

PEKING

July 8, 1958

19

REVIEW

New Way of Building Industry in China

An analysis of the revolution now going on in China's method of industrial construction (p. 7).

China Outstrips U.S. in Wheat

China's jump to second place among the world's wheat producers (p. 3).

First Chinese Atomic Reactor

More Than a Reservoir

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Document: Chinese Government's Statement on Sino-American Ambassadorial Talks

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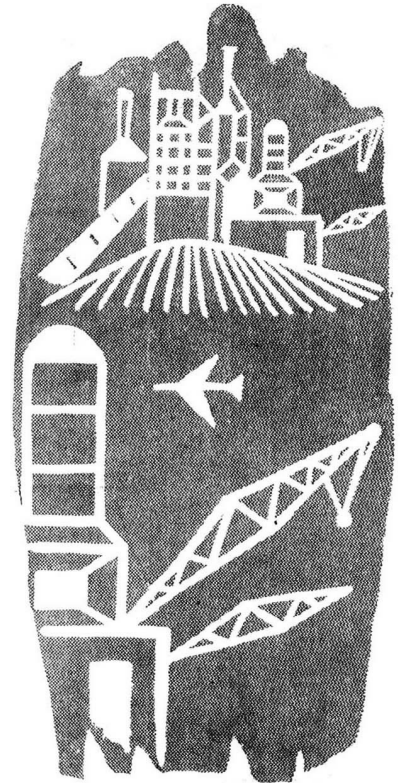
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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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NEWS AND VIEWS

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China Outstrips U.S. in Wheat

CHINA'S winter wheat harvest reached an all-time high of thirty-two million tons this year, according to a preliminary survey made by the Ministry of Agriculture. Another several million tons are expected to be added when the spring wheat harvest is reaped in a few weeks. China has left the United States behind in wheat production and has risen to second place among the world's top wheat-producing countries.

Comparison between China and the United States in wheat output makes interesting reading. In 1949, the year of its birth, People's China harvested only 13,808,000 tons of wheat, less than half of the United States' 31,059,000 tons. Three years afterward, when China embarked on its First Five-Year Plan in 1953, its wheat production advanced to 18,281,000 tons as against 31,829,000 tons in the United States. In 1957, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan, China's wheat yield soared to 23,600,000 tons while U.S. output fell sharply to 25,776,000 tons.

This year's winter wheat crops were 52 per cent higher than that of 1957 despite the fact that the area planted was about nine million *mou* less than last year because of dry weather. This big jump is attributed to the remarkable increase in per *mou* yield, from an average of 113 catties in 1957 to 180 catties in 1958. The national record, thus far, of 5,467 catties per *mou* was established by a farming co-op in Hupeh Province.

Barley, broad beans and other food crops, in addition to wheat, also registered sizable increases. This year's summer food crops, all told, amounted to 47.5 million tons, a gain of almost 60 per cent over last year. The results are especially noteworthy in view of the fact that they were attained in the face of bad weather.

The capitalist press has had much to say about China's agriculture in recent months. Some "experts" interpreted the policy of simultaneously developing industry and agriculture to mean that China's agricultural programme was on the verge of "impending collapse," while others claimed that the current big leap forward was just a lot of "pep talk" with nothing behind it.

The New York Times in an editorial on June 4 painted a gloomy picture of China's agriculture. "The report on agricultural production over the period from the winter of 1955 to this spring presents a rather darker picture than had been painted earlier and suggests that the adverse effects of mass collectivization on Chinese agriculture may have been greater than originally admitted."

But some U.S. commentators thought it wiser to face at least some of the facts of life in China. An economist quoted in the *Christian Science Monitor* of April 10 stressed that it would be dangerous for the West to assume that People's China could not fulfil the ambitious targets of the Second Five-Year Plan. But he voiced doubts about the ability of China's agriculture to forge ahead. He wrote: "But all this is not likely to increase agricultural production by more than 20 per cent during the next five years. . . . Still even a 20 per cent increase is high for a country like Communist China."

This year's summer food crops, however, are almost 60 per cent higher than that of last year, as we have seen.

Is this the "impending collapse" and "a darker picture" which hostile commentators and "experts" are trying to peddle?

China's First Atomic Reactor in Operation

China's first experimental reactor, of heavy water type, has gone into operation, it was announced on July 1, the 37th anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Communist Party. A cyclotron has also been completed and is ready for research work. With their completion China has entered the age of atomic energy.

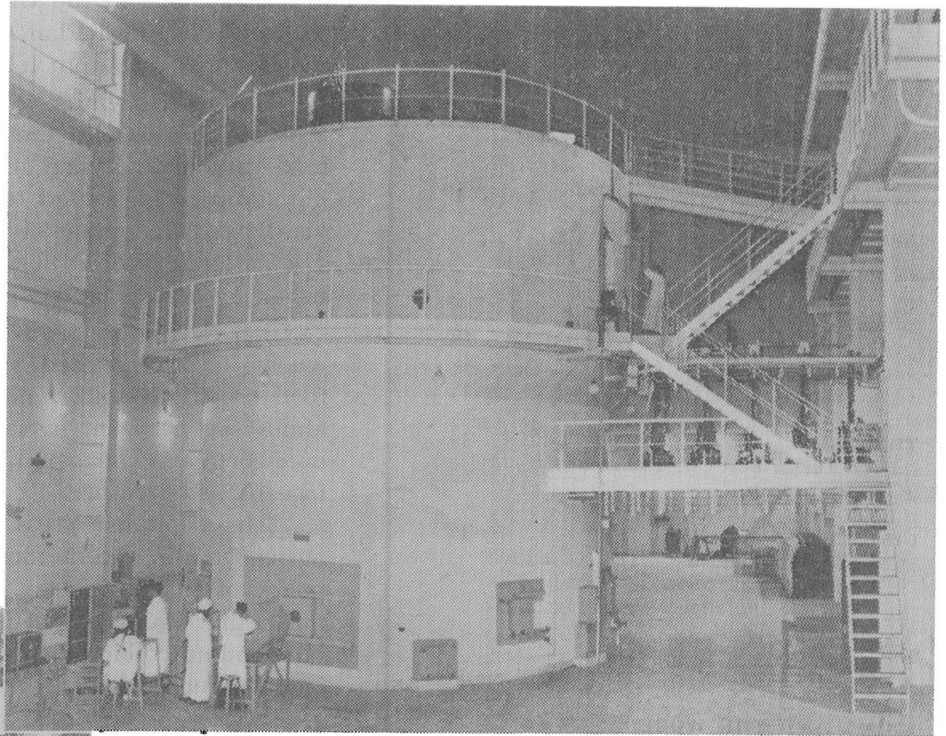
These two items of equipment have been built, with assistance from the Soviet Union, to promote China's scientific and technological development in the sphere of atomic energy.

The reactor, built to the world's latest designs, is the biggest in Asia. It has thermal power ranging from 7,000 to 10,000 kilowatts. A chain reaction took place in the reactor at 4 p.m. on June 13. The reactor is now gradually increasing its power for scientific research work.

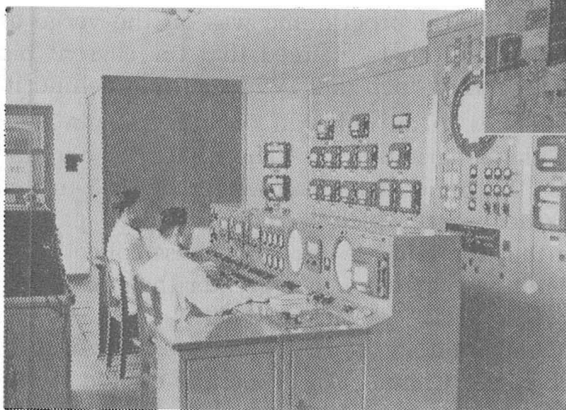
The cyclotron can accelerate alpha particles whose energy can reach 25 million electron-volts. Adjustment of the cyclotron started early in March. The particle beam has now been drawn out of the vacuum chamber.

At the same time a pressurized electrostatic accelerator built by Chinese scientists and engineers and technicians has also been completed. It can accelerate protons whose energy can reach 2.5 million electron-volts. Scientists are now using it for experiments.

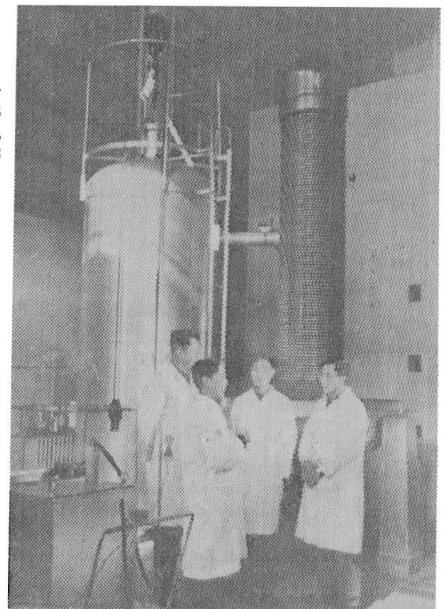
The experimental atomic reactor



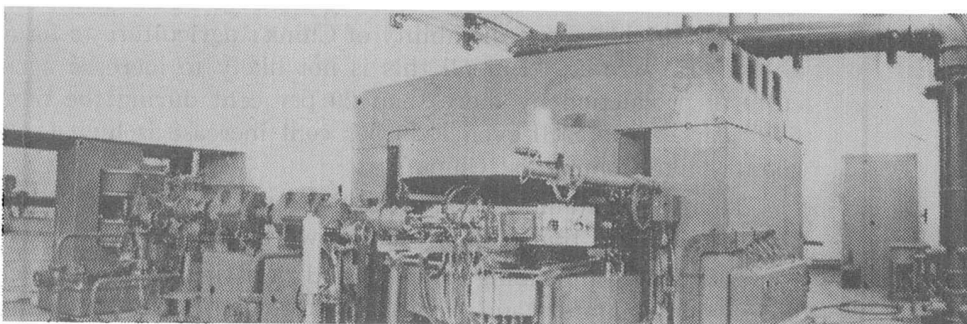
The central control room for the atomic reactor



The pressurized electrostatic accelerator built by Chinese scientists, engineers and technicians



The cyclotron



A Peasant Visits Chairman Mao

Tsui Hsi-yen, a peasant from the Yingchu Co-op in Honan Province, has given the press the story of an interview he had with Chairman Mao Tse-tung at his home in Peking. Chairman Mao recently made the farm co-op, of which Tsui is the director, famous throughout the nation by writing about it in the first number of the theoretical journal *Hongqi* (see *Peking Review*, No. 15, June 10).

In a late June afternoon, Tsui Hsi-yen set out for his appointment with a party of three. When they arrived they found an unassuming entrance, the door old, weather-beaten and with the paint beginning to peel off.

As soon as they entered Chairman Mao poured tea for them and passed around cigarettes. The talk soon got round to the agricultural output targets set by Tsui's co-op which aims at increasing per mou yield to 800 catties this year.

"Can you do it?" asked Chairman Mao.

"Absolutely. And with a little to spare, that's what we want to do." Tsui answered confidently.

Chairman Mao wanted to know what made him so sure. Tsui listed five conditions which he said would guarantee that the co-op "reaches its goal," and while he talked, Chairman Mao took notes, jotting the points down with a pencil. The co-op director told Chairman Mao that one of the five conditions was their plan to grow high-yielding crops, such as sweet potatoes. Chairman Mao thought this was a good idea and as an aside said he was fond of sweet potatoes himself.

Honan's record summer harvest, which more than doubled last year's, came in for another round of praise during the interview. Chairman Mao then outlined the picture of what the future of China's farm output looks like. It won't be long, he told Tsui and the others, before the nation will reap the full benefit of its hard work—1,000 catties of grain, 100 catties of pork, 20 catties of edible oil and 20 catties of cotton per head per year. And a little later these figures will rise, with grain up to 1,500 catties. By then the standard of living of the whole nation will have risen very considerably.

At this point someone entered the room and told Chairman Mao that dinner was ready. The guests then realized that it was long past eight and that they had been talking for more than two hours. They wanted to take leave but Chairman Mao prevailed upon them to eat with him. The host led his guests into a small dining room. Four people were already there. Pointing to two young girls, Chairman Mao began introducing his family to the guests, "These are my

daughters and the young man is my nephew." "You see," Chairman Mao explained, "we were three brothers. Two were killed by the Kuomintang. This is my younger brother Mao Tse-min's son." Then with a smile he said, "Meet my wife."

After that, he introduced the guests to his family. When he came to Tsui Hsi-yen, Chairman Mao took special delight in introducing him: "This is the director of the co-op I introduced in the *Hongqi* magazine—Comrade Tsui Hsi-yen of the Yingchu Co-op." It was a simple, family dinner, but with Chairman Mao and his wife, Chiang Ching, replenishing his rice bowl and ladling out the soup Tsui felt he had never had such a wonderful meal before. He noticed that Chairman Mao was fond of hot red peppers and *kukua*, a small, yellow gourd with a tangy flavour.

