

PEKING

April 8, 1958

6

REVIEW

FACING REALITY

Soong Ching Ling discusses the new perspective in international affairs opened by the Soviet Union's decision to cease nuclear tests (p. 17).

Why Kishi Blocks Trade Agreement

Renmin Ribao analyses the Kishi government's triple-dealing on the question of the new Sino-Japanese trade agreement (p. 5).

Shanghai's Industrial Boom

China's National Income

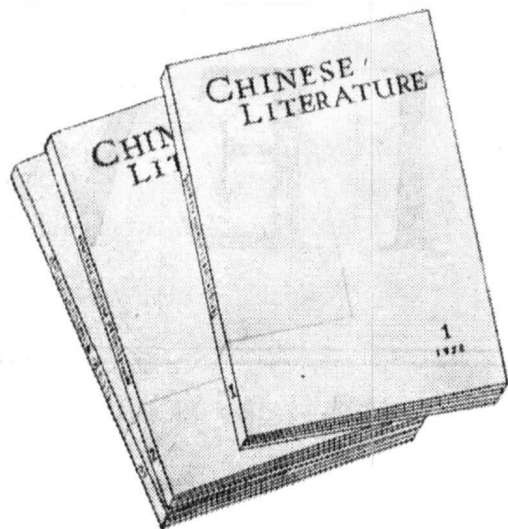
"Our 600 Millions Back Up Algerian People"

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北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

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Vol. I No. 6

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Co-ordination

RECENT economic developments in China illuminate how our socialist system is working out in practice. Socialist co-ordination and co-operation between the different sectors and branches of the economy have made striking progress. Many concrete examples can be found every day in the Chinese press.

This has been achieved by resolving inner contradictions and by readjusting mutual relations in the light of changed circumstances.

Take the relationship between industry and agriculture, for example. During the First Five-Year Plan period, the main efforts were centred on industry. The successful fulfilment of the Plan created a greater need, and more favourable conditions, for boosting agriculture. Changed circumstances called for readjustment. The result is the present policy of developing industry and agriculture side by side, with priority for heavy industry.

Industry and agriculture are the most important component parts of the national economy. Industry supplies agriculture with machinery, chemical fertilizers and electricity, without which China's long-range plans for the mechanization, "chemicalization" and electrification of agriculture would get nowhere. The higher the development of industry, the stronger the material base for the expansion of China's agriculture. Agriculture, on the other hand, supplies industry with necessary raw materials. In addition, the vast rural areas are a promising market for manufactured goods. Expanding agriculture provides a strong impetus for industrial advance. The current nation-wide drive to develop agriculture is creating the conditions necessary to speed up industrial development.

A close relationship between industry and agriculture strengthens the alliance of workers and peasants. New China is a people's democracy led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. Consolidation of this alliance actually reinforces the very foundations of the new republic.

Readjusted relations between industry and agriculture also find expression in the changing relations between town and country. The flow of farming machinery, technical personnel and intellectuals to the countryside is accelerating the transformation of rural life. Moreover, the rapid expansion of local industries has further stepped up this transformation. Large numbers of medium-sized and small factories and mills are being built in the rural areas where the necessary raw materials and a ready market are assured. This serves, on the one hand, to remedy the abnormal geographical distribution of industry in old China and bring about a relatively even development of the national economy. It also goes a long way towards bridging the gap between the rural and urban areas—a problem which has long been a big headache under capitalism, one of the glaring evils socialism has set itself to eliminate.

The experience of China's socialist construction proves, once again, that socialism, with its public ownership of the means of production and its planned economy, can solve inner contradictions and achieve better co-ordination all around in the interests of the rapid expansion of the national economy as a whole and the growing welfare of the people.

ROUND THE WEEK

Modern Culture on the Farms

With banners proclaiming: "Welcome, teachers! Welcome, apprentices! Let's build our new villages together!" the peasants in Hochien County, Hopei Province, greeted a group of cadres and intellectuals who had come out to live and work in the countryside.

These banners reflect the spirit animating the movement of cadres and intellectuals from the cities to the countryside. On the farms, they have a lot to learn from the peasants. In this sense they are apprentices. But, as cadres and intellectuals, they have something to contribute to the peasants, to teach them to read and write, to help them acquire book knowledge and broaden their cultural horizons. In this sense they are the peasants' teachers.

It's a two-way road with lots of give-and-take. For the cadres, it is essential to learn from the peasants—their qualities of hard work and thrift, their resourcefulness in overcoming difficulties, their closeness to reality. For the peasants, the coming of the cadres and intellectuals is a golden opportunity to satisfy an age-old yearning for learning.

Most of the peasants are still illiterate. Cultural backwardness is a stumbling block to their advance. Unless the 500 million peasants acquire the knowledge to grapple with the technical problems they face, they will be hard put to realize the National Programme for Agricultural Development to increase yields, to carry through the budding technical revolution, and develop into culturally advanced people of the socialist era.

The technical revolution is the second of two steps to liberate the productive forces in the countryside. The first was completed in 1956, with public ownership of the means of production and co-operation introduced in agriculture. But to carry out the second step, the completion of which will enable the peasants to utilize modern science fully, i.e. to set the rural productive forces entirely free, it is necessary for the peasants to be better equipped culturally and technically.

A cultural revolution, a revolution to end the "letter-blindness" of the peasantry, must therefore go hand in hand with the technical revolution unfolding in the countryside.

The cadres and intellectuals who have come to work and live among the peasants have a great part to play in this

cultural revolution. The large number of intellectuals now working in the rural areas constitutes a vast corps of cultural teachers. They are helping the peasants plough under the centuries-old ruts of cultural backwardness.

Two hundred and eighty scientists, two-thirds of the staff of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, are now out of Peking. They have taken their knowledge to the peasants in farming areas throughout the country, to help them directly in the fields.

They will analyse the rich experiences of the peasants in raising yields and make them part of China's agricultural science. By living in the countryside these research workers will gather material for further study and will be in a better position to integrate theoretical work with actual practice. This has not been a strong point of the agricultural research workers in the past.

The knowledge of the experts and the earthy wisdom of the peasants make a happy combination. It will advance agriculture in China.

Technical Innovations in Industry

Technical innovation is sweeping China's industries. This parallels the budding technical revolution in the countryside that is renovating farm tools and transport vehicles, raising efficiency and lightening the burden of manual labour in agriculture, which we reported last week.

Like its counterpart in the countryside, technical innovation in industry has taken hold of the imagination of the masses. Workers everywhere are trying out new ways to heighten efficiency—by improved working methods and the introduction of ingenious gadgets to make machines perform better and turn out more.

Su Kuang-ming, a milling machine operator in the railway workshop at Harbin, in north-east China, provides a typical example of how Chinese industrial workers are using both brain and brawn to reach new outputs. In the last five years he introduced 44 different technical improvements to a milling machine of 1928 vintage. He made it perform as well as a universal miller. As a result, he finished a nine-year work quota in five years. In the first three months of this year, he was working on what would normally have been his quota of the Third Five-Year Plan.

A new welding process, known as friction welding, has been devised by the research centre of the Ministry of Metallurgy. With this new method, copper and aluminium, steel and aluminium, or copper and high-chrome steel can be joined more simply and more economically than by conventional welding methods. Friction welding consumes only one-fifth to one-twentieth of the power used in arc welding and resistance welding.

Achievements like these have pushed production to an all-time high and are raising the technical level of Chinese industries.

Writing to the Point

Style of writing is more a question of ideas and ways of thinking than one of language. Kuo Mo-jo, the well-known Chinese poet and historian, declares in an article which has reached a wide audience.

Interviewed by *New Observer*, the popular Chinese-language fortnightly, the President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and President of the All-China Federation of Writers and Artists expressed the view that writing should be precise, to the point, and interesting. The ability to do this depends, to a great degree, on the ideology of the writer, his political standpoint and his approach to people and life. If he has correct views, is clear-cut in his attitudes and forthright in his conduct, he will be able to write precisely, clearly and in a lively way.

A lively style requires technique. But the key, in his opinion, is to use few adjectives, and still fewer superlatives. Kuo Mo-jo pleads for shorter articles—shorter sentences, shorter paragraphs and simpler words—although he has no objection to long ones, provided they have something to say and are well said. A solid and vividly written piece will get its point across even if it is short. On the other hand, if a piece has little to say it will get the writer nowhere, even if he drags it out to the length of the Great Wall. In these busy days, he added, it is a crime to write long and hollow articles, which are a waste of ink and paper and of everybody's time.

Kuo Mo-jo said that the principle of socialist construction—"more, faster, better and more economically"—can be equally applied to writing. "More" meaning that more people can understand the author, not more words for the reader. "Faster" meaning that the author's idea can be grasped quickly. "Better" meaning good content. "More economically" meaning—not to waste other people's time.

Why the Kishi Government Blocks China-Japan Trade Agreement

Following is the full text of the editorial in the Peking "Renmin Ribao" of April 3, entitled "The Kishi Government's Sabotage of the China-Japan Trade Agreement Must Not Be Tolerated."

THE fourth China-Japan trade agreement, signed on March 5, 1958, was heartily welcomed by the people of both countries. The Chinese people view it as a great event in the promotion of trade and economic relations between China and Japan.

The Chinese Government has always supported and helped trade activities carried out by people's organizations of the two countries. On March 7, Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, received Kumaichi Yamamoto, President of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association, and Saburo Nango, Managing Director of the Japan-China Export and Import Association. In the interview he expressed unequivocal welcome of and support for the new trade agreement.

In Japan, the agreement was enthusiastically hailed by the press, progressive parties and groups, popular organizations, industrial and commercial circles, and open-minded members of the Diet. "Trade Circles in High Spirits" — was the headline the *Asahi Shimbun* put over the news. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* said editorially that the agreement marked a new starting point for Japan-China trade. Leaders of many Japanese popular bodies are of the opinion that now the job is to unite the forces of the people to speed its full implementation. The Japanese Socialist Party has decided to throw the weight of the entire party into the work. All this shows how strongly the Japanese people approve and support the trade pact.

Trying to Scrap Agreement

But the Kishi government, and some of the responsible members of the Japanese ruling party, adopt a diametrically opposite attitude. Before the Japanese trade mission visited China to sign the agreement, they tried in many ways to hinder its conclusion, and put forward four "understandings" in an attempt to alter its basic principles. Since its conclusion, the Kishi government, under various pretexts, has been delaying a declaration of endorsement so as to hinder its implementation. Owing to continuous pressure from the United States and the threatening steps which the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Taiwan took against the Japanese Government on U.S. advice, Nobusuke Kishi went so far as to write a letter to the Chiang Kai-shek clique pledging that the Japanese Government would absolutely not recognize the People's Republic of China, grant no "prerogatives" to the Chinese trade representative's office in Japan and refuse to recognize the latter's right to hoist China's national flag. It is thus crystal clear that the Kishi government has been making preparations to scrap the new agreement.

Once more, Kishi is showing by his actions that he is hostile to the 600 million Chinese people. We cannot keep silent about this.

Kishi has declared time and again that the Japanese Government will absolutely not recognize the People's Republic of China. Just as repeatedly, he has stressed the "cordial relations" between the Japanese Government and the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Taiwan. That is no news to anybody. The Kishi government has barefacedly toed the Washington line whenever it came to dealing with New China. Precisely because of this, the formal state of war between China and Japan has not been ended and the diplomatic relations have not been restored.

Friendship Between the Two Peoples

The Kishi government's attitude towards China flouts the wishes of the majority of the Japanese people. With the change in Japan's situation following the Second World War, the sentiments of the Chinese and Japanese peoples towards each other also changed fundamentally. The Chinese people, in a spirit of letting bygones be bygones, have showed their sincere desire to be friends with the Japanese people. The Japanese people too have made active efforts to promote friendship and earnestly demanded the early restoration of diplomatic relations. In the past eight years and more, there have been frequent and extensive contacts between the two peoples. Their most precious fruit was the conclusion of 40 agreements through consultation between popular bodies of the two countries, tackling some questions of common interest directly, in a way unusual in conventional international relations.

