

REVIEW

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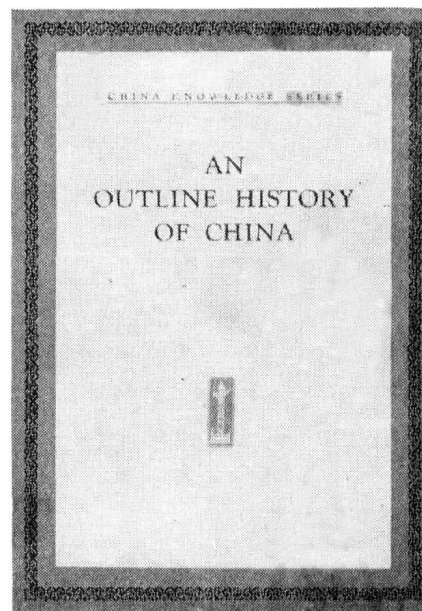
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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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Welcome Home!

AS this issue of **Peking Review** goes to press, the last units of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea are on their way back home. The heroic exploits of the C.P.V. will go down in history as an inspiring example of the integration of a high sense of patriotism and internationalism. It is only natural that the entire Chinese people should be looking forward eagerly to the return of their "most beloved" ones and extend to them a hearty "Welcome home!"

The war of 1950-1953 in which the C.P.V. fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army was a patriotic war by the peoples of the two countries to defend their independence against U.S. aggression. Eight years ago when U.S. imperialism unleashed its aggressive war in Korea, it forcibly seized China's Taiwan at the same time; More than that, U.S. troops in Korea, in utter disregard of repeated warnings by the Chinese Government, crossed the 38th Parallel in an attempt to overrun the whole of Korea and threaten China's northeastern provinces.

But the warmongers in Washington soon found to their utter dismay that their military adventures in Korea were extremely costly in every respect — politically, militarily and financially. Some U.S. commentators described the Korean war as a "rat hole," while a top ranking Pentagon brasshat referred to it as the "wrong war" with the "wrong enemy" at the "wrong time and wrong place."

The final outcome of the Korean war taught many useful lessons. The victory of the Chinese and Korean peoples safeguarded their independence and security and peace in Asia. It reinforced the struggle of the colonial peoples for their freedom and independence and inspired the peoples of the world in their firm resolve to fight for peace and against aggression. People can see from the Korean war that U.S. imperialism which puts on a strong appearance is to all intents and purposes a paper tiger. It has also become clear that peace can be secured only by putting up a determined fight against imperialist aggression. Imperialists are imperialists after all. When they seize you by the throat or stab you in the back, there is no use pleading mercy. The proper thing to do is to face up to them and fight it out. To take it lying down would only court disaster. Determined struggle is the only way out.

The complete withdrawal of C.P.V. from Korea is a potent move for peace. It is another serious effort on the part of the Chinese people to facilitate the peaceful unification of Korea and to reduce international tension.

In striking contrast, U.S. imperialism still refuses to pull out its armed forces from south Korea and makes no secret of its policy of using south Korea as a base for aggression in Asia. But this serves only to show the U.S. up for the out and out imperialist that it is. The people in south Korea will naturally ask: Now that the C.P.V. have withdrawn from north Korea, why are the Americans still bossing over us around here?

The friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples has been welded in blood. It has been tested in the flames of war. As the C.P.V. have stated more than once, should U.S. imperialism dare once again to launch aggression against the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the Chinese people, should the Korean people so desire, would again send volunteers to fight side by side with the Korean people and deal crushing blows to the aggressors.

ROUND THE WEEK

What They Deserve

By order of National Defence Minister Peng Teh-huai the artillery units of the People's Liberation Army resumed the shelling of Quemoy at 16:00, October 20. This was a punitive action taken against the authorities in Taiwan for introducing American military escort to the water area of Quemoy, in violation of the condition laid down for the original temporary suspension of the shelling of the islands.

The artillery men and officers spoke for the whole People's Liberation Army when they condemned the Taiwan authorities for ignoring the warning given by the Ministry of National Defence and "leading the wolf into the house," as the Chinese saying goes, against the national interests of all Chinese. They must be taught a lesson, said the men who man the guns on the Fukien front. So after a fortnight's silence the immense array of heavy batteries went into action again. The shelling was so heavy and concentrated that the sky over the Quemoy islands was red with artillery fire. That should knock some sense into the heads of the Taiwan reactionaries, said the P.L.A. men.

In Peking, the democratic parties and people's organizations and people from different walks of life applauded the action, too. The Chiang Kai-shek clique has asked for it and they are getting what they deserve, they said. Chang Chih-chung, formerly one of Chiang Kai-shek's top-ranking generals, spoke at a meeting of those members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference who are now in Peking to discuss the Taiwan Straits situation and said that the resumption of the shelling was entirely necessary. He added that the fact that Dulles openly labelled the Taiwan authorities as "foolish" and so forth, indicates that it is risky for them to throw in their lot with American imperialism, for one day they will certainly be left in the lurch. Like many others who voiced their views at the meeting, he expressed the hope that when they realize the true interests of the nation, they will take action to return to the fold of the motherland.

All the political parties and public bodies pointed out once again that Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu being Chinese territories will sooner or later be restored to China. The recovery of these islands is a purely internal affair which

concerns only Chinese who will not tolerate any butting in by the American imperialists, they declared.

Conference on People's Communes

A 9-day regional conference (north and northeast China) on co-ordination in agriculture and the coming steps in the advance of the people's communes was held in Sian (October 10-18). Leading cadres of Communist Party organizations and the provincial agricultural departments of north and northeast China and the municipality of Peking participated. Deepening communist education and efficient administration of the various welfare services for the commune members are considered important keys to strengthening the newly-founded people's communes in the countryside.

The conference went into various aspects of the development of rural people's communes. It discussed production policies, the question of the organization of labour, the distribution of income and the supply system. But attention centred on the structure of the communes, the delegation of power to the commune's in the management of finances, food and trade from the county level downwards and especially the two key questions: the launching of the campaign to educate members of the communes in socialism and communism (see *Peking Review*, No. 31, Sept. 30) and providing adequate welfare facilities for the commune members, and in the first place community dining-rooms, nurseries and creches.

While the development of industry and agriculture goes hand in hand, the conference pointed out, agriculture will continue to occupy the centre of the stage in the communes. This year all the provinces in north China, including the suburbs of Peking, have reaped an exceptionally rich harvest, greater than last year's by more than 100 per cent. Although northeast China didn't do quite as well, it bettered last year's record by 42 per cent. The conference therefore decided to double the 1958 farm output in the coming year and to obtain high yields from extensive areas, roughly from one-tenth of the areas sown to crops.

The record-breaking harvests gathered in all areas this year were analysed. In the opinion of the conference, success was due, first of all, to the vigorous political leadership given by the Communist Party organizations at all levels, to the fact that "political understanding is in command," as the current saying

goes. Practical measures also played a big part, namely the building of irrigation projects, liberal application of fertilizers, deep ploughing, extensive use of better seeds, and close planting. These measures as a whole are known in China today as the Charter of Agriculture. The conference recommended popularization of the Charter so as to ensure even bigger crops in 1959.

Since all communes are engaged in steel-making and a hundred and one other jobs in addition to farming, the conference envisaged a continued labour shortage. It proposed a number of ways to cope with this problem and stressed improving the social welfare facilities, particularly the communal canteens, nurseries, etc., to enable the vast number of women to feel free to go out to work. Stress was also laid on the improvement of work tools and vehicles, such as tow cables for deep ploughing, which will be popularized in all areas before the year is out.

Yangtse Will Feed Yellow River

Southern waters from the Yangtse will be diverted north to the Yellow River—by means of a canal which is to be constructed. This will unite China's two longest rivers. The project, bold in conception and exacting in execution, will utilize part of the flow of the Yangtse to feed the water-deficient Yellow River. It will also be used to tap the water resources of both rivers for a general development of their valleys.

Four tentative routes have been chosen by a group of 18 surveyors who spent six months in difficult country, travelling a distance of 16,000 kilometres and often crossing mountain peaks eternally covered with snow.

The Yellow River, nicknamed China's Sorrow, was known before liberation for its chronic floods which caused great losses in lives and property year after year. But its annual flow has never been adequate to meet the needs of industrial and agricultural expansion. The Yangtse River, on the other hand, has a flow 20 times as great as that of the Yellow River. Hence the idea of borrowing water from the Yangtse to provide irrigation and power for industry, agriculture and navigation on the Yellow River. The Yangtse River can supply a total of 142,000 million cubic metres of water to the Yellow River annually.

When the canal is finally completed, it will, in addition, form an important span in a projected network of canals to link up all the existing waterways and open up inland steamship navigation between Peking in the north and Canton in the far south.

SECOND MESSAGE TO COMPATRIOTS IN TAIWAN

Following is the full text of the Second Message to Compatriots in Taiwan issued by the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of China in Peking on October 25, 1958. —Ed.

Compatriots, military and civilian, in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu:

We are fully aware that the overwhelming majority of you are patriots, and only extremely few among you are willing slaves of the Americans. Compatriots! Chinese problems can only be settled by us Chinese. If they are difficult to settle for the time being, things can be talked over at length. The American political broker Dulles likes to poke his nose into other people's business. He wants to take a hand in the matter of the long-standing dispute between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, and order Chinese to do this or that, to harm the interests of the Chinese and serve the interests of the Americans. That is to say: step one, to isolate Taiwan; step two, to place Taiwan under trusteeship. If things do not turn out to their liking, they can resort to the most sinister measures. Do you know how General Chang Tso-lin met his death? There is a place called Huangkutun in northeast China, and it was there that he was done to death. No imperialist in the world has any conscience. And the American imperialists are especially vicious, at least no better than the Japanese who did Chang Tso-lin to death. Compatriots! I advise you to be a little more careful. I advise you not to depend too much on other people, lest all your rights and authority be taken away. To arrange things between our two Parties is very easy. I have already ordered our troops at the Fukien front not to shell the airfield in Quemoy and the wharf, beach and ships at Liaolo Bay on even days of the calendar, so that the compatriots, both military and civilian, on the big and small islands of Greater Quemoy, Lesser Quemoy, Tatan, Erhtan and others may all get sufficient supplies, including food, vegetables, edible oils, fuels and military equipment, to facilitate your entrenchment for a long time to come. If you are short of anything, just say so and we will give it to you. It is time now to turn from foe into friend. Your ships and aircraft should not come on odd days. We will not necessarily conduct shelling on odd days. But you should refrain from coming, to avoid possible losses. In this way, half of each month will be free for transportation, and supplies would not be lacking. Some of you suspect that we want to undermine the unity between your troops and civilians and between your officers and men.

No, compatriots! We hope you will strengthen your unity, so as to act in unison in facing up to the foreigners. Fight-fight-stop-stop, half-fight, half-stop: this is no trick but a normal thing in the present specific circumstances. Our refraining from shelling the airfield, the wharf, the beach and the ships is still conditional on not introducing American escorts. Exception will be taken if there should be escorts. In the Chiang-Dulles talks, you have suffered a little loss. Now you have only the right of speaking for "Free China"; in addition, you are still permitted to represent a small part of the overseas Chinese. The Americans have conferred upon you the title of a small China. On October 23, the U.S. Department of State published an interview Dulles had given to a correspondent of a British broadcasting company which was recorded in advance on October 16. The interview was made public as soon as Dulles took off from Taiwan. Dulles said that he saw a China of the Communists, that, since this country actually exists, he was willing to deal with it, and so on. Thank heaven, our country is seen by an American lord. This is a big China. Under the force of circumstances, the Americans have changed their policy and treated you as a "de facto political unit," that is to say, in fact, not as a country. Such a "de facto political unit" is still needed by the Americans at the initial stage starting from the present time. That means isolating Taiwan. In the second stage, Taiwan is to be placed under trusteeship. Friends of the Kuomintang! Do you not yet sense this danger? Where is the way out? Please think it over. The document issued after the Chiang-Dulles talks this time was only a communique devoid of legal force. It is easy to shake yourselves free, depending on whether you have the determination or not. There is only one China, not two, in the world. On this we agree. All Chinese people, including you and compatriots abroad, absolutely will not allow the American plot forcibly to create two Chinas to come true. The present age is an age full of hope. All patriots have a future and should not be afraid of the imperialists. Of course, we are not advising you to break with the Americans right away. That would be an unrealistic idea. We only hope that you will not yield to American pressure, submit to their every whim and will, lose your sovereign rights, and so finally be deprived of shelter in the world and thrown into the sea. These words of ours are well-intentioned and bear no ill-will. You will come to understand them by and by.

PENG TEH-HUAI

Minister of National Defence

ORDER OF THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Following is the full text of the order of the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of China issued at 3 p.m., October 20, 1958.—Ed.