Fruit was served after dinner—a big plate of apples. Nobody seemed to want to eat any. Tsui Hsi-yen thought to himself that it wouldn't be a bad idea if he could take an apple home and present it to the co-op as a souvenir. However, he felt it wouldn't be the right thing to do. Chairman Mao, understanding his hesitation, turned to him and said: "Take some home, if you don't feel like eating any apples now." Tsui then put a big apple into his pocket.

The entire family walked the guests to the front door and Tsui Hsi-yen went back to his hotel room anxious to return to Yingchu Co-op as soon as possible to tell his co-op members, and the peasants of the whole country about his talk with Chairman Mao on the practical problems of their co-op and the future of China's agriculture envisaged by Chairman Mao.

July First Celebrations

July 1, the anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, was observed this year with birthday "presents" in the form of achievements in the technical and cultural revolutions. This was the dominant note of the meetings

and gatherings in different parts of the country to honour the Party's 37th birthday.

In Shanghai, 13,000 workers, peasants, scientists and technicians brought some 3,000 inventions and new products to a gala meeting. More than 400 of these new products were rated equal or superior to the standard and quality of equivalents made in Britain and the U.S.A. Reinforced plastic steel for the manufacture of motor car bodies, for example, is being turned out by factories in the east China metropolis, of a quality equal to any on the world market. Another "birthday gift" came from the Shanghai iron and steel complex—a decision to increase its annual capacity from 500,000 tons to 1,200,000 tons.

In Peking several meetings were held, at the Sports Stadium and in various parks. The scientists selected the best and latest products to present to the Party. These included a high frequency transistor, the most powerful in the world to date, grain-oriented silicon steel, equipment for producing liquidized helium, etc. A fitting climax was provided by the completion of China's first experimental atomic reactor (see opposite page) and, in another field, the opening of the well-known Ming Tombs Reservoir. (See page 10.)

N.P.C. Will Convene in January

Elections at the primary levels in China are now complete. 4.5 million deputies have been elected in 85,045 electoral units. More than half of the deputies were re-elected. Elections to people's congresses at higher levels will be completed in the next few months, and the election of deputies to the National People's Congress—the highest organ of state authority in China—will be completed before the end of October.

By a decision of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. on June 29, the first session of the Second National People's Congress will convene in January 1959. The term of office of the First National



One of the celebrations in Peking on the July 1 anniversary

Drawing by Tai Lin

People's Congress, elected in 1954, expires this year.

Decentralization and Co-ordination

About 80 per cent of the factories and mines under the ministries of the State Council have been transferred to the local authorities of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. This decentralization of industrial management began at the end of last year and by mid-June some 880 units had been taken over by local government bodies.

Until now the administration of major and medium-sized enterprises, and much of the country's technical personnel, was concentrated in the Central Government. This was necessary in the early years of liberation, a period of rehabilitation and rebuilding. When the First Five-Year Plan began, this state of affairs continued more or less as before, largely because the country lacked experience in economic construction.

But a change had to be made. For one thing, China is a big country. Quite a few of her provinces are bigger in size and population than many European countries. Development is uneven among these provinces, some are industrially more advanced than others. For another, uniform schemes and regulations do not suit the different localities in an expanding economy, especially when such a vast number of new factories and mines and new industrial bases are rising all over the country. Hence decentralization, to enable the productive forces to forge ahead.

With the exception of four paper mills, which are of an experimental nature and require special technical skill to operate, and a factory which supplies the paper industry with precision copper wire, all factories and enterprises of the Textile and Light Industries Ministries have been turned over to the local authorities. Apart from some large, special and experimental enterprises all industrial units under the ministries of heavy industry have also passed over to the administration of the localities.

While administrative responsibilities of the central industrial ministries are thus lightened, their tasks in other directions have become heavier: in addition to running a small number of special and experimental enterprises, they must concentrate their efforts on over-all planning, organizing nation-wide co-ordination, maintaining balance in socialist construction, working "experimental plots" to sum up and popularize high-efficiency methods, raising technical levels, etc.

Kansu's Local Railways

Kansu, one of the least developed provinces in northwest China, is setting an

example in railway planning. It has mapped out a scheme to build a network of 10,000 kilometres of short distance railways in the next three years. A distinguishing feature of the scheme is that all these railways will be built with local resources.

To begin with, two short distance railways have been built in the province — one in Waiyuan and the other in Chang-yi County. The railway in Waiyuan County is only five kilometres long. It was built in 20 days and didn't involve any expenses to the state treasury. Local scrap iron was used to make rails and a motor engine was reconstructed to serve as a locomotive. The railway pulls eight wagons with a load of 40 tons or so. It is a very simple, even crude affair, but it serves the public well.

As in other fields of economic construction in China, railway building too aims at the latest technological skill and equipment and achieving the most in the fastest time. But it is impossible for every part of the country to benefit from the "latest" in railway building all at once. How are the pressing needs for railway transport met then, with industry and agriculture zooming ahead at such tempo? The answer is to build economical and short distance railways as well as long and modern ones with the most up-to-date equipment.

Take Waiyuan County again for example. The grain production of the county this year will rise from 210 catties per *mou* to 500 catties and the total industrial output value will rise from less than 10 million yuan to 80 million yuan. Food, fertilizer, fuel, farm tools and other articles awaiting transport amount to 1,240 million catties, which is double last year's amount. If carried by motor lorries, it would keep 100 4-ton lorries on the roads continuously for 1,500 days. Or 10,000 horsecarts each carrying 400 catties round the clock for more than 300 days. And by human labour the job just couldn't be done. Waiyuan found the way out by building a short distance railway.

200 Million Tons of Iron Ore

Production of 200 million tons of iron ore by 1960 — thirteen times the 1957 output — is the goal set by a conference on the construction of ferrous metal mines that met in Hantan, Hopei Province. The rapid expansion of China's steel industry, discussed in Po I-po's article elsewhere in this issue, necessitates the development of raw material supplies at top speed. The conference planned measures to guarantee this supply.

Iron deposits estimated at 7,000 million tons have been discovered recently in an area of 400 square kilometres in Kiangsi

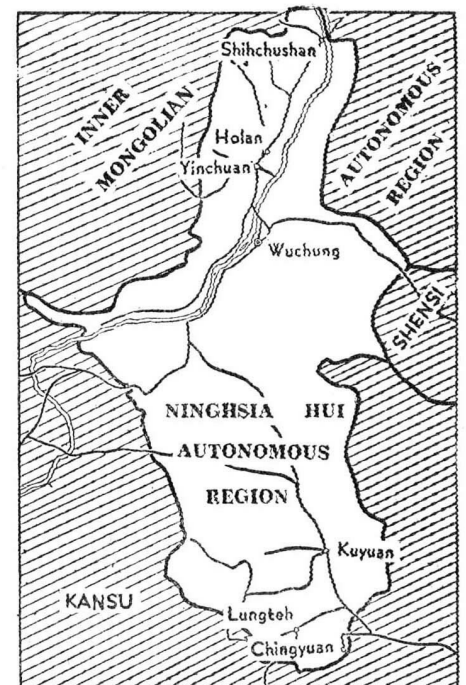
Province. It is the biggest iron find in the country to date.

Hui Autonomous Region

In the northeastern part of Kansu Province, in northwest China, an autonomous region will soon be set up for the Huis, a major Muslim nationality in China. It will be known as the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, the fourth of its kind in the country. The others are the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and the lately established Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region.

The new autonomous region embraces an area of 77,800 square kilometres with 17 counties and 2 cities inhabited by a population of 1,822,000. Huis comprise 33 per cent of the population; the rest are Hans, Manchus and Mongolians. The area is rich in natural resources. Its coal reserves are estimated as equalling Fushun, the coalfield in northeast China. Petroleum, oil shales, copper, lead, zinc and other mineral resources await tapping. At present there are 13,850,000 *mou* of cultivated land and 10 million *mou* of undeveloped land. When the water conservancy project to harness the Yellow River in the region is completed, it will bring the total area of irrigated land to 13 million *mou*.

Things are happening in Ninghsia under the impact of the "big leap." In the past three months more than 1,000 new factories and workshops were set up and local industries are beginning to flourish in this part of the country too. Thousands of cadres of the Hui and Han nationalities are going to Yinchuan, which will be the seat of government of the region.



China's New Way of Building Industry

by PO I-PO

The following article by Po I-po, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Economic Commission, is translated from the July 1 issue of "Hongqi" (Red Flag), fortnightly theoretical journal published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, where it was entitled "Shattering Mysterious Notions About Building Industry."
—Ed.

THE speedy expansion of our industry is beyond the expectation of many people. **Total industrial output in the first five months of 1958 went up by 30 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1957. The increase in April was 42 per cent, in May, 46 per cent. It is estimated that the rate of growth will be even higher in the future. The output of steel in 1958 is expected to surpass 10 million tons. It may surpass 20 million tons in 1959.** This shows that it will take much less time to surpass Britain in the output of steel and other major industrial products than was envisaged a short while ago. This is really astonishing news. Not only the spokesmen of the bourgeoisie, who live far away in London and New York, find it hard to believe, but some people who live in this great land of ours are surprised too.

Why can our industry expand so rapidly? Undoubtedly, the leadership of the Communist Party, and particularly the leadership provided by the Party's general line for socialist construction—to exert the utmost efforts, press ahead consistently and build more, faster, better and more economically—as well as the initiative and creativeness of the 600 million people in building socialism, are the decisive factors. The great revolution that has been introduced in the method of industrial construction is of tremendous significance too.

The great revolution in the method of industrial construction means the thorough shattering of all mysterious notions about building and running industry, it means the building and running of industry by the entire Party, by all levels of administration and by the entire people.

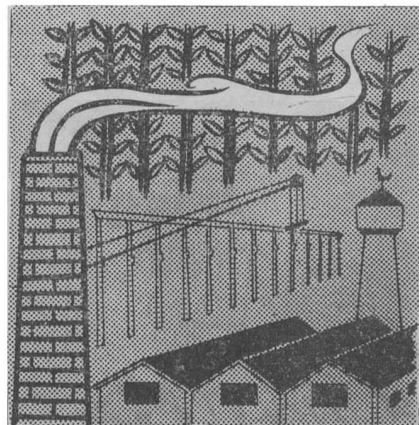
The mysterious notions may be summarized in three Chinese characters "large," "high" and "state."

BY "large" we mean this: When setting up industry is mentioned some people always think of large industries. Medium-sized industries are scarcely thought of, not to speak of small industries. To build an iron and steel works means to build it on the same scale as the Anshan Iron and Steel Works, the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works or the Paotow Iron and Steel Works. A chemical fertilizer

factory must be the prototype of the Kirin Chemical Fertilizer Works or the Taiyuan Chemical Fertilizer Works. A petroleum plant must be as large as the Lanchow Refinery and it must produce natural petroleum only. A tractor plant must be similar to the Loyang Tractor Factory.

Large industries have been and will still be the backbone of China's socialist industrialization. We will certainly expand various kinds of large industries that are needed by our country. But if we expand large industries only and do not actively expand medium and small industries it would mean that only a small number of people in the big cities would be able to build industry, and it would be impossible to mobilize the entire Party, all the people in the cities and the rural areas, to take part. It would mean that industries could be built in only a few places and the limited financial and material resources would be tied up in a few projects, and so it would be impossible to have industries flourish everywhere in the country. This would inevitably result in hampering the high speed of industrial development.

PUTTING the principle of the simultaneous development of large enterprises and medium and small ones into practice has created a very impressive picture. According to preliminary statistics from Honan, Hopei, Liaoning and 17 other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, 520,000 industrial units were constructed and went into operation in the first five months of the year, or, on an average, over 3,000 such industrial units went into production every day. Of these, about 20,000 belong to local administration above the county level, the rest were established by townships, towns, agricultural or handicraft producers' co-operatives. As these new industrial units went into operation one by one, the productive capacity of many industries multiplied.

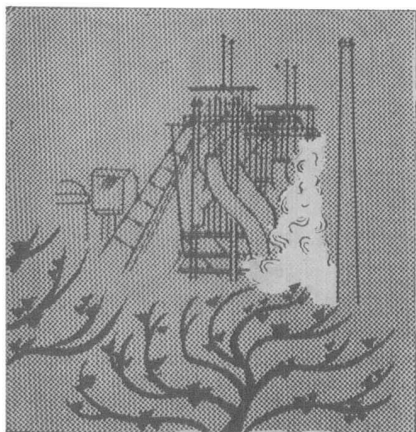


520,000 industrial production units were built in the first five months of 1958 in 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. 20,000 of these were built by local governments at the county level or above and the rest by townships, towns, farm or handicraft co-ops

These industrial units, some people say, are too small to play a big part in our country's socialist industrialization. This is a wrong idea. They do not understand that small units can grow into big things. They do not understand the relationship between quantitative and qualitative changes. In the field of metallurgical industry, for instance, over 13,000 small and medium-sized iron-smelting blast furnaces are being built throughout the country this year. Their total annual productive capacity will be more than 20 million tons, or four to five times as much as the productive capacity of the Anshan iron smelting plants today. This year, over 200 Bessemer converters are being built in all parts of the country. Their total annual productive capacity will be over 10 million tons, or two to three times as great as the Anshan steel smelting plants today. As blast furnaces and converters will be located in every corner of the country, as molten iron and steel will pour out in many places, China's iron and steel industry will very soon lose its backward look. As Karl Marx said, "merely quantitative differences beyond a certain point pass into qualitative changes." (Marx: *Capital*, Vol. I, p. 309, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1954.) It would be impossible for us to effect such great results in such a short span of time at very low cost if we were to build only giant integrated iron and steel works such as the one at Anshan. This holds true not only in the metallurgical industry, but also in the coal, petroleum, chemical fertilizer and other industries. Once we got rid of the "big industry" obsession and began to develop medium and small enterprises simultaneously with big ones, China's industry began to fly ahead.

