

# PEKING

MARCH 4

1958

# REVIEW

## A New Move for Peace

The Chinese People's Volunteers have decided to withdraw from Korea. Public opinion is now focussed on whether the U.S. and the other countries with troops in Korea will do the same (p. 6).

## China's Economic Plan for 1958

The policies and programme for a "big leap" forward in industry and agriculture (p. 8).

## More Crops with Co-ops

A factual review of China's agricultural progress during the First Five-Year Plan (p. 13).

## *Document: Sino-Korean Joint Statement*

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# PEKING REVIEW

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NEWS AND VIEWS

March 4, 1958

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## Introducing PEKING REVIEW

WHEN a new journal makes its debut before the reading public, a few "opening remarks" are in order. This is a long-established tradition, and no editor can ignore it without running the risk of giving the reader a cause for complaint.

Anyone picking up a new magazine wants to know its intentions and purpose, just as he is curious to learn personal details about a new friend.

PEKING REVIEW, as the reader can see from its masthead, is a weekly magazine of Chinese news and views. Since the birth of the Chinese People's Republic, there has been a growing interest abroad both in what is happening in China and in the views of New China.

More and more people are becoming interested in China and they want to know more about the country and its people in the quickest possible way.

PEKING REVIEW, which is New China's first English-language weekly, will provide timely, accurate, first-hand information on economic, political and cultural developments in China and her relations with the rest of the world.

Each issue of the magazine will carry several articles and permanent features. There will be analytical and informative articles, giving facts and background on developments of general or current interest, while the regular departments will record the day-to-day goings-on in various fields. **Round the Week** will be a round-up of important domestic events. **China and the World** will report current developments in China's relations with other countries. Those who want to follow the trends of Chinese public opinion will find **Chinese Press Opinion** useful for their purpose. And **What's On in Peking** speaks for itself.

Full texts of important statements of China's policy will be printed in a documentary section, when circumstances warrant. We shall also publish essential statistics, graphs and charts, cartoons and some illustrations.

PEKING REVIEW will come to the reader by the quickest means of transportation. This new, faster medium of information, we hope, will promote better understanding and friendship between China and the other countries of the world.

Our first issue rolls off the press when China is forging ahead with her Second Five-Year Plan. During the past eight years People's China has accomplished a great deal, but much more remains to be done. To free so vast a country, with one-fourth the world's population, from the tyrannical rule of foreign and domestic reactionaries was no easy task. To build socialism in such a country presents still more difficult and complex problems. Successes have been achieved, but there have also been difficulties and errors. Our magazine will chronicle all this in its full perspective and true context.

The success of a magazine has quite a lot to do with its readers. This is particularly true of a new journal. We need and welcome the criticisms and suggestions of our readers and we hope that you will write to us.



# ROUND THE WEEK

## Rectification in Action

Putting an end to waste and extravagance and rooting out all conservative ideas and practices that hold people back—this is what the rectification campaign to improve ways of thinking and doing things aims at in its present stage. The fight against waste and conservatism is now snowballing its way through every government office and enterprise in the country. In Peking, for example, in a single day, 26,000 *tatsepao* (wall-newspaper opinions written in bold poster-size Chinese characters) exposing waste were posted on the walls and corridors of the Ministry of Metallurgy. In Shanghai, the workers of a textile mill collected 350,000 items for an exhibition on waste at two hours' notice. The campaign is now in full steam with everyone drawn into the battle regardless of rank or position. Exposure is made not only by the rank and file but by senior officials who put up *tatsepao* criticizing the shortcomings of their own work too. They invite criticism and, as the current phrase goes, draw the fire to themselves.

The present campaign is far more than an economic battle. It is political, ideological and economic struggle all rolled into one. By tracing waste and extravagance to their roots, the trouble is found to lie deeper than its economic crust. Where one man can do the job of two, or where one yuan can be more profitably used to render the worth of more than half as much again, the out-of-date conventions which shackle people's initiative and the growth of productive forces must go by the board. The central purpose of the campaign is not just to spot and check wasteful practices but to establish the socialist principle of construction—build more, faster, better and more economically. Already the country's industrial output value in the first month of the year has been overfulfilled by 2.5 per cent, which is unusual, because January has always been a slow month getting into its stride. It is estimated that an additional 450,000 tons of steel and 400,000 tons of pig iron will be produced this year and a 30-40 per cent reduction in costs will be effected in the capital construction projects under the Ministry of Metallurgy in the Second Five-Year Plan. The campaign has accelerated production and improved work in all fields, made people much bolder in planning and given them that extra bit of dash and drive

which accounts for the current leaps forward in industrial and agricultural production.

## The Dynamics of Advance

How improved ways of thinking and doing things spur economic development is exemplified by the Chungking Steel Co. The steel rolling capacity of this plant is greater than its smelting capacity and its steel smelting capacity is greater than its iron smelting capacity. At its first planning conference for 1958, emphasis was placed on the backward links in the chain of production and only a small increase was envisaged. Then a general discussion was held among workers and administrative staff. Here the emphasis was shifted to the advanced links in the chain of production. A totally new perspective emerged and the practical possibility of a great increase in production was spelled out.

The Peking *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) devoted a full-length leading article to this question on February 28. "On this question of balance," says the paper, "people have two views, two attitudes and two methods of work. One is the positive method, i.e., a method which results in giving the utmost support to the initiative and creativeness of the masses in fostering the growth of new things and in getting the backward to catch up with the advanced. The other method is passive. It lacks confidence and doesn't place enough reliance on the masses... These two approaches in planning result in two types of balance. The positive type tries to solve the imbalance in the national economy in a positive way—constantly trying to elevate the targets and quotas of the backward, to move towards advanced targets and quotas. The other is the passive approach to imbalance. It tries to lower advanced targets and quotas and reduce them to the level of the backward."

Imbalance is the normal state of affairs of an advancing economy. *Renmin Ribao* says that to achieve positive balance people must be spirited and enthusiastic for the new and advanced. To realize this people should get out of their offices and go out among the masses, have confidence in them and not just juggle with figures behind closed doors.

To alter the backward state of China's economy and culture quickly, the editorial

notes, new things must be encouraged to go faster and old things made to die quicker.

## A Million *Mou* a Day

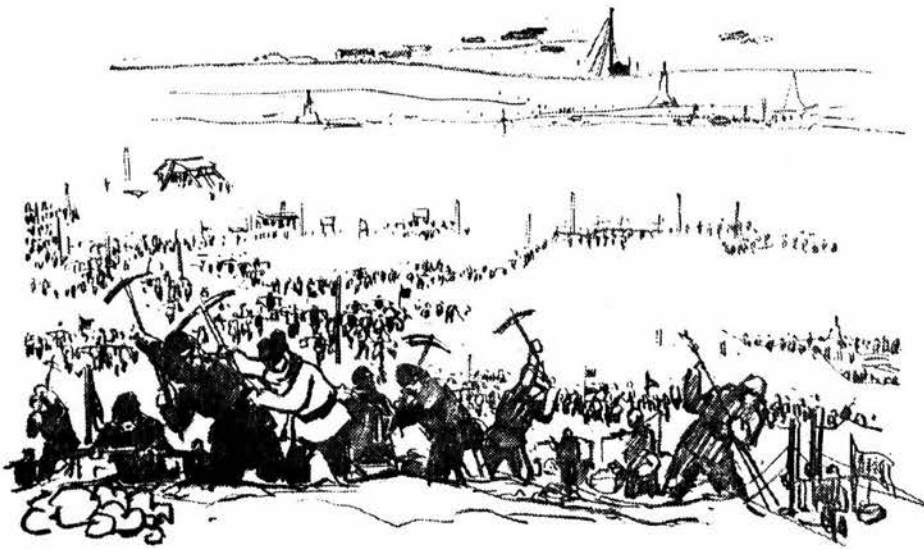
In a matter of four months the peasants of post-liberation China accomplished two-thirds of what it took their forefathers four thousand years to do. According to statistics available up to February 20, they have built enough water conservancy projects to put 165 million *mou* of land under irrigation. The total irrigated area in pre-liberation China was 240 million *mou*.

For four months the peasants have been turning out in force to work on water conservancy in a voluntary mass movement sweeping the entire country. In October, 30 million people responded to the initial call. In November, 60-70 million turned out and in December, 80 million. By January this year 100 million were on the job. Every day one out of every six people in China was out in the open spaces digging and hacking the hills to bring water to the farmlands. From the Tianshan Ranges in Sinkiang, in China's far west, to the north China plains, from the pasturelands in Inner Mongolia to the Pearl River valleys in the south, work proceeded in all weather by day and by the light of torches, lanterns and pressure lamps by night. There was not enough machinery for all the people that had turned out. In most cases the tools used were not modern, just picks and shovels, baskets and poles to take the earth away. Yet by sheer determination and ingenuity the work was done, adding a million *mou* of irrigated land every day. This sweeping advance in irrigation, coupled with increased preparation of fertilizer during the winter months, assures the Chinese peasants of greater crops. In old times the Chinese peasants were at the mercy of nature's whims. Now as they are remaking nature, they are telling one another that the days when "man proposes and God disposes" are definitely coming to an end.

## Ming Tombs Reservoir

In the same spirit—to make nature serve man—a huge reservoir is being constructed at the tombs of the Ming emperors, 30 kilometres north-west of Peking—a beauty spot attracting thousands of visitors each year.

Originally scheduled for the Third Five-Year Plan, this new reservoir went into construction on January 21, in the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan. The time-table was advanced because approx-



Building the Ming Tombs Reservoir

Sketch by Shao Yu

imately 300,000 *mou* of farmland in the neighbourhood suffered from flood every year and the peasants, in their new mood and understanding, wanted to go ahead right now.

A call to build the reservoir ahead of schedule kindled public imagination. Thousands of men and women in the capital, factory workers, peasants, state functionaries, young students and army-men, volunteered to work on the construction site. Peking's top-flight opera singers and actors and actresses went out to the site to perform for the workers who devoted their Spring Festival holiday to the work. With so many volunteers on the job the treasury now estimates that it may now cost four million instead of the 20 million yuan originally earmarked for the project. The Kuanting Reservoir, the largest in north China at present, took almost three years to build. The Ming Tombs Reservoir, which will involve twice as much earthwork, will be completed in six months, by mid-June of this year, before the high water season sets in. This is 13 times the tempo of construction at the Kuanting Reservoir.

The principal part of the reservoir consists of a check dam 600 metres long, 30 metres high and 160 metres wide at the base, to be built at Tungshan Gorge. When completed it will hold 66 million tons of water behind the gorge, irrigate between 250,000 and 300,000 *mou* of farmland, bring in an additional yield of 40 to 50 million catties of grain, and provide fish-breeding facilities and electric power for the capital.

## From Desk to Plough

Urban office workers on the farms are doing so well that many have been singled out for their good work by the peasants in the locality. Until they went to the

countryside quite a few, trained in the old society, were intellectuals to the manner born — incapable of sustained manual labour of any kind and so ignorant of farming that they couldn't tell barley from wheat. A few months of work in the rural districts have meant a world of difference. Often contemptuous of working men and their calling before, they have now come to appreciate that it is labour that creates the world and to understand that while learning they can also make themselves useful in the countryside. They share their knowledge with the peasants and help them set up schools and literacy classes and organize sports and recreational activities. Peasants by day, these erstwhile office workers in the villages are often schoolmasters in the evening. In this give and take new bonds of friendship have been forged between them and the peasants.

Office workers from government departments and enterprises went to work in the countryside to give support to agriculture, which is fast expanding, and to mingle with the peasants, so as to transform themselves into intellectuals of the labouring people.

The movement began last autumn and by the first week of February this year a total of 1.3 million office workers had begun a new life on the farms, in factories or in local administrations.

## Wuhan Steel Giant Gets Set

October 1, China's National Day, is target day for the workers and engineers of the new iron and steel works at Wuhan. By that date its No. 1 blast furnace will go into operation and No. 1 coking oven will be ready by September 1, it has just been announced. A 10 per cent

increase in the works' total investments has been allocated to guarantee this.

The construction site is humming with preparations to step up the production schedule. Workers, engineers and administrators have pledged to do their utmost during the next seven months to put blast furnace No. 1 into operation and to complete the entire project in three years.

The No. 1 blast furnace of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works, one of China's major metallurgical bases, will produce enough pig iron to make 100,000 wheeled double-share ploughs a day, or the complete equipment for a steam power plant. Wuhan Steel will be the main source from which China plans to increase her output of iron and steel during the Second Five-Year Plan. As the country has set out to catch up with Britain and overtake it in the output of iron and steel and other major industrial products in 15 years the commissioning of even part of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works brings China's great expectations a step nearer to fruition.

## Soviet Army Day

The 40th anniversary of Soviet Army Day on February 23 was observed throughout China. Editorials in the press and speakers at mass meetings and other ceremonies described the great role of the Soviet Army in the cause of peace. There were also first-hand accounts of the help given by Soviet Army-men in the difficult days of the Chinese people's fight for freedom.

At a mass rally held in Peking to mark the occasion, Marshal Peng Teh-huai, Defence Minister, paid tribute to the Soviet Army and reaffirmed the strong ties of comradeship between the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Soviet Army. In a speech devoted largely to analysing the underlying causes of the invincible strength of the Soviet Army, which he described as the most powerful in the world, the Defence Minister stressed the importance for the Chinese army to continue to learn from their Soviet comrades-in-arms. He availed himself of the opportunity to explain how, under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist Party had built up the People's Liberation Army by combining Lenin's principles for army-building and the experience of the Soviet armed forces with specific conditions in China. He ascribed the success of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to the correct relationship between the army and the Communist Party, between the army and the people and to correct relationships within the army itself.