Comrades of the People's Liberation Army at the Fukien front:

The order for our army to suspend the shelling of Quemoy is hereby annulled because the Taiwan authorities introduced American military escorts to the Quemoy water area from the night of the 19th to the morning of the 20th. Twice our army has suspended shelling, yet the Taiwan authorities have not shown any repentance. The Taiwan authorities have persisted in their obstinate attitude, refused to hold peace talks, stepped up war preparations and clamoured loudly for an attack to return to the mainland. Now, on the eve of the arrival of Dulles in Taiwan, whom they have invited to plan further implementation of the U.S.-Chiang "Treaty," they introduced U.S. naval vessels to provide escort for as long as five hours. This is an open violation of the condition for our temporary suspension of shelling. If this can be tolerated, what is intolerable? Shelling must therefore be resumed as a punitive measure.

It is our sacred national duty absolutely not to permit the Americans to meddle in Chinese affairs. Those who obstinately refuse to come to their senses are after all very few. It appears that some time will have to pass before the Taiwan authorities wake up to the necessity of turning back from the wrong road and accept a peaceful settlement, and we continue to hold hope for such an eventuality. It will not do for the Americans to hang on in Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. It is absolutely impermissible for the Americans to interfere in China's internal affairs. And we absolutely will not accept any American machinations to utilize the Taiwan authorities to infringe on our country's sovereignty. Patriotic military men and civilians in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu should wake up. Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu must return to the embrace of the motherland.

PENG TEH-HUAI

Minister of National Defence.

3 p.m., October 20, 1958

C.P.V. Withdrawal from Korea

The Victorious Return of the Chinese People's Volunteers

THE General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteers left Korea for China on October 25 with the last contingents of the C.P.V. Eight years ago, on this same date in 1950, the Chinese People's Volunteers entered the Korean war. Now their withdrawal from Korea, which started early this year, is complete.

In Pyongyang and throughout the Korean Democratic People's Republic, in these last days there was a special quality to the warm friendship that has grown between

the Korean and Chinese peoples; it was inspired by memories of the bitter war they fought shoulder to shoulder against the U.S. invaders, their common efforts in rebuilding war-ravaged Korean towns and villages and, above all, by a growing confidence that U.S. imperialist aggression against their countries will be smashed.

On October 24, Premier Kim Il Sung of Korea, speaking at a state banquet in honour of the officers and men

of the departing C.P.V. General Headquarters, paid tribute to the "great deeds of the C.P.V. which the Korean people can never forget" and which "gave the world a splendid example of proletarian internationalism." "Your blood and sweat and your warm love have gone into the making of the cities and villages of our country which are today advancing to prosperity," he said. The C.P.V. withdrawal from Korea, the Premier pointed out, has greatly contributed to the peaceful unification of Korea and to easing tension in the East. It is an indication of the growing strength of the Korean and Chinese peoples and a concrete demonstration of the unprecedented power of the world forces of peace.

Two Peoples Stand Together

Condemning the continued U.S. occupation of south Korea and intensified U.S. war provocations against China in the Taiwan Straits area, Premier Kim Il Sung said that the Korean people will always be at the side of the Chinese people in the struggle to defend their revolutionary gains and oppose imperialist aggression. The U.S. imperialists should pull out from south Korea and Taiwan as soon as possible, he said. If they defy new realities and persist in their policy of aggression, they will certainly suffer an even more disastrous defeat than in the Korean war; they will be utterly buried.

General Yang Yung, Commander of the C.P.V., in his reply, stressed that the great concern and all-round support and the living education in internationalism given to the officers and men of the C.P.V. by the Korean people, the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean Government and Premier Kim Il Sung himself "are an important source of our achievements in battle and in work." Comparing the situation eight years ago when the C.P.V. first entered the Korean war and now, General Yang Yung sounded the same note of confidence. He declared: "We draw the conclusion that no force can hold back the progress of our just cause. We are firmly confident that the peaceful unification of the heroic Korean people will be realized. The shameless interference of the U.S. aggressors in our country and in Korea will certainly be smashed. The people of our two countries hold the ends of the nooses around the neck of United States imperialism. If the U.S. aggressors refuse to come to their senses, we know how to tighten those nooses by our joint strength till they are hanged."

On the afternoon of October 24, Pyongyang held a big farewell rally for the returning C.P.V. Headquarters. An album containing the letter of thanks to the C.P.V. and the Chinese people, signed by 6,847,439 Korean people was presented to the C.P.V. commander. The C.P.V., on their part, presented their Korean comrades with a letter of farewell signed by both officers and men.

At the rally, Vice-Premier Kim Il of Korea spoke on the historic significance of the Korean-Chinese victory over the imperialist invaders. The people's armed forces of Korea and China, the Vice-Premier said, "com-

pletely shattered the myth of the so-called 'strength' of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the leader of world imperialism; they forced the Western imperialists to yield to us Eastern peoples who had been down-trodden and oppressed by them for so long."

General Yang Yung, speaking at the rally, recalled the early days of the Korean war. At that time, he said, conditions were extremely difficult. New China had only been founded a year, the scars of many years of war and destruction had not yet healed. During the first stage of the C.P.V.'s entry into Korea, they had little else to fight with but machine-guns, rifles, bayonets and hand-grenades against the troops of the leading imperialist power that enjoyed "naval and air superiority." In spite of this, General Yang Yung continued, after bitter fighting for 37 months, the C.P.V. and the heroic Korean People's Army finally defeated the U.S. pirates with their claim to world hegemony, forced them to admit defeat and sign the armistice agreement.

Eight years ago, it may be recalled, the erstwhile cocky U.S. invaders were sent tumbling down the Korean Peninsula all the way from the Yalu to the 38th Parallel. Before the United States reluctantly accepted the armistice at Panmunjom in July 1953, the forces of aggression suffered casualties of more than 1,090,000 killed, wounded and captured. Of this number, more than 390,000 were American casualties. Over 12,200 enemy planes were shot down or damaged by the Korean and Chinese people's forces; 257 enemy war vessels of all types were sunk or damaged; and huge quantities of the enemy's war material were destroyed or captured. Even the United States admitted that this "little war" in Korea cost it more lives and treasure than the "Great War" with Japan.

Warning U.S. Aggressors

Warning the U.S. imperialists to remember the lessons of the Korean war, General Yang Yung said that the complete withdrawal of the C.P.V., at a time when the imperialists are making fresh trouble in the Far East, once again shows the sincerity of the Chinese and Korean peoples in seeking a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. It also testifies to their strength and confidence that they can safeguard the fruits of their struggle. The withdrawal of the Volunteers from Korea, he emphasized, "does not mean that the Chinese people have given up their internationalist duty to the people of their fraternal neighbour, Korea. Following the withdrawal, the representatives of the C.P.V. to the Korean Armistice Commission, together with the representatives of the Korean People's Army, will continue the task of supervising the carrying out of the Korean Armistice Agreement."

On this side of the Yalu, the Chinese people are giving a heart-warming welcome to the returning Volunteers, their sons and daughters who have long become known throughout the country as "our best beloved ones."

Revolution in Farming Methods

by YANG MIN

CHINA'S peasants are revolutionizing the country's system of farming. Having doubled crop yields this year, members of the newly founded people's communes are not resting on their laurels. They are now working for even more spectacular results next year. The system of ultra-intensive farming now practised on a vast scale by the people's communes in Hopei, Shansi, Shensi and Shantung Provinces is the new direction in which China's agriculture is developing. Here are some concrete examples.

Ankuo County, Hopei Province, which harvested 3,600 *jin* of grain from every single *mu* of its land this year, has now set a target of 5,000 *jin* per *mu* from all its 400,000 *mu* of land planted to wheat—about ten times the average yield in Denmark which leads the world in wheat yield per unit area.

To attain this goal, the programme put forward by the Communist Party's county committee includes three basic measures: **sowing to strict specifications; localization of planting and garden farming with good strains of seeds.** Concrete regulations governing operations, as precise as in modern factories, have also been drawn up. Twenty-two "high-yielding tracts" with a total area of 180,000 *mu*, or nearly half the land planted to wheat, are under cultivation. Within this area, a number of smaller "sputnik plots" (super-high-yielding plots) from which extremely high yields are expected are also under cultivation. The idea is to introduce intensive farming on a considerable portion of the land to obtain very high yields so that the area sown to food crops may gradually be reduced.

Ankuo is an impressive sight these days. The wheat fields of the entire county are so carefully cultivated that they look like vegetable gardens tended by the most meticulous horticulturists. Flat tracts stretch out as smooth as mirrors and the ridges are straight as rulers. The tracts are deep ploughed from 1.2 to 1.5 feet. From thirty thousand to 50,000 *jin* of compost has been applied to every *mu* of the ordinary wheat fields. For the 180,000 *mu* of "high-yielding tracts" and the 80,000 *mu* of "sputnik plots" the figures are 80,000-100,000 *jin* and 220,000 *jin* respectively. Ploughing, the application of compost, watering, seeding, harrowing, etc. are all done to strict specifications.

Changchih Special Administrative Region, Shansi Province has decided to continue the system of "basic fields" which has been proved extremely effective this year. By concentrating efforts on the "basic fields" and leaving part of the land uncultivated, its estimated grain yield reached the unprecedented figure of 1.65 million tons.

At a recent meeting of first secretaries of the Communist Party committees of the various counties and towns of the special administrative region, an over-all plan for the coming year was drawn up for the entire region. According to this plan, out of a total of 8.6 million *mu* of arable land, 600,000 *mu* of poor land up in the mountains will be turned over to afforestation; 1 million *mu* of small scattered terraced fields and mountain slopes will be cultivated in an extremely extensive way without any specific targets set for them; 7 million *mu* of the best land will be intensively cultivated as the "basic fields." One million *mu* of the "basic fields" will be planted to industrial crops and vegetables and 6 million *mu* will be planted to food crops. The "basic fields" are further divided into two categories: 3 million *mu* will be most intensively cultivated and per *mu* yield of 5,000 *jin* is expected from these lands; per *mu* yield of 2,000 *jin* is expected from the other 3 million *mu* to be cultivated relatively less intensively. When this plan is fulfilled, harvests from the "basic fields" alone will reach 10.5 million tons, or more than six times the total yield from all the land this year.

New Charter of Agriculture

It is expected that irrigation, deep ploughing and soil improvement, the application of compost, good seeds and close planting—comprising the new Charter of Agriculture—will all be strictly observed. Half a million peasants are now deep ploughing the land at a rate of over 100,000 *mu* per day.

Peasants of **Changan County, Shensi Province** are busily cultivating "sputnik plots" of winter wheat too. It is expected that per *mu* yields of 6,000 *jin* and more will be harvested from some 200,000 *mu*, or 36 per cent of all land planted to wheat.

Over a thousand specialized brigades and teams are waging a technical revolution centering around close planting. Everything is being calculated carefully. On tracts from which per *mu* yield is expected to reach 6,000 *jin*, the land is ploughed to a depth of 1.5 feet and 100,000 *jin* of compost is being applied; on plots from which per *mu* yield of more than 10,000 *jin* is expected, the land is ploughed to a depth of 2 feet, 5 feet, or even 10 feet and up to 2 million *jin* of compost is applied to every *mu*. To solve the question of irrigation once and for all, wells from which water is lifted by mechanical devices are being sunk on the plains and reservoirs of varying sizes are being built on the plateau. All of the field work is as meticulous as garden farming.

Shanhsien County, Shantung Province also aims high in wheat production next year. The peasants there expect

to achieve a per *mu* yield of 6,000 *jin* on 600,000 *mu* out of a total of 930,000 *mu* planted to wheat. The measures taken are similar to those described above.

These are only a few examples. But they are sufficient to show that Chinese agriculture is in the throes of profound transformation. The cultivation of "high-yielding tracts" and "sputnik plots" by peasants in Hopei and elsewhere constitutes a revolution in wheat growing. Wheat is no longer cultivated on scattered plots as when the peasants worked on their own tiny plots or when the co-ops were small. Instead, planting has been localized on large tracts of land most suited to the crop. Localization makes it possible for the people's communes to concentrate manpower and technique for the most intensive kind of garden farming on a very large scale.

The "Three-Three System"

The introduction of such "high-yielding tracts" and "sputnik plots" represents a significant step forward from the "experimental plots" of much smaller areas — an extremely important innovation made earlier this year. In fact, the concentration of water for irrigation, compost, farm equipment and skilled hands on a considerable area chosen for "high-yielding tracts" or "basic fields" is a significant step towards realizing the ideal of the "three-three system" put forward by Chairman Mao Tse-tung (to grow crops on one-third of the arable land; afforest another third and let the rest lie fallow). This system of high yields from relatively small areas not only makes room for afforestation on a tremendous scale but will also eventually release manpower for the development of industry and other fields of national construction.

