

January 13, 1959

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PEKING

REVIEW

Agricultural Prospects in 1959

A survey of China's agricultural progress in 1958 and the plans for 1959 by Liao Lu-yen, Minister of Agriculture (p. 6).

Soviet Cosmic Rocket Hailed

China's enthusiastic response to the Soviet Union's pioneer journey into interplanetary space (p. 9).

China Ahead of Britain in Coal

Score card of the big leap in coal production (p. 15).

A "Magic Mirror" of True Colours

A *Hongqi* article shows how the Tito clique parrots Dulles on the Taiwan question (p. 13).

From Cuba to the Congo

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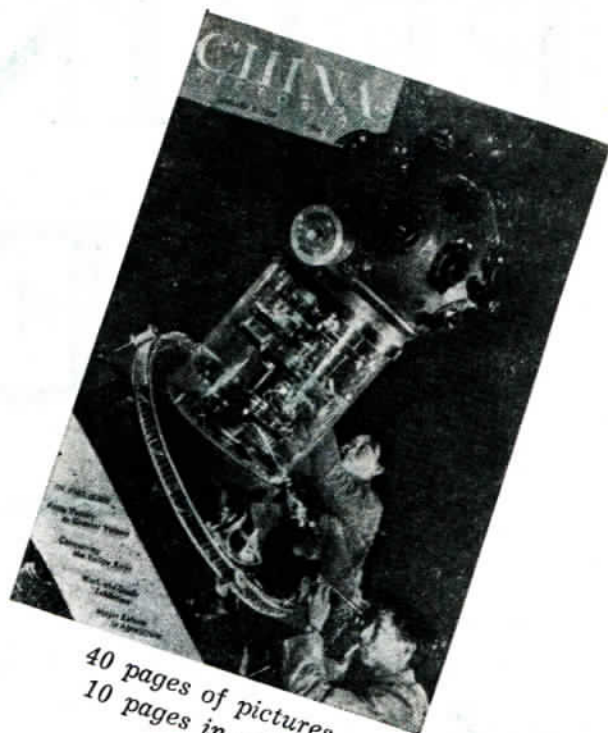
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北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

January 13, 1959 Vol. II No. 2

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From Cuba to the Congo

BARELY two weeks have elapsed since the new year set in. The march of events during this brief period accentuates what we said in our last issue that the East wind will certainly blow much harder in 1959.

The launching of the cosmic rocket by the Soviet Union set 1959 off to a good start. This epoch-making scientific and technological achievement underscored the economic and scientific might of the Soviet Union and further proved the overwhelming superiority of the socialist system.

The battle for national independence and democracy, another source of the East wind, has been further reinforced by fresh developments in Latin America and Africa.

With the downfall of the U.S.-backed Batista dictatorship in Cuba, another link in the chain of U.S.-controlled dictatorial regimes in Latin America has been broken. The developments in Cuba point to the ever-deepening struggle of the peoples of Latin America for democracy and against domination by the "colossus of the north." The fight for internal democracy in Latin America is closely related to the fight against U.S. intervention. The reason is obvious. Mr. Milton Eisenhower, U.S. specialist on Latin American affairs, warned his brother, President Eisenhower, that "misunderstanding" between the United States and the Latin American countries was growing because the U.S. supported the dictators despite the rise of democratic forces in these countries.

The headaches of the imperialists are multiplying. Popular revolts in the Belgian Congo, long advertised as an "oasis of stability and tranquillity" in the midst of revolutionary upheavals, present a new serious challenge. They indicate that the flames of national independence are rapidly spreading over the length and breadth of the continent of Africa.

Belgian "development" of the Congo is a disgusting history of horror and plunder. The population of the Belgian Congo was reduced from 30 million in 1884 to 13 million today. During the 13-year period, 1927-1939, Belgian stockholders received 5,366 million francs in dividends and mining companies 4,208 million in net profits on paid-up capital of 1,700 million francs. In sharp contrast, the Congo people live in intolerable humiliation and abject poverty. Thus, it is only to be expected that the people of the Congo should have raised the banner of revolt.

Popular risings in the Belgian Congo filled Washington with panic. Yankee imperialism has a finger in the pie. Mr. W. Hunton noted in his book *Decision in Africa*: "U.S. military personnel have made the rounds of air and port facilities, including the 125,000-acre military air base near Kamina in the Belgian Congo with its accommodations for three air-borne divisions. There have been reports that the United States had a hand in building the base, but Belgian authorities deny it. They do not deny, however, that the base will be available to U.S. forces if required."

It is no wonder that *The New York Times* sounded a serious note of alarm and asked that prompt action be taken to prevent the Congo from becoming "another Algeria."

The way things are going in Cuba and the Belgian Congo rounds out a general picture of rising national independence movements in Latin America and Africa. The imperialists can have no "oasis of tranquillity" anywhere.

ROUND THE WEEK

Quemoy and Taiwan

The shelling of Quemoy on January 7 by artillery units of the People's Liberation Army in Fukien Province was frontpage news in the Chinese press. The shelling was a warning and punishment to Chiang Kai-shek's troops on the island for their wanton bombardment of Tateng Island, Hsiaoteng Island, Weitou, Lienho and Amoy on the morning of January 3. The bombardment by the Chiang Kai-shek forces caused heavy casualties among the peaceful inhabitants of Shantou Village in Tateng Island, and especially among nursery children and students home from the mainland for the New Year holidays. The criminal action has aroused great indignation throughout China.

Severe punishment would have been meted out for Chiang's troops, a spokesman of the Ministry of National Defence declared last Wednesday. But considering that the crime committed may have been the work of a few ultra-reactionaries the People's Liberation Army on the Fukien front only meted out measured punishment as a mark of leniency. At the same time, it refrained from shelling the wharf at Liaolo Bay, the airfield and command post on Quemoy Island in order to facilitate the continuous entrenchment of Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

Meanwhile, according to information reaching Peking, an acute struggle is going on between the United States and the Kuomintang authorities on Taiwan. The United States has mobilized its propaganda machine and pro-American elements there to split the Kuomintang and oust Chiang Kai-shek from office. The excuse the Americans are using to set their hatchet job in motion is opposition to a so-called "third term of office" for Chiang Kai-shek. U.S. stooges are being groomed to take over, but what the Americans are after goes far beyond putting someone else in the "presidency." U.S. news agencies have made no secret of Washington's ambitions. AP reports that once Chiang Kai-shek is out of the way the problem of U.S. trusteeship over Taiwan will be easy to handle.

All the U.S. moves to oust Chiang have made Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang authorities look out for themselves. As a counter measure influential Kuomintang circles are actively campaigning to keep Chiang Kai-shek in power. The contradictions between the United States

and the Chiang Kai-shek clique are thus taking a new turn.

Spotlight on Power

Power and transport are very much in the limelight these days. These two industries will expand on a scale much larger than last year's, although their development in 1958 was already unprecedented in Chinese history.

According to the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power, 700,000 kilowatts of power equipment will be put into operation in the first quarter of 1959. This is more than 30 times the amount commissioned in the corresponding period of last year. By the end of March, 70 major power stations will be under construction, each with a generating capacity of 100,000 kilowatts.

But there's more to the power story than the huge increase in generating capacity. Up to 1958 most of the new equipment for the industry was imported because China was not yet able to produce anything approaching the amount of equipment needed to satisfy her fast-growing needs. The big leap of 1958, however, reversed the situation. This year most of the equipment required for the expansion schemes will be made in China—in Shanghai and factories in the northeast.

The big increases mapped out by the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power notwithstanding, there will still be a heavy strain on the supply of electricity if reliance is placed entirely on the major power stations. Like steel, machine-building and other industries, the power industry will have to develop thousands of "small and local" power stations, to supplement the bigger projects, "to walk with both legs," as the popular saying goes in China today.

Local Railways

The building of thousands of kilometres of local railway lines in various parts of the country provides a good example of how rail transport "walks with both legs." The cross-country, or inter-province trunk lines constitute one leg while the local, inter-county or inter-town railways, many stretching merely for a dozen or a score of kilometres, constitute the other. By using "both legs" to develop railway potential to the maximum, the transport industry is playing a fuller part in the big leap of 1959.

These short lines built with crude materials but just as efficient in many

respects as the modernized trunk lines represent a new force in the local transport world. Hitherto, goods and passengers in the provinces were mostly carried by motor vehicles, small steam boats or launches, junks, and animal-drawn carts. But these have their limitations, and the high-speed industrial and agricultural expansion last year, heightened by the mushrooming of mills and factories all over the countryside, called for an effective solution of the transport problem, which became more pressing with the continuous upswing of production. The building of the local railway lines, pioneered by Shansi and Kansu Provinces, filled the bill.

In many areas it is not merely a question of inconvenience. It is expensive and time-consuming to assemble a lot of manpower and draught animals. With the coming of these local railways manpower can be released for jobs elsewhere. They cost less to operate and can carry much more. Furthermore, they can take on regular freight as well as passengers. Shansi alone, the coal centre of north China, is building 240 kilometres of new local lines this year and is surveying additional lines totalling more than 600 kilometres. Other provinces are making similar efforts. The construction of local lines will spread the network of China's railways because they are all planned to link up with the trunk lines. "All are pieces on the national chessboard" is the way the people describe them.

Vintage Year in Science

Chinese scientists have been discussing the spectacular achievement of their Soviet colleagues in launching the cosmic rocket and reviewing their own work in the past 12 months too. They can certainly look back upon 1958 as a vintage year. China's men of science did much during the year of the great leap forward to raise the country's scientific and technological levels. Several years ago many branches of modern science were either weak or blank spots in China. The picture is entirely different today.

As reported in previous issues of *Peking Review*, 1958 saw China install her first atomic reactor and cyclotron, which marked the beginning of the country's mastery of atomic science. The gaps in other fields have been bridged too. Chinese chemists in 1958 set up the world's highest record in making synthetic oil; they succeeded in producing an average 201 grammes of crude oil per cubic metre of water gas. Physicists excelled in making electroluminescent material with a luminosity of 14 to 16 lumens per watt, recognized as the highest level so far attained in the world today. In medical science the contribu-

tion of doctors of the traditional Chinese school are attracting worldwide attention in their remarkable treatment of quite a few diseases otherwise regarded incurable. In the agricultural sciences the outstanding contribution of the year was the farming techniques perfected by the Chinese peasants for exceptionally high yields. In this respect they are scientists by practice rather than by education.

These are but a few examples of the achievements scored last year. The great thing is that China's scientists have distinguished themselves in applying science to the building of socialism, in wedding theory and practice in the interests of the people.

The Meaning of "Xiafang"

Most of the cadres from central government offices who left Peking early last year to do manual work in factories and on farms are now back at their normal jobs. They are called the *xiafang* (pronounced *hsiafang*) cadres, *xiafang* meaning "transferred to work at the grass-roots levels." The term has become a part of the Chinese language.

Xiafang cadres have been away for a year working and living among industrial workers or peasants. They have come back not only physically fitter but politically more understanding and mature. For a year of tempering, a year away from desk jobs to do various kinds of manual work, is, as many say, "worth more than ten years of study." By working, eating and living with workers or peasants, these cadres, mostly intellectuals by upbringing, have learnt to identify themselves with the working people, shared their likes and dislikes, in the course of which they tempered themselves for the cause of the working class. This is the greatest gain of all, although phys-

ical fitness may appear to be a more obvious one.

Great friendships have been established between *xiafang* cadres and the people among whom they lived and worked. Many regard their place of *xiafang* as a second home. As the Lunar New Year is only a few weeks away, many are now planning to spend the Spring Festival holidays with their peasant friends. In their turn many in the countryside are making trips to see their old companions in the city too. These new friendships have contributed no little to strengthening the ties between the government and the masses.

The Chinese Communist Party has always attached great importance to the tempering of people through productive labour and the *xiafang* last year further confirmed its worth. Except for those who are getting on in years or are physically weak, all government cadres will be given opportunities to get out of their offices to work on the farms or in the factories for at least a month every year.

Education: In a Nutshell

Of all the achievements on the education front last year, the success in combining education with productive labour, the kingpin of the educational policy of the Chinese Communist Party, is now receiving special mention. This was stressed some days ago by Yang Hsiufeng, the Minister of Education.

Combining education with productive labour has been in every sense a revolution. It has changed the face of China's schools and universities. Students are no longer just taught book knowledge, they are given a chance to develop their hands as well as their brains. Many schools and universities have set up factories, workshops and farms of their own. A survey made recently in 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions shows that schools are running more than 150,000 factories and 10,300 farms. They have turned out many products, and in quite big quantities, too. To give one example, the students and their teachers manufactured 2 million tons of fertilizer.

The Minister of Education also made public other figures which show the great advances of Chinese education in the year of the big leap: 25 million children in nurseries, an increase of twenty-

fold over 1957; more than 90 per cent of all school-age children are studying at schools, an increase of 40 per cent over the 1957 figure; the number of secondary school students doubled in 1958 and there were 70 per cent more students at the institutes of higher learning.