The Chinese Government has always welcomed and supported such fruitful contacts. The Kishi government on the other hand has not only failed to respond but has resorted to obstruction and sabotage. Last year, for instance, it manufactured the so-called question of 35,000 Japanese "missing" in China, trying thus to confuse world opinion and undermine the friendship between the two peoples. But the same government has taken no action at all to give a responsible accounting of missing Chinese nationals carried away to Japan by the invading Japanese army during the war. Recently it even attempted renewed persecution of Liu Lien-jen, a Chinese citizen who had been through 14 years of suffering and tribulation in Japan. All this cannot but arouse great indignation among both the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

The Japanese people's campaign for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries has become a mighty force that cannot be ignored in Japanese political life. With the economic recession in Japan becoming more and more serious, trade with China is of ever greater importance to her. In the circumstances, even Kishi could not avoid saying that he was "willing to strive for the expansion of Sino-Japanese trade." But

he said so only to ease the pressure of the Japanese people on the government and to pull Japan out of her economic recession. Kishi's words do not in the least mean that he has changed his hostile attitude to the Chinese people.

Precisely because of this, whenever he declared his intention "to strive for expansion of Sino-Japanese trade," Kishi always put special emphasis on the "cordial relations" between the Japanese Government and the Chiang clique on Taiwan. On the other hand, he used the widespread drive of the Japanese people for more trade and the resumption of diplomatic relations with China as a bargaining counter in dealing with the United States. This is essentially a servile attitude to the United States with the hope of getting more alms from it. It certainly does not mean that the Kishi government has the courage to shake itself free of U.S. control, and adopt an even relatively independent policy. The most convincing proof is the way it has tailed after the United States in the plot to create "two Chinas," and actively worked to find justifications and to pave the way for this plot. Of course, the Kishi government has its own game to play in the "two Chinas" racket. The persistent protection and support it has given the Liao Wen-yi clique of the so-called "Formosan Independence League" reveals its covert imperialist ambition on Taiwan.

Trick Boomerangs

Kishi thinks he is very clever in his manoeuvres; he wants to profit from China-Japan trade, blackmail the United States and pull the carpet out from under the Chiang Kai-shek clique all at the same time. This triple-dealing eventually can only land him in a very tough spot. Isn't this just the position in which the Japanese Government now finds itself?

The Chinese Government sympathizes with the pressing desire of the Japanese people for the renewal of diplomatic relations between China and Japan and is willing to work actively for this. But so long as the Kishi government maintains its hostility to the Chinese people and sticks to "diplomatic relations" with the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Taiwan, it is impossible for diplomatic relations between China and Japan to be restored, or for the two countries to recognize each other.

The Chinese Government hopes to see China-Japan trade grow continuously because this is in the interests of the people of the two countries and conducive to their friendship. But the Kishi government is making a serious mistake if it believes that China is in economic difficulties and must therefore trade with Japan even when the latter's government is openly hostile to the Chinese people.

China has always stressed self-reliance, and she can count

on the co-operation and support of the mighty socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. So it would be wiser for the Kishi government to give up its illusions, and the sooner the better.

The Lie About "Prerogatives"

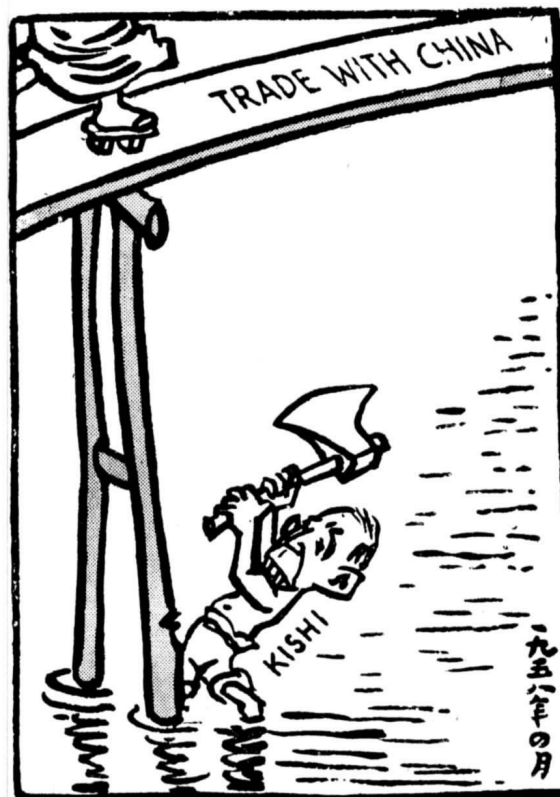
Kishi attempts to give the impression that the fourth China-Japan trade agreement provides some kind of "prerogative" for the Chinese trade representative's office. This is a lie told with malicious intent, a deliberate pretext for wrecking the agreement. In the past, the Chinese people suffered grievously at the hands of the imperialists who had prerogatives and used them for aggression and grabbing. Now the Chinese people have become masters of their own fate and will never allow any foreign country to enjoy prerogatives in China. Nor will they ask other countries to concede prerogatives to them.

The fourth China-Japan trade agreement does contain specific provisions ensuring the security of the people's trade missions and their personnel in either country, as well as for facilities to be given them in their work. These are necessary to enable the trade missions of both sides to carry out their tasks smoothly. They apply to both sides and therefore are not "prerogatives" at all. If Kishi insists on calling them "prerogatives," then the Japanese trade mission is going to enjoy these same "prerogatives." Kishi who has created this entire question of "prerogative" out of thin air, is kicking up a fuss about it for one purpose only. He is trying to abrogate these specific terms in the fourth China-Japan trade agreement in the name of refusing "prerogatives" so as to make it impossible for the Chinese trade mission to function, and thus prevent the carrying out of the agreement.

The agreement provides that the trade missions of both sides have the right to hoist their own national flags. This is a very ordinary provision but Kishi has especially picked it out for attack, arrogantly refusing the Chinese trade mission the right to hoist its own national flag.

His argument does not hold water in any circumstances. National flags were hoisted at both the Chinese Commodity Exhibitions in Japan and the Japanese Commodity Exhibitions in China. Japan's flag flies at this moment over her current commodity exhibition in our country. Since the Kishi government raised no objection to this in the past, on what grounds does it oppose it now? To hoist their national flag is the inalienable right of the citizens of any country even when they reside abroad. Unless Kishi deliberately intends to wreck the fourth China-Japan trade agreement, there is no reason for him to deny this right to the Chinese trade mission.

We must note moreover that the Political Affairs Research



The Hatchet Man

Cartoon by Hua Chun-wu

Committee of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party went so far as to give the opinion that Article 92 of the Japanese Penal Code which provides for punishment for damage or destruction to foreign national flags does not apply to the People's Republic of China. In other words, the Kishi government is not only prepared to deprive the Chinese trade mission of its right to hoist the Chinese national flag but is ready to connive with those who attempt to insult the Chinese national flag so as to make it impossible for the mission to work in Japan.

The Chinese people cannot tolerate the Kishi government's plots to wreck the fourth China-Japan trade agreement. But they were and are warm friends of the Japanese people, and will continue to be so in the future. This will not change just because the Kishi government chooses to be hostile.

We believe that the Japanese people, and the three Japanese organizations which signed the fourth China-Japan trade agreement, will make due efforts to safeguard the agreement and see that it is successfully carried out.

Economic Survey

China's National Income

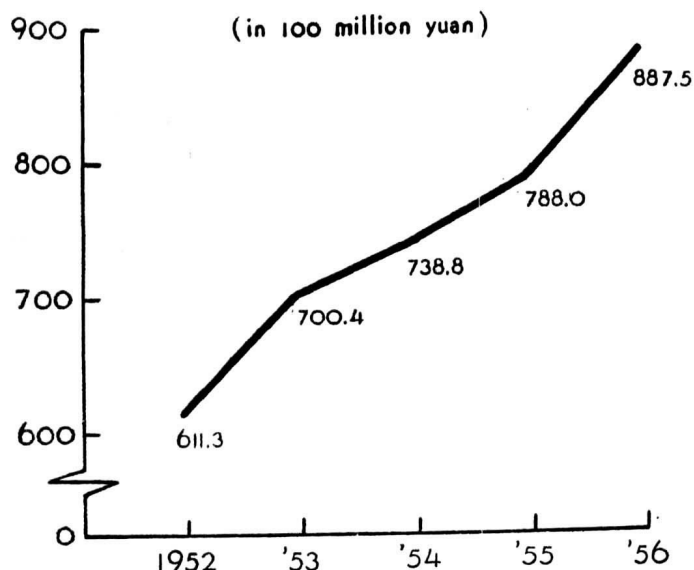
by LU KUANG

THE material on China's national income* published by the Research Department of the State Bureau of Statistics provides an interesting analysis of the production and distribution of the national income, and what of it goes for consumption and accumulation. It shows the relation between China's economic strength, economic construction and the living standards of her people at different stages of the development of socialism in China.

Production of National Income

Between 1952 and 1956, China's economy as a whole grew rapidly, and with it the national income. The actual figures (calculated in 1952 prices) are as follows:

GROWTH OF NATIONAL INCOME



In the same period, the percentages of the national income produced by the different economic sectors changed as follows:

	1952	1956
State-owned economy	19.3	32.1
Co-operative economy	1.6	53.3
State capitalist economy	0.7	7.4
Capitalist economy	7.0	0.1
Individual economy	71.4	7.1

The graph on page 8 shows the percentages contributed by the various branches of the economy.

The accompanying table and graphs illustrate the following trends:

1. The growth of the national economy has been very rapid.

Compared with 1952, national income in 1956 increased by 45.2 per cent. This gives an average annual rate of increase of 9.8 per cent. Under present conditions in China, which is still mainly an agricultural country, this represents fast growth. It greatly surpasses the speed of such growth not only in pre-liberation China but also in the highly industrialized capitalist countries.

2. Great changes have taken place in the proportion of the national income produced by the different sectors of China's economy.

In 1952, the socialist economy (state-owned, co-operative and state capitalist) accounted for only 21.6 per cent of the national income, and the capitalist and individual economy, 78.4 per cent.

By 1956, the share of the socialist sector had jumped to 92.8 per cent, while that of the others had dropped to 7.2 per cent. This is a reflection of the great victories of socialist transformation in China in the past few years.

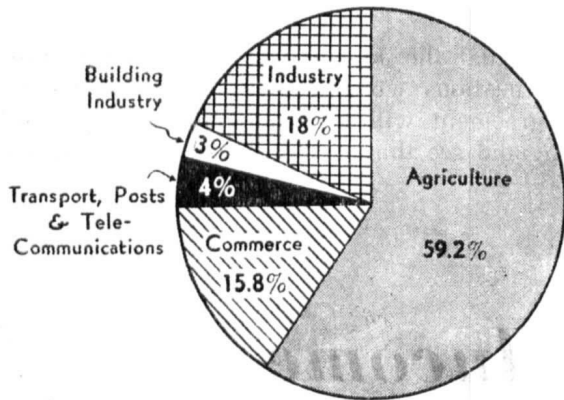
3. There has been a remarkable increase in the proportion of China's national income produced by industry.

In 1952, industry yielded 18 per cent of the national income; in 1956 the figure was 26.4 per cent.

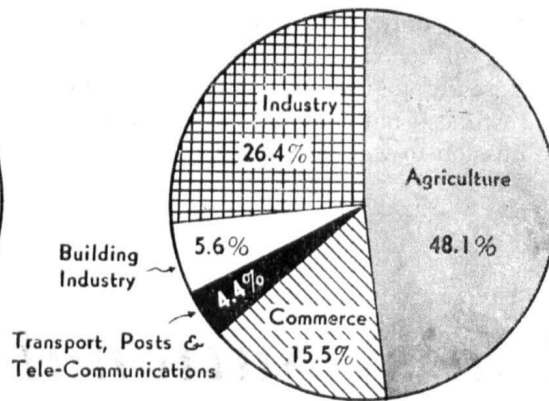
In 1956 agriculture contributed 48.1 per cent of the national income in China. But her agricultural production, limited by natural conditions and the low level of technique, is not stable enough, and its growth continues

* "National income" is here taken to mean the value added to the country's material wealth by productive activities and those serving production (industry, agriculture, construction, transport, post and telecommunications, commerce, the catering trades and services, etc.) over a given period. The national income for any year is thus the gross social product minus the means of production consumed in creating the new wealth.