# A New Move for Peace

by CHI LUNG

**The Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea will pull out this year. This opens a new avenue for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. What are the prospects? The whole world is watching anxiously to see whether the United States and the other countries with troops in Korea will follow suit.**

ON February 5 this year, the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic made a fresh effort to settle the long-deadlocked Korean question. In an important statement, it proposed:

1. that all foreign forces be withdrawn from North and South Korea simultaneously;
2. that within a definite period following the withdrawal, nation-wide free elections be held in Korea under the supervision of a neutral nations organization;
3. that consultations be held between North and South Korea on an equal footing on their economic and cultural relations, the holding of nation-wide elections and other problems; and
4. that the armed forces of North and South Korea be reduced to the minimum within a short period of time.

Two days later, on February 7, the Chinese Government declared its full support for these proposals.

## China's Peace Initiative

These developments heralded the momentous step taken by the Chinese and Korean Governments on February 19. In a joint statement signed by Premier Chou En-lai and Premier Kim Il Sung in Pyongyang on that day (the full text is published on pages 21-23. — Ed.), they announced that the Chinese Government, after consultations with the Korean Government, had proposed to the Chinese People's Volunteers (C.P.V.) that they take the initiative in withdrawing from Korea. The C.P.V., concurring fully with the proposal, have decided to withdraw completely from Korea, by stages, before the end of 1958. The first stage is to be completed prior to April 30.

This series of events demonstrates once again the brotherly relations between the Chinese and the Korean peoples. It also highlights China's unremitting efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and to ease tensions in the Far East.

The Korean question should be settled by the Koreans themselves. Foreign interference has no justification whatsoever. This is a principle that will not be denied

by any fair-minded person who respects international law. This is the stand of the Korean people. The Chinese people have always adhered to this view.

But this inalienable right of the Korean people to manage their own affairs has been flouted by the United States. The world remembers only too well those dark days of 1950 when the United States, after aiding and abetting the Syngman Rhee clique in unleashing an aggressive war against the Korean Democratic People's Republic on June 25, immediately sent its bomber squadrons into action on June 26. On the following day, the United States announced its armed intervention in Korea and started its dirty war on the peninsula. Ever since its forces moved into Korea, the United States has apparently been determined to stay on for good. The past few years have provided ample proof of this. The United States categorically rejected, one after another, all the demands and proposals advanced by the Governments of Korea, China and the Soviet Union that the U.S. withdraw its armed forces.

## U.S.-Created Deadlock

At the very inception of the Korean armistice negotiations, the United States adamantly refused to include the question of withdrawing all foreign troops on the agenda. Immediately following the armistice, it set out to obstruct the implementation of Paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement which provides:

Within three months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korea question, etc.

Then came the Geneva Conference of 1954. Once again the United States turned down the Korean-Chinese proposal that all foreign troops withdraw from Korea. It even had the audacity to demand that the C.P.V. — who were in Korea to help a distressed neighbour repulse foreign aggression — withdraw while allowing the U.S. forces to occupy South Korea.

Repeated proposals to withdraw all foreign troops and settle the Korean question peacefully were made by the Korean-Chinese side in the years following the Geneva Conference. All were arbitrarily rejected by the United States.

More than four years have elapsed since the armistice. But the Korean question remains deadlocked. The stub-

born refusal of the United States to withdraw its armed forces is the root cause of the deadlock.

While maintaining its troops in South Korea, the United States has been tightening its political control and pursuing its wanton economic plunder in that part of the peninsula. In the meantime, the U.S. side has time and again violated the Armistice Agreement. After gradually ousting the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission from South Korea, the United States recently shipped atomic cannons and new-type rockets into South Korea—in violation of Paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement which provides: "Cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons, and ammunition..."

All this goes to show that the United States is trying to maintain its colonial rule in South Korea by armed force; to prevent the peaceful unification of that country; and to turn South Korea into an atomic base to serve its aggressive designs.

It is therefore clear that the key to ending the deadlock in Korea and creating a stable peace is the withdrawal of all foreign troops. Only when this is done will the Korean people be able to solve their own problems free of outside interference and obstructions and effect a peaceful unification of their homeland.

### A New Avenue Is Open

The Korean-Chinese peace initiative has opened a practicable way to break the U.S.-created deadlock in Korea. When the C.P.V., in 1950, crossed the Yalu River to help the Korean people resist U.S. aggression, they had to do so in order to defend their own country, to safeguard peace in the Far East and the world. In pursuit of the same goal of peace, the C.P.V. have now decided to take the initiative in withdrawing from Korea and to set an example for others to follow.

Under these circumstances, what possible justification can there be for the United States to keep its troops in South Korea? And can there be any need for the other countries comprising the "U.N. forces" in Korea to retain their troops in a country so far removed from their homelands—an undertaking involving grave risks because of possible new adventures on the part of the United States and the Syngman Rhee clique?

The C.P.V. have not attached any conditions to their withdrawal. This in itself is a significant move to foster mutual trust among nations. A favourable situation has been created. If all foreign troops leave Korea, the Koreans themselves, free of U.S. interference, will be fully capable of conducting talks between the North and South, effecting a peaceful unification of their homeland and turning the armistice into a stable peace.

Certain circles in the United States, however, are trying to impose conditions for withdrawing American troops. They want the Korean-Chinese side to accept supervision of the Korean elections by the United Nations which is a belligerent in the Korean War. They even say that the United States will not withdraw its forces until after elections are held. Such arguments are designed either to excuse the United States for refusing to withdraw its troops, or to facilitate its intervention in

Korea's elections with bayonets. If the United States is to pursue this line of argument, its imperialist designs will be exposed in an even more glaring light. It will become even more difficult for the United States' followers to continue toeing the American line on the Korean question, and will land Washington in further political isolation.

### Serious Test for the U.S.

Should the United States and the Syngman Rhee clique take the C.P.V.'s withdrawal as a sign of weakness and stick to a die-hard line, they will become even more discredited in the eyes of the world. And, if they are so foolhardy as to think that this is a chance for new adventures, they may as well bear in mind the statement issued by the General Headquarters of the C.P.V. on February 20:

Should the U.S. imperialists and their followers dare to trample on the Korean Armistice Agreement and again unleash a war of aggression in Korea, the Chinese people will, provided the Korean people and Government so desire, dispatch without hesitation their best sons and daughters across the Yalu River once again to fight, together with the Korean People's Army, against the enemy and smash their attack.

In the world today, peaceful co-existence has become an irresistible tidal demand. In Korea, withdrawal of all foreign troops is the people's pressing need. The Korean question cannot be left unsettled for long. The positive steps taken by the Korean and Chinese Governments and the decision of the C.P.V. are timely. They are of great practical significance.

All peace-loving countries and people are warmly commending the Korean-Chinese efforts. The Soviet Government, in a statement issued on February 20, expressed support for the Korean-Chinese proposals and measures. It further called for a meeting of the countries concerned to discuss measures conducive to rapprochement between both parts of Korea. The Korean-Chinese efforts are producing ever greater repercussions in favour of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the relaxation of international tension in general.

"Now is a time," as the joint Sino-Korean statement of February 19 pointed out, "when the United States and the other countries participating in the U.N. forces are faced with a serious test. If they have any sincerity for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, they should likewise withdraw all their forces from Korea. Otherwise, the whole world will see even more clearly that it is they who have all along been obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea."

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### CHINESE LANGUAGE REFORM

The Chinese language is being made easier to learn with the adoption of a new scheme for a phonetic alphabet. The scheme, and its place in the long-term work of language reform, will be explained in a special article next week.

PEKING REVIEW comes out every Tuesday. The next number appears on March 11.

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# China's Economic Plan for 1958

by PO I-PO

Vice-Premier and Chairman of the National Economic Commission

All the signs point to a big spurt in China's national economy in 1958. The First Five-Year Plan has been successfully fulfilled; the rectification campaign to find better ways of doing things is booming along. This is the background for the wave of popular enthusiasm to get ahead with building socialism, to bring about a "leap" in the national output.

The following excerpts from the report on the draft national economic plan for 1958, given by Po I-po at the National People's Congress on February 3, shows the scale of advance envisaged.

**1958** is the first year of China's Second Five-Year Plan. And our major tasks in developing the national economy this year are these: We must work energetically to promote the current upsurge in agricultural production; we must vigorously develop heavy industry, chiefly to raise the output of fuel, electric power, raw materials, chemical fertilizers, heavy machinery, power-driven machinery for agricultural use and electrical power equipment; increase investments to the limit of our material and financial resources in capital construction, mainly for productive enterprises; work hard to increase the output of consumer goods, continue our efforts to keep market prices stable and suitably improve the living standards of the people on the basis of expanded reproduction; and energetically promote culture, education and public health.

## Capital Construction

The total investment in capital construction in 1958 is tentatively fixed at 14,577 million yuan, 17.8 per cent over the estimated figure for 1957. This amount does not include capital investments made by agricultural producers' co-operatives, handicraft producers' co-operatives and other kinds of co-operatives. The large-scale campaign to build irrigation works which has been spreading in the countryside since last winter is expected to grow bigger in 1958. This means, in fact, a substantial investment in capital construction. So the speed and scale of the capital construction in 1958 will far exceed that of any previous year.

In allocating investment funds, more money will be spent on agriculture, particularly on water conservancy projects, and also on various branches of heavy industry, particularly fuel, electric power, metallurgy, chemical industry and other branches serving agriculture. At the same time, to bring things into line with the improvements made in the system of administration, we will increase investments for construction in the various provinces to promote local industries serving the needs of the rural

areas and accelerate the economic development of areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

In 1958, work on 1,185 "above-norm" or high-investment projects\* will be continued or begun. They are classified as follows:

Industrial projects . . . . .	716
Agricultural, forestry and water conservancy projects . . . . .	185
Communications and transport projects . . . . .	106
Trade department projects . . . . .	47
Cultural, educational and public health projects . . . . .	60
Urban public utilities projects . . . . .	47
Other construction projects . . . . .	24

Total 1,185

Of the industrial projects, 567 will be under the central government while 149 will be administered by local authorities. One hundred and eighty-eight of these can be completed within the year. In other words, every 46 hours on an average, a new, big factory or mine will be put into operation.

**Metallurgical Industry** There are 71 projects, of which 14 will be completed within the year. With the completion of these projects, the metallurgical industry this year will add to its annual capacity 1,880,000 tons of pig iron, 1,166,000 tons of steel, 762,000 tons of steel products, etc.

In expanding the metallurgical industry, it is the government's policy to promote the development of small and medium size local metallurgical works in co-ordination with the construction of large-scale metallurgical plants. Fourteen metallurgical projects under local administration will be started or expanded in 1958.

**Electric Power Industry** Of the 119 projects, 100 are power stations—76 being thermal and 24, hydro-electric. Thirty-five of these projects can be completed within the year to increase generating capacity by more than 900,000 kilowatts, producing more than 4,500 million kwh per year. In developing the power industry, our long-term policy is to put the main emphasis on the building of hydro-electric stations with thermal-power stations in second place.

Starting this year, we should vigorously push ahead preparatory work in the prospecting, surveying and planning of the Yangtse River Basin for the Yangtse River Gorge water-conservancy and power-generation project.

\* The norm of investment in capital construction for heavy industry ranges between five to ten million yuan and that for light industry, between three to five million yuan.



**Fuel Industry** There are 232 projects. Among the 32 projects under local administration, 31 are coal mines, and the planned capacity of the new mines is 7,010,000 tons a year. Fifty-two of these projects can be completed this year, to increase the output of coal by 24,420,000 tons, and the capacity for refining synthetic petroleum by more than 20,000 tons.

By putting greater efforts into the construction of small and medium size local coal mines, more coal can be provided for local domestic users.

To end the backward state of our petroleum industry, the central authorities have laid down the policy of simultaneously developing the production of natural and synthetic petroleum.

**Machine-Building Industry** There are 79 projects. Twenty-seven of these will be completed this year to enable us to produce annually another 30,000 tons of metallurgical machinery, 27,000 tons of mining machinery, 20,000 tons of heavy machine-tools and over 10 million more ball-bearings.

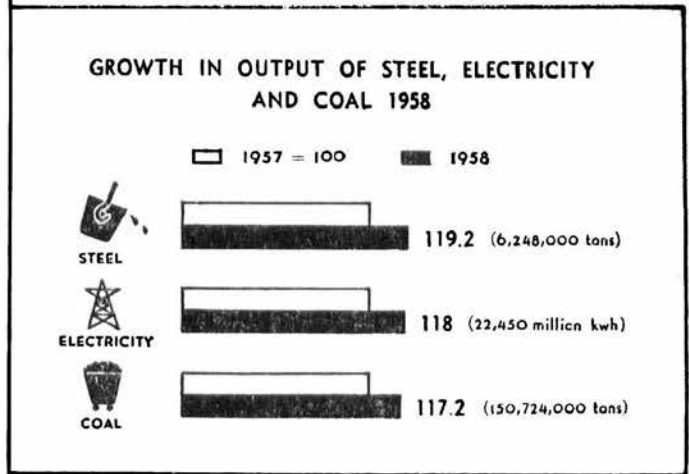
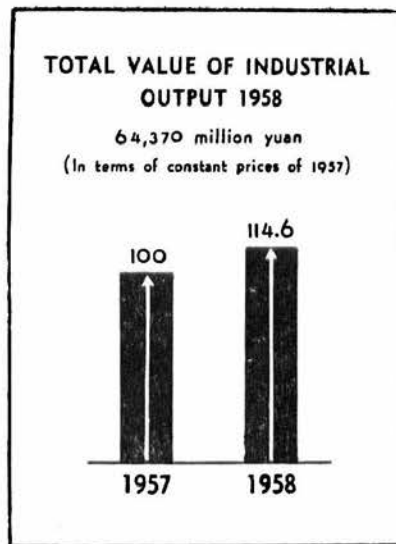
**Chemical Industry** There are 42 projects. Among these, 17 are chemical fertilizer factories. Four of these projects will be completed this year with a resulting increase in productive capacity of 47,000 tons of synthetic ammonia, 548,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer, and 300,000 tons of phosphate mineral powder.