Proposal and Action

People's communes in all parts of the country are mapping out a programme of action to implement the 10-Point Proposal adopted by the national agricultural conference held recently in Peking (*Peking Review*, No. 1, 1959, p.18). The purpose of the proposal is to ensure 525 million tons of grain and other staple food crops, 5 million tons of cotton, 1 million tons of edible vegetable oil, 1 million tons of jute and hemp this year.

Many communes have studied and discussed the important documents adopted by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party at its recent 6th Plenary Session (*Peking Review*, No. 43, December 23, 1958) so that their actions will be guided by correct policies and principles. The measures adopted by the different communes, of course, vary, some emphasizing intensive work on the wheat-fields, others advancing their sowing timetables, still others drawing up detailed measures to carry out the Charter of Agriculture. And some have gone beyond this, Juichin County in Kiangsi Province for example.

Juichin, the nerve-centre of the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-36), has worked out a plan to make great advances in education, culture and health work along with the development of agriculture. The communes here have set themselves the task of enabling every young man and woman to achieve a fairly good standard of education by the end of the year. With the technical and cultural revolutions now in full swing it is believed that educated and cultured peasants will be better able to enjoy the fruits of their hard work and to produce more for the communes and the country as a whole.

Agricultural Exhibition Opens

A big event of last week was the opening of the new agricultural exhibition in the eastern suburbs of Peking. There have been quite a few agricultural exhibitions in the capital since liberation, but none to equal the present one in scope, magnitude and richness of display. Housed in 11 spacious halls, the exhibition tells the amazing story of the revolutionary changes in Chinese agriculture in the big leap year of 1958. (See the article by Liao Lu-yen on page 6.) We shall take our reader on a guided tour of the exhibition in a subsequent issue.



Xiafang musicians

Woodcut by Ku Yuan

Agricultural Prospects in 1959

by LIAO LU-YEN

Minister of Agriculture

1958 was the year of unprecedented rich harvests in China's agriculture. Total grain output for the year is estimated at around 750,000 million *jin*, some 380,000 million *jin* more than in 1957. Total cotton output was around 67 million *dan*, about 34 million *dan* more than in 1957. Both grain and cotton doubled—actually a little more than doubled. There was also a considerable increase in oil-bearing crops such as soya beans, groundnuts, rapeseed and sesame; excluding the part not used for this purpose, we can produce from them about 50 per cent more edible vegetable oil than in 1957. The output of cured tobacco, sugar cane and sugar beets also grew by more than 100 per cent. Other farm produce such as hemp and jute, silk, tea and fruits increased by 20, 30 or 40 per cent. Animal husbandry also developed at a rate rarely seen before: cattle, horses, donkeys and mules increased by more than 5 million head as compared with 1957; sheep by 30 million and pigs by about 60 million. All this shows that the leap forward in China's agricultural production in 1958 was truly unprecedented.

Higher Yields Per Unit Area

The increase in various crops was mainly due to higher yields per unit area; as the sown area was expanded only slightly. The per *mu* yield of grain, calculated over the entire sown area, grew, on the average, from 204 *jin* in 1957 to over 400 *jin* in 1958, an increase of about 100 per cent over 1957. In three-fourths of the nation's counties, the average yield of grain reached or surpassed the per *mu* targets which should be reached by 1967 under the 12-year National Programme for Agricultural Development, 1956-1967. Cotton yields rose from 38 *jin* to 75 *jin* to a *mu*, also doubling the 1957 figure. On most of the sown area they have now reached or surpassed the goals of the 12-year programme.

On the basis of the general increase in yields per unit area, many large area high-yield farms and small area super-high-yield, so-called "sputnik" farms also made their appearance. According to incomplete statistics, around 160 million *mu* of land, about one-tenth of the nation's total area under grain crops, yielded over 1,000 *jin* per *mu*. This did not include the area under tuber crops. (Output of tuber crops is converted into grain at the rate of 4 to 1—*Ed.*) In 1958, the total output and per-unit-area yields of many farm crops increased by 100 per cent or so; the percentage increase in that year alone was far greater than that for the whole First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957). This very fact has completely defeated the outmoded idea that "the annual rate of increase in agriculture can only be a few per cent and no faster."

The leap forward in agriculture in 1958 was also manifested in the fact that "low-yield areas became high-

yield areas, and high-yield areas gave yet higher yields." The status of many low-yield areas has changed. And some crops previously considered as low-yielding, such as wheat and sesame, also became high-yielding. This has shattered old, fettering ideas and emancipated the minds of the people.

Reasons for Rich Crops

Our experiences in the big leap forward in agriculture in 1958 are extremely rich. In my opinion, they can be summed up under three headings: 1. Political Leadership, 2. The Mass Line, and 3. The "Eight-Point Charter of Agriculture."

Political leadership means in essence the strengthening of leadership by the Communist Party. The Party's line and policy can be correctly implemented only by strengthening Party leadership, and by widespread and thorough socialist and communist ideological education of cadres and masses. One of our significant experiences in the big leap forward in 1958 has been the promotion of the communist style of bold thinking, speaking and action, and the emancipation of the mind.

The mass line has always been the glorious tradition of our Party. On all the fronts in socialist construction, the mass line was an important factor that ensured the big leap forward in 1958. The full airing of views, great debates and *dazibao* (opinions written out in big characters on large sheets of paper and posted for people to see—*Ed.*) all born in the rectification campaign of the whole Party and people and widely used in agriculture and other rural work, the airing of views and debates on the work to be done—these constitute a new form of socialist democracy and a new invention in the application of the mass line. The integration of cadres, masses and technicians, the cultivation of experimental plots,* the participation by cadres in production and their leadership in it—these are another new invention in leading the masses to produce and to fight against nature, a new invention in carrying out the mass line. The method of leadership known as "paying close attention to the advanced and backward parts and pushing forward the others" is in fact the concrete way in which the principle "from the masses and to the masses" is carried out. As to the "on-the-spot meeting," which is a new way of popularizing experience, its aim is to enable people from all parts of the country to learn the "secret" of any new thing created by the masses in the place where it came into being, to sum up such experience

* See *Peking Review*, No. 5, April 1, 1958.—*Ed.*

on the spot, to observe and learn these things on the spot in order to go back to their own regions to popularize such experience.* This has proved to be highly effective and very quick in its effect. It too is a new way of carrying out the principle of "from the masses and to the masses." All this shows that in the big leap forward in 1958, the traditional "mass line" style of work was further advanced and brought to a new plane.

The "Eight-Point Charter of Agriculture." (1. Irrigation, 2. Fertilizer, 3. Deep ploughing and soil improvement, 4. Seed selection, 5. Close planting, 6. Plant protection and control of plant diseases and pests, 7. Reform of tools and 8. Field management.) Practice in 1958 proved that wherever the "Charter" was seriously put into effect, there was a wider range of increase in agricultural production; and that where it was carried out less effectively, the range of increase was narrower, or production increased by a very small percentage or not at all, while, in the case of individual counties, townships or communes, there was even a decline.

People's Communes

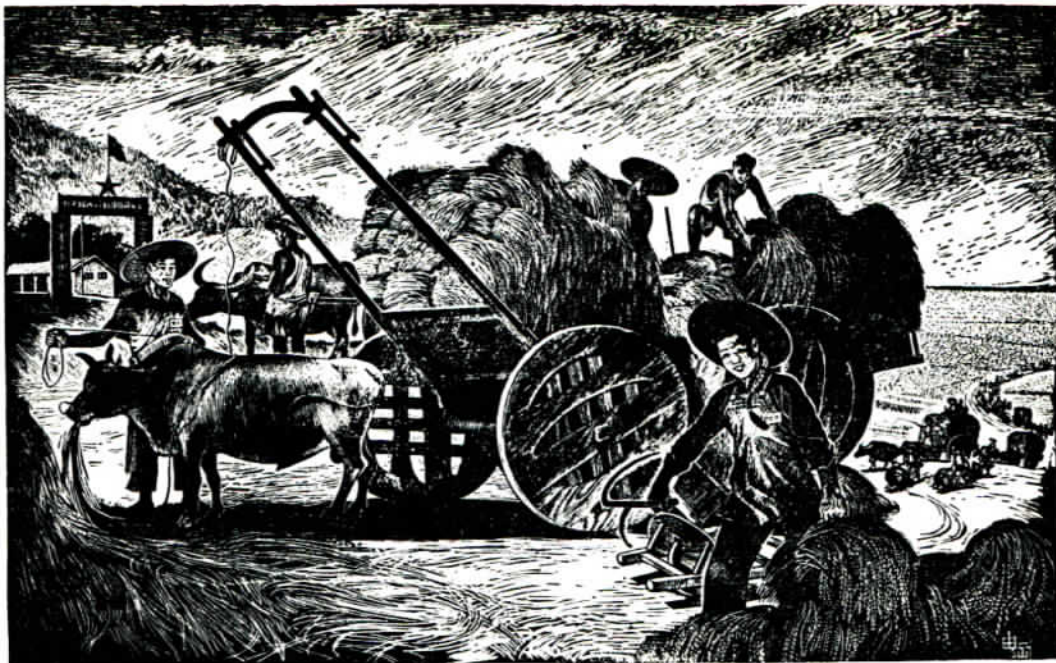
In several months beginning from August and September 1958, people's communes were rapidly and successfully established in rural areas throughout the country (except for a few regions). This was another great and profound victory on the agricultural front in 1958.

As soon as they appeared, the people's communes displayed their superiority over the former agricultural producers' co-operatives. Because the communes are bigger in size and membership, their strength is greater. All the manpower, land and other means of production in a commune are subject to unified planning, distribution and utilization on a larger scale, which means using them more rationally and effectively.

The former agricultural producers' co-operatives devoted themselves mainly to farming, while the rural people's communes go out for all-round development requiring the simultaneous growth of industry and agriculture, and the combination of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries.

Commercial and banking enterprises in the countryside, which were formerly run by the state, have now been turned over to the people's communes to manage. There has been a mushroom growth of primary schools, middle schools and "red and expert" schools run by the communes.

* See *Peking Review*, No. 20, July 15, 1958. — Ed.



A full load

Engraving on gypsum by Tang Yu-chu

At the same time, the rural people's communes are also merged with the basic units of state power. This is why a people's commune is described as a unit at the basic level of the socialist social structure, a unit which combines industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs and in which government administration and commune management are integrated.

The new situation arising from the forming of people's communes has prepared the conditions for a still greater harvest and all-round leap forward in agriculture in 1959.

"Five Barriers"

Our achievements on the agricultural front in 1958 were indeed great. But agricultural production has not yet completely broken its barriers.

Firstly, the total 1958 grain output, divided among the nation's population, gave some 1,200 *jin* per person. To reach a standard of 2,000 to 3,000 *jin* per person, the 1958 crop must be doubled or trebled. Potatoes and other tuber crops, converted into grain, constituted about one-fourth of the total output of grain in 1958, in future this proportion should be properly lowered.

Secondly, the total cotton output in 1958, divided among the nation's population, gave only 10 *jin* per person. For people to be well clad, the 1958 cotton crops must be raised by 100 or 200 per cent.

Thirdly, production of oil-bearing crops and jute and hemp has in fact never "broken the barrier" as edible vegetable oil, jute and hemp are still in short supply.

Fourthly, the output of tea and silk, for which China is world famous, has not yet been restored to the peak level of the past.

Fifthly, animal husbandry is still a weak link in agricultural production. The country is still short of animal power and the growing demand for meat in the countryside and the cities has not been properly met.

These are the five barriers that agriculture must break through.

Goals for 1959

It was proposed at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party that the total grain output for 1959 should be raised to 1,050,000 million *jin*, around 300,000 million *jin* more than in 1958; and that 100 million *dan* of cotton, an increase of around 34 million *dan* over last year should be produced. It is entirely possible to realize these targets, which we must do our best to reach and overfulfil. In all provinces and autonomous regions where grain production is less than 2,000 *jin* per capita in country and city, with the exception of some where special conditions exist, we must strive in general to reach this figure; in places where the output has reached or nearly reached 2,000 *jin*, we must strive to surpass it and work for 3,000 *jin* per person. In 1959, we must do our best to bring oil-bearing crops, hemp and jute "through the barrier." There should be sufficient oil-bearing crops, apart from those used for other purposes, to produce no less than six million tons of edible vegetable oil in 1959.

A further development of tea, silk and various industrial crops is expected. Much will be done to reclaim and restore the old tea, mulberry and tussah tree plantations and to cultivate new ones so that output can be restored to past peaks and brought far beyond them within a relatively short time.

In the breeding of draught animals, we must see to it that all female animals are gravid and launch a campaign for "all animals mated, all females are gravid and no young animals die in the womb or after birth." Pig and sheep breeding must also make greater progress; there must be a relatively high rate of increase and the rate of animals butchered, and meat produced and supplied to the market must be kept at a certain level. There should be better arrangements for the production of poultry, ducks and vegetables so that the supply of various non-staple foods for the people can be ensured in both city and country.