**PROPORTION OF NATIONAL INCOME CONTRIBUTED BY
VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE ECONOMY**



1952



1956

to be rather slow. This has affected not only the growth of the national income as a whole, but also its balanced growth.

Consumption and Accumulation

The national income produced in factories, farms and other productive undertakings is distributed and redistributed in society as a whole. A part of it is consumed by the people as individuals, another by the people organized in collectives (farm co-operatives, etc.), still another by the people organized in society on a national scale (education, welfare facilities, etc.), while the rest goes for new investment in production (expanded reproduction) and accumulation of non-productive assets.

In a socialist country, the consumption fund serves, in the main, the immediate interests of the people, and the accumulation fund serves their long-term interests. There is unity as well as contradiction between the two. It is imperative that the relation between national construction and the improvement of the people's livelihood be properly adjusted. In other words, the distribution of the national income, as between accumulation and consumption, must be properly handled.

Between 1952 and 1956, the consumption fund of China's national income went up by 26.7 per cent, an average annual increase of 6.1 per cent. The accumulation fund, in the same period, rose by 101.1 per cent, an average annual increase of 19.1 per cent.

The proportion of accumulation in China's national income (rate of accumulation) tends to go up year by year. The following table shows how things stand in allocating the national income as between consumption and accumulation in 1952-56 (in terms of current prices).

Distribution of National Income

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Consumption funds	81.8	78.6	77.7	79.1	77.5
Accumulation funds	18.2	21.4	22.3	20.9	22.5

Such a rate of accumulation is unprecedented in China. It is somewhat below that in the Soviet Union, where the rate of accumulation in the past twenty years has been around 25 per cent, but far higher than in the major capitalist countries. In the United States, between 1919 and 1928, the average annual rate of accumulation

was around 10 per cent; in 1955, a year of high investment, it was only 15 per cent.

It should be noted, however, that the lower rate of accumulation in the capitalist countries does not mean that the proportion of the national income consumed by the working people is greater than in China. On the contrary, in those countries, the larger part of the consumption fund goes to military expenses and to the capitalist class, which leads an extravagant, parasitic life. This leaves a relatively small amount for the working people.

The proportions in which China's national income has been allocated to consumption and accumulation have in the main proved correct. Care has been taken not only to ensure a constant improvement in the living standards of the whole population but also that social production, and especially industrial production, should grow continuously and rather quickly.

The increase in disposable national income in 1952-56 amounted to 25,300 million yuan. Over 54 per cent of this went for consumption. Taking into account the fact that, during these four years, China's population increased by 9 per cent, we find that average per capita spending rose from 84 yuan in 1952 to 100 yuan in 1956 — an increase of 18.8 per cent, averaging 4.4 per cent a year. Considering present economic conditions in China, this is a fairly rapid rise in consumption by the people.

Composition of the Consumption Fund

The consumption fund is the sum total of consumer goods used by the whole population, individually and collectively, plus public expenditures for administration, national defence, etc.

In 1956 as compared with 1952, that part of the fund falling to individual consumption increased by 27.1 per cent, or by an average of 6.2 per cent annually. That part consumed by the people collectively (for cultural, educational, health and public utility services, etc., having a direct bearing on the people's welfare) increased by 158.7 per cent — or 26.8 per cent annually. That part consumed for general administration and national defence was 12 per cent less in 1956 than it was in 1952. Its proportion in the whole consumption fund also dropped from 6.9 per cent in 1952 to 4.8 per cent in 1956.

This change in the composition of the consumption fund has been a result of the pruning of the administrative and national defence budget; it has helped to provide more funds for production and to improve the living standards of the people.

After part of the annual national income has been set aside for consumption in any year, what remains goes

to the accumulation fund, and is used to increase social wealth.

Composition of the Accumulation Fund

Between 1952 and 1956, productive accumulation (machinery, factory buildings, railways, etc., accumulated for expanded reproduction) increased by 133.1 per cent, an average annual increase of 23.5 per cent. Non-productive accumulation (housing, office buildings, etc., for private, collective or social use) increased by 33.6 per cent, an average annual increase of 7.5 per cent. The proportion of the entire accumulation fund for productive and non-productive purposes during the period varied as follows:

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Productive accumulation	67.9	69.6	61.1	63.3	78.7
Non-productive accumulation	32.1	30.4	38.9	36.7	21.3

The growth of productive accumulation has been by far the faster. The rise in the proportion it occupied in the entire accumulation fund can only be described as remarkable. This has been absolutely necessary, for it is the indispensable prerequisite for constantly expanding national production. In future, in harmony with the spirit of building the country industriously and frugally, non-productive accumulation will occupy a still smaller part of the accumulation fund as a whole.

The accumulation of fixed assets has, in the main, been the accumulation of productive fixed assets. This is decisive for the growth of social production and its technological modernization. Between 1952 and 1956, fixed assets increased by 361.8 per cent, representing a very high average annual increase — 46.6 per cent.

This year by year increase in the proportion of fixed assets under the heading of accumulation reflects the new situation in China since the beginning of her large-scale national economic construction.

The state budget is one of the chief instruments for the distribution and redistribution of the national income.

Between 1952 and 1956, China's financial revenue, in terms of current prices for the years concerned, amounted to some 30 per cent of the national income. (27.2 per cent in 1952; 27.6 per cent in 1953; 31.2 per cent in 1954; 29.5 per cent in 1955; 29.6 per cent in 1956.) Compared with the Soviet Union, this proportion is rather low, mainly because China is economically backward and agriculture occupies such a high proportion of the entire national economy. In future, with the constant development of the national economy, and especially the growth of the proportion taken up by industry, there will also be changes in the proportion of the national income entering the realm of state finance.

Between 1953 and 1956, appropriations for capital construction comprised 40.8 per cent of the state's financial expenditure. This was equivalent to about 13 per cent of the national income. Administrative and national defence expenses in the same period were 33.4 per cent of the state's financial outlay, or about 10.7 per cent of national income. This proportion, however, has tended to decline year by year.

Administrative and Defence Spending

	Percentage of state expenditures	Percentage of national income
1953	43.8	13.0
1954	32.4	10.3
1955	32.4	10.6
1956	28.7	9.6

Spending for administrative and national defence needs is non-productive. The yearly decline in the proportion of the state's outlay, and of national income, going for these purposes makes it possible to spend more for economic construction.

An On-the-Spot Report

Shanghai's Industrial Boom

by CHANG PEI

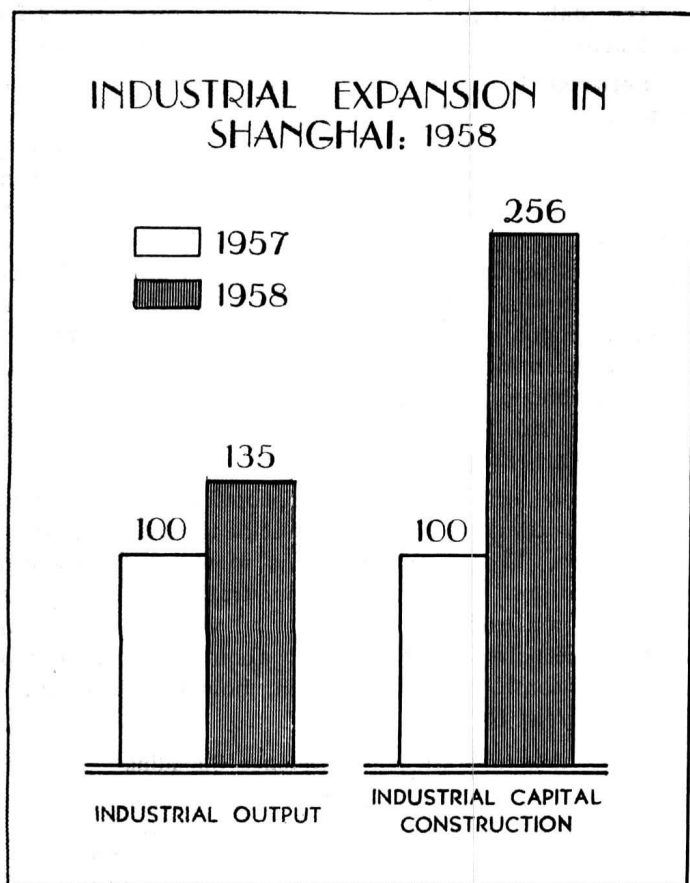
Shanghai's engineering industry will more than double its output this year to meet the demands of the booming economy. As consumer goods industries are developing throughout the country, Shanghai will concentrate more on high quality and technically more advanced products.

SHANGHAI, the greatest industrial centre in China, has reached the highest peak in industrial production since the establishment of its first modern industrial plant in 1843. Its industrial output value constitutes one-fifth of the nation's total. This year, its rate of industrial growth will be about 35 per cent. This is not final, however. In the course of the vigorous campaign against waste and conservatism now going on, latent productive forces come into play and it is not unlikely that its rate of industrial development will reach as high as 40 per cent.

To play its part in the great advance in the nation's agricultural production, Shanghai this year will supply electric motors with a capacity of 400,000 kilowatts, power engines with more than 150,000 h.p. for agricultural use, 25,000 water pumps and 5,000 all-purpose tractors.

As a result of the development of local industries throughout the country, the demand for complete sets of Shanghai-made engineering equipment is expected to increase by 150 to 200 per cent compared with last year. Now that chemical fertilizer plants are being built in all parts of the country, Shanghai has the task of producing a large number of complete sets of equipment for chemical plants that will annually produce 2,000 to 25,000 tons of synthetic ammonia. This type of equipment was never produced in Shanghai before. In addition, Shanghai will also produce a large supply of medium and small-sized metallurgical equipment, equipment for small power sta-

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION IN SHANGHAI: 1958



tions and complete sets of equipment for light industrial plants to be built in other parts of the country.

Two different types of contradictions now exist between the great forward leap and the tasks in production. First of all, the tasks are heavy. This is particularly so in the engineering industry. For the industry as a whole, the growth will be 130 per cent while the output of certain products will increase by 200, 300 and even 400 per cent.

To solve this contradiction, the Shanghai workers are fighting conservative ideas and concentrating on the full exploitation of potentialities. The famous Shanghai Steam Turbine Works, which produced China's first 6,000-kilowatt steam turbine, for example, plans to produce 213 steam turbines this year as compared with 26 last year. It will also turn out China's first 25,000-kilowatt steam turbine, originally planned for trial manufacture in 1959.

In the past, production in January and February was usually low. The plan for February 1958, however, was overfulfilled by two per cent. Twenty-one new records were set by the Shanghai No. 1 Steel Plant and five other similar plants on March 13. The time for open-hearth furnace steel smelting was greatly shortened and much ferro-manganese was saved. As the workers' initiative greatly boosts production, the workers are also paying special attention to the quality of the products. The Shanghai Machine Tools Works recently turned out China's first 5892A high precision cog-wheel grinding machine successfully.

Economic Reorganization

While potentialities are being converted into reality, the following important questions are being solved:

There are numerous engineering plants in Shanghai but most of them are small in size, their equipment is

out-of-date and their products are not standardized. This backwardness is inherited from the past. But there is one merit in this situation. They are capable of co-ordinating with one another in production in many ways. To take full advantage of this merit and overcome the shortcomings is the key to Shanghai's new plans. All factories that can be amalgamated will be merged, step by step. Equipment will be readjusted and improved and products will be standardized so that production can be expanded quickly.

Another problem of Shanghai's engineering industry is the fact that many of its factories have smallish premises. When machines are produced in quantity, there is not enough room for assembling them. More space is being allocated for the use of these plants.

Still another contradiction that stands out in bold relief is Shanghai's increasing need for ferrous metals to feed its expanded production. To solve this problem, construction of raw material industrial plants is being stepped up. Investment in capital construction in Shanghai is 156 per cent higher than last year. Units under construction or reconstruction now number 698, including such raw material producing plants as blast furnaces, seamless steel tubing mills, steel sheet plants and alloy steel plants.

Readjusting Consumer Goods Industries

In contrast to the engineering industry, whose tasks are heavy, a small part of the light industries in Shanghai is confronted with a drop in orders.