**Light Industry** There are 39 projects under the central government and 53 under local administration — a total of 92. These include 15 cotton mills and cotton fabric dyeing factories, 23 paper mills, 12 sugar refineries and 10 salt refineries. Thirty-one of these projects will be completed this year. They will increase our productive capacity by 387,000 bales of cotton yarn, 110 million metres of cotton cloth, 204,000 tons of machine-made paper, 345,000 tons of sugar and 650,000 tons of unrefined salt.

**Agriculture** As regards capital construction in agriculture, the state in 1958 is undertaking to build 73 above-normal water conservancy projects. Work is continuing on 38 of these, while the remaining 35 are new projects to be started this year. Twenty-one of these projects will be completed this year.

The state will invest 235 million yuan in the reclamation of wastelands this year, and the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation will reclaim 7 million *mou*. If we add to this the land to be reclaimed by state farms under local authorities, by the local people and new settlers, the total area of land reclaimed in 1958 will be 17,735,000 *mou*.

In 1958, the state will invest in the afforestation of land totalling 4,283,000 *mou*. At the same time, there will



be a further growth of the mass movement for tree-planting and afforestation.

In 1958, it is planned to supply the agricultural machinery tractor stations with an additional 1,457 tractors. Many farm co-ops are very keen on the technical reconstruction of agriculture; they have larger funds available, so they will purchase more new-type farm implements and irrigation equipment.

**Transport** The state will invest 2,200 million yuan in 1958 in the field of communications and transport. About two-thirds of this sum will be used for railway construction.

In railway construction, it is planned to lay about 1,500 kilometres of track, including both new tracks and the double tracking of existing lines. Most important are the completion of the line between Paotow and Lanchow to link up north-west China with the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, and a 300-kilometre section to carry the Lanchow-Sinkiang Railway up to Hami. According to plan the length of railway to be formally opened to traffic in 1958 will be 2,234 kilometres.

The Ministry of Communications is going to build eleven highways, mainly roads leading to regions inhabited by the minority nationalities in China's south-west.

In water transport, the Ministry of Communications will construct the docks at Shanghai, Tientsin, Chungking, Chankiang, Paso on Hainan Island, and Yuhsikow in Anhwei Province, and increase shipping tonnage by more than 78,000 tons.

### Industrial Production

The total value of industrial output in 1958 is set at 64,370 million yuan (in terms of constant prices of 1957), which is 14.6 per cent greater than the estimated figure in 1957. The total value of handicraft output is set at 10,370 million yuan (in terms of constant prices of 1957).

In the total value of industrial and handicraft output, means of production account for 35,660 million yuan, 18.8 per cent more than last year, and consumer goods for 39,080 million yuan, 9.7 per cent more than last year. The output of means of production will continue to lead the

way but the output of consumer goods will increase at a much more rapid rate than in 1957.

In order to meet the needs of the development of the national economy as fully as possible, energetic efforts will be made in 1958 to push up production of fuel, electricity and raw materials. For example, the output of steel is set at 6,248,000 tons, or 19.2 per cent over 1957; electricity at 22,450 million kwh, an increase of 18 per cent; and coal at 150,724,000 tons, an increase of 17.2 per cent.

The year 1958 will witness a rapid expansion of the machine-building industry. This includes an increase of more than 50 per cent in output of power-generating sets, electric motors, equipment for the production of nitrogenous fertilizer, motor trucks, steam-driven locomotives, etc. In 1958 about 60 per cent of the complete sets of equipment for the 156 major projects designed with the help of the Soviet Union will be made in China. In 1957 the figure was about 42 per cent.

In 1958 there will be an even more rapid increase in the output of agricultural machinery. For instance, the output of drainage and irrigation equipment will be more than three times what it was in 1957. This year the peasants will get another half million horsepower for irrigation and drainage, approximately equivalent to the total horsepower of existing pumps in the villages.

To cope with the urgent needs of agricultural development, there will be a notable increase in the output of chemical fertilizers in 1958. The plan envisages the production of 906,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and 196,000 tons of phosphate, increases of 33.7 per cent and 63.9 per cent respectively compared with 1957. There will also be a certain increase in the output of insecticides.

The 1958 plan for industrial production has not only provided for increases in output, but also paid attention to the introduction of more new types and varieties of products.

It lays down that the ministries of the central government alone should begin trial manufacture of 372 kinds of new, major products this year, including the following: cold-rolled silicon steel sheets, heat-resistant stainless steel for the aircraft industry, high-pressure air-compressors

and synthetic chambers for the nitrogenous fertilizer industry, complete sets of 50,000-kilowatt thermal power-generating equipment, complete sets of 72,500-kilowatt hydro-electric power-generating equipment, 220,000-volt high-tension transformers, 1,513-cubic-metre blast furnaces, 1,150-millimetre rolling mills, 54-horsepower caterpillar tractors, ocean-going cargo ships of over 13,000 tons dead-weight, television transmitters and receivers, synthetic fibres, etc.

### Agricultural Output

In the light of the new upsurge in agricultural production, the total output value of agriculture and subsidiary occupations this year is estimated at 68,830 million yuan (in terms of constant prices of 1957), or 6.1 per cent more than in 1957. This rate of increase far surpasses the average rate of increase envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan. Take the output of grain and cotton for instance. The target for output of grain in 1958 is set at 392,000 million catties, which is 5.9 per cent more than last year. The target for cotton is 35 million *tan*, which is 6.7 per cent more than last year.

This year, the total acreage under cultivation is planned to reach 1,692,450,000 *mou*, or 10,250,000 *mou* more than last year. The total sown area\* will be 2,414,800,000 *mou*, an increase of 68,900,000 *mou*. The total irrigated area will be more than 600 million *mou*. The area sown to food crops in 1958 will be 1,839,260,000 *mou*, or 31,750,000 *mou* more than last year, while cotton fields will occupy an area of 90,300,000 *mou*, or 4,120,000 *mou* more than last year.

In 1958 we should afforest 65,060,000 *mou* of land and replenish and grow saplings on another 2,190,000 *mou* where trees have been felled.

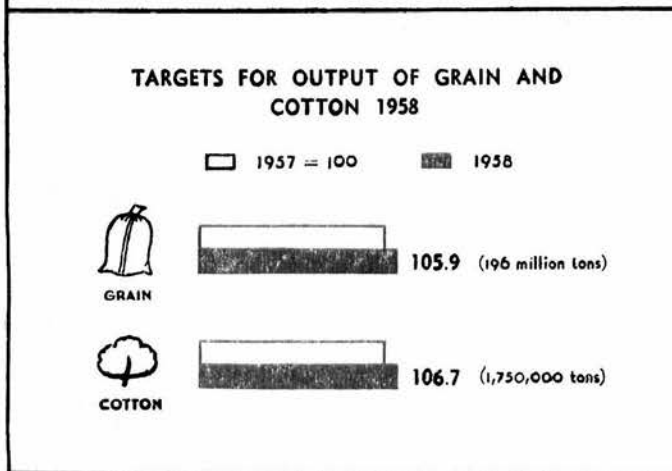
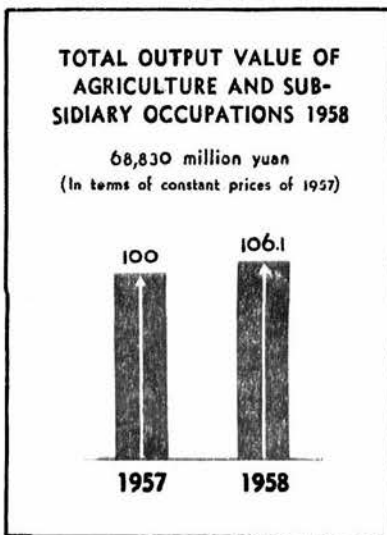
### People's Welfare

The total number of workers and staff covered by the state plan will reach 24,392,000 in 1958, that is, 419,000 more than last year. The total wage bill is set at 15,800 million yuan, or 550 million yuan more than last year.

Commodities to be supplied this year are valued at 50,000 million yuan, 6.5 per cent more than last year. Pork will be up by some 620 million catties, cotton piece goods by about 5,780,000 bolts, coal by about 7,700,000 tons.

In accordance with the above arrangements concerning employment and wages social purchasing power in 1958 is estimated at around 49,400 million yuan. The amount of commodities which can be supplied is in excess of social purchasing power. This will not only ensure stability of the market and commodity prices, but will also permit our com-

\*Large areas are cropped twice or more each year.



mercial departments to hold a certain amount of goods in reserve.

In foreign trade, the total amount of import and export trade in 1958 is set at 11,000 million yuan, an increase of 8.6 per cent over last year.

### Favourable Conditions

We should work hard to bring about a new forward leap in the development of our national economy in 1958.

Is it possible to do so? Our answer is "Yes!" A favourable situation has been created by the nation-wide rectification campaign, the anti-rightist struggle and the socialist education campaign. This means that our political system has been further consolidated; unity among the people has been further strengthened; the socialist consciousness of the entire people further enhanced. There can be no doubt that the unprecedented enthusiasm for socialism which has arisen out of the rectification campaign, will exert a far-reaching influence on the development of our national economy.

The achievements of the First Five-Year Plan are an additional advantage. Many new and hitherto non-existent industrial departments have been established while our industrial productive capacity has grown rapidly. Except for some heavy and precision equipment which we cannot yet manufacture, we have been able to use many types of home made equipment to build most of the heavy industrial enterprises and nearly all the light industrial enterprises that we need, and also to equip our agriculture and transport step by step and strengthen our national defence.

Improvements in the system of administration have made it possible for the local authorities to show greater

initiative in utilizing local manpower and materials, financial and natural resources for the development of agriculture and industry. Apart from that, by putting the local authorities in charge of the many undertakings that they can run well themselves, the central authorities will be able to concentrate their efforts to a still greater extent on key projects, and thereby better promote the development of the national economy as a whole.

Special mention must be made here of the favourable international situation. The successful launching of the two artificial satellites by the Soviet Union and the conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties of over 60 countries in Moscow in 1957 marked a new turning-point in the balance of political forces in the world. Since then, the international situation has developed more and more favourably for the camp of peace, democracy and socialism headed by the great Soviet Union. The fraternal solidarity of the socialist countries has been further strengthened, and so has that between China and the Soviet Union. The overfulfilment of our First Five-Year Plan is closely connected with the enormous assistance extended by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries will continue to give us generous help to enable us to advance still more speedily to the great goal of socialism.

We have now entered the second month of 1958. Several things—the amount the state is prepared to invest in capital construction, the great upsurge in agricultural and industrial production—show that the trend towards a new forward leap in the national economy this year is beginning to manifest itself. The people of the entire country should seek by every means to promote this new leap forward.

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### Socialist Emulation

## Off To a Flying Start

CHINA goes into her Second Five-Year Plan on the crest of a new revolutionary wave. As the rectification campaign goes forward, shortcomings and defects are being exposed, criticized and corrected; there is a spate of rationalization proposals. These form the basis for spectacular improvements in work. The call to catch up with and surpass Britain in the output of steel and other major industrial products in 15 years and to fulfil, ahead of time, the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-1967) has caught the imagination of the people and got a terrific response.

Successful completion of the First Five-Year Plan has laid a sound basis for further progress. Now workers and peasants are working for a "leap forward" in production. Their efforts to boost output are developing into a vast new movement of friendly emulation inspired by the

spirit of mutual help. "Learn from and catch up with the most advanced!" is the slogan of the day.

\* \* \*

### Shanghai Leads the Way

The standard greeting in Shanghai nowadays when workers meet is: "What are you going to do to overtake Britain?"

The workers' first reaction to this challenge was to revise production plans drastically — upwards. Four times within a fortnight workers at the No. 2 Steel Mill revised their counter-plan to increase production over and above the state plan. The target they finally arrived at was 58.7 per cent higher than the target of their first counter-plan. One rationalization idea put forward by a technician will result in an annual increase of 4,000 tons of steel; and there are many such proposals.



The No. 2 Oil and Fats Factory in Shanghai pledged itself to increase its output during the first quarter by 1,600 kilogrammes. But hardly had this been announced, than the workers in one of its workshops proposed to raise this target more than ten times to 16,250 kilogrammes, and this, for their workshop alone. They kept their promise. In 28 days, they increased output by 7,449 kilogrammes, nearly half of the revised plan for the quarter.

While ways and means were being sought to raise production, another slogan was put forward: "Learn from whoever is more advanced. Learn modestly and teach without reserve." The joint state-private Anta Cotton Mill planned to catch up with the No. 1 State-owned Cotton Mill within one year by learning from the latter. Now it has announced it will do it in six months.