To bring about a richer harvest and an all-round leap forward in agriculture in 1959, we must pay special attention to the field management of wheat and rapeseed and to the preparations for sowing early rice so as to ensure a rich first harvest in 1959. This is the first key battle for a rich harvest for the whole year.

The second key battle for a rich 1959 harvest is the campaign for high-yield plots over large areas. It is estimated that in 1959 there will be little or no expansion in the area sown to cotton, rapeseed, soya beans and other crops; and less land will be sown to grain than in 1958. The chief means of increasing production will be to greatly raise output per unit area. In 1958, grain crops of 1,000 *jin* per *mu* were obtained on 160 million *mu* of land and about two-fifths of the cotton farms produced over 100 *jin* per *mu* of ginned cotton. This is the groundwork for the campaign for high-yield fields in 1959.

In 1959, measures under the "Eight-Point Charter of Agriculture" must be universally, thoroughly and more

effectively carried out. Shallow ploughing, extensive cultivation, and a "big area with small output" situation must be gradually replaced by deep ploughing, intensive cultivation, and a "small area with big output" situation to ensure the successful realization of the campaign for high-yield fields over a large area.

All-round Development

Agricultural production is not confined to the cultivation of crops; it must be carried on as an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries. The Party's Central Committee has pointed out that, as the grain problem is solved, the proportion of the total output of agriculture taken up by industrial crops (cotton, hemp and jute, silk, soya beans, oil-bearing crops, sugar-bearing crops, tea, tobacco, medicinal crops, etc.) must be gradually increased, and that great attention should be paid to speeding the development of forestry, animal husbandry, farm side-lines and fisheries. It has further pointed out that a great revolution must be carried out in all these respects, so as to thoroughly transform the face of agriculture.

With the successful carrying out of the campaign of reaping high yields over a large area, the policy of "small areas with high yields and big output" and the gradual realization of the "three-three system" of land utilization (to grow crops on one-third of the arable land, afforest another third and let the rest lie fallow — *Ed.*), the rural people's communes must gradually shift a proper proportion of their labour forces from agriculture to industry, setting up industries in a big way.

In 1959, while continuing to increase grain production, the communes must also make signal achievements in expanding various industrial crops, speeding up production in forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and side-occupations, simultaneously developing industry and agriculture and simultaneously developing production for their own use and for exchange. We must strive by every means for a rich harvest in 1959 and bring about an all-round big leap forward in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries, and in the industries run by the communes.

The year 1959 is one of decisive significance in our "three years of hard battle." It is the first year of agricultural production after the setting up of the people's communes. On the basis of the big leap forward and the rich experiences gained in 1958, and with the new and favourable situation created by the setting up of people's communes everywhere in the country, it is entirely possible to fulfil the agricultural tasks in 1959.

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

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

650 Million Rejoice at Soviet Space Rocket

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE launching of the huge cosmic rocket by the Soviet Union was greeted with immense joy throughout China. Rushing past the moon, entering its orbit around the sun, opening the prospect of interplanetary travel in our own generation, it lifted the hearts and fired the imagination of her 650 million people. They were filled with new pride in the socialist system which has freed science and technology from capitalist chains and brought them to the point where they are fulfilling the oldest dreams of mankind.

Meet the Moon Goddess

Everybody who listened to the announcement by the Central People's Broadcasting Station on the morning of January 3, felt enormously elated and was eager to pass it on at once. Summaries were written on *dazibao*, posted in the streets for all to see. "Soviet Space Rocket Flies Up to Meet the Moon Goddess" was the poetic headline alluding to an old Chinese legend, of one such sheet in Peking's Tungtan Street. The Peking Motor Plant printed 450 "extras" for its workers and staff. Many factories, organizations and government offices held meetings to celebrate this new success of Soviet science.

In Tientsin, the *Xinwanbao* carrying the first reports doubled its normal sales. In Shanghai, the *Xinmin Wanbao* increased its edition by 80,000 copies to meet the readers' demand. In Hofei, capital of Anhwei Province, a civil aircraft dropped special extras of the *Anhwei Ribao*. As soon as a copy was picked up, scores scrambled to read it.

Army, navy and airforce units in Peking held discussions of this great Soviet scientific achievement. A naval officer said that the multi-stage cosmic rocket was another proof that the Soviet Union was far ahead of capitalist countries in science, showing once more the superiority of our socialist system. Officers and men of the People's Liberation Army units in Nanking, Canton, Wuhan and Shenyang hailed the space rocket as the beginning of still greater victories for the socialist camp in 1959, and described it as a body blow to the warmongers.

Even greater enthusiasm and elation was aroused by later news that the Soviet cosmic rocket had reached the area of the moon and was soon to become the first man-made planet in the solar system.

Students of the Central Academy of Fine Arts in Peking, braving the cold weather, went to main streets and narrow lanes to paste up posters they had drawn themselves. When the Shanghai people learnt that the rocket had flown past the moon, firecrackers were lighted and gongs and drums were beaten to celebrate. Inspired by the latest happy tidings, Shanghai workers pledged themselves to learn well from the Soviet Union and make a bigger leap forward in their work.

All newspapers gave the widest prominence to the new development. *Renmin Ribao*, which devoted three of its eight pages to it, led off with an illuminated banner headline in red and black. Other papers had red decora-

tions across their frontpages and devoted editorials to the subject. (See "Chinese Press Opinion" on p. 22.)

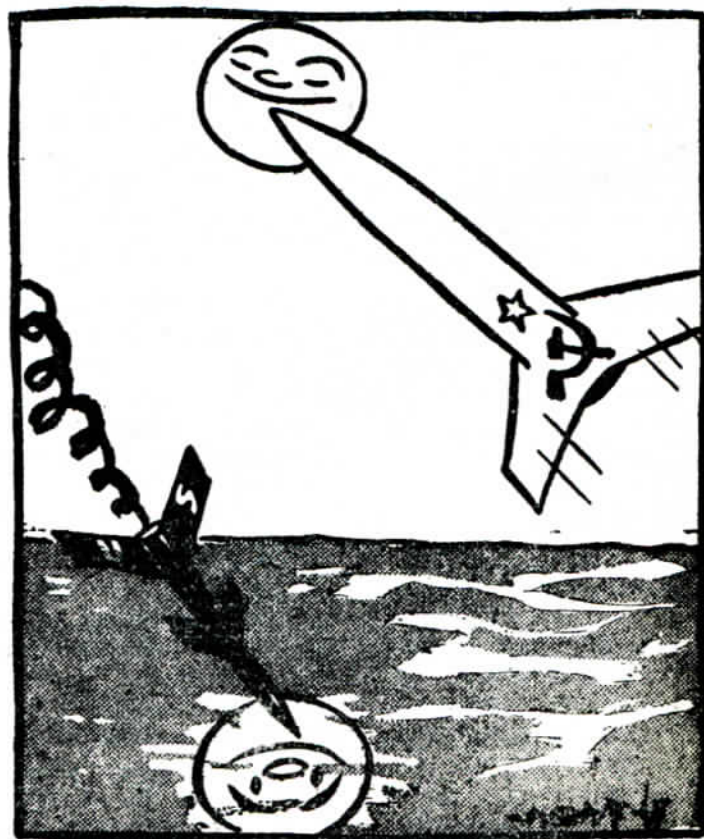
Warm congratulations went out from China to the Soviet people and the Soviet scientists.

"This marks the entry into a new stage of man's advance towards peace. The new success of Soviet science, which is of immense historical importance, is the pride not only of the Soviet people, but also of the whole socialist camp and all progressive mankind," Soong Ching Ling, President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and Chien Chun-ji, Secretary General of the Association wrote in their message to Soviet friendship organizations.

Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, telegraphed A. N. Nesmeyanov, President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: "The successful launching of the world's first space rocket not only brings mankind much valuable and previously unavailable information on cosmic space, adding to the possibility of interplanetary flight. It also brings new assurance to the noble cause of preserving world peace and promoting human progress."

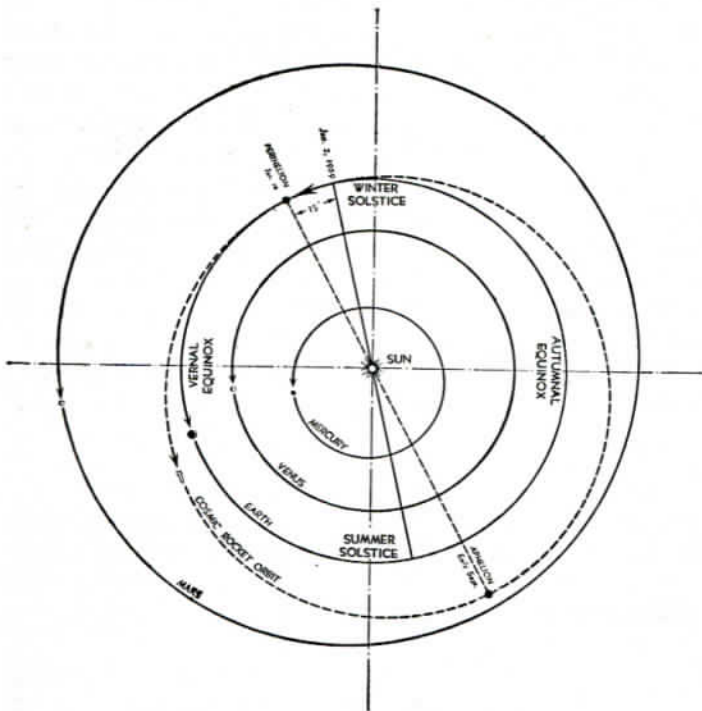
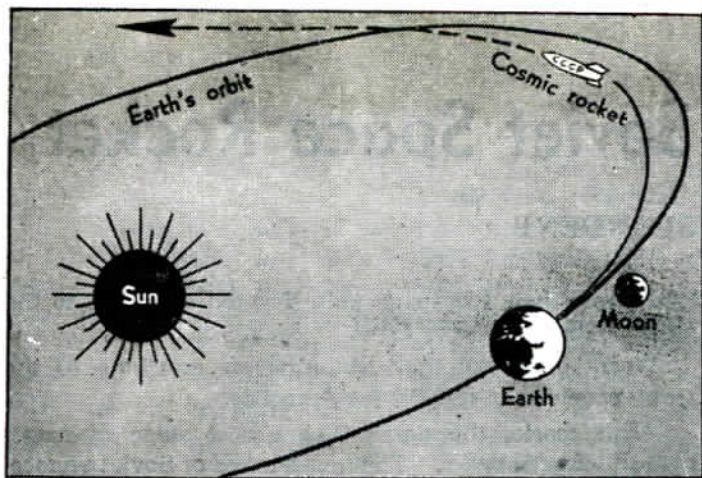
Chinese Scientists Discuss

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chinese scientists in Peking hailed the Soviet rocket as a new and higher stage in rocket



Moon-bound

By Hua Chun-wu



Charts by Chen Yu

The orbits of the man-made planet—the Soviet cosmic rocket, of the earth and other planets round the sun. The moon is not shown in the lower chart; its distance from the earth is only one-three hundred and ninetieth of that between the earth and the sun

technology. Coching Chu, Vice-President of the Academy, said that for quite a long time man had aspired to travel to the moon. He recalled the legend of Chang Ngo's flight to the moon as an expression of this desire. But mankind so far had never been able to leave the earth. The Soviet space rocket, attaining the second cosmic speed, paved the way for lunar travel. It showed that the fast advance of Soviet science and technology had left the United States much behind.

Tsien Hsue-shen, Director of the Institute of Mechanics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, gave a specialist's evaluation. "If we take the altitude exploration rocket as the first stage of rocket history and the first Soviet sputnik launched in 1957 as the second stage," he said, "then this cosmic rocket marks another stage in rocket technology as regards propulsion force, weight, and accuracy of the remote control." Judging from the effective weight it carried, he continued, the space rocket must have needed a much larger propulsion force than the artificial

earth satellite. In comparison, the efforts of the United States were mere playthings.

Tsien San-tsiang, Director of the Institute of Atomic Energy, gave his opinion that—with the attainment of the second cosmic speed—a major problem in space travel has been solved. He cited this as powerful proof that the Soviet Union now leads the world in such branches of science as jet propulsion, high power fuel, automatic and remote control, high-grade alloys and computing technology.

Nieh Jung-chen, Chairman of the Science and Technology Commission, in an interview with the Hsinhua News Agency said: "It seems it will not be long before human beings land on the surface of other planets. This is an immortal contribution by Soviet scientists and engineers to the happiness of mankind and the cause of peace."

All opinion stressed that it is thanks to the superior advantages of the socialist system, and with the support and inspiration given them by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the Soviet scientists and workers have been able to develop their talents and initiative to the full, overcome difficulties on the road of progress and scale the height of world science.