The case of Changan County cited above demonstrates this clearly. It is expected that next year a total of 760,000 tons of winter wheat will be harvested on the "sputnik plots" alone. This is more than seven times the winter wheat harvest this year. Add to this the autumn harvest, also from the "sputnik plots" and these plots alone will yield enough for the upkeep of the population of the county and part of the land can be turned to afforestation or lie fallow. The Changan county committee of the Communist Party has already presented a preliminary programme for the realization of the "three-three system." This programme provides that, by 1962 when per *mu* grain yield will reach the level of 10,000 *jin*, all of the 2 million *mu* of distant mountainous lands in the county will be afforested and turned into the county's timber base. Forty thousand *mu* of nearby hilly land will be planted with industrial trees and 80,000 *mu* of terraced fields bordering on the mountains will be turned into orchards. The rest of the land will be cultivated or lie fallow in rotation.

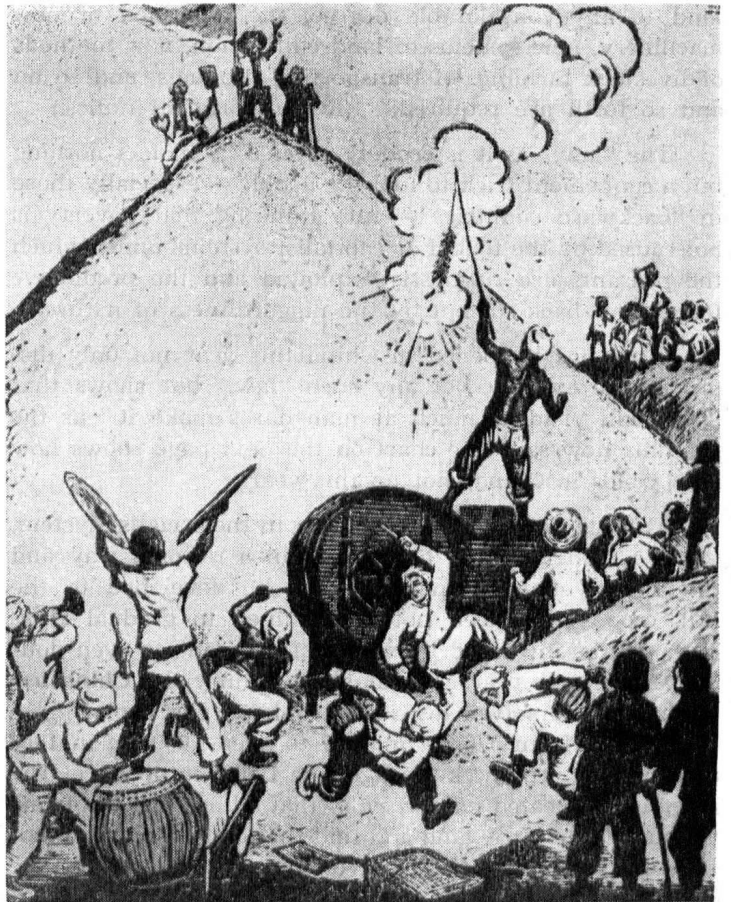
That all this can be realized has already been shown by the super-high yields achieved on the experimental plots this year. But some people still have doubts. They say that it may be possible to achieve high yields on a very small plot but it will be impossible to do so on large tracts. These people err on two counts: they simply do not understand the relationship between large and small and they grossly underestimate the power of men, particularly men organized in people's communes.

There is no unbridgable abyss between the small and the large and all large things grow out of small things.

The super-high yields achieved on the experimental plots this year are not accidental. They are the result of drastic changes in the conditions of irrigation, fertilization and soil, etc. achieved by boldly introducing new techniques and by the heroic labour of the people. All this can be done on a large-scale just as well. The fact is that people experimented enthusiastically on small plots this year to acquire the experience necessary to effect a drastic increase in crop yields. The experiences accumulated have already showed themselves as invaluable in the present autumn ploughing and planting.

Of course, it would be inconceivable for garden farming to be practised on any considerable scale without a suitable form of organization. But given the excellent system of the people's communes, garden farming can and is already being introduced on a large scale. This is possible because the communes which embrace entire townships can utilize land and manpower in the most rational manner. Let us turn to the example of Ankuo County cited above. To introduce garden farming of the highest order, the communes set up 200 field headquarters and 11,000 combat units. All the manpower is organized in brigades or teams specializing in ploughing, transporting compost, sowing, watering, etc. In deep ploughing alone, one quarter of a million people joined the battle. The results have already been described above.

China's agriculture is entering a new phase of development. The food problem has already been fundamentally solved this year and it will be solved once and for all in another year or two — in a way never attempted before in the history of man.



The miracle of one *mu* of land!

Woodcut in colour by Ku Yuan

The Myth of "Diminishing Returns"

by WANG HSIANG-SHU

THE doubling of China's food crops in a single year—from 185 million tons in 1957 to an estimated 350-400 million tons for 1958 is one of the greatest victories of man over nature in history. It is not only of great significance politically and economically, but it also sheds new light on the theory and science of agriculture. Among other things, it completely buries the so-called "law of diminishing returns" which bourgeois economists claim to be universally true.

This "law," stated simply, asserts that each successive investment of labour and capital in land brings a diminishing quantity of products. This "law" holds true only when the technique of production remains unchanged with the investment of additional labour and capital. But this, as Lenin pointed out long ago in his *Agrarian Question and the Critics of Marx*, is an empty abstraction because the level of technical development, the state of productive forces, is the most important thing to be considered. "Indeed," Lenin wrote, "the very term 'additional [or successive] investments of labour and capital' presupposes changes in the methods of production, reforms in technique. In order to increase the quantity of capital invested in land to any considerable degree, the invention of new machinery, new systems of land cultivation, new methods of livestock farming, of transporting products, and so on and so forth are required." (Lenin's original italics.)

The "law," as it is crudely applied, is in fact nothing but a convenient trick to fool the people — especially those in "backward countries" — into thinking that poverty is not caused by the feudal or capitalist systems under which the peasants are ruthlessly exploited and the productive forces are shackled, but by the niggardliness of nature.

What has happened in China this year not only disproves the existence of any such "law," but shows that "land will yield as much as man dares make it," as the peasants now say. The chart on the next page shows how crop yields in China shot up this year.

From these facts it is clear that in the socialist system, under which land can be utilized in a rational way and the initiative of the peasants can be developed to the full, crop yields need not be confined to gradual rises. They can be increased by scores of per cent or even doubled in a single year. By doubling grain yield, **China has fundamentally solved her food problem.** Per capita grain output rose from 570 *jin* in 1957 to over 1,000 *jin* in 1958 and in some provinces the figure is 1,500 *jin* or more. The assertion, repeated *ad nauseam*, that China has too many people and too little land and that the food problem cannot be solved, is thoroughly and definitively disproved.

Worthy of special note is the fact that **China has outstripped the U.S.A. this year in two major crops: wheat**

(China: 40 million tons; U.S.A.: 38.65 million tons) and **cotton** (China: 3.5 million tons; U.S.A.: 2.6 million tons). What this means becomes clearer if it is borne in mind that wheat is the main food crop in the United States but not in China where rice is the main food crop and China leads the world in rice production.

High per Unit Area Yields

China is getting greatly increased yields chiefly from land already under cultivation, not by reclaiming new land. This is done by raising per unit area yields. It is estimated that high yields in excess of 1,000 *jin* per *mu* have been gathered from 100 million *mu* of the national total of 1,800 million *mu* of land sown to food crops. Wheat used to be considered a low-yielding crop. But this year per *mu* wheat yield of more than 1,000 *jin* has been achieved on no less than 2 million *mu* of land. Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Hupeh have become the first provinces to reach the 1,000-*jin* mark in per *mu* rice yield. Shouchang County in Shantung Province harvested over 5,000 *jin* of grain from every one of its half a million *mu* of land planted to food crops. The Red Sun People's Commune in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region harvested 17,000 *jin* of semi-late rice from every one of its 96 *mu* of land. Super-high yields have been obtained on many experimental plots as shown in the following table:

Winter wheat	7,320 <i>jin</i> per <i>mu</i>	The Peace Co-op (Honan)
Spring wheat	8,585 <i>jin</i> per <i>mu</i>	Saishike Farm (Chinghai)
Early rice*	16,260 <i>jin</i> per <i>mu</i>	The Chingping Township No. 2 Co-op (Hupeh)
Cotton (ginned)	1,611 <i>jin</i> per <i>mu</i>	The Star No. 3 Co-op (Kiangsi)
Rapeseed	1,146 <i>jin</i> per <i>mu</i>	Minchi Township No. 1 Co-op (Hupeh)
Peanuts	35,424 <i>jin</i> per <i>mu</i>	Yonghong People's Commune (Hupeh)

These high yields have been obtained prior to the mechanization of agriculture and before large quantities of chemical fertilizers have become available. To get the high yields, the organized peasants adopted the following key measures:

Irrigation: 480 million *mu* have been brought under irrigation since last winter, raising the percentage of irrigated land from 31 in 1957 to 59.5 in 1958. **China now has the largest irrigated area in the world (over one-third the world total).**

Fertilizers: An average of more than 20,000 *jin* of manure, silt and other types of compost have been applied to

*By transplanting growing shoots from other plots onto a single plot, the Jianguo No. 1 Co-op of Macheng County, Hupeh Province created a record of 36,956 *jin* per *mu*.

every *mu* of land. The figure last year was only 2,000 *jin* per *mu*.

Deep ploughing and soil improvement: Deep ploughing has been applied to 120 million *mu* of land and soil improvement has been extended to 140 million *mu*. Yields can generally be raised from 50 to 100 per cent by deep ploughing. Sometimes the increase is as high as three to five fold.

Close planting: On fields that produced 1,000 *jin* of wheat per *mu* there were 400,000 to 600,000 ears to a *mu*; on fields that produced 10,000 *jin* of rice, there were over 1.8 million ears to a *mu*. Close planting has been one of the most important factors in raising per unit area yield.

Selection of better strains of seed: Last spring alone, good strains of seed were used on 1,650 million *mu*, i.e. 68.7 per cent of the sown area.

In addition, large amounts of work and care have been invested in the fields.

Let us take the example of the Peace Co-op in Honan Province, which achieved a record wheat yield of 7,320 *jin* per *mu*, to see how these measures contributed to raising the yield. Members of this co-op deep-ploughed their experimental plot of 2 *mu* 4 times. The depth of the ploughing was 2 feet. They watered the field once before seeding. Thirty-five *jin* of good seeds were sown to each *mu* and then the field was watered seven times more. A total of 120,000 *jin* of compost was applied. To control pests, insecticides were sprayed 6 times.

Does it pay to put in more labour and capital? Numerous facts show that it does. A survey recently made in Shouchang County, Shantung Province, shows that to get a per *mu* maize yield of 10,000 to 20,000 *jin*, 133.26 man days were required; for a yield of 7,000 *jin*, 123.8 man days were required; and for a yield of 1,300 *jin*, 42.4 man days were required. This means that to boost output from 1,300 *jin* to 10,000-20,000 *jin* — 7 to 16 times — 90.86 more man days, or 3 times more labour were required; to raise per *mu* maize yield from 7,000 to 10,000-20,000 *jin*, only ten more man days were needed.

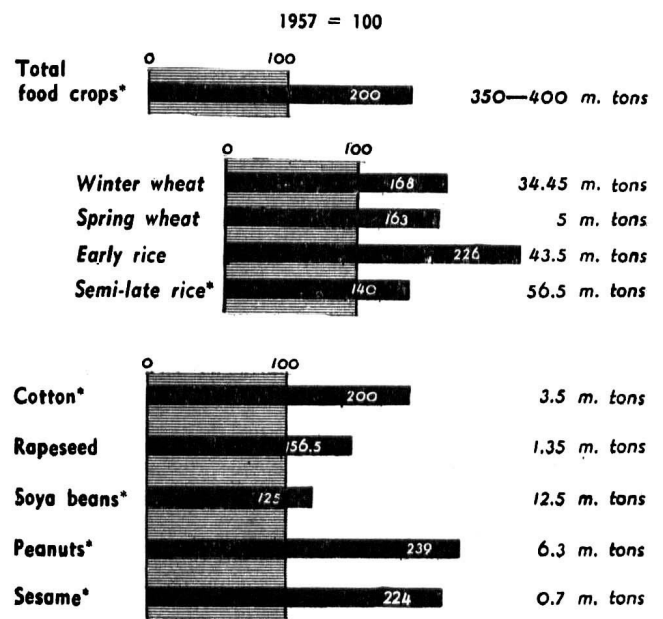
All this shows that the additional investment of labour and capital necessarily entails changes in technique and methods of farming and these create increasing, rather than diminishing returns.

We may note that while these measures have been carried out on a vast scale, there is nothing mysterious about them. The reason they were never adopted in China before liberation or in capitalist countries is simply that under the system of private ownership of the land and payment of rent for land the unorganized peasants are exploited and have neither the will nor the means to introduce technical reforms.

