularly impressive is that the students in the spare-time college not only gathered in a bumper harvest but also got good marks in their studies. In their final examination last August, they answered questions used in the regular Yenpien Agricultural College exams. Of the 46 students who took the test, seven got "excellent," 20 got "high" and 18 "good" grades. Only one failed.

In addition to its 100-odd college students, Tungsheng in the past year has trained 527 technicians in spare-time courses. These are the backbone of the commune's technical forces on the various production fronts, agricultural as well as industrial.

### Richer Cultural Life

This rapid advance in educational work has also enriched Tungsheng's general cultural life. Its new spare-time theatrical troupe entertains members with fine programmes of songs and dances composed by themselves. It has 120 newspaper reading groups subscribing to 1,481 copies of newspapers and magazines and 14 reading rooms with more than ten thousand books.

Tungsheng's peasant-students are active, too, in the literary line. Besides their many folk songs, they have written articles and playlets. More than 200 of these have been published in the *Yenpien Daily* and the two literary journals of the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou in which the commune is situated.

Improved education has shown its benefits in every sphere of life. People pay more attention to environmental sanitation and personal hygiene, public health has been greatly improved. Typhus, which used to be a scourge of the area, has been eliminated. Sports have become a regular feature of commune life.

With the commune fully education-conscious and further developments in production, Director Kim confidently predicts new advances in educational matters. The commune has decided that it mustn't take long for all its members to become the cultured, socialist-minded peasants that the new China needs.

#### CHINESE WEIGHTS and MEASURES at a GLANCE

1 *mu* = 0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre

1 *dan* (picul) = 0.05 ton or 0.984 hundredweight

1 *jin* = 0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023 pounds

# THEATRE

## ***Taming Dragons and Tigers***

After playing to packed houses for more than three months now, *Taming Dragons and Tigers* at the China Youth Art Theatre was one of the best theatrical draws during the New Year holidays. Its success is undoubtedly due to two things: through the events it describes—a lively account of an incident in the mass movement for more iron and steel in 1958—it successfully dramatizes the spirit of the people in the mass movement to build socialism and it makes some bold, thought-provoking theatrical innovations in doing it. The 1958 big leap has inspired many new plays. This is certainly one of the best of them.

The scene is set in an isolated mountain region in Northeast China. It was a benighted, poverty-stricken spot before liberation, but when the curtain rises on a mountainous scene by the turbulent Lungyen (Dragon's Spit) River in 1958, things have changed a great deal. The peasants have begun to build a new life, but there is still much to be done. The villagers have organized themselves into people's communes and, in addition to building reservoirs and digging canals to irrigate their land, are also working hard to boost the nation's iron output. Their small furnaces are working at full blast. But their supply of iron ore is running down. There are rich deposits of ore on Hutou (Tiger Head) Mountain, but a bridge is needed to get them across the river. This is something which the villagers never dared to dream of doing before. As Grandad Chao, one of the characters, says: even the ancient sage Lu Pan failed in the attempt and nearly lost his life by rousing the anger of the dragon when he tried to hew rocks out of the mountain to build a bridge.

But the demand for iron ore grows more acute; a decision has to be made. The flood season is only three months away. Led by the county committee of the Communist Party, the villagers plunge into the task. The communes pool their efforts to "tame the dragon and the tiger" by building a bridge across the Lungyen River to bring ore from the mountain.

Many of the problems faced and overcome in 1958 are epitomized in the struggle to build the bridge on time by local methods with local materials. The younger generation, represented by Chin Teh-lung, Chao Ta-kang and Li Yu-tao,

are confident that it can be done. They are typical of the young people who, fired with enthusiasm, are determined to transform their country in the shortest possible time and end its age-old poverty and backwardness. Chin Teh-lung (played by An Jan) is from a neighbouring commune, but when he hears that a good swimmer is needed to work underwater to build the piers for the bridge, he comes to offer his help despite the opposition of a member of his own commune. The brief dialogue between them gives an insight into Chin's character.

MEMBER: They'll tap the iron ore, but you want us to build the bridge for them. How are we going to settle the accounts?

CHIN: Why do you say "they" and "we"? Just tell me whom are we all working for in trying to fulfil the target for steel production this year?

Chin demonstrates the communist spirit of co-operation and identity of interests that prevails in China today.