Chinese scientists held unanimously that the attainment of the second cosmic speed by the Soviet space rocket and the sending of the rocket into the planned trajectory by precise automatic control technique was a triumph of the communist spirit of co-operation and co-ordination among many departments of Soviet science and engineering, all of which had made superb achievements. Such collective victories can never be won in capitalist countries where private profits are the sole motive.

The East Wind Prevails

The launching of the Soviet space rocket was also seen as convincing evidence that the East wind prevails over the West wind. "This event," said Nieh Jung-chen in the interview quoted above, "will deal a still more powerful blow to the policy of strength pursued by the imperialists and greatly enhance the power and confidence of progressive mankind in preserving lasting peace."

It was widely recalled that following the successful launching of the third Soviet earth satellite, the panic-stricken U.S. rulers tried to surpass the Soviet Union by being the first to fire off a moon rocket. But they failed in four successive attempts. It has long been clear that the United States is far behind in rocket technology.

"Following the three artificial earth satellites launched by the Soviet Union, the launching of the Soviet cosmic rocket is a new milestone on the way of man's conquest of the cosmic space. It is another forceful proof of the incomparable superiority of the system of socialism. By their achievements, the Soviet people have left the most developed capitalist countries far behind in the newest fields of science and technology.

"The brilliant successes attained by the Soviet Union in the field of science have greatly augmented the strength of the socialist camp and given vigorous inspiration to the militant spirit of the world's people in their struggle for peace and social progress."

This statement by Premier Chou En-lai in his message of greetings to N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., spells out the full meaning of this new "star of communism."

INTO THE COSMOS

THE launching of the Soviet cosmic rocket was an epoch-making event immediately acclaimed as such by the entire world. From the moment news of the launching was announced from Moscow on January 2 up to the time of writing, it has remained a leading topic of talk among the peoples of all lands. This unabated public interest is reflected in the world's press.

Throughout the socialist world—from Pyongyang, where a special plane dropped newspaper extras over the city, to Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, where hundreds of citizens paraded the streets singing songs and carrying banners hailing the Soviet success—news of the Soviet rocket brought excitement, pride and joy. The people regard it as a great victory for human progress, for socialism.

A New Victory for Peace

All progressive mankind shared this joy in a new victory for peace. Leaders in many spheres expressed their admiration for this success of the Soviet people. Many messages expressing it were sent to the Soviet Union. Phone calls and personal visits were paid to Soviet official representatives in many places.

To the handful of imperialists, the Soviet success brought shock, chagrin and dismay. The White House, silent on the first day, issued a statement from Eisenhower acknowledging the gigantic achievements of Soviet science and technology and congratulating the Soviet Union on its success. Some simulated an Olympian calm or tried to belittle the event. Others were quick in trying to improve the occasion by lobbying for a bigger arms drive and more profits. But all, in one way or another, have been forced to admit that the cosmic rocket shows that the U.S.S.R. has left the United States far behind in key fields of science and technology.

The press in the socialist countries comments on the success of the Soviet cosmic rocket with joy and confidence in the superiority of the socialist system. *Pravda's* editorial is typical. It describes this great victory as marking the entrance of the Soviet Union into the period of the large-scale construction of a communist society. Since the dawn of history, it recalls, the starry sky has attracted man's eyes and thoughts, but he could only go there on the wings of fantasy. It was left to socialist society to organize the first flight into the cosmos. *Pravda* points out that this Soviet victory also testifies to the high level of Soviet industrial development, of the strength of the social system. It is another great victory of socialism over capitalism in peaceful competition.

Such is the thinking of the socialist world. How does the press in other countries evaluate this event?

There is no doubt that the flight of the Soviet cosmic rocket has fired the imagination of people all over the world. In papers in all lands, it has been greeted as a "miracle," a "mighty feat," a "victory of human inge-

nuitly," "a significant step which heralds the coming of the cosmic age."

Bourgeois commentators in the West who have consistently tried to belittle Soviet scientific achievements have been obliged to admit that Soviet science and technology have again demonstrated that they have left the United States far behind.

The London *Times* editorializes: "The Russian way is to do things big. They have built big dams, big nuclear accelerators, the biggest machine for research on controlled thermonuclear reactions. They have launched the biggest sputnik—in terms of useful load—and now have both launched the biggest space vehicle and propelled it to the greatest distance from the earth."

Many papers, including the *New York Times*, the Tokyo *Asahi Shimbun*, the Pakistani *Imroze* and the *Times of India*, note that the Soviet success proves that the United States is appreciably lagging behind the Soviet Union in the field of rocketry and space exploration.

Le Monde of Paris describes the Soviet cosmic rocket flight as "an unprecedented achievement. The Soviet people have scored a success where the Americans failed. At the opening of the 21st Congress of the Communist



The world's looking up these days, but there's still a few who look the other way
By Yeh Hsueh-chien

Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow in three weeks' time, Khrushchov can place this event at the head of his summary of successes: the going beyond the sphere of Earth and the conquest of cosmic space, the realization by the socialist camp of man's age-old dream."

The paper admits that the attitude of those who tried to deal with the Soviet Union from the notorious "positions of strength" policy has become still more ridiculous from now on.

In South America, the Uruguayan **El Popular** declares: "The countries building communism are realizing the most wonderful ideals of mankind. Soviet superiority in science found expression in the launching of the first earth satellite. Now the launching of the space rocket proves that the Soviet Union has consolidated its superiority over U.S. science and technology."

In the Middle East, the Syrian paper **Al Nasr** suggests that the new Soviet rocket will be a sobering dose to American self-conceit.

The Iraqi **Al Ray al Am** greets the Soviet rocket as a New Year's gift which rejoices the hearts of all peace lovers. Scientific progress in the U.S.S.R. is a means of increasing human happiness while science in the hands of the imperialists is a means for annihilation of humanity. This new Soviet miracle, it declares, is another proof that the forces of peace will triumph over the forces of war and aggression. It also gives new impetus to the liberation movements of the peoples in the dependent countries in the world.

The Egyptian **Al Massa** notes that despite Soviet supremacy in this field, the Soviet Union still calls for the banning of nuclear weapons tests and military rockets and demands disarmament. It states that the Soviet rocket means that no aggressor can get away in the event of war.

The paper **Berita Indonesia** is of the opinion that the more quickly Soviet science and technology develops, the less likelihood is there that the Western powers will act rashly in unleashing a world war. In such a situation, it holds, the national forces in Asia and Africa will be able to advance on a broad front.

Socialist Superiority

Many papers go into the question why the Soviet Union succeeded where the United States has failed. The Iraqi **Al Ray al Am's** editorial also points out that it is no accident that the Soviet rockets succeeded while the U.S. met with repeated failures. "The simple reason is that the Americans are trying to use science for war purposes while in the Soviet Union science is developed for the sake of peace."

Republik in Djakarta says that the roaring into space of the Soviet cosmic rocket proves that the socialist society of the Soviet Union is superior to the capitalist society of the United States; that this success will also upset the network of U.S. military bases which has cost tens of millions of dollars to build and will make more and more people realize the need to put an end to the armaments drive.

The **New Times of Burma** writes editorially that to be able to launch the cosmic rocket "requires not merely the assemblage of technical processes but a vast network of scientific data and formulae and for that reason alone one can see and feel the superlative magnitude of Soviet

scientific advance." The paper stresses: "Undoubtedly the capitalist countries led by the United States are left far behind in many vital fields of science by which their very survival as capitalist countries is to be determined."

The Iraqi paper **Al Bilad** stresses that what seems most amazing and breath-taking in the Soviet achievements is really only natural under the socialist system which gives full play to human potentialities and considers man the most valuable capital in the world.

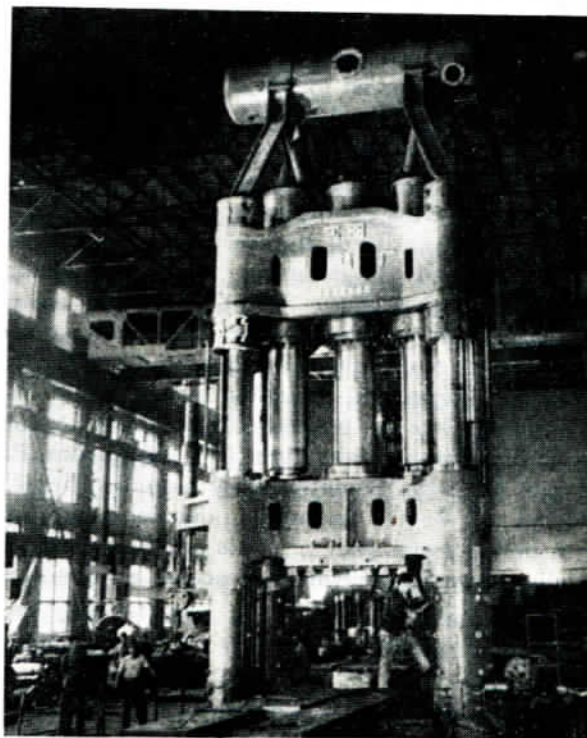
Al Massa of Egypt points up to the significance of the fact that the first entry into space was accomplished by the first socialist land. This victory, it says, is convincing evidence of Khrushchov's remarks that "socialism stimulates the rapid progress of the economy, the sciences, technology and culture and opens wide perspectives for the growth of the talents and abilities in which the Soviet people are so rich." Man now has to strive to make his social relations match his extraordinary victories over nature, it declares; it is no longer acceptable now for man, who has triumphed over nature, to be colonized, exploited or enslaved.

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The 2,500-ton free forging hydraulic press produced by Shenyang Heavy Machinery Works marks a big step forward in China's heavy machine-building industry. The machine weighs 473 tons and is more than 15 metres high. It can forge 48-ton steel ingots.

The key equipment for the heavy machine-building industry is designed by young Chinese technicians.



A "Magic Mirror" of True Colours

— The Tito Clique's Stand on the Taiwan Question

by LI YA

Following is a translation of an article that appeared in "Hongqi" (Red Flag), No. 1, 1959, theoretical journal published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. — Ed.

THE true colours of the Tito clique have become clearer and clearer, though it still flaunts the banners of so-called "positive coexistence," of "no blocs" and "peaceful neutrality" and takes every opportunity to deceive others. From its own words and deeds, not only the proletariat and working people, but all peace-loving countries and people in the world, have no difficulty in seeing that the Tito clique is in fact nothing but a camouflaged tool serving the policies of imperialist aggression.

Here we shall review the Tito clique's statements and actions in connection with the struggle in the Taiwan Straits area since August 1958. In the course of this struggle, the Tito clique clearly exposed its real character by serving as a mouthpiece of the forces of imperialist aggression.

From the very beginning it was obvious which side the Tito clique was taking in this struggle. From the latter part of August on, Yugoslav newspapers and magazines, in their coverage of the situation in the Taiwan Straits area, published a great many dispatches and reports by U.S., British and other Western news agencies, photographs playing up the military power of the United States and Chiang Kai-shek, and statements as well as remarks by Eisenhower and Dulles on their aggression and war provocations against China. For instance, as early as August 24, *Borba* carried Dulles' statement as reported by Western news agencies, which maliciously distorted the punitive blows dealt to the Chiang Kai-shek forces by the Chinese People's Liberation Army on the Fukien front. Even more preposterous was the fact that the Tito clique's press went so far as to treat the Kuomintang clique on Taiwan—long repudiated by the Chinese people—as a state. From August 24 on, it constantly carried the communiqués issued by the so-called "defence ministry of the Chiang Kai-shek government." It was hard to see any difference between the press of the Tito clique and that belonging to U.S. monopoly capital.

Besides these reports favourable to the U.S. aggressors, the Tito press also published many commentaries and articles on the struggle in the Taiwan Straits area. These went even further in showing the true colours of the Tito clique.

Many of the commentaries in the Tito press sang duets with the reactionary U.S. press, slandering the Chinese people's just struggle against U.S. aggression as

creating "tension" and "sharpening" international relations. Commenting on the "sharpening tension in the Far East," *Slovenski Poročevalec* wrote on August 26 that China "is deliberately choosing this opportunity. China's intention is to sharpen relations in that part of the world." Even more blatantly, the same paper wrote on September 9 that "the sharpening situation is created by the Chinese People's Republic itself," adding that "every action which sharpens the situation must be condemned" and "China's action is a threat to peace." See how shamelessly the Tito clique took the stand of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against People's China!

In the eyes of the Tito clique, the occupation of China's territory, Taiwan and the Penghu Islands, by the United States with outright force and the U.S. arming of the Chiang Kai-shek clique to harass and sabotage the Chinese mainland—all these were not the causes of tension and did not threaten peace in the Far East and the world. Instead, it was the Chinese people, the victims of aggression, who were "creating a tense situation"!

By the same logic, when the Egyptian Government nationalized the Suez Canal Company, when the Indonesian Government demanded the recovery of West Irian, when the Lebanese people opposed the rule of Chamoun and when the Iraqi people overthrew Faisal, one could have accused them all of "creating tension"!