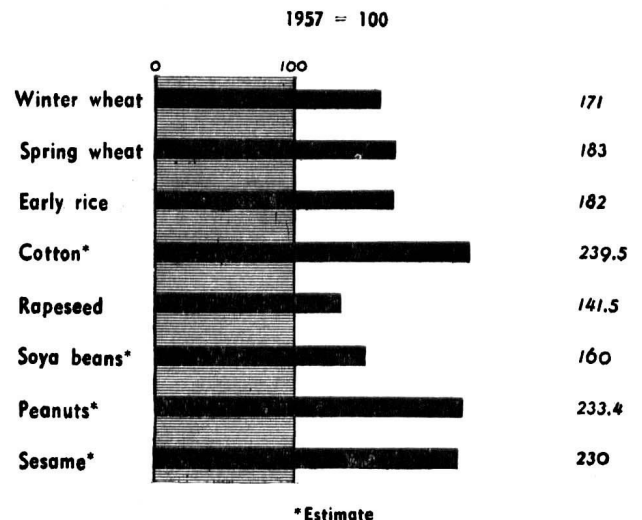
In New China, following the completion of the land reform and the organization of the co-operatives the peasants were emancipated from private land ownership. They are now able to pool their resources and make rational use of the land. The rectification campaign and the general line of socialist construction helped the peasants emancipate their minds from conservative ideas. As a result, their wisdom and initiative was brought into full play.

CROP YIELDS IN 1958

— IN MILLION TONS —



PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF PER MU YIELD



At the same time, the Communist Party has also given more guidance. Together with experienced peasants, Party cadres cultivated experimental plots. The high yields from these experimental plots testify to the effectiveness of such leadership. In short, the factors making for these "miracles" are Party leadership plus the initiative of the peasant masses.

Still Greater Things to Come

Can this tremendous rate of agricultural growth be maintained? The answer is yes. In fact even higher rates of growth can be expected. The good harvests this year are only the first step in China's agricultural big leap forward. This year witnessed only the beginning of the application of the measures described above and their full

effects and potency are yet to be seen. For instance, less than 10 per cent of the cultivated land was deep-ploughed last spring. The Chinese peasants now plan to deep-plough all land in two to three years and increase the fertility of the soil greatly.

As to the accumulation of fertilizers, next year the peasants will produce over 30 million tons of chemical fertilizers from their own small, native-style plants. It is estimated that this alone (not counting the amount to be supplied by large modern plants) will result in an increase in grain output of 60 million to 90 million tons. Add to this huge quantities of compost, which the peasants will collect and prepare, and the amount applied to each *mu* will be twice as high as this year. Even closer planting than this year will be introduced and by the spring of 1960, water will be brought to virtually all land under cultivation that can possibly be irrigated and ordinary floods and droughts will be brought under control.

Mechanization and over-all modernization of agriculture will be accomplished in the not distant future as a result of the big leap forward in industry. Modern technology will be widely applied in agriculture and the productive forces will be developed to heights undreamed of in the past.

All this is ensured by the tremendous upsurge in the movement to form people's communes. Within a few months, over 90 per cent of all peasant households in the country have joined people's communes. These people's communes—which combine agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side lines and fishery and merge industry,

agriculture, trade, education and military affairs in one—are in a position to organize human and material resources in a much more effective way.

More Food from Less Land

Next year, the output of food crops will be 500 million tons or more which means 1,500 to 2,000 *jin* per capita. The cotton crop and vegetable oil production will be about 5 million and 6 million tons respectively, providing each person with 15 *jin* of ginned cotton and 18 *jin* of vegetable oil. A life of abundance in food and clothing, which the Chinese peasants have aspired to for thousands of years, is being approached for the first time. In fact, food is already free in many of the people's communes.

Some advocates of the "law of diminishing returns" may say: if the returns from the land increase, it would be senseless to reclaim more land and enlarge the cultivated area. Precisely. With yield per *mu* rising sharply, China will gradually reduce the area of land planted to food crops. Hopei Province has already decided to reduce the cultivated area by a half within two or three years when grain yield per *mu* is expected to reach 2,000 to 3,000 *jin*. More land will be allocated to forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. In a few years' time, it will be possible to plant food crops on one-third of the land, afforest another third and let the rest lie fallow. When per *mu* yield reaches the level of 10,000 *jin*, less than 200 million *mu* will be needed for the upkeep of 650 million people. Then the entire country will be transformed into a huge garden.

A VISIT TO A FARM COUNTY IN SOUTH CHINA

by CHEN YI

IN April this year I visited the Shunjiang Agricultural Co-operative in Neikiang County, Szechuan. For the first time I was startled by the great changes taking place in the fields there. I saw with my own eyes 50,000 *jin* of sweet potatoes growing on a *mu* of land. I was told by comrades in the co-operative that during the autumn harvest of sweet potatoes last year, this strip of land was two *chi* (1 *chi*=0.3333 metre—*Tr.*) above ground level; potato sprouts were planted in eight lines covering the entire plot of land and the creepers were supported with trellis-work which looked like a forest of trees. Sweet potatoes grew in a cluster and piled up like a pagoda. The

This reportage appeared in *Renmin Ribao* under the title of "A Visit to Panyu County, Kwangtung Province." The author of the impressions of a journey to the south is Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, a veteran leader of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and a well-known poet too. —*Ed.*

actual yield last autumn was well over 50,000 *jin*. At another field near by I also saw an experimental plot where 20,000 sugar canes were densely planted for a yield of 30,000 *jin* to a *mu*. At that time I thought such yields were pretty high.

Before I left Peking for Szechuan, I didn't really believe it when I heard that experiments were being conducted to produce such high yields. I am a native of Szechuan and forty years ago, when I was still studying in middle school, I used to cultivate potatoes and sugar cane at my home during the summer vacations. In those days the yield of potatoes was somewhere around 1,000 *jin* per *mu* and sugar cane about several hundred *jin*. Based on my personal experience, I could not very well conceive how such a great increase of output per *mu* could be achieved all at once. But when I went there and saw it with my own eyes, I was convinced.

Recently I made a trip to Canton accompanying Prince Sihanouk on his way home. There I was told that in Kwangtung Province there were high-yield experimental plots producing one million *jin* of sweet potatoes, 600,000 *jin* of sugar cane and 50,000 *jin* of paddy rice per *mu* (all the seedlings in these instances were not transplanted from other plots but were planted where they grew from the very outset). On hearing this, I was startled for the second time. That was why I decided to visit Panyu.

Plenty of Sweet Potatoes

On the morning of September 4, we left the outskirts of Canton and after two ferry crossings we were at Tashih Township, Panyu County. It was a heroic township of heroic people. The wisdom of the masses there was like flowers in full bloom. Accompanied by the secretary of the Communist Party committee of the county, the secretary of the Party committee of the township and technicians who were most eager to show me around, I first went to see the experimental plot for sweet potatoes. It looked like a green mount or a row of tall buildings painted green. The imposing sight attracted me even from a distance.

At first I was perplexed by such questions: How many potato sprouts had to be planted to make one *mu* of land yield one million *jin* of sweet potatoes? Was there enough room to plant them? And even if they were all planted, was there enough room for them to grow? But as soon as I got there, looked around and talked things over with the local people, everything was clear. I was fully convinced.

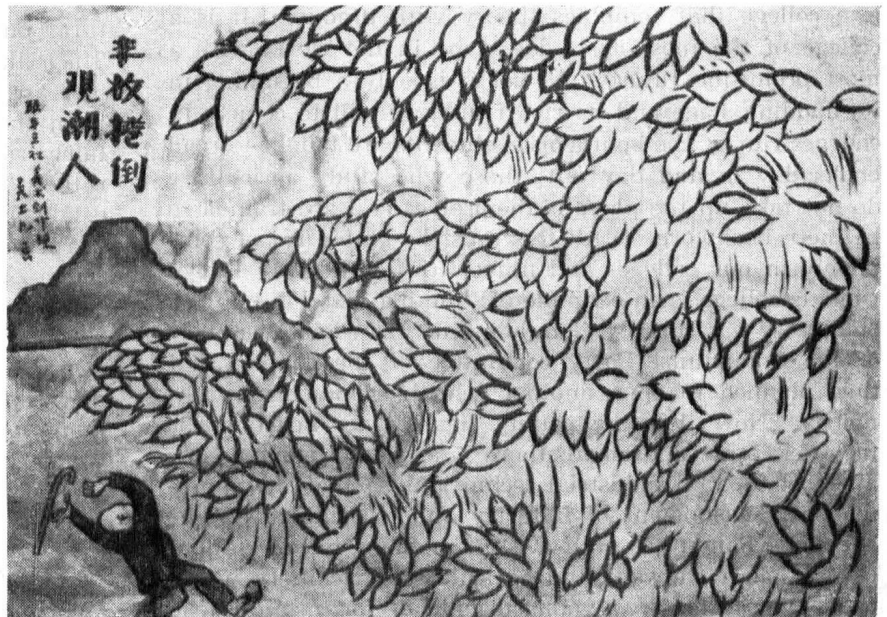
This experimental plot, 1.5 *mu* in size, was terraced land raised by seven ridges of earth to a height of eight *chi*. Each strip of land had 6,000 sweet potato sprouts, making a total of 42,000. Each sprout, the secretary of the Party committee of the township told me, yielded 25 *jin* (sweet potatoes were pulled out at different intervals and replaced by new sprouts), making a total of 1,050,000 *jin* to a *mu* in a year.

Renovation in Agricultural Science

This experimental plot, I must say, displays the unrivalled creative power of the masses and their high scientific level. It had this special feature: three dimensional cultivation. This expansion into "space" greatly enlarged the cultivated area so that sweet potatoes had the room to grow. A four-storeyed bamboo framework formed like a pyramid was built on the terraced land to carry the prolific creepers so that they would not take nutrients away from the potatoes, so that the sun-lit area could be expanded to intensify the photosynthesis. Use was made of the method of "fertilization at fixed positions," more popularly known as "giving injections," i.e., spreading fertilizer at points selected beforehand, where potatoes were led to grow. This, as I see it, was a major renovation in science. In my opinion, the fulfilment of the target of one million *jin* per *mu* is certain; even if

the output turns out to be 40 per cent less, it would still be something new and great in agricultural science. As a result of the tremendous increase in the grain output per *mu*, the cultivated area on which grain will be raised can naturally be reduced greatly. All "theories" that China is over-populated and lacks land are thus swept away by the practical deeds of the people. This was proved by the experimental plot I visited at Neikiang and by what has happened at Panyu.

We also visited two experimental plots for high-yield paddy rice. On one of them the sprouts were planted with an anticipated yield of 50,000 *jin* of rice per *mu*; on the other seeds were sown directly with an anticipated yield of 30,000 *jin* to a *mu*. The plants in both were growing well. In the former, 12 to 13 sprouts were planted in every square *cun* of land (*cun* is a Chinese inch. 1 *cun* equals 0.0333 metre or 3.3 cm.—*Tr.*), making a total of some 7 million. There were no fixed distances between the sprouts or between the rows of sprouts. Some ten or more co-op members, both men and women, were using sticks of bamboo to separate the rice sprouts one by one according to the prescribed technical measures so that there would be sufficient ventilation and more photosynthesis. The unusually high yields of the small experimental plots are only of value for scientific research, but the bumper harvest experimental plots extending over large areas are of general significance. Having seen the small high-yield experimental plots, we again went to see the large 10,000 *mu* high-yield experimental plot with immense interest. On a vast tract of land, I saw some thousand men and women co-op members working in the field in groups, some "feeding" the young plants with "food" (spreading fertilizer), some "dressing and cutting hair" of the young sprouts (pruning away the leaves). One of them pulled up a handful of young plants at random to show us that they were deep-rooted with strong stalks and numerous sprouts. Comrade Kuo Tien, secretary of the Communist Party committee of the township told me that the anticipated yield for this "10,000-*mu* garden" would be 15,000 *jin* per *mu*. Now



The rising wave of the bumper harvest overwhelms a sceptic
Peasant drawing from Kiangsu Province

everybody was working hard to make the young plants grow with as many ears and grains as possible. I asked them if they were sure that they could reach their target and the answers from the co-op members were unanimous: "Yes!" This was the voice of the ordinary peasants showing that the peasants themselves had now mastered science. The question of securing food has been the most important question since man began to keep a written record of history. The bourgeoisie abroad often talk about overpopulation in China—a big headache! But the Chinese people have succeeded in solving this problem by means of their great scientific inventions. This is an event that will have an incalculably strong influence on the whole world.