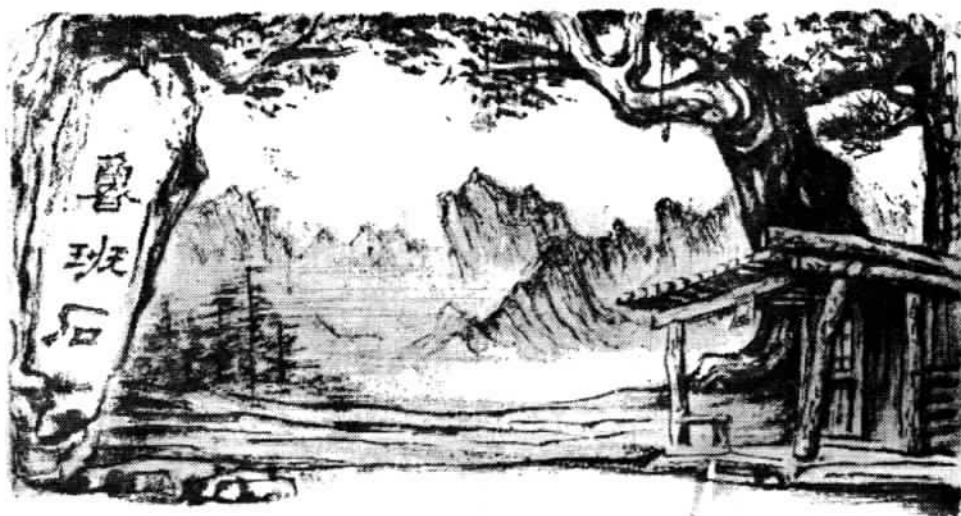
Together with its moving story, it is its excellent characterization that makes for the success of *Taming Dragons and Tigers*. Chao Ta-kang (played by Meng Ching-liang), the village live-wire, is like Chin and hundreds of thousands of other youngsters in the countryside, bold in thinking and doing, and full of zest in building socialism. His wife, Li Yu-tao (played by Yu Tai-chin), is one of those typical young girls in the countryside who, capable and persevering, have become a tremendous force in construction once they are socially emancipated and freed from the tyranny of household chores.

The two village elders, Grandad Tsin and Grandad Chao (played by Tu Peng

and Feng Han-yuan), produce some of the best scenes in the play. The talk of these two old men recalls the bitter days of the past. Grandad Tsin is forward-looking, optimistic and collective-minded. Grandad Chao is conservative and even superstitious in his thinking; he is an individualist who can hardly be persuaded to see anyone else's point of view. They are fast friends, and have lived together through thick and thin for fifty years. But they fall out for the first time over the building of the bridge. Grandad Chao is dead set against building the bridge at the fatal place where the sage Lu Pan failed. Grandad Tsin, fed up with this stubborn conservatism, breaks his pipe as a sign of his determination to end their friendship. Finally he is persuaded by the secretary of the Party committee to be reconciled with his old friend and win him over to work for the the cause of socialism and for the happiness of posterity. The role of the Communist Party secretary who leads the villagers in their taming of the river is played by Chang Ping who gave such a forceful rendering of the role of Sun Yu-liang, the railway worker, in the colour film *Storm*.

*Taming Dragons and Tigers* is a first play written by two young playwrights, Tuan Cheng-pin and Tu Shih-chun. It was the result of a year spent in the countryside where they lived and worked with the peasants. This gave them both the inspiration and material for their play. But a great deal of credit for the successes of the play goes to the director Wu Hsueh, the actors and actresses, and the rest of the collective of the China Youth Art Theatre who helped to revise, improve and stage it so effectively.

They have produced a play that well records a part of the great leap of 1958



Decor for "Taming Dragons and Tigers," Act I

Designed by Chang Cheng-yu and Liu Chun-min



The Party secretary



Chin Teh-lung



Grandad Chao

Sketches by Ah Lao

and will inspire their audiences for another great leap forward effort this year.

— LI YUNG

## CINEMA

### Films for the Millions

Few of China's millions in the past could afford the price of a ticket to "the flicks." Now film fans are legion. Cinema attendances, not including those in the armed forces, were over 2,860 million in 1958. Last year they soared to 4,000 million. Over 80 per cent of filmgoers today are workers and peasants.

Cinema facilities have spread to all parts of the country. In 1949, the year of liberation, there were only about 600 cinemas and screens in China, and these were concentrated in the big cities and towns. Now the number of exhibiting units has been increased to 15,000. Mobile film projection teams with a staff of more than 50,000 persons supplement the many new modern cinemas that have been built in the cities and towns. They show films mainly at factories, mines, construction sites and rural people's communes, but they regard it as part of their services to take their films, no matter what the difficulties, to the people even in the remotest regions. A particular effort is made to take film entertainment to the national minorities who were completely deprived of the opportunity of seeing films before the liberation.