BY "high" we mean this: Whenever setting up industry is mentioned, some people immediately want to build industrial plants of a high standard, that is, to build modern, mechanized and automatic enterprises to be designed abroad and installed with imported equipment, instead of setting up enterprises of both high and low standards at the same time, of using both the "native" and "foreign" ways realistically in keeping with the concrete conditions in our country.

Unquestionably, to achieve the industrialization of our country as quickly as possible, we must first make immediate use of the latest technical equipment at key points in certain industrial departments; we will also need



Over 13,000 small and medium blast furnaces with a total capacity of over 20 million tons of pig iron are being built this year

the "foreign ways" which we cannot do without. But it would be wrong to ask for nothing but the "latest" and for everything that is "foreign." It is especially wrong to regard the small, low-standard, "native," industrial enterprises — those established by the local authorities and the masses — as incompatible with "science" and to discriminate against them all.

These people fail to understand that a low standard can be raised to a high standard and "native ways" can be made to be as good as "foreign ways." The so-called "low standard" and "native ways" often embody many fine traditions of our people in the field of technology and their many inventions. This is why all these "low-standard" things and "native ways" can be popularized and elevated most easily. When advances are made, the "low-standard" things and "native ways" of today will in the future become as effective as the "high standard" things and "foreign ways." Workers and technicians in our country, with not very much new equipment at their disposal, have in the first five months of this year trial-produced several thousand kinds of new products and adopted several hundred new techniques. All they relied on was their industriousness and intelligence. Isn't this the most convincing proof of this point?

The relationship between high standards and low standards, between "native ways" and "foreign ways" is in fact also the relationship between popularization and elevation. Comrade Mao Tse-tung teaches us that "our elevation is on the basis of popularization while our popularization is under the guidance of elevation. This being the case, the work of popularization in our sense not only constitutes no obstacle to elevation but affords a basis for our work of elevation on a limited scale at present, as well as preparing the necessary conditions for our far more extensive work of elevation in the future." (Mao Tse-tung: "Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Art and Literature," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. IV, p. 79.) Here Comrade Mao Tse-tung was talking about cultural work; but his words are equally applicable to technical work.

Countless experiences show that science and technology are not so mystical, so high that they are beyond reach. The problem is that superstitions of one kind or another exist in the minds of some people. Once these superstitions are thrown overboard, the design and equipment of all industrial construction can be creatively improved in accordance with the concrete conditions of our country so that there is integration between high standards and low standards, and between "native ways" and "foreign ways." In this manner, in the building of identical factories and mines half the investments can be saved and the speed of construction doubled compared with the First Five-Year Plan.

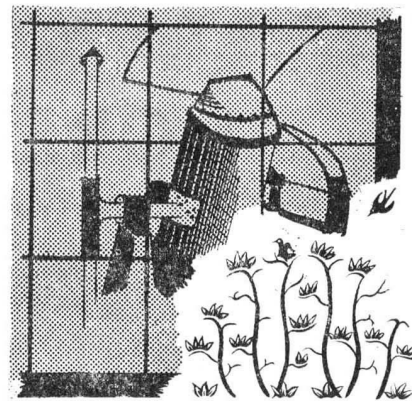
BY "state," we mean this: Whenever setting up industries is mentioned, some people immediately think that all industries should be built and run centrally by the state and that the central authorities should provide the capital and material resources for their construction. This means not to give energetic support to the provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions in the building of industry and not to give support to the pooling of efforts by the counties and townships with masses in developing industry. This means, moreover, that in the case of industries built by the state, generally the central industrial ministries themselves take care of all the details of the construction and do not give a free hand to the enterprises. Naturally, building industry in this manner can only result in very slow progress, like a woman tottering on bound feet. However, by adopting the policy

of simultaneous development of the national and local industries, by having the entire Party, administrations of all levels and the entire people participate in the running of industry China's industry manifests, as we now see, the vitality of "ten thousand galloping horses." As mentioned above, in five short months of this year, 520,000 industrial units were built which were financed mainly by the local governments and by the masses of the people co-operatively, at very little expense and cost of material resources to the state. Each province, municipality and autonomous region has more than ten thousand enterprises built and in production. Most of the townships, towns and farm co-ops now have their own industries. Thus, the pleasing sight of "machinery humming everywhere and factories dotting the cities and the countryside" has appeared before our eyes very rapidly. This proves that while developing industry run by the Central Government, we must give the provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and even the special administrative regions, counties, districts, townships and co-ops a free hand in building industry with their own resources and those of the people. Only in this way can our industry develop at maximum speed. At the same time, in the case of industries built by the state, attention should also be paid to bringing the initiative of the enterprises into full play. This is important if we wish to do more, faster, better and more economically in developing industry. The expansion of the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works, for example, was originally undertaken entirely by the Ministry of Metallurgy. It was planned that with a total investment of 240 million yuan the annual capacity of its iron production would reach 1.4 million tons and steel, 0.5 million tons. Now the entire investment has been handed over to the enterprise which will be directly responsible for the construction. It is estimated that with the same investment, capacity can be doubled. To those who look at things from the old point of view, this is something inconceivable.

WHAT is the origin of the mysterious notions about the building of industries? It is the hangovers of the old era in the minds of some people who have an inferiority complex and think that our country is so backward that it can hardly accomplish anything. In the building of industries, these people lack the willingness to rely on the people; they do not follow the mass line. They do not understand that the power of the 15 million industrial workers, coupled with the power of the 500 million peasants, can work miracles in socialist construction.

As everyone knows, the material wealth of society is produced by the working people. No country in the world has such rich resources in labour power as ours. Apart from the great working class, the 500 million peasants—the great ally of the working class—constitute the basic force for developing our industry. The peasants of our country are not like the ordinary peasants; they are peasants who, under the leadership of the working class, have carried out the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution; they are revolutionary peasants who are organized and are now taking the road to socialism. Everyone knows that our peasants provide our industry with grain and raw materials needed by light industry, and constitute the largest domestic market in the world for industrial goods. But few know that they can also

supply large amounts of raw materials for heavy industry. The basic raw-material industries in our country have been developing recently at great speed. For example, the increase in the output of steel is reaching nearly 10 million tons, and the increase in coal is tens of millions of tons. But whom do we rely on for the mining of



Over 200 Bessemer converters with a total capacity of over 10 million tons of steel are being built this year

these raw materials? Mainly on the peasants. This has created a new situation, and posed a new question too. From this we can see that if we want our industry to soar, we must not only depend on the working class, but on the 500 million peasants as well. Those who ignore the great power of our peasants do not understand the revolution and the construction in our country, and are liable to make political mistakes. The reason the mysterious notions regarding industry are wrong and must be eliminated completely is not only because they look down upon the power of the broad masses of workers but because they look down upon the power of the organized revolutionary peasants and do not rely on the concerted efforts of the workers and the peasants to develop industry.

The Party's general line for the construction of socialism points out that while we give priority to developing heavy industry, industry and agriculture should be developed simultaneously, and that, while we work under a unified plan, centralized leadership and with a clear division of labour and co-ordination, industries run by both the central and local authorities, and large, medium and small-sized industries should all be developed at the same time. To realize all this, apart from directly mobilizing all the forces of the working class, it is still more important to take into account the great power of the 500 million-odd peasants. If we develop industry and agriculture simultaneously, we can mobilize the power of the 500 million peasants; and if we develop industries run by both the central and local authorities simultaneously, we can mobilize the power of the people in all the provinces and municipalities of the country. If we develop large, medium and small-sized industries simultaneously and use both "native" and "foreign" ways, we can both mobilize the power of those who have a higher standard of culture and technique and those who are not so advanced in culture and technique. Hence, these various simultaneous developments are a great emancipation movement: a movement which mobilizes all the positive elements to build our industries. It is a great revolution in the method of industrial construction.

The Party's general line for the construction of socialism has not only thoroughly shattered the mysterious notions that industry can only be run by a few people, but has also illuminated the broad path of industrial growth in our country, and enabled our industries to enter a new stage in which development will proceed by leaps and bounds.

MORE THAN A RESERVOIR

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

ABOUT 50 kilometres north of Peking's Tien An Men Square, just below the valley of the tombs of the Ming emperors, a dam has been built across a gap in the hills to form a 550-hectare reservoir. It is not the largest dam in China or the world and there are bigger reservoirs, but it is the talk of Peking and of the country. It is unique in its own way as a labour of love that typifies the spirit of the people in China today. Many thousands feel that the reservoir is theirs, the product of their hands. It was built by volunteers of all walks of life — 400,000 volunteers in all — in the record time of five months and ten days. The Kuanting Reservoir, about 100 kilometres to the west, took 32 months to build and involved only half as much earthwork. The speed with which the Ming Tombs Reservoir was built is a triumph of collective effort, revolutionary spirit and communist co-ordination.

In the Climate of Speed

The reservoir was originally planned for the Third Five-Year Plan (1963-67). But eager to get more water for irrigation to join the big leap forward, peasants in the Changping District, north of the capital, asked the Peking Municipal Government if the reservoir couldn't be built earlier than planned. Their proposal was accepted and the project was started on January 21. Usually such a project would take one or two years to survey and design, and another three or four for actual construction. But in the present climate of speed, surveying, designing, preparation and building were pressed ahead simultaneously. The whole project was completed on June 30, and the celebration took place on July 1.

The whole project includes a dam, 627 metres long and 29 metres high, a spillway, a conduit to supply water for irrigation and a hydro-electric power station. The artificial lake can hold 80 million cubic metres of water from the two tributaries of the River Sha, enough to take the drainage of 217 sq. km. of mountain lands above the dam and end the threat of flood to the great area of arable land below. Water from the reservoir will be used to irrigate 250,000 *mou* of co-op farmland. The power station will generate electricity (240,000 kwh. a year) for domestic, agricultural and industrial needs. Cheap power will completely transform the life of the area. Fish breeding in the lake will give an annual supply of 1,000 tons

of fish. The lovely surroundings here will make this one of the most beautiful recreational centres in the capital.

The Ming Tombs project quickly caught the imagination of the people of Peking and of all China. When work started in late January there was no lack of volunteers. The number of workers rose from 30,000 to 100,000 in the final stage. Work went on round the clock in three shifts. Not only labour, but all sorts of other help poured in from every corner of Peking.

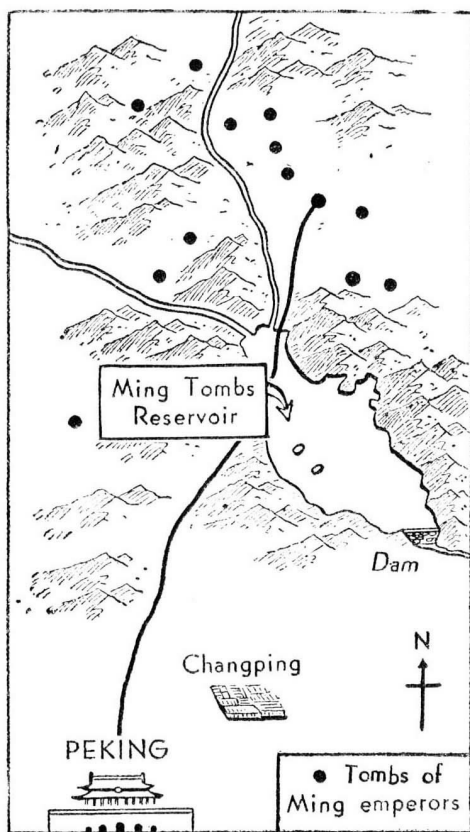
They came from every walk of life — workers, peasants, People's Liberation Army men, employees of government departments, shop assistants, students, members of religious orders and intellectuals. Many worked there for ten days or a fortnight, others stayed longer. Some could only manage a day. All were welcome. Volunteers from offices and enterprises in the city and from farm co-ops were paid by their respective organizations just as if they were doing their regular work.

Party and government leaders came down for a stint of work too. Chairman Mao shovelled earth and Vice-Chairman Chu Teh showed he had not forgotten how to use a carrying pole. He was famous as a carrier in the Chingkangshan days. Liu Shao-chi and Chou En-lai participated in the labour too. Ministers and hundreds of other high-ranking officials worked and lived like all the workers at the building site.

Though many volunteers had had no previous experience of such work before, they quickly learnt how to do things. At the end of 160 days they had moved 2.3 million cubic metres of earthwork and stonework, more than enough to build a wall a metre high and wide and as long as the Grand Canal — 1,700 kilometres. 8,700,000 work days had been contributed.

A constant flow of professional singers, musicians, dancers, actors and concert artists came to entertain the workers. Performances took place day or night to suit the shifts. The pick of Peking's theatrical talent took their best to this job. Mobile film shows were put on every night. Quite a number of songs and even plays dealing with events at the site were improvised on the spot and immediately put on the stage. Work teams held parties and shows with amateur talent doing their turns.