Consumer goods made in the city formerly found their way to all parts of the country. This situation remained unchanged in the early years of liberation. Today things are different. In the First Five-Year Plan period, some local industries were founded in many parts of the country and some of the goods made in Shanghai no longer had a monopoly. Certain light industrial goods which are easy to manufacture, such as soap, cold cream, ink, carbon paper, leather articles, matches, and trades such as printing and oil-pressing, have been quickly replaced by local manufacturers. As a result of the present mushrooming of local industries throughout the country, the demand for some of Shanghai's consumer goods has fallen off.

The Shanghai authorities have taken steps to cope with this situation. For instance, seven match factories in the city have been amalgamated into two. Shanghai's industrial development in the future will concentrate on the production of goods of high quality and manufacture requiring higher technical skill. It is going to give up certain light industrial branches, so that other provinces will have a chance of developing them. There will be a division of labour between the city and other provinces and it will reorganize its production accordingly. For instance, soap manufacturers are going to produce detergents, match factories will produce plastic goods. Some match processing factories will make electrically operated toys and sewing machines. Factories that cannot be changed immediately will co-ordinate with other factories. For example, makers of mouth-organs are going to produce such hardware as locks, knives, etc. Shanghai will now produce wrist watches, cameras and films, items which were never

manufactured in quantity in China before. It will also produce bicycles, sewing machines, electric clocks, which the local industries in the smaller towns cannot produce as yet. As a result, compared with last year light industry in Shanghai will shoot up 21 per cent this year instead of levelling off.

In a socialist country, particularly in a country as big as China, overproduction in light industry in general is unthinkable. But within a specific period of time and

as far as certain products are concerned, contradictions may occur between one area and another. Where production and the ownership of the means of production are socialist and the economy is planned, adjustments that create a new balance are readily made and the problem can be solved. Here contradictions are not entirely negative. On the contrary, the very existence of these contradictions and their solution bring about a more reasonable division of labour in social production and in this way the social needs are served better.

Working for a New Balance

by TA KO

In our issue of March 11 we published the "Renmin Ribao" editorial "Balance — Imbalance — New Balance," explaining the thinking behind the current "leap forward" in China. Here we present the abridged translation of an article that appeared in "Renmin Ribao" on March 28, further explaining this thinking.

WHEN the whole country takes a leap forward, it is nothing to be wondered at that some departments and regions should take the lead while others lag behind temporarily. This inevitably upsets the balance and causes certain unavoidable difficulties. The forward leap in iron and steel production, for example, is bound to create tension in the supply of pig iron and coke. The forward leap in agricultural production leads to tension in the supply of agricultural equipment and chemical fertilizer. But this is not a bad thing. It is actually very good indeed. The unity of opposites (balance), in the Marxist-Leninist view, is relative, only the struggle of opposites is absolute. The process of development of things is a process in which old things go out of existence and new things come into being. And this very process takes the form of the struggle of opposites. Only by upsetting balance can there be the death of the old, the birth of the new and the development of things.

Qualitative Transformation

Does this mean that we can rest content with the state of imbalance? Of course not. It will be just too bad if we do. Marxism-Leninism maintains that while the struggle of opposites is absolute, it nevertheless concludes with the victory of the new, with a new, qualitative transformation to a higher level.

In any society a certain proportion (balance) must be maintained between the various productive departments and the various essential elements. Under the capitalist system, however, the maintenance of such proportion is accidental; its economy develops cyclically

through periodic economic crises. One of the merits of socialism lies in the fact that its national economy develops in a planned way (i.e., proportionately) and the very essence of planning is this constant and continuous maintenance of proportionate relations. Imbalance means having the advanced destroy the old balance and heading for a new balance through adjustments. Only when the old balance is shattered and a new balance is established can there be new development of things. This process: balance — imbalance — new balance goes on cyclically — spiralling upwards — without end. The important thing is to establish the new balance.

If we are in a state of imbalance for too long, things will not progress but will suffer damage. Take China's industrial and agricultural production for instance. In the past, industrial production progressed rapidly, but agricultural production was comparatively backward. This was an imbalance. If measures were not taken in time, there would have been a dislocation between industrial and agricultural production and the national economy as a whole might have been seriously damaged. A movement of agricultural co-operation, however, was launched, and the level of agricultural production was raised greatly. As a result, an unprecedented development of the entire national economy took place.

Clearly the philistine theory of "equilibrium" is wrong, and the viewpoint that imbalance is an end in itself is also wrong. In the course of a great forward leap, imbalance will inevitably show up. To push forward the further development of the productive forces, we have to take measures immediately and strive for a new balance. The kind of balance we are striving for is certainly not a balance attained by pulling down the advanced to the level of the backward. We must take steps to catch up with the advanced; we must achieve a new balance on an advanced level by emulating the advanced, learning from the advanced and trying to excel. The socialist co-ordination now being organized in Taiyuan, Shanghai and other places is an excellent means of achieving a new balance.

Surveying the Heilungkiang Basin

by COCHIN CHU

Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

SOVIET and Chinese scientists have been working for the last two years on a comprehensive survey of the natural resources of the Heilungkiang (or Amur) and its basin. This covers an area in the Soviet Union and in China of 1,843,000 square kilometres, or roughly a quarter of the area of the United States. The data collected already opens up brilliant prospects for development of the region.

The upper and middle course of the Heilungkiang with its tributaries, the Argun and Ussuri, form part of the boundary between China and the Soviet Far East. The Heilungkiang ranks as the longest river in the Soviet Union and the second longest in China. But before liberation practically no surveys of a really scientific nature had been made on the Chinese side of the upper and middle reaches. Some work was done in tsarist times on the left bank, but large-scale systematic studies were started here only in 1953.

Joint Study

In 1954, an expedition of the Soviet Academy of Sciences was working its way down the river on the Soviet side. In the following year, the first groups of Chinese scientists joined in the work. On August 18, 1956, an agreement was signed between China and the Soviet Union for a joint, comprehensive study and survey of the main course of the river and the Argun and Ussuri in order to assess and develop their natural resources, control their summer floods and harness their power resources.

It was estimated it would take five years, from 1956 to 1960, to fully survey the resources of this region. The scientists of the two countries, however, have already provided a general picture of the resources of the main course of the Heilungkiang, and some tentative suggestions of how to develop them can now be advanced.

One of the great liabilities of the Heilungkiang Basin is the annual summer inundation. The Heilungkiang has a big annual run-off. This averages 350,000 million cubic metres a year, or 11,000 cubic metres per second at its mouth, and most of this is concentrated in the summer months. The winter flow is small. The run-off varies greatly from year to year but the river usually overflows both its banks in summer. Unusually big floods come every seven or eight years. Those in 1956 and 1957 were

particularly destructive. On the upper and middle reaches they were the worst in the last hundred years. In 1956 the Heilungkiang floods lasted six months and on Chinese territory three and a half million people had to go into action to combat flood crests which threatened to engulf big cities like Harbin and Kiamusze.

Water Power and Mineral Resources

Such floods can be prevented by building a number of reservoirs along the river and its tributaries. Flood waters will be stored up in them and used to generate electricity.

On its upper and middle reaches the Heilungkiang has an average fall of 15 centimetres a kilometre, and its waters have very little silt, only three parts or less per ten thousand. There are also many gorges where the river narrows to only 100-500 metres in width with a bed rock of granite or gneiss. This offers many opportunities of building cheap dams. Many excellent sites for the building of dams and hydro-electric power stations have in fact already been marked out. Data collected by Soviet and Chinese scientists show that about 70 large or medium size hydro-electric power stations can be built on the river and its tributaries with a total generating capacity of from 15 to 20 million kilowatts.

A series of four or five "staircase" dams can be built on the upper stretch of the Heilungkiang alone, with one or two dams on the middle and the lower reaches of the main stream. These may generate a total of 35,000 to 45,000 million kwh. a year. It is calculated that the cost of generating power will be less than one cent (Chinese currency) per kwh.

Such cheap and abundant power augurs well for development of the Heilungkiang valley. A great deal of the preliminary prospecting work has already been done by Soviet and Chinese engineers and geologists. Now the question is how to use this power to the best advantage. To answer this needs a comprehensive study that takes account of distribution of mineral and agricultural resources and national economic development as a whole. At the moment we can already see that ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical enterprises scheduled for the area will be among the biggest consumers of electricity.

It should be mentioned here that the area is very rich in ore deposits. On the Soviet side of the Heilungkiang a

large number of high grade iron-ore deposits have been found both in the Great and Little Khingan Mountain regions, as well as other minerals including manganese and non-ferrous metals. On the Chinese side of the Great and Little Khingans, the geological structure is practically the same as on the Soviet side. Chinese geologists have already discovered some 70 mineralized localities of iron, manganese, molybdenum, lead, zinc, wolfram, copper, tin, graphite, mercury, and gold. Intensive research work and field prospecting are going ahead and there are clear indications that rich iron and manganese deposits will be found.

Navigation Projects

Any plans for exploiting the Heilungkiang Basin must include improvement of navigational facilities along its waterways. One drawback of the region is that it lies so far north, that its rivers freeze over in winter. The Heilungkiang is only navigable for most of its length for six months in the year. The navigation period is even shorter on its lower reaches which turn to the north. In the low water season its channel is only a metre deep, too shallow for boats of large tonnage. Near its estuary its winding course has frequent shoals. Nevertheless, means can be found to make greater use of it as a navigable waterway.

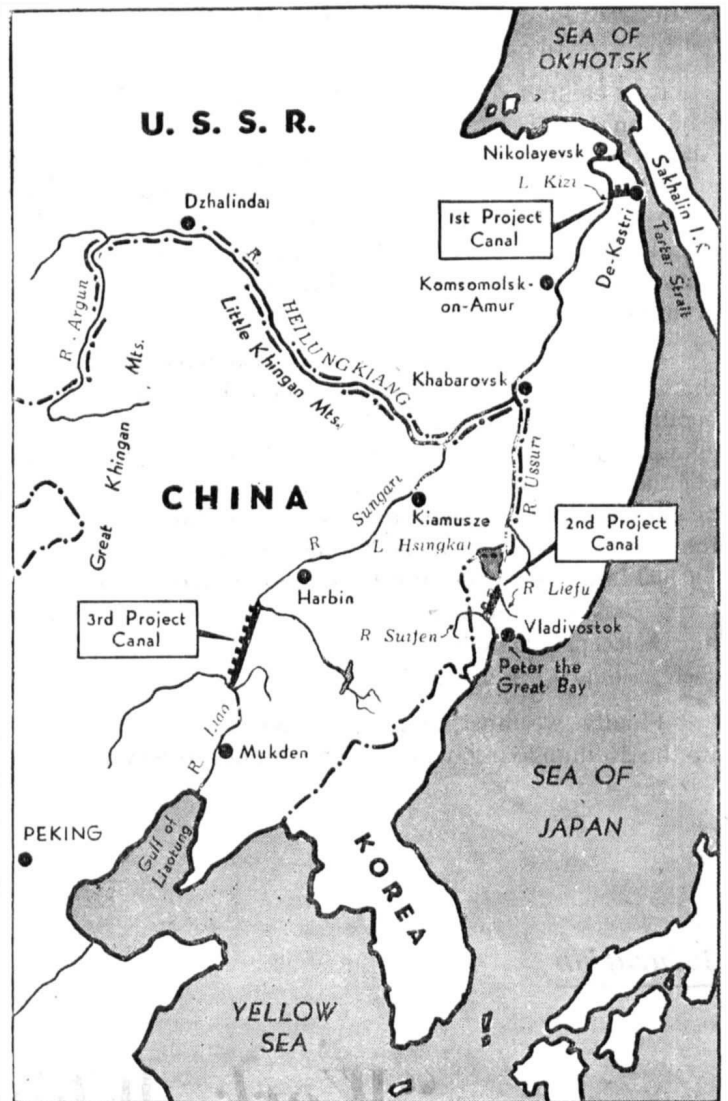
Soviet and Chinese scientists working on this problem have made several proposals to get around the difficulties. The water level in the low-water season will of course be raised by the building of dams and reservoirs, but in addition they have proposed the cutting of canals to link the main course of the river with the Tartar Strait, the Sea of Japan and the Gulf of Liaotung (see map).

The first project calls for a canal to be cut from Lake Kizi to De-Kastri Bay on the Tartar Strait. This would enable sea-going vessels to reach Komsomolsk-on-Amur without navigating the shallow estuary of the river on the Okhotsk Sea side which, moreover, is frozen over for a considerable part of the year.