The more advanced often find they themselves now need "to go back to school." The No. 2 State-owned Cotton Mill, which often took high honours in competitions, soon found other mills outstripping it while it marked time. The quality of its 21-count yarn dropped from first to fourth place and that of its 42-count yarn to eleventh, or last place among state-owned cotton mills. An uproar followed this disclosure. Technicians and administrative personnel are looking into the matter; workers are making many suggestions to improve quality and regain the plant's position of leadership.

\* \* \*

## Cities Compete

Shanghai, booming ahead, has been challenged by a dozen other cities to a friendly competition in quality, costs and safety in industrial production. Peking, Tientsin, Canton, Wuhan and Hangchow are among the challengers but they also include some of the smaller cities such as Nanhui (Kiangsu Province) and Luchow (Szechuan Province) which have only recently acquired modern factories.

Umpiring and helping the competition, the People's Government provides analyses of the various technical and economic norms of the factories concerned, and these are published in the national and local press. Soon after that, they are spot news on factory wall and blackboard newspapers. Shanghai, at the moment, is still in the lead in quality so far as the majority of industrial goods are concerned. But it can't afford to be complacent. It is already falling behind in a number of lines. Tientsin and Canton are proving themselves to be formidable competitors. The former has forged ahead in tanned leather, printing ink, bicycles, cotton yarn, and the latter, in sewing machines, knitwear, batteries and several other goods. Some smaller cities are coming on fast. Luchow produces better cellulose and Nanhui, better stockings than Shanghai, though a few years ago you couldn't find them on the industrial map of China. But these changes are not surprising when you know that in recent years, many cities have sent technicians to study Shanghai industrial methods and techniques. Among the most frequent visitors were men and women from Tientsin and Canton. Shanghai factories did their best to pass on all they knew to their visitors. Now it is their turn to learn from their pupils. Groups of technicians from Shanghai's textile

and machine-building industries are preparing to visit the north-eastern provinces and Tientsin.

\* \* \*

## Accent on Advance

Fifty-four state-owned factories and mines in Peking are in competition to outstrip the most advanced norms in their line of work. The Changhsintien Locomotive and Wagon Repair Works is the pace setter of this movement. This year, it plans to repair 44 per cent more locomotives and 33 per cent more passenger carriages and cut costs at the same time. Technicians sent to other plants found that while the cost of overhauling a locomotive was 28,000 yuan at Changhsintien, it was only 21,000 yuan at the Mutanchiang Works in Heilungkiang Province; and that repairs on a locomotive that took 16.8 days at Changhsintien could be done at the Chishuyen Works in Kiangsu Province in only 14.8 days. The Changhsintien men studied the methods of these other works and adopted them to their own plant. The upshot was that within a single month, they cut the time needed to overhaul a locomotive to less than that at Chishuyen which had previously held the national lead in this work. Changhsintien also moved from third, sixth and fifth places respectively to first place in the time required for overhaul of passenger carriages, in achieving the lowest costs for overhauling wooden passenger carriages and repairing steel passenger carriages.

\* \* \*

## Worker-Peasant Alliance in Action

In order to help the peasants fulfil the National Programme for Agricultural Development ahead of schedule, 65 factories and handicraft co-operatives in Heilungkiang Province recently sent out a joint suggestion to all the industrial enterprises in the province to establish connections with one or more agricultural co-operatives and help them in at least one special undertaking; they could help them repair farm implements and machinery, train technicians and give a hand in transport and field work.

This type of relationship between urban enterprises and farm co-ops is not new. The Harbin Cement Works, for instance, has had similar ties with the nearby Minfu Farm Co-operative for some time. It helped the co-op install a small mill, electric lights and telephone and build a club house. During last year's flood the works sent boats to save vegetables from inundated fields. The works' clinic is always available to the co-op's members. In return, the Minfu Co-operative has supplied the cement works with fresh vegetables and helped cart raw materials. When straw, needed to protect the pump supplying water to the works, was not available on the market, the farm co-op immediately came to the rescue with 5,000 kilogrammes of straw out of its own stock. The common goal of socialist construction forges firm ties between workers and peasants.

Emulation in support of agriculture is rapidly becoming a nation-wide movement.

With a peasant delegation up for the occasion, the No. 201 Plant in Wuhan recently signed an undertaking to support the peasants of Hanchuan County in their ef-

forts for a "leap forward" in agricultural production. It will set aside 10,000 work hours to repair farm implements. A five-man team of skilled workers will go to the villages for this purpose; more than 1,000 farm implements bought out of the plant's bonuses will be presented to the peasants.

Workers of the No. 201 Plant, challenging their peasant brothers to a friendly competition in socialist construction, have pledged themselves to increase the proportion of first rate jobs they do to 96.7 per cent, or 6.7 per cent in excess of the original plan, cut costs by one million yuan and pay into the state treasury a profit 33 per cent bigger than planned.

\* \* \*

## In the Countryside

This winter has seen an unprecedented effort to dig ditches, build dams, dykes and other water conservancy works in the rural areas. The peasants are working as if they were determined to make an end of their old enemies flood and drought at one blow. Peasants in the Tinghsi Administrative Area, Kansu, put their declaration of intent in heroic terms: "Our will in this fight is harder than the rocks; we'll take the mountain-tops in our stride!"

The national target for newly irrigated land for the 12 months ending September 1958 was twice revised upward, but already in January, the last target set—92,210,000 *mou*—was reached and left behind. By February 20, the total for newly irrigated land was already far beyond this—165,568,000 *mou*. A few provinces reached their September targets by January 10, but Anhwei, one of the leaders in this field, completed its plan of 800 million cubic metres of earthwork by December last year, nine months ahead of schedule. The Anhwei peasants added another 800 million cubic metres to the plan and this too was promptly completed by January 23. So a third quota of 800 million cubic metres was added. This in turn was completed by February 25. Such enthusiasm is catching; those still "lagging" are putting on a spurt to catch up.

Every ten days the Peking *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) gives an eagerly studied round-up of the situation,

with the plan of each province, the actual work done and other relevant data. This tells each province where it stands in relation to others.

By January 10, six of the 24 provinces on the list had already passed their original targets for expanding the irrigated area, but another six had completed less than one-third of their plans. Forty days later 19 had overfulfilled their plans, and seven of them had surpassed their original targets by at least 100 per cent.

Practically every province has raised its original targets. Honan increased its plan from 20 million *mou* to 43 million *mou*. It is one of the leading provinces, a position it has held consistently since the start. Kiangsu and Shansi have new plans which are 3.5 and 4.8 times respectively as large as their original targets.

\* \* \*

Liling, the first county in Hunan that raised 802 catties of grain per *mou* in 1957, sent messages to Hsiaokan and Hungan, two leading counties in Hupeh Province, proposing a socialist emulation to see who can raise a thousand catties from each *mou* this year. The challenge was accepted. Hungan undertook to reach the target though this meant reaping 29 per cent more grain than last year; Hsiaokan, on its part, said it planned to harvest an average of 1,200 catties in general and 2,000 catties on 70,000 *mou* of its land. The Hsiaokan peasants answered in the style that befits a doughty co-op county. "Liling wants to overtake us, we'll accept that challenge. But we warn you: If you run, we'll fly!"

Though the co-ops did pretty well with their last year's crops, they are planning to do even better this year. The 1967 grain target for areas north of the Yellow River, according to the 12-year agricultural programme, is 400 catties per *mou*. But many co-ops in these areas are planning to reach the target set for areas south of the Yellow River (500 catties per *mou*) or even for those south of the Yangtse (800 catties per *mou*).

The Gold Star Co-op in Shansi passed the 400 catty target in 1957. Now it plans to "cross the Yellow River this year, cross the Yangtse River in five years and gather 1,000 catties per *mou* in eight years." This may sound over-bold but members of the co-op are sure they can do it.

## Agriculture

# More Crops with Co-ops

by CHU CHI-LIN

**During the First Five-Year Plan period China's farm output increased steadily year after year. Agricultural co-operation played a key role in bringing this about.**

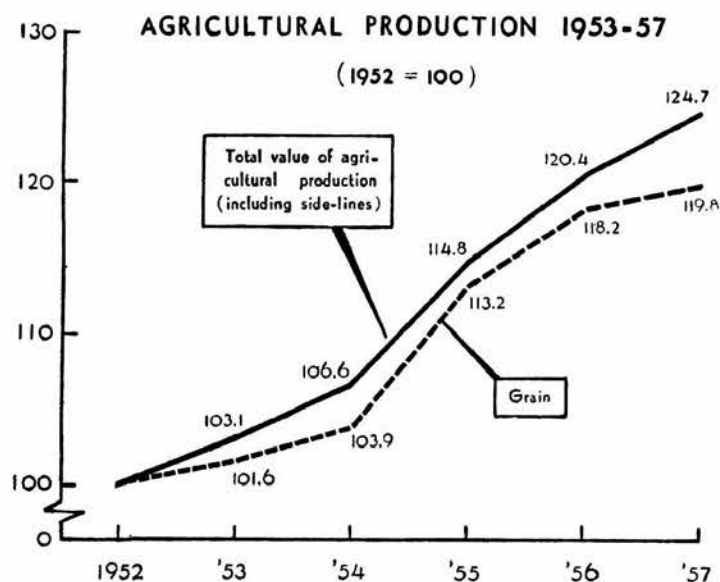
CROP reports show that, in spite of droughts and other natural calamities, 1957, the last year of China's First Five-Year Plan, was a successful one for agriculture. At year's end, the main targets for agricultural production for the entire plan had been either fulfilled or exceeded.

The 1957 grain crop was estimated at 370,000 million catties, surpassing the planned target by 1.9 per cent. The cotton crop reached the unprecedented total of 32.8 million piculs, topping the set mark by 0.3 per cent. The total value of agricultural production (including side-lines) was 60,349 million yuan. This was 1.2 per cent in excess of the Five-Year Plan target for 1957.

Nature was not kind to China during the First Five-Year Plan. Serious floods occurred in 1954 and 1956. In



1953 and 1957 there were also natural calamities, though smaller in extent. Only 1955 could be considered a good year. Yet, both the total value of agricultural production and the most important single item — grain — increased year by year and at a fair speed.



The total grain output during the five-year period was 1,719,000 million catties, 25,000 million catties more than planned. The yield in 1957 was 70 per cent higher than 1949, the year of liberation, and topped the pre-liberation peak (1936) by a third. This means that since liberation, the grain crop increased at a much faster rate than the population (about 2.2 per cent a year).

The cotton crop in 1957 was 3.69 times the 1949 level, and 1.93 times the pre-liberation peak in 1936. As a result, people were better fed and more warmly dressed.

### High Yields in Large Areas

Another notable feature was that high yields were achieved not only on small isolated plots but by whole counties or even administrative areas embracing several counties. The fifteen counties and two rural sections of municipalities comprising the Swatow special administrative area, Kwangtung Province, have a total of 5,640,000 *mou* of land planted to grain crops. By 1956, the average output per *mou* here had reached a record 811.6 catties.

In 1957, sixty-five counties and rural sections of municipalities, out of a national total of some two thousand, reached the targets set for 1967, ten years hence, in the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67) — 400, 500 or 800 catties per *mou* depending on the locality. Four former grain-deficit provinces — Kwangtung, Fukien, Kansu and Kweichow — had become self-sufficient or produced a surplus.

A total of 184 counties and rural sections of municipalities have already reached the 1967 target yields of 40, 60, 80 or 100 catties of ginned cotton per *mou*. In 1957, the nation planted 86,520,000 *mou* to cotton; the 1967 goal in yields was reached on nearly a third of this area.

Another significant indication of what to expect in the future is that in some places, production rose not gradually, but by leaps and bounds. Between 1952 and 1957, the two counties of Huangyen and Wenlin in Chekiang Province increased grain yields by 43 and 65 per cent respectively. Macheng County, Hupeh Province, achieved a really phenomenal increase in cotton yield — from an average 60 catties per *mou* in 1956 to 103 catties per *mou* in 1957. These were records made by entire counties. In the case of individual co-ops, it was not uncommon for yields to be increased several times over.

How did these achievements become possible?

### Co-operation—Secret of Success

The fact that most of the advances were made in 1956 and 1957, the first two years since the co-operative re-organization of agriculture was basically completed, gives the clue. Take Hsinyeh, for instance, a cotton-growing county in Honan Province. In the past, it raised less than 20 catties per *mou*. Its cotton fields were scattered among various households each working on its own. With the completion of agricultural co-operation in 1956, the co-ops could concentrate their cotton growing on plots of high-lying, dry land suitable for this crop. Forty thousand co-op members were organized to specialize in cotton growing; this made it possible to introduce new techniques and more intensive farming in general. As a result, the per *mou* yield jumped to 34 catties in 1956 and 53 catties in 1957. Socialist co-operative farming turned the trick by making it possible to use land and manpower in a planned, rational way. It is common knowledge that the power of a group is often far greater than the sum total of that of the same individuals working singly.

In most parts of China, the climate permits multiple cropping. But individual peasants seldom attempted it (except in the warm southern areas). This was because to harvest one crop and then plant another must be done in a very short time if it is to be successful. The individual peasant did not have the resources and labour power for this; and failure might lead to bankruptcy.

By 1956, when China's 110 million peasant households were organized into some 750,000 co-ops, the whole situation changed radically. In that year, as a result of multiple cropping, the sown area increased by more than 100 million *mou*.

Another obvious advantage of large-scale co-operative farming is that it allows for the use of machinery. Better strains of seeds give the best results only if sown on large tracts of land; on small plots, crossing with adjacent inferior strains and resulting degeneration are inevitable.