Big groups of volunteers usually brought supplies with them and this has made it a bit difficult to work



out the exact cost of the job. The original estimate was 18 million yuan but the actual cost appears to be about 4 million yuan. The contingents of factory and railway workers who came to the site were small in number compared with other groups, but they brought everything they needed with them. Among the light locomotives they brought with them was an old-timer once presented to the Empress Dowager of the Manchu dynasty. Could that old termagant ever have imagined that some day her locomotive would serve the working people by helping to build a reservoir near emperors' tombs?

Peasants formed one of the main contingents of builders. They came not only from the villages in the Changping District but from other Peking districts having no direct connection with the reservoir.

P.L.A. Contribution

The People's Liberation Army did yeoman service. Generals and new recruits worked shoulder to shoulder on the construction site without distinction of rank. They were assigned to build the spillway by cutting some 60,000 cubic metres of stone from the shoulder of one of the hills flanking the dam. This was one of the more specialized jobs and they did it with their usual *élan* and efficiency.

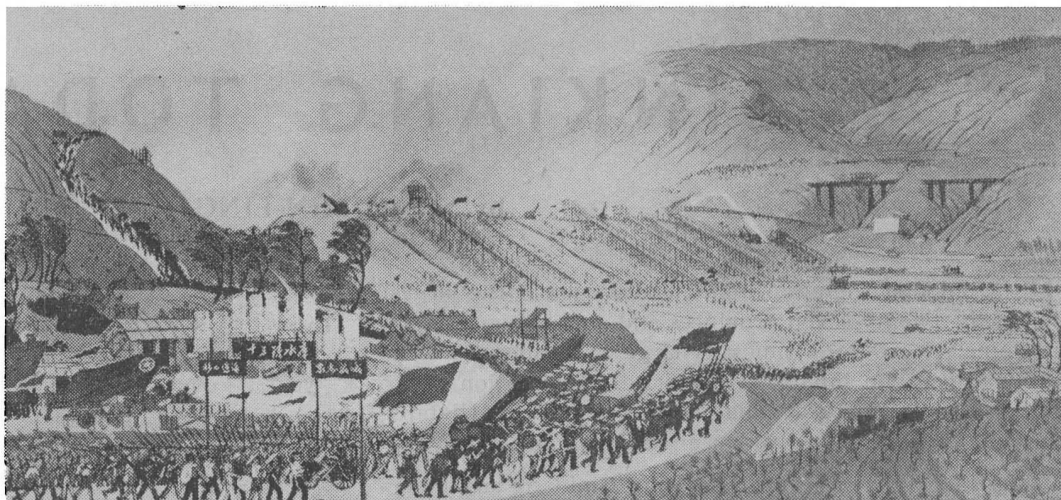
It was a P.L.A. unit that initiated the use of "lorry locos" to pull tip wagons on a rail track. Used this way a 2.5-ton lorry can pull as much as 36 tons. A mechanical contraption devised by an officer to load a wagon reduced the time taken from three minutes to 30 seconds and then to 2 seconds.

These weren't by any means the only instances when out-of-date rules and conventions were boldly discarded in favour of innovations that made the orthodox gasp. When the rollers working on the dam were fitted with unconventional gear, efficiency increased fivefold. In the course of construction, a constant stream of suggestions for improving the work poured into headquarters or were applied right away on the job.

It wasn't long before the project got the name "Ming Tombs University." It became a crucible for new men and women, where intellectuals rubbed shoulders with workers and peasants, and the man who had sat too long at his desk got the bloom of "softy airs" rubbed off him.

A "Short Course" for Intellectuals

The old Chinese intellectual despised manual labour and not a little of this attitude has remained in the average intellectual's outlook even after the liberation. One of the great pluses of the great movement of the intellectuals to the factories and farms is ending such attitudes. But not all intellectuals have been able to go. Work at the Ming Tombs was a "short course." Here the intellectual was able to see and experience what labour is at first hand. People quickly got the feel of the "collective"



Volunteer builders of the Ming Tombs Reservoir going to work

New Year Poster Painting by Chou Ling-chao

in the work teams, its discipline, its mutual aid, its spirit of emulation and comradeship, sharing of good, united tackling of difficulties. They lived "hard" but clean, sleeping on straw pallets, eating peasant food, coarse, but healthy. No one asked for special privileges. The intellectual took his standards from the workers. The collective expected everyone to do his full share within the limits of his ability. In the line passing stones, a slip of a girl stood as much chance of being elected a "model worker" as a weight lifter.

Selfish bourgeois individualism took on a new complexion when seen beside the things that can be achieved by working-class collectivism with its respect for the individual. Not least among the courses at this "university" were the friendships made. Youngsters fresh from college met veteran revolutionaries of the Long March, workers from the bench helped office workers shoulder a carrying pole the right way. The building site became a school for communism extraordinary.

A doctor after working there for a spell recounted his experience: "For the first time," he recalls, "I realized that manual labour needs grit and skill too and the absurdity of the disdain I used to feel for it. When I saw these thousands of people working there and that my contribution was certainly no more, and perhaps less, than most others', I really didn't know how I could have grown so proud of myself in the past. I never before experienced such a feeling of comradeship and collective endeavour."

Some 100,000 college students in all did 10 to 15 day spells of work on the dam and auxiliary projects. It was a unique opportunity for students in the water conservancy field especially to see how a reservoir was built.

Peking offices and colleges these days are filled with suntanned and toughened young men and women. The oldsters too say: "That's put another 10 years on the end of my life!"

Not only volunteers, but all kinds of aid poured into the building site at the Ming Tombs — gifts of fruit and vegetables, pictures, sculptures, offers of material from factories and farms. The reservoir became a symbol of the new way China is building, a monument to the people's great collective effort to build more, faster, better and more economically for socialism. And in all of these respects it has certainly earned top marks.

SINKIANG TODAY

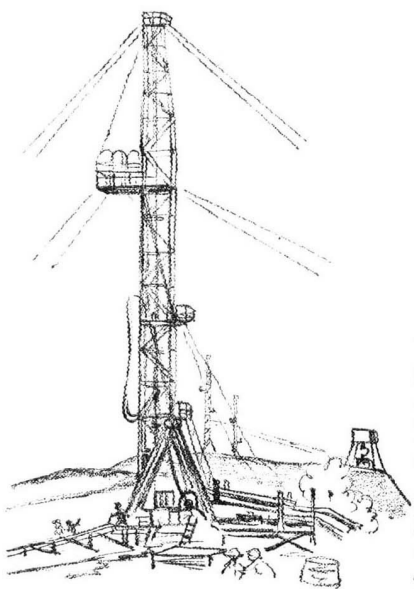
by SHAO MIN-LING

THE Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region is the largest of the twenty-seven provinces and autonomous regions of China. It is three times as large as France. The 13 nationalities who inhabit it comprise a population of 5.5 million people, the great majority of whom are Uighurs, Kazakhs, Hans, Huis, Khalkhas and Mongolians.

In the eight years since liberation, Sinkiang has undergone immense changes. Socialist relations of production now predominate in both agricultural and pastoral areas. By 1957, 97.6 per cent of all its peasant households had joined agricultural producers' co-operatives. By early June this year, 72 per cent of its herdsmen's households had joined either herdsmen's co-operatives or jointly operated public-private ranches.

Industry in the Steppes

Before liberation, Sinkiang had very few industrial plants. The oases with their farms, shops and handicraft workshops were backward, isolated centres in the vast expanses of desert, steppe and mountain *massifs*. In the past eight years its peoples have built over 400 modern iron and steel, petroleum, engineering, power, chemical and textile plants, flour mills, coal and other mines. Karamai, one of China's biggest oilfields, is being developed at a rapid rate. In 1957, modern industry produced 66 times as much in value as in 1949, constituting 27.7 per cent of the total value of the industrial and agricultural production in the region. The working class grows fast in proportion. Before liberation, there were less than 500 industrial workers among the national minorities of Sinkiang. Now there are 150,000. During the Second Five-Year Plan, Sinkiang's industry will make further rapid progress. By 1962 the total output value of all its industry will constitute 57.5 per cent of the total output value of industry and agriculture. The total value of industrial production will then increase from over 400 million yuan today to more than 3,500 million yuan.



Oil derricks, Karamai

Absence of modern transport was a severely limiting factor on Sinkiang's pre-liberation growth. Most things moved at the pace of the donkey, horse and camel, over the caravan trails. There were only 3,000 kilometres of motor

roads most of which were in bad repair. In the past eight years, over 10,000 kilometres of motor roads have been built or repaired. A highway network linking up the cities on the plains has already been built. Now modern roads are

probing into the Tianshan valleys and the remote regions of the Pamir highlands. The railway from Lanchow will reach Urumchi next year. Other lines are being surveyed. Airlines now radiate from Urumchi to Ining and the Soviet Union, to Kashgar and Hotien, and to Altai, Lanchow and Peking.



Agricultural Advances

Water is one of the keys to agricultural advance in Sinkiang. An excellent irrigational system is being built to expand farming in the Tarim Basin and the oases in the Dzungaria Basin where rainfall is small. During the First Five-Year Plan, over 60,000 kilometres of irrigation canals were extended or constructed. This increased the area under irrigation from over 15 million *mou* in 1949 to over 25,700,000 *mou* in 1957. This helped the region to double the 1950 grain output in 1957. Where the output of grain per peasant averaged 447 catties in 1949, it was 733 catties in 1957. Sinkiang's cotton yield per *mou* has already reached the target of 60 catties set in the revised draft of the National Programme for Agricultural Development. It is setting itself up to be China's premier cotton producing area. Radical changes have taken place in farm tools and methods. Basic farm work will be mechanized in the next five years. This year alone it is estimated that eight million *mou* of wasteland will be reclaimed, about two million *mou* more than the total area of wasteland reclaimed in the past eight years. Cotton yield throughout Sinkiang will reach 80 catties per *mou*, a one-third increase over that of last year.

Animal husbandry, whose importance to Sinkiang's national economy is next only to that of agriculture, does not lag behind the general progress. In 1957, the region had over 20 million head of cattle, horses, sheep and other animals, over 70 per cent more than at the time of liberation, and 5 million more than the highest record in the past. The quality of livestock is also being improved. The 600,000 Kazakhs, Mongolians, Khalkhas and Tadjiks of the region have begun to give up their nomadic life and settle down in prosperous co-op settlements.

This burgeoning economy has brought remarkable improvements in the living standards of the people of all

the other nationalities as well. In 1957, purchasing power in Sinkiang increased by 125 per cent compared with 1952. Education and public health reflect these trends. By 1957, the region had 2,652 primary and middle schools and 5 colleges with a total enrolment of 571,900. This is 10.3 per cent of the population, and 160 per cent more than in the early days of liberation. In the past five years, eleven secondary technical schools specializing in mining, petroleum industry, agriculture, animal husbandry and public health have been founded. The Sinkiang College has been expanded and an agricultural college, a languages college, a medical college and a normal college have been set up. Within two years, primary school education will be universal and in the next three years illiteracy will be eliminated. Today Sinkiang has nine times as many medical and clinical institutions as in pre-liberation days and five times as many hospital beds.

National Autonomy

The work of introducing national autonomy has also advanced steadily. The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region was founded on October 1, 1955 and five autonomous *chou* and six autonomous counties have been founded in those parts of the region peopled by compact groups of national minorities, such as the Ili Kazakh Autonomous *Chou*, Poerhtala Mongolian Autonomous *Chou*, the Chabuchar Sibo Autonomous County, etc. There is, of course, complete religious freedom in the region.

In the early days of liberation, there were some 12,000 national minority cadres, today there are over 62,000, or 53.64 per cent of the total number of cadres in Sinkiang. Over 65 per cent of the leading officials in the autonomous region, special administrative regions (autonomous *chou*) and municipalities are cadres of the national minorities in the localities. Sinkiang now has over 50,000 Communist Party members who are of the national minorities.

The Central People's Government has given a great deal of help to the local Sinkiang authorities. In the past eight years, investments in capital construction in Sinkiang totalled 1,720 million yuan and, of this, 1,310 million yuan was invested by the central authorities. Two million tons of materials have been shipped to Sinkiang. The central authorities have also sent in large numbers of cadres, skilled workers, technicians and scientists.

Soldier-builders

No description of current achievements in Sinkiang would be complete without mention of the contribution made by the People's Liberation Army units stationed there. From the very beginning these units engaged in

productive activities. In 1954 a special production and construction corps of the P.L.A. was founded. In the past few years, these soldier-builders, workers and farmers have changed some three million *mou* of wasteland into fertile fields, set up 44 modern and mechanized farms and 16 ranches. In formerly desolate areas, they have built tractor repairing plants, power plants, coal mines, plants to process oil-bearing crops, grain, cotton and other farm produce — to a total of 114. By the end



Uighur singer
Sketches by Jack Chen

of 1957, the industrial and agricultural output of these army units already constituted over 10 per cent of the total value of production in the autonomous region. They produce 29 per cent of Sinkiang's cotton output; and 36.7 per cent of the total output value of all state and publicly owned industrial enterprises in the region. They carry more than 40 per cent of all Sinkiang's freight.