The second project calls for a canal to Vladivostok passing through the Ussuri River, Lake Hsingkai, the Leifu and Suifen Rivers and then on to Peter the Great Bay. At present, people who want to go by water from the Heilungkiang to Vladivostok, have to go by river steamer through the Tartar Strait and thence by ocean-going vessel via the Sea of Japan. The Ussuri-Suifen Canal will make it possible for Vladivostok-bound passengers to take a larger steamer direct to Peter the Great Bay, shortening the journey by two-thirds.

The third project will link the Heilungkiang by a canal through the Sungari and Liao Rivers with the Gulf of Liaotung on the Yellow Sea. When this is complete, people will be able to take large vessels from the Heilungkiang to the Sungari, and thence through the Sungari-Liao Canal to the Liao and the Gulf of Liaotung; from there, straight to Tientsin.

Fishery, which is also of great importance in the economy of the river, has to be considered in any all-embracing plan of exploitation of its resources. Fishing is a main side-occupation for peasants along the banks of the river.



Map by Su Li

The Heilungkiang and its tributaries have a great variety of fishes. Carp, crucian carp, trout, mandarin fish, dog salmon, sturgeon and bream are among the more valuable varieties. When the dams are built, fresh-water fish will be bred in the reservoirs. The fish, however, will have to change their habits to some extent because of the dams and canals. For example, the big dog salmon breed in the river, but grow up in the sea and return to the river to lay their eggs. So it will be necessary to install fish-ladders, fish-ways and fish-elevators.

Reclamation

The comprehensive development of agriculture in the Heilungkiang valley is another big problem. Absence of an ample grain supply would make difficulties for the large-scale growth of industry in the area.

The climate in the Heilungkiang valley is rather cold, but summer mean temperatures are not so low, rising usually to 20° Centigrade or more. The annual rainfall is around 500 mm., similar to that on the north China plain. So by and large, the area is suitable for the growth of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and even maize. In 1956, paddy rice was successfully planted in Humar County (51°30 north latitude)—the farthest north rice has ever been grown. The land on both banks of the river is very

fertile, mostly gray-brown earth or black earth, suitable for the growth of most farm crops.

It is estimated that Heilungkiang Province has about 6 million hectares of wasteland which can be reclaimed. About one-tenth of this can be made to grow crops without doing any special work. The rest can be made arable by draining off surplus water, or reducing its salt or alkali content. The future reservoirs and power stations in the valley will provide cheap water power for draining or ameliorating the soil.

Large numbers of people will also have to settle in this area if it is to be effectively opened up. The present population in Heilungkiang Province is rather sparse, averaging only 25 persons per square kilometre. Most of the population is concentrated in the Sungari valley. Few people live along the banks of the Heilungkiang—less than one person per square kilometre. In 1956-1957, some 300,000 families moved into Heilungkiang from other provinces, mostly from Shantung, and it is certain that more and more people will come to live in an area that offers such fine prospects for pioneers.

Finally, we must mention the wide stretches of forest in the Heilungkiang valley. The timber reserves on the

Soviet side are estimated at around 6,000 million cubic metres and on the Chinese side, 3,000 million cubic metres. The Great Khingan Mountain is famous for its larches and the Little Khingan as well as the Changpai Mountains are noted for their beautiful red pines or Korean pines. Heilungkiang Province alone has 13,200,000 hectares of forests, and its timber reserve of 1,600 million cubic metres is 32.6 per cent of all the timber reserves in the country. Besides red pines and larches there are other conifers like *pinus sylvestris*, *abies sibirica*, *picea obovata*, or deciduous trees like Mongolian oaks, white birches, Amur cork trees and Manchurian ash. All these are useful in industry, mining, transport and communications.

The immensely rich natural resources of the Heilungkiang valley have not yet been tapped. There are still considerable difficulties to be overcome before this area, not so long ago considered to be a desolate and forbidding waste, can be opened up. But today modern science and technique have given us the tools to transform these virgin wildernesses into flourishing agricultural and industrial communities. Fraternal, socialist co-operation between China and the Soviet Union will turn these prospects into realities in the not distant future.

Education

“Work While You Learn”

The new trend in education links labour and study, physical work and brain work. Theory and practice are closely integrated. The new direction is illustrated in “Linhsien’s School for Peasants,” which follows this article.

FOR the past year, many students in China have done different kinds of work in vacations and spare time, and covered part or all of their living and other expenses with their earnings. The watchword “work while you learn” has a value far beyond its economic effect. On January 27, 1958, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League made a decision to promote it among all the students throughout the country.

Producers and Learners

The new way in schooling has been most successfully conducted in rural schools run by the peasants themselves. There all students are producers as well as learners— young peasants with books. They study when farming is not busy and work when it is; they study when it rains

and work when it is fine; or they study half a day and work the other half; or they may study more in the school semesters and work more in vacations and holidays. Such arrangements have turned out to be a blessing to the peasants.

Most rural middle schools link work and study in two other ways. In one, students are organized to return to their co-operative farms to do farming or auxiliary occupations. In the other experimental farms are opened in the schools themselves.

Similarly, in cities, the students in some secondary technical schools work in experimental factories attached to them. Many agricultural colleges have turned their experimental farms into real productive units. Engineering institutes, too, propose to turn their laboratories and teaching workshops into places where their students can really produce.

Method and Purpose

This new trend in China’s education indicates that her schools are thoroughly ridding themselves of bourgeois ideas, turning to the socialist methods in which theory

is identified with practice and manual and mental labour are merged.

The fundamental purpose of education in New China is to train cultured working people with a socialist political outlook. Over the past eight years, education has been essentially reformed and has advanced in this direction.

But though much was achieved, it must also be said that the reform was not sufficiently profound and intensive. There were still glaring examples of divorce between theory and practice, education and production, mental and physical labour. Quite a few graduates proved unwilling to go to the countryside and the factories, and came out of school looking down on physical labour—an unmistakable indicator of bourgeois influences.

The aim and end of bourgeois education is to train intellectuals to serve the bourgeoisie who are condescended and despise physical labour, the workers and the peasants. Obviously, this is the opposite of the kind of education New China needs.

Four Advantages

Experience in different localities shows that the new way of education has the following great advantages:

First, it improves the socialist consciousness of teachers and students and leads brain-workers to identify themselves with the producers in factory and farm. Through actual training in productive physical labour, the intellectuals learn not merely by rote but by personal experience that labour creates all things and that the working people are the makers of history. Consequently, the love for physical labour and working people replaces the contempt inculcated by the old society. Such training can produce intellectuals who really identify themselves with workers and peasants, share their joys and sorrows, and serve the people heart and soul. This point is illustrated by the careers of many leaders of the Chinese Communist Party. Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Yi, Nieh Jung-chen and Li Fu-chun all worked hard for their living while studying at school.

Secondly, the new way combines physical and mental labour. To eliminate the basic difference between them is one of the lofty aims of communism. And the "work-while-you-learn" system will help us reach it more quickly.

Thirdly, teaching is improved by merging theory and practice. Through actual work, the students are able to put to the test what they have learned in the classrooms, and to combine perceptual and logical knowledge, growing keener in their pursuit of science and getting a firmer grasp on their knowledge.

Fourthly, the state is in a better position to open more schools. Since the liberation education in China has developed rapidly. The number of college students is now about four times as great as in 1949, of secondary students nearly six times as great, while primary school attendance has increased almost threefold. Yet even with the efforts

made by the government, the number of schools still falls short of the need of the people. With the introduction of the new system, the state will have much more money to open more schools for the children of workers and peasants.

The government has decided to put the new educational system into effect step by step. Secondary schools or colleges—separately or jointly—may open experimental factories, farms or livestock-breeding ranches. Those lacking such conditions may enter into contracts with nearby factories, workshops or catering trades and service establishments so that their students may work there, or they may organize students to take part in voluntary labour service. Engineering institutes or schools are expected gradually to set up subsidiary factories, or to help the work of related factories. Teachers and students of agricultural schools are to work by rotation in co-operative farms, helping the latter to improve techniques.

While urging the new system, the Party and government have made it clear that the work is voluntary and no coercion is allowed. Different tasks should be given to students of different ages, sex and different degrees of physical strength. Attention should be paid to labour protection and safety.

The new way in education has won the warm welcome and support of the vast majority of Chinese students. In schools throughout the country its introduction is being keenly discussed and implemented by practical measures.

Chinese Export Commodities Fair in Canton

Opening on April 15, 1958

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Linhsien's School for Peasants

LINHSIEN is a county in Honan Province in the Taihang Mountain region. Until the founding of the Linhsien No. 1 Middle School* in the autumn of 1946 people in this region did not have a middle school of their own.

When the school was first founded, it had only one class with 30 students, in a house that used to belong to a landlord. The War of Liberation had just started and everything was in short supply, so the students built their own kitchen, made blackboards out of clay, plaited straw mattresses for their bedding and made their own stools and desks. At that time the school could get very little money from the government, so the students themselves raised funds by reclaiming wastelands, growing vegetables and food crops, driving carts to transport coal and doing other odd jobs. Frugality and labour have been a tradition of this school since its inception.

After the whole country was liberated, the People's Government took great interest in the school. Money was appropriated to expand it. Today the number of students there exceeds 1,000. Ninety-five per cent of the students are children of peasant families.

Respect for Labour

The students cover the general curriculum of the middle schools: language, mathematics, history, geography, chemistry, etc. A special feature of the school, however, is the close linking of teaching and production. Theory and practice are combined. Respect of labour is cultivated in the students.

The biology teachers, for example, keep in touch with veteran peasants, model farm workers, the technical instruction centre, farms, silkworm-rearing houses and the county authorities in charge of agricultural production, to know the concrete conditions of the locality and the actual state of production. When a teacher tells his students that production can be increased by deep ploughing, he not only tells the class why this is so but also how it can be done and is being done in the neighbouring farm co-ops.

Experiments and farm work are an organic part of the school curriculum. This deepens the students' interest in agricultural production and qualifies them for agricultural work.

Cultivation of silkworms is one of the major side lines in this mountainous region. Students of the zoology group in the school tried to cultivate silkworms in high temperatures under the guidance of their teachers. Because the

temperature, humidity, feeding and ventilation in the cultivation of silkworms were properly adjusted, the time needed to cultivate silkworms was reduced from 43 days to 23 and more cocoons were collected. Their new method was popularized by the *Biologists' Gazette*. The leghorns they raised laid eggs even when the mercury dropped to 15° below zero (Centigrade), each hen producing 280 eggs every year, or 30 more than the standard rate of production cited by books on chicken farming.

At their experimental farms, students of the botany group experimented with wheat, sweet potatoes, maize and cotton—principal crops of the region—and found new ways to increase production.

Teachers of the school proceed on the premise that seeing things once is better for the students than a hundred descriptions, that doing things once is better than seeing things a hundred times. Through these experiments students acquired a vast fund of technical knowledge in farming.

Contacts with the Co-ops

Students of this school all have contacts with the agricultural producers' co-operatives and well-known model peasants. They introduce what they have learned from the model peasants and their textbooks to the co-operatives in the neighbourhood.

They are given many opportunities to visit farms, agricultural producers' co-operatives and silkworm-rearing houses. This helps them distinguish good ways of running farms from bad ones.

Besides teaching its students the art of farming, the school also sees to it that its students become accustomed to physical labour. All of the students work at the co-operatives during holiday seasons and many of them also do so in their after-school hours during the school-term.

This is the best way to cultivate the habit of doing physical labour. It also provides finances for the poorer students. There are 479 students in the school who live in their homes and not in the school dormitories. Every one of them earns some money through work. Only 2 per cent of the students applied for a subsidy from the government and the amount of subsidy applied for is very small.

Students are also helped to form the habit of physical labour through other kinds of activities, such as the daily cleaning of the classrooms and the campus and the making of various things used in classroom work.

In the Linhsien Middle School study and practical work are inseparable. Its students not only have knowledge of scientific theory, they also know how to work themselves.

*In China the primary school consists of the first six years of schooling. The middle school accounts for the next six years—the 7th, 8th and 9th years in junior middle school; the 10th, 11th and 12th years in senior middle school.