IN its efforts to confuse right and wrong and whitewash the policies of war and aggression pursued by the imperialists, the Tito clique described the struggle of the Chinese people to oppose imperialist aggression and liberate their own territory as the outcome of "the division of the world into two opposing military and political blocs" and the so-called "policy of blocs." According to the Yugoslav *Foreign Political Bulletin* of September 4, the guns roaring at the Quemoy front were bringing "the clash between the blocs to danger point."

This nonsense of the Tito clique is indeed despicable. The heroic struggle conducted by the Chinese people against imperialism and domestic reactionaries dates back over a century. From their struggles, the Chinese people have learnt that there actually is a bloc, the imperialist bloc of aggression, that has constantly plotted the partition of China. This bloc perpetrated many wrongs against the Chinese people and the peoples of the world long before the birth of the socialist camp. It was not the existence of the socialist camp in the world or the "policy of blocs" that caused the imperialists to launch aggressive wars and create tension everywhere. The Chinese people's just struggle on the Taiwan question is their sacred task against imperialist aggression and for the

unification of their motherland. It is a fact that all countries of the socialist camp have expressed their greatest sympathy and support for this just struggle of the Chinese people. All countries and all peoples in the world who cherish peace have also expressed their full sympathy and support. This sympathy and support has nothing in common with the "policy of blocs" which the Tito clique talks about. Posing as an opponent of the so-called "policy of blocs," the Tito clique openly opposes the just struggle of the Chinese people for the liberation of Taiwan and objects to the sympathy and support expressed for the Chinese people by the countries of the socialist camp and all the peace-loving countries and people of the world. This only serves to show that the Tito clique is not outside a bloc or "non-bloc," but stands stubbornly on the side of the imperialist bloc of aggression and is obstinately hostile to the just struggle of the Chinese people and all people in the world who resist imperialist aggression.

IN slandering the Chinese people's just struggle, the Tito clique echoed the U.S. aggressors while decking itself out as deeply concerned with peace. *Slovenski Porocevalec* wrote in a commentary entitled "A New Hotbed" on August 26: "It is very obvious that the world needs peace more than the Chinese People's Republic needs Formosa [Taiwan]." The Yugoslav paper *Oclobodjenje* wrote on September 7: "The people have the right to ask: Is it worthwhile throwing millions of people into the calamity of war over the fate of the Chinese offshore island Quemoy? Is it worthwhile plunging the world into war for the sake of Quemoy?" On September 9 this paper even openly warned China "not to play with fire which may set the whole world on fire." All these preposterous and brazen statements parroted Dulles. While carrying out their scheme of aggression, the imperialists always keep up a clamour about "defending peace" and the "abandonment of the use of force." Actually they never for a single moment drop their aggressive aims. And the Tito clique acted exactly as the salesman of their line. It did not demand that the aggressors stop their aggression, but tried to intimidate the victims into accepting the aggression meekly. It did not urge those who kindled the flames to put them out, but urged the victims of arson neither to resist nor to put out the fire. Failing this, the victims were to blame for "breaking the peace." So this is the "peace" the Tito clique clamours for; it is the kind of "peace" which serves the aggressors and the warmongers!

The Tito clique's press, moreover, put on an evangelical face to preach in the interests of U.S. imperialist aggression and talked glibly of "peaceful settlements" and "concessions." *Politika* wrote on September 10: "Whether it be China, the United States or all the world, only mutual concessions and understanding can be beneficial, while further aggravation of the situation would do no one any good." *Borba* on September 17 wrote: "It is precisely the dangerous development of these events which dictates to both sides that they express their greatest goodwill, so as to prevent further complications."

What after all does the Tito clique mean by the "peaceful settlement" and "tolerance" which it so loudly pipes? *Slovenski Porocevalec* answered this question on August 26 when it said: "The United States will not tolerate it if the mainland releases an attack, especially

if it means the prelude to the landing of troops." And *Politika* wrote on September 3: "No one can predict what will happen if the military pressure exerted by the Chinese side is continued." By these arguments of the mouthpieces of the Tito clique, the Chinese people must only "tolerate," but on no account resist, the armed provocations of the United States. Otherwise the situation will be intolerable to the U.S. "overlords." And great misfortune will fall on the Chinese people if they dare to "continue" applying "military pressure." It is worth noting here that in its devotion to U.S. imperialism, the Tito clique even forgot to mask itself and directly adopted U.S. Secretary of State Dulles' tone of threatening the Chinese people. Let us ask: how can the Tito clique's commentators know so well what the United States will "tolerate" or not? Who in Washington authorized them to say so?

Obedying the wishes of its master, the Tito press strongly advocated "arbitration" of the Taiwan question by the United Nations. The *Slobodni Dom* of Zagreb wrote on September 8: "Just as arbitration was necessary in the Middle East, it may also be necessary in Asia and other places." The *Vjesnik* of Zagreb also wrote on September 19: "In any case, the conflict in the Formosa [Taiwan] Straits will certainly be brought to the United Nations." It is well known that according to the U.N. Charter, the United Nations has no right to intervene in the domestic affairs of any country. If the United Nations sincerely wishes to do its duty in defence of world peace and security, there is indeed a job for it: It should sternly condemn U.S. aggression against China and urge the United States to withdraw its forces of aggression from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits at once. But it seems that the U.N. is still far from being able to do these decent things. What then is the motive of the Tito clique in impatiently advocating U.N. arbitration? It is obvious that it is to prepare public opinion for imperialist interference in China's internal affairs.

IN taking up the refrain of reactionary U.S. propaganda, the Tito clique repeats many U.S. State Department phrases to slander the Chinese people. It libels China's big leap forward and the great movement to set up people's communes, alleging that there are very great "difficulties" within China. The newspapers of the Tito clique paint the situation in China in the blackest colours. It has gone so far as to declare, through the *Vjesnik* of Zagreb, on October 15, that mankind has "never experienced such a degree of bureaucratic degeneration and inhumanity as the People's Republic of China is now experiencing." *Borba* also carried long reports slandering the people's communes in China. And on November 23, Tito himself came forward with an attack. In a speech at Novo Mesto, he once again shamelessly slandered the socialist countries. Speaking of China, he said: "They have certain difficulties and big ones too . . . they would like to overleap these difficulties, and sometimes they seek possibilities outside their country." Tito also hurled wild slanders against the people's communes, which were set up voluntarily by more than 99 per cent of the peasant households in China. He called them "military communes" which "have not much in common with Marxism."

Of course these slanders cannot in the least dim the brilliance of the great achievements of the Chinese people.

On the contrary, they only show the world that the Tito clique has degenerated into a pawn of Dulles' and a mere echo of the American reactionaries. Dulles says: "Under the Chinese 'commune' system, the human being is sought to be denied individuality and personality. He or she is treated as a mere material unit." The Tito clique says: "Millions of people are being turned into machines in China." Dulles says that China has been "feverishly imposing upon the 650 million people of the mainland a backward system of mass slavery which is labelled the 'commune' system." The Tito clique says the Chinese people are suffering from "inhumane" rule. Dulles says: "The Chinese Communist rulers recognize that what they are doing is bound to induce hatred on the part of the Chinese people. So they try to divert that hatred away from themselves and to divert it against foreigners." Tito says that China is in the midst of the greatest "difficulties" and in order to "overleap these difficulties," it is necessary "to seek possibilities outside their country." See how alike their statements are—so much so that their names could be interchanged with ease.

In the eyes of such imperialists as Dulles, the Chinese people could have "individuality" and "personality" only

if they obediently submit to the rule of imperialism and feudalism. But when the liberated Chinese people, working energetically, build up their country, then this is called a "slave system." Such, of course, is the logic of imperialism and it cannot be otherwise. But why does the tune of the Tito clique, which claims to be Marxist and socialist, sound just like that of the imperialists? It is because the flunkey has to parrot the words of his master and serve him in order to earn a tip. This is why the people throughout the world despise the running dogs of imperialism as much as they despise the imperialists themselves.

The statements of the Tito clique on the Taiwan question are only a small part of its many distortions and slanders directed against the just struggle of the Chinese people and serving the policies of imperialist aggression. But they already suffice to delineate the features of this clique of renegades. Just as fire cannot be wrapped in paper, no amount of camouflage can entirely disguise their true features. The objective facts speak with more authority than sophistry. The modern revisionists cannot escape the revelation of their true colours in the "magic mirror" of facts.

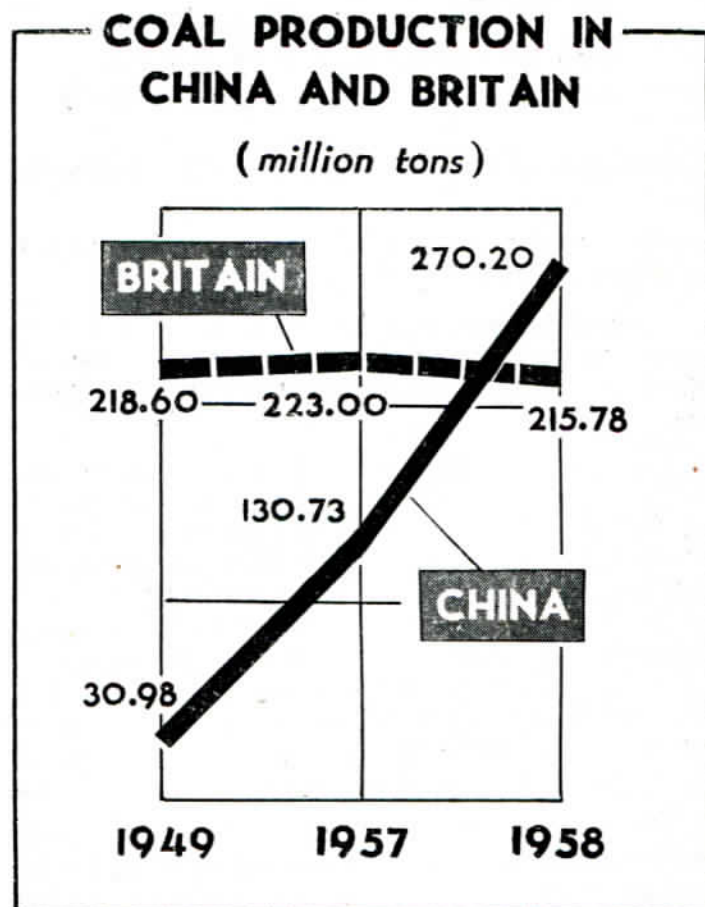
China Ahead of Britain in Coal

by TING SHU-YI

CHINA topped Britain in coal production in 1958 by more than 50 million tons. Statistics released by the Ministry of Coal Industry show that by midnight of December 31, 1958, China's coal output for the year reached 270.2 million tons, more than double the 1957 figure of 130.73 million tons. According to the British Ministry of Power, Britain's coal production in the 52 weeks of 1958 was 215.78 million tons, 3.5 per cent less than the output of 1957 which was 223 million tons.* The only capitalist country that is still ahead of China in coal production is the United States which, according to a UPI report, produced 387 million tons up to December 20, 1958. The target set for China's coal production this year is 380 million tons.

China's coal industry came from far behind to catch up with and surpass Britain's. When Britain launched the notorious Opium War against China in 1840, she was already producing 37 million tons of coal. This was a level China reached only a century later when she produced 39 million tons of coal in 1936. But then, this was only 17 per cent of the British level at that time—232.1 million tons. The gap was rapidly reduced as Britain's coal production stagnated and New China's coal output raced ahead, during the First Five-Year Plan, at an average annual rate of 19 per cent. In 1957, China produced 58.5 per cent as much coal as Britain and came forward from tenth place in the world in 1949 to fifth place. When the Chinese Communist Party called on the Chinese people at the end of 1957, to catch up with and sur-

* Britain's coal output reached a record high of 292 million tons in 1913. Thereafter, it declined and, between 1931-1958, it fluctuated at a level of slightly above 200 million tons.



pass Britain in the production of major industrial products (including steel, coal, cement, etc.), the bourgeois press



COAL MAKES HISTORY

It took **CHINA**

1 YEAR

to increase its coal output from 130.73 million tons to 270.20 million tons
(1957 - 1958)

And it took

Britain

37 YEARS to increase its coal output from 129 million tons to 268.6 million tons
(1873 - 1910)

U.S.A.

14 YEARS to increase its coal output from 134.9 million tons to 273.6 million tons
(1888 - 1902)

was sarcastic and sceptical. The *London Times* dubbed the objectives "arduously distant."

But it didn't take long for the scoffers to eat their words. **In the case of coal, the "arduously distant" objective was reached and surpassed in China in a single year.**

It comes as no surprise that Western bourgeois "authorities" grossly underestimate China's rate of advance and find it difficult to believe and digest the facts of China's industrial progress. They are hopelessly off the track because of their bias against the socialist system and because they have been thinking in terms of the capitalist tempo which was slow even in the heyday of capitalism. To increase coal production from the level of about 130 million tons to the level of 270 million tons, it took the United States 14 years and it took Britain no less than 37 years (see accompanying chart).

