

December 2, 1958

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PEKING

REVIEW

Industrialization—The Mass Way

The significance and prospects of the unfolding nationwide mass movement in industry as discussed at a national conference in Peking (p. 6).

For the Peaceful Unification of Korea

The Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Korean Democratic People's Republic describes the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful unification of their motherland (p. 7).

Young Builders of Socialism

The Second Conference of Active Young Builders of Socialism reviews the achievements of China's youth and outlines the direction of their further efforts (p. 14).

150,000 Vehicles a Year

The mass movement in the Changchun No. 1 Motor Works is creating the conditions for a fivefold increase in production in the coming year (p. 11).

Quit Africa!

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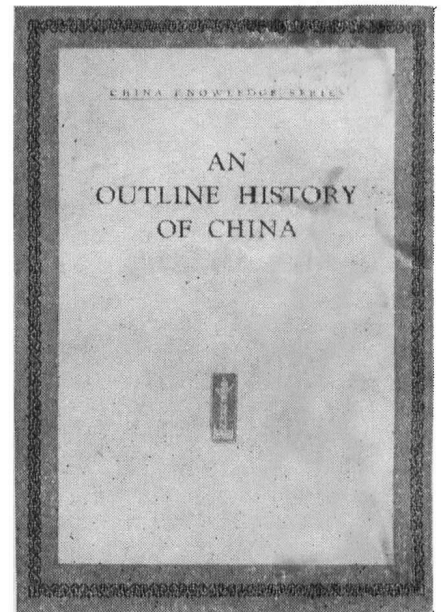
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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

December 2, 1958 Vol. I No. 40

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Quit Africa!

THE flames of the national independence movement are spreading rapidly over the length and breadth of Africa, illuminating what used to be called the Dark Continent.

Since the Bandung Conference of 1955, the people of Africa have won a long series of brilliant victories in their struggle to free themselves from imperialist rule. More countries have achieved national liberation. Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Ghana, and Guinea have been added to the list of independent newly-born African states. Algeria has set up its own provisional government. Madagascar is going to become a new republic. Togo, the Cameroons, Somaliland and others are in the throes of the battle for freedom.

This state of affairs is the direct opposite of what the imperialists have hoped and worked for.

Victory in the anti-fascist Second World War seriously weakened imperialism as a whole. Nazi Germany and fascist Italy and Japan were counted down and out. Britain and France emerged as victors, but their position as "world powers" sank pretty low. The birth of a large group of socialist countries following World War II struck further crushing blows at imperialism. Imperialism was forced out of India, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, etc. and it placed its great hopes on Africa. John Gunther in his book *Inside Africa* wrote:

"This fabulous and challenging continent (Africa — *Ed.*) is vital to the Western world not merely because it is important strategically and is packed with vital raw materials, but because it is our Last Frontier. Much of Asia has been lost; Africa remains. Africa lies open like a vacuum . . . the richest prize on earth."

But things did not turn out the way the imperialists wished. In his same book Gunther also noted that "Africa, like practically every other under-developed place in the world, seeks to be free of colonialism" and that "many parts of Africa are attempting to throw off the political shackles of the West."

The Chinese people, having suffered long years of imperialist enslavement, know only too well the precious and precise meaning of national independence. They fully support the call of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council which tells the imperialists to "quit Africa!"

In view of the irresistible upsurge of the national liberation movements in Africa, the imperialists are doing their utmost to undermine the unity of the African peoples in the common cause. U.S. imperialism is trying to step into the shoes of Britain and France in Africa by dangling bait in the form of U.S. "aid." Solidarity against the imperialists, therefore, becomes the first consideration of the African people in their struggle for national independence.

Quit Africa! This is today's sharp warning to the imperialists. Africa must be independent. The peoples of Africa must be the masters in their own home, free to manage their own affairs in their own way.

ROUND THE WEEK

On the Verge of 9 Million

By November 20 China had produced 8,925,035 tons of steel, or 83.4 per cent of the revised steel target of 10.7 million tons for 1958.

In the first eight months of the year, the country produced more than 4 million tons of steel. The sharp rise in production means that more steel was turned out in the past 80 days than in the previous 8 months.

Kwangtung's New Record

Kwangtung, China's southernmost province with a population of 38 million, broke into the headlines of the national press on November 21 with the news that it has reaped a record harvest of late rice. Added to the other crops gathered earlier in the year, the grand total of Kwangtung's grain harvests swelled to 70,300 million *jin* (35.15 million tons) for 1958.