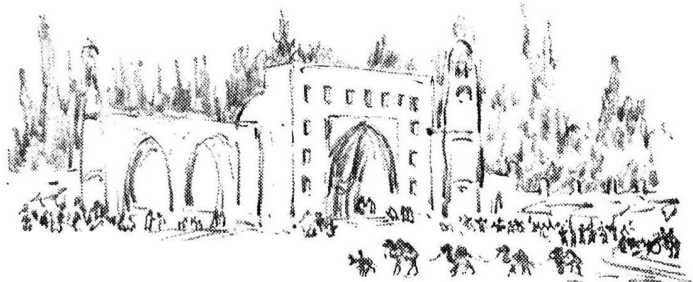
This production and construction corps plays an altogether exceptional role in the productive and creative life of Sinkiang. Their farms are models and pace setters, reaping record wheat, cotton and maize harvests generally twice or several times as much as average local peasant yields. Every year, they get thousands of peasant visitors with whom they share their knowledge.

The P.L.A. production and construction corps also sends men every year to help nearby co-op farms. They trained over 4,800 agricultural technicians while on these jobs and every co-op so helped increased output by from 40 to 60 per cent.

In the past few years, the P.L.A. agricultural production units have transferred over 650,000 *mou* of newly reclaimed land to the peasants and sent them over 630,000 cattles of selected seed and more than 18,000 farm tools. The production army corps on its part has helped to build hospitals and schools and whole new towns. Army physicians are put at the service of the civilian community.

Practically every one of the major construction projects in the autonomous region has been built with the help of the production and construction corps. Whenever quartered, the units have the closest relations with the local people of all nationalities.

In this advance to prosperity and social progress, the people of Sinkiang have overcome formidable difficulties. They inherited a frightful legacy of economic and social backwardness and national strife from the past. It has taken great efforts to wipe out this backlog and advance swiftly to the achievements of today. This was why a recent enlarged meeting of the Communist Party committee of the region unmasked a handful of local nationalist elements who under the guise of "safeguarding national interests" were actually sowing discord again among the various nationalities and trying especially to undermine relations between the national minorities and the Hans, to disrupt the national unity on which today's achievements are based. The bitter past of disunity is not so soon forgotten; the lessons of Sinkiang's swift advance today under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party have been well learnt.



Etgar Mosque, Kashgar

THEATRE

Local Opera Festival

In June Peking saw a series of performances produced by twelve outstanding local opera troupes in a festival of operas dealing with contemporary themes. These are just a few of the more than 2,000 local theatrical companies in the country. Classical operas still make up a large proportion of their repertoire, but they are steadily adding new operas on modern themes. The operas presented at the festival deal with many aspects of contemporary life in China, its new morality and customs. For all their age-old traditional operatic forms they have a freshness of approach that has an immediate impact on audiences.

The comedy operetta *Let's Compete*, performed by the Honan Opera Company, introduces a group of famous folklore heroes and heroines going on a visit to modern Peking. There is the Weaving Girl, the star Vega; General Sheh, a doughty woman general of the Sung dynasty; the wife of the Emperor Yu who tried to tame the Yellow River; and the daughter of Yu Kung, the indomitable old man who set to work with his family to move a mountain. They vie with each other in their claims to fame. But when they come to Peking and meet women workers of a cotton textile factory, a soldier of the People's Liberation Army, and members of a farming co-operative, they find that they have more than met their match. The celestial Weaving Girl can "weave a hundred rolls of silk in a single night," but the woman worker tells her, "When my machine starts to hum, your hand shuttle is no match for it!" General Sheh's troops failed to defeat the Liao invaders but the People's Liberation Army drove the imperialist powers out and liberated China. The Emperor Yu failed to tame the Yellow River and old Yu Kung only succeeded in moving a piece of the mountain. The legendary heroes of old China are thoroughly abashed when they see what the workers and peasants of People's China have done.

In *Persuader*, a Fukien operatic interlude, a girl Pioneer persuades a litterbug to mend his ways. *Scorcher-Chang*, in a Hunan operatic sketch, is a rider on a cycle without lights in a hurry to meet his girl friend. His path is littered with accidents. He ignores the advice of a Young Pioneer; he topples over ped-

lars of eggs and beancurd and finally with a posse of policemen and his victims in hot pursuit bowls over his own girl friend. As one would expect in traditional opera there is no cycle on the stage; all the action is realistically conveyed in slapstick comedy pantomime. These are some of the lightweight but thoroughly entertaining offerings.

Several of the new operas deal with more weighty themes taken from the revolutionary struggle. The Honan opera *Liu Hu-lan*, a dramatic record of the peasant girl who preferred death rather than betray her comrades to the Kuomintang, has been described by many as the most moving production of this drama yet seen in Peking. *Mother*, presented by a Shanghai company which has a longer tradition of handling modern themes than most, is a story of pre-liberation Shanghai. The mother in the opera at first knows nothing about the revolution that swirls about her, but gradually she learns to understand what her Communist son's revolutionary work is and she herself becomes a revolutionary. Imprisoned, she lives to see the day she confidently predicts will come "when the prison bars will be pulled down."

The Hunan Opera Company presents an adaptation of *Sanliwan Village*, Chao Shu-li's novel. It skilfully keeps a series of interwoven stories all going at once: the conversion of a village head from profiteering to participation in socialist construction, the love affair of a peasant-inventor and a fair Youth League member, the transformation of a young peasant forbidden by his backward parents from joining the farm co-op and of a lazy wife of a hard-working old peasant. This is a warm-hearted comedy that shows the ideological tussles that go on among the peasants as they change themselves and society during the socialist transformation of agriculture that took place in a village in Shansi in 1954. The cast is a young one and all have had considerable experience of rural life. The atmosphere is authentic with touches of true-to-life comedy that neatly hit home.

Liu Chieh-mei produced by the Hupeh Opera Company of Hankow is another story of peasant life. It is based on the actual experience of a former poor peasant who got corrupted by the bourgeois idea of leading "an easy and comfortable life" after he has become a technician in an agro-technical station, and the way of his reform.

The Peking opera version of *Daughters and Sons*, adapted from the novel by Yuan Ching and produced by the Hsin Hsing Company, is in the style of the

traditional "serial play." Such plays with their complex plots and many characters are traditionally divided into several parts and presented on consecutive evenings. Legendary stories of chivalrous knight-errantry are their usual themes. *Daughters and Sons* is a story of the guerrilla war waged by the people against the Japanese invaders; with its many exciting episodes it lends itself well to such serial treatment. Acrobatics, an outstanding feature of Peking opera military plays, is used to good effect here.

The companies taking part in the festival have conscientiously approached the task of presenting modern themes in traditional style. They have been experimenting along these lines for years past while devoting themselves to an intensified study of traditional opera. They know that to achieve a synthesis of form and content within the idiom of traditional art that will satisfy their audiences, they must not only have a profound knowledge of contemporary life, but be able to draw on all the resources of traditional classical opera.

During the course of the festival the Ministry of Cultural Affairs has been arranging a valuable series of meetings to discuss the questions involved and popularize the experiences already gained.

—Chang Chen

Tien Han's "Kuan Han-ching"

Tien Han, one of the best-known contemporary Chinese playwrights, has written a play about Kuan Han-ching, the great thirteenth century dramatist who was one of the founders of Chinese realistic drama. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre, the gala opening took place at the Capital Theatre on June 28, the day Peking held its commemoration meeting of the 700th anniversary of the plays of Kuan Han-ching.

Although little is known about the life of Kuan Han-ching — chiefly because the feudal intelligentsia of that time had no respect for the drama as a form of literature and didn't think much of playwrights — Tien Han succeeded in creating a vivid and convincing picture of Kuan Han-ching, his friends and associates and the conflicts of his times.

The times were particularly evil ones in China. The Yuan (Mongol) dynasty reigned, and for scores of years the ruling class of the Mongols, the Nuchen Tartars and the Hans conducted continuous warfare, seriously damaging the already developed feudal economy in China, spreading suffering and death far and wide. It was a time when the slave-

owning aristocrats and the privileged classes stalked about as they pleased. And it was a time of unrest and rebellion, the Red Scarf Army leading a revolt against the feudal ruling classes.

We see and feel the wanton arrogance and greedy lawlessness of Mongol officialdom in the play. We feel the heartbeat and the anger of the common people of the time, see Kuan Han-ching emerge as a fearless playwright casting potent barbs against the evil feudal rule, voicing the people's indignation at a time when writers offending the rulers were beheaded and exiled. We see the sing-song girls, the actresses of the time, encouraging Kuan Han-ching and producing his dangerous play in defiance of the threatening rulers. And we feel the rulers' fear of the discontent and rebelliousness in the country.

A central theme of the play is how the classical playwright wrote his famous drama *Snow in Midsummer* and how he and his associates suffered for producing it. Shaken by the scene of an innocent woman being brought to the execution ground which he witnessed, and encouraged by his friend, the sing-song girl Chu Lien-hsiu, Kuan Han-ching wrote this famous play which is still popular today.

The staging of this play by Chu Lien-hsiu and her student actresses infuriated the authorities, who ordered Kuan Han-ching to revise one of the scenes. Kuan refused to do so, and the result was that Kuan and the actresses were arrested and imprisoned, while one of the actresses, Sai Lien-hsiu, had her eyes gouged out. Kuan Han-ching and Chu Lien-hsiu were sentenced to death. But because Kuan had support among the people, the authorities had to change the death sentence to exile, while Chu Lien-

hsiu was freed from her bondage as a sing-song girl, and allowed to go with Kuan.

The directors Chiao Chu-yin and Ouyang Shan-tsun have discarded the conventional realistic technique and employed modern staging to give full rein to revolutionary romanticism, so as to broaden the vision of the audience. Sometimes the actors appear from among the audience. In one scene the music pit becomes an extension of the stage. In the scene of the trial of Chu Lien-hsiu and Sai Lien-hsiu, the two prisoners are caught from among the audience and brought to the stage. This treatment heightens the emotional bond between the actors and the audience and yields a stronger sense of reality. It removes the barrier of history and as you watch the play you feel that you are moving about in the 13th century with ease and understanding.

A revolving stage is used and in the last scene, "Farewell at the Lukouchiao Bridge," when Kuan and Chu go into exile, the revolving stage is employed with telling effect to extend the horizons of the stage and deepen the emotional impact of the scene. The well-equipped backstage makes it possible to bring horses and a donkey out on to the stage in the first scene, "Procession to the Execution Ground." The settings are striking and evoke the times depicted with a sure touch.

The play has more than 30 characters. All the leading actors of the theatre take part in the performance. The role of Chu Lien-hsiu is played by Shu Hsiu-wen with extraordinary charm, and Kuan Han-ching is competently acted by Tiao Kuang-tan, an experienced actor.

—Feng Tzu



The last scene of "Kuan Han-ching"

China's Film Industry— The Next Five Years

Within the next five to ten years every province in China will have its own film studio; every county will have at least one cinema and every township a mobile cinema team. This and other aspects of a big expansion of the film industry were decided on at a recent meeting called in Peking by the Ministry of Culture's Cinema Bureau. At the moment, China has less than a dozen film studios, over a thousand cinemas and about nine thousand mobile cinema teams.

Within the next decade hundreds of features will be produced annually with tens of thousands of supplementary shorts, newsreels and documentaries. Attendance at film shows will rise from the estimated figure of about three thousand million this year to tens of thousands of millions.

Plans are now in hand to set up studios for the production of newsreels and documentaries in every province and autonomous region. For the first time, newsreels and documentaries have been produced in local studios in Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Shantung, Shensi, Kwangtung and Inner Mongolia, and some have been screened. New studios already being built in Kwangtung and Shensi with their own sound stages and developing and printing facilities, will produce all types of films. Similar studios have been designed already for Chekiang, Anhwei, Fukien, Hupeh, Szechuan and the autonomous regions of Inner Mongolia, Kwangsi and Sinkiang. These should be ready for work sometime next year. During the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962) the big Shanghai and Changchun film studios will be enlarged. Peking will get its own studios for the production of features, scientific and educational films and the dubbing of foreign films. By 1961, almost all the provinces and autonomous regions in the country will have their own modern film studios.

More Cinemas and Films

The next few years will also see a big increase in the number of the mobile cinema teams which serve rural areas. Farm co-operatives alone will organize over 500 teams of their own this year. During the Second Five-Year Plan between 80 and 90 per cent of all the counties will have cinemas and there will be an average of one mobile cinema team to every three townships. The ten-year goal is at least a cinema for every one of the 2,000-odd counties and a

mobile cinema team for every one of the 30,000-odd townships.

Many more films of all kinds will be produced. The plan for this year is about a hundred full-length films (of which 70 to 80 are features), and around 400 documentaries and newsreels, other shorts and scientific and educational films.