The doubling of coal output in China in a single year resulted from the big leap forward on the industrial front as a whole with steel leading the way. As the national drive for steel got into full swing in September last year, the coal industry, which supplies fuel for steel, also shot ahead at lightning speed. Coal output in Sep-

tember was 40 per cent higher than in August and the monthly average for the last quarter of 1958 was 60 per cent higher than September.

Small Local Coal Pits

An outstanding feature of this tremendous spurt forward was the development of small local coal pits. Organized and led by the Communist Party organizations in the various localities, millions of people with picks, shovels and any digging equipment available went to the mountains to dig coal. In three months, the number of small coal pits jumped from 20,000 to over 100,000 and their monthly output soared from 2 million tons in September to over 40 million tons in October.

These small coal pits called for little investment and were easy to build. As the Chinese saying goes, "a bamboo pole casts a shadow as soon as it is placed in the sun." The small pits not only helped meet the steel industry's sky-rocketing needs for coal but also contributed to the more rational distribution of China's coal industry. Many of the new small coal pits are located in south China where virtually no coal industry existed in the past.

These small coal pits, employing indigenous methods of production, are now undergoing gradual technical transformation. Drainage, ventilation and lifting are being mechanized. Where coal and iron resources abound and modern transport facilities exist, the small coal pits are being modernized and combined with iron and steel smelters to form medium-sized and small coal and steel complexes which will produce gasoline, diesel oil, kerosene and other by-products as well as coal, iron and steel. It is planned that 3,200 small coal pits of this type will be modernized this year. Each will have an annual capacity of 30,000 tons or more and a service life of more than three years. When modernization is completed, these small coal mines alone will have a total capacity of more than 100 million tons a year.

Big Modern Collieries

This, of course, does not mean that China has neglected the big modern coal mines. In fact, China's coal industry made the big leap "on both legs"—modern as well as indigenous coal mines. The big modern coal mines that account for three-quarters of the country's coal production are the backbone of China's coal industry. In these mines, a revolutionary change was effected and closer unity was forged as administrative personnel now engaged in productive labour too and the rank and file miners participated in management. Many technical innovations were made by miners, administrative and technical personnel who worked together closely. The most notable new measure was the introduction of hydraulic mining—the use of water power to cut, transport and lift coal. By the end of 1958, 115 work faces belonging to 39 coal-mining administrations were using the hydraulic method. Daily output from the big state-owned coal mines doubled in 1958.

As modernization advanced, working conditions in the coal mines were improved. Hand picks have been

entirely replaced by pneumatic picks, coal cutters and combines in the state-owned coal mines. Over 90 per cent of the work at the work faces and underground transport have been mechanized. The dust content has been reduced in many mines to less than 2 milligrammes per cubic metre of air.

In the meantime, capital construction also proceeded full steam ahead. More than 90 new mechanized coal shafts, each with an annual capacity of over 150,000 tons, went into operation in 1958, nearly double the number in 1957. Many new coal-washing plants and coke ovens were also added.

Batista Dictatorship Toppled

Cuba Knocks Out U.S. Stooge

by SUNG LI

ON New Year's Day the U.S.-backed Batista dictatorship in Cuba collapsed. Dictator Fulgencio Batista and scores of high-ranking officers of his gang fled the island capital of Havana like rats abandoning a sinking ship. The next day, Havana was taken over by the insurgent forces led by Fidel Castro. A provisional government was formed with Manuel Urrutia as president. The downfall of the military dictatorship of Batista is a great victory for the Cuban people, and a serious setback for U.S. imperialism which has been the power behind Batista's tottering throne.

Under the Yankee Dollar

Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar, to give the devil his full name, ruled Cuba on and off for seventeen years. Since the first coup d'état he engineered in September 1933, he controlled the Cuban Government for seven years as chief of staff of the army. In 1940 he tried to legalize his dictatorship and acted as president until 1944. He was then ousted from office when a coalition of four political parties including the Popular Socialist Party won in the presidential election. Early in 1952, Batista staged another coup and re-established his dictatorial regime with the backing of the United States.

Upon seizing the presidency Batista immediately dissolved the parliament, annulled the constitution, imposed his reactionary "constitutional provisions" and an anti-labour law, deprived the people of their fundamental rights and outlawed the Communist Party. During the past few years, the whole country had been under martial law. Patriots were massacred and persecuted en masse and the country was turned into a prison camp. Strikes were banned, mass rallies were prohibited, and even family gatherings or holiday meetings were subject to the approval of the Ministry of Interior.

In its foreign policy the regime was completely under the thumb of Washington with which it had concluded a "treaty of mutual military assistance." The Batista gang betrayed Cuba's national interests to the "Yankee dollar," as Cubans say, and U.S. monopoly domination of Cuba reached its zenith.

This military dictatorship had no popular base in the country. When Batista was once asked what political

parties support him, he replied cynically, "The three biggest parties support me: the Army, the Navy and the police."

The Coils of the Serpent

Cuba, the largest of the many Caribbean islands, was the first place where Columbus landed when he discovered the new world in 1492. He described it as "the most beautiful land man ever set eyes on."

Cuba today is still an essentially agrarian country and sugar cane is the principal crop. Cuba leads the world in sugar output and sugar exports. Sugar accounts for 90 per cent of Cuba's national income and its sugar exports account for 85 per cent of the total value of its exports. Cuba ranks fourth in the world in iron deposits and also has rich deposits of manganese ore, chromium, nickel, copper bauxite and other strategic materials.

The Cuban sociologist Fernando Ortiz, back in 1940, wrote:

"Cuba will never be really independent until it can free itself from the coils of the serpent of the colonial economy that fattens on its soil but strangles its inhabitants and winds itself about the palm tree of our republican coat of arms, converting it into the sign of the Yankee dollar."

Although Cuba ranks 13th among the 21 Latin American countries, judged by its size, it holds third place in the amount of U.S. investments in Latin American countries with a total of more than 1,000 million dollars. A greater portion of this capital found its way into Cuba during the reign of Batista. The sugar industry, the pillar of Cuba's national economy, is under the control of U.S. imperialism which owns over 50 per cent of the sugar-refining capacity. Since the United States is the primary market for Cuban sugar, it determines the price for Cuban sugar and the amount of sugar exported to the United States is in accordance with a quota fixed by Washington. The power industry, communications, transport and mining are also under the control of the U.S. monopoly organizations. Ninety per cent of Cuba's rich iron reserves are held by U.S. steel monopolies. Virtually all mineral exports go to the United States, exploited by

such concerns as the Reynolds Metals Co., the Freeport Sulphur Co., etc. Oil is in the hands of the Texas Oil Co. and Esso Standard Oil. In the past five years alone, U.S. monopolies have sucked 750 million dollars worth of profits out of Cuba.

Working people in Cuba, living under the dual oppression of U.S. monopoly capital and reactionaries at home, have had a very difficult row to hoe. On the eve of Batista's downfall, there were 650,000 unemployed among the country's population of six million. Millions of peasants have no land of their own and living standards are extremely low. Forty per cent of the rural population is illiterate. The infant mortality rates and the T.B. death rate in Cuba are among the highest in Latin America.

Seeds of Revolt Flower

The national liberation movement has a long and proud tradition in Cuba, first against centuries of Spanish rule and since 1898 against U.S. domination. The aspirations for national independence are deep rooted and the seeds of discontent against the Batista dictatorship were widespread. When Fidel Castro and his followers in 1956 began an armed conflict with the Batista gang, they quickly enlisted popular support. Large numbers of democratic, progressive and nationalist forces rallied to overthrow the Batista dictatorship.

That Batista was able to maintain his tottering rule in the face of the stormy revolt of the Cuban people was due mainly to the full backing of U.S. imperialism. The United States not only provided Batista with weapons but also had a military mission in Cuba directly commanding the operations of his troops against the insurgents. The U.S. bases in Guantánamo and Caimanera gave direct aid to Batista's armed forces. At the end of July 1958, under the pretext of protecting the water source in the U.S. naval base at Guantánamo, U.S. marines landed in Cuba. This was strongly opposed by the Cuban people and world opinion and the marines were forced to withdraw. Some three months later, under the pretext of "protecting U.S. property and citizens" the United States threatened to "take measures" against the insurgent forces, and with the evacuation of U.S. residents as an excuse, dispatched a naval transport to Nicaro on the northeastern coast.

When the insurgent forces scored a series of victories, the U.S. imperialists began to worry about the imminent downfall of Batista which would lead to a situation unfavourable to the United States. To safeguard their interests there, they tried to find another man to replace Batista. Hence the so-called general elections in Cuba held on November 3, 1958. To lend a semblance of "democracy" to these elections, Earl E. T. Smith, U.S. Ambassador to Cuba, persuaded former Cuban president Ramón Grau San Martín and former cabinet member Carlos Márquez Sterling to enter as "opposition" candidates. This U.S.-Batista election fraud further aroused the indignation of the Cuban masses. All progressive parties in the country declared that they were against

this phony election and a fierce offensive was launched by the insurgent forces.

As the insurgents grew more powerful during the struggle and time began to run out for the dictatorial regime, the United States again embarked on new plots. As the Argentine newspaper, *La Hora*, disclosed, the United States intensified its underhand activities to save the Batista elements through the Organization of American States. The *New York Times*, in an editorial on December 9, 1958 declared: "It seems too late for the United States to do anything effective. The only hope — a slim one — now rests with the Organization of American States." But before Washington could find time to work out its plot, Batista's government crumbled like a house of cards. Several days ago, again under the pretext of "evacuating the residents," the United States sent five warships to the Cuban coast to bring pressure to bear upon the insurgent forces of Cuba.

The U.S. failure in Cuba is by no means an isolated event. In the last few years, with the growing expansion of the patriotic and democratic forces in Latin America, dictatorial governments used by the United States as tools to exercise its control over these countries, have encountered mounting popular resistance. Since 1955, nine pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes in Latin America have been overthrown. Now the Batista regime has bit the dust. Clearly U.S. imperialism is finding it more and more difficult to maintain pro-U.S. dictatorial governments in the Latin American countries.

IMPERIALISM AND ALL REACTIONARIES ARE PAPER TIGERS

This collection of writings facilitates a better understanding of the important political study **Comrade Mao Tse-tung on "Imperialism and All Reactionaries Are Paper Tigers,"** and the views of the Chinese people on the present international situation and the Taiwan question. It includes, apart from the full text of the above-mentioned study, some important documents on the current struggle in the Taiwan Straits area as well as a number of editorials and commentaries on the subject from *Hongqi* (Red Flag) and *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily).

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Film-Making in 1958

Chinese film-making made notable progress in 1958, and the basis has been laid for a fruitful 1959.

Film workers launched out in a new direction in 1958. Answering the demand for a richer and more varied cultural life, many provinces and cities set up their own studios and fresh sources of talent were tapped for film-making. Hitherto, the number of scenario writers was rather small; now more talent is being mobilized; directors, actors and other film workers have begun to take part in script-writing and in the actual production of films. Peasants of northeast China have contributed to the writing of film scripts, while Shanghai workers have featured with considerable success in films about themselves. Film-making is no longer a mystery to the masses.

Like other artists, film workers last year went to the villages and factories and took part in the tremendous creative efforts of the people. They came to know the working people and new things at first hand, the new men and women that are emerging and the miracles they have wrought. Like the writers and artists they, too, have remoulded their ideology in the process and gathered material for new films.

Some of the fruits of all this are already being reaped, though the full harvest will come later. More films of all kinds were produced in 1958; costs were greatly reduced and production schedules speeded up. The rectification campaign played a key role in all this. It was also the film workers' response to the Communist Party's call to "get greater, quicker, better and more economical results in building socialism."

Chinese film workers see their art as having an important educational role to play by producing films that reflect the spirit of the age, that show how the people are building their new life and that publicize outstanding examples of socialist labour. There is no lack of dramatic material. Several interesting real-life films were produced last year with documentary backgrounds but with feature-film treatment—story interest, dramatic development, etc. The best succeeded in giving expression to the spirit of the "big leap." One of these was *The Reservoir Builders* (Changchun Studio), a cheery effort woven round the building of the Ming Tombs Reservoir near Peking. A young couple is all set to get married at the Spring Festival, but

the marriage is suddenly postponed as the bridegroom has volunteered to help build the reservoir that will bring irrigation and safety from floods to farms in the area and power, more food and a pleasure garden to all Peking. His bride-to-be takes the news calmly, but his father, who is anxious for a grandson, is annoyed, so he takes his future daughter-in-law to the construction site to have the couple married there. But he gets so enthused by the spectacle of these hundreds of thousands of people working without thought of self for the good of all that he plunges into the work himself and forgets all about the wedding. The marriage scene at the construction site is a delightful set piece of a colourful comedy.