This represents an increase of over 180 per cent, as compared with last year's harvests, and a rise of per *mu* grain yield in the province to over 1,650 *jin*. The target for grain output set by the Draft National Programme of Agricultural Development fixed 800 *jin* to the *mu* for a province like Kwangtung by 1967. In one stroke, Kwangtung reached the goal nine years ahead of schedule and more than doubled the amount required. Per capita grain output has been brought up to 1,820 *jin*, with rice accounting for 1,270 *jin*, a considerable figure comparing favourably with other high averages in the country.

The most significant thing about Kwangtung's agricultural achievement this year is the fact that the striving of the Communist Party and the entire population in the province during the nine years following liberation has now been brought to fruition—**Kwangtung has solved its food problem for all time.**

There are two outstanding features about Kwangtung's bumper harvest this year. First, the high yields came from extensive areas, not from isolated, small tracts of land. This was particularly true of the crops of late rice. Second, high yields were obtained from what had been deemed in the past as poor, low-yielding districts as well as from areas generally known for their fertility.

But Kwangtung is doing well not just in grain production. It has reaped a record harvest of other crops, too. Sugar cane, for instance, with an unprecedented harvest of 11 million tons, is more than twice last year's.

There is an interesting background to Kwangtung's phenomenal success. The province has traditionally been known for its fast rate of increase in grain output. It had chalked up an increase of 6,700 million *jin* of early rice (nearly 70 per cent over last year's output), but in the recent past it had been outpaced by a host of rising provinces which had shot up their outputs not just by so many per cent but by so many fold, leaving Kwangtung behind.

Lack of understanding of the pace set in other parts of the country and complacency with their less-than-tops tempo were the chief reasons for Kwangtung's comparative lag. To win back their leading position in grain production, the people of the province adopted emergency measures, concentrated on close planting and an intensive application of fertilizer. For a hundred days or so the peasants worked, ate and slept out on the fields. Of the set of eight measures popularly known as the Charter of Agriculture, only two were applied to save the day because of the pressure of time. But they were most rewarding, as the autumn harvest has now proved. The people of the province are confident that in the drive for a still greater leap in agriculture next year they can obtain several thousand *jin* more from each *mu* of land by putting all the eight measures of advanced agriculture into operation.

Shanghai Looks Ahead

Shanghai will become a beautiful garden city, one of the most advanced metropolises in the world in production, and in art, science and culture. This was what Ke Ching-shih, the newly elected Mayor, told the Shanghai Municipal People's Council at its recent plenary session. In his speech he set forth the construction tasks of Shanghai and the principles governing the changes that will be introduced.

Shanghai, with a population of nearly eight million, is the largest city in China. It has come a long way since the days before the liberation when it was known far and wide as "the adventurers' paradise," a busy hunting ground of international thieves, thugs and disreputable characters who lived off the people of Shanghai and sat on their backs.

Much had been achieved in the past few years in industrial production and in the development of education, science and the arts. As a highly developed industrial centre, Shanghai plays a leading role in the country's industrialization

programme. Now that cities and towns throughout the country are industrializing too, Shanghai has much to offer in the way of technical skills and resources. As to its own development, the city will concentrate on quality manufacture, larger and complex industrial enterprises and the precision industries, Ke Ching-shih said.

Steps are being taken to build new and better houses and renovate existing ones to provide more congenial living conditions for the people. The attics and hovels, so much a part of the old Shanghai scene, will be done away with completely. Two- or three-storey buildings will replace them, and these will be designed so as to better satisfy the needs of families. There will be a front yard to every building for rest and recreation. Of course, this building programme can only be carried out gradually, said the Mayor, since much of the old Shanghai remains to be cleared away.

Anhwei: Province of Canals

One of the things that first caught Chairman Mao's attention during his recent visit to Anhwei was a carefully worked out plan for an extensive network of canals in this central China province. When completed, some time in the spring, it will free the people of Anhwei Province for ever from the age-old menace of drought and waterlogging. It will provide every farmland with abundant irrigation.

Anhwei Province is situated in the Huai River Basin. Under Kuomintang rule it suffered chronically from drought and waterlogging and floods from the Huai, a tributary of the Yangtse River. The northern parts were the hardest hit. Starvation stalked the land recurrently when the collapsed houses and fallen trees after the floods made a ghastly spectacle of the farmlands.