Later we went to see the experimental plot for sugar canes at Chengchiao Township in the same county. It was cultivated by the secretary of the Communist Party committee of the county in collaboration with the secondary school students and students from a normal school. They had transplanted 90,000 sugar canes to a *mu* of land, each now weighing about three *jin*, making a total of 270,000 *jin*. These sugar canes had already grown to the height of a man; they were so crowded together it seemed to me that even bullets could not penetrate. There were still four months to go before the harvest would be in. A harvest of 600,000 *jin* was quite certain. This was also an experiment of great significance because its success would break down superstitions effectively. Its greater significance, however, lay in the fact that it was carried out by students under the leadership of the Communist Party committee of the county. Very soon these laymen would become experts and the experts more professionally competent.

College of a New Type

Panyu County has founded an agricultural college. When we visited it, students were at work constructing a three-storey building. Panyu, with a population of over 320,000 and more than 630,000 *mu* of cultivated land, really needs such an institute to conduct experiments and research in agricultural science. Students study theory and at the same time work on experimental farm plots. It is a college that combines theory with practice. It is a college of the most up-to-date type in the world with a most promising future. As yet it is only a beginning in its budding stage and its rich fruits are still to come. In colleges run by the bourgeoisie, students are taught to read books day in and day out; those who study agriculture do not take up the ploughs themselves and are trained to be mere bookworms. All this must be gotten rid of completely in our colleges and universities. The way Panyu runs its college is an example of thinking and doing things boldly. I was told by Comrade Kuo Hsin-min, secretary of the Communist Party committee of the county, that they planned to open another school of industrial technology. Now that the county has set up nearly 3,000 factories, large and small, there is a great need for such a school to train industrial technicians so that the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture can be effected. Panyu has built a gaint methane power station; it also has a shipyard and agricultural machinery works of its own. Chu Ko, a young technician, for instance, who had only a middle school education before, has already become an expert in the course of productive practice.

His book on how to utilize methane has been a bestseller of more than 200,000 copies. Near the methane power station, there is an automatic grain fertilizer plant. "Who made these machines?" I asked. "It's hard to say," they replied, "we learnt something during our visits to plants elsewhere, also something from the newspapers and created something on our own." An excellent reply indeed, and a correct one at that. The bourgeoisie always label every invention with personal trade marks in order to enjoy the so-called patent rights, attributing what is created by the millions to personal labour. Here in our country, all inventions are the fruit of the collective wisdom of the masses.

People's Commune

Just the day before my visit to Panyu, the founding of a people's commune had been announced. I talked to everyone I came across on the road, at the dining-room, and in the fields so as to learn their opinions on this big event. Those I spoke to included heads of the production teams of the agricultural co-ops, co-op members and old women. They were all very excited and praised the commune without exception. One said: The people's commune is a new system. Everybody works and all share one purse. All for one and one for all. There is nothing to worry about now. Others said: You don't have to pay for your meals, for consulting a doctor and for your education. In addition, everyone who works will also be paid ten or twenty yuan a month. It never occurred to us that our gradual transition to communism would be so soon. When I asked the opinions of two old women sitting under the shade for a rest, they replied similarly: "Why, that's wonderful. Enough to eat and enough to wear; everybody has some work to do. That's simply wonderful!"

Panyu has all the conditions to build a commune that will embrace the population of the entire county. It is situated in a plain where there is a continuous stretch of land and the population is rather concentrated. Both the productive levels and living standards of the different agricultural co-operatives there are more or less the same. During the big leap forward in production this year, it is estimated that the total value of industrial and agricultural output of the entire county will amount to over 316 million yuan (an average of 976 yuan per capita), an increase of 268 per cent compared with last year. Judging from the conditions of this county, which was already a fairly rich place in the past and where there has been a rather big leap forward in production, it is possible to establish a single commune in the whole county, and to introduce the food supply system (under which the commune provides everybody with food without any charge—*Tr.*) to the whole population, both in the towns and rural areas, together with a wage system under which everyone is paid according to various established categories of work. Now they were working out a plan for the commune, making arrangements to lead the people to a really wonderful and happy future.

Unrivalled Strength

During my one-day visit to Panyu, I was just "riding past to see the flowers." But new sights, new inventions and new achievements which I would not think of in daily life were to be seen everywhere. In 1949, we succeeded

in seizing power — that was, of course, a big victory. But then our ease of mind was not so great as it is today. Now our country is prospering, making rapid advances every day; grain production in our country has jumped to the foremost ranks of the world and other fields too will follow. Really, twenty years are now concentrated in one day and several hundred years in one. This unrivalled strength is the result of the fact that Marxist theories have gripped the masses and the masses have mastered the unmatched power of Marxism.

Events in Panyu also bear out the fact that agricultural science and even industrial science are not anything beyond the reach of the common people. With the mass line, science can be released from its narrow confines and make progress by leaps and bounds. Tens of thousands of *jin* of paddy rice to a *mu*, several hundred thousand *jin* of sugar canes to a *mu*, one million *jin* of sweet potatoes to a *mu*, methane power stations, automatic fertilizer plants . . . who are the real inventors of all these? No one can tell, the people say. But these things are done under the leadership of the Communist Party, they add.

This is the mass line in science and technology. This is letting “a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend” in action. In the past, experts and scholars described science and technology as something beyond ordinary reach and declared that workers and peasants could have no say in these matters. Today the productive practice of the workers and peasants has forced the experts and scholars to “rub their eyes and look at them from a different angle.” In the face of the facts the experts must change their views. “The situation is pressing,” we say. In other words, the masses have created a situation in which every one of us is forced to press ahead consistently. And we are just beginning. For several hundred years, the bourgeoisie thought they had mastered science, and thought they were very great. But they were just like a tortoise creeping on sand.

Through a drop of water one can see the sun in perspective. The place I visited is only an ordinary village in Panyu, the basic unit in our country. When I saw the changes there I could see that the 600 million Chinese people are doing things that shake the world!

Language Reform

Progress in Popularizing the Phonetic Alphabet

by WEI QUE (Wei Chueh)

*Member of the Standing Committee of the Committee for Reforming
the Chinese Written Language*

SINCE the Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet was approved by the National People's Congress in January 1958, it has been zealously “pushed” in the press and publications, in schools, the cinema and other communication mediums. It has been particularly widely used for the phonetic annotation of Chinese characters as an aid to readers. And because phonetic annotation is based on the pronunciation of the “common speech,” its popularization has served simultaneously as a key means of popularizing the “common speech.”

“Common Speech” Contest

Especially good results have been achieved in popularizing the “common speech” in schools. According to incomplete statistics, over 1,700,000 primary and secondary school teachers have been trained already to use the “common speech” as the medium of instruction. Training is still in progress. At present, almost all primary school pupils and secondary school students are learning the “common speech.”

*Names of places and people in this article are written in the new Chinese phonetic script. See *Peking Review*, March 11, for the letters of the phonetic alphabet and their pronunciation.

In an impressive review of accomplishments in teaching the “common speech” in schools in July this year, students and teachers from all parts of China participated in a national “common speech” contest held in Beijing (Peking). With the exception of teachers, most contestants were in their teens. The youngest ones were only seven. They presented a great variety of items, such as recitations, story-telling, comedy monologues, songs, spelling and one-act plays. Most first spoke a few words in their own local dialects, and then spoke or sang their items in the “common speech.” This brought out sharply the often very great differences between local dialects and the “common speech.” Primary school pupils aged seven or eight, who spoke local dialects that were incomprehensible to those who knew only the “common speech,” got delighted applause when they switched over to fluent *putong hua*, or the “common speech.” One eight-year-old, Chen Yazhu, gave an exhibition of faultless spelling in the phonetics. In discussions arranged at the same time teachers passed on their experience in learning and teaching the “common speech.” Many spoke so well that one would think that they had been born and brought up in Beijing. Altogether it was an impressive demonstration that with the aid of the phonetics and other means the “common speech” can

be learnt rapidly and well. All the teachers and pupils in the primary school on Shunxing Road at Qingdao (Tsingtao) learnt to speak the "common speech" in one month. This was only one of many examples cited.

Popularization of the "common speech" has gone beyond school walls to whole villages, towns and districts. In Fujian (Fukien) Province, Wushan Village in Dátian County was the first village to popularize the "common speech." Wushan is surrounded by mountains, and communications with the outside are difficult. The villagers speak a mixed dialect very hard for outsiders to understand. When they go to other places even in their own county, they find it difficult to make themselves understood. Finally led by the local committee of the Communist Party, they started a campaign to popularize the "common speech." Many study groups were organized and the whole community set about learning to speak the "common speech," practising everywhere—at home, and in the fields, workshops and offices. After 50 days of hard study, 77.7 per cent of the adults and young people had learnt to speak the "common speech." Quite a number of the older people were making progress. That was in May this year. Visitors to Wushan today hear the "common speech" spoken everywhere. Other villages in Datian County soon followed Wushan's example. By the end of August, Fujian Province had five counties whose populations had learnt to speak the "common speech." These are remarkable results, considering that dialects in Fujian are so different from the "common speech."

Fujian's success has prompted other provinces to follow suit. Jiangsu (Kiangsu), Hebei (Hopei) and Shandong (Shantung) Provinces have each at least one county which has popularized the "common speech." Kunshan County in Jiangsu gives an idea how this was achieved. Kunshan lies on the Nanjing (Nanking)-Shanghai Railway not far from Shanghai. Its dialect, while not so difficult to understand as those in Fujian, is also very different from the "common speech." Kunshan completely wiped out illiteracy in the middle of April, and in August began to popularize the "common speech." The schools were then in their summer vacation, so Kunshan could enlist the help of the teachers and students to push forward the campaign. Within a week almost everybody in the county was learning to speak the "common speech." By the end of September, 160,000 adults and young people had learnt to speak the "common speech" and Kunshan had earned the title of the "common speech" county. Other provinces are also pushing ahead popularization of the "common speech." It is expected that within a year or so practically all the primary school pupils and secondary school students will have learnt to speak it. Within three years or so practically all adults (the older generation excepted) and young people will be able to do so.

Aid in Liquidating Illiteracy

The phonetic alphabet is also being used to liquidate illiteracy. China has over 2,000 counties (administrative unit next below the province). In 1,483 of these illiteracy has been eliminated. Over 94 million people have completed the course for liquidating illiteracy, and phonetic annotations were included in the language textbook for primary schools and literacy classes. Since last spring successful experiments have been carried out among peasants

and workers in Jiangsu, Shandong and Hebei Provinces, in using the phonetic alphabet to help illiterates, semi-illiterates and those who have just completed the course for liquidating illiteracy, to learn additional characters.

Chinese characters are composed of strokes which do not indicate pronunciation. In the old days characters with the same pronunciation were reciprocally used to indicate pronunciation. It can be readily seen that this method presupposes a knowledge of a sufficient number of characters and therefore is of no help to illiterates. The use of the alphabet for phonetic annotation not only enables illiterates to learn the pronunciation of a character, but also helps them to link the respective character with what they already know verbally. Take for example, the characters 玫瑰花, meaning "rose." When he sees them written thus in Chinese script, an illiterate cannot understand what they mean; but when phonetically annotated as *meiguihua*, he can grasp the meaning right away if he has taken the little trouble needed to master the phonetics. Phonetic annotation is thus a great help to illiterates in learning characters.

The experience of Jiangsu, Shandong and Hebei has proved that phonetic annotation not only speeds up the liquidation of illiteracy, but also helps people to retain the characters learnt in their memory and increases their ability to read. It was thought that it might be difficult for the masses to learn the phonetic alphabet. Experience has proved otherwise. Peasants and workers can learn the alphabet and its use in spelling in an average of 12 hours. They can go on to complete the course for learning 1,500 characters in about 45 hours. In the old days some 400 hours were needed to complete such a course.

A few concrete examples may be of interest to readers. In the collective farm in Shuiquan Village in Sishui County, Shandong Province, 29 peasants enrolled in a literacy class. They spent one or two hours daily for 40 days to complete the course. Their final examination showed that they could all read the lessons in their textbook without the aid of the phonetic annotations. Twenty-seven of them could read fluently, understand the meaning perfectly and, in addition, could write simple compositions of about two hundred words. Two of them were able to understand and write 60 per cent of the text, but they too could write out receipts, simple notices, and keep notes.

There are naturally others who learn more quickly. Zhang Jixi, a worker in the Tongcheng Spinning Mill at Jinan (Tsinan), having learnt the alphabet, finished reading the textbook of 52 lessons in eight days. His final examination showed that he had mastered the 1,500 characters, was able to write a simple composition of about a hundred words and could read a simple newspaper. Qi Qingjun, a peasant woman and mother of five children, completed the course in 21 evening and one noon sessions. She got full marks in her final examination.

Experience both in Shandong and in Hebei shows that the phonetic annotation helps peasants to recall forgotten characters and increase their reading ability. Wang Meirong, a peasant woman, completed the course for liquidating illiteracy but did not know phonetic annotation; in a subsequent test, it turned out that she had forgotten over 44 per cent of the characters she had learnt. With the aid of phonetic annotation, she soon regained all

the forgotten characters and went on quickly to learn more.