The quality of film services has been enormously improved. The aim is to get the best and latest films out for distribution as soon as possible. During the tenth anniversary celebrations last October, hundreds of copies of such excellent colour films as *Lin Tse-hsu*, *Storm*, *New Story of an Old Soldier* and *Lads and Lasses in Our Village* were made and distributed all over the country. A record of 540,000 showings was created for that month. Attendances totalled 420 million, of which over 300 million were peasants. When a projection team gets to these eager fans in remote areas, as often as not it is met miles away from the village by welcoming peasants beating drums and gongs. The peasants call these teams "pearls that shine in the night" or "teams sent by Chairman Mao Tse-tung." The peasants sing:

*The films have come to the hills,  
Everyone wears a broad smile.  
Were it not for the Communist Party,  
We wouldn't be able to see films  
even in dreams.*

This vast and growing public demand has fostered the rapid growth of China's film industry. In 1949, there were only three film studios in the country. In 1952 the August First Film Studio was built in Peking; in 1953 the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio and the Scientific and Educational Film Studio were set up. In the years since, other studios have been built in Peking, Shanghai, Sian and Canton. The film industry made a big leap forward in 1958. Today, with the exception of Tibet, all the provinces and autonomous regions have set up their own newsreel and documentary film studios. This facilitates the production of films that quickly reflect current events in the various localities. It also has the advantage of enlisting the help of writers and other

artists on the spot where the films are made. This has given a boost to the film industry as a whole. All this fully conforms to the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom." Fruitful results are already evident. In the twelve months since its establishment the Chukiang Film Studio in Kwangtung, for instance, has received three hundred scenarios from professionals and amateurs. The Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region has already produced its first feature film, a story about the Chuang people's communes.

The production of films in general has taken an upward swing. In 1949, only six films were produced by the people's film studios. The situation gradually improved, and during the First Five-Year Plan period from 1953 to 1957, an average of about 40 films were produced each year.

The progress made by China's film industry in the past two years is particularly spectacular. Guided by the Communist Party's call to "go all out, aim high, and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," film workers put on a spurt. The total number of features produced in 1958 and 1959 equals that of the eight years from 1949 to 1957; the number of colour features produced is double that of the preceding eight years. As to newsreels and documentaries, only about a thousand were produced in the years 1949-57, while in 1958 alone more than eight hundred were produced, half being productions of newly established local studios.

Progress is manifested not only in the larger number of films produced. It is the consensus of opinion that the films produced last year, particularly the eighteen films made as gifts for the tenth anniversary, showed a marked advance on all counts—greater variety of subject matter, better photography, directing and acting. The technique of film-making also took a great stride forward. The time for making a colour film, for instance, was sharply reduced. The shooting of *Song of Youth*, one of the best colour films produced last year and twice as long as an ordinary film, took only seven months to complete. Another welcome sign is that many promising scriptwriters and directors have emerged from among the younger generation, and young actors and actresses have done particularly well in leading roles.

Film workers are gaining these successes by faithfully carrying out the Communist Party's policy that art should serve the working people. The general advance of the national economy and of culture that is now taking place augurs well for the further progress of the film industry.

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## Eisenhower's Tour Abroad

During his recent tour abroad Eisenhower talked a lot about peace, but he spent even more time talking of military strength, and of stronger military blocs, comments Observer in *Renmin Ribao* (December 28). Of the eleven countries the U.S. President visited, eight are sites of U.S. military bases, Observer recalls, but yet he gave not the slightest indication that the U.S. would give up or reduce the strength of these bases. In Italy, Turkey and Spain, Eisenhower negotiated to set up new U.S. missile bases.

The peace show put up by the U.S. President contrasted even more sharply with U.S. diplomatic activities in Paris, Observer points out. At the NATO council meeting in Paris, U.S. officials and generals used all kinds of "cold war" language in advocating preparations for a "hot war."

The Western powers' acceptance of the Soviet proposal for an East-West summit conference was of course a positive move. Thanks to the growing popularity of the peace proposals of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the growing clarity of the situation in which the "East wind prevails over the West wind" in the balance of world forces, the Western countries were finally compelled to agree to hold an East-West summit conference. This is an important victory for the forces of peace.

The whole world unanimously desires that this conference will be successful, says Observer. However, the influential groups in the Western countries are continuing to throw obstacles in its way. The Western stand on the Berlin issue, as reiterated in the communique of the Western summit meeting, is to maintain the existing abnormal situation in West Berlin and its occupation by foreign troops. This Western stand is obviously not conducive to the solution of the Berlin issue by the East-West summit conference, Observer points out.

The fact that during Eisenhower's foreign tour, the U.S. did not slacken but stepped up its preparations for war calls for special vigilance. The U.S. is making energetic efforts to implement its five-year (1959-63) programme for the development of missile weapons. While concentrating its efforts on developing inter-continental ballistic missiles at home, it is doing its utmost to expand its overseas missile bases. At the same time, it is working hard to strengthen its military blocs in various regions.