In 1950, barely a year after the rule of the people had been established, a huge project to harness the Huai was put into operation. The scourge of flood which had hung over the heads of Anhwei's peasants for hundreds of years was soon curbed. Food crops increased 260 per cent between 1949 and 1957. But by and large the problem of drought and waterlogging remained. The situation called for a bigger and bolder scheme.

Last winter a gigantic water conservancy campaign was launched and a system of interlacing canals was introduced in northern Anhwei. For months on end the peasants braved the cold weather to build canals of varying sizes in many parts in the north. Their effort was rewarded with a record summer harvest. A still greater effort is now being made to complete the network of

canals, of which the biggest will extend 60 metres in width from bank to bank.

When all the canals are dug by next spring, northern Anhwei will look like a vast chessboard with a multitude of man-made waterways running east and west and north and south. By then the total length of canals in many a county will exceed that of China's Grand Canal. Take Fuyang County for example. Its canals will total some 7,000 kilometres, while the Grand Canal is only 1,700 kilometres long.

The digging of all these canals amounts to the moving of 12,000 million cubic metres of earth and stones. The work involved approximates the digging and building of 50 Panama Canals. This is what the people of Anhwei are doing. When the work is finished, northern Anhwei will have 140,000 kilometres of waterways navigable by steamers and junks. All the townships and people's communes will be accessible to junks, and in many cases to steamers. To cap it all, the call issued by Chairman Mao that "the Huai must be harnessed!" will then have been fully realized.

Cofferdam at Sanmen Gorge

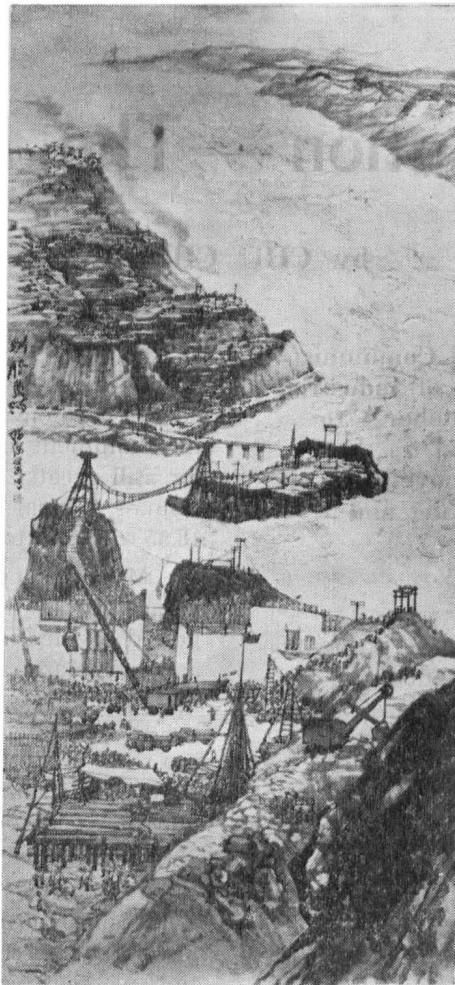
For the first time in history the unruly Yellow River has been made to flow as man directs. By blocking the river at God's Gate, one of three rock islands at Sanmen Gorge, with a stone cofferdam, the Yellow River now has to course down to the lower reaches through the other two islands—Men's Gate and Devils' Gate.

The cofferdam was built to provide dry ground for a still bigger engineering job—the construction of a dam across the river to form part of the great Sanmen Gorge Reservoir Project. The biggest water conservancy works now underway in China, the Sanmen Gorge project will remove the menace of floods along the Yellow River and store enough water to irrigate millions of hectares of farmland. It will have a hydro-electric power station with a generating capacity of 1.1 million kilowatts.

With the completion of the cofferdam and part of the Yellow River blocked, the multiple Sanmen Gorge project now enters a new stage of construction.

Haiho River Dam Completed

Another major engineering achievement in the struggle with nature was scored in Tientsin. The Haiho River Dam, 300 metres long, has been completed. For the first time the river was separated from the sea water outside Pohai Bay when the two ends of the dam were linked. The sea water flowing into the Haiho River used to make



Taming the Yellow River
Chinese water-colour by Ho Hai-hsia

the nearby land saline and alkaline. Now the river course behind the river dam will become a natural reservoir to irrigate 200,000 hectares of farmland and feed the factories and homes in Tientsin with an adequate water supply. The new irrigation facilities will push up grain output in the region by an estimated 600,000 tons annually.