As explained in an article in the March 11 issue of *Peking Review*, simplification of characters and popularization of the "common speech" and the phonetic alphabet constitute the present tasks of language reform in China. The progress made in popularizing the phonetic alphabet has been inspired by the big leap in socialist construction. At first sight it may seem that the advance made in language reform seems to be insignificant, compared with the unprecedented achievements in agriculture and industry. But when it is remembered that language reform is only one of the main tasks in the cultural revolution which is going ahead hand in hand with the technical revolution, and that once hundreds of millions of workers and peasants are in command of the written language, there will be a further immense release of their boundless resourcefulness and energy, the significance of the progress made in language reform takes on a more imposing aspect.

We have already made a big leap in school education: there are 92,610,000 children in primary schools; over 14 million boys and girls in secondary schools; 700,000 students in colleges and universities. These figures do not include the very large number of adults studying in all sorts of part-time schools. Seven hundred and seventy-four counties and municipalities have established colleges and universities; every village in 1,546 counties has its own secondary schools; and 1,936 counties have carried out universal primary education, that is to say, all children of school age are enrolled in primary schools. In addition to all this, the speedy liquidation of illiteracy and popularization of education among the masses of people is adding fresh momentum to the cultural revolution and consequently the technical revolution. Chairman Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) has predicted that China will emerge as a highly cultured nation. At the rate she is going now, that prediction will become reality much sooner than was thought.

SIDELIGHTS

When the Guns Are Silent. One artillery unit of the People's Liberation Army on the Fukien front has initiated a movement among the officers and men to put down in writing the experience gained in the course of their duties. So far several thousand articles have been written. The topics range from the science of directing campaigns to a study of gunners' movements. The problems raised and analysed in many of the articles were found to be of considerable significance in planning campaigns, giving battle orders and building up the artillery forces.

Top-Notch Melon Grower. Vice-Chairman Chu Teh, who is fond of doing manual work whenever he finds time, has five giant size melons that he and some of his co-workers have grown on display at the exhibition of the latest achievements in science and technology in Peking. The biggest weighs 67 jin, is two and a half feet long, and has a diameter of one foot. Vice-Chairman Chu Teh cultivates grapes and flowers too. Whenever duties permit, he works in his kitchen garden, doing the watering, manuring and weeding himself.



Busmen's Holiday. If you take the long-distance bus plying between Weihai and Yentai, in Shantung Province, you will probably be struck by the conspicuous absence of the bus conductor. You will say "Well, we'll have to make do and go without him, the poor fellow must have missed his bus!" The fact is, he didn't. There have been no conductors on any of the five buses serving this route since July. A new system has been tried out here, known as the "conductorless buses." When passengers get on the bus, someone volunteers to act as a temporary conductor. Or they just tear off the desired tickets from a book hanging in the bus and put the exact fares into a box. At the end of the first month, out of a cash total of more than 15,000 yuan there was only an error of some 20 yuan, caused, as it was later found out, by passengers taking the wrong tickets. The people in both cities have gladly taken to this new system.

Five Bridges. The biggest bridge in south China, 735 metres long, is now under construction in Canton. Work on the twin-purpose railway and highway bridge began on October 19. When completed sometime towards the end of next year, it will link the Peking-Canton Railway with the Canton-Shamshui line west of Canton. It is four times as long as the present bridge across the **Pearl River** in this famous south China city.

Four other major bridges are now under construction in the country. At Chengchow, capital of Honan Province, a bridge 2,890 metres long is being built across the **Yellow River**. It will be completed in 1960.

Work on another bridge across the **Yangtse**, 820 metres long, was begun at Chungking last month.

In Honan Province, a 568-metre-long bridge to span the **Changho River**, went into construction in July.

In Kiangsi Province, construction of a new bridge across the **Kanchiang River**, 1,256 metres long, was also started last month.

Peking Municipality Enlarged. By decision of the State Council on October 20 the municipality of Peking will be enlarged to include the four outlying counties to the northeast of the capital—Huaiyu, Miyun, Pingku and Yenching. With this new addition, the municipality of Peking now embraces an area of some 17,000 square kilometres with a total population of 6.23 million.

More Local Airlines. A civil airline has just been inaugurated between Sian and Yen'an, the old revolutionary base in northwest China. This is the first airline in Shensi Province. Two more will be opened shortly in the province to ease the congestion of traffic and freight on the trains and motor transport, which is a common occurrence in these days of immense industrial and agricultural production.

The Magic Word. A phone call is put through immediately if you say "steel" in Hsinyang, Honan Province. Yes, "steel" means extra urgent and is given top priority. There are "steel" trucks, "steel" pork, etc. which means they must be dispatched without delay. This is the busy season for all tailoring shops in the province, but breathe the word "steel" and you will find the effect really electrifying. A people's commune placed an order for a banner to be presented to steel workers, it was ready in two hours.

In Anshan, steel workers take precedence over all other customers at the barber shops. The same is true of the restaurants. A special section is reserved for steel workers where they are served right away.

RESEARCH

New Political Economy Textbook

A group of economists and research workers in Peking is at present engaged in writing a section on socialism for a new textbook of political economy. A particular feature of this will be the way the general Marxist-Leninist exposition of the subject is closely linked with actual conditions in China. It will centre round the actual problems of the Chinese revolution. In accordance with this scheme, the section on socialism will have as its framework the general line for the building of socialism in China, which embodies Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings on the two kinds of contradictions — those between the enemy and ourselves, and those within the ranks of the people — and on the "Ten Sets of Relationships." In analysing the economic process, full attention will be paid to the subjective initiative of man and the influence of the social superstructure on the economic base and on the development of the productive forces. The writers have set themselves the task of making a thorough criticism of bourgeois economic thought and modern revisionism and educating readers in a communist outlook.

The section as at present planned deals with: (1) The basic characteristics of socialist productive relations; (2) internal relations of the economy of ownership by the whole people; (3) internal relations of the economy of collective ownership and its relation to the economy of ownership by the whole people; (4) the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture while giving priority to the development of heavy industry; (5) the simultaneous development of central and local industries, and of big, small, and medium-sized industries; (6) China's path of technical revolution; (7) the relation between commerce and agriculture; (8) socialist distribution of the national income; (9) the planned management of a socialist national economy; (10) the role of the Communist Party, government and people in the building of a socialist economy; (11) internal relations of the economic system of the socialist camp; (12) the struggle between the economic systems of the socialist camp and the capitalist camp; (13) the communist mode of production.

Economic Research in a Commune

In line with the times, research work on economics is now by no means confined to academic institutes. Under the leadership of the Communist Party committee, the Tuanpowa People's Commune of Chinghai County, Hopei Province, has formed a 17-member economic research

group. Its group leader is the first secretary of the commune's Communist Party committee.

The group puts special emphasis on practical investigation and research work. It is now engaged in drawing up a comprehensive plan of development for the commune, and doing research on the division of authority between production teams, production brigades and the commune management; the distribution system of part supply and part payment in wages; the question of labour organization and deployment of manpower; the question of co-ordination of work; a system of awards for good work in the commune, and so on. To facilitate its work, it has established close ties with the Research Institute of Agricultural Economy of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science.

History of Capitalist Firms

The Shanghai Research Institute of Economics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences is now compiling a series of studies of typical capitalist enterprises in Shanghai as reference material for the scientific study of the birth, growth and elimination of capitalism in Shanghai.

Institute field workers have dug into original files, letters, records of meetings, and account books, interviewed old workers, studied records of discussions, memoirs of capitalists and culled material from the press to complete three reports: "Historical Materials of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co.," "The Establishment, Development and Transformation of the Talu Machine Works," and "The Establishment, Development and Transformation of the Hengfeng Cotton Mill."

These three enterprises were among the oldest set up by the national capitalists. They were also among the largest and had their own distinctive features which in one way or another reflected the law of development of national-capitalist enterprises in a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society. This is undoubtedly a valuable contribution to the study of the economic history of modern China, the character of the national bourgeoisie, and the socialist transformation of private enterprises in recent years.

Study of Tunhuang Treasures

In 1899, over 20,000 copies of Buddhist sutras, painted banners, miscellaneous scrolls, books and other historical documents were found in a hidden chamber of the Mokao Caves in Tunhuang, Kansu Province. What has been revealed already of their contents has been invaluable to the study of medieval history and conditions of life in China and Central Asia. But the best part of these materials were filched by various agents of the imperialists.

In 1924, scholars in Peking organized a society for the preservation and editing of

the Tunhuang documents. They started the work of collecting and compiling, and at the same time did what they could under the corrupt warlord regimes of the time to stop these and other valuable historical finds from being taken abroad. Chinese scholars who have studied the Tunhuang documents kept in Britain and France have sent back reports of their investigations.

In 1956, the library of the Chinese Academy of Sciences bought micro-copies of those Tunhuang documents in the collection of the British Museum. The greater part of the Tunhuang finds are therefore now available in Peking. The work of compiling, editing and publishing these materials so that they can be made available to a broader public as soon as possible has been concentrated in the Second Research Institute of History of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. It has just announced that the first volume will be off the presses in a matter of months.

BOOKS

Books on National Minorities

The Research Institute of Nationalities Affairs of the Chinese Academy of Sciences will shortly issue four books on China's national minorities. The first, *National Regional Autonomy*, is a collection of government policies, laws and decrees on national regional autonomy, with added material on local conditions in places where national minorities live in compact communities. This solid tome of around 1,200,000 words is an important reference book for the study of national regional autonomy in China.

The second, entitled *Historical Materials Relating to the Tibetans*, gathers together important reference material for the study of the history of the Tibetan people. The bulk of this material has been selected from *Ching Shih Lu* (Authentic Records of the Ching Dynasty).

The Leap Forward in Research Work on the Nationalities is in two volumes. The first contains addresses by Wang Feng, Vice-Chairman of the Nationalities Affairs Commission of the People's Republic of China, and Hsieh Fu-min, Vice-Chairman of the Nationalities Committee of the National People's Congress, and other leading personnel to the meeting which celebrated the founding of the Research Institute of Nationalities Affairs, and during subsequent academic discussions. The second volume contains reports of investigations made among the Owenke, Yi, Tai, Kawa and Uighur peoples of China.

The fourth book, *Translations of Articles on the History of China's Nationalities*, contains articles selected from Soviet periodicals on the history of China's many nationalities.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

'Down with Kishi!'

The political situation in Japan has entered a new stage: the Japanese Socialist Party has raised the slogan "Down with the Kishi government!" writes *Da Gong Bao's* Commentator on October 19.

He notes: The Kishi government, backed by the United States, is intensifying its fascist rule within the country while feverishly preparing for expansion and aggression overseas; but, on the other hand, the people are intensifying their opposition. Rallying around the Socialist Party and the Communist Party the democratic forces in Japan are hitting back at the Kishi government. The outcome of this struggle between the adherents of two different roads for Japan will have a vital bearing on the future of Japan and far-reaching consequences for peace in Asia and the world.

It was not fortuitous that during his notorious October 9 interview with an American correspondent, Kishi should come forward as an all-out supporter of Washington just when the latter found itself utterly isolated in its war provocations in the Taiwan Straits. "Kishi was out to win greater U.S. support for his plan for a Northeast Asia aggressive alliance with the Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek cliques and the revival of the 'Greater East Asia Co-Prospersity Sphere' under the label of the so-called Southeast Asia development fund."

Kishi's aggressive foreign policy is organically linked with his internal policy. He is intensifying his repressive activities at home. In fact, Commentator notes, never before in the history of Japan have so many workers and employees been jailed, discharged or otherwise persecuted as in this year.

The new slogan of "Down with the Kishi government!" is sure to win widespread support among the Japanese people, Commentator says. They can clearly see that Kishi is treading the old

road taken by Tanaka and Tojo which led their country to disaster. They have struggled hard to head Kishi off this road, but now the facts prove that it is impossible to make the Kishi government change its policy and that the only way out is to compel it to step down.

"Kishi's militarism," Commentator declares, "is a threat which the people of China and other Asian countries will not tolerate. The majority of the Asian peoples have been victims of Japanese militarist aggression. They resolutely oppose any attempt at a comeback by Japanese militarism. That is why they will give full support to the present efforts of the Japanese people."

Observer, in his column in *Renmin Ribao* (Oct. 24), voices the Chinese people's support for the democratic campaign now being waged in Japan against the Kishi government.

He points out that it is not a mere coincidence that the Kishi clique is now trying to hustle Japan faster along the path of war and fascism. It can be regarded as part of the series of military coup d'etats in Asia which have been inspired by U.S. imperialism since the victory of the Iraqi people. These coup d'etats are designed to suppress the struggle of the Asian people for peace, independence and democracy, to tie these countries to the U.S. war policy as pawns in its aggressive wars for worldwide conquest.