FACING REALITY

by SOONG CHING LING

IN the realm of international affairs, there is today a great contradiction which is demanding solution. It is the conflict between those advocating that realities be faced and those refusing to face them.

The situation on this planet of ours is as follows: its dimensions may remain the same, but in truth they have been drastically shrunk by man's great scientific advances; nations once separated by seas and continents are now but minutes away from one another; and the destructiveness of modern weapons is almost unlimited; this makes war an insane proposition. Thus, even though there are differences in systems and customs, for the benefit of all mankind these must not be allowed to become the cause of armed conflict. In the last analysis, there is only one way out for the nations: peaceful co-existence and peaceful competition, and let history decide which system is the best.

For a number of years now, the countries of socialism headed by the Soviet Union have consistently advocated this path. In recent months and weeks, the Soviet Union and China have taken concrete actions, made many additional proposals and endorsed those of other nations which would make a contribution to the relaxation of tensions in the world.

Soviet Decision to Cease Nuclear Tests

Outstanding among these is the Soviet Union's announcement that it will unilaterally cease the testing of nuclear weapons. This is indeed boldly assuming the initiative in the quest for building confidence among nations. It is a move which throws wide open the possibilities for achieving a lasting world tranquillity, given the condition that it is met half way from the other side of the globe.

It must be noted that these proposals, and particularly the above-mentioned announcement, have been heartily welcomed in many quarters. This is especially so throughout Asia and Africa, which since World War II has become a powerful factor in the seeking of peace.

In other quarters, however, these efforts have received what is by now familiar treatment: either a curt dismissal, or a play on words amounting to the same thing. No serious attempt is made to satisfy the popular demand for a refreshed international atmosphere. In its place one comes up against a negative attitude purposely assumed to block any progress in the solution of important international questions.

Can this be allowed to pass? Can man's fate be so arbitrarily tossed about by a few stubborn men? I think not. I think the people will not stand for this.

Events in the past few years show that this situation can be changed. One recalls that when the socialist countries first proposed negotiations to settle outstanding

questions and to strive for peaceful co-existence, these very words were met with derision from the governing circles of the West. But the people came more and more to appreciate their meaning, and the voices of darkness proportionately lost their effectiveness. The statesmen had to change their tune. It became necessary for them to respect the concepts of negotiation and peaceful co-existence, either that or bring down on their heads the scorn of all mankind, not to say suffer popular recall.

We know that such public pressure led to East and West actually sitting and discussing matters related to peace, even to bringing about a cessation of wars then in process. Of course, the statesmen of the West have tried all ways to nullify these decisions. But they have not been able to dislodge the idea and ideal of peaceful co-existence from the minds of the people, and herein lies the future.

A Significant Piece of History

This is a significant piece of history. Its importance can be more clearly understood if one sees in it the shattering failure of Western policy on the questions of relations with the rest of the world and of carrying out the "cold war."

First, there was the disintegration of their so-called "positions of strength." Today everyone knows such positions never did exist. This policy was but a figment of the imagination among those "Pentagon planners," who made their first mistake when they thought they could make people kowtow to them by rattling their atom bomb, and made the next mistake when they miscalculated that no one else would be able to catch up with, or surpass, them in the manufacture of the "ultimate weapon." In each case their basic error was underestimating the spirit and drive of people imbued with the love of humanity and justice. Events passed them by, and their "positions of strength" were as real as fairy's breath.

Second, the main bearing of the Western policy of anti-Soviet Union, anti-China and anti-communism has become devoid of meaning among the masses of people throughout the world. This policy of breeding hate has, in fact, become a "Frankenstein" and turned on its own creators.

We know from history, both past and contemporary, that Western policy has always proceeded from the concept of using force to gain its ends. This is a characteristic of the society from which the policy has sprung. And if one doubts that, let him review the causes of all the wars and suppression humanity has had to endure up to this time. In the modern epoch this has been expressed by the policy of "positions of strength." But the people are everywhere attaining political maturity. They see such a policy not as a protection but as a threat to their very existence, and it has become most unpopular.

In order to gain acceptance for it, Western statesmen have had to make "war psychology" the main instrument of their total effort. Dulles, one of the most prominent architects of this policy, has himself laid down the plan of action. He wrote of the need to establish in the minds of the people the vision of the nations of the "free world" as "heroes," standing for all that is "right and righteous." And if there are "heroes," there must perforce be "villains," which in this case are supposed to be the socialist countries and the doctrines of socialism.

The Great Failure of Western Policy

It is here that Western policy has met its greatest failure. The portrayal of themselves as "heroes" did not match reality. How else can one account for the burning anti-American feeling throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa, and even North and South America? An American statesman or personage cannot cross the border of his land without encountering this very real political fact. As for the intensity of the anti-colonial passions in all of Asia and Africa after centuries of oppression stemming from Europe and America, it need not be stressed here. One can just note in passing that the Britain-France-Israel debacle in Egypt and the exposure and complete failure of the "Eisenhower-Dulles Doctrine" in the Middle East, and the blatant intervention by the United States into the internal affairs of Indonesia, an intervention the rest of Asia and Africa and the other peace-loving forces will not stand by and watch with folded hands, has only added flames to the fire of anti-colonialism. In other words, there is little substance from which propaganda can be made for "heroes" protecting all that is "right and righteous."

This is already reflected in the attitudes of the peoples toward the various military pacts, and now the proposed missile bases, which aim to exemplify "positions of strength" and to "contain" the socialist world. Support for these come only from the few politicians who attend the sterile meetings of these pacts. The rest of the world has only contempt for them and their meaning.

One half of the reason for this has already been mentioned. The other half is that while the people do not see "heroes" in those who paint themselves so, neither

do they see "villains" in those who are portrayed as such. Once again, life provides the truth. The people know, and they are certain in their knowledge, that the socialist world with the Soviet Union at the head, is doing its very best to avert war, that it has committed aggression and subversion against no one, but that it has time after time stood up for the rights of all nations and peoples and given generous help in their self-determination, defence and development. Coupled with the swift advances within the socialist countries, of which the two sputniks are a fitting symbol, an immense respect has grown for them throughout the world, and the doctrines of socialism are experiencing a high-tide of interest everywhere.

In summary, the peoples are being most realistic about how matters stand in international relations, while certain Western policy-makers, as the American commentator, Walter Lippmann, characterized the actions of the United States: "Again and again refuse to face the facts of life." He has stated: "A policy which is not grounded in the realities will have objectives that are unattainable and will produce consequences that are unforeseen."

Such unreality cannot continue to meet the onslaughts of life and remain unaltered. This is already evident. It can be seen in the differing reactions in the councils of the West to proposals of the Soviet Union for highest level meetings to open the way for disarmament and a co-existence which is truly peaceful. Everyone sees innumerable possibilities which should be grasped and utilized, everyone, that is, but a few inflexible Western officials. Their verbal manoeuvring and adamant refusal to move from preconceived positions is viewed as obstinacy leading to utter confusion. One American cartoonist sketched it thus: When Dulles thought he had military superiority, he felt there was no need to negotiate; when he discovered he did not have this, he was afraid to negotiate. The cartoonist asks in effect: "Just when is the 'right time'?"

The right time for negotiation and peaceful co-existence is now and from now on. This is the answer of the great popular movement which is everywhere gathering momentum. This is the only correct way to face the realities of today's world, and to guarantee that it will be man's crucible, and not his self-made crucifix.

Civil Aviation

Five Years of Rapid Growth

CHINA'S civil aviation moved forward very fast during the First Five-Year Plan. Between 1952 and 1957, the number of air routes increased from 10 to 29. Their total length doubled — from 13,000 to 26,000 kilometres. Five years ago, 13 cities were linked by regular air transport; now there are 42 (including 4 in foreign countries).

Peking is now the focus of a far-flung airway network. You can go by air from the capital to Harbin in the north-

east and Hailar in Inner Mongolia; to Canton and Haikow (Hainan Island) in the south; to Shanghai in the east and west to Ining and Kashgar in Sinkiang. There are regular air services to such newly risen industrial centres as Pao-tow and Lanchow and to newly flourishing provincial and regional capitals like Kunming and Urumchi. Hotien (Khotan) in southern Sinkiang is the furthest point reached inside China — 4,331 flight kilometres from Peking. These flights are mostly serviced by comfortable 24-seater Il-14's.

In addition, a series of local air routes are being opened up. One is from Hofei to Fuyang in Anhwei Province (this cuts travelling time from two days by rail and bus to one hour by plane), another from Lanchow to Sining. These flights are serviced by the new Chinese-made An-2 planes carrying 10 passengers and about 600 kilogrammes of cargo.

China now has four international airlines: to the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Viet-nam and Burma. These, like the domestic services, are operated by the Civil Aviation Administration and provide direct or indirect connections with major cities in other countries.

The volume of freight has increased along with the growing mileage of routes; in 1957, the amount of tonnage flown was 3.8 times as much as in 1952. Over half the air shipments in these last five years were machinery, instruments and valuable materials needed for construction and production in various parts of the country.

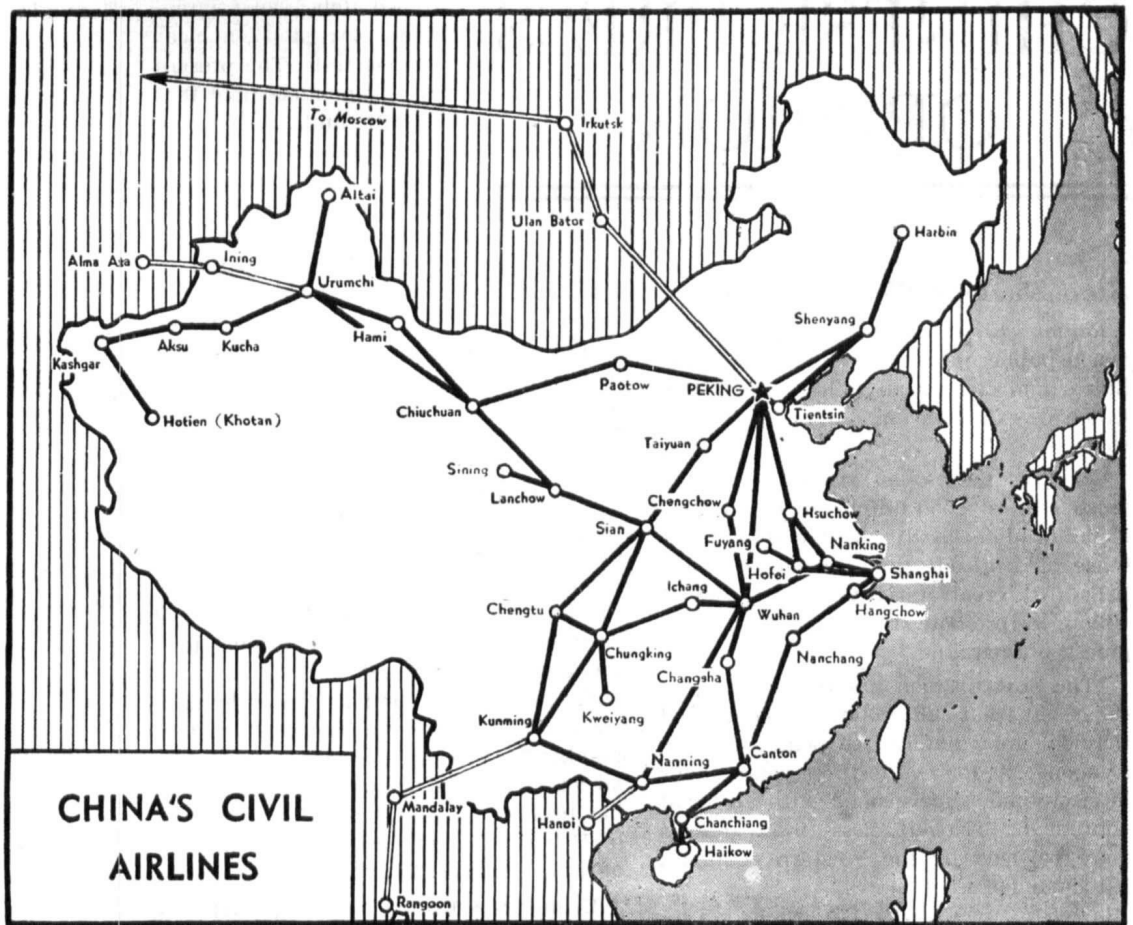
In the period under review, some 280,000 passengers were carried. In 1957 over three times as many were carried as in 1952.