These developments depend, of course, on more film personnel and equipment. Realistic plans now in hand will put China's film industry on a technical par with that of the leading countries in the next ten years. China is already making her own basic equipment such as studio synchronous type cameras, portable cameras, projectors, optical systems, such as filming and projecting lenses, recording, developing and printing equipment, chemical materials for film processing and studio accessories. Some items compare favourably with those manufactured in America, Britain and France. Large synchronous "Shanghai" cameras, portable "Peace" cameras, automatic "Friendship" developing machines, 35 mm. synchronous magnetic sound recorders are some of the major items made. The industry has succeeded in perfecting a technicolour film process. Widescreen and stereophonic projectors are being made. Two film projector operators, Yang Ping-ti of Chungking and Yao Liang of Shanghai, have designed an automatic change-over projection system which has not been used in any other country: With the exception of loading and unloading the film, operations are automatically controlled. It is attracting considerable attention in the film world abroad.

No bottleneck is expected in the matter of personnel as a basic group of qualified workers is already available. The ranks of professional film workers and scenario writers are also being reinforced by a growing body of informed amateurs. Government employees, workers, teachers and housewives in Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang are among those currently writing scenarios for the Changchun Film Studio and 90 scripts are expected to be ready before the end of the year.

In the next six months the Peking Institute of Cinematography is starting several training classes for 300 new students. By the time the Second Five-Year Plan gets well into its stride the film industry will have 160,000 employees, a good 100,000 more than at present.

"Fifteen Strings of Cash"

The colour film *Fifteen Strings of Cash* has been adapted by the Shanghai Film Studio from a stage performance of the famous Kunchu opera. This is a murder story that delineates the character of officialdom in feudal society. A drunkard is murdered at midnight. In

the ensuing hue and cry, his step-daughter is found with a man she has met on the road and the two are arrested as suspects and sent for trial. The magistrate of Wusih, without bothering to check the evidence, sentences the pair to death for murder, theft of an incriminating fifteen strings of cash and adultery. Kuang Chung, the honest prefect of Soochow who has come to supervise the execution, is convinced that the accused are innocent and appeals to the governor to order a reprieve and review the case. The governor, callous of human life, at first refuses, but finally allows the prefect two weeks to find out the truth or take the consequences. Finally Lou the Rat, the real murderer, is caught.

The stage performance made a sensation a couple of years ago in Peking. Its salient features are preserved in this film. Chou Chuan-ying gives a fine characterization of Kuang Chung, the just prefect, particularly in the scenes showing his first realization that all is not well with the case. This, the high point of the opera, is built up around the tremendous mental struggle that the prefect goes through as he considers whether he should risk his whole career by importuning the governor or safely sign away two people's lives? He cannot sign, goes back to the scene of the crime and gets the truth from the people. Chu Kuo-liang (as the magistrate) and Wang Chuan-sung (as Lou the Rat) are two other experienced Kunchu opera actors whose performances show why Kunchu opera has leapt back into public favour after a long period of eclipse.

"The Riverside Pavilion"

In conjunction with the anniversary of the great Yuan playwright Kuan Hanching, the Haiyen Film Studio and the China Peking Opera Company began work last month on a coloured film version of his play *The Riverside Pavilion*. This famous Peking opera wittily tells the story of how the beautiful and clever Tan Chi-erh, to save her husband and herself, fools and punishes Lord Yang, a would-be seducer, at the riverside pavilion. The leading role is being played by Chang Chun-chiu. The director is Chou Feng.

New Documentary Films

Film-goers are giving high praise to the new documentary *Under the Guidance of the General Line for Socialist Construction* produced by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio. A June release, it is now showing all over China. This is a montage of five shorts. The first shows the ingenuity of Shanghai's workers as they press ahead with whatever equipment they have at hand to make new products for socialism ranging from seamless steel tubes

to new dyes. The second shows how an engineering works in Chengtu carries out the slogan to produce "more, faster, better and more economically." The third is an imaginatively filmed record of how peasants in Kansu tap a distant stream to turn 100,000 *mou* of dry mountain land into fertile paddyfields. The fourth, *As Lively as Ten Thousand Prancing Horses*, shows the draining of a river by peasants in Kiangsu, to dig out 140 million *tan* of fertile silt to improve their fields. The fifth and last is another small poem of the hustling spirit of China's collective farmers in the drive for bigger crops, this time in a wheat area.

The camera work in *General Line* is often superb, particularly in the Kansu sequences. Recalling such masters of the documentary as Joris Yvens, it is in the best documentary tradition. The people it shows act out their lives and triumphs with unpremeditated, unforced artistry. It puts some of the epic quality of the general line on the screen.

* * *

The Heroes produced by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio is a documentary record of incidents of the Korean war and after. It gives a rapid recap of the first savage onslaughts of the American invaders, the heroic resistance of the Korean people, the Chinese People's Volunteers pouring across the Yalu to the aid of their friends, and the rout of the Americans and their satellites. This introduces the main theme — the profound friendship that was cemented then between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

This is shown in many shots of the help the C.P.V. have given Korea in its post-war reconstruction, from the raising of simple farm cottages to the new Pyongyang that is rising again more beautiful than the old.

The most moving scenes are enacted as the Koreans say good-bye to departing units of the C.P.V. These latter sequences were filmed near Sangkumryung (known in the American press as "Heartbreak Ridge") where some of the bitterest fighting took place. We see the Volunteers leaving their barracks white-washed and decorated. They will be taken over by Korean units. One Volunteer leaves a present of a printing pad . . . and a filled fountain pen. Korean families in a nearby village are making presents for the C.P.V. Girls embroider keepsakes; an old granny takes treasured trinkets from the family chest, and school children make bouquets of paper flowers.

The concluding scenes where battle-stepped veterans and the Korean people exchange farewells and tears show unforgettably the deep feeling that has grown between the peoples in these years of friendship and common effort.

SIDELIGHTS

God of Death Foiled. When Chiu Tsai-kang was admitted to hospital, the doctors gave him three days to live. This Shanghai steelworker had had a bad accident and was suffering from acute second degree burns. According to the best medical authorities and textbooks, burns extending over 70 per cent of the patient's skin are fatal cases. And Chiu's burns were 89.3 per cent. It was a hopeless case, the doctors pronounced.

Should we stick blindly to the medical texts, or should we forget about these books for once and try every conceivable way to save the worker's life? The matter was put bluntly before the doctors by the Communist Party secretary, who is also vice-director of the hospital. The ensuing debate convinced the doctors that the overriding factor was to save human life, not to take so-called authoritative works as gospel. For days the hospital staff of doctors and nurses had only one thought: the steelworker's life must be saved. When artificial skin grafting was decided on, the chief surgeon at the hospital was the first to offer skin. In a matter of hours 40 more doctors followed suit. The almost incredible fighting will of the patient and the ready help and concern of his fellow workers and workers in other enterprises who heard about the case pulled him through. In the days when his life hung by a thread, an unusual thing happened in Shanghai: at many trade union clubs a daily bulletin was issued on the state of this steelworker's battle for his life. In fact, Shanghai as a whole went all out to save him.

Today Chiu Tsai-kang, who was considered doomed, is out of danger. His life was saved by the comradeship, the new relationship between men, the emancipation of the mind, wrought by the rectification campaign's mass education in socialist relations and values.

College Enrolment. This year 148,000 students will be enrolled in the universities and colleges of China for the new academic year which will begin in the autumn. This is 40,000 more than last year. These include 46,000 who will be studying in the engineering colleges, 10,300 at colleges of agriculture, and 52,500 at teachers' colleges.

Kunming Produces Motor Cars. Kunming, the city of eternal spring in south-

west China, is following the lead of other cities in car production. It has produced models of a 30-seater bus and a 4.5-ton lorry. The latter can be fitted out with a trailer to carry four tons of goods. It has a top speed of 70 kilometres and can negotiate a gradient of 22.5 degrees.

Did You Say Tea? Directly opposite Peking's big department store on Wangfuching Street is an unimposing shop. Cross the threshold and you enter a tea fancier's paradise. At your disposal are more than 200 varieties and grades of teas grown in China—green teas, black teas, rose, jasmine and other scented teas, Oolong teas, brick teas, from China's best known tea growing centres in Anhwei, Fukien, Chekiang, Hunan and the outlying province of Yunnan. You can select the type according to your taste.

For experimenting and hunting the flavour you like most you can buy fractions of an ounce. The price range is as extensive as the selection and the price of some of the most expensive teas is determined by the fact that there are only one or two plants of that variety in the whole country with an output of not many catties a year. Some of these rare teas were originally planted to provide exclusive brews for the imperial family. Today they are available on Wangfuching Street.

Lorry-train. Liaoning Province in northeast China has invented a new way of extending the carrying capacity of motor lorries. A driver from the border town of Antung put four trailers behind his 10-wheeled lorry and pulled 20 tons. This novel transport method lowers freight costs by 28 per cent.

New Fairs in Shanghai. Fairs have always been popular in China. The factories and industrial departments in Shanghai are now using this gay form to popularize the technical revolution. They are drawing big crowds. People at these fairs set up stalls, not to sell any commodity, but to offer their latest technical know-how and pass on valuable tips on production to whoever is interested—without charge. You need only fill in a form and all the information not easily available elsewhere is provided. Apart from exchange of technical knowledge and experiences, the "customer" is taught new production techniques on the spot, continued later at the factory, if necessary. Music hall programmes have also been used to spur the technical revolution. There are

songs about the "big leap," pantomime numbers, comic dialogue, etc.

First Electric Carbon Factory. China's first electric carbon factory went into operation in Harbin, in northeast China on June 27. It has turned out 18 products on a trial basis. Expansion and development of the project will continue into 1960.

China's First "Swan Lake." Peking has witnessed its first full-length performance of *Swan Lake*, the Tchaikovsky ballet. It was put on by students of the Peking School of Dancing. Six performances are billed and all seats have been sold in advance. With this maiden effort the school hopes to inaugurate a regular ballet theatre in China.

Roof Garden Snack Bar. While you are on Wangfuching, you shouldn't miss the cold snack bar on the roof garden of the department store which has just been opened to the public. It is a spacious bar, with a long row of windows commanding a pleasant view of the Western Hills on a clear day, and one of the biggest in the city. It accommodates 300 customers at a time. Cold drinks, iced coffee and beer, ice cream sundaes, brandy and port, pastries and cold meats are served. It is open from two in the afternoon onwards and, on Sundays, in the morning, too.

Woodcuts. The current issue of *Banhua* (Woodcuts), a bimonthly art magazine published in Shanghai, is devoted in large part to works about children in honour of International Children's Day. The drawing we reproduce from this issue has a topical theme—the drive against waste. The title of this woodcut, originally in colour, is: "Hey, this is not for you."



Woodcut by Ho Yen-yung

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Chinese Views on Lebanon Events

Grave concern over the situation in Lebanon was expressed by the spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on June 29.

"The Chinese people and government," he said, "have always sympathized with and supported the Lebanese people and all the other Arab peoples in their just struggle against imperialist and colonial oppression. The Chinese Government firmly maintains that the Lebanese people have the sacred and inviolable right to solve their own problems in their own way."

Exposing U.S. and British intervention in the domestic affairs of Lebanon and the attempt to use the United Nations in preparation for even more open intervention, the Information Department spokesman pointed out: "The memory of the crime committed by the United States in using the U.N. to carry out aggression in Korea is still fresh in the minds of the people of the world. The U.S. attempt to hide their interventionist activities under the name of the United Nations will not deceive the Lebanese people and the people of the other Arab countries."

"Intervention in Lebanon's domestic affairs by the U.S. Government, under whatever pretext and in whatever name, is impermissible," the spokesman concluded. "Such intervention is not only a provocation against the Lebanese people and the Arab people as a whole, but also a provocation against the cause of world peace and peace-loving people throughout the world. . . . If the imperialists dare launch a war of aggression in Lebanon and the Arab region, they will certainly meet with resolute counter-blows from all the peace-loving people of the world."

Attack on Cambodia Condemned

"Justice is on the side of the Cambodian people and we are confident that they will have the support of all nations and peoples who cherish peace," declared Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi at a Cambodian reception in Peking on June 30.

The Vice-Premier condemned the invasion of the Cambodian border by Ngo Dinh Diem forces from south Viet-nam. "It is well known that south Viet-nam is one of the imperialist bases for new wars," he added.

Three Cambodian delegations attended the reception which was given by Yong Aun, Head of the Cambodian Economic Mission in Peking. They were the Cambodian Buddhist and Journalist Delegations and the Cambodian Parliamentary Delegation en route to the Soviet Union.

The Buddhist delegation was received in Peking by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the parliamentary delegation by Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Sino-Indian Trade Up

A considerable increase was registered this year in Chinese-Indian trade. In the last three months, exports to India of Chinese chemicals and machinery reached a new high in value and variety. Many items of machinery such as lathes and air compressors were never before exported from China to India.

China is also importing more Indian goods. This year it purchased large quantities of Indian tobacco, cotton and shellac. In addition to the Indian State Trading Corporation, many private Indian

import and export firms are also trading with China. Indian industrialists are interested in the complete sets of equipment which Chinese concerns are making for small-scale industrial enterprises. These are also well suited to the needs of Indian rural development.

Economic experts in New Delhi point out that Chinese commodities are much cheaper than those from the Western countries, and their quality is high. Shipping charges are low since China and India are neighbours. They also note that the growing industries of the two countries are engendering demands which are broadening prospects for further extension of Sino-Indian trade.