The movement against the Kishi government, Observer notes, is gathering force among the Japanese working people. But this struggle will be an arduous and protracted one. The United States will certainly not relax its grip on Japan voluntarily. The more it gets isolated from the peoples of Asia and the world, the more desperate will be the efforts of U.S. imperialism to yoke Japan tighter to its war chariot. The forthcoming revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty will greatly increase the military obligations that country will assume in favour of the United States. But Observer predicts that final victory will go to the Japanese people because, as he says, the United States is a "paper tiger" and the lackeys of a "paper tiger" are naturally even frailer than their master.

Washington—Enemy of Africa

Behind a smokescreen of pretty phrases the United States is engaged in a ruthless campaign to plunder and exploit the African peoples and turn Africa into a strategic base for waging war. This is the gist of an article by

Ke Yu-lin in *Renmin Ribao* of October 23. Though nominally it has no colonies in Africa, Washington's tentacles are spreading to every corner of that continent, through the colonies of Britain and France, and to countries which have already won their political independence.

"American aid" is one of the key means of U.S. expansion in Africa. The article cites facts showing how U.S. funds are actually funnelled into various countries to obtain strategic materials and materials in short supply in the U.S., and for the building of strategic railways, highways and aerodromes. In exchange for "aid" to the tune of \$42 million, Washington negotiated the U.S.-Libya Agreement of 1954 that entitled it to the use of an air base in Libya for 20 years. For \$100 million provided in "aid" to Ethiopia since 1952, American advisers have been able to exercise control over Ethiopia's foreign, financial and commercial affairs.

Private U.S. capital is also penetrating the African economy. In the past eight years, private U.S. investments in Africa have increased from \$352 million to \$1,200 million.

The United States has set up a series of military bases in Africa. The American military bases in Morocco and Libya are some of the best equipped U.S. bases outside the U.S. itself. Through NATO and a "gentleman's agreement" with France, the United States has set up important "strategic centres" in Casablanca, Oran, Tunis and Bizerta. It is also working energetically in Sudan and other countries in an attempt to bring the entire African continent into its plans for military aggression. These bases are actually directed against the independent countries in Africa and the Middle East and the growing national independence movements in those regions. During the recent Middle East crisis large numbers of U.S. troops flown to the Adana Base in Turkey, were airlifted from north African bases.

Washington has the gall to try and deceive the African people and world opinion about its aggressive expansionist schemes with hypocritical claims that it is against colonialism. It poses as a friend of the small, weak states. But these claims are belied by its deeds. Washington openly expressed its "disappointment" at the birth of the Algerian Republic, and declared that "there are no grounds" for it to extend recognition. The founding of the Republic of Guinea was similarly ignored. This, of course, is all in line with the open support Washington gives at the U.N. to French colonialism in Algeria and to its policy of supplying France with weapons and munitions in its dirty war against the Algerian people.



The nurse

By Ma Chih-yung

CHINA AND THE WORLD

U.S.—Hands Off China's Affairs!

Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu are Chinese territories and there is absolutely no justification for the Americans to be in Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits, declared Vice-Premier Marshal Chen Yi, at a public reception in Peking on October 23.

"We maintain that China's affairs should be dealt with peaceably by the Chinese themselves with no American meddling," the Vice-Premier continued. "To facilitate a peaceful settlement, the People's Liberation Army temporarily halted the shelling of Quemoy. But the Americans have taken it upon themselves to butt into China's internal affairs. They violated the order of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence by conducting escort operations, and consequently, the shelling has had to be resumed as a punitive measure.

"China's stand is perfectly just. Dulles can wrack his brains as much as he wants, but victory must finally reward our just and patriotic stand. The Americans' attempt to split China and occupy Taiwan by force and their intrigues to create 'two Chinas' are doomed to failure. When the Chinese people demand that the American aggres-

sors clear out of Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits, they will have to clear out."

"We Chinese are waging a struggle on two fronts," Chen Yi said. "On the one hand, we are building socialism by exerting our utmost efforts and pressing ahead consistently to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. At the same time we are creating conditions for the transition from socialism to communism. On the other hand, we are waging a determined struggle against the American aggressors to liberate Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu and complete the unification of the motherland. Ours is a gigantic and difficult task, but we are confident that we will be able to fulfil the great historic mission of building up our motherland and completing its unification. We are confident that the vast majority of Chinese will unite under the banner of patriotism so as to bring about the unification of our great motherland."

Sino-Iraqi Friendship

Unity of the peoples of all nations will make the defeat of the imperialists inevitable, declared Peng Chen, Mayor of Peking, speaking at a banquet in honour of the visiting Iraqi People's Friendship Delegation.

Quoting an old Chinese saying that "those in the same boat in a storm should help each other," Peng Chen said, "the peoples of China and Iraq, the peoples of Asia and Africa, and of all nations are in the same boat.

"Both China and Iraq have a long history and an ancient culture. Both suffered from prolonged imperialist oppression and have now defeated the

enemies who oppressed them. Today, the peoples of the two countries still have a common enemy—imperialism.

"Following the victory of the Iraqi people's revolution, the U.S. imperialists brought their armed forces into Lebanon and threatened the security of the young Republic of Iraq. It is these same imperialists who are still forcibly occupying China's sacred territory of Taiwan and have carried out endless military provocations against us. It is the same common enemy who is threatening our security. We have common interests; there are no contradictions between us. This fully shows that we are 'in the same boat.'"

Peking's Mayor said, "the U.S. imperialists have not only made the nooses to put around their own necks, but are tightening them. The United States is hostile to the people of China and Iraq, Asia and Africa, Latin America and the whole world; it is scattering its limited strength thinly all over the world. From ancient times till today, there has never been a nation which has been hostile to the peoples of so many countries, and been able to escape a crushing defeat in the end."

"That is why," he added, "unity among the peoples of China and Iraq, of Asia and Africa and of the whole world is a matter of such paramount importance. The visit of the Iraqi People's Friendship Delegation to China is an act of support for the Chinese people which we regard as a matter of paramount importance too."

Fruits of Friendship

A Finnish edition of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* came off the press in

The Record

More U.S. Armed Intrusions and Provocations

Because of U.S. naval escort operations in the area of China's Quemoy Island, the Chinese Ministry of National Defence, at 15:00 hours on October 20, issued an order for the shelling of Quemoy to be resumed. It should be noted that despite repeated warnings from the Chinese Government both before and after this date, U.S. warships and aircraft continued their armed provocations and violations of Chinese territorial waters and air. Between October 11 and 22, the record of these violations is as follows (for previous violations, see *Peking Review*, Nos. 31 and 33):

October 11 2 U.S. warships entered Chinese territorial waters in the Matsu and Pingtan areas;
2 U.S. aircraft intruded over territorial waters in the same areas.

October 12 2 U.S. warships entered Chinese territorial waters in the Matsu and Pingtan areas;
2 U.S. aircraft intruded over territorial waters in the same areas.

October 13 2 U.S. warships entered Chinese territorial waters in the same areas.

October 14 2 U.S. warships entered Chinese territorial waters in the Matsu area;
2 U.S. aircraft intruded over Chinese territorial waters in the Pingtan area and 1 aircraft over Wailinting Island in Kwangtung.

October 15 2 U.S. warships entered Chinese territorial waters in the Pingtan area.

October 16 2 U.S. warships entered Chinese territorial waters in the Pingtan and Matsu areas;
1 U.S. aircraft intruded over Tawanshan Island, Kwangtung.

October 17 2 U.S. warships entered Chinese territorial waters in the Pingtan and Matsu areas.

October 19 2 U.S. warships entered Chinese territorial waters in the same areas.
At 23:30 hours, the U.S. *Oakhill* (Landing Ship Dock) sailed to a spot over six nautical miles due south of Liaolotou, Quemoy and, acting as an escort for Kuomintang supply ships, entered Chinese territorial waters.
At 23:50 hours, the U.S. destroyers *Mocain*, *J. W. Thomason* and *Cogswell* invaded the same area and for five hours stood cover for the LSD. They did not withdraw until 04:48 hours the following morning.

October 20 4 U.S. warships entered Chinese territorial waters in the Pingtan and Matsu areas.

October 21 2 U.S. warships entered Chinese territorial waters in the same areas.

October 22 1 U.S. U-2 reconnaissance plane intruded over Fukien and Kwangtung areas;
2 U.S. warships entered Chinese territorial waters in the Pingtan and Matsu areas.

Helsinki on October 1, China's National Day.

Translated by the Finnish writer Lehen, the edition, in two volumes and nine hundred pages, covers Mao Tse-tung's important writings and speeches between 1924 and 1945.

* * *

A unique art experiment is attracting considerable attention in Sofia art circles. The well-known Bulgarian painter Stoiian Venev has used Chinese-style brushes and *hsuan* paper for his latest series of water colours which are now on exhibition. At the same exhibition are sculptures of Chinese people by the sculptor Ivan Funev.

* * *

Three Soviet doctors have recently arrived in China to study the treatment of skin diseases and leprosy by traditional Chinese medical methods. During recent years, Soviet doctors have been to China to study Chinese methods of acupuncture (*Zhen Jiu* therapy) which they have introduced to medical practice in the Soviet Union.

Briefs

Mehdi Ben Barka, President of the Consultative Assembly of Morocco, has accepted an invitation from Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, to visit China. The invitation was extended through the Chinese trade delegation now visiting Morocco.

* * *

The Chinese and Korean Governments have approved the recommendations of the preparatory committee for the building of the big Unbong Hydro-Electric Power Plant on the Yalu River. This joint undertaking will be built on the principles of joint investments and equal rights.

Work has already started on the project. It will be completed in December 1961.

* * *

The Chinese Acrobatic Troupe which arrived in Rio de Janeiro on October 20, will give a series of performances in Brazil. Chou Erh-fu, leader of the troupe, called on Clovis Salgado, the Brazilian Minister of Education, and Rio's Mayor, Sa Freire Alvim.

Visitors

A 15-member Hungarian Music and Ballet troupe.

The Japanese writer, Teru Takakura. P. S. Deshmukh, Indian Minister of Co-operation.

S. K. Chatterjee, Indian linguist and President, and Gopal Haldar, writer and member, of the West Bengal Legislative Council.

The Polish artists, Professors S. Nacket-Samborski and L. Micharski.

FOREIGN TRADE NOTES

• Brisk Business at Canton Fair

Trade amounting to about £8,000,000 was transacted during the first five days of the Autumn Export Commodities Fair in Canton which opened on October 15. This rate is two and a half times the average daily volume of trade transacted at the Canton Fair last autumn.

Merchants from 25 countries and regions including Indonesia, Cambodia, Iraq, Ceylon, Denmark, France, Italy, Canada, Singapore and Britain transacted trade deals in local products, grains, vegetable oils, cotton cloth and knitwear, silks, foodstuffs and minerals.

Visitors to the Fair this year are impressed by the variety, high quality, and reasonable prices of the Chinese export commodities. Two Canadian businessmen were so favourably impressed by the Chinese piece goods, that they placed orders for one million Canadian dollars' worth of cotton cloth on the spot. Machines, lathes and motor cars made in China attracted special interest.

Many visitors came with lists of commodities they want to sell to China, these including quality steel, nickel, silicon steel plates, various kinds of steel tubes, diesel engines, axle bearings, boring machines, etc. These businessmen are negotiating with the Chinese trading organizations. Big transactions are expected soon.

Over 1,000 merchants and businessmen from 32 countries and regions visited the Fair by October 19.

• Sino-Canadian Trade Increases

There has been a marked increase in Sino-Canadian trade in 1958. In the first half of 1957 direct Chinese imports from Canada, according to the Canadian Customs, amounted to little more than 310,000 U.S. dollars only, but rose to 4.31 million U.S. dollars in the first half of 1958.

Sino-Canadian trade has a long tradition. But after the Canadian Government followed the United States in its "embargo" against China in 1950, the volume of trade between the two countries shrank drastically. Thanks to the efforts of Chinese and Canadian industrial and business circles in recent years, trade contacts have been more frequent than before and the volume of trade has been increasing steadily.

China Resources Company in Hong-kong, representing China's foreign trade corporations, sent two representatives to visit Canada in May 1957. They established broad contacts with Canadian industrial and business circles and explored the possibilities of developing trade be-

tween the two countries. In November of the same year, C.M. Forsyth-Smith, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Hong-kong, visited Peking and contacted China's various import and export corporations, the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade and other relevant bodies and exchanged views on the development of Sino-Canadian trade. On his return to Canada he proposed that Canadian businessmen pay more visits to China in order to promote trade between the two countries. In May 1958, the China Resources Company sent four representatives on a business visit to Canada which resulted in a considerable amount of transactions.