Pest-control also requires widespread co-ordinated effort for the simple reason that insects are mobile. And the larger the scale of the control effort, the lower the cost per unit of land.

For thousands of years, China's peasants stood practically helpless in the face of floods and droughts. To the old way of thinking, the harvest, bountiful or otherwise, depended not on men but on Heaven's will. The benefits of irrigation, of course, were well understood. As the saying went: "When water slakes our arid soil, there's three years' crop from one year's toil." Yet, up to the



time of liberation in 1949, only 240 million *mou* of China's land were irrigated. This was less than one-sixth of the land tilled in the country. There were many reasons for this. The greater part of the land was owned by landlords; and the actual tillers were naturally reluctant to improve land which did not belong to them. A number of peasants did own some land. But ruthlessly exploited and poor as they were, they did not have the means to go in for irrigation in a big way. The most they could do was to sink a well or cut a small ditch. Small-scale ownership itself was an obstacle. Irrigation works of any size invariably involved questions of land rights. While all desired water, no one was willing to have any part of his small plot turned into a channel for the benefit of others.

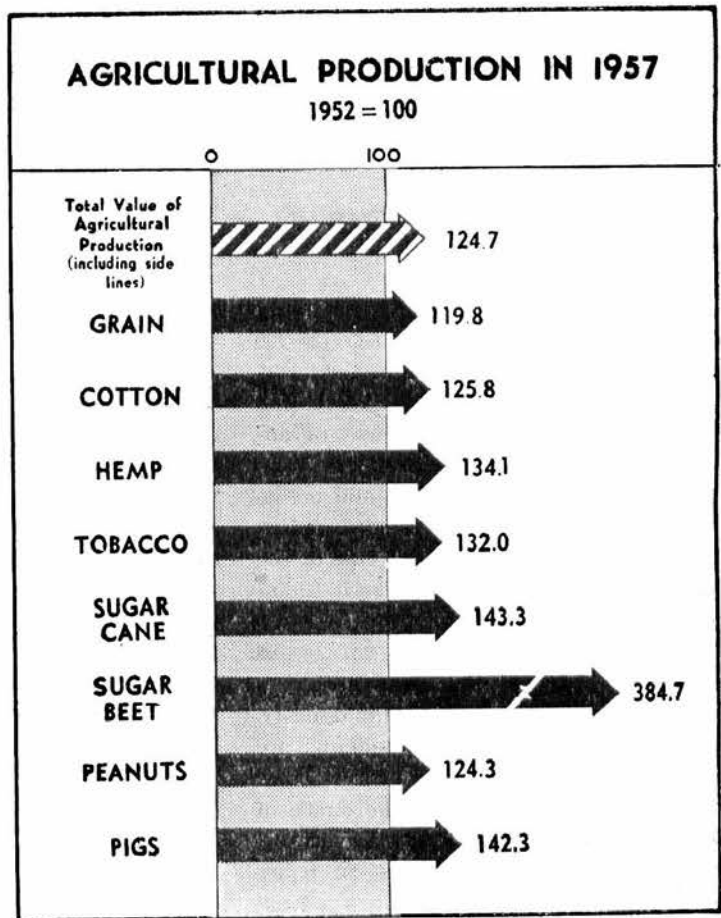
Here too agricultural co-operation brought about a fundamental change. When land and labour power were pooled and employed in a planned way, old obstacles to irrigation disappeared. That was why the area under irrigation was increased by more than a third (over 100 million *mou*) in 1956 alone. When natural calamities strike, the peasants are no longer helpless, because they are organized. Hupeh Province was hit hard by drought in 1956. But members of the farm co-operatives pitched in to dig channels to bring water from sources scores of kilometres away. By such means they beat the drought. Hupeh's grain crop was 11.7 per cent bigger than the previous year's; its cotton crop was over 37 per cent bigger.

The meaning of socialist co-operative farming goes even deeper than these facts indicate. As a new form of production, it transforms man himself. Ignorance, selfishness and a generally conservative outlook were the products of scattered, individual petty farming. Collective ownership of means of production and collective labour on the other hand, creates the feeling of common interest and cultivates the habit of mutual help. As production in the co-ops rises, they accumulate more common property, and men are brought together more closely. Even though some peasants don't yet feel thoroughly at home in the co-ops, and some of the better-off members have different ideas from the majority of the poorer ones as to how the co-ops should be run, there is already a basic unity of purpose — to achieve a common prosperity through collective labour. The socialist principle of distribution — to each according to his labour — serves as a most effective incentive to initiative in work.

### Some Misconceptions

One prevalent misconception is that the peasants were reluctant to join co-ops because they didn't want to "lose" the land they received in the agrarian reform. The British journalist Richard Hughes wrote in the *New Republic*, New York, November 18, 1957: "It is difficult to believe that any peasant anywhere, after having been granted land for the first time in 1949, is delighted to have it taken back by the state eight years later."

This statement is a hodge-podge of untruths and misrepresentations. First, the Chinese Government did not nationalize land. In the co-op, individual land ownership has been replaced by ownership by the group, of which the original possessor is a member. If he withdraws from the co-op he takes his land with him.



Second and more important, what the peasant really wants is a better life, not the land *per se*. Before co-operation, land ownership was only a means to this end. In the past two years, agricultural co-operation had proved itself to be the best way to prosperity. That is why "not even a big stick can dissolve a co-op" as the peasants now say.

But this does not mean, naturally, that all 750,000 co-operative farms are excellently run. It would indeed be strange if they were. The co-ops are something quite new, and both their elected officials and the superior organs still lack experience in their management. A few, a very few, of the co-ops have failed to raise output. But what those properly-run have already accomplished shows that this is not the fault of the co-operative form of production but of poor management which can be improved.

Now, early in 1958, a new upsurge of productive activity is sweeping over the Chinese countryside on a scale greater even than in 1956. The co-ops are better organized than they were then, and the officials more experienced. China's farmers are confident of new successes this year.

### CHINESE WEIGHTS and MEASURES at a GLANCE

- 1 *mou* = 0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre
- 1 *tan* (picul) = 0.05 ton or 0.984 hundredweight
- 1 *chin* (catty) = 0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023 pounds

## Masterpiece of Han Stone Carving

A considerable number of stone carvings of the Eastern Han dynasty (25-220 A.D.) have been discovered in Shantung, Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Szechuan and other provinces. All, in one way or another, throw light on the life of that time—the costumes worn, its arts and entertainments, weapons of war, and architecture. Some are masterpieces. One of the finest pieces, discovered at Yinan in Shantung, is a lively depiction in low relief of dancers and acrobats. It is 231 by 49 cm. and appears to have been carved towards the end of the Eastern Han dynasty. Fifty-two performers and attendants are depicted with their "props" for various dances and acrobatic feats: the dance of the seven plates, juggling with swords, tight-rope walking, acrobatics on poles, horseback and carts, and various masks: dragons, a fish, a leopard, a phoenix.

We know from other literary records that these entertainments were popular in Han times and later. The representation of the plate dance shows seven plates placed on the ground upside down and in two rows, four in the first and three in the second. To the left of the plates is the dancer dressed in a long-sleeved gown. He holds two sinuous ribbons in his hands and there is a drum at his feet. Fu Yi, a poet of the Eastern Han, describes just such a dancer

*Now bowing low, now  
looking upward,*

*Now advancing, now  
retiring...*

To the right of the plates is the orchestra of seventeen musicians. Fourteen, in three rows, are playing various small instruments, the three in the back row, larger instruments.

The right-hand section of the carving shows an acrobat performing on a cart. Two tall poles rise up from the floor of the cart with small square stages atop them. A boy in a swallow-tailed coat is tumbling on one platform.

Pennants and ribbons fly from the poles. Inside the cart sit three flute players and a drummer. The driver in front urges on a team of three horses disguised as dragons. This spectacle, with its daring acrobat above the chariot, racing by to the music and with pennants flying, must have been a gay one.

Acrobatics originated very early in Chinese history. The period of the Spring and Autumn Annals (722-481 B.C.) has records of such entertainments. The Han dynasty in its heyday saw a great flourishing of the arts of peace. There was a lively cultural exchange with foreign lands. Acrobatic displays were a feature of imperial court life, and in this time many brilliant performances were contrived. The Yinan carving is probably typical of such shows. The unknown craftsman who made it put into it his own zest for life and gave it a certain grandeur. The carving shows a rare skill; the composition is surely handled.

## Tombs in Tientsin

Archaeologists were long sceptical of the possibility of making worthwhile finds in the neighbourhood of Tientsin, north China's biggest port city. But in December 1956, the Cultural Bureau of the Tientsin Municipal Government unearthed a number of tombs in the eastern suburbs of the city dating back to the time of the Warring States (403-221 B.C.). This led to more widespread and intensive archaeological work in the area and last year no less than a dozen ancient tombs were found. Most of those belonging to the Warring States period are in the western and southern suburbs of the city.

They yielded jar-shaped coffins, tazza-shaped vessels, cooking pots and kettles, and a small number of knife-shaped coins.

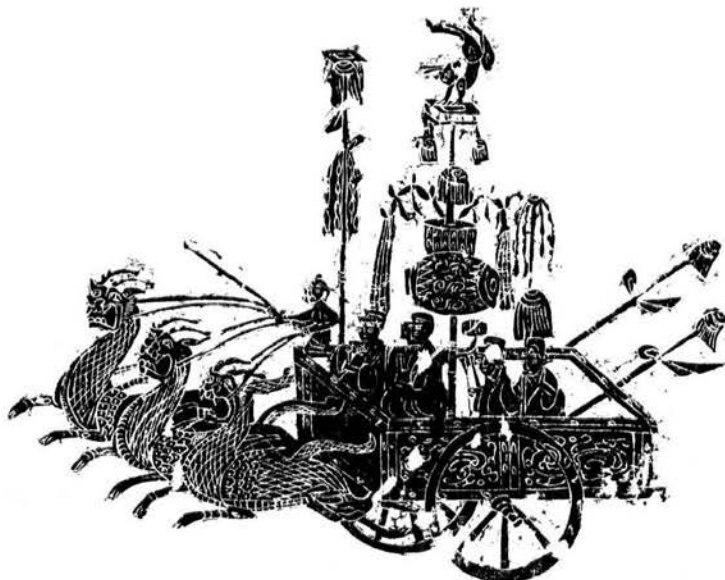
Jars, spinning wheels, tiles and coins, all of the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.), have been found in Ningho County, north-east of Tientsin. Stone coffins and many pottery figurines of the Tang dynasty (618-907 A.D.) were discovered in tombs in the same area. What appears to be the limit of the old coastline in Pohai Bay has also been found in this area—two embankments of sand, soil and oyster shells, each of them a hundred kilometres long and not far from the present sea coast. These finds not only prove that Tientsin was already a populated settlement in the period of the Warring States but give valuable information on the ancient geography of the area.

## Unique Bronzes

An archaeological research team in Anhwei Province has recently discovered in Shouhsien what may be the first inscribed bronze tablets ever found over 2,000 years old. All tablets or original written records of such an age found up to now have been made of bamboo or wood. None have carried more than a few dozen characters written usually in coloured inks or paints. The Shouhsien tablets are each inscribed with over 150 characters inlaid with gold.

The team has also found a number of bronze vessels in Funan County and in Tungkuanshan. They include *tsun* (wine vessels), *ku* (wine-cups), *chueh* (libation cups), and *li* (cooking vessels with three hollow legs) of the early West Chou dynasty (12th to 8th century B.C.) and *ting* (three-legged cooking vessels), *hsien* (steamers) and *tsun* with decorations of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals. The two *tsun*, the one decorated in relief with dragons and tigers and the other with ogre masks, are especially noteworthy for their fine workmanship and the lively imagination shown in the treatment of the animals and ogre masks. This collection is of considerable importance to the study of Chinese bronzes.

Neolithic remains have also been found at fifty sites in Shouhsien and also in Wuhu County.



Detail from a stone carving discovered at Yinan, Shantung Province



# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## Sino-Korean Co-operation

China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic have co-operated not only in defending Far Eastern peace, as their recent joint statement describes, but also in building socialism. This co-operation in peaceful construction has grown rapidly particularly since the Korean armistice in 1953, when the K.D.P.R. started its post-war rehabilitation and construction.

Progress has been made in trade between the two countries since then. In 1957 there was a threefold jump compared with the previous year. Chinese coal, coke, cotton and cotton yarn helped to restore Korea's iron and steel and textile industries. Now Chinese machinery, steel products, grain, sulphur, salt, fishing boats and other manufactured goods are exchanged for Korean steel alloys, non-ferrous metals, cement, chemical products, ginseng and marine products.

Cultural and scientific co-operation has similarly increased since 1955. A regular exchange of publications and films began in 1956. Last year, Chinese cinema and art delegations, football and volleyball teams, an architects' group and a circus visited Korea while Korean cultural and film delegations and gymnastic and table tennis teams came to China.

Joint scientific and technical undertakings have also been started including the harnessing of the Tumen River on the Sino-Korean border and fishery research in the Pacific.

## Premier Stoica Coming

A Rumanian government delegation, led by Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Chivu Stoica, will visit China in March and April. On an Asian tour, the Rumanian delegation will also visit India, Burma, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

## Cultural Exchange with Mongolia

The new Sino-Mongolian cultural agreement signed in Peking on February

21 has prepared the ground for a rich and varied programme of cultural co-operation between the two countries. In 1958 there will be an exchange of cultural, educational and health delegations, research fellows and students. A documentary film on the theme of Sino-Mongolian friendship will be jointly produced; there will be reciprocal visits of acrobatic troupes. In the future there will be even wider co-operation in the fields of art, science, sports and broadcasting.