Sports

China came third in the international model aeroplane competition recently held in Budapest.

A Chinese team of fourteen is in Moscow for the World Gymnastics Championships now being held there.

Visitors

A delegation of outstanding young workers and technicians from the Soviet Union.

The Socialist Youth Movement Delegation of Italy.

A delegation of French journalists.

Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Exposes Dulles' Double-talk

Dealing with Dulles' recent remarks about the Sino-American ambassadorial talks, a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said in Peking on July 2:

"On July 1 the U.S. Secretary of State Dulles made remarks concerning the June 30 statement of the Chinese Government on the Sino-American ambassadorial talks (see text on p. 21). The question of designating a representative of ambassadorial rank to resume the talks within a set time limit as raised by the Chinese Government in its statement cannot be evaded. Yet Dulles is quibbling and trying hard to dupe public opinion by the use of ambiguous words.

"Dulles said that the United States would designate its ambassador to Poland to participate in the talks provided China agrees to a shift in site; but, he continued, the United States would not bow to the 'ultimatum' from China to designate a representative of ambassadorial rank to resume the talks within a set time limit.

"A shift in the site of the talks is a new question never before raised by the United States, and making this pretence of raising the question now can neither help the United States shirk its responsibility for the prolonged suspension of the Sino-American talks nor extricate it from its awkward position on the question of designating a representative of ambassadorial rank. Dulles agreed to designate a representative of ambassadorial rank and even named a possible choice, yet in the next breath he said that he could not agree to the Chinese Government's demand that the United States designate a representative of ambassadorial rank. He has thus put himself in a self-contradictory and ridiculous position.

"Dulles said that the Chinese Government's reasonable demand that the U.S. Government designate a representative of ambassadorial rank within fifteen days was an 'ultimatum,' and therefore unacceptable, for to accept it would mean to bow to it. This is a spurious and easily refuted argument. The holding of ambassadorial talks is the result of consultations between China and the United States. The United States has the duty to abide by international agreements. Disregarding our opposition, however, the American side has refused to honour this agreement for more than half a year. If the United States can violate an agreement for more than six months, why can't China demand that its implementation be resumed within fifteen days? The Chinese demand is entirely reasonable."

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Sino-American Talks

A *Renmin Ribao* leader on July 3 expressed full support for the June 30 statement of the Chinese Government demanding that the U.S. Government make clear its stand on the Sino-American ambassadorial talks (see page 21). It criticized the statements made by the U.S. State Department spokesman Lincoln White on June 30 and by Dulles on July 1 as "quibbling," the real purpose of which is to confuse public opinion and shift the blame for wrecking the talks on to China.

The editorial refuted White's charge that China "violated" the agreement on the return home of civilians. It pointed out that the Chinese Government has enabled all ordinary American citizens in China who wished to go home to do so. This cannot be confused with the matter of American criminals serving sentences in China; that is a separate question. Americans who violated Chinese law must be punished according to Chinese law. Nevertheless only four are still completing their sentences. On the other hand, tens of thousands of Chinese civilians in the United States have not had a chance to express their wish to go home, let alone get their freedom to go home.

With regard to Taiwan, the editorial pointed out that this is China's territory, and relations between the Chinese Government and the local authorities on Taiwan is a purely domestic matter. "As to the dispute between China and the U.S. in the Taiwan region, China has always stood for a peaceful settlement and tabled relevant proposals at the Sino-American talks. These were all rejected by the U.S. So there is no question of China 'refusing to relinquish force.' In fact, it is the United States which has already used force and still refuses to relinquish the use of force in the Taiwan region."

Exposing White's slander that the Chinese proposals to eliminate obstacles hindering contacts between the Chinese and American peoples were mere "propaganda," the editorial said: "As everybody knows, China's proposals for cultural exchanges between the people of the two countries, abolishing the embargo, exchanging press correspondents on a basis of equality and mutual benefit and concluding a judicial assistance agreement, and so on, also reflect the wishes of the American people. This is especially so in the case of correspondents and

judicial assistance; these questions were first raised by the U.S. authorities to the Chinese authorities concerned. . . . The fact of the matter is that Washington, working for a handful of monopolists, is virulently hostile to the Chinese people and is doing its utmost to prevent the peoples of the two countries from making contacts with each other. This is why even those proposals tabled by China for improving Sino-American relations which should have been settled fairly easily, have so far led to nothing."

Answering the question why Washington wanted to drag on the deadlocked Sino-American talks although it had no intention of actually settling any problems there, the editorial said: "The only explanation is that it wishes to use the talks to cover up its continued occupation of China's territory of Taiwan and its underhand activities to maintain international tension."

"The Chinese Government and people agree to hold the Sino-American ambassadorial talks, but not out of weakness. . . . The Chinese people are trying to end armed U.S. aggression and its threats of force in the Taiwan region by peaceful means, but they are certainly not afraid of such armed U.S. aggression and threats of force. They are ready to negotiate with the United States on an equal footing, but there is no question of having to negotiate with the United States at any price," the editorial concluded.

Indonesian Victory

The recovery of Menado and the inauguration of the second Djuanda cabinet "are important victories for the Indonesian people in the military and political fields and another telling blow against the imperialists, particularly those of the U.S.," writes *Da Gong Bao* (June 28).

"In face of the worsening situation of the Indonesian rebels," the commentary points out, "the United States stepped up its political activities; it attempted to topple the Djuanda cabinet, prevent Indonesia from quelling the rebellion and so open the way to the setting up of a new Indonesian cabinet which would cater to American tastes and

compromise with the rebels. Contrary to these hopes the Djuanda cabinet has been strengthened and so another U.S. political conspiracy has gone bankrupt."

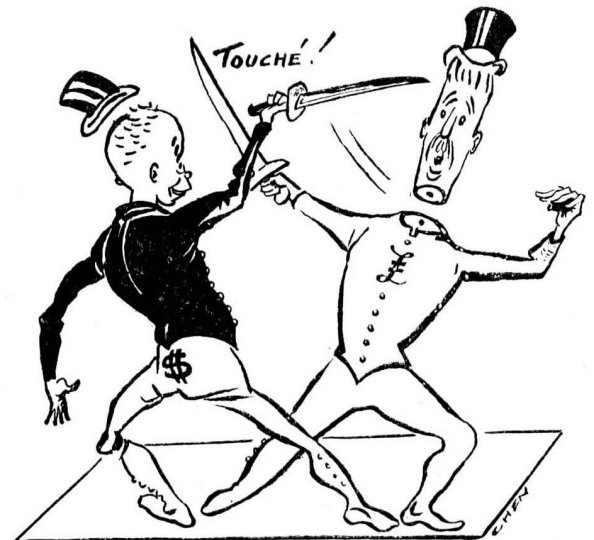
The commentary warns that although imperialist intervention failed this time, this doesn't mean an end to such plots. The situation demands that the Indonesian people, and all patriotic parties and groups rally together still more closely and maintain their vigilance against new imperialist conspiracies.

Discussing the lessons of the Indonesian victory, the commentary says: "The unity of the Indonesian Government and people, the firm steps taken against American imperialism and the rebels, and the support of all peace-loving countries in Asia, Africa and throughout the world, and particularly of China and the Soviet Union have forced the U.S. imperialists to withdraw their grabbing hands. The facts prove that, because justice was not on their side, the rebels were doomed to fail despite substantial support received from American imperialism."

U.S. Crisis Hits Pakistan

Pakistan, already chronically beset by financial and economic difficulties, is now being seriously affected by the deepening U.S. economic crisis, notes an article by To Sheng in the June 30 *Renmin Ribao*.

Since signing its military pact with the U.S. in 1954 and joining the Manila and Bagdad Pacts, Pakistan's military expenditure has mounted steadily year by year, the article points out. Official figures show that the percentage of the "treasury budget" going to military expenditure increased from 56 per cent in 1954-55 to 59 per cent in recent years; this year (1958-1959) it is a thousand million rupees in round figures.



Duel between friends

By Jack Chen

This, coupled with other factors, has led to financial deficits, inflation, grain shortages, and sharply rising prices. Now its difficulties are being further accentuated as a result of the U.S. economic crisis. The article quotes Pakistan press reports to show that the overseas dumping of surplus U.S. goods have already drastically reduced sales of Pakistan's cotton in its traditional markets. Exports of Pakistan jute, tea, leather, etc., have also dropped steeply. Furthermore, prices commanded by Pakistan exports have declined steadily. This has cut sharply into its foreign exchange earnings.

In these circumstances, the article says, various political parties and influential groups in Pakistan are demanding a change in the country's foreign and internal policies.

Industrial and business circles are also urging the government to take steps to alleviate as far as possible the effects of the Western economic recession on Pakistan. A growing number of people see the maximum expansion of trade with all countries and relinquishment of the policy of militarization of the state as the only way out.

Pakistan papers are asking, "What good will adherence to military pacts bring after all?" A number of them which supported the government's foreign policy in the past have now become critical.

Public opinion in Pakistan has concluded that U.S. "aid" does more harm than good. It has caused Pakistan's economy to go from bad to worse. The voices of those in Pakistan who favour self-reliance and oppose dependence on U.S. "aid" have become more numerous than ever.

Soviet-Nepalese Friendship

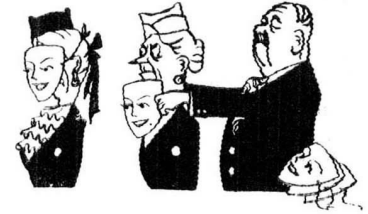
"The development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Nepal has proved that only by upholding the principles of peaceful co-existence and friendly co-operation can friendly relations between the peoples of all countries be established and extended irrespective of differences in their political systems," declares a *Da Gong Bao* commentary greeting the recent joint Soviet-Nepalese communique which followed the visit of King Mahendra to Moscow.

"Nepal's increasingly friendly co-operation in recent years with the Soviet Union, China, India and other peace-loving countries has created favourable conditions for it to complete its first five-year plan," the commentary continues. "As the joint communique indicates, the Soviet Union has agreed to give economic assistance to Nepal. The disinterested spirit in which the Soviet Union helps the Asian and African countries is well

That American Smile

The U.S. pavilion at the Brussels Fair concentrates on what its organizers euphemistically call "the soft sell."

The polite behaviour of the hundreds of girl guides—in startling contrast to the crass manners of later-day official innocents abroad—is part of this routine. At their indoctrination courses before the fair opened, they were told by the U.S. Embassy's Cultural Attache in Brussels not "to regard yourselves as great white fathers appearing among the aborigines... our evangelical instincts annoy Europeans. When asked 'How do you like Brussels?' and 'How do you like Europe?' don't stop to analyse—put on that charming American smile and say 'I love it!'"



That Kishi Appetite

Renzo Sawada, delegate of the Kishi government to the recent Japanese-south Korean talks, declared on his return that Japan was heading for Korea for the third time, and that it was the aim of the Kishi government "to push the present 38th parallel border line to the Yalu River."

known. Now the Nepalese people too will benefit from Soviet economic aid."

"As a country with fraternal ties with the Soviet Union and a friendly neighbour of Nepal," the commentary says, "China is happy to see the strengthening and development of friendly co-operation between the two countries. We attach great importance to their reaffirmation of support for restoration of the legitimate rights of the Chinese People's Republic in the United Nations and their conviction that international tension must be relaxed."

Illegal Arms for S. Viet-nam

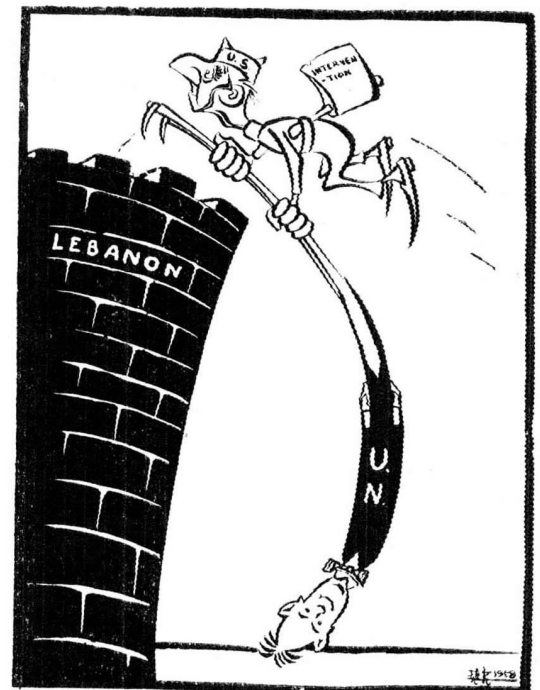
Viet-nameese Premier Pham Van Dong has written to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference protesting against illegal shipments of arms to south Viet-nam and the decision of the International Commission to allow the south Viet-nam authorities to "rotate" arms taken out by the French army. His protest is supported by the *Renmin Ribao's* commentator on July 2.

He declares: "The withdrawal of the French army from Viet-nam is necessitated by respect for the independence, sovereignty, unification and territorial integrity of Viet-nam. It has nothing to do with 'rotation,' and therefore the question of 'replacement' of the arms taken out by the French army does not arise. The assertion made in some quarters that the withdrawal of the French army and its arms was a 'rotation' or 'replacement' only serves to pave the way for armed U.S. intervention in south

Viet-nam. This is a distortion and violation of the Geneva agreement."