Other films that are memorable are *Huang Pao-mei* (Tian Ma Studio, Shanghai), about the national model textile worker Huang Pao-mei who plays the leading role herself, and *Battle for Steel* (Hai Yan Studio), about Shanghai steel workers.

Two films based on revolutionary history and made last year were particularly successful: *Daughters of the Communist Party* (Changchun Studio) which gives a moving portrayal of a Communist peasant woman in the struggle against the Kuomintang in the liberated areas, and *Ordeal by Fire and Iron* (Tian Ma Studio) based on the story of the Shanghai revolutionary underground. Both of these are telling reminders of the heroism and sacrifices made for the victory of the revolution.

Film versions of famous Chinese traditional operas were also a feature of last year's output. Two were of particular interest. *Mu Kuei-ying Takes Command* (Chiang Nan Studio, Shanghai) is based on the Honan opera of the same name about a woman general of old China; *The Riverside Pavilion* (Hai Yan Studio) is the film version of a Peking opera based on a play by the outstanding Yuan dynasty dramatist, Kuan Han-ching. It is a witty tale of a beauty who saves her husband from being murdered and herself from abduction and punishes the scoundrel who is their enemy.

Several good documentaries were produced in 1958. The most notable ones were about the "big leap" and the Ming Tombs Reservoir. The Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio of Peking in *Our Leaders Are With Us* records the time when Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh and others of his close comrades-in-arms went to the construction site of the Ming Tombs Reservoir to work together with the people. *Long Live Labour!* is a wide-screen film in colour by the same studio;

it gives a panoramic view of this gigantic project.

The film industry can look back to a notable year. Studios all over the country are now getting set to produce more and better films this year. The August First Studio is a good example. In 1958 it produced 255 per cent more films than in 1957, including 14 feature films compared to 5 the year before. This year it plans to produce at least 36 top-grade feature films by National Day.

—LIANG SHIH

EXHIBITION

Songs from the Steppes

The fortnight-long exhibition of folk songs from Inner Mongolia held last month in Peihai Park was a new experience to Peking lovers of folk literature and music. It was an unusual show; a sort of "vocal exhibition," combining a display of folk song manuscripts with singing and, sometimes, dancing. Visitors were led up the slope to the Yuexin Hall below the White Dagoba of the park by the singing of songs in Mongolian, Han, Korean, Tawal, Olunchun or other languages of the peoples of Inner Mongolia. In the exhibition hall, young men and women singers dressed in their gay-coloured national costumes sang and explained the folk songs whose words and music were displayed on the walls. In many cases they themselves were the composers of the songs they sang. Among them was the well-known Mongolian singer Paoyingkelite, who won a first prize at the Fifth World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship held in Warsaw in 1955.

Inner Mongolia was always renowned for its singing and dancing, but last year, during the great movement to popularize literature and the arts among the people, great numbers of new poets and singers emerged from among the various nationalities inhabiting the region. Using the forms they were most familiar with, they sang of their new life, their joy in increased prosperity, and their gratitude to the Communist Party. New folk songs were sung in theatres as curtain raisers, and they were broadcast regularly over the radio. Shops became famous for the quality of the songs composed by their staffs and written out and displayed on walls and in the show windows.

Exhibitions of the best of these folk songs were held from mid-November to

mid-December last year in many centres in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. It is the pick of these which, on the initiative of The Research Society of Chinese Folk Art and Literature, have come to Peking along with the singers and composers so that the capital can hear these lovely songs from the steppes. Full use of the opportunity is being made for an exchange of creative experience between the people and artists of the capital and of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. These shows are giving a fillip to the creation of new folk songs.

With the exception of a few traditional folk songs, most of the songs are closely linked with the creative work and life of the people today. Battling tough natural conditions, they have not let themselves lag behind in the great leap forward in socialist construction. Peasants and herdsmen joined in the drive for more steel. This is how they sing about it:

*Thousands of furnaces have appeared
on the steppes;
Myriads of lights shine on the rivers
and mountains.
The herdsmen have exchanged their
whips for puddling rods,
The steppes ring with their gay songs
as they pour the metal.
Determined to do their share in making
still more steel,
They work at night by the light of the
moon and stars.
Their will is firm and unbending enough
To blunt a sword of triple-tempered
steel.*

The people of Inner Mongolia led a difficult, nomadic life before liberation. Now most of them have settled down in modern communities; living conditions have greatly improved. As their songs show, they know well what has made it possible for them to live happily today:

*The light and heat of the sun
Have made the grasslands bloom.*

*The trail blazed by the Communist
Party
Has led the herdsmen to a free and
happy life.*

Thanks to the spread of education among the masses, former illiterates or semi-literates are learning to write poems and songs today. Meng Liang, a peasant poet of the Taiyang People's Commune in Tokoto, had only one year of schooling before the liberation; at the age of nine he had to start slaving for the landlords to make a bare living. After liberation he received eight *mu* of land in the land reform; later he got an opportunity to study. Last year, in his spare time he wrote many poems. It was the new life in the new society, he said, that stimulated his creative talents. One of his songs runs:

*The fields are lush with beautiful
flowers.
Chairman Mao has built a stairway of
happiness for us:
It shines with radiant light,
The working people are stepping up
this stairway.
Mountains, rivers and rocks are as of
old,
But we have left poverty behind for
ever.
Chairman Mao's words are in my heart,
I'll cherish them for ever.*

Meng Liang is only one of the many millions of the working people who have found voice in the new society. Now in Inner Mongolia, as elsewhere in the country, the creative talents of the masses are blossoming out. Famous playwright and novelist Lao Sheh has paid tribute in a poem to these new songs from the northern steppelands:

*Warm hearts make flowers bloom in
winter,
A million folk songs come to us from
Inner Mongolia.
Everyone in Peking loves them,
Everyone says the masses are full of
talent.*

— CHANG SEN

ARCHAEOLOGY

Yuan Relics in Tsaidam

History has few records about Chinghai Province's Tsaidam Basin, now famous for its oil deposits. (See *Peking Review*, No. 1, January 6, 1959.) It was believed to be uninhabited in ancient times, but recent archaeological finds are shedding interesting light on the past of this area of China's northwest.

The well-preserved corpse of a warrior was discovered recently in Tsaidam and all indications are that it dates back to the Yuan dynasty (1280-1368 A. D.). Excavated from a small earthen mound, the corpse, which was still intact with beard and hair on the head, was wrapped in a woollen blanket. There is a wound near the throat, with a piece of green silk bearing traces of blood inserted in it. It is clad in light armour, with a jade belt, high boots, a fur hat with a red feather and a fur coat with a figured satin cover of yellow colour. Beside it lay the tail of a horse, a saddle, a bow made of horn and eleven arrows whose exquisitely shaped heads are still sharp. Judging from the garments and facial construction, the corpse is believed to be that of a Mongolian warrior.

New Finds in Lushun-Talien

Deep ploughing in the Lushun-Talien (Port Arthur-Dairen) area is turning up more than furrows and irrigation ditch diggers are getting quick returns in buried treasure. In the winter of 1957, farmers in Chihhsien County unearthed a large bronze cauldron with four handles, weighing over 30 *jin*. Last spring hundreds of copper coins were dug up as well as a funerary urn surrounded by strings of copper coins. Nearby was a plough share and another iron farm tool. These finds all date back to the dynasties of Liao of the Khitans (907-1125 A.D.) and Kin or Chin established by the Nuchens (1115-1234 A.D.).

Valuable finds of porcelain have also been made. Farmers of Chihhsien County turned up a big pottery jar which contained a hoard of porcelain, all intact, including twenty porcelain dishes of white glaze with black decorations made at the famous Tzuchou kilns in Hopei Province and two porcelain vases with lids, one in white glaze with black decorations and another in peacock-blue glaze. A small vase with black decorations from the same kilns has also been found in Tahsinchaitzu district. It was filled with jewelry: five exquisitely carved ornaments in the shape of petals, gilded and inlaid with turquoises, and a pair of gilded phoenix ornaments and a set of pearls.



Paoyingkelite, a first prize winner at the Fifth World Festival of Youth, sings a Mongolian song at the exhibition

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Trade Agreement with Iraq

Friendly co-operation is the keynote of the first trade and payments agreement signed by China and Iraq in Bagdad on January 3.

It stipulates that equality and mutual benefit and a balance of imports and exports will be the basic principles guiding trade between the two countries. Most favoured nation treatment in customs and customs procedures will be reciprocal. Payment for goods will be effected through accounts in Iraqi dinars. On expiration of the agreement, the balance of accounts will be settled in goods, or in the currency of a third country to be agreed upon by the two parties.

Under the terms of the agreement, China will export to Iraq rolled steel, aluminium sheets, machines and machine parts, complete sets of equipment for light industrial plants, telecommunication equipment, electrical installation materials and household electrical appliances, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, paints, bicycles, sewing machines, pottery and porcelain, paper, tea, raw silk, silk, woollen and other textiles. Iraq will export to China dates, hides and skins, wool, cotton, casings, oil seeds, vegetable oils, etc.

In a joint communique issued after the agreement was signed, the signatories expressed their satisfaction with the conduct of negotiations. They declared that the agreement was "a good beginning for trade relations between the two countries and will benefit their economic construction and further strengthen friendship between the two governments and peoples." The Iraqi Minister of Economics Kubba, who signed the agreement for his government, praised the agreement as "a living example of good economic co-operation and trade dealings solely in the interests of the peoples."

The Chinese Trade Delegation led by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Lu Shuchang which negotiated the agreement was accorded a most cordial reception by the Iraqi Government. It was received by Premier Kassem who expressed the warmest regard for the Chinese Government and people.

Mongolian Guests End Tour

The Mongolian Government Delegation led by Vice-Chairman of the Council of

Ministers D. Molomzhants, left for home on January 7 after visiting Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow, and Changchiakou (Kalgan). Near Changchiakou, the delegation laid wreaths at the Langwokou memorial to the heroic dead of the Soviet and Mongolian armies which in 1945 helped the Chinese people defeat the Japanese army of aggression. The memorial is reverently visited every year by many Chinese.

A rich programme is planned for by the recently signed 1959 Sino-Mongolian executive plan for cultural co-operation. Art troupes will be exchanged. A Mongolian art exhibition will be held in China, while China will send Mongolia a folk handicraft exhibition and a pictorial exhibition on the achievements of ten years of national construction.

The exchange of students will be promoted and direct contact and co-operation will be strengthened between the two countries' scientific, educational and athletic institutions.

Missions to Brother Countries

The Chinese Delegation which arranged the current Sino-Mongolian cultural executive plan is only one of several such delegations now abroad to map out specific measures for socialist co-operation with their colleagues in brother countries.

In Pyongyang, a delegation led by Minister of Agriculture Liao Lu-yan is attending the Congress of Korean Agricultural Co-operatives. The delegation is swapping with its Korean colleagues experience gained by the two countries in last year's leap forward in agricultural production.

In Hanoi, another delegation led by Ting Hsi-lin, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, is negotiating a cultural agreement with the Viet-namese Government and a 1959 executive plan to implement it.

U.S. Military Intrusions

The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a serious warning on January 5 against intrusions on the same day by two U.S. naval patrol planes into China's territorial air. One U.S. plane flew over China's territorial waters in the Lukfung area, Kwangtung Province, while another flew over territorial waters in the Chousan area.

Despite repeated warnings from the Chinese Government, U.S. aircraft and warships have not stopped their military provocations and violations of Chinese territorial air and waters. Since we last reported these violations in October 1958

(see *Peking Review*, No. 35, October 28, 1958) the Chinese Government has issued six additional warnings (including the current one) about these provocative intrusions. These were served on November 12, 16, 29 and December 3 and 6.

Chinese-Japanese Miners' Solidarity

Chinese and Japanese miners will work together to develop friendly contacts and remove artificial obstacles placed in the way of normal Sino-Japanese relations. This is the pledge given in a joint statement issued in Peking on January 2 by the Delegation of the Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers' Unions, now visiting China, and the National Committee of the Chinese Miners' Union.

The joint statement voiced the demand of the Japanese delegation that the Kishi government annul the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, prevent the United States from using Japan proper and Okinawa as military bases and immediately end its hostile attitude to China. The Chinese Miners' Union on its part has expressed support for the Japanese miners and people in their struggle for national independence and democratic freedom and normal Sino-Japanese relations. It also expressed thanks for the support given by Japanese miners to the Chinese people's struggle against U.S. war provocations in the Taiwan Straits.

"Free Manolis Glezos!"

The All-China Journalists Association and the Union of Chinese Writers have jointly issued a strong protest against the arrest and persecution of the noted Greek journalist and national hero, Manolis Glezos, by the Greek authorities.

Braille Commemorated

The 150th anniversary of the birth of Louis Braille, creator of the alphabet for the blind, was widely commemorated in China on January 4. *Renmin Ribao* carried a biography of Braille and a signed article by Hsieh Chueh-tsai, Minister of Internal Affairs and President of the Chinese Association for the Welfare of the Blind, calling on the blind to emulate Braille's dauntless spirit in overcoming difficulties and to become literate builders of socialism.