## In Brief

An association to promote friendship between China and the United Arab Republic was founded in Peking on February 28. The China-Egypt and China-Syria Friendship Associations merged to form the new organization. Burhan Sahidi was elected president.

\* \* \*

A Chinese mission led by the Minister of Education, Yang Hsiu-feng, is now touring the German Democratic Republic after spending ten days in Poland.

\* \* \*

Mr. Harold Wilson, British M. P. and former President of the Board of Trade, left Peking following a four-day visit.

\* \* \*

On the occasion of his ninetieth birthday Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, the American Negro scholar, received messages of greetings signed by Kuo Mo-jo, Fan Wen-lan, Mao Tun and Chu Tu-nan on behalf of Chinese scientists and writers.

\* \* \*

The Chinese delegation which attended the Afro-Asian Women's Conference in Colombo has donated twenty thousand rupees for the relief of Ceylonese flood victims.

\* \* \*

The Warsaw branch of the Poland-China Friendship Association was founded on February 18. Mr. J. Burgin, former Polish ambassador to China, was the chief speaker at the inaugural meeting.

## Sports

Chen Ching-kai, world record holder in the bantam-weight clean and jerk event and two other Chinese weightlifters will attend the Moscow International Weight-lifting Championships on March 8.

\* \* \*

A Chinese football team has concluded a 40-day Middle East tour. It played eight matches in Egypt, the Sudan and Syria, winning three, losing one, and drawing four.

## TRADE

### Steel Barter

A five-year barter agreement involving 100 million pounds sterling worth of iron ore and coal from China and the same value of steel from Japan was signed in Peking on February 26 between the Chinese National Mineral and Chinese Metals Import Corporations and a Japanese steel mission, headed by Mr. Yoshihiro Inayama, Managing Director of the Yamata Steel Corporation.

A protocol governing transactions of 10 million pounds each way in 1958 was signed at the same time. In 1959, the agreement envisages transactions totaling 18 million pounds each way, increasing to 21 million pounds in 1960, 24 million pounds in 1961 and 27 million pounds in 1962.

The agreement will be extended subject to agreement by both parties.

### China at Leipzig

China is again strongly represented at this year's Leipzig International Spring Fair.

The more than 3,600 items on display in the Chinese Pavilion are more colourful and varied than ever before. They include 1,000 kinds of heavy and electrical industrial goods, many of which China produced for the first time in 1957. In the field of agricultural and animal products, there are oils and fats of all descriptions, soya beans, ground nuts, tea, bristles and many other traditional Chinese exports. Other exhibits include silks, satins and velvets, ivory sculptures, lacquer ware and enamel ware.

China exhibits at the Leipzig Fair for the eighth time.

\* \* \*

A Japanese trade delegation headed by Mr. Masanosuke Ikeda, Liberal Party Diet member, arrived in Peking on February 25. Representing three Japanese organizations interested in China trade, the delegation is expected to sign the fourth Sino-Japanese trade agreement.

\* \* \*

The Japanese Commodities Exhibition closed in Canton on February 24. It was visited by 700,000 people during its 24-day run. Its next showing will be in Wuhan.

\* \* \*

A Chinese economic and technical mission is now on a fact-finding tour in France. Divided into seven groups, members of the mission have been calling on factories, schools, and laboratories for a first-hand study of French achievements in railway, motor car, food, chemical, telecommunications, mining and electrical machinery industries.



# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## Greeting the United Arab Republic

The Chinese press frontpaged messages from Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai to President Nasser congratulating him on the establishment of the United Arab Republic and announcing China's recognition of the new state.

"The founding of the United Arab Republic is a great event in the political life of the Egyptian and Syrian people, and, indeed, a matter of great significance at the present stage of the national independence movement," declared the Peking *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) editorially.

Showing that co-operation between Egypt and Syria is truly in the common interest of the two peoples, *Renmin Ribao* cited developments in recent years: "To support the Egyptians when Britain, France and Israel invaded Egypt in 1956, Syria immediately cut the oil pipe-lines of the imperialist powers. Last October when the U.S.-Turkish invasion of Syria seemed imminent, Egypt did not hesitate to send her armed forces to aid Syria. Clearly the founding of the new republic will add to the united strength of the people of the two countries and help the common struggle against colonialism."

"Divide and rule, that is the favourite method the Western colonialists use to weaken and subjugate the Arab people," the paper continued. "Through the establishment of military blocs in the Middle and Near East, the United States, Britain and other colonial powers have for many years been trying to set the Arab people by the ears. Their many plots were directed especially against Egypt and Syria because these two countries stood most firmly for their national independence. "The question confronting the Arab countries today is: Which path to take? One is adherence to the policy of peace and neutrality, preservation of one's national independence and sovereign rights and strengthening of unity and co-operation between the Arab countries; this is the path taken by Egypt and Syria. The other is adherence to the U.S. military bloc to carry out its aggressive plans, the sacrifice of one's sovereign rights and national interests and enmity with each other. Clearly, only the first path conforms with the interests of the Arab

nations and Middle East and world peace."

*Renmin Ribao* concluded by expressing confidence that friendship between China and the United Arab Republic will be further enhanced and wishing the people of the new republic every

success.

"Those with an eye for history," wrote *Guangming Ribao* (Enlightenment Daily) on February 24, "know that the Arab people was once a powerful and united nation. Though they suffered dismemberment following the Turkish invasion in the 16th century, their powerful aspirations for unity never died... After years of struggle against aggression, the Arab people realize that unity is the source of strength and only the solidarity of the Arab nations can hold foreign aggressors at bay."

*Zhongguo Qingnian Bao* (China Youth News) on February 25 also published an article on the new republic, stating: "The formation of the United Arab Republic reflects the powerful nationalist sentiment in the area... there is no doubt that this is a blow to the Bagdad Pact and the Eisenhower Doctrine. The union will also help economic development of the two countries."

## C.P.V. Withdrawal

"An Important Step Towards Far Eastern Peace" (*Renmin Ribao*); "A Great Contribution to Consolidation of Peace in

the Far East" (*Guangming Ribao*); "We Do Our Bit; Now It's Up to the U.S." (*Zhongguo Qingnian Bao*); "Time for Washington to Make a Clear-cut Move" (*Da Gong Bao*)... so run Chinese editorial headlines on the recent joint Chinese-Korean statement and the forthcoming withdrawal of the C.P.V. from Korea.

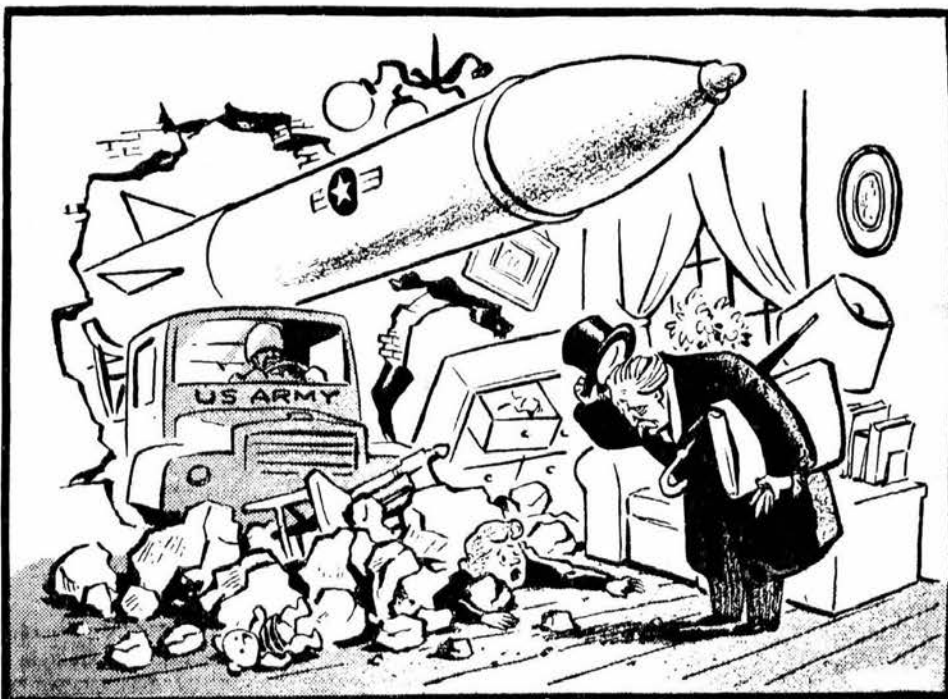
*Renmin Ribao* (February 20) described the Korean-Chinese decision as "an important initiative to break the present U.S.-made deadlock in Korea, effect a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and relax tension in the Far East."

*Da Gong Bao* (February 21) stressed that "the decision to withdraw the C.P.V. from Korea again opens up an avenue for peaceful settlement of the Korean question. It is the latest in a series of steps taken by the socialist countries to relax international tension and preserve world peace."

At the same time, the Chinese papers warned the United States and the Syngman Rhee clique not to mistake the C.P.V. withdrawal as a sign of weakness. *Guangming Ribao* (February 21) had this to say, "The Chinese and Korean people proved themselves invincible during the Korean War. Now when the peace forces of the world are more powerful than ever, any military adventure undertaken by the American imperialists will fail." *Zhongguo Qingnian Bao* stressed that, as in the past, so in the future, U.S. aggression against the Korean Democratic People's Republic would not be ignored by the Chinese people.

Washington's repetitious insistence that the Korean question be settled through

## ON THE AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH U.S. MISSILE BASES IN BRITAIN



Macmillan: "Allow me to congratulate you, Madame. Your security is assured!"

Mi Ku in Shanghai "Jiefang Ribao"

the United Nations was just a pretext to bar negotiations, *Renmin Ribao* charged editorially on February 22. "The United Nations cannot be expected to deal fairly with this question for, as a result of the machinations of the United States, it was itself a belligerent in the Korean War. Under present circumstances when the K.D.P.R. is not represented at the U.N., the People's Republic of China is illegally deprived of its legitimate rights there and the Soviet Union and many Asian countries have raised objections to them, the U.N. resolutions on the Korean question are on every count illegal and therefore null and void."

"The Korean question," it concluded, "must be settled by the Koreans themselves without any interference from outside. This should be the fundamental principle for settlement of this question. It is the duty of all countries concerned to ensure that there is no outside meddling in Korean affairs. And the very first step to take is to withdraw all foreign forces from Korea."

### **Hands Off Indonesia!**

"United States imperialism is the hand behind the scenes," wrote *Da Gong Bao* on February 26 commenting on the rebellion in Central Sumatra.

"In the past two years," the paper recalled, "the imperialists have again and again egged on the separatists there to try to subvert this young republic, but every scheme they've tried has failed. Last December, when Indonesia launched a nation-wide campaign to recover West Irian, the imperialists began to feel ill at ease, that's why they have now encouraged the separatists to stage an open rebellion.

"In the past Washington pretended to be 'neutral' in Indonesia's fight against colonialism. Now, at last, it has dropped its mask. When the rebels set up their 'government' in Central Sumatra and sent their 'ultimatum' to the Central Government in Djakarta, Mr. Dulles immediately showed up at their side by declaring that President Sukarno's 'guided democracy' was a 'deviation' from the Indonesian Constitution."

But why is Washington giving its support to the rebels? *Da Gong Bao* answers: "This is mainly because the United States hopes to overthrow the legitimate government of Indonesia, to drag it into the SEATO bloc and eventually turn it into an American military base. And this explains why SEATO is pouring ammunition into the rebel centres in Central Sumatra. When President Sukarno charged on February 24 that a certain foreign power was attempting to drag Indonesia or part of it into a certain bloc, it's easy to see who he meant."

## THE PASSING SHOW

### **Indonesia for the Americans!?**

"The Republic of Indonesia came into being, partly at least, as a result of the interest of the United States that the republic should be founded," said Mr. Dulles, putting his foot in his mouth with his usual felicity.

Mr. Dulles' calculated insult will cause anger and ironic laughter among the Indonesian patriots who so heroically founded their republic in the teeth of Western imperialist opposition.

### **Oil's Thicker Than Blood**

Sjafruddin, self-styled "prime minister" of the rebels in Central Sumatra, has announced five principles, one of which is that the region's rich resources will be developed "for the people." *Suluh Indonesia*, however, discloses that even before they formed their "government," Sjafruddin & Co. had given a 2,000,000-hectare concession to Standard Oil and two other companies and promised to hand back the oilfields in North Sumatra to Dutch oil interests.

Somebody's hands were greased!



Is everything foreseen?

### **On the Stump for Strontium 90**

Answering Japanese protests on the announcement of a new series of American nuclear tests at Eniwetok Island, Admiral Stump, C. O. of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, declares that cessation of these tests would "weaken Japan's security."

Somehow we think it will take more than Stump to convince the Japanese people that their security is strengthened by more radio-active fall-out, more death-dealing Strontium 90 in their air, seas, food and very bones.

### **And You Can't Take It with You**

The United States Government is one of the biggest owners of real estate in the world. It announced on February 17 that it owns 772 million acres of land of which more than 360 million acres are parts of 109 foreign countries.

This frank exposure of land grabbing evidently has something to do with the "positions of strength" policy and those U.S. military bases that cover so vast an area of other people's land. So now we know why wider still and wider sounds the cry: "Yanks go home!"

### **For Atom-Free Europe**

Poland's latest memorandum elaborating its previous proposal for an atom-free zone in central Europe was described by a *Renmin Ribao* commentator on February 19 as a positive step towards realization of such a plan.