He notes that the Geneva agreement laid it down in the most clear-cut terms that only those war materials, arms and munitions "which have been destroyed, damaged, worn out or used up" after the cessation of hostilities could be "replaced."

The commentator points out that the attempt to justify the illegal United States' shipments of arms to south Viet-nam on the plea of "maintaining a military balance" is nothing but a paraphrase of the "positions of strength" theory.



Pole-vault attempt

By Je Kuang

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT ON SINO-AMERICAN AMBASSADORIAL TALKS

Following is the full text of the statement of the Chinese Government issued on June 30, 1958:

More than half a year has passed since the U.S. Government suspended the Sino-American ambassadorial talks. The Chinese Government considers that this state of affairs should not continue. The U.S. ruling circles have been playing all sorts of tricks in an attempt to create the false impression that the Sino-American talks are still continuing in order to cover up its continued occupation of China's territory of Taiwan and its activities to create world tension. Such sinister designs must not be allowed to bear fruit. The Chinese Government agreed to hold the Sino-American ambassadorial talks with the aim of settling questions. The U.S. Government must answer clearly whether it is sincere about the talks.

Since December 12, 1957, when the U.S. Government broke the agreement between China and the United States on holding talks on an ambassadorial level by refusing to designate a representative of ambassadorial rank, thereby suspending the talks, the Chinese side, on January 14 and March 26, 1958 repeatedly urged the U.S. Government to designate a representative with the rank of ambassador to resume the talks. The U.S. Government, however, not only refused to do this but did not even consider it necessary to reply to the March 26 letter of the Chinese side. Moreover, a spokesman of the State Department of the United States recently even remarked nonchalantly that a First Secretary of its foreign service was ready to hold talks with us at any time, as if there had never been an agreement between China and the United States on the holding of talks on an ambassadorial level. This cannot but rouse the indignation of the Chinese people.

The imperialistic attitude consistently maintained by the United States is proven by the record of nearly three years of the Sino-American ambassadorial talks. The U.S. occupation of China's territory of Taiwan created tension in the Taiwan area. This is a naked act of aggression against China and the Chinese people have every right to take any measures to repulse it. Nevertheless, the Chinese side, in order to relax the tension in the Taiwan area, expressed its willingness to sit down and talk matters over with the United States and, during the Sino-American ambassadorial talks, put forward a series of reasonable proposals for the peaceful settlement of the international disputes between China and the United States in the Taiwan area. But the American side rejected all these proposals. They attempted to confuse China's domestic affair, a matter between the Chinese Government and the Taiwan local authorities, with the international disputes between China and the United States in the Taiwan area, and demanded that China give up its right of exercising sovereignty over its own territory and recognize the right of "self-defence" for the United States on China's territory. This demonstrates clearly that the aim of the United States is not to relax the tension in the Taiwan area at all, but to insist that China recognize the status quo of U.S. occupation of Taiwan and to maintain and heighten tension. It is due to the imperialist policy of the United States that discussion on this crucial question of

Sino-American relations has bogged down since the latter part of 1956.

In order to break the deadlock and gradually improve Sino-American relations, the Chinese side further put forward a series of proposals on certain questions that are comparatively easy to settle, such as removing the trade barriers between the two countries, eliminating the obstacles in the way of mutual contacts and cultural exchange between the two peoples, exchanging correspondents for news coverage on an equal and reciprocal basis and rendering judicial assistance between the two countries. Although questions such as the entry of correspondents for news coverage and judicial assistance were first raised by those concerned on the American side to those concerned on the Chinese side, and all the proposals of the Chinese side were fully in accord with the principles of equality and mutual benefit, the U.S. Government nonetheless rejected them. What is even more intolerable is the fact that the United States, in disregard of the agreement reached in 1955 on the return of civilians of both sides, continues to detain thousands upon thousands of Chinese civilians in the United States and prevent them from returning to their motherland.

Irrefutable facts show that what the United States was after in the Sino-American ambassadorial talks was by no means a peaceful settlement of the international disputes between China and the United States on the basis of equality and mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, but to impose its imperialist will on the Chinese people and, failing that, to make use of the ambassadorial talks to deceive the people of the world and cover up its sinister designs to continue its aggression against China and to create international tension. During the past three years, the United States has been intensifying its interference and control of all aspects of life in Taiwan, establishing on it bases for guided missiles to threaten the Chinese people and utilizing the reactionary clique in Taiwan to carry out subversive activities and armed intervention against Southeast Asian countries. At the same time, the United States is endeavouring to bring about, at many international conferences and organizations, a situation of "two Chinas," to create eventually such a *fait accompli* in the international arena, and thereby to prolong its occupation of Taiwan. This is the crux of the reason for the failure of the Sino-American ambassadorial talks to make progress. U.S. Secretary of State Dulles recently declared that it is in the best interests of the United States to persist in its policy of enmity towards the People's Republic of China but that it will deal with China when its interest so demands. This demonstrates most clearly that, in the minds of the U.S. ruling circles, the Sino-American ambassadorial talks are but a means serving the imperialist policy of the United States. The reason China agreed to hold the ambassadorial talks was to try by peaceful means to eliminate armed aggression and the threat of force in the Taiwan area on the part of the United States. However, the Chinese people are by no means afraid of U.S. aggression, and there is no reason whatsoever why they should pine for talks with the United States. Building socialism with lightning speed, the Chinese people are perfectly strong enough to liberate their territory of Taiwan.

No force on earth can stop the great cause of the Chinese people in building up and uniting their motherland. The handful of U.S. imperialists can only suffer isolation and defeat from their policy of enmity towards the 600 million Chinese people.

The Chinese Government hereby declares once again that it can neither agree to the unilateral changing of the level of

the Sino-American ambassadorial talks, nor can it agree to the continued suspension of the talks on any administrative pretext. The Chinese Government demands that the United States Government designate a representative of ambassadorial rank and resume the talks within fifteen days counting from today, otherwise, the Chinese Government cannot but consider that the United States has decided to break off the Sino-American ambassadorial talks.

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 JADE HAIRPIN** The well-known love story of the nun Chen Miao-chang and a scholar. Starring Tu Chin-fang and Yeh Sheng-lan of the China Peking Opera Company.

July 11 Ta Chung Theatre

▲ **AUTUMN RIVER, UPROAR IN HEAVEN,** and others. *Autumn River* is the amusing sequel to *The Jade Hairpin* in which the nun, in great haste to catch up with her lover, meets an old ferryman who likes to do things his own unhurried way.

July 13 evg. Kwangho Theatre

▲ **FEAST OF THE FIVE HEROES** By famous Yuan dynasty playwright Kuan Han-ching. It tells how a mother, living a wretched life as a landlord's servant, is reunited with her long-lost son who has become a famous general. Produced by the China Peking Opera Company.

July 11 People's Theatre

▲ **THE CAPTURE OF HANGCHOW** The capture of Hangchow from the Manchu troops by peasant fighters in the Taiping Revolution.

July 12 Hsitan Theatre

▲ **THE BLACK WHIRLWIND** The escapades of Li Kuei (nicknamed the Black Whirlwind), one of the 108 heroes of the Llangshan Mountain. From the famous classic *Water Margin* (or *All Men Are Brothers*). Starring Yuan Shih-hai.

July 12 People's Theatre

▲ **THREE ATTACKS ON CHU VILLAGE** An episode from *Water Margin* in which Sung Chiang, the leading character in the novel, successfully employs a clever stratagem to win over his opponents in Chu Village.

July 13 matinée Kwangho Theatre

▲ **UPROAR IN HEAVEN** Monkey Sun Wukong fights the gods of thunder and lightning and other celestial deities who wish to subdue him. The China Peking Opera Company.

July 13 People's Theatre

▲ **THE TALE OF THE WHITE SNAKE** The legendary love story between a White Snake fairy and a scholar. A scheming recluse sets him against her and later imprisons her in a tower. Many years later, her son rescues her and she goes back to Heaven. Starring Tu Chin-fang.

July 14 People's Theatre

PINGCHU OPERA

▲ **CAPTURING THE HAWK** Adapted from Chu Po's new novel *In the Snowy Forest*. How the PLA routed the group of bandits headed by the notorious "Hawk." Produced by the Peking Pingchu Opera Company.

July 8 Minchu Theatre

WUSHIH OPERA

▲ **ON THE BRINK OF A PRECIPICE** A poor peasant, suffering brutal oppression

from the landlords, is saved by the liberation. As life gets better and better for him, he starts to dream of becoming a rich peasant too. How he comes to realize his mistake makes up a moving tale. Produced by the Kiangsu Wushih Opera Company.

July 7 & 8 Changan Theatre

▲ **THE DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER** Adapted from the great 18th century Chinese novel. A tragedy of youth among the upper classes in feudal China. Produced by the Kiangsu Wushih Opera Company.

July 9 & 10 Changan Theatre

BALLET

▲ **SWAN LAKE**—China's first full production of Tchaikovsky's ballet, performed by students of the Peking Ballet School.

July 9 & 10 Tienchiao Theatre

CHU YI

▲ **REGISTRATION** and **HOME TO THE VILLAGE** Two *chu yi* operas of life and love in the Chinese countryside after the liberation. Produced by the Peking Chu Yi Troupe.

July 10 Chi Hsiang Theatre

▲ **CHU YI VARIETY SHOW** Pot-pourri of *hsiang sheng* (comic dialogue), story-telling and ballad-singing accompanied by various Chinese musical instruments, conjuring and acrobatics. The Peking Chu Yi Troupe.

July 10 Chienmen Little Theatre

THEATRE

▲ **SON OF THE WORKING CLASS** Based on the autobiography of Wu Yun-to, one of China's best-loved revolutionary heroes. Thrice severely wounded, he never stopped working for the revolution. Produced by the Central Drama School.

July 8-10 Experimental Theatre

▲ **KUAN HAN-CHING** A play by Tien Han in commemoration of the 700th anniversary of the great 13th century playwright. This play shows the indomitable spirit of Kuan Han-ching as he struggles to overcome the difficulties that beset him while writing and staging his famous tragedy *Snow in Midsummer*. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre and directed by Chiao Chu-yin and Ouyang Shan-tsun.

July 8-14 Capital Theatre

▲ **BALLAD OF THE MING TOMBS** Tien Han's latest—a play on the past, present and future of the great Ming Tombs Reservoir. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre and directed by Chin Shan.

July 8-14 Lao Tung Theatre inside Working People's Palace of Culture

▲ **RACING AHEAD** How the builders of the nitrogenous fertilizer factory in Lanchow "overcame superstition" and completed the project one and a half years ahead of plan. Produced by the Central Drama School.

July 11-15 Experimental Theatre

▲ **RED STORM** A play about the great "February 7" railway workers' strike in 1923. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre and directed by Chin Shan.

July 8-14 China Youth Art Theatre

FILMS

(Foreign films are dubbed in Chinese unless otherwise stated.)

▲ **UNDERGROUND HEROES** Feature film produced by the Changchun Film Studio about the revolutionary underground movement in Peking on the eve of its liberation.

July 9-12 Capital Theatre, Children's Cinema, Sheng Li, Peking Theatre, Hsin Chung Kuo, Kwangho Theatre

▲ **THE LONG ROAD** A coloured Soviet feature film on the fate of two lovers in tsarist Russia.

July 12-14 Hsin Chieh Kou, Kwangan Men, Peking Workers' Club, Chiao Tao Kou, Ta Hua, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema

▲ **THE SILENT WORLD** A coloured French documentary film. A French oceanographer and his party take us on a trip to the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean and open before us a world of underwater mysteries. In French, with Chinese titles.

July 9-11 Hsin Chieh Kou
July 13-14 Children's Cinema

▲ **THE DEATH OF A CYCLIST** Feature film jointly produced by Spanish and Italian producers. A social tragedy in modern Spain.

July 9-12 Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Ta Hua, Chiao Tao Kou
July 10-12 Hsin Chieh Kou
July 13-14 Sheng Li

▲ **FIFTEEN STRINGS OF CASH** Coloured screen version of the famous Kunchu opera. Produced by the Shanghai Film Studio.

July 9-12 Kwangan Men, Chiao Tao Kou

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **EXHIBITION ON THE "LEAP FORWARD" IN PEKING'S INDUSTRY** On display are the new industrial machinery and products produced and renovated by Peking workers mostly in the first half of this year since the "big leap." Over a hundred products have already reached international standards.

Now on view at the Working People's Palace of Culture

▲ **EXHIBITION OF ARTICLES USED BY FEUDAL EMPERORS** The valuable collection of jewellery and other treasures of former emperors. Among them is the largest piece of carved jade in the world, depicting the people's struggle against flood in the time of Emperor Yu.

Open daily at the Palace Museum
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PEKING PLANETARIUM

▲ **ANOTHER NEW FEATURE** "A Summer Night"—daily showings 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

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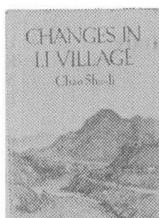


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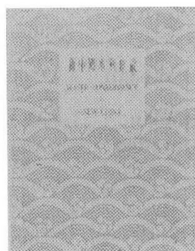
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