The Chinese people cannot but take particular note of the fact that in the Far East, the U.S. has worked hard to rig up a Northeast Asian military bloc and announced its plan to revise, together with Japan, the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" in January; that while obstinately refusing to withdraw its troops from south Korea, it has turned the latter into an atomic war base. In Southeast Asia, the U.S. is continuing to carry out its plot of making use of the United Nations to meddle in the internal affairs of Laos and is endeavouring to get the Geneva agreements scrapped. Meanwhile, the U.S. is stepping up its war preparations in south Viet Nam in order to maintain tension in Indo-China. Recently, the U.S. has intensified its hostility to China. Its propaganda machine has concentrated its attacks on People's

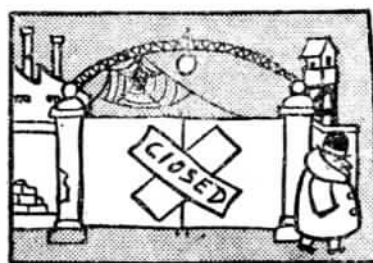
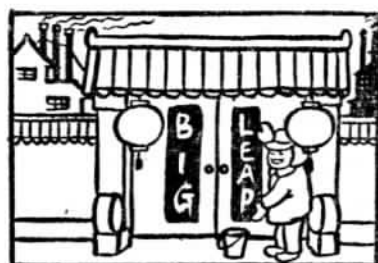
China and tried by every means to sow discord between the neutral nations and China. U.S. officials have time and again reiterated that the U.S. will not change its policy of hostility to China and insisted on the permanent occupation of the Chinese territory of Taiwan.

In the face of such U.S. activities how can people believe in the "sincere desire for peace" of the U.S. Government and of President Eisenhower himself? Observer asks.

## U.S. to Resume Nuclear Tests

President Eisenhower issued a statement on December 29, announcing that the U.S. will be at liberty to resume nuclear testing. This U.S. action, writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (January 2), will arouse the anxiety of the people in every land who are urgently demanding that nuclear tests be stopped permanently and the nuclear armament drive ended.

The permanent ending of nuclear tests is an important step leading to the



This side and t'other

By Chiang Yu-sheng and Fang Cheng



prohibition of nuclear weapons, and the attitude which a country adopts on this question is a test of whether it has a sincere desire for peace, says Commentator. As early as March 31, 1958, the Soviet Union unilaterally announced that it was ending nuclear explosions and appealed to the U.S. and Britain to follow suit, but this appeal was disregarded, Commentator recalls. On October 30 of the same year, the Soviet Union again proposed an immediate and permanent stop to testing; and this was again rejected by the two countries. It was only under pressure of international public opinion at that time that the U.S. and Britain announced suspension of testing for one year.

On August 26 last year, under the mounting pressure of world public opinion for relaxation of international tension, the U.S. extended this one-year stoppage of nuclear tests by two more months to December 31, 1959, Commentator continues. The Soviet Union, on its part at that time, indicated its willingness to sign an agreement with the U.S. and Britain on a permanent suspension of tests of all types of nuclear weapons to be effective immediately; it also stated that pending the conclusion of such an agreement, the Soviet Union would not resume nuclear explosions if the Western powers do not renew atomic and hydrogen weapon tests.

Eisenhower, however, has again made it clear to the world that the U.S. intends neither to stop nuclear tests permanently, nor to continue the temporary suspension of these tests, Commentator points out. When the U.S. announced its so-called temporary one-year suspension of tests, fair-minded world opinion pointed out that this period merely marked the interval between two series of tests, the time needed for preparing the next set of tests. This opinion has been proved now to be correct.

To find a pretext for resuming nuclear tests, the U.S. has even tried to shift responsibility for the failure up till now to reach an agreement on the permanent suspension of nuclear tests on to the Soviet Union. The three-power conference in Geneva on the discontinuance of nuclear weapon tests, which has been in session for the last fourteen months, shows that the U.S. and its British partner do not intend to reach any agreement on this question. Regarding supervision, the main point at issue, the U.S. openly wants to put the supervisory organ under its control with a view to gathering intelligence. This is naturally unacceptable to the Soviet Union. Recently the U.S. claimed that it was difficult to detect subterranean nuclear explosions; this was an attempt to slip back to its former obstinate stand of declaring

## THE PASSING SHOW

Rockefeller is retiring from the 1960 Presidential race in favour of Nixon.