"The memorandum has answered all well-intentioned queries and refuted all the vicious distortions of the proposal. It has shown peace-loving people everywhere that establishment of such a zone in central Europe is feasible and important to world peace."

"Two world wars started in this area," the commentator recalled, "and now West Germany has again become a potential hotbed of war, with the United States bent on reviving German militarism as a tool against the Soviet Union and other

socialist countries. Adoption of the Polish plan will radically change this situation and improve the international climate by promoting a solution of the disarmament question and other disputed issues. Now a danger spot, central Europe will be turned into an area of peace."

The *Beijing Ribao* (Peking Daily) of February 22 dwelt on the larger implications of the Polish plan. "The establishment of a denuclearized zone in central Europe will set a good precedent. The Soviet proposal for an atom-free Middle East and that of Sanzo Nozaka, the Japanese Communist leader, for an atom-free Asia have already been warmly received by the Arab and other Asian peoples. The appearance of such atom-free zones in all parts of the world will certainly make it harder for the United States to launch atomic war."



# CINEMA

## Film-making in 1958

China's film workers, at a conference last week, decided to produce 75 feature films this year, 23 more than originally planned, in the spirit of socialist emulation now sweeping the country. A good number will be in colour. In 1957, 40 feature films were produced.

Reflecting present trends in Chinese art, a good proportion of the new films deal with the life of the workers, peasants and soldiers. At least two will be wide-screen: *The Long March* deals with the epic march of the Chinese Red Army from Kiangsi to Yen-an; *New Story of an Old Soldier* tells a typical story of today about a demobilized veteran who gets a tough assignment as director of a new state farm in China's north-east but pulls it off, displaying the same grit and determination in mastering new farming techniques and business administration as he showed in fighting.

The film crop in 1958 will be a varied one, including many types of films. Apart from films reflecting present-day life, there will be historical films, such as *The Opium War*; films adapted from Chinese legends and folk tales, such as *Mistress Clever*; and films adapted from modern Chinese stories, such as *The Shop of the Lin Family* based on Mao Tun's short story of the same title.

Stories of the revolutionary struggle inspire some of the best scenarios. *Daughters of the Communist Party*, based on the background of the Second Revolutionary Civil War of 1927-36, is one of these and one of the first in colour too. *Wang Hsiao-ho* is the story of the workers in a Shanghai power plant and the struggles they waged against both the Japanese invaders and the Kuomintang. It is based on the actual life story of Wang Hsiao-ho, a trade union leader executed by Chiang Kai-shek's police. There will also be a film about the building of the spectacular Sikang-Tibet Highway and one about the creation of China's modern air force.

The Chinese film industry will also produce several films jointly with their colleagues from other countries. *The Kite*, a joint Chinese-French effort to entertain the children, will be released this year. *Friends in Need*, dedicated to the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples, will be made this year. Preparations are going ahead now for an early start with the camera on

*Moscow-Peking*, a colour wide-screen production to be jointly made by Soviet and Chinese film workers. It shows how the Chinese people, helped by their Soviet comrades, have successfully fought floods that would have wiped out millions in the old days. The characters will include Soviet experts helping in China's national construction, veteran Chinese soldiers who fought in the October Revolution and Chinese students now studying in Moscow University.

Chinese and Soviet film teams will also collaborate to make *Alma-Ata—Lanchow* and *Volga—Yangtse*, two colour documentaries that will give ample opportunities to demonstrate the advantages of wide-screen technique in filming natural scenery.

## Forthcoming Releases

Chinese cinema-goers this year will get a bigger helping not only of home produced films but a good selection of foreign films, in black and white, colour and wide-screen. More than a hundred and fifty films will be released this year; about forty of these are new Chinese films.

The problems of youth are central in at least four new Chinese films: *A Nurse's Diary*, *Happiness*, *A Girl from Shanghai* and *Looking for a Husband*. *Who Is the Forsaken One* is a morality of today. A young peasant who gets a job in the city loses his bearings and becomes a shady philanderer. When he finds that the young girl he has deceived is expecting a baby, he rushes back to his village to get a divorce. His wife agrees to the separation, but by the time he gets back to the city his erstwhile girl friend has seen through him and the question in the film's title is answered.

*Song of the Phoenix* and *The Joyful Sound of the Flute* are also about the new Chinese countryside and co-op movement. The former centres around a peasant girl who fights for the co-op movement against the feudal-minded diehards of her village. The latter film is the story of how a group of poor peasants take the co-op path.

*Secret Watch in Canton* gives a glimpse of the tireless struggle that the Chinese security forces have to wage against counter-revolutionary organizations working for Chiang Kai-shek and his American backers. In *Flames on the Border*, this subject is excitingly combined with the life of the peoples in one of China's south-western national minority areas.

Also to be released this year are film versions of famous operas, such as *The Stagecraft of Mei Lan-fang* (Part II), the famous Kunchu opera *Fifteen Strings of Cash*, the Peking operas *Battle*

*of Wits* and *Borrowing the East Wind*, the Fukien opera *Chen San and Wu-niang*, and the Szechuan opera *Tu Shih-niang*.

A large number of foreign films will be shown this year, some of which will be dubbed in Chinese. Famous Soviet films to be dubbed include *And Quiet Flows the Don*, based on Sholokhov's great novel, *The Sisters*, based on A. Tolstoi's novel *Ordeal*, and film versions of B. Lavrenyov's *The Forty-first*, K. Fedin's *Early Joys* and Goldoni's *A Servant of Two Masters*. The Soviet production of Shakespeare's *Othello*, also dubbed, will soon be released.

Other foreign films to be distributed this year include *Red Glow over Kladno*, based on the late Czechoslovak President Antonin Zapotocky's novel, and *Life Was the Stake* (Czechoslovakia); *They Love Life* and *The Wrecks* (Poland); *Two Times Two Sometimes Make Five* and *Discord* (Hungary); *The Captain of Cologne* (German Democratic Republic); *The Crumbling Citadel* (Bulgaria); *Red Lotus* (Rumania); *Great and Small* (Yugoslavia), and others.

French and British films will also be shown this year in China. They include *Bel Ami*, *Hamlet*, *Oliver Twist* and *The Thief of Bagdad*. The Indian film *Pather Panchali* which won international acclaim, the Mexican film *Roots* and the Spanish film *The Death of a Cyclist* are also due for release this year.

In addition, Greek, Norwegian, Australian and Austrian films will be shown for the first time in China. They include *The Counterfeit Sovereign* (Greece), *The North Sea Convoy* (Norway), *Three in One* (Australia), and *Omaru* (Austria).

## New Wide-screen Documentary

China's second wide-screen documentary in colour, *Ode to the Motherland*, was recently shown at the Capital Cinema in Peking. It is a film record of the colourful spectacle of the great October First National Day celebrations of last year in Peking. It gives a better view of the proceedings than any one person could possibly get from any vantage point on the huge Tien An Men Square. With such a ready-made theme it couldn't but be eye-filling, but it also has an introductory sequence that took three months to make with cameramen taking spectacular shots of China's magnificent scenery, new industrial enterprises in the north-east, the oilfields in Karamai, the opening of the Yangtse Bridge, and the start of work at the Yellow River's Sanmen Gorge where China's biggest hydro-electric power station is being built.



# SINO-KOREAN JOINT STATEMENT

*The following is the full text of the joint statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed by Premier Chou En-lai and Premier Kim Il Sung in Pyongyang on February 19, 1958.*

The Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, is paying a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from February 14 to 21, 1958 at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China toured Pyongyang, Hamheung, Heungnam, Wonsan and other cities, and visited factories, an agricultural co-operative, and cultural and educational establishments.

During its friendly visit in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China was accorded a hearty welcome and warm reception by the Korean people and Government.

During the visit, talks were held between the Government Delegations of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Taking part in the talks on the side of the People's Republic of China were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chang Wen-tien, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Su Yu, Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Taking part in the talks on the side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet; Kim Il, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Nam Il, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kim Kwang Hyup, Minister of National Defence; and Li Young Ho, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of China.

The talks proceeded throughout in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

In the course of the talks views were exchanged on the expansion and development of friendly relations between the two countries, the strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between the socialist countries, the present international situation and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The two government delegations reached fully identical views on the above-mentioned questions.

In the talks, the two parties pointed out unanimously that the all-round friendly relations being strengthened and developed between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully conform with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and have a significant bearing on the safeguarding of peace in the Far East and the world. The two peoples had undertaken protracted joint struggles against aggression, through which, and particularly through

the struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, their traditional friendship was cemented and developed with the blood of their best sons and daughters. In order to promote their respective socialist constructions, the two countries have developed an extensive co-operation in the economic, cultural, scientific, technical and other fields, and given each other brotherly assistance. In international affairs, they have also closely co-operated with and supported each other. This friendly co-operation between the two countries not only accords with the five principles of peaceful co-existence but is based on the Marxist-Leninist principles of national equality and proletarian internationalism. Both parties affirmed their determination to continue to exert all their efforts to develop and strengthen this great and unbreakable friendly co-operation.

The Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China noted with satisfaction and admiration the great achievements in post-war economic rehabilitation and socialist construction made by the Korean people who, rallying round the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have displayed a high degree of patriotic labour enthusiasm. During the talks, the two parties also exchanged information concerning their socialist construction work, and warmly congratulated each other on their achievements. Both parties believed that these achievements not only strengthened the material foundation of socialism in their respective countries, but also constituted a major contribution to the common cause of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

Both parties pointed out that, as the forces of socialism have surpassed those of imperialism, and the forces of peace those of war, a new turn has taken place in the international situation definitely in favour of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

Both parties pointed out with satisfaction that tremendous achievements have been gained by the socialist countries in building socialism and communism, and that the Soviet Union, in particular, is now in the forefront of the world in certain important fields of science and technology. In November 1957, representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties met in Moscow and issued two declarations of great historic significance, ushering in a new stage in the solidarity of the socialist countries and that of the international communist movement. Both parties stressed that solidarity of the socialist countries loyal to proletarian internationalism and Marxism-Leninism is an important guarantee of the national independence and construction of the socialist countries, as well as of world peace and the progress of mankind. Both parties pledged that they will, as they did in the past, exert unswerving efforts to increase the strength and solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

Both parties reaffirmed that the foreign policy of peace consistently pursued by them and the other socialist countries

is designed to bring about relaxation in the international situation and peaceful co-existence among nations with different social systems. A concrete expression of this foreign policy of peace is the recent proposals of the Government of the Soviet Union for a summit East-West conference, immediate cessation of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests, prohibition of the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons, a non-aggression agreement between parties to the Warsaw Treaty and those to the North Atlantic Treaty, and for ensuring the independence and peace of the countries in the Near and Middle East, etc. Both parties expressed full support for these proposals of the Government of the Soviet Union. At the same time, both parties expressed active support for the proposal put forward by the Polish Government for the establishment of a zone free of atomic armaments in central Europe. They agreed that the German Democratic Republic's consistent opposition to the revival of militarism in West Germany is an important contribution to the peace and security of Europe. They expressed full support for the position of the German Democratic Republic that the two Germanys seek a peaceful unification of Germany through negotiation on an equal footing.

Both parties unanimously praised the faithful implementation of the Geneva Agreements by the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam and gave full support to the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam in its untiring efforts to bring about the peaceful unification of Viet-nam.

Both parties pointed out that a main characteristic of our age is the high upsurge of national independence movements. They expressed firm support for the Indonesian people, the Arab peoples and other Asian and African peoples in their struggles against colonialism and for winning and safeguarding national independence, and considered these just struggles as being at the same time struggles in defence of peace. Both parties warmly hailed the increasingly important role played by the Asian and African nationalist countries in international affairs, as well as the development of peaceful and friendly co-operation between them and the socialist countries on the basis of equality. The recent Asian-African Peoples' Solidarity Conference played a great role in strengthening and furthering the unity of the Asian and African peoples in their struggles against imperialism and colonialism. Both parties expressed agreement with India's propositions against the establishment of guided missile bases in Europe and Asia and for the establishment and expansion of an area of peace free of weapons of mass destruction. Both parties were glad to see the world peace movement forging ahead in full swing and becoming more and more a people's movement in all countries.

The two parties could not but note with regret that the Japanese Government still pursued an unfriendly policy towards China and Korea in spite of the Japanese people's growing demand for strengthening solidarity with other Asian and African countries and establishing and developing friendly relations with China and Korea.

The two parties unanimously condemned the rigid policy of the U.S. aggressive circles and their followers of carrying on arms expansion and war preparations, rejecting peaceful negotiation and aggravating international tension. They particularly condemned the United States for its continued occupation of China's territory of Taiwan and its scheme to actively create "two Chinas," and for its introducing of atomic weapons into South Korea in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement in an attempt to turn South Korea into a U.S. atomic base. Both parties pointed out that the policy of the United States Government of relying on so-called "strength" did not succeed in the past, and that today when its "strength" has gone bankrupt, continuation of this policy will fare no better.

Both parties stressed that with the forces in defence of peace growing stronger than ever, so long as all peace-loving countries and peoples strengthen their confidence, keep up vigilance and carry on unremitting struggle, war can be prevented and peace can be safeguarded.