In June, James Muir, Chairman and President of the Royal Bank of Canada, visited Peking and established business relations with the People's Bank of China. After returning to Canada he wrote a report highly commending the tremendous achievements made in various fields since the birth of New China (an extract of this report was later published in the Canadian daily *The Globe and Mail*). In his view the trade embargoes imposed on China by the Western countries have not hindered China's progress in any way. In the concluding part of his report, he stressed that Canada must recognize China and trade with her.

The exchange of visitors has deepened mutual understanding and has resulted in the actual expansion of trade.

The large-scale economic construction of the Second Five-Year Plan, now in progress, means that China can use more imported raw materials, semi-finished products and finished products. At the same time, due to the great advance in industrial and agricultural production, China is able to export more and more farm produce and products of rural side lines and an even greater variety and volume of industrial products, handicraft goods, mineral and aquatic products. The range of commodities China can exchange with Canada is very large. China can use a fairly large amount of Canadian copper, nickel and aluminium. She is also willing to buy from Canada chemicals, medicines, insecticides, fertilizers, steel products, steel plates, etc. Canada is interested in the Chinese exports of chestnut kernels, carpets, tung oil, cotton textiles and knitwear. With more contacts and a greater understanding Sino-Canadian trade can be expanded.

• Exporting Vegetable and Fruit

New methods to store, preserve and transport vegetables and fruits have been worked out recently by the workers of

the China National Foodstuffs Export Corporation, Tientsin Branch. This facilitates the export of fruits and vegetables.

The problem of fruit rotting has been solved with a chemical solution in which fruit for jam-making and tinning can be soaked to retain their freshness for a year and more. Quick-frozen vegetables shipped abroad by refrigerated ships are now being exported. Importers rate the Chinese frozen vegetables with the world's best.

In the past only fresh vegetables were shipped from the port of Tientsin to Hongkong, Singapore and Malaya. Now more than ten kinds of dried vegetables are available for export. Of these dried onions and onion powder have aroused favourable interest among British importers. A British firm has made a trial

purchase of the above two items and has displayed a great interest in garlic powder, sliced garlic, tomato powder and dried potatoes. In the opinion of this firm these products will find ready markets in Europe. Importers in West Germany and Iraq have also communicated their interest in these products. The products are handled by the China National Foodstuffs Export Corporation, Tientsin Branch: 48, Race Course Road, Tientsin.

• Magnesite Tiles for Export

Magnesite tiles, a new and attractive type of building material which looks very much like marble, is now being widely used in Chinese urban construction. It is one of the latest productions of China's civil engineers. This good-

looking material is inexpensive, fire-resistant, and light in weight. It has high tensile strength and great flexibility.

It comes in many different colours: red, yellow, green, black, white and grey, either plain or with a marbled effect.

It has a finished surface as smooth as polished marble but is much lighter than marble, terrazzo tiles or artificial marbles of comparable surface area. It can withstand heavy pressure without cracking. Besides being fire-proof, it provides good insulation and preserves heat. This makes it admirably adapted to surface outer or inner walls, roofs or floors of large buildings.

The Tientsin Branch of the China National Minerals Corporation (2, Jung Teh Li, Hopei Road South, Tientsin, China) is handling all exports of this product.

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

▲ **YU TANG CHUN** The well-known opera based on the love story of a famous courtesan in the Ming dynasty, named Yu Tang Chun, or Su San. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 29, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **DAUGHTERS OF THE PARTY** A new Peking opera that tells of the Chinese peasants' deep-rooted devotion to the Communist Party through the story of three peasant women who overcame many dangers to find the Party H.Q. in order to warn them of a traitor in their midst. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 30, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **THE GIRL WITH PIGTAILS** A young girl helps uncover a counter-revolutionary clique in Peking. Produced by the Pingju Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 28-Nov. 3, 7:30 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

▲ **THE CASE OF HSU CHIU-YING** A new opera based on a true incident. A girl was mysteriously murdered. How did this lead the public security forces to a counter-revolutionary gang? Produced by the Pingju Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 30, 7:30 p.m. *Yuan En Si Theatre*

NOTICE: The China Pingju Opera Theatre is now visiting the Fukien front to entertain the P.L.A. forces there. They are not expected to return to Peking until January 1959.

THEATRE

▲ **THE PAPER TIGER** A satire upon the men in the White House who dream of annexing China's Taiwan. The play ends with the collapse of the White House and the defeat of the war maniacs. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Oct. 28-Nov. 3, 7:30 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **THE MASSES ASTIR**—describes how Chinese women, for the first time in centuries, have freed themselves from household drudgery and joined in social production. Erlung Road in Peking is the scene of this play. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Oct. 28-Nov. 3, 7:30 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

▲ **UNITED THEY SUCCEED**—second part of the trilogy *Hail the People's Communes*. It gives a picture of the peasants' new life after the establishment of the people's communes.

Shiyan Theatre
(consult the daily press for date)

▲ **FLAME OF YOUTH** A Soviet play produced by the Peking People's Theatre. Reminiscences of a Soviet colonel's young days, how he fought alongside his comrades in the campaigns against the German invaders and the White Guards.

Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 7:15 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

FILMS

▲ **HUANG PAO-MEI** The true story of Huang Pao-mei, a young woman textile worker of Shanghai, a national labour model. Huang Pao-mei plays herself in the film. Produced by the Tian Ma Film Studio.

Nov. 1-3, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Xin Jie Kou, Jiao Dao Kou, Zhongyang*

▲ **BATTLE FOR STEEL** The scene is a Shanghai steel plant. Everbody is doing what he can to boost steel production.

Nov. 1-3, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Ertong, Zhongyang*

▲ **HEROES WITH THE COURAGE OF TIGERS** A thrilling story of the early days of liberation. How daring P.L.A. fighters wipe out a group of Kuomintang bandits.

Oct. 29 & 30, *Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club*
Oct. 30 & 31 *Xin Zhong Guo*

▲ **ORDEAL BY FIRE AND IRON** A feature film by the Tian Ma Film Studio about the revolutionary underground movement in Shanghai in 1948.

Oct. 28 & 31 *Ertong, Peking Theatre*
Oct. 29 *Zhongyang*
Oct. 29 & 30 *Shoudu Theatre*
Oct. 30 *Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **EXHIBITION** of paintings in Chinese traditional style on the subject of this year's big leap by Peking artists.

Oct. 28-31, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
At *Beihai Park*

▲ **EXHIBITION OF NEW SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. till

Nov. 15 at the new building of the *Central Museum of Natural History* in Tienchiao.

▲ **NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS** Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At *Peking Exhibition Centre and Building Construction Exhibition Centre*

▲ **EXHIBITION OF NEW ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE MEDICAL FIELD** Oct. 28-31, 8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

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

▲ **EXHIBITION OF THE REFORM OF CHINESE WRITTEN LANGUAGE** Oct. 28-31, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Sponsored by the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language.

At *Beihai Park*

▲ **EXHIBITION** of the parts of the U.S. "Sidewinder" guided missiles used by the Chiang Kai-shek air force in raids over the mainland. Open daily (except Mon.) 8-12 a.m., 1:00-5:30 p.m.

At the *Working People's Palace of Culture*

PEKING PLANETARIUM

▲ **Special daily showings:**

"The Sputnik"
"Miracles in the Sky"
"Trip Through the Universe"

FLOWER SHOW

The annual grand chrysanthemum show at Beihai Park—beginning Nov. 1. Over eight hundred varieties will be on display.

SPORTS

▲ **FOUR-NATION VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENT** Participants: China, Viet-nam, Korea and Mongolia. Final on Oct. 28 at Peking Gymnasium.

▲ **FORTHCOMING SPORTS EVENTS** The Soviet Spartak Volleyball Team and the Polish Weight-Lifting Team will shortly visit this city and compete against Chinese teams. Watch for it.

ACROBATICS

A special performance of the China Acrobatic Troupe in honour of the returning C.P.V. At Peking Gymnasium on Oct. 29.

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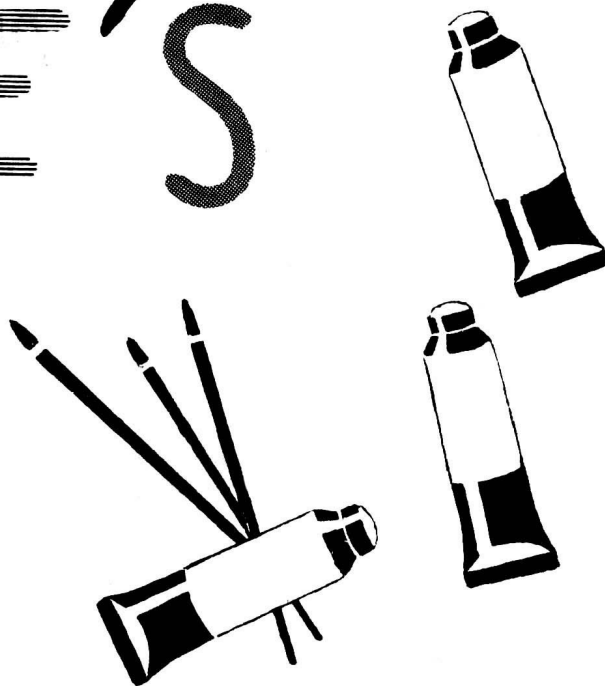
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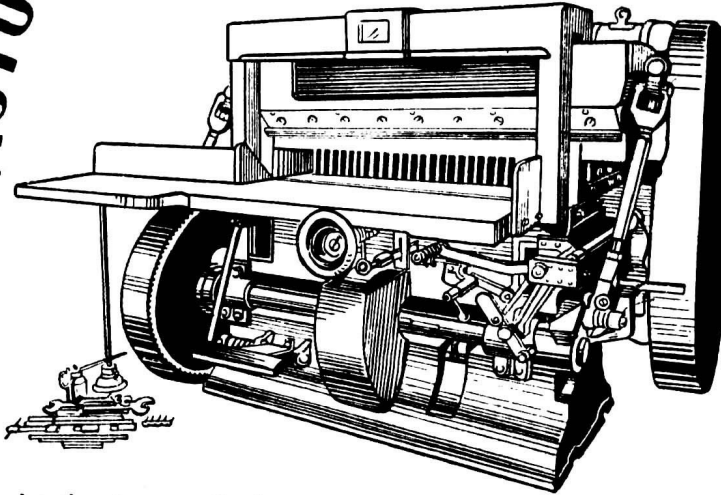
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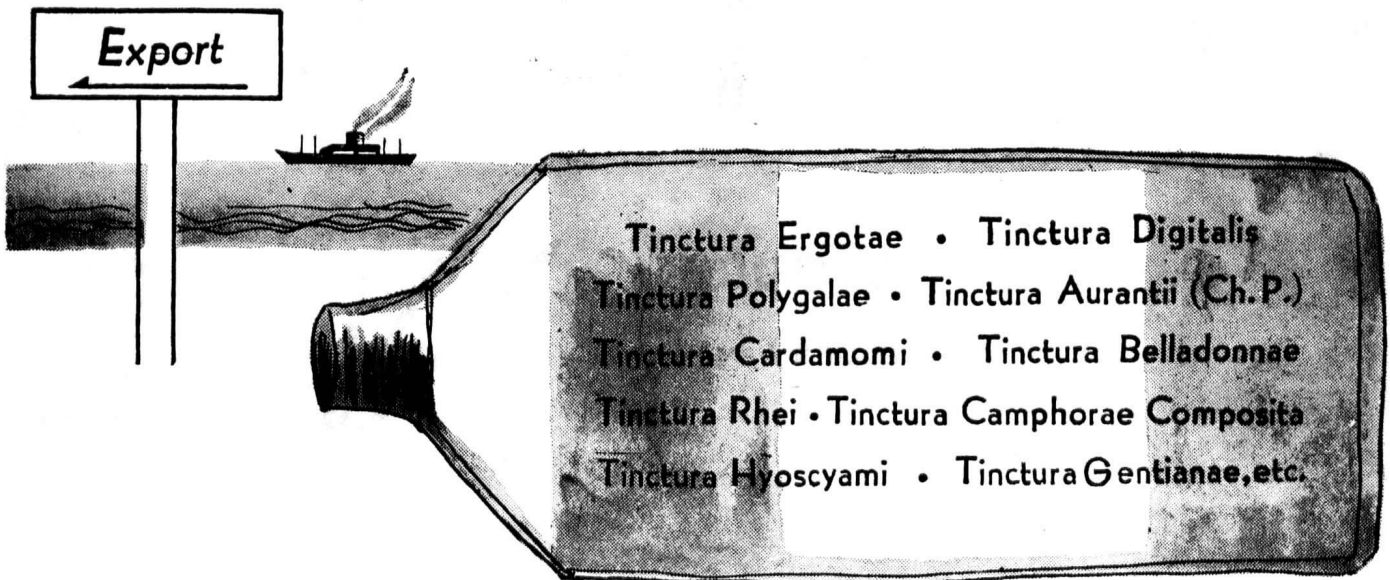
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