New Uses for Aircraft

Before 1949, civil aviation in China was limited to passenger and freight services. It was only after the liberation that it began to do a variety of other special jobs for industry, agriculture and national construction in general. The work done by aircraft grew ten times within the period of the First Five-Year Plan.

Equipped with special instruments, planes have been used successfully to prospect for various ores in many areas including Inner Mongolia, the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtse, the north China plain and the Sungliao plain in the north-east. In 1956 alone, they discovered 47 mineral deposits. A photographic survey has been carried out in the Tarim Basin. Survey flights have provided valuable data for drawing up plans to harness the Yellow and Yangtse Rivers.

The civil air fleet has steadily increased its services to agriculture and forestry. In 1957 alone, insecticide-spraying planes exterminated locusts and cotton pests over an area of 6 million *mou*. Forestry air surveys and protection patrols are now routine.



Map by Su Li

By 1957, China's civil air service had 3.5 times as many aircraft as in 1952. Hosts of technicians, pilots and personnel have been trained for all branches of its steadily expanding services. Before liberation, nearly half of the civil pilots in China were American. Today all planes without exception are flown by Chinese.

In the twenty years from the inception of civil aviation in China up to 1949, the year the mainland was liberated, not a single really modern airport had been built on her soil. Since then a great deal has been done to provide better basic facilities at the aerodromes. Peking has now opened a new, up-to-date airport in its eastern suburbs. Four other aerodromes, including that at Canton have been enlarged and many ground terminals and radio beacon stations newly established or restored.

Clear Safety Record

China's civil aviation has shed its technical backwardness. A radio communications network and modern system of air navigational radio facilities and radio direction finders has taken shape and is being improved and expanded. It has contributed immensely to safer flying.

Before liberation it was dangerous to travel by air in China. Within two months between December 1946 and January 1947, six planes belonging to the China National Aviation Corporation, then a Kuomintang-American enterprise, crashed with 156 deaths among passengers and crew. New China's civil aviation, inaugurated in 1950, has maintained a clear safety record so far. There has not been a single fatal accident throughout this whole period.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Stop Nuclear Weapon Tests!

Renmin Ribao on April 1 appealed to world public opinion to force the United States and Britain to follow the Soviet Union's example in ending nuclear weapon tests.

Greeting the Soviet decision to stop these tests as "good tidings for humanity," its editorial declared: "It is with a strong sense of gratitude that the whole world hails this great initiative of the Soviet Union to promote the peace and happiness of mankind."

"The Soviet Union has time and again suggested that all countries concerned should immediately suspend nuclear weapon tests for two to three years under international supervision," the editorial continued. "Nevertheless these efforts were rejected by the Western countries led by the United States."

Commenting on the U.S. attitude, *Renmin Ribao* has this to say: "Only a few days ago, the United States declared that its nuclear weapon tests beginning on April 5 would be carried out in the Pacific as planned. This underlines the contempt in which the ruling clique in the United States holds the universal aspirations of the world."

"The fact cannot be ignored that the Western powers are stepping up preparations for nuclear war. The United States and Britain are working hand in glove to set up rocket bases on British soil; America is shipping atomic weapons to its military bases in every part of the world. All these actions run counter to the principle of relaxing international tension."

"Among the countries possessing atomic and hydrogen weapons, the Soviet Union alone is sincere and ready to conclude

immediately an agreement to stop nuclear weapon tests. The present Soviet announcement that it will unilaterally stop these tests is only the very first step in the direction of ending such tests throughout the world, in ensuring that international relations should progress along the path of strengthening trust between nations, the path of peace and co-operation. This does not mean that the danger of atomic war no longer exists. The next move is up to the United States and Britain."

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Jiefangjun Bao (Liberation Army Daily) described the Soviet decision as an act of peace of the greatest significance. "A complete ban on all nuclear weapons," the paper pointed out on April 1, "is of cardinal importance. The continual testing and production of nuclear weapons endangers the life and health of humanity and future generations; it threatens mankind with the danger of mass destruction in a nuclear war. This danger has been increased recently by the flights of H-bomb aircraft ordered by a handful of atom-maniacs."

Urging the United States and Britain to follow suit, *Da Gong Bao* (April 1) exposed as unscientific the U.S. argument that secret nuclear tests could not be detected. "Any nuclear explosion today, no matter where, can be easily detected," it pointed out, citing as an example the U.S. underground H-bomb explosion in Nevada last September which was recorded in Alaska, 2,300 miles away.

Sino-Rumanian Friendship

The arrival in Peking on April 2 of the Rumanian government delegation headed by Chivu Stoica, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, was frontpage news in all Peking papers.

The visit "marks a further advance in fraternal relations between the Chinese and Rumanian people. It will be another important contribution to the unity of the socialist countries and world peace," wrote *Renmin Ribao* in its editorial welcoming the delegation.

Gongren Ribao's leader greeted Rumania's growing international prestige: "With the growth of her economy and national strength, Rumania is playing an ever more important role in preserving world peace. By her persevering efforts,

Rumania has made a great contribution to strengthening the unity of the socialist countries. There is no doubt that Chairman Stoica's recent visit to India, Vietnam and Burma will help strengthen Rumania's ties with the Asian countries to the benefit of world peace."

Expressing the Chinese people's gratitude to the Rumanian Government and people for the helping hand they have given to Chinese construction, *Da Gong Bao's* editorial cited the many goods, including petroleum products, drills, power-generating equipment, tractors and other machines Rumania has supplied China, and the Rumanian experts who came to share their technical knowledge, as examples of socialist co-operation. In return, the paper noted, China has sent Rumania industrial raw materials and daily necessities. These exchanges have raised the volume of Sino-Rumanian trade in 1957 to more than 30 times what it was in 1951.

Rumanian Government Delegation

Head of the delegation: Chivu Stoica, Chairman of the Rumanian Council of Ministers.

Members: Emil Bodnaras, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Avram Bunaciu, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Teodor Rudenco, Ambassador to China.

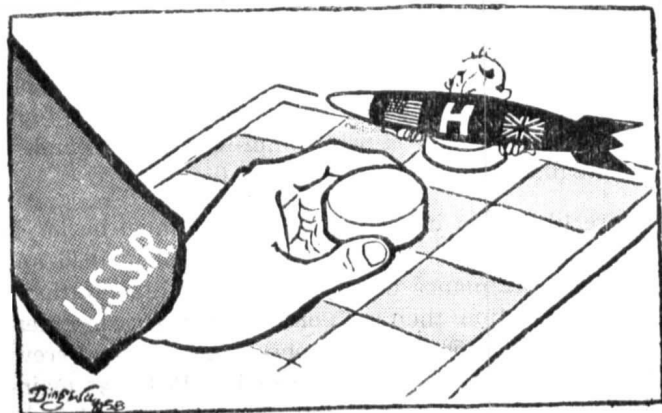
Freedom for Algeria

"The one thousand million and more Asian and African people, the whole camp of socialism with its growing strength and the working people and progressive forces in the imperialist countries are solidly on the side of the Algerian people fighting heroically for their independence," declared *Renmin Ribao* editorially on March 30.

"By strengthening their unity with all anti-colonialist forces and carrying on their struggle, the Algerian people will certainly win."

"The French decision to carry its suppression of Algeria to the bitter end was largely due to the backing of the United States," the paper pointed out, recalling that Washington has poured into France huge quantities of arms and military vehicles and hundreds of millions of dollars in loans and "aid" to make up French losses in Algeria and meet the costs of the Algerian war.

"By supporting France in waging the dirty war in Algeria, Washington does not really have the interests of France in mind," the paper added. "What it wants is to maintain and aggravate tension in North Africa and, by fishing in these troubled waters, to take over the colonial possessions of France. It wants to lay hands on the rich resources of North Africa, especially the Sahara."



"Check!"

Ting Wu in "Zhongguo Qingnian Bao"

“Our 600 Millions Back Up Algerian People”

“We Chinese people are aroused to bitter indignation by the inhuman colonial war and bloody massacres perpetrated by the French colonialists in Algeria.

“We condemn the French colonialists who are bringing in fresh reinforcements for suppression of the Algerian people on an even bigger scale and for creation of a ‘no man’s land’ along the borders of Algeria and Tunisia.

“We demand that the French Government recognize the independence and national sovereignty of the Algerian people and forthwith end its criminal war and colonial rule there.

“We call for the immediate release of the five leaders of the Algerian national movement, of Djamila Bourheid and other Algerian patriots now in gaols or in concentration camps.

“We pledge our full support for the just cause of the people of Algeria and of Africa as a whole in their efforts to secure and safeguard their national independence.”

These are the highlights of the resolution whose adoption climaxed the “Support Algeria” rally held in Peking on March 30.

Premier Chou’s Call

The Chinese people, who freed themselves after decades of struggle from foreign imperialist domination, have a natural sympathy for all people fighting for independence. They have watched with admiration the heroic fight put up by the Algerian people against French rule. Back in June 1956, Premier Chou En-lai called for negotiations on the basis of full recognition of the national aspirations of the Algerian people to bring peace to that land. At the Afro-Asian People’s Solidarity Conference, the Chinese delegation reaffirmed China’s unreserved support for the Algerian people. March 30, designated as Algeria Day by that conference, gave them the opportunity to demonstrate again their solidarity with the Algerian freedom fighters.

Chinese-Algerian Solidarity

On that day, all Peking papers carried editorials greeting the Algerian patriots and articles on the Algerian liberated areas. Prominent display was given to speeches at the Peking rally by Kuo Mo-jo, the Chinese peace leader, and Burhan Shahidi, Chairman of the China Islamic Association. The former pledged the unreserved support of China’s 600 millions to the Algerian people’s just strug-

gle against French colonialism and for national independence; the latter declared that “the Chinese people regard the Algerian people’s struggle and victories as their own.” News of solidarity meetings held everywhere in Asia and Africa to support Algeria was widely reported. The fortnightly magazine *Shijie Zhishi* (Knowledge of the World) carried two special articles on the latest developments in the Algerian situation. A book



An Algerian boy Woodcut by Yen Ko-cheng

entitled *The Struggles of the Algerian People for National Liberation* came off the press specially for the occasion.

Algerian Representatives Welcomed

Ibrahim Ghafa, representative of the Algerian National Liberation Front, and Atef Daniel of the Arab People’s Conference, who had come to China specially for the occasion were received in Peking by Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chen Yi. Wherever they go they are getting a tumultuous welcome.

U.A.R. Military Mission

A military goodwill mission of the United Arab Republic, led by Lieutenant General Mohamed Ibrahim, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces,

arrived in Peking on April 3. The 15-member mission, which includes Lieutenant General Ahmed Salem and Brigadier General Mohammed Karim, is on a month’s visit in China at the invitation of Marshal Peng Teh-huai, Vice-Premier and Minister of Defence.

Sino-Vietnamese Agreements

Between now and 1961, China will help the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam build and reconstruct 18 industrial projects with part of the 800-million-yuan gift which China earlier made to Viet-nam. These projects include a chromite mine, a heat and power plant, a sluice gate, a paper mill, two sugar refineries, and rubber, enamelware, cigarette, knitwear and plastic products factories, etc. China will also send to Viet-nam free of charge machinery, steel products, electric wire and cable, chemicals, raw cotton, cotton yarn, paper and various other consumer goods.

All this is provided for in two documents on Chinese assistance to Viet-nam signed in Peking on March 31.

Another agreement signed at the same time provides for an increased volume of trade this year between the two countries. Chinese installations for factories and mines, industrial raw materials, pharmaceuticals, medical apparatus, cotton cloth and flour will be exchanged for Viet-namense apatite, chromite ore, cement, pigs, rice, maize, coffee, timber, etc.

Trade with Rumania

A big increase over last year both in volume and variety of goods exchanged is arranged for in the 1958 Sino-Rumanian trade protocol signed in Bucharest on March 30. China will exchange tin, leather, tyres, steel products, jute, leather and rubber shoes and daily necessities for Rumanian equipment for cement plants, power stations and blast furnaces, drilling and other machinery, tractors, lorries, petroleum and chemicals.