News Item

### Rock 'n Nix

*The highest office in the land is coming on the block.  
The stakes are high;  
The bids are in.  
The voting's just a mock.*

*'Twas yesterday they fought like cats  
In a grand electoral tangle;  
But today they've sheathed their brazen claws  
And scratch each other's backs with velvet paws.*

*"Young Nix will do a deal for you  
And for the Grand Old Party too!  
Yes, Rocky Boy, we'll do an acrobatic feat.  
Just wait awhile. Your turn will come, you see."*

*"You first, dear Nix. That suits me to a tee!  
You take the Presidential seat  
And keep it warm for me!"*



that since there is no way to detect explosions, it is difficult to supervise a ban, and it is therefore impossible to conclude an agreement on stopping nuclear tests.

The fact that the U.S. is doing all it can to prevent the conclusion of an agreement permanently banning nuclear tests is inseparable from its persistence in the "cold war" policy, and its dream of re-establishing its superiority in nuclear weapons, Commentator points out.

These U.S. manoeuvres to poison the international atmosphere and threaten peace stand in sharp contradiction to the peace postures it has recently been trying so hard to assume, Commentator concludes.

### Congo "Election" Misfires

The Belgian colonial authorities did their best to boost the "significance" of the so-called "local elections" which they began to run in Congo on December 20, but this was a vain attempt to bamboozle the people, reports a *Renmin Ribao* article on December 31. The campaign fell flat. The Congolese people showed themselves to be universally opposed to this electoral farce.

The "elections" are one of the moves in the trick plan for "independence by stages" which the Belgian rulers have concocted in an effort to maintain their regime. But despite all the talk about giving democratic rights to the Congolese, state power remains in the hands of the governor appointed by the Belgian crown. Commenting on this transparent political sleight-of-hand, Patrice Lumumba, Chairman of the National Movement Party, has declared that participation in such an election means to let the Congolese suffer another twenty years of colonial enslavement.

The Belgian colonialists have trotted out this plan of "independence by stages" now because it is impossible any longer to carry on with the old methods of colonial rule. The Congolese people's movement for national independence has surged ahead with increasing vigour ever since the events in Leopoldville of January 1959. Since that widespread anti-colonialist struggle erupted, it has forced the Belgian colonialists back step by step and they are at their wit's end what to do. It is under these circumstances that they have declared their readiness to hold "elections" and carry out "reforms" in Congo.

Now when the Congolese people have seen through these tricks and opposed the "elections," the Belgian authorities, in the name of "maintaining law and order," have embarked on a course of armed repression against those opposing the "elections." The Congolese people, however, have shown that they will not be deceived or be frightened into submission.

To end Belgian rule sooner and set up a government of their own, the political parties in Congo are strengthening their unity. The Congress of Representatives of the Congolese Political Parties has adopted a resolution calling for immediate independence for Congo and demanding that the Belgian Government enter into negotiations on the transfer of state power. This demonstrates that the Congolese people want genuine national independence, that they reject the so-called "local elections" rigged by the Belgian authorities and the deceptive scheme for "independence by stages."

The Belgian colonial rulers will continue their efforts to destroy the Congolese national liberation movement, concludes the article, but that movement is invincible.

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## **Chen Yi's Speech at New Year Banquet**

In a speech at a New Year banquet given in Peking's Great Hall of the People by the State Council in honour of the experts of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and Parties working in China, Vice-Premier Chen Yi predicted that in 1960 the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union will make its solidarity still more firm, become still more prosperous, and make still greater contributions to world peace and human progress.

He declared that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-lung, have made a continued big leap forward during the past year. The people's communes have been consolidated and are marching forward on a path of sound development. The major targets of the country's Second Five-Year Plan have been fulfilled in 1959, three years ahead of schedule. All this opens up bright prospects for a continued leap forward in 1960 and in the years to come.

The successes scored by the Chinese people, Chen Yi stressed, are inseparable from the help given by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, and from the hard work of the foreign experts in China.

In a warm tribute to socialist solidarity, Chen Yi declared: "We are happy to see that the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union has grown ever more prosperous and consolidated in the past year. The great Soviet people led by the Soviet Communist Party, in particular, have scored brilliant achievements in building communism, registered remarkable advances in science and technique and repeatedly made important contributions to the safeguarding of peace. The vigorous development of the socialist camp has greatly strengthened the struggle of the world's peoples for peace and against imperialism. The imperialists are trying by hook or by crook to undermine the solidarity of the socialist countries so as to avert their own doom. But these schemes of theirs which met with shameful defeat in the past will fare no better in the future. The Chinese people have always regarded the safeguarding of Sino-Soviet solidarity

and the solidarity of the socialist camp as their sacred internationalist responsibility. We will always and in all conditions unite closely with the Soviet Union, the other fraternal countries and fraternal parties."

