

PEKING

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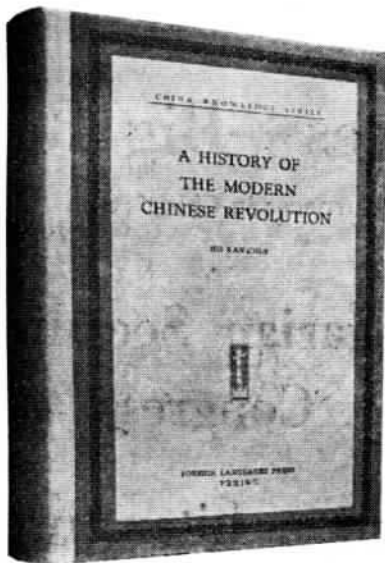
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Battling with Nature

YUNHSIEN County, situated in the northwestern tip of Hupeh Province in Central China, is a good place to take a look at what the peasants are doing to transform Nature. It is a county of barren mountains and wild rivers—one of China's traditionally poor counties. Visitors today are amazed by the changes they find, changes which have brought the county into the national spotlight.

The people have re-arranged the landscape by building 680,000 *mu* of terraced paddyfields and land on their 5,300 hills. Terracing increases the yield many times. The peasants also afforested an area of 170,000 *mu*, planted orchards over an area of 7,000 *mu*, and built 1,000 kilometres of roads. All this was done in little more than a month. The amount of terracing alone is a fourfold increase over the total terraced in the past decade.

Guided by the local Communist Party committee, Yunhsien's peasants did a lot to improve the conditions there since liberation. But the fundamental problem of barren hills and poor yielding land on the slopes remained unsolved. The peasants aspired to bring the hills and rivers under their control.

The formation of the people's communes brought the strength needed to make their dream come true. Inspired by the Communist Party's general line for building socialism, the local Party committee began to map out the plans to change the face of that part of the country. The commune members thoroughly discussed the possibilities of transforming the hilly regions and launched an all-out drive to control the waters, remake the hills and improve the soil. The peasants "declared war on Nature." In October the commune members amassed a labour force of 150,000 and turned to the hills, valleys and rivers.

Yunhsien's accomplishments and the battle of the peasants in north Shensi against the desert, described on the next page in "Round the Week," are two examples out of many throughout the country.

Fighting the bad side of Nature has been an age-old struggle of man. In the old society the Chinese peasants, choked under the yoke of feudalism and imperialism, could not break through the barrier of superstitions about Nature to wage large-scale, organized struggles to harness it. Despite all their hard work, they remained slaves of Nature. When the weather was kind, they reaped enough to eat; when drought, flood and other calamities wrought havoc, they starved.

Ten years ago the hard-working Chinese peasants, led by the Communist Party, threw off the shackles of the old society. In their new, socialist society, they have been able gradually to break down the superstitious beliefs about Nature, to begin to understand the laws of Nature, and to set out to master it. Much has been done in the past decade and more is being done now. The 500 million peasants of China and the nation as a whole have been further encouraged by the Party's general line, the achievements of the nation's big leap, and the strength of the people's communes. They are working hard to wipe out the legacy of poverty and backwardness in China within the shortest possible time. Everywhere, they are, as the peasants say, "moving mountains and creating seas." These heroic efforts of the people to tame Nature, to eliminate drought and floods, to transform the deserts, to build a prosperous life for all, are fast changing the face of China.

ROUND THE WEEK

First Pardons List Announced

On December 4, the Supreme People's Court announced the first list of war criminals to be pardoned, in pursuance of the order of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China on granting pardons. The order was issued on September 17 and the government department in charge of war criminals carried out a comprehensive and thorough investigation. The Supreme People's Court has now approved the pardon and release of a first group consisting of 33 war criminals.

Among them are war criminals who belonged to the Chiang Kai-shek clique, the bogus "Manchukuo" regime, and the bogus "Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government." All had committed major crimes against the country and people in wars against the people in the past. They were taken prisoner by the People's Liberation Army and were in prison for ten years. During the past decade, moved and enlightened by the policy of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government—the policy of combining punishment with leniency and reform through labour with ideological education—they have acknowledged and atoned for their crimes and have shown signs of wanting to turn over a new leaf.

Among the pardoned war criminals are thirty who belonged to the Chiang Kai-shek clique. These include Tu Yu-ming, Lieutenant General, Kuomintang Commander of the Northeast China "Security Preservation" Headquarters and Deputy Commander of "Band't Suppression Headquarters" at Hsuehchow; Wang Yao-wu, Lieutenant General, Kuomintang Commander of the Second "Pacification Zone" and Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government; Tseng Kuo-ching, Chairman of the Kuomintang Szechuan Provincial Party Headquarters; Cheng Ting-chi, Lieutenant General, Commander of the Kuomintang 49th Army; and Sung Hsi-lien, Lieutenant General, Kuomintang Commander of the Szechuan, Hunan and Hupeh Border Region "Pacification Headquarters."

Two belonged to the bogus "Manchukuo" regime. They are Aisin Ghiorroh Puyi, "Emperor" of the bogus "Manchukuo," and Kuo Wen-lin, Lieutenant General, Commander of the 10th Military Zone of the bogus "Manchukuo."

Shionodondob, Deputy Commander of the bogus "Silinghol Chahar League Army," also pardoned, belonged to the bogus "Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government."

At the meetings where the order for the pardon and release was announced the criminals expressed their gratitude to the Communist Party and the People's Government for enabling them to turn over a new leaf and their determination to continue to reform themselves, so as to contribute to the building of the new China.

142 Rightists Turn New Leaf

In accordance with a recent joint decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council on measures concerning rightist elements who have truly remoulded themselves, the central organs of the state and the democratic parties have decided that 142 rightists who have turned over a new leaf shall not be designated as rightists any longer. They include Hwang Chi-hsiang, Fei Hsiao-tung, Yeh Kung-cho, Lin Han-ta, Pan Kwang-tan and Pu Hsi-hsiu.

Making the Desert Fertile

Run, hold, attack. These three simple words tell the whole saga of the struggle against the desert in three different periods in the history of the people in Northwest China. In old China, groaning under reactionary rule, the people in these parts were absolutely helpless in the face of the drifting sands. The sands played havoc with the inhabitants and many had to run away from their homesteads. That was the first period—run!

In 1949, liberation came. Organized and led by the Communist Party and the People's Government, the peasants began to make a stand against the sands. Trees were planted to fringe the desert with forest belts. The drifting sands were checked to a certain extent. Refusal to submit paid off. The people held on to their land. That was the second period—hold!

Last year, the big leap forward and the subsequent formation of the people's communes opened men's eyes and strengthened their hands. Instead of passive defence, the peasants switched to attacking the desert. They used the sands, instead of just trying to control them, to create wealth. From its periphery they carried the fight right into the heart of the desert, not content merely with holding their ground. For the first time in history they set out to transform the desert and make it fertile. This opened the third and current period—attack!—the period of revolution in the desert.

A typical example of this spirit and effort is provided by members of the Niuchialiang People's Commune in the Yulin Special Administrative District of Shensi Province, a stirring account of which appeared in *Renmin Ribao* some days ago.

Early last year, inspired by the big leap forward in other parts of the country, the people here decided to do something undreamt of by their forefathers—to build an irrigation canal through the desert to bring water to their land. That was the prelude to a general offensive in the desert which occupies about one-third of Yulin in northern Shensi, not very far from famous Yen-an.

Many difficulties had to be surmounted. But water finally came through and it washed and washed the desert till it was fit for growing rice. Small as it was, the canal, and its incredible achievement, gave the people ideas. Still in farm co-ops at that time, the peasants pooled their resources and extended the canal so that all the people in the area could benefit from it. The joint effort to hack a canal through the desert proved to the peasants the value of big organization. Without much ado they merged their 12 co-ops into two big ones and then, when the movement came, into a single commune. Two months afterwards the combined efforts of the commune members resulted in extending the canal another 50 kilometres and the construction of two reservoirs.

The water coming through the lengthened canal has effected drastic changes. Hundreds of small oases began to dot the desert land along the canal. Wind, the eternal and infernal culprit of drifting sands, loses much of its ferocity in the presence of water. The once barren land is now green with grass and trees, and the bigger oases are alive with cultivation of fish.

From this struggle the people learnt one important secret: that water subdues the desert and continuous cultivation of the paddies can transform washed sandy land into fertile soil. As a matter of fact, members of the Niuchialiang People's Commune have already turned several thousand *mu* of desert land into paddyfields. Once bleak and barren, the commune today is clad with a luxuriant forest of trees, crisscrossed with irrigation ditches, not to mention the great canal, and covered with long stretches of paddyfields, a monument to man's triumph over Nature.

More Livestock

It is breeding time in the livestock farms out on the grasslands of Inner Mongolia. Herdsmen of different people's



Pastureland in Inner Mongolia (detail of a scroll)

Painting in Chinese ink and colours by Fei Hsin-ngo

communes are competing for the highest number and quality of colts, calves and kids bred under their care in the coming season. A mass campaign known as "100 dams for 100 younglings" is in full swing from one end of the autonomous region to the other. The purpose is to increase the sturdy rate of growth of young animals even more. In the first year of their establishment, the communes, thanks to the rich and ready resources and facilities at their disposal, raised the number of live younglings to 73 for every 100 dams. Now they want to go one better: to a neat 100.

But to ensure that every 100 dams will, on an average, rear 100 younglings to normal growth means to expand animal husbandry at top speed in Inner Mongolia. The emphasis is on horse and cattle breeding, though as much attention as is feasible is given to the expansion of pig breeding too. At this stage of development in the rural areas an increasing number of the bigger animals, such as horses, donkeys and cows, is more necessary than ever. The nation is out for mechanization, water conservancy, "chemicalization," and electrification—the technical transformation of China's agriculture—and great efforts are being made to realize these objectives which, in a country as farflung as China, must proceed by stages. In the first stage, there can only be semi-mechanization, and animal traction will remain the chief form of power on the farms. That's why more draught animals are urgently needed.

"School of Four Satisfactions"

As the first province in the country to introduce agricultural middle schools—a new type of education in the rural areas—Kiangsu Province is pioneering once again. It has raised these part-work and

part-study schools to a new stage of development. When the agricultural middle schools came into being during the big leap forward last year there were only junior grades to begin with. Now, 50 of the 2,000 agricultural middle schools in the province, operated by the people's communes, have branched out into senior grades.

It is a timely step forward. With agriculture in the process of technical transformation, the people's communes urgently need a growing army of technicians with the skill to operate and repair farm machinery, which they are getting in increasing amounts, and to apply new farming techniques. The senior grades of these agricultural middle schools now fill the bill.

The establishment of senior classes in the agricultural middle schools also reflects the fulfilment of the desire of many peasant families. Some of the school-age children who for one reason or another are unable to move on to normal senior middle schools find the agricultural senior middle schools right in their village or in a nearby township the answer to their dream. Some 1,300 students, most of them junior middle school graduates, are now enrolled in these new senior classes which spend 20 hours a week on studies and the rest of their school time in agricultural production.

The agricultural middle schools in Kiangsu Province, like their counterparts elsewhere in the country, have their own farm plots, orchards, tree nurseries, pig and poultry farms and small workshops where the students work as peasants or workers part of the week. These places of work not only enable them to "combine education with productive labour," which is a cardinal educational principle in New China, but help the students earn their keep and the running expenses of

their schools. The peasants are so pleased with these agricultural middle schools that they call them the "school of four satisfactions"—they satisfy the state, the commune, the students themselves and their parents.

Midnight Oil in the P.L.A.