Japanese Trade Fair

More than four thousand people attended the opening of the Japanese Commodities Exhibition in Wuhan on April 1.

The exhibits on display include a wide range of goods, but many up-to-date industrial products are not being shown due to the U.S.-dictated “embargo”

policy followed by the Japanese Government.

This is the fourth Japanese trade exhibition held in China during the last two years. The others were in Peking, Shanghai and Canton.

Cultural News

The 1958 plan for cultural co-operation between China and the German Democratic Republic signed recently in Berlin provides for exchange of professors in the fields of science, art and education. Their respective academies of sciences and agricultural institutes will also co-operate and arrange an exchange of post-graduate students.

In Brief

Premier Chou En-lai on April 1 received the Norwegian Labour M.P. Finn Moe, Chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign and Constitutional Affairs Committee.

The Chinese youth delegation visiting the United Arab Republic is now in Damascus after a month's tour in Egypt.

Hsu Yi-hsin has been appointed Chinese Ambassador to Norway.

A delegation of the Chinese Postal and Telecommunications Workers' Union is touring Japan. While in Tokyo, the head of the delegation, Hsiang Ming-hua, expressed concern over the Japanese Government's treatment of Liu Lien-jen, the

Chinese war victim who was sent to forced labour in Japan, escaped in 1945 and lived in the mountains of Hokkaido for 13 years.

Visitors in China:

Eight Burmese journalists led by U Ba Than.

A ten-member Finnish Journalists' Delegation headed by M. Osmo Orkomies, Deputy-Director of the Department of Political Affairs and Chief of the Information Section of the Finnish Foreign Ministry.

M. Hamaide and Mme. Deguent, Vice-President and Secretary-General of the Belgium-China Society.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

PEKING OPERA

● **THE WIFE-SNATCHER** A powerful official who abducts other men's wives is given his deserts by Pao Cheng, a just and upright prime minister of the Sung dynasty. A play by the famous Yuan dynasty playwright, Kuan Han-ching, whose work will be commemorated this year.

April 8 at *People's Theatre*

● **THE FEAST OF THE FIVE HEROES** Another of Kuan Han-ching's plays telling how a mother, living a wretched life as a landlord's servant, is reunited with her long lost son when he becomes a famous general.

April 12 at *Yuan En Szu Theatre*

● **UPROAR IN THE CAPITAL** Five Chinese "Robin Hoods" come to the capital of the Sung dynasty to avenge the victims of evil officials. Plenty of sparkling acrobatics by China's leading "wu sheng" (warrior-type) Peking opera actors Chang Yun-chi and Chang Chun-hua.

April 14 at *People's Theatre*

PINGCHU OPERA

● **FAMILY** Adapted from Tsao Yu's stage version of Pa Chin's famous novel. Conflict between the old and new as represented by the tyrannical head of the Kao family, a loyal supporter of the old feudal order, and the youngest members of his large family, who break away to seek a new life. With Hsiao Pai Yu Shuang.

April 11-14 at *Ta Chung Theatre*

CHU YI

● **STIRRINGS OF THE HEART** and **HOME TO THE VILLAGE** Two new *chu yi* operas on life and love in the countryside. Wei Hsi-kuei, noted *chu yi* opera actress, stars in the former. Produced by the Peking Chu Yi Troupe.

April 8 & 9 at 7 p.m., *Peking Theatre*
April 10 & 11 at 7 p.m., *Min Chu Theatre*

THEATRE

● **THE STORY OF LIU CHIEH-MEI** The true story of a poor peasant who comes to realize that the capitalist road is the wrong road. Produced by the Hupeh Modern Drama Troupe.

April 8-10 at *China Youth Art Theatre*
April 14 at *Tienchiao Theatre*

● **THE TEA-SHOP** By Lao Sheh. First staging of a new play by the well-known playwright. The atmosphere of the old society is subtly reflected through the diverse fates of habitués of a famous old Peking tea-shop. Directed by Chiao Chu-yin and Hsia Shun. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

April 8-12, 14 evenings and April 13 at 9:30 a.m. and 2 p.m., *Capital Theatre*

● **THE MAGIC ASTER** — a play which won a first prize at the First National Drama Festival in 1956. A fairy-tale about how a pretty and kind-hearted girl is reunited with her lover through the help of a magic aster. Produced by the China Children's Theatre.

April 10-12 at *People's Theatre*

● **THE VENDOR, THE BARBER, THE PROSPECTIVE SON-IN-LAW** Three short comedies newly produced by the China Youth Art Theatre showing how each profession and trade can have its heroes in a socialist society.

April 9 & 10 at *Changan Theatre*

DANCE

The Peking Ballet School presents:

- * Excerpts from ballets
- * Chinese folk and classical dances
- * Indian and Indonesian dances
- * Chinese folk music

Personal appearance by the well-known dancer Tai Ai-lien.

April 12 at 7:15 p.m., April 13 at 1:30 and 7:15 p.m., *Tienchiao Theatre*

FILMS

● **TROUBLE ON THE SPORTS GROUND** A new film produced by the Shanghai Hai Yen Film Studio telling how a long-neglected basketball court comes into its own again through the efforts of some young sports-enthusiasts.

April 9 *Soviet Exhibition Centre Cinema*
April 10 & 11 *Hsin Chung Kuo, Kwangan Men*

April 10-15 *Kwangho Theatre, Peking Workers' Club*

● **BEL AMI** Coloured French film adapted from Maupassant's novel of the same name.

April 8 & 9 *Ta Hua, Chiao Tao Kou, Peking Theatre, Tungszu Workers' Club*

April 10-12 *Soviet Exhibition Centre Cinema, Hsin Chieh Kou, Sheng Li, Chung Yang*

● **THE ADVENTURES OF ARTEMI** A Soviet feature film in colour telling the story of a lovable little cobbler and how he becomes a comrade of a revolutionary in the days of tsarist Russia.

April 8-11 *Children's Cinema*
April 13 & 14 *Soviet Exhibition Centre Cinema, Hsin Chieh Kou, Sheng Li, Chung Yang*

● **THE CRACK-UP** A Hungarian feature film. The story takes place in a Hungarian village during the 1930s. It centres around a young village teacher whose reformist ideas play into the hands of the landlords and who finally realizes that only through struggle can the peasants gain liberation.

April 13 & 14 *Hsin Chung Kuo, Kwangan Men*

EXHIBITIONS

● **BULGARIAN GRAPHIC ARTS EXHIBITION** Over 130 prints reflecting the life of the Bulgarian people.

Closing Date: April 23
At *Peihai Park*

SPORTS

● **TABLE-TENNIS MATCHES** Between the European champion Hungarian Team including Zoltan Berezik and Eva Koczian, and leading Chinese players. Tentatively scheduled for April 12, 13 and 15.

At the *Peking Gymnasium*

● **NATIONAL FIRST-DIVISION FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS** Peking Team (1957 national champions) vs. "August First" Army Team (1957 national 3rd place winner).

April 13 at 3 p.m., *Peking Stadium*

ACROBATICS

THE CHUNGKING ACROBATICS TROUPE, which won warm acclaim from European audiences in 1954 and 1955.

April 8 & 9, *Tienchiao Theatre*
April 10 & 11, *Peking Theatre*

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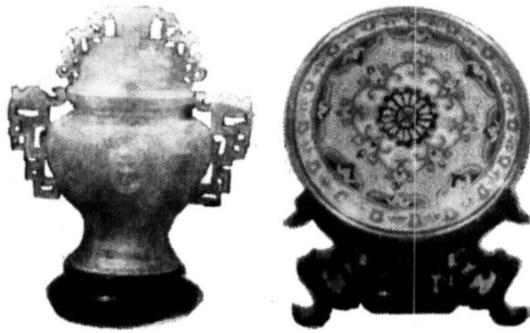
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- Scented Tea
- White Tea
- Compressed Tea
- Oolong Tea

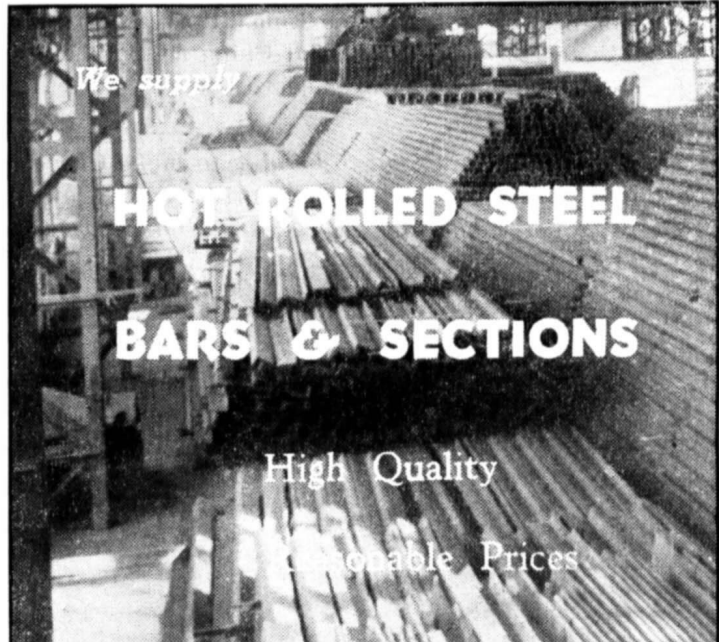
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Facsimiles of Chinese Paintings

Classical and Modern

Indistinguishable from the originals!

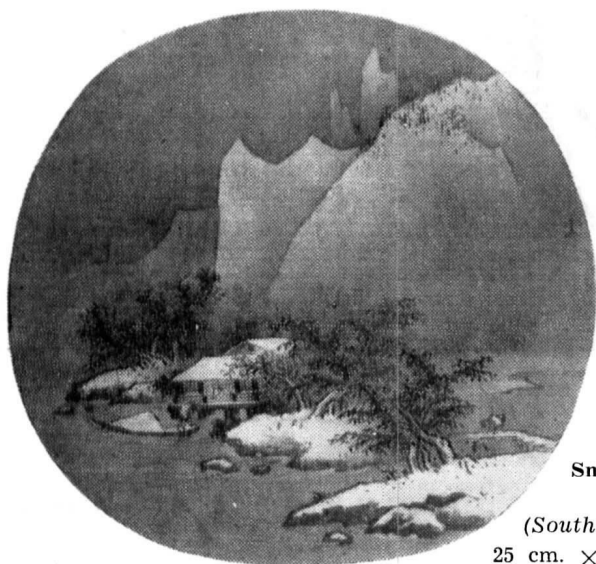
Coloured wood-block prints made by the Jung Pao Chai Studio have won world-wide recognition. The Studio uses the only form of reproduction — chromo-xylography that brings out the full values of traditional-style Chinese paintings. Prints made by mechanical methods are less faithful. The fine reticulated lines of photo-engravings destroy the illusion of a true copy; the rich gradations of tone of Chinese ink paintings cannot be reproduced by offset processes.

Chinese coloured wood-block prints owe their faithfulness to the fact that they are hand-printed from sets of engraved wood-blocks with exactly the same ink, colours, paper and silk that Chinese painters use. They are made by the finest craftsmen in the trade.

Chinese coloured wood-block prints are a joy to possess. These are facsimiles that are practically indistinguishable from originals whether classical masterpieces or modern works. Only an experienced eye can detect the difference.

The Jung Pao Chai Studio has revived and improved this 1,300-year-old art of Chinese coloured wood-block printing. During 1958 Jung Pao Chai will publish a further series of reproductions of masterpieces from the Tang (618-907 A.D.), Sung (960-1279 A.D.), Yuan (1279-1368 A.D.) and Ching (1644-1911 A.D.) dynasties and outstanding works by modern Chinese masters.

We are proud to be able to make Chinese paintings that are part of the world treasury of art available at moderate prices to art-lovers the world over.



Snow Landscape

By Li Tung

(Southern Sung dynasty)

25 cm. × 25 cm. Painted on silk.



Begonia

By Chi Pai-shih

83 cm. × 27 cm. Ink and colour on paper.

JUNG PAO CHAI STUDIO

Stationers and Publishers

86 Liu Li Chang, Peking

New titles will be announced in forthcoming issues of
PEKING REVIEW

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GUOZI SHUDIAN

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