The banquet in the Great Hall of the People was one of the many New Year parties given by Chinese government ministries for the foreign experts, members of the diplomatic corps and foreign guests and students in Peking.

## **Fraternal Co-operation in Agriculture**

A Chinese delegation led by Minister of Agriculture Liao Lu-yen attended the second congress of Mongolian agricultural and livestock breeding co-operatives held recently in Ulan Bator. It exchanged experience with its hosts and visited the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Co-op which presented it with a gift of 150 horses for a people's commune in Hopei Province. The Korean and Vietnamese delegations attending the congress visited Peking's National Agricultural Exhibition on their way home.

## **Premier Chou Greets Independent Kamerun**

Premier Chou En-lai has sent a message to the Premier of the Republic of Kamerun expressing the Chinese people's hearty congratulations to the Kamerun people on their newly-won independence and wishing the people of this new African state fresh successes in upholding their national independence.

## **Anniversary of Cuban Revolution**

On the eve of the New Year, the China Peace Committee, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and other popular Chinese organizations cabled their counterparts in Cuba and warmly greeted the first anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. This victory and the courageous struggle waged by the Cuban people against U.S. imperialist intervention and subversive conspiracies, the messages stressed, have greatly encouraged the peoples of Latin America and other continents in their struggle to oppose imperialism, win and preserve national independence and defend world peace. The message pledged the sympathy and support of the Chinese people for the Cuban people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the preservation of their national independence and wished them continued success in this struggle.

## **Broadcasting Station: A Gift To Cambodia**

The first stage of work on the Royal Cambodian Broadcasting Station, a gift

from Premier Chou En-lai to Prince Sihanouk, has now been completed.

This included installation of two transmitters, a generator and several antennas. The first medium-wave transmitter of 20 kilowatts was installed last August and the second short-wave transmitter of 15 kilowatts by the end of November. Trial broadcasts showed that the Chinese-made equipment gave excellent results. For the first time residents in the border provinces of the country were able to hear their national broadcasts.

In preparation for the formal transfer of the new station to the Cambodian Government, Chinese experts are now training Cambodian technicians in the use of the equipment.

## **Helping Morocco Grow Tea**

At the invitation of the Moroccan Government, a Chinese tea planting specialist and a soil expert are now in Rabat to study the possibility of growing tea in Morocco. They will work in collaboration with Moroccan research institutes.

Green tea is a favourite drink of the Moroccans and every year Morocco imports it from abroad in large quantities. In 1958, for example, the country imported 17,000 tons of green tea valued at 7,820 million Moroccan francs. A great part of these imports comes from China. The Moroccan Government recently expressed interest in growing tea in its own country and China has sent its experts to help.

## **Chinese TU Group in Venezuela**

A Chinese trade union delegation recently paid a ten-day visit to Venezuela at the invitation of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers. Members of the delegation toured the major oil producing centres and were guests at special meetings arranged in their honour by their hosts, the Venezuelan Journalists' Association and the Venezuelan Friends of China Society.

The Chinese delegation had earlier visited Chile and Uruguay.

## **New Links with Africa**

The Chinese chargé d'affaires ad interim to Guinea, Chao Yuan, and other officials of the Chinese Embassy have arrived in Conakry. Presenting his credentials to the Guinean President Sekou Toure, Chao Yuan also brought the best wishes of the Chinese Government and people to the Guinean Government and people. He expressed hopes for the further growth of friendly relations between the two countries. China and Guinea

established diplomatic relations in October 1959.

In a message of greetings to the Congress of the National Union of Kamerun Students, the All-China Students' Federation has pledged full support for the cause of national independence of the African peoples. It declares: "The Chinese students, like all the Chinese people, stand firm by the side of the students and all the people of the Kamerun in their struggle for independence." Earlier, the same organization cabled greetings to the 11th Congress of the

Federation of Students of Black Africa in France calling for a continued growth in the friendship between the students and youth of China and Black Africa who are united in the common struggle against imperialism and for peace.

### CULTURAL BRIEFS

A Vietnamese translation of twenty-one poems by Chairman Mao Tse-tung has just come off the press in Hanoi. It is the work of the Vietnamese poets Hoang Trung Thong and Nam Chan.

A 45-member Vietnamese song and dance troupe is now visiting Kunming. Its performances were highly praised by the local Chinese press and art circles.

A Sinhalese version of the well-known Chinese opera *The White-Haired Girl* was recently successfully staged in Colombo, Ceylon. Retranslated by the writer Ananda Kumara from an English version, the opera was staged by the Rohana Dramatic Society. This is the second Sinhalese translation of the opera, the first appeared in 1955.