Most of the officers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army have taken up spare-time studies. The tradition of study, of raising one's cultural level, has always been strong in the P.L.A., among the officers as well as the ranks. This was true even in the most difficult days of the Chinese revolution. Today, excellent conditions exist for them to devote their leisure to the world of learning and the officers in all services of the P.L.A. are applying themselves to studies in a big way.

It will be remembered that the Political Department of the P.L.A. in January this year mapped out a plan for spare-time studies to be completed within 10 years among the officers. Since then there has been a mass movement to acquire knowledge, to be all-round soldiers as proficient in the art of learning as in the art of war.

Although only a few months have elapsed since the officers took up their studies, they have begun to bring the benefit of their newly acquired knowledge to bear on their day-to-day work. Mathematics, physics and other scientific subjects are helping many to deepen their grasp of technological problems, while advanced courses in the Chinese language and literature have brought about improved styles of writing and account for a number of excellent articles written by P.L.A. men.

Throughout the army the officers are making the most of their leisure hours. The midnight oil burns in the P.L.A.

Small Blast Furnaces—Big Results

by CHU CHI-LIN

A YEAR ago, we published an article entitled "Industrialization—the Mass Way" (*Peking Review*, Vol. I, No. 40, December 2, 1958). We then discussed the question of "popularization" and "elevation" in industrial development and noted that the small indigenous-style iron-smelting furnaces and steel-making converters that came up in large numbers during the mass drive for iron and steel, had entered a new stage of development—that of elevation. In other words, they were being improved both in management and production technique, and led to form small and medium-sized integrated iron and steel centres using both modern and indigenous methods of production. One year has elapsed. This transition has now been completed essentially.

Unprecedented Growth

Today, there are hundreds of medium-sized and small iron and steel plants, spread throughout the country, that have developed on the basis of the small indigenous-style furnaces. Thousands of medium-sized and small blast furnaces and converters have been built. This speed of construction is unparalleled in the history of the metallurgical industry. **The aggregate volume of blast furnaces built in the 59 years from 1890, when China's first modern iron and steel plant was built in Hanyang, to 1949, the year of liberation, was only one-sixth the total volume of the medium-sized and small blast furnaces built in 1958.** During the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), more blast furnaces were built than in the 59 years before liberation. Yet the speed of construction in the past year greatly exceeded that of the First Five-Year Plan. Under the impetus of the rapid development of the small iron and steel enterprises, many small coking plants, mines and rolling mills, employing both modern and indigenous methods of production, have come into being. These small units constitute an important force in China's iron and steel industry. **Today, the medium-sized and small blast furnaces are producing half the country's pig iron; the medium-sized and small converters account for about one-fourth the country's steel output; and the medium-sized and small mines are turning out about half the country's iron ores.**

These flourishing small enterprises are also changing the geographical distribution of China's iron and steel industry. Before liberation, only six provinces could produce pig iron. Steel was made in only eight provinces and only six provinces could turn out rolled steel. The greater part of the country had no iron and steel industry. The efforts after liberation, up to the end of the First Five-Year Plan, changed this situation to some extent. But production was still concentrated overwhelmingly in a few coastal provinces. Today, however,

all parts of the country are beginning to have their own iron and steel enterprises. In another article in this issue, we tell the story of how Shantung Province established its own iron and steel industry in a single year. (See p. 8.)

The change in the geographical distribution of the iron and steel industry has enabled China to make better use of scattered local resources, to reduce the waste caused by long distance transport of raw materials and products, and has greatly stimulated the economic development of all parts of the country. Around the small iron and steel enterprises, many medium-sized and small coal mines and machine-building plants have been set up and small and medium-sized transport, chemical, petroleum, non-ferrous metallurgical and consumer goods enterprises have developed extensively.

Refuting Slanders

Despite these achievements, or rather because of them, reactionaries at home and abroad, frightened and chagrined, have slanderously dubbed the mass movement for iron and steel a failure and described the small blast furnaces that grew out of the movement as inefficient, the products poor in quality and the costs high. They asserted that the small blast furnaces were a liability which would become heavier with time if not abandoned.

What are the facts? The facts are that inefficiency, low quality and high costs were only temporary phenomena in the initial period. The situation is already beginning to change and things will become even better in the future. The small blast furnaces are no liability but an invaluable asset accelerating socialist construction.

Let us first take a closer look at the question of **efficiency**. During the first quarter of this year, the average coefficient of utilization of the small blast furnaces of the country was 0.569, i.e., 0.569 ton of pig iron was produced per cubic metre of available furnace volume per 24 hours. This was unquestionably rather low. But by September, the national average utilization coefficient rose to 0.825. In some provinces, such as Anhwei, Shantung, Kiangsu, Yunnan and Chekiang, where iron smelting with the small blast furnaces was more advanced, the average coefficient exceeded 1 ton. The coefficient of some of the more advanced furnaces even topped the 2-ton level. If we recall how the average coefficient of utilization of China's big blast furnaces rose over the past years, it is clear that the utilization coefficient of the small blast furnaces are not low but have risen very rapidly indeed. In 1949, the average coefficient of utilization of China's big and medium-sized blast furnaces was a mere 0.62 ton. Three years later in 1952 it was 1.02 tons. In contrast, the

small blast furnaces in many provinces which were less than one year old had already achieved a coefficient of utilization higher than the average for the big and medium-sized blast furnaces in 1952. In less than one year, the small blast furnaces traversed the distance it took the big blast furnaces three years to cover.

The same is true of the small converters. In January this year, the average coefficient of utilization of the country's small converters (amount of steel made per ton capacity per 24 hours) was about 4 tons. This, to be sure, was very low. But today, the figure for some of the more advanced small converters, like those in Tsingtao, is as high as 27.6 tons. This shows that the small converters, like the small blast furnaces, have a bright future.

Now as to **quality**. Figures for 13 provinces and municipalities where iron smelting with small blast furnaces was relatively more developed, show that in April only about 30 per cent of the pig iron made by small blast furnaces was up to standard. This proportion was indeed very low. By August, however, the proportion of qualified pig iron had risen to nearly 80 per cent. The number of provinces where the amount of up to standard pig iron exceeded 80 per cent was 10 in July, 15 in August and 16 in September. More than 90 per cent of the pig iron produced in Yunnan, Hunan, Chekiang and Shansi was up to standard. In Kiangsu, Hunan, Kweichow and Shansi, many small blast furnaces are turning out iron that is 100 per cent up to standard, comparable in performance with any big blast furnace. The quality of the steel made by converters also improved rapidly. More than 90 per cent of converter steel is now up to standard.

The reasons for the rather poor quality of the products of the small furnaces some time ago were, on the one hand, that the small blast furnaces were new things and there was not enough experience with them so that some understandable shortcomings arose. With the accumulation of experience, these shortcomings have been and are being overcome. On the other hand, there was not enough time to provide all the necessary conditions for smooth operation. For instance, the ore, refractory materials and coke used by the small blast furnaces at the beginning were of much poorer quality than those supplied to the big blast furnaces. It is certain that with the establishment of small ore-dressing, refractory materials, coal-washing and coking plants and the resulting improvement in the quality of the raw materials used by the small blast furnaces, the pig iron produced will steadily improve in quality and eventually be comparable with that produced by the big blast furnaces.

Finally, **costs**. The high cost of the pig iron produced by small blast furnaces was the most serious charge levelled against them. But the fact is that the high costs of the products of the small blast furnaces were also a transitory phenomenon, and they have already been greatly reduced and are being further lowered. Figures for 15 provinces and municipalities show that the costs for pig iron made by small blast furnaces were reduced by 21 per cent during the first quarter of this year; they were lowered by another 15 per cent in the second quarter; and a further 11 per cent in September. In more advanced areas, such as Yunnan Province, the costs of the pig iron made by small blast furnaces are nearly as low as those of the big blast furnaces. The main reason for the rather high costs of the pig iron made by small blast furnaces, like that for the rather poor quality of such pig iron,

is that the raw materials, transport and equipment conditions are, for the time being, relatively poor. But these can and are being improved. By improving these conditions it is not difficult to lower the costs of the pig iron made by small blast furnaces to the level of the big blast furnaces. As a matter of fact, such a level of low costs has already been attained by the Shuicheng Iron and Steel Plant in Kweichow Province, the Wanfu Iron and Steel Plant in Szechuan Province and other more advanced small enterprises.

Boundless Prospects

The boundless vitality and unlimited prospects of the small iron and steel enterprises using both modern and indigenous methods of production prove that the Chinese Communist Party's general line for building socialism and the set of policies known as "walking on two legs," which include the policies of simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises and the simultaneous use of modern and indigenous methods of production, are entirely correct. They are not makeshift devices as some seemed to believe but a long-term policy that will be effective for a long time to come.

There is no shadow of a doubt as to the fact that big modern enterprises form the backbone of China's industrial construction. Socialist construction must bring about the modernization of industry. China will therefore build many big modern "backbone" enterprises and strive to adopt all advanced techniques. While building up a large number of small iron and steel enterprises that employ both modern and indigenous methods of production, China has never relaxed her efforts in the construction of big modern enterprises. Since the big leap forward which began last year, China has built some of the largest and most up-to-date blast furnaces, including: Blast Furnaces Nos. 1 and 2 of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works completed in September 1958 and July 1959 respectively; the No. 10 Blast Furnace of the Anshan Iron and Steel Works completed in November 1958; the No. 3 Blast Furnace of Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works in Peking completed in May 1959; and the No. 1 Blast Furnace of the Paotow Iron and Steel Works completed in September 1959. Besides, China has also built several giant open-hearth furnaces at Anshan, two at Wuhan, and many huge coke ovens, ore-dressing plants, coal-washing plants, etc. The aggregate volume of the new big blast furnaces built last year exceeded any previous year and the total volume of blast furnaces built this year represents another leap forward.

But there is no contradiction whatsoever between making the big modern enterprises the backbone of industry and the building of large numbers of small and medium-sized enterprises, the construction of enterprises using indigenous or semi-indigenous and semi-modern methods of production. China is a big and economically backward country. Only by "walking on two legs" can the process of socialist industrialization be accelerated.

The experiences of the past year have shown that the small enterprises, like the big modern enterprises, have a promising future. China will firmly implement the general line for building socialism, carry out the set of policies known as "walking on two legs" even better, and continue to push forward her socialist construction at high speed.

Iron and Steel: From Nil to a Big Flow

by CHEN PO-SAN

A LITTLE more than a year ago, coastal Shantung Province was a blank as far as ferrous metallurgy was concerned. But thanks to the mass movement for iron and steel that started in 1958, it is now one of the country's key iron-producing provinces. The peninsula is now dotted with hundreds of small and medium-sized blast furnaces. Its steel-making and rolling capacity is also growing rapidly. Scores of coal and iron mines operated by a combination of modern and indigenous methods and thousands of small coke ovens have been built in the province to supply these metallurgical plants. The foundation has been laid for a modern iron and steel industry.

The need for iron and steel was keenly felt last year in Shantung Province when large-scale building of water conservancy projects and the setting up of people's communes and local industries went ahead at high speed under the impetus of the Chinese Communist Party's general line for building socialism. To meet the demand, the province started to build two modern iron and steel plants. When the first 84-cubic-metre blast furnace in the province poured its first heat of pig iron on the eve of May Day, 1958, the people rejoiced. But at the same time, they felt that by building modern blast furnaces alone, the rapidly growing needs could not be fully met. So some people started to experiment with indigenous methods in iron smelting. As early as June, people in Laiwu County turned out the first heat of iron from a small indigenous-style furnace. Seeing the possibility opened up by this approach—since such furnaces can be built and operated by virtually anybody and the initiative of the largest number of people can be tapped—the Communist Party's provincial committee immediately called an on-the-spot conference to popularize Laiwu's experience.