Rapid advances have been made in China's welfare work for the blind since liberation. Many blind people are studying cultural and scientific subjects. In Peking, most school-age blind children now attend school.

Over a hundred thousand volumes in Braille have been published in China. More will be published during a nationwide campaign this year to eliminate illiteracy among the blind.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

"Red Rocket"

Greeting the successful flight of the Soviet cosmic rocket, *Renmin Ribao* (January 4) voices the hearty congratulations of the Chinese people to the Soviet scientists and engineers and the Soviet people as a whole on this brilliant success gained under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The flight of the red rocket marks a new high in Soviet scientific and technological achievement and blazes the trail for man's conquest of space, the paper points out. "It will provide invaluable data to the scientists of the world and be a lasting contribution by Soviet scientists, engineers and other experts to the well-being of mankind and the cause of peace."

Renmin Ribao stresses that this achievement is conclusive evidence of the superiority of the socialist system. Socialism not only provides the most favourable conditions for the development of industry and agriculture, education and culture, but also opens up the widest possibilities for science and technology. Under the socialist system, under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the Soviet scientists and the broad masses of the working people, in a communist spirit of mutual co-operation and by their collective wisdom and strength, are able to develop their talents and initiative to the full and overcome all difficulties on the road of progress to reach the summits in world science.

In recent years, the paper notes, the Soviet Communist Party has greatly promoted scientific development in the U.S.S.R. The draft of the report on the 7-Year Plan to be submitted by Comrade Khrushchov to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union lays down a magnificent programme of scientific development for the Soviet Union in the seven years 1959-1965.

The editorial further points out that "the launching of the Soviet cosmic rocket is additional powerful testimony that the East wind prevails even more over the West wind." It recalls that following the successful launching of the third Soviet earth satellite, U.S. ruling circles, in panic and confusion, dreamed of surpassing the Soviet Union in the firing of cosmic rockets. However, the four blind and hasty successive attempts they had made in this field had failed and made them the laughing stock of the world. The launching of the giant Soviet

cosmic rocket, the editorial writes, testifies to the continued supremacy of Soviet rocket technique. The Soviet Union has left the United States farther behind in major branches of science and technique. The East wind prevails both in cosmic space and in the world. The times are becoming ever more difficult for imperialism, declares *Renmin Ribao*.

"This new success of Soviet science has greatly strengthened the forces of the socialist camp," the paper concludes. "It has greatly encouraged the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace and social progress. We are confident that mankind will conquer cosmic space. The launching of the Soviet cosmic rocket shows that the day is not far off when man will be able to fly in cosmic space."

Guangming Ribao calls the Soviet cosmic rocket "the pride of the peoples of the world." This great leap forward in Soviet science and technology, it declares, opens the era of interplanetary flight; it marks a long step forward in the conquest of cosmic space by man. Man's long cherished dream of travelling in cosmic space will now become a reality.

Greeting the Soviet people, scientists and technicians, *Da Gong Bao's* editorial says, "Your tremendous achievement is an invaluable contribution to socialism as well as to world peace."

Congo Goes into Action

The revolt started by the Congo people at Leopoldville has lighted the torch of resistance to Belgian colonial rule, writes *Guangming Ribao's* commentator (Jan. 8). It shows that the fight for freedom and independence has spread to every corner of the African Continent; everywhere the imperialists find themselves sitting on a volcano.

The article recalls that the Belgian colonialists like to boast of the Congo as a "paradise for the African Negroes." But, "all that the Congo people could 'enjoy' in that 'paradise' are beatings and ignorance, disease and hunger." In the Congo, political oppression, racial discrimination, forced labour and economic exploitation are no less brutal than in other African colonies. During 70 years of colonial rule, the population in the Congo dropped from 30 million to 12 million.

After the Second World War, notes the commentator, the U.S. imperialists as

THE PASSING SHOW

Just a Matter of Real Estate

As the whole world rejoices at the magnificent new advance in the conquest of space taken by the Soviet people, what was it that stirred certain "Western space experts"?

According to the *United Press International*, they were set "to wondering whether the Kremlin would consider a rocket hit sufficient basis for a claim to ownership of the moon."

One can imagine the worries of the American businessmen who, a few years ago, began to issue title deeds to pieces of the moon—at so many dollars the acre. Are they organizing a "Moon Lobby"? Will we soon be hearing mutual accusations by Republicans and Democrats, and Un-American Committee hearings on "Who Lost the Moon"?



"But, Daddy, what can you expect of us Cold War Babies?"

Squabble in the Thieves' Kitchen

Britain's millionaire press is indignant about the activities of dollar imperialism. British homes, complains the *Sunday Express*, are flooded with American-made goods: refrigerators, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, canned foods, soap. . . . But what really puts the press lord's back up is the fact that—and to quote *Sunday Express*—"we allowed the Americans to muscle in on the oil of the Middle East. They took over from us the oil rights in Iraq, in Bahrein, in Saudi Arabia and in Kuwait. We threw away treasures which were ours because we lacked the guts to stand up to the Americans . . . and now aluminium is threatened. Let British aluminium remain . . . British to the core, not just a shell for another forward march of dollar imperialism. . . . It is time the Americans were warned off."

"leaders" of NATO, turned the Congo into a supply base of uranium and other raw materials for atomic war. Britain, France and West Germany all have a finger in the pie. New shackles were put on the Congo people, long ensnared in the trap of Belgian colonialism.

In spite of bloody oppression by the Belgian colonial authorities, the people of the Congo are rising; the flame of the struggle for freedom and liberation

will never die, the commentator points out. With the growth of the national independence movements in Africa, the people of the Congo are stirring too. They are firm in their determination to gain national independence. From long and bitter experience they have learnt that they can become the masters of their own land only when they have thoroughly shattered the bonds of colonialism. The revolt at Leopoldville is a sign of a new

upsurge in the national independence movement in the Congo.

The struggle of the people of the Congo is not isolated, the commentator concludes. They will have the support and sympathy of the people of Africa and the whole world. Their road of struggle may still be a tortuous and difficult one, but, since "a single spark can start a prairie fire," the final victory will certainly be theirs.

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

▲ **A HAPPY AND UNEXPECTED REUNION** Lee Kuei-chih, wife of the magistrate, Chao Chung, learns that an old prisoner is none other than her own father, a victim of her stepmother's intrigues. She appeals to the new viceroy for a review of the case and finds that the latter is her long lost brother. There is a happy reunion to end the play and the wicked are duly punished. Mei Lan-fang as Lee Kuei-chih.
Jan. 14, 7:00 p.m. *Zhong He Theatre*

▲ **WILD HORSE WITH THE RED MANE** Against the will of her father, the prime minister of the Tang Court, Wang Pao-chuan gives her heart and hand to Hsueh Ping-kuei, a poor man. For seventeen years she lives from hand to mouth while her husband is away seeking his fortune. They are happily reunited when her husband returns as the emperor of Hsi Liang. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.
Jan. 14, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

▲ **THE PURSE OF GOOD OMEN** A traditional opera. A millionaire's daughter helps a poor girl. Her generosity is later rewarded when she herself stands in need after all her property is destroyed by flood. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.
Jan. 15, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

▲ **THE RETURN OF THE PHOENIX** A comedy of errors. A young man wins a bride despite the schemes of a wicked stepmother. Starring Mei Lan-fang.
Jan. 19, 7:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **DRIVE FOR STEEL** This new pingju opera describes the "big leap" in a steel plant during the national drive for steel. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.
Jan. 13-18, 7:00 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

▲ **WANG KUEI AND LI HSIANG-HSIANG** A modern opera adapted from Li Chi's narrative poem of the same name. Through the love story of Wang Kuei and Li Hsiang-hsiang we learn of the bitter struggles that went on in the past between landlords and poor peasants. Produced by the China Railway Workers' Cultural Troupe.
Jan. 13-14, 7:00 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*
Jan. 16-18, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Theatre*

SONG AND DANCE

▲ **FOLK SONGS AND DANCES** of China's many nationalities performed by the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Troupe.
Jan. 14 & 15, *Shoudu Theatre*
Jan. 17 & 18, *Renmin Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ **A THOUSAND MILES OF LOVELY LAND** —adapted from Yang Shuo's popular novel of the same title. It centres around the exploits of a detachment of Chinese railway workers who volunteered to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the Korean people, braving snow-storms and enemy bombings to keep open supply lines to the front. Produced by the China Railway Workers' Cultural Troupe.
Jan. 13-15, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Theatre*
Jan. 17-19, 7:00 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **THE EGRET** Laid in Amoy on the eve of liberation, this play by Pai Jen tells the true story of a young girl named Liu Hsi-fen. Educated by the Communist Party, she became an underground revolutionary, faithful to the revolutionary cause to the end. She was killed by the enemy. After her death the people came to know her as "The Egret"—symbol of foresight. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.
Jan. 13-15, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

FILMS

▲ **A FRIEND IN NEED**—describes the lasting friendship between two young men: in turn, at the risk of their lives, they save each other from traitors during the Japanese occupation of northeast China. Produced by the Changchun Film Studio.
Jan. 13-15, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou*

Jan. 16-20, *Shoudu Theatre, Peking Theatre, Dong Dan Workers' Club, Shengli*

▲ **BELLS OF A MONASTERY** A thriller about the struggle in liberated China between the security officers of the 8th Route Army and enemy secret agents during the anti-Japanese war. Produced by the Changchun Film Studio.
Jan. 16-20, *Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ **BLOOD-STAINED CHRISTMAS** A story about the misfortunes of a Greek family in Athens under the Nazi occupation. A Greek film dubbed in Chinese.
Jan. 13-15, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

Jan. 16-20, *Shoudu Theatre, Peking Theatre, Dong Dan Workers' Club*

▲ **THE GREAT CHANGE** A Soviet documentary recording the brutal rule of the tsar, bourgeois intrigues during the February Revolution and the founding of the Soviet regime by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the leadership of Lenin.
Jan. 13-15, *Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **DR. DAVIS AND HIS WIFE** To make money for himself and his wife who is expecting a baby, young Davis, an intern, promises to help another expectant mother

get an abortion, but for conscience's sake he decides not to do it at the last minute. A West German film dubbed in Chinese.
Jan. 16-20, *Shoudu Cinema*

▲ **BASED ON LAW** Because he defies a wealthy man who abducts his wife, a poor man is "framed" before the court as a would-be murderer. A Finnish film dubbed in Chinese.
Jan. 16-20, *Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ **LIZZY** A G.D.R. film dubbed in Chinese. When Lizzy, young wife of a Nazi army officer, learns that her own brother and a friend have been killed by the fascists, she leaves her family to seek for freedom.
Jan. 17-18, *Xin Zhong Guo*

EXHIBITIONS

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

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

▲ **NATIONAL PHOTO EXHIBITION** A graphic display of the nation's big leap forward in 1958. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

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

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

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

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

SKATING

▲ **BEIHAI SKATING RINK:**

Mon.-Sat. 8-11 a.m., 4-9 p.m.
Sun. 7:30-10:30 a.m., 12-4 p.m., 5-9 p.m.

Admission:

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▲ **SHI CHA HAI SKATING RINK:**

Daily: 8:30-11:00 a.m., 4:30-9:00 p.m.

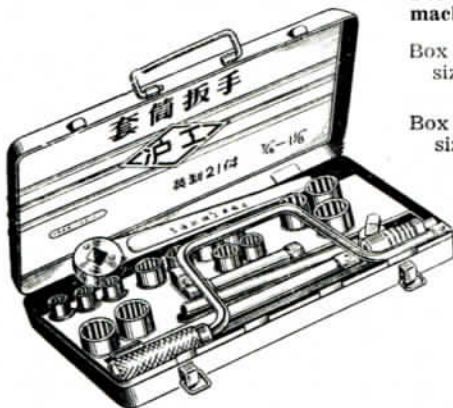
Admission:

10 fen for the morning session
15 fen for the afternoon session

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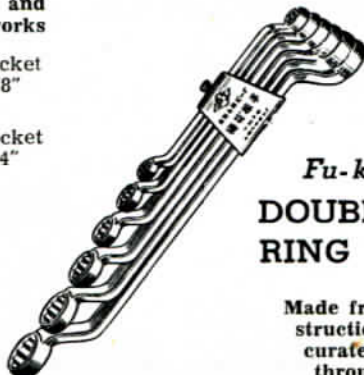
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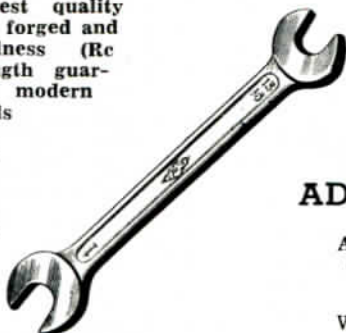
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