## 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

▲ **YU TANG CHUN** and two other short operas by the Shang Hsiao-yun Peking Opera Troupe. The story of the famous Ming courtesan, Yu Tang Chun.  
Jan. 5, 7:00 p.m. *Zhong He Theatre*

▲ **THE ROMANCE OF THE CUPBOARD** Fleeing from the Chin forces, the son of a Sung general meets the daughter of the Liu family who helps him escape his pursuers by hiding him in a cupboard. Then he is captured by love. Produced by the Shang Hsiao-yun Peking Opera Troupe.  
Jan. 6, 7:00 p.m. *Yuan En Si Theatre*

▲ **LIN CHUNG JOINS THE LIANGSHAN HEROES** and two other short operas. An episode from *Shui Hu* (Water Margin). Escaping from the tyrant Kao Chiu, Lin Chung joins the Liangshan heroes. Produced by the Shang Hsiao-yun Peking Opera Troupe.  
Jan. 9, 7:00 p.m. *Zhong He Theatre*

#### SHAHSING OPERA

▲ **PRINCESS WEN CHENG** A historical opera newly revised by the visiting Tientsin Shaohsing Opera Troupe. The Emperor Tai Tsung of the Tang Dynasty marries Princess Wen Cheng to the Tibetan King Sron-Tsan Gampo. This Tibetan-Han union strengthens the friendship between the two nationalities.  
Jan. 9-11, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

#### MODERN OPERA

▲ **THE RED GUARDS OF LAKE HUNGHU** A modern opera produced by the visiting Experimental Opera Theatre of Hupeh Province. It describes how the people of Lake Hunghu heroically support the revolution despite the White terror during the Second Revolutionary Civil War.  
Jan. 5-7, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **SPRING THUNDER** The story of a heroic peasant uprising in Hunan during the First Revolutionary Civil War. With Kuo Lan-ying, one of China's foremost singers. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.  
Jan. 8 & 9, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **LA TRAVIATA** Verdi's famous opera. Produced in Chinese by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.  
Jan. 10, 1:30 p.m., 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

#### CHINESE BALLET

▲ **THE MAGIC LOTUS LANTERN** A modern Chinese ballet based on an ancient Chinese folk tale. Angered because the nymph of Mt. Huashan has fallen in love with a mortal scholar, her intolerant brother

imprisons her. Later her child, grown to be a brave warrior, defeats his uncle and sets his mother free. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Jan. 6 & 7, 7:15 p.m. *Peking Exhibition Centre Theatre*

#### CONCERT

The Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra presents:

Violin Concerto (*Liang Shan-po and Chu Ying-tai*)

Tone Poem (*Monument to the People's Heroes*)

*Carmen* Suite

Violin and oboe solos, etc.

Jan. 9, 7:00 p.m. *Wu Dao Kou Club*

Jan. 10, 9:30 a.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

#### THEATRE

▲ **A WITHERED TREE REVIVES** A new play produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre. It tells how in the past the peasants of southern China suffered from poverty and disease (schistosomiasis). Many families are broken up. A young peasant couple are separated. After liberation, the new society gives land to the peasants, better living conditions and health and the young people are happily reunited.  
Jan. 5-11, 7:00 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **TAMING DRAGONS AND TIGERS** A new play about the big leap forward in China's countryside. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It describes how villagers brave dangers to get raw materials for their furnaces in the 1958 steel drive.  
Jan. 5-11, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **THE YOUNG GUARD** Adapted from the novel of the same title by A. Fadeyev. Produced by the China Children's Theatre.  
Jan. 5-11, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Theatre*

#### FILMS

▲ **LIN TSE-HSU** The story of what happened when the patriotic Special Commissioner Lin Tse-hsu, in the late Ching Dynasty, destroyed opium shipped to China by British merchants. Produced by the Hai-yun Film Studio.  
Jan. 5-7, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou*

▲ **THE LIN FAMILY SHOP** Based on the famous short story by Mao Tun. The misfortunes of the Lin family epitomize the plight of the petty bourgeoisie under the rule of the reactionary and corrupt Kuomintang clique in the early 30s. Produced by the Peking Film Studio.  
Jan. 5-7, *Guang An Men, Zhongyuan, Peking Workers' Club, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre*