Mass Campaign Starts

In August 1958, the Central Committee of the Communist Party issued its famous call to the Party and the nation to boost iron and steel production. A mass campaign unfolded immediately. Resolutely carrying out the Party's policies of simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises and the simultaneous use of modern and indigenous methods of production, the people of Shantung located a large number of iron and coal mines in more than 60 counties and built small iron-smelting and steel-making furnaces of many descriptions. The first 255-cubic-metre modern blast furnace was completed in the record time of five months. In the last four months of 1958, Shantung turned out hundreds of thousands of tons of pig iron and steel. Bearing in mind that Shantung had practically no iron and steel industry before, this is certainly a remarkable feat in the history of iron and steel making.

In 1959, the ferrous metallurgical industry in Shantung Province entered a new stage of development as the people summed up their experiences in iron and steel production, consolidated their gains and improved their enterprises. Centres for iron and steel production were selected in accordance with the principles of proximity to the iron and coal mines and convenience in transport; types of furnaces were decided on (the more efficient ones were further improved and the less efficient ones discarded); the furnaces were grouped together so that they could be operated, checked or repaired in turn; personnel to operate each group of furnaces was decided on; and the leadership for the new enterprises was crystallized. As a result, the groups of furnaces became regular factories and iron- and steel-producing centres have been formed.

Rising Efficiency

Immediately afterwards, a socialist labour emulation campaign that centred around technical innovations and technical revolution was started. As experiences in technique were summed up and technical transformation of the furnaces was carried out, the small indigenous-style furnaces that came into being last winter and suited the conditions prevailing then, were rapidly replaced by more efficient small and medium-sized blast furnaces. Now the average coefficient of utilization of these blast furnaces (the amount of iron produced per cubic metre of available volume per 24 hours) has reached 1.2 tons. An average of 1.1 tons of coke is consumed in the smelting of every ton of pig iron. The quality of the iron has improved steadily. Many furnaces now have a long service life, are efficiently producing high-quality iron and run at low costs. Take the pilot plant run jointly by the provincial committee of the Communist Party and the provincial people's council (government) in Tsinan, Shantung's capital, for instance. A complete system of iron smelting including raw materials management, operations at the furnace, etc. has evolved and record utilization coefficients exceeding 3 tons have been set. More than 90 per cent of the pig iron produced is up to standard. The small blast furnace at the Tsinan Printing and Dyeing Plant has done even better. In the first half of November, its average coefficient of utilization was an astounding 3.8 tons and all the pig iron turned out was up to standard. In a mass campaign to emulate this outstanding blast furnace, iron-smelting efficiency has risen rapidly throughout the province. The utilization coefficients of scores of blast furnaces have surpassed the 2-ton level. The small converters in Tsingtao are now making good steel from pig iron with a rather high sulphur content. Each of the converters is capable of producing 60 heats of steel without major repairs.

The province's iron and steel industry is continuing its rapid growth. By November 9, it had fulfilled its annual steel production plan 52 days ahead of schedule. In a little more than ten months, Shantung turned out three times as much steel as it did in the whole of 1958.

Experience has shown that the small blast furnaces and converters are relatively easy to build and operate. They call for less investment and can make use of scattered mineral resources and transport facilities. They have become the main force in Shantung's iron and steel industry and are being improved constantly. In a word, by simultaneously developing large, medium-sized and small enterprises and by using modern and indigenous methods of production at the same time, greater, faster, better and more economical results have been achieved in the development of Shantung's ferrous metallurgical industry.

Steel Advance Boosts Economy

Shantung's economy literally shot ahead under the impetus of the rapid growth of the iron and steel industry. Coal output in 1958 rose 123 per cent compared with 1957, far exceeding the average annual rate of growth of 11.2 per cent in the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957). In the first 8 months of 1959, it registered a further increase of 125 per cent over the corresponding period of 1958. Electricity output rose by 55.9 per cent in 1958, compared with 1957, considerably surpassing the average annual rate of growth of 15 per cent in the First Five-Year Plan. The increase in the first 8 months of 1959 over the same period of the previous year was even greater—60.15 per cent. The machine-building industry, which had never made any metallurgical equipment before, turned out tens of thousands of tons of such equipment. Light industry and the chemical industry also made unparalleled advances.

Fraternal Solidarity

China Greets Hungarian Party Congress

A fraternal delegation of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Tan Chen-lin, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, attended the Seventh Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in Budapest. On December 1, Tan Chen-lin delivered a speech at the Congress and read a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Following are the texts of the speech and the message.—Ed.

Tan Chen-lin's Speech

Dear Comrades:

Entrusted by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, we, the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party, extend our warm greetings to the Seventh Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party on behalf of the whole Chinese people and all members of

Transport workers, in their effort to move the materials needed by the growing iron and steel industry, have popularized many advanced experiences which resulted in a considerable enhancement of transport capacity.

A fundamental change in Shantung's economy has been brought about. In the span of a year starting with August 1958, Shantung has not only met her own needs for pig iron, but has also shipped out large quantities of pig iron to other parts of the country.

With the formation of iron and steel centres, more than 100,000 new enterprises were set up throughout the province and many new industrial bases are being formed. The foundation has been laid for the more rational geographical distribution of industry in the province.

Even more important, a large number of people were trained to master metallurgical and related techniques.

The mass movement has also helped improve the art of leadership. In this movement, politics is firmly in command. The cadres went to the grass roots. They lived and worked together with the rank and file. Even closer ties have been forged between the Party and the masses, thanks to the workers taking part in management and the administrative personnel participating in productive labour, the revision or abrogation of outdated rules and regulations that hindered the further growth of production, closer co-operation in tackling production problems between administrative and technical personnel and the workers, and the "cultivation of experimental plots"—the leading cadres personally running a furnace or a workshop as an experiment to acquire experience which can be applied in guiding the overall work.

The rapid growth of the iron and steel industry in Shantung Province provides yet another example of the tremendous vitality of the mass movement inspired and led by the Communist Party.

the Chinese Communist Party, and through your Congress, pay our sincere respects to the fraternal Hungarian people and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Under the leadership of the Hungarian working class, with the Hungarian Communists as the core, the Hungarian people have waged a protracted and unyielding struggle for the cause of revolution and socialism in Hungary. After traversing an arduous, tortuous and glorious road of struggle, they established a people's state power in Hungary, completed democratic reforms and launched socialist revolution and construction, thus enabling Hungary to become a member of the great socialist camp.

In 1956, the Hungarian working class and labouring people stood another severe test. At that time the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Government, headed by Comrade Kadar, with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the support of all the progressive forces the world

over, put down the counter-revolutionary rebellion launched by foreign imperialism and internal counter-revolutionary forces and safeguarded the socialist cause of the Hungarian people. This severe test is a lesson not only for the Hungarian people but also for the people of all countries in the socialist camp and the proletariat throughout the world.

IN the past three years, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party waged a hard struggle on the ideological and political fronts in the light of the experiences gained in the class struggle and economic construction during the past period. In the course of this struggle, the ranks of the Party have become firmer and stronger, the position of the Hungarian working class has become more consolidated and the broad masses of the people have rallied around the Party even more closely. In the past three years, under the guidance of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Hungarian people have rapidly rehabilitated their national economy and continued to develop socialist construction at a still higher speed. The people's living standards have been raised constantly. Tremendous progress has also been made in the socialist transformation of agriculture. Now, the Hungarian people are successfully implementing the Three-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. The over-fulfilment of this plan will create a higher starting point for the new Five-Year Plan and speed up socialist construction in Hungary.

The Seventh Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party will discuss the economic tasks and the targets of the Second Five-Year Plan laid down by the Central Committee. The targets of the new Five-Year Plan show that by 1965 industrial output will be 65 to 70 per cent greater than in 1958 and agricultural output, 30 to 32 per cent higher than the average level of 1954-1958. By then the socialist transformation of agriculture will be victoriously accomplished and the living standards of the people further raised, thereby opening for the Hungarian people a magnificent vista of new economic and cultural upsurge. This Congress of your Party will certainly go down in history as another milestone in the socialist cause of the Hungarian people.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is loyal to Marxism-Leninism, is resolutely leading Hungary's socialist cause, firmly struggling for the strengthening of the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and against modern revisionism, and, jointly with the other socialist countries, is making enormous efforts to safeguard peace in Europe and the world. All this has won full respect for the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in the ranks of international communism.

Today the socialist construction of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is in full swing. Socialism is like a rising sun in its full splendour. At the same time, in the wake of Asia, the national liberation movements in Africa and Latin America are also surging steadily. The international situation is developing more and more in favour of the cause of peace of the peoples of the world and against the imperialist forces of aggression and war. The peaceful policy of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union has won the warm support of people the world over. Comrade Khrushchov's recent visit to the United States has contributed greatly to the relaxation of international

tension and the safeguarding of world peace. The Soviet proposal for general and complete disarmament has been warmly welcomed and supported by all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world. Owing to the fundamental change in the balance of class forces in the world, international tension has begun to show certain signs of a tendency towards relaxation. Nevertheless, it is worthy of note that despite their talk of peace, the influential groups in the United States and the other Western powers have in fact not abandoned their policy of aggression and war; instead they are still trying their utmost to incite the reactionaries in various countries, to maintain tension in all parts of the world, to aggravate the cold war atmosphere and sabotage the peace efforts of the socialist camp. It is a well-known fact that the United States today is still continuing to expand its military bases in Europe and Asia, is redoubling its efforts to foster the growth of West German militarism and revive militarism in Japan. The United States, having manipulated the U.N. General Assembly into adopting the so-called resolution on the "Tibetan question," has now again manipulated it into including the so-called Hungarian question on its agenda. In these circumstances, all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world must unite still further to carry on a persistent struggle, guard against the splitting activities and deceptions of the imperialist forces of aggression and war and maintain keen vigilance against the intrigues of the reactionaries in various countries. We believe that by so doing the cause of peace of the peoples of the world will surely win even greater victories while the policy of aggression and war of the imperialists and reactionaries will be doomed to still greater defeats.

Comrades, there is deep fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Hungarian peoples. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people follow the struggle of the Hungarian people with great interest and sympathy. They rejoice over each achievement of the Hungarian people in their socialist construction and regard it as a victory in our common cause.

IN the past few years, under the beacon light of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," put forward by the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people have brought about a continuing leap forward in economic construction and completed the establishment of people's communes in the rural areas. Recently our people, responding warmly to the call of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, set out to fight against right deviations and bring their revolutionary energy into full play and have speedily brought about a new upsurge in the mass campaign to increase production and practise economy. This year we shall be able to fulfil the major targets of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule. Not long ago the people of our country reviewed their achievements during the past ten years with joy and exultation and look forward to the future full of confidence. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, our people will continue to leap forward, strive to overtake and outstrip Britain in the output of major industrial products in about ten years' time or even less and endeavour to build our country into a socialist state with a highly developed

modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and culture.

The achievements already made by our people are inseparable from the assistance and support of the great Soviet Union, the Hungarian People's Republic and other fraternal countries. We believe that the mutual assistance and co-operation between China and Hungary in the political, economic and cultural fields will continue to develop and the friendship and unity of our two peoples will be strengthened and consolidated with each passing day. The friendship and unity of our two peoples, and of the entire socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, founded on a common ideal and a common cause, are eternal and unbreakable. It is our common and supreme international obligation to safeguard this great friendship and unity.