During the talks, the two parties exchanged views especially on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from both North and South Korea and on the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. They agreed that the proposals made in the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of February 5, 1958 not only represent the national aspiration of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of their motherland, but are also timely and realistic proposals in the present international situation. In line with its consistent stand of actively promoting the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the Chinese Government in a statement issued on February 7, 1958 expressed full support for the Korean Government's proposals and now, in addition, after consultations with the Korean Government, has proposed to the Chinese People's Volunteers that they take the initiative in withdrawing from Korea. The Chinese People's Volunteers have fully concurred in this proposal of the Chinese Government and have decided to withdraw completely from Korea by stages and to complete the withdrawal before the end of 1958. The first stage of the withdrawal will be completed before April 30, 1958. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has agreed to this decision of the Chinese People's Volunteers and is willing to assist in their complete withdrawal.

The two parties pointed out that the initiative in withdrawing all Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea is yet another proof of the sincere desire of the Korean and Chinese side for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and relaxation of tension in the Far East. Now is a time when the United States and the other countries participating in the United Nations forces are faced with a serious test. If they have any sincerity for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, they should likewise withdraw all their forces from Korea. Otherwise, the whole world will see even more clearly that it is they who have all along been obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea. Should the United States Government and the Syngman Rhee clique in South Korea go so far as to interpret this initiative of the Korean and Chinese side as a sign of weakness and think that it is a chance to take advantage of, they will certainly meet with unthinkable consequences. The people of the whole world are now even more determined not to allow the imperialists to start a new war. The Korean people's power to resist aggression is also stronger than ever before. The Chinese and Korean peoples have common vital interests. The Chinese people did not supinely tolerate any imperialist aggression on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, nor will they ever do so in the future.

In the talks, the Korean Government Delegation expressed once more heartfelt thanks to the Chinese people for the material and moral assistance given to the Korean people during and after the war and for dispatching their best sons and daughters to Korea to support with their own blood the Korean people's just Fatherland Liberation War. The Chinese People's Volunteers, after defeating the U.S. imperialist aggression in Korea together with the Korean People's Army, have in the post-war period continued to guard the peace front and actively helped in the peaceful construction of Korea; the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, cherishing brotherly sentiments and profound friendship for the Chinese People's Volunteers, praise highly and will always remember their immortal deeds. The Chinese Government Delegation considers that the Korean people, by defeating



the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists, have made an extremely important contribution to the safeguarding of peace in the Far East and the world, and that it was not only for the purpose of saving their homes and defending their country, but also to fulfil an internationalist obligation due to the Korean people that the Chinese people resisted American aggression and aided Korea. The Chinese Government Delegation expressed deep gratitude to the Korean Government and people for the support and concern they have accorded the Chinese People's Volunteers in the past seven years and more.

Both parties expressed thanks to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission for its great efforts and good role in

supervising and stabilizing the Korean armistice under various difficult conditions. They held that all parties concerned are still under the obligation to give all possible assistance to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in its continued performance of functions as provided for in the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Both parties are deeply convinced that the visit to Korea by the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China and the talks between the two government delegations not only have strengthened the friendship and solidarity of the two countries, but also will further consolidate and develop their relations of mutual help and co-operation.

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

### — Highlights of Current Entertainments, Exhibitions, etc. —

#### PEKING OPERA

• **IMPERIAL CONCUBINE** The story of the Ching Emperor Kuang Hsu's favourite concubine Chen Fei, who was assassinated at the instigation of the Empress Dowager Tse Hsi. With Chang Chun-chiu, well-known actor, as Chen Fei.

Mar. 4 at *Chi Hsiang Theatre*

• **BATTLE OF WITS** and **BORROWING THE EAST WIND** Two episodes from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* on the battle of wits and strategy between Chukuo Liang of the Shu Kingdom and Chou Yu of the Wu Kingdom of 3rd century. With Ma Lien-liang, Tan Fu-ying and Chiu Sheng-yung, famous veteran actors, playing leading roles.

Mar. 4 at *Tienchiao Theatre*

• **FOUR SCHOLARS** One of the numerous stories about Sung Shih-chieh, who fights the corrupt officials of his time to help the poor and oppressed. Ma Lien-liang in the role of Sung.

Mar. 6 at *Yuan En Szu Theatre*

• **ACT OF JUSTICE** Pao Cheng, a just official during the Sung dynasty, makes an example of an unfaithful husband. With Chiu Sheng-yung as Pao Cheng.

Mar. 7 at *Chung Ho Theatre*

#### PINGCHU OPERA

• **TO BECOME A "RED"** A new opera about a new theme — intellectuals who go out to work in the countryside. With Hsiao Pai Yu Shuang, one of China's best pingchu actresses, in the lead. Produced by the China Pingchu Opera Company.

Mar. 8 at *Ta Chung Theatre*

#### CHU YI OPERA

• **RICKSHAW BOY** Adapted from Lao Sheh's popular novel about the life of the dispossessed in old Peking. Sung in *chu yi* style, a new kind of opera developed since liberation. Peking Chu Yi Troupe.

#### MODERN OPERA

• **PAO LIEN TENG** (Precious Lotus-Lantern) — A new tragicomedy ballet danced by graduates of the Peking Classical Ballet School.

Mar. 7 aft. at *Tienchiao Theatre*

• **THE WHITE-HAIRED GIRL** — China's most famous modern opera. It is based on the true story of a peasant girl who, forced to flee to a mountain wilderness from landlord oppression, returns to the world of man after liberation. Ting Yi and Ho Ching-chih won a Stalin Prize for Literature and Art in 1951 for their libretto. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Mar. 7 & 8 night at *Tienchiao Theatre*

#### THEATRE

• **AT THE FOOT OF THE TIENSHAN MOUNTAINS** — A new play by Wu Yu-hsiao describing the life of the Uighur peasants after liberation. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Mar. 4-10 at *China Youth Art Theatre*

• **THE MAN WITH THE GUN** — The famous Soviet play by Pogodin in Chinese trans-

lation. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre. Mar. 4-7 at *People's Theatre*

• **SONG OF YOUTH** — by Liu Chuan. It shows how a young college graduate becomes a working-class intellectual through working in the countryside. The Peking People's Art Theatre.

Mar. 8-10 at *Capital Theatre*

• **TALES OF THE CHING COURT** — A historical play by Yang Tsun-pin about the struggle for power between two ruling factions of the Ching court headed by the Emperor Kuang Hsu and the Empress Dowager Tse Hsi. Produced by the Peking Experimental Theatre.

Mar. 4 & 5 at *Changan Theatre*

• **DEVILS IN THEIR TRUE COLOURS** — A lively comedy by Yang Hua-sheng satirizing the bourgeois rightists who attacked socialism during the rectification campaign. Produced by the Peking Experimental Theatre.

Mar. 6 & 7 at *Changan Theatre*

#### FILMS

• **AH FU RECOVERS LOST TREASURE** — The adventures of a Young Pioneer in recovering a valuable tool which has been sold by mistake. Produced by the Shanghai Film Studio.

Mar. 4 at *Children's Cinema*

Mar. 5 & 6 at *Kwangho Theatre, Peking Workers' Club*

Mar. 7 & 8 at *Kwangan Men and Peking Workers' Club*

Mar. 9 at *Chung Yang, Hsin Chieh Kou, Soviet Exhibition Centre Cinema*

• **MOTHER AND DAUGHTER** — The conflict of old and new ideas in teaching as represented by a mother and her daughter who teach at the same school. Produced by the Changchun Film Studio.

Mar. 7 & 8 at *Children's Cinema, Chung Yang, Kwangho Theatre, Tungzu Workers' Club*

Mar. 9 at *Kwangho Theatre, Tungzu Workers' Club*

• **CIRCUS PERFORMERS** — A coloured wide-screen film made by the Central Documentary Film Studio of the Soviet Union. It shows not only the exciting performances they put on but also the performers' life off-stage.

Mar. 4-10 at *Capital Cinema*

• **FIVE SONGS** ("Die Windrose") — A coloured film of women's life and work in the five countries of Brazil, the Soviet Union, France, Italy and China. Jointly produced by Defa Films of the German Democratic Republic and the World Federation of Women. Directed by World Peace Prize winner Joris Ivens.

Mar. 7 & 8 at *Ta Hua, Chiao Tao Kou, Hsin Chieh Kou, Soviet Exhibition Centre Cinema*

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• **OTHELLO**

Mar. 4-6 at *Ta Hua, Chung Yang, Chiao Tao Kou, Hsin Chieh Kou, Kwangan Men, Tungzu Workers' Club, Soviet Exhibition Centre Cinema*

• **ROMEO AND JULIET**

— starring Gallina Ulanova

Mar. 4 at *Ta Hua, Chiao Tao Kou, Tungzu Workers' Club*

Mar. 5 & 6 at *Hsin Chieh Kou, Chung Yang, Soviet Exhibition Centre Cinema*

• **TWELFTH NIGHT**

Mar. 4 at *Hsin Chieh Kou, Chung Yang, Soviet Exhibition Centre Cinema, Kwangan Men*

Mar. 5 & 6 at *Ta Hua, Chiao Tao Kou, Tungzu Workers' Club, Kwangan Men*

#### CONCERTS

The Central Symphony Orchestra presents a programme of waltzes by Strauss, Weber, Tschalkovsky, and Chinese composers.

Conductor: Chang Ning-ho

Soloist: Liu Shu-fang (Soprano)

Mar. 9 10:00 a.m. at *China Youth Art Theatre*

Mar. 9 7:15 p.m. at *Capital Theatre*

#### EXHIBITIONS

**3RD NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF GRAPHIC ART** — 302 prints. Woodcuts in black and white and in colour, etchings, lithographs, etc. from all over China. Works by Ku Yuan, Li Hua and other well-known artists, also by artists of the national minorities. Sponsored by the All-China Artists' Union. Open daily 9 a.m.—6 p.m.

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

**EXHIBITION OF JAPANESE CALLIGRAPHY AND SEAL-ENGRAVING** Jointly sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Society of Chinese Calligraphy in Peking Daily (except Mon.) 9 a.m.—5 p.m.

Closing date Mar. 20

At *Peihai Park (Winter Palace)*

#### LECTURES

"Soviet Literature of the 1920's" — Speaker: Yeh Shui-fu, noted Chinese translator of Soviet literature and member of the Institute of Literature. Sponsored jointly by the National Peking Library and the Cultural Club of the Peking Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

Date Mar. 9

Tickets available at the National Peking Library on Mar. 7 at 6 p.m.

"How to Manage a Home and Bring Up Your Children" — lectures organized by the Working People's Palace of Culture on Mar. 5, 6, 7 and 8 in honour of International Women's Day. The Children's Theatre will put on short plays after the lectures on Mar. 6-8.

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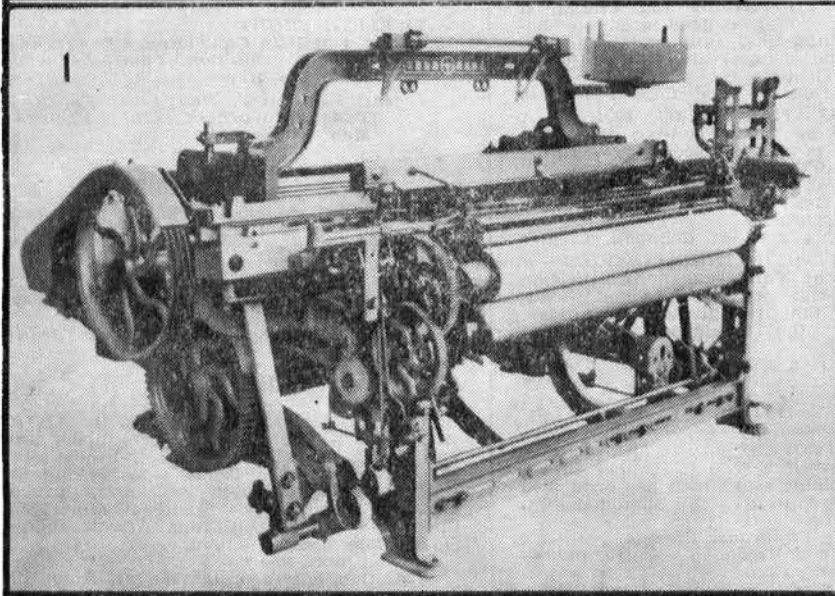
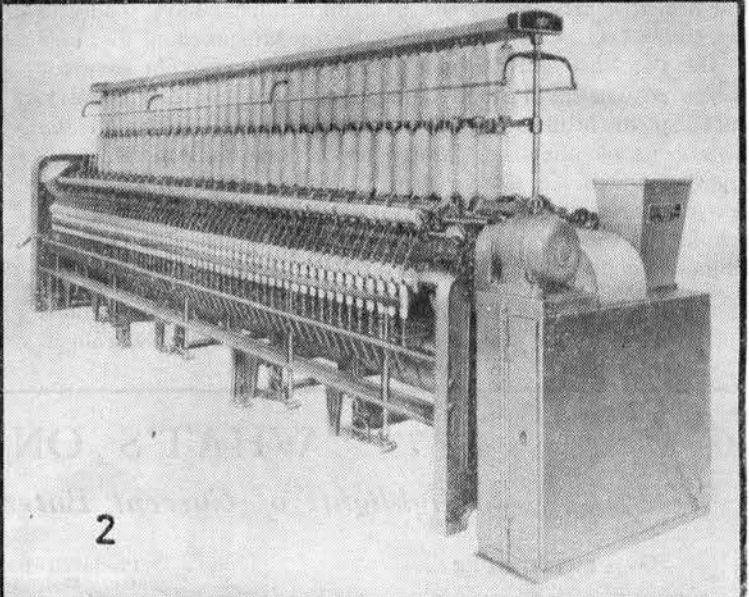
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