Jan. 8-12, *Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club*

▲ **TEST THROUGH FIRE** A feature film produced by the August First Film Studio. How a soldier on the Fukien front, seriously burnt while guarding the ammunition from an enemy attack, is saved by the concerted efforts of a hospital staff and his own will to live.  
Jan. 8-12, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ **THE FESTIVAL OF THE NEW WORLD** A Soviet full-length newsreel documentary in colour. It records how the peoples in every part of the world celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the festival of the peoples of all the socialist world and of all progressive mankind.  
Jan. 7-12, *Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **CASE ADJOURNED** A G.D.R. film dubbed in Chinese on the resurgence of fascism in West Germany. A refugee returns to West Germany after the war to find that his enemy, a fascist who has killed his parents and sister, is now a high government official.  
Jan. 5-9, *Guang An Men, Zhongyuan, Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **SUCH A NIGHT** A Norwegian film dubbed in Chinese. It tells how a woman doctor helps a group of orphans escape from the fascists while Norway was under Nazi occupation during World War II.  
Jan. 7-12, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou*

#### EXHIBITIONS

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

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

▲ **EXHIBITION OF POSTER ART OF THE PAST TEN YEARS** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Jan. 10.  
At *Zhongshan Park*

#### SKATING

The Season's On!

▲ **BEIHAI SKATING RINK:**  
Daily: 8:30-11:00 a.m., 4:30-9:00 p.m.

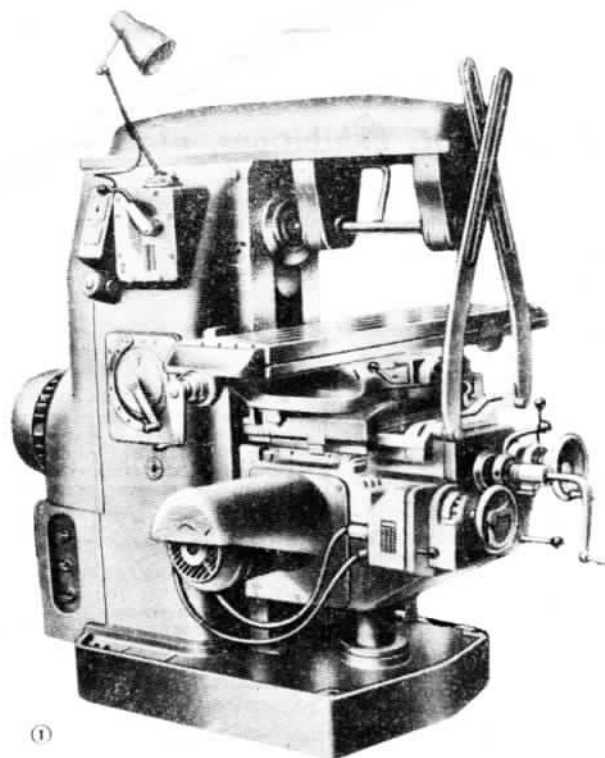
▲ **SHI CHA HAI SKATING RINK:**  
Daily: 8:30-11:00 a.m., 4:30-9:00 p.m.

▲ **ZHONGSHAN PARK SKATING RINK:**  
Mon.-Sat. 9:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m., 5:00-9:00 p.m.  
Sun. 8:00-11:00 a.m., 1:00-4:00 p.m., 5:00-9:00 p.m.

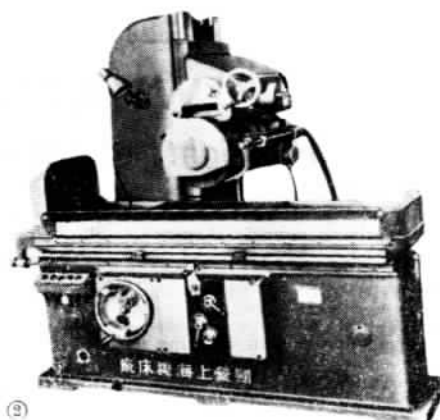
▲ **TAO RAN TING SKATING RINK:**  
Daily: 8:30-11:00 a.m., 4:30-9:00 p.m.

# HIGH QUALITY MACHINE TOOLS

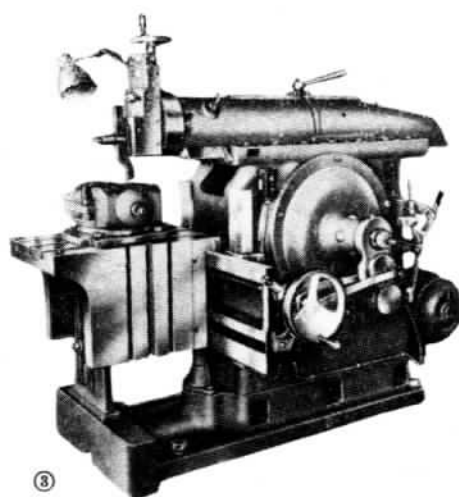
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① X-61-W Universal Milling Machine



② M-7130 Surface Grinding Machine



③ B-665 Shaping Machine

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