Allow me now to read to the Congress the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party:

Message of Greetings

Dear Comrade Delegates:

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, on behalf of all members of the Chinese Communist Party and the entire Chinese people, extends warm fraternal congratulations to the Seventh Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and through the Congress conveys its heartfelt and sincere respects to the glorious Hungarian working class and Hungarian people.

The Hungarian working class and the Hungarian Communists have a glorious revolutionary tradition. The Hungarian working class, with Communists as its core and united with the Hungarian labouring people, has waged a sustained struggle to set up the dictatorship of the proletariat and to realize socialism, and has thereby added brilliant chapters to the annals of the Hungarian revolution and the international workers' movement. The Hungarian Communists have led the Hungarian people in overcoming many difficulties on their road of advance since liberation, in the march along the bright path of socialism. In 1956, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Kadar and with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the support of the progressive forces the world over, the Hungarian people repulsed attacks from imperialists and domestic counter-revolution and safeguarded the socialist cause of the Hungarian people.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is heir to the revolutionary tradition of the Hungarian working class and Communists. In the past three years, the Hungarian working class and labouring people, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and guided by its correct line, have steadfastly consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, rapidly rehabilitated the national economy and continued to develop socialist economic and cultural construction at a still higher speed. At the same time, you have waged an arduous and victorious struggle on the ideological and political fronts and have also scored tremendous successes in the socialist transformation of agriculture. All these victories and achievements have gladdened the hearts of the Chinese Communists and the Chinese people and inspired them.

Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and to socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is making fruitful efforts in safeguarding and developing the socialist cause of the Hungarian people. All this has rallied the Hungarian people increasingly closer around the Party. The convening of this Congress of your Party, which will map out the basic tasks in socialist construction in the future on the basis of a summing up of the experiences of revolution and construction in the past fourteen years, will become a new starting point for further mobilizing all the Hungarian people to strive for the acceleration of socialist construction. This Congress will make new contributions to the development of the socialist cause of the Hungarian people, to the strengthening of the might of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and to the struggle in defence of world peace waged by the people the world over.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people have always considered the great achievements scored by the fraternal Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian people in building socialism as their own. The Chinese and Hungarian peoples have forged profound friendship in the struggle for their common cause and this fraternal friendship will certainly be further consolidated and developed. The peoples of our two countries, united with the great Soviet people and the peoples of the other fraternal socialist countries, are marching forward side by side and struggling in unison. Our common cause will be victorious in all circumstances.

We wish every success to the Seventh Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party!

**The Central Committee of
the Chinese Communist Party**

November 29, 1959

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Peking Hails Tirana

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE Chinese people celebrated the 15th anniversary of the liberation of the fraternal Albanian people on November 29 as one of their own red-letter days. In Peking, the festivities continued for several days. Special celebration meetings were held by workers and university students; there were an exhibition of Albania's fifteen years of achievements in socialist construction, an evening devoted to Albanian music and literature, public showings of two Albanian films: *Storm* and *Tana*, and special radio and television programmes. These were climaxed by a mass on-the-eve rally and a gala national day reception given by the Albanian Ambassador Mihal Prifti.

Achievements of the Albanian People

The central theme of all these activities was the great achievements of the Albanian people in building socialism under the leadership of the Party of Labour. As Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress declared in his speech at Ambassador Prifti's reception, in the short span of fifteen years, Albania has grown from a backward agricultural country to become a socialist state with a modern industry and co-operative agriculture; the Chinese people, who have a deep admiration for the firm and unflinching spirit displayed by the Albanian people, heartily rejoice at these successes; they think highly of Albania for its contributions to the defence of European and world peace and in promoting friendly co-operation among all nations, and particularly for its contributions to safeguarding and strengthening the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and in the struggle to defend Marxism-Leninism and combat modern revisionism.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, addressing the Peking mass rally, also underlined the great significance of the successes of the Albanian people in building up their country at a speed unmatched by any capitalist country in the world. These achievements, he declared, are convincing proofs of the invincible vitality of Marxism-Leninism and the advantages of the socialist system; they show that no matter whether a country is big or small, whether it has a firm or weak economy, once its working class takes state power under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party, it will create miracles.

Proletarian internationalism which inspires the indestructible friendship and fraternal co-operation between the Chinese and Albanian peoples was another keynote of the celebrations. As Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien pointed out, it is the common ideals of Marxism-Leninism and the common goal of building socialism and communism which draw the two peoples so closely together, though geographically they are located at the two extreme ends of the socialist camp in Europe and Asia. The

Chinese people are particularly grateful for the unflagging support the Albanian people have given to China's socialist construction and to its struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the liberation of Taiwan. In his public addresses at the Peking celebrations, the Albanian Ambassador also paid warm tribute to the internationalist spirit underlying Sino-Albanian friendship. He declared: "The people of our two countries are brothers in the same big family. Our hearts beat as one and we cherish the same ideals. Our friendship is as ardent as fire and as strong as steel."

The celebrations in Peking and throughout China were another example of the close ties that have been forged in all spheres of activity between the two countries. There have been many exchanges of Party, government and other delegations to promote mutual understanding and strengthen their friendship. Peking citizens were joined by members of the Albanian Embassy, the noted Albanian poet A. Caci and Albanian students studying in China in celebrations. In Lushi County, Honan Province, members of the Sino-Albanian Friendship People's Commune were hosts to an Albanian guest at a peasant-style anniversary celebration. In Tirana, a Chinese art troupe took part in Albania's anniversary activities.

Close Comradeship

Sino-Albanian political solidarity is buttressed by economic and cultural co-operation which has developed steadily since the two countries established diplomatic relations ten years ago. Over the years, many agreements and specific plans for co-operation have been signed and implemented. Sino-Albanian trade which was practically non-existent before liberation has increased rapidly year by year and in January this year, a long term trade agreement (1961-1965) was signed to bring about even closer co-ordination between the two countries' growing economies. The rich programme of cultural exchange has also produced many fruitful results. Newly translated Albanian literary works, giving an incisive view of Albanian life, are very popular among Chinese readers. A large number of Chinese translations of Albanian titles, including collections of poems and prose by Migjeni, F. Gjata and A. Caci, the novels *Tana* by F. Caci, *They Are Not Alone* by S. Spasse, and *Five Letters* by S. Khai and the play *Halili and Hajrija* by K. Jakova, will shortly be published. At the same time many famous Chinese literary works, such as Lu Hsun's short stories and Chou Li-po's *Hurricane*, have been translated into Albanian. The Chinese play *The White-Haired Girl*, rendered into Albanian, enjoyed a long run in Tirana.

All this, when put together, speaks eloquently of the close comradeship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples.

A Decade of Chinese Literature

by CHUNG HO

CHINA'S young socialist literature has come a long way in the decade since liberation. In its development it has inherited the revolutionary democratic literature of the preceding thirty years (1919-1949). From its inception our revolutionary democratic literature was led by the working class and as a result socialist ideas were already a leading factor at that time. During these thirty years the rich experiences of the revolutionary literary movement led by the Chinese Communist Party, the great tradition of Lu Hsun, the influence of international socialist literature and the gradual emergence of proletarian writers in China, fully prepared the ground for our socialist literature of today. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, in his 1942 *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Art and Literature*, gave it an excellent theoretical basis and charted its direction: literature serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

The Chinese literary scene has changed fundamentally. Most significant is the change in the content of our literary works. The old decadent or reactionary works of feudalism, imperialism and the bourgeoisie are completely out of the picture which now consists of socialist, revolutionary works with incomparably rich and varied themes and subject matter closely linked with the people. The reading audience has swelled beyond recognition. The number of writers has multiplied rapidly and not a few writers have come from the ranks of the workers and peasants. The literature of China's national minorities has greatly developed and flourished.

Rapid Growth

This growth is evident in the number of literary books published. The number of new literary titles jumped from 156 in 1950 to 2,600 in 1958—more than 16 times; the number of actual copies in the same period rose from 2,147,700 to 39,364,094—more than 18 times. During the past ten years more than 12,000 titles were published, not including classics and writings by non-professionals published locally. In the early post-liberation years the sale of an outstanding work reached some tens of thousands annually. In the past year or two, outstanding novels have topped the million mark and the sale of several hundreds of thousands of copies of a novel in a year is quite usual. Before liberation, the sale of several thousand copies of a single title was considered good.

There were 18 literary journals in 1949. Now there are 86 (national, provincial and municipal)—a fivefold increase. There was one literary research institute in 1950, now there are nine. And what is more important, the quality of the work in this field has improved.

In 1950, the Writers' Union had only 401 members in one central and six local branches. Now the Union of Chinese Writers has 23 branches with a membership of 3,136, of whom more than 200 are writers from the minority nationalities.

The new reinforcements have been drawn from two sources. One consists of new writers, the majority of them young, from the ranks of the intellectuals, workers and peasants. During the past ten years, these writers have written many books that won wide popularity and created a host of revolutionary heroes and other characters which are widely known and extensively discussed. The role of this new force is illuminated by the fact that last year three of the nine best-selling novels were first novels by new writers: *Tracks in the Snowy Forest* by Chu Po, *Song of Youth* by the woman writer Yang Mo, and *Bitter Herbs* by Feng Teh-ying.

New and Veteran Writers

Wang Lao-chiu, the peasant poet, may not be totally unfamiliar to our readers interested in Chinese literature. If several years ago there was only one Wang Lao-chiu, today there are many Wang Lao-chius. There are many poets among the numerous minority nationalities, such as the Tai poets, Kanglangshuai and Kanglangying, and the Yi poet, Wuchilata, and among the workers directly on the industrial front, such as poets Li Hsueh-ao and Wen Cheng-hsun and short story writers Hu Wan-chun and Fei Li-wen.

New writers have also emerged from the ranks of the veteran revolutionaries. These people, who spent most of their lives in revolutionary struggles, have responded to the call of the Communist Party for memoirs. In addition to their duties as leading cadres in the Party and the Government they have turned to literary writing. The results are gratifying. Quite a number of the memoirs already in print have reached a fairly high artistic level, as for example *Sixty Years of Changes* by Li Liu-ju and *Pan Hu* by Teng Hung, a story about a peasant guerrilla leader in the twenties.

What have the veteran writers been doing during this past decade? Years of tempering in the thick of life and conscious ideological reform have enabled the old writers to move ahead steadily in the direction of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and becoming working class writers. Many outstanding names in the new literature movement since 1919 are even more illustrious today. The veteran poet Kuo Mo-jo is a good example. With all his activity and responsibilities as a leading peace fighter, a leading historian and dramatist, he still sings—in fact he has been so prolific in poetry that, at the age of 67, he is said "to have regained his youth in poetry." His historical play *Tsai Wen-chi*, written this year and a stage hit since its production in May, is distinguished by its fresh, vivid style, strong national flavour, and the powerful expression of the author's individuality. His old friend, Tien Han, who first introduced modern drama to China, has

been equally successful with his recent play *Kuan Han-ching*.

Of the veteran writers, Lao Sheh, Chao Shu-li and Chou Li-po are familiar to readers outside China as their works have been translated into many languages abroad. Lao Sheh, author of the novel *Rickshaw Boy*, has written many plays since liberation, beginning with *Dragon Beard Ditch*, about the new life of the people in an old Peking slum district which was transformed after liberation, to his latest, *Happy Reunion*, which depicts the new, warm human relations in the new society. In his novel *Sanliwan Village*, Chao Shu-li continues to depict village life in the Taihang Mountains of Shansi Province, and his novel centres on the clash between old and new ideas in the agricultural co-operative movement. He is now working on a much longer novel the first part of which, entitled *Cave of Divine Spring*, has already appeared in print. Chou Li-po, author of the novel about land reform *Hurricane*, a Stalin Prize winner in 1951, has written a worthy sequel in *Great Changes in a Mountain Village*, and many short stories about life in his native Hunan Province.

The Communist Party has long maintained that literature should serve the political interests of the proletariat and to realize this aim, our writers have been urged to establish close contact with the working people, with life and with reality. Writers who have pursued this policy in earnest have found their way to the source of all creation and with their efforts, their talents have flowered. These extensive ties between literature and the people and the close link between the writers and the working people are the basic change and the basic achievement in China's literature during the past decade.

Socialist Realism Has Come of Age

The decisive changes in the Chinese literary scene have been qualitative: the greater scope and depth in the portrayal of the life and spirit of the times, in characterization, in language and style. Socialist realism has gradually come of age in China.

The last decade has been one of record development in production and of unprecedented progress in the thinking and political understanding of the people. This has provided literature with a great diversity in themes and subject matter and has enlarged the whole sphere of creative writing. Now we have many works describing industrial construction, the life of the workers, the national minorities, and life in the border areas. Literary works of this nature were almost non-existent before liberation and there were few of them in the earlier post-liberation years. In addition to the many facets of contemporary life, our writers also depict the heroic and difficult revolutionary struggles led by the Communist Party during the years of democratic revolution, a story which remained to be told by our writers of today because it was virtually impossible for the writers under the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang to portray this struggle.

The diversity of themes is great, but the general tone of the great majority of works, whether the times portrayed are past or present, is permeated with the revolutionary spirit of today and revolutionary heroism. The images of revolutionary heroes and positive characters hold the



Writing a poem for my hoe

Woodcut by Ku Yuan

place of honour in our literature. These heroic characters are most warmly welcomed by the readers.

Such characters in contemporary novels about the War of Liberation as P.L.A. soldiers Chou Ta-yung and Tiger Wang in *Defend Yenan!* by Tu Peng-cheng, division commander Shen Chen-hsin in *Red Sun* by Wu Chiang, the peasant leader Chu Lao-chung in the novel *Keep the Red Flag Flying* by Liang Pin, the battalion political instructor Li Yu-kuo in the play *Long March* by Chen Chi-tung, the revolutionary martyrs Shih Yang, a lawyer, and Lin Hsiang-chien, a railway worker, in *Red Storm*, the play about the railway workers' strike in 1923 — are all popular.

Heroic figures and the successful portrayal of the revolutionary struggle also distinguish such short novels as *Farewell to Battle* by Yang Shuo, *Flames Ahead* by Liu Pai-yu, as well as *Prelude to the Eastward March*, a play by Ku Pao-chang, *Lin Tse-hsu*, a film scenario by Yeh Yuan about Lin Tse-hsu, the patriotic hero during the Opium War, *New Story of an Old Soldier*, a film scenario by Li Chun, and the recent plays on the big leap forward *Hearts Aflame* and *Taming the Dragons and Tigers*.

This current of revolutionary heroism is even more distinct in our poetry and essays. In recent years, our poets have written stirring narrative poems about heroes and lyrics steeped in revolutionary romanticism. Examples are such long narrative poems as Li Chi's *Life of Yang Kao*, Tien Chien's *The Story of the Carter*, Wen Chieh's *Tumultuous Years*, and the short poems by Kuo Mo-jo, Chen Yi, Tsang Ke-chia and others.

In addition to the moving prose of Wei Wei, Pa Chin and others, a new genre of prose writing is attracting wide attention. It consists of factory histories, commune histories, and histories of armed units written jointly by workers, peasants and soldiers in collaboration with intellectuals. Although it is still a young branch of writing in our literature, it is full of vitality and promise. Among the works of this type already published are *History of the Anyuan Mines*, *Ten Thousand Li Yangtse* (about a construction site) and *History of the Maitien People's Commune*.

In the creation of typical characters our writers are also forging ahead on the road of socialist realism. Our best writers have always held fast to the principle of real-

ism, recognizing and reflecting reality and creating their typical characters in the context of the development of contradictions in society. Most striking are the typical characters of peasants moulded in the clashes of old and new ideas during the rapid changes that have taken place in the countryside, from the momentous land reform through the birth and development of the agricultural cooperative movement to the nationwide establishment of rural people's communes. Outstanding in this respect are the novels *Sanliwan Village* and *Great Changes in a Mountain Village* by Chao Shu-li and Chou Li-po, and the short stories *A Stormy Night*, *Not That Road* and *Bridge* by the new writers Wang Wen-shih, Li Chun and Liu Shu-teh, and *I Knew It All Along* by the veteran writer Ma Feng. These works mirror the wish of the rich peasants and some well-to-do middle peasants to take the capitalist road, the desire of the poor and lower middle peasants to take the socialist road and the complex struggles between these two groups complicated all the more by the wavering and vacillation of the middle peasants. They also reflect the development of the relations between town and country, the alliance of the workers and peasants, and how these affect the thinking, mentality and day-to-day life of the peasants — the overcoming of old backward ideas, the cultivation of the new morality, the emergence of a generation of new peasants. The writers have created their positive and negative typical characters on the basis of actual life. These literary images are of a higher level, ideologically and artistically, than those in the literary works of ten years ago. The same holds true for works on other aspects of life and other literary forms. Varied and vivid typical characters are created out of the sharp clashes in social life in such works as *Bright Sky*, a play about the ideological remoulding of intellectuals by the noted playwright Tsao Yu, *Test*, a play about the conflict between advanced and conservative ideas in running industry by Hsia Yen, also a noted playwright, *Morning in Shanghai*, a novel about the transformation of Shanghai capitalists by veteran writer Chou Erh-fu and *Song of Youth*, a novel about the development of progressive intellectuals by Yang Mo. These works testify to the fact that socialist realism has gradually come of age in China.

The richness and diversity of actual life, the aspiring revolutionary spirit of the age, the close links between literature and the masses and improved craftsmanship have helped our literature develop in a healthier direction, become more varied in style, more truly Chinese and more popular. In 1957 the publication of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's nineteen poems, incomparable in their scope and heroic revolutionary spirit, set an outstanding example for our poets and all our writers. The outpouring of folk songs since the big leap forward — the popular literary creations which Kuo Mo-jo and the critic Chou Yang have described as "poetry reunited with labour on the basis of new socialist and communist ideas," and "the first shoots of popular communist literature" — has opened broad vistas for modern poetry. Our poets are eagerly searching for new styles and new forms and experimenting with them. They are engaged in lively debates on a wide range of theoretical questions in the spirit of "letting a hundred flowers blossom, a hundred schools of thought contend."

Remarkable achievements have also been made in the fields of literary criticism and research in classical literature during the past decade. A series of struggles has

been waged against bourgeois reactionary ideas in literature. Debates have been held on a variety of theoretical questions. Chou Yang's *The Great Debate on the Literary Front* is a summary of the experiences of the struggles between the capitalist and socialist roads and Mao Tun's *Rambling Notes on Literature* is a superb example of scholarly research of high scientific value.

Literature of the Minority Peoples

Before liberation, when great Han chauvinism was one of the components of the reign of reaction, China's various nationalities were denied equality politically, economically and culturally. Literary histories by some Han writers in the past totally ignored the literatures of the minorities. After the founding of the People's Republic, the various nationalities entered a new era of equality, unity and co-operation. For the first time their literatures have won conditions to develop and prosper. Some of the nationalities which formerly had no written languages of their own have now created their own alphabets and published their own books and newspapers. Those with a long literary tradition, like the Mongolians, Tibetans, Huis, Uighurs, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Koreans, and those living in the Southwest, have all scored great achievements both in the systematic study and compilation of their literary heritage and in the creation of new works.

The Mongolians have compiled and published many books of folk songs and classical works. *Gadamirin*, for example, is a heroic epic of great renown. The discovery of the remaining six volumes of the hand-copied manuscript of the legend of the hero Gesser-Khan, a great epic composed before the time of Jenghiz Khan, deserves special mention. (Altogether the work comprises 13 volumes. The first seven were published in the Mongolian language in Peking in 1716.) This is a great contribution not only to Chinese but to world classical literature as well. In the field of new writing there are Sayntsoqt's collection of poems *Our Valiant Cries*, his long poem *A Night of Wild Mirth* and his story *The Spring Sun Rises from Peking*, Malchinhu's novel *On the Boundless Steppe* and Tsogtnarin's play *The Golden Eagle* and many others.

The Uighurs have published poems and poetic plays left by the revolutionary Lutpullas-Mutallep, a play *Happy Occasion* and a collection of short stories *Steeling* by the contemporary writer Zunun Kadyrov, and *Waves of Hope* by the poet Alkat Ahtam.

* * *

China's literature is richer in scope, more varied in theme, closer to the truth of life and to the heroic accomplishments and aspirations of the people than ever before. And the working people, the creators of history, have assumed their proper place in literature for the first time, both as the heroes of novels, plays, stories and verse, and as creators of literary works themselves.

These achievements are due to the leadership of the Communist Party. Drawing conclusions from practice, the Party has mapped out the policy of ideological struggle, of the integration of the writers with the people, of "letting a hundred flowers blossom, a hundred schools of thought contend," and of weeding through the old to let the new emerge, and has thus led our literature along the correct path. The further implementation of the Party's policy will bring even more rapid developments in the future.

Graphic Art Exhibition

The Fourth National Graphic Art Exhibition which recently ended its four-week showing at the Summer Palace in Peking's western suburbs gave a good idea of present trends in these arts. The modern movement in Chinese graphic art began in the late 1920s. It was very much a product of the democratic revolutionary movement. Woodcuts especially played a notable part on the cultural front, exposing the evils of the old society and inspiring the people with revolutionary ideas. They owed a great deal to the influence of Soviet art and progressive artists in other countries, such as Kaethe Kolwitz. But at that time of intensive, and often underground, revolutionary activity, little attention could be devoted to systematic research into the classical heritage of graphic art.

In the late 1930s the revolutionary woodcut flourished particularly in the liberated areas led by the Chinese Communist Party. It was a realist school, hard hitting and full of vitality. Following the fruitful discussions at the Yanan Forum on Art and Literature at which Chairman Mao gave his famous talks, this art put down deeper roots among the people and into China's traditional culture as the artists more resolutely identified themselves with the working people and the revolutionary movement. Drawing on folk art, particularly Shensi papercuts, and New Year pictures, the woodcuts of such engravers as Ku Yuan, Li Chun and others took on a new strength, originality and popular appeal. The somewhat Europeanized style of the late 1920s was outgrown and a national style of wood engraving began to emerge, close to reality, close to the people. Meanwhile in the Kuomintang areas, revolutionary artists who attempted to serve the people were persecuted. Nevertheless, despite the heavy hand of repression, the graphic arts—woodcuts, cartoons and posters—were also widely used to reinforce the national resistance against the Japanese invasion and expose the truth about life under the Kuomintang. The influence of the revolutionary graphic art of Yanan was powerfully felt all over the country.

The founding of the People's Republic in 1949 opened an entirely new stage in the graphic arts and the life of artists. The People's Government has done all it could to support the graphic artists in their aim to put their art wholly at the service of the people. The national exhibitions of graphic art held between 1949 and 1958 showed advances and new

trends in both content and form. Graphic art has reacted quickly to the new subject matter that the swift-moving revolution creates—the armed overthrow of the old order, the defence of the revolution, the land reform, socialist transformation and various phases of socialist construction. Artists are working in many mediums which were formerly neglected or untried in China—lithographs, etchings, coloured wood-engravings, lino-cuts, etc.

The 291 works contributed by 199 artists to the Fourth National Exhibition continued these trends. In sum they presented a panorama of socialist construction. There has been not only a quantitative but a qualitative "big leap" in the creative work of graphic artists inspired by the big leap in socialist construction that has swept the country since the spring of 1958. The realism and spirit of these new prints attest to the fact that the graphic artists themselves have participated in the big leap forward, that they have not been mere observers but have taken an intimate part in the life and work of the factories, communes and construction sites which they draw. Thanks to this they show a deepened understanding and a more diversified approach to their themes, and greater individuality of style. The swiftly expanding steel industry, busy life and building in the cities, harvests and factories in the people's communes—all these are popular themes. While one artist shows an immense construction site dramatically contrasting the little old houses of Peking with the great new structures of the capital, another spells out the impact of the new in a quiet lyrical scene where some curious children

watch the water flowing down the new irrigation channel by their farm. This variety of subject matter is very notable. Besides construction we see pictures of the life of the People's Liberation Army and of the country's many national minorities, landscapes, still life, historical scenes, the struggle for peace. . . .

It is good to see so many familiar names. In his *Taming the Yellow River*, a woodcut in colour, Li Hua brings out the formidable strength of the people armed with modern machines for the conquest of the famous river. In *A Winding Road in the Chingling Mountains*, Feng Chung-tieh exploits the vertical compositional tradition of classical Chinese landscape painting. Cutting the mountain masses out with sensitive, nervous strokes he gives the print a clearly defined graphic, woodcut texture, yet he presents the mountains in romantic chiaroscuro and aerial perspective. He portrays a landscape of wild, untamed nature, sharply contrasted with the dead level line of the roadbed and the speeding train suggesting the great changes that have taken place in these formerly untouched lands of China. In the last few years, artists have become increasingly attracted and responsive to the changes in the face of the country. There are many landscapes at the present show that depict scenes of construction in a lyrical light.

Few coloured wood-engravings were made in China before liberation by modern graphic artists. Liberation somehow seemed to evoke a need for colour. Coloured engravings have been a feature of recent exhibitions. Widespread discussions on the techniques involved have



The Land Reform Law Is Posted Up (from the series "Land Reform")

Etching by Chao Tsung-tso, Chang Tien-yu and Tsao Chien-feng

been held with a consequent improvement in the work exhibited. At the recent exhibition praise has been given to *Autumn* by Hsiu Chun. Corncocks in bright orange-red are piled up in the foreground, hiding all but a corner of a cottage behind them and some children returning from school. The bold tones of brown, white and orange convey the rich, happy mood of country life in a commune after the harvest.

In the past two years, in addition to the generally accepted practice of printing in oil colours, many artists are using the traditional way of woodblock printing in Chinese water colours. Since the tonal effect is so close to traditional Chinese paintings these woodcuts are particularly popular. The development of this method is usually attributed to the Ming painter Hu Cheng-yen who three centuries ago published his famous *Letter Papers of the Ten Bamboo Studio*, stationery with letterheads of landscapes and still life printed by this method. Both Chiang Cheng-hung in his *New City* (see *Peking Review*, No. 38, 1959) and Wu Fan in his *Girl with a Dandelion* have succeeded charmingly and without any feeling of artificiality in making this traditional technique serve new themes. In the former the artist boldly applies the classical canon of using the brush to create solid structural form. Bold, broad lines build up the "skeleton" of the picture while planes of colour in different shades define the houses, woods and foliage. The latter, printed in the style of the traditional letter papers tells a simple tale: a village lass blowing dandelion fluff. The meadow where she sits is not shown. It is suggested by the sickle and basket beside her. According to the ancient Chinese painters, blank space can often say more than brushwork and colour. These two woodcuts suggest the big possibilities still unexplored in using traditional techniques adapted and developed for the treatment of modern themes. Clearly much more will be heard about this in the future. A great deal of useful research and experimentation is being done in this line. The fact that these prints won gold medals at this year's World Youth Festival and at the 1959 Leipzig International Book and Art Exhibition respectively indicates the universal appreciation of fine works that have a strongly defined national character.

These two prints also exemplify another characteristic feature of graphic art in the past decade: its flourishing state is closely bound up with the development of whole groups of young artists who have been provided with conditions for study, living and creative work that their predecessors in old China could not dream

of. Many works by young artists, who have only just finished art school, have found their way into galleries and exhibitions both at home and abroad. This was almost unthinkable in pre-liberation days. At the recent show Li Huan-min, Chao Tsung-tsao, Wu Jan, Mu Tse, Chen Tien-jan, Lu Tan and Liang Tung, to name but a few, are all represented by mature work although only a few years ago they were practically unknown to the public.

Another contributory cause of the present rich harvest in graphic art is the rise of a great army of amateurs from every sphere of life: the factories and communes, schools, government offices and the P.L.A. The big leap of 1958 ushered in many new things. Workers and peasants who never dared dream of painting before have taken up brush or graver and made pictures. A graphic art exhibition held in the Chanchiang Special Administrative Region in Kwangtung Province last year showed more than 300 prints, 20 per cent of the 149 artists who exhibited were workers and peasants. Catering to this new public, the leading bi-monthly *Pan Hua* (Graphic Art) has started a special section devoted to the work of amateur artists. The well-composed *Geese* by Chen Yung-sung, a peasant, at the recent show, testifies to the great strides made by these new amateurs.

Chinese artists only took up lithography and etching in the last ten years. Many are still just "feeling their way" in these relatively new mediums, but such etchings as the series on land reform at the recent exhibition by Chao Tsung-tsao, Chang Tien-yu and Tsao Chien-feng are already noteworthy additions to work in this medium.

Critical comments in reviews of the exhibition were directed at some failings which are not new. There is general commendation of the fact that the graphic artists have reflected the mainstreams of life in New China and the people's heroes, but in some cases the images of such heroes are still too generalized. Regarding some coloured woodcut prints, critics have suggested that the artists would have more successfully solved their problems if they had paid more attention to the specific qualities of engraving and less to trying to copy the effects of water



A Winding Road in the Chingling Mountains
Woodcut by Feng Chung-tieh

colour or oil painting. Some very successful illustrations have been done, but not enough talent is being channelled into this branch of graphic art. Nevertheless the salient features of this show are the lively, up-to-date, contemporary feel of the works shown and the fact that many artists are exploring new paths in the search for a new, modern national style in the graphic arts. Of great interest are the attempts being made to draw on the treasury of folk art and on the classical traditions of engraving over the past centuries: Tang stone engravings, Han carved bricks, Yuan and Ming illustrations, to name but a few. Well-known artists like Huang Yung-yu, Li Ping-fan and Liu Kuang have made very valuable contributions in this line.

A popular saying goes: There is always a mountain behind the mountain. So it is with art. This is the source of its endless interest and variety. On the solid basis of what has already been achieved, inspired particularly by Chairman Mao Tse-tung's call to integrate revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, the nation's graphic artists are opening up new perspectives of advance.

— MEI TANG

SIDELIGHTS

Four New Locomotives. Four new types of locomotives are now on exhibition in Peking. They represent the latest achievements of China's engineering industry. One is an electric locomotive, the joint product of two factories in Hunan Province, Central South China, with the assistance of Soviet experts. It runs 100 kilometres per hour and hauls three times as much as the steam locomotives now in general use in the country. This new electric locomotive will come in handy for the first electric railway line China is building between Paoki and Fenghsien, a mountainous section of the Paoki-Chengtou Railway and the short distance electric railway lines serving major mining areas.

The three others are diesel locomotives, made respectively by factories in Kiangsu, Liaoning and Shantung Provinces. These also have a speed of about 100 kilometres per hour and are more economical than the ordinary steam locomotives. The manufacture of these diesel engines will meet the needs of the Lanchow-Sinkiang Railway now under construction through a wide stretch of arid land in China's Northwest, the new railway that is being built to connect Szechuan with Kweichow which has a tunnel extending some 4,000 metres, and the Fengtai-Shacheng Railway which has many tunnels.

All four new locomotives have passed trial runs with flying colours. They have a big haulage capacity and high speed, are highly efficient and running costs are low.

From Slavery to Socialism. Liangshan, the home of the Yi people in southern Szechuan, was once a desolate stretch of wasteland. Now it is becoming a busy and prosperous area. This is especially true of Chaochueh, the capital of the Liangshan Autonomous Chou of the Yi People. Half a dozen main streets crisscross this town of 10,000 where colourfully dressed Yi peasants drive in their horse carts—and sometimes trucks—bringing the communes' produce to market. Factories, shops, schools, hospitals and new houses have been built. This is the picture of the new Chaochueh, and the picture of a dozen other new towns which now dot the map of the autonomous chou. At the time of liberation, however, the slave system still prevailed here with all its backwardness and misery. The People's Gov-

ernment introduced changes, gradually lifting it out of the darkness of slavery, but it was not until 1956, when democratic reforms were carried out, that the Yis shook themselves free of their age-old shackles. Agriculture took a leap forward; industry, non-existent before, developed and is expected to reach 28 per cent of the chou's total value of industrial and agricultural output this year. The autonomous chou has 33 people's communes, with more than 2,000 commune-run industrial enterprises and more than a hundred state-owned factories and mines. There are also schools, hospitals and other cultural and welfare facilities to enable yesterday's slaves to lead their new lives today.

Water from the Tianshan Glaciers.

Work is going on to bring water to the Tianshan Mountain dwellers in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. As most parts of the region are arid, scientists have long had their eye on the huge glaciers of the Tianshan Mountains, the full utilization of which would solve this problem. From May to September this year, six expeditions, including scientists of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Sinkiang water conservancy and scientific workers, surveyed the glaciers over an area of 1,400 sq. km. and found an estimated 86,000 million cu. m. of stored water. This is 60 times as much as the total stored water of all the reservoirs in the region. Experiments have also been carried out in the eastern section of the Tianshan Mountains to melt ice and snow by artificial means.

Newcomers at the Peking Zoo. Three orang-outangs from Indonesia, a gift from the Mayor of Djakarta to the Mayor of Peking, have settled down in their new home in the Peking Zoo. Not used to the inclement weather of North China, they prefer to sleep with a blanket, though the room temperature is well over 20°C. Among other gifts of rare animals from Indonesia are a Malayan rock python, a pair of argus pheasants, a Malayan flying fox and a pair of cassowaries.

Highland Rice. On the loess plateaus of Chinghai Province, Northwest China, people had always believed that the crops of warmer climates, like rice and cotton, just wouldn't grow in their parts. That is, until liberation, when the Communist Party taught them what could be wrested from nature by effort and know-how. In 1956, a co-op did

something unheard of in the region—it planted four mu of paddyrice. It failed. After making a thorough analysis, with special reference to soil and weather conditions, they tried again the following year—this time they reaped an average of 200 jin from a mu. In 1958, the big leap year, average mu yield rose to 420 jin, with the highest yield per mu reaching 720. Heartened by their success, many communes are following their example this year. Over 50 mu are now planted to paddyrice, still experimentally, but the golden stalks with heavy ears presage an even richer harvest. Freed of past inhibitions, many communes in the region have ventured into planting cotton, too, this year, and beekeeping and silk-worm breeding as well.

Shansi Service. There was a celebration meeting not long ago at a small coal pit near Taiyuan in Shansi Province, North China. The occasion: the high monthly output six times running. The entire staff of a local department store was there, the guests of honour of the affair. It all began last year during the big leap, when the staff of the department store, which sells everything from groceries to furniture, decided that they would get out from behind their counters to find out how to serve the miners better. A house-to-house canvass for suggestions resulted in a home delivery service and a much welcomed refreshment stand in the pit. A weekly round of the neighbourhood to collect things to be washed, repaired, etc., was started. When miners' kits or other things ran out at the pit, the store personnel came to replenish them. When good news of record production came from the pit, the department store staff, as pleased as the miners, organized song, dance, opera and other entertainment to celebrate. They have become the personal friends of the miners and their families, contributing to the successes of the miners in production.



CHINESE PRESS OPINION

U.S. Trick to Gain Time

The United States is stepping up research in guided missiles and their manufacture and speeding up the establishment of new missile bases and the enlargement of old ones in different parts of the world. These activities are incompatible with Washington's recently professed desire for peace, writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (Nov. 28).

The U.S. imperialists base their policy of aggression and war on their so-called "strength," notes Commentator, but in the past few years thanks to the unprecedentedly rapid growth of the strength of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and particularly the successful launching of inter-continental ballistic missiles, man-made earth satellites and space rockets by the Soviet Union, the balance of force in the world now inclines still more in socialism's favour. These facts make nonsense of U.S. imperialism's boasts about its military superiority. U.S. political and military leaders have been obliged to acknowledge that while the Soviet Union has successfully launched space rockets to the moon, the American inter-continental missile has not even been able to go its scheduled range. Baldwin, the well-known U.S. military commentator, dubs the period from now till 1965 the "era of the U.S. lag in guided missiles."

In these circumstances where it lacks the power to push forward its policy of aggression and war the U.S. aggressive clique is concentrating its efforts on speeding up the production of missiles and establishment of missile bases in an attempt to change its position of military inferiority and reinforce its "positions of strength." *U.S. News and World Report* writes that in addition to strengthening its Californian missile base, the U.S. is speeding up its plans to establish eleven ICBM bases in other parts of the country.

The U.S. is hoping to use ICBMs in the coming few years to replace its strategic bombers as the main arm of its so-called "striking force." It is also preparing to expand its intermediate-range missile bases in Western Europe, the Middle East and East Asia so as to make up for its present deficiency in ICBMs. Commentator notes that the U.S. military budget for the coming fiscal year allocates 7,000 million dollars for missile development.

These facts make it clear that current U.S. "peace" gestures are purely designed to gain time in which to increase its military strength and to paralyse the

militant will of the peoples of the world for peace and to end the threat of war. If the U.S. really intends to relax tension, it should first of all give up its war plans to develop and expand missile production and the building of missile bases.

It is by their acts that the world will judge the U.S. rulers' protestations about peace, concludes Commentator.

Panama's Anti-U.S. Struggle

A surging anti-U.S. mass demonstration took place in Panama on November 28, the second within a month. *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator characterizes this continuing struggle of the Panamanian people as a demonstration of their firm determination to defend the sovereignty of their country.

The unequal U.S.-Panama treaty, signed in 1903, was a yoke imposed by the U.S. on the Panamanian people, writes Commentator. Since then U.S. imperialism has used the Panama Canal as a means of plundering Panama's wealth, controlling its economic life and meddling in its domestic affairs. The U.S. enjoys extraterritoriality in the Canal Zone and practises racial discrimination. It manipulates the political situation in Panama and U.S. monopoly capital controls many important branches of Panama's national economy, ruthlessly exploiting the sweat and toil of the Panamanian people. In addition, the U.S. has turned the Canal Zone into its military and naval base.

All this gravely encroaches upon Panama's independence, undermines its sover-

eignty and hinders its social and economic development, writes Commentator. The Panamanian people's struggle against the U.S. aggressors is a wholly just struggle which will certainly continue to receive the firm support of the peoples of Latin America and all just-minded people the world over.

To block and disrupt the Panamanian people's anti-U.S. struggle, Commentator points out, the U.S. is simultaneously pressing the Panamanian Government to take repressive measures against the people, and making hypocritical promises to help Panama's "economic development" in an attempt to fend off anti-U.S. sentiment. The results of the recent talks between U.S. Deputy Under-Secretary of State Merchant and the Panamanian Government show that the U.S. will certainly not give up its aggressive interests in Panama. Merchant even rejected the Panamanian Government's justified demand to fly Panamanian flags in the Canal Zone. But events show that as long as the U.S. holds on to its aggressive interests in Panama, the Panamanian people will not stop their struggle to uphold the sovereignty and independence of their country. The flames of anger are raging in Panama and throughout the whole of Latin America. They will finally sear and scorch away the colonial enslavement of the Latin American peoples by U.S. imperialism, Commentator concludes.

U.S. "Aid" and Trade Squeeze

A recent *Renmin Ribao* article has commented on the new "Buy American" stipulation in U.S. foreign "aid" programmes. The U.S. Development Loan Fund has laid it down that in future all

THE PASSING SHOW

Lebanese public opinion has been outraged by U.S. Ambassador McClintock bringing his pet dog to their National Day celebrations.

—News Item

Love Me, Love My Ambassador

Here! Shake a paw!
Me and McClintock did a tour
of duty in the Lebanon.
(Lovely cedars grow there.)
Job of Ambassador; represent the States.
Strange, the Lebanese objected;
Didn't like it when I stayed
to review their Independence Day Parade
With my Ambassador in tow.
Said: my presence didn't honour the occasion.
Said: I'm prejudiced against their nation.
Sure, I'm of the Master Race, d'ye ken,
But some of my best friends are men!
Stateside, a good American hound
Can take his master anywheres around!



Obnoxious Gas

Lieut. General Trudeau, head of the U.S. Army's research and development department, says that he doesn't see why there should be any more objection to the use of chemical weapons in war in view of the fact that the U.S.A. already uses gas to execute condemned criminals.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Sen Katayama Commemorated

The centenary of the birth of Sen Katayama, outstanding leader of the Japanese proletarian revolutionary movement and one of the earliest Marxists in the East, was widely commemorated in China.

On December 3, *Renmin Ribao* front-paged the message of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to the Katayama centenary commemoration meeting in Tokyo. It also carried special articles contributed by the Japanese Communist Party leader Sanzo Nosaka and Kang Sheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and once a co-worker of Katayama in the Communist International.

Paying tribute to Sen Katayama, the message of the Central Committee hails him as "a faithful friend of the cause of the Chinese people's liberation, one who always praised with great warmth the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese working class and closely followed the course of the Chinese revolutionary movement." "While taking part in the activities of the Communist International, he repeatedly called on the peoples of the world and the Japanese people in particular to support the Chinese revolution. We greatly treasure this revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Japanese proletariat and have boundless respect for the lofty spirit of internationalism displayed by Comrade Sen Katayama." The message continues. It concludes: "The Japanese Communist Party, together with the broad masses of the Japanese people, are now engaged in a heroic struggle to free Japan from the domination of U.S. imperialism, to oppose revision of the Japan-U.S. 'Security Treaty' by the Japanese reactionaries and, further, to abolish this treaty so as to build a peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral Japan. In commemorating the centenary of the birth of Comrade Sen Katayama, we express our fraternal solicitude and declare our support for the great struggle of the Japanese people; we express our firm confidence in the ability of the valiant Japanese proletariat to carry on the revolutionary spirit of Comrade Sen Katayama and

countries receiving its "funds" must "buy U.S. goods" with the money loaned.

It is no secret that U.S. "aid" has always been used to pave the way for the infiltration of U.S. capital and commodities, the article points out, but the new stipulation makes it clearer yet that the "aid" label is just a subterfuge to cover up the plunder of the peoples of recipient countries.

Analysing the reasons why this measure was adopted, the article notes that in recent years the competitive power of U.S. export goods has been greatly weakened because of the high prices asked for them. That is why U.S. "aid" has failed to ensure that all of the monetary "aid" granted is used to buy U.S. goods. In the past two years, the various underdeveloped countries receiving funds from the Development Loan Fund have used 44 per cent of them to import West European and Japanese goods. Now Washington wants to plug this loophole so that all dollars going out through the D.L.F. will help increase U.S. exports.

This "buy American" decision of course does not take the needs of the underdeveloped countries into consideration. Buying U.S. equipment will raise costs of production in India, for instance, by 40 per cent.

The more immediate reason for this measure, however, is that the U.S. hopes by means of it to stop the current deterioration in the situation of U.S. trade and international payments and check the outflow of gold.

The fact is that during the last two years U.S. exports have been steadily declining. During this period, exports of U.S. commodities dropped by as much as around \$4,000 million, while the level of imports has been going up rapidly. On the other hand, in pursuing their aggressive activities overseas, U.S. Government and monopoly groups have to spend annually over \$7,500 million in exports of private capital, overseas military expenditures and economic "aid." This has led to a situation where the export surplus fails to cover the deficit in U.S. international payments. In less than two years, \$3,000 million in gold have flown out, with the result that the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar has begun to drop in favour of the pound and mark. In this critical situation it is natural that Washington does not want West European and Japanese goods to be bought with U.S. "aid" funds.

A further reason for this measure is that Washington also hopes to force the West European countries and Japan to remove their restrictions on the import of U.S. goods by restricting their trade with the economically underdeveloped countries.

If the order to "buy U.S. goods" is fully implemented, it will be a heavy blow to the West European countries and Japan. The Latin American countries who are recipients of U.S. "aid," for instance, will have to greatly reduce their imports of British electrical machinery. India too will be unable to use U.S. "aid" to import equipment for its five-year plan from Western Europe. As to Japan, the dream of the Kishi government of carrying out its economic expansion in Southeast Asia with "U.S. capital, Japanese techniques and Southeast Asian resources" will of course have to be shelved.

The article cites facts showing how the U.S. has put pressure on and threatened the West European countries and Japan to get them to take more U.S. goods. On November 16, U.S. Secretary of State Herter once again stressed that the West European countries and Japan should take action to open their markets to U.S. exports. Coming immediately after the demand that U.S. "aid" recipients "buy U.S. goods," this reiterated demand on other countries to end restrictions on imports from the U.S. is really a mouthful to swallow, the article concludes.



"What are you looking for?"
"I'm looking for that 'U.S. desire for peace.'"

By Fang Cheng

carry to victory the glorious revolutionary cause of the Japanese people."

In an editorial on the same day, *Ren-min Ribao* paid warm tribute to the Japanese revolutionary leader for his lifetime dedication to the struggle against Japanese reaction. U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, the paper declares, noting that Japanese reactionaries who trail behind U.S. imperialism are hostile to both peoples. The Chinese people, like the Japanese people, suffered bitterly from the Japanese imperialist war of aggression. They will never allow Japanese imperialism to rise again. The liberated Chinese people will join hands with the Japanese people and fight shoulder to shoulder with them to safeguard Asian and world peace. We are confident that the Japanese people will follow the behest of Sen Katayama and win victory in the struggle for the peace, independence, democracy and neutrality of their motherland.

Support for Japanese People's Struggle

The leading mass organizations in China in cables sent to various Japanese people's organizations on December 2, have voiced the Chinese people's full support for the present struggle which the Japanese people are waging to stop the Japanese reactionaries from revising the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and reviving Japanese militarism.

In its cable to the National Council Against Revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," the China Peace Committee wished all success to the ninth

round of united mass action by the Japanese people in this struggle scheduled for December 10. It stressed that revision of the treaty is aimed to strengthen the Japanese-U.S. military alliance and revive Japanese militarism, that it is spear-headed against China and the Soviet Union and designed to foster Japanese expansion in Southeast Asia and prepare a new war in the Far East. It declared that the Japanese people in fighting against the treaty, are protecting the national interests and security of Japan and at the same time playing a great role in strengthening the cause of peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

The message of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions to the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions expressed the Chinese workers' admiration for the heroism and unity their Japanese brothers displayed during the eighth round of united mass action against the revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." The cable also condemned the Japanese police for the brutal attack on the demonstrators at the Japanese Diet building, the illegal search of trade union offices and the Kishi government's plans for large-scale suppression of Japanese democratic organizations.

Similar messages of support were sent by the Chinese women's, youth and student organizations to their opposite numbers in Japan.

Sino-Hungarian Scientific Co-operation

China and Hungary have recently signed two agreements in Peking to increase scientific and technical co-operation

in the coming year. These are a protocol following a Peking session of the Joint Committee for Sino-Hungarian Scientific and Technical Co-operation and the 1960 executive plan for scientific co-operation.

The protocol, besides arranging for the mutual supply of technical information and other exchange of experience, provides for an exchange of experts. Hungarian experts will study the new achievements made in China's power stations, in the machine-building and coal industries, textile and other light industries, and agriculture and geology during the big leap forward; Chinese experts will study the use of railway signal equipment in Hungary. Hungarian experts and advisers will also come to China to give technical assistance in geophysical prospecting and help train technicians for this work.

CULTURAL BRIEFS

Szechuan opera, a variety of Chinese opera with hundreds of years of tradition behind it, is being introduced with great success to Eastern Europe by a touring Chinese troupe.

In its two weeks' tour ending December 3 in Sofia and eight other cities in Bulgaria, more than ten thousand people saw its performances. In the German Democratic Republic, where the troupe took part in the Berlin Festival and visited several other cities, Szechuan opera made a big hit among the forty-two thousand people who saw its thirty-one performances. In Poland and Czechoslovakia, tens of thousands more saw and enjoyed it. In all these countries, re-

U.S. Kidnap Attempt Foiled

A spokesman of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the following statement on November 29:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China has received a report from the Chinese Consulate-General in Bombay to the following effect: Chang Chien-yu, member of the staff of the Chinese Consulate-General in Bombay, was kidnapped by personnel of the United States Consulate-General in Bombay at about 11 a.m. on November 26, and was detained in the U.S. Consulate-General and its building on the Bombay beach for up to twenty hours, until 7 a.m. of the following day, that is, November 27. During this period, by applying crude pressure and grave threats, the personnel of the U.S. Consulate-General forced Chang Chien-yu to make a statement against his will, in an attempt to cover up their crime of kidnapping him. At 7 a.m. on the 27th, when the American kidnappers were taking Chang Chien-yu to Bombay city by car and passing the vicinity of the Chinese Consulate-General, Chang Chien-yu managed to escape and ran back to the Chinese Consulate-General. Thereupon the personnel of

the U.S. Consulate-General who was escorting him, chased after him, knife in hand. This was seen by the personnel of the Chinese Consulate-General who, while preventing the American from carrying out his criminal intentions and protecting Chang Chien-yu, informed the Indian police authorities in Bombay by telephone. Soon after, the Bombay police authorities dispatched persons who took away the American.

From the course of events described above, it can be seen clearly that it was the personnel of the U.S. Consulate-General in Bombay who kidnapped Chang Chien-yu, member of the staff of the Chinese Consulate-General in Bombay. Such criminal kidnappings committed by personnel of U.S. diplomatic and consular missions abroad have been frequent and are known to all. The statement issued by press officer Reap of the U.S. State Department on November 27, which reversed right and wrong and falsely accused other people, merely reveals again the despicable features of the United States Government. I am authorized to voice a serious protest concerning this matter.

viewers were lavish in their praise of its artistry. The operas *White Snake*, *Autumn River*, *Stopping the Horse* and *Mu Kuei-ying* have been particularly popular.

Though the Soviet Bolshoi Ballet Company returned to Moscow more than a month ago, its performances are still a much talked about subject among Chinese art lovers. Altogether more than 170,000 people in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and Wuhan saw the troupe on the stage; now hundreds of thousands more in all parts of the country will have an opportunity to see its art on the screen. The Peking Central Newsreels and Documentary Film Studio will soon

release its full-length coloured film of performances by the Bolshoi dancers. It features Ulanova, Plisetskaya, Lepe-shinskaya, Struchkova and other ballerinas and their partners in eleven "highlights" from the company's performances.

SHORTS

On the eve of "Imperialists, Quit Africa Day" on December 1, mass rallies were held in Canton and Shanghai in support of the anti-colonialist struggle of the African peoples. The press everywhere in China gave wide publicity to the rising national independence movements in Africa.

Public opinion in China is greatly angered by the continued persecution of Manolis Glezos and other Greek patriots by the Greek authorities.

The Greek authorities have rejected the appeal of Glezos and others against the illegal sentences passed on them by the Athens military court and, quashing the verdict of not guilty recently returned by the Athens criminal court in the case of Glezos and the paper *Avghi* on a charge of "insulting the government," have decided to re-try the case. The China Peace Committee, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Chinese Journalists' Association and other popular Chinese organizations have all issued statements condemning this crude travesty of justice.

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

▲ *SHE SAI-HUA* A historical opera produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre. She Sai-hua is the beautiful and clever daughter of She Hung, a high court official in the Sung court. Two of She Hung's colleagues want their sons to marry her; Yang Chi-yeh, one of them, later to become a famous general, wins her heart and hand.

Dec. 8, 7:15 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*
Dec. 10, 7:00 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

▲ *YANG YEN-CHAO VISITS HIS MOTHER* Adapted from a Yuan Dynasty play about the patriotism of the generals of the Yang family in the struggle against traitors in the Sung court. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

Dec. 12, 7:15 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

PINGJU OPERA

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

Dec. 9-10, 7:00 p.m. *Minzhu Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

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

Dec. 8, 12, 13, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ *THE YOUNG GUARD* The Soviet opera by J. Meitus adapted from the novel of the same title by Fadeyev. Produced in Chinese by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Dec. 12-13, 7:00 p.m. *Wu Dao Kou Club*

CHINESE BALLET

▲ *MAID OF THE SEA* An ancient Chinese fairy tale about the love between a sea maiden and a huntsman and how they defeat the machinations of a jealous demon. Produced by the Peking School of Dancing.

Dec. 7, 8, 12, 13, 7:30 p.m. and Dec. 13, 10:00 a.m. *Cultural Palace of Nationalities*

▲ *THE MAGIC LOTUS LANTERN* A modern Chinese ballet based on an ancient Chinese fairy tale. The nymph of Mt. Huashan falls in love with a scholar. Infuriated by her attachment to a mortal, her intolerant brother imprisons her. Fifteen years later her child, now grown to be a brave warrior, defeats his uncle in combat and sets his mother free. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Dec. 9-11, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

BALLET

▲ *SWAN LAKE* Tchaikovsky's famous ballet produced by the Peking School of Dancing.

Dec. 9-10, 7:30 p.m. *Cultural Palace of Nationalities*

▲ *THE CORSAIR* China's first production of the classical ballet by the French composer Adam. Produced by the Peking School of Dancing.

Dec. 11, 7:30 p.m. *Cultural Palace of Nationalities*

SONG AND DANCE

The Central Song and Dance Troupe presents:

- * Chinese Orchestral Music
- * Folk songs
- * Folk dances

Dec. 8-11, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ *LONG LIVE THE HEROES!* A new play produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre describing how the Chinese People's Volunteers defended Red Stone Ridge in Korea against the American aggressors.

Dec. 8-14, 7:15 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ *A HAPPY REUNION* A new play by Lao Sheh about the break-up of a family in the old society, and its reunion in the new. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Dec. 8-10, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ *TAMING DRAGONS AND TIGERS* A new play about the big leap forward in China's countryside. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It describes how villagers braved dangers to get raw materials for their furnaces in last year's drive for steel.

Dec. 11-14, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

FILMS

▲ *THE TENTH BIRTHDAY* A full-length documentary in colour produced by the Central Newsreels and Documentary Film Studio. It records how the Chinese people in every field strove to create new records to celebrate the tenth anniversary of their people's republic; their great achievements during the past ten years and the nationwide celebrations on the anniversary.

Dec. 8-13, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou*

▲ *MINERS' LAMP* A new feature film produced by the Peking Film Studio. It describes how the Chingxi miners led by the Communist Party struggled against the Japanese imperialists and traitors in the 1930s.

Dec. 8-13, *Dong Dan Workers' Club, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre, Shengli, Si Dan Workers' Club*

▲ *THE MAGIC LOTUS LANTERN* A film version of the modern Chinese ballet produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Dec. 8-13, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club*

▲ *I KNOW HIM PERSONALLY* The story of a Communist in the crucial days of the October Revolution. A Soviet film dubbed in Chinese.

Dec. 8-12, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou*

▲ *THE SINGING RINGING TREE* A G.D.R. film for children dubbed in Chinese.

Dec. 8-12, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ *TANA* An Albanian film dubbed in Chinese, tells the story of the work and love of Tana, an activist in an agricultural co-operative.

Dec. 8-11, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ *NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS* (Temporarily closed for repairs until Dec. 11.) Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

At *Peking Exhibition Centre*

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

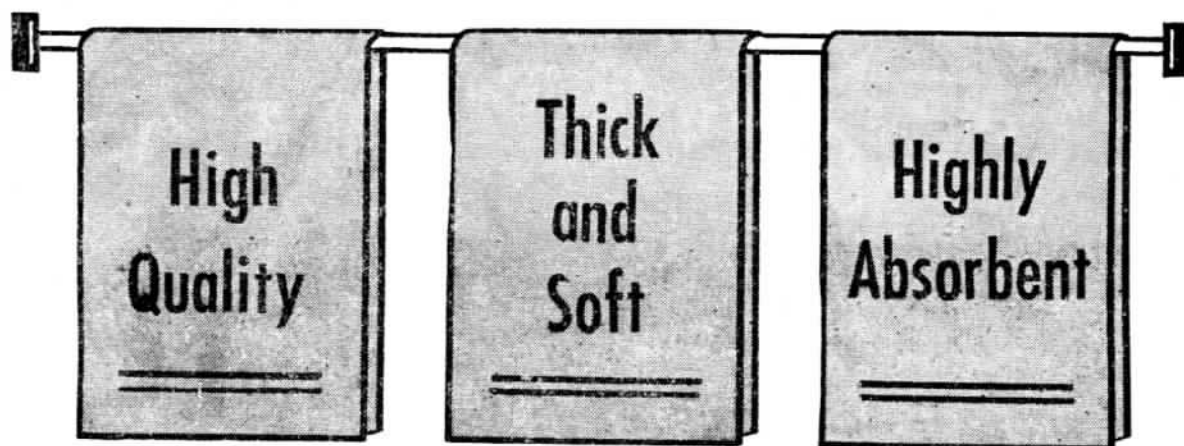
At *Agricultural Exhibition Centre*

▲ *PHOTO EXHIBITION OF FIFTEEN YEARS' ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC* Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At *Zhongshan Park*

Chinese

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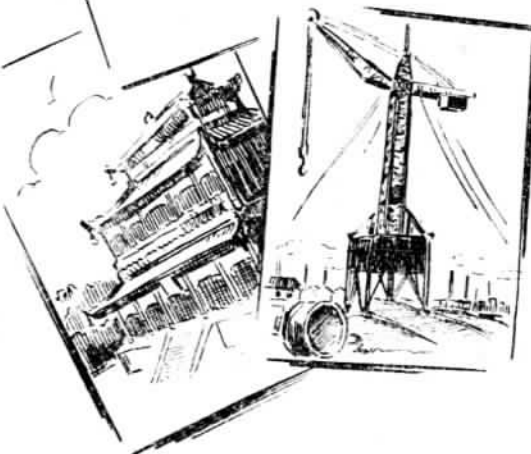
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