Drive Against Pests and Diseases

In the coming year China plans to make short shrift of the eleven major insect pests and plant diseases that still plague farming. This was decided at the National Plant Protection Conference recently convened by the Ministry of Agriculture in Peking. The eleven pests are: locusts, rice borers, armyworms, maize borers, cotton aphides, red spiders, pink boll-worms, wheat midges, wheat smut, wheat nematode and black rot on sweet potatoes.

In the past few years, China has achieved much in the fight against various insect pests and plant diseases. One-third of the counties have reported the elimination of the damage caused by one or several of the eleven insect pests and plant diseases mentioned above. Kansu Province, in northwest China,

has put an end to wheat smut, wheat midges, and a number of other insect pests. So has neighbouring Shensi Province.

The unprecedented development of insecticides in the localities and the discovery of many medicinal herbs were important factors in the great progress made in exterminating insect pests and plant diseases. The close co-ordination between the provinces, counties, and people's communes also played an important part.

In commenting on the conference *Renmin Ribao* suggested that since the insect pests and plant diseases usually damaged about one-tenth of the country's grain production during the year and tended to cut down cotton output by 20 per cent, the whole nation should go all out to exterminate these pests and diseases in the spirit of the mass drive against the four evils—flies, mosquitoes, rats and grain-eating sparrows—which has scored such astonishing results.

Talien — A Rat-Free Port

Talien (sometimes spelt Dairen in English), in northeast China, is remarkable as a port. The dockers and the rest of the population have done such excellent work in the health campaign that the port is today completely free of rats. In the past two years not a single case of food or cargo damaged by rats at the warehouses has been reported.

It is common knowledge that rats flourish at ports where the warehouses make good homes for the rodents. In the past, the port of Talien swarmed with rats. Although the health campaign after liberation did much to destroy a great number of them, still the port was not entirely free from their menace. In 1956 a general offensive was launched. The port was divided into so many sections, each manned by assigned people. The war has been kept up so efficiently that today the sight of a rat anywhere in the port would be an event.

Precautions are taken to guard against the invasion of rats from foreign ships that call at Talien. Special rat-catching devices are put up as soon as the incoming vessel lands to prevent the pests from coming ashore. The port's health inspectors not only keep a sharp eye, they also help ships in port to exterminate the rats. To preserve its reputation as a port free of rats, which is rare in the shipping world, Talien requires all ships from foreign ports to conform to its anti-rat measures. There is good and ready co-operation. The captains of many foreign ships have expressed their admiration for the cleanliness of Talien.

Industrialization — The Mass Way

by CHU CHI-LIN

A national conference of secretaries of Communist Party provincial committees in charge of industrial work was convened in Peking from October 4 to November 14. It reviewed and summed up the experiences of the nationwide mass movement in industry which hinges on steel-making and discussed the future progress of small, native-style production units in industry.

THE conference assessed the mass movement to involve the whole population in running industry — with steel-making as the pivot — as one of immense political significance as well as economic value and affirmed it to be the correct road to the industrialization of China at top speed. When the peasants start to build industry on a large scale in the rural and mountain areas throughout the country, they are creating favourable conditions for the elimination of differences between industry and agriculture, town and countryside. The nationwide steel-making campaign is also tempering the people of the whole nation in many respects.

The mass movement in industry began to spread far and wide in September of this year and its impact was immediately felt in terms of tremendous boosts in production. It is now gathering momentum in big, modern enterprises as well as in small, native-style production units.

Spotlight on Steel

In September and October alone, 60 million people took part in the sector of industry characterized by small, native-style production. Several million native-style iron-smelting and steel-making furnaces, small factories and workshops were built. These small units have become an important part of China's industry. In October the small, native-style furnaces dotting the countryside turned out 6.5 times as much steel as in September. Their output accounted for 49 per cent of the national steel total in October as compared with only 14 per cent in September.

The mass movement in big, modern enterprises that is still spreading and developing throughout the country, has also shot production forward amazingly. Many of these plants have instituted a system of work in which employees in the plants participate in productive labour, the workers participate in daily management and everybody contributes to the changing of outmoded regulations. In other plants, the workers are taking part in technical designing, planning and other fields of management. As a result of the mass movement, a revolutionary change in the management of these enterprises is being effected.

Thanks to the mass campaign, outstanding victories were scored on the iron and steel front. Total output of steel was less than 5 million tons in the first eight months

of this year. By November 20, however, it soared to 8.92 million tons — 83.4 per cent of this year's production goal of 10.7 million tons. This spurt ahead not only ensured the fulfilment of this year's target, but paved the way for still greater leaps next year. By the end of October, China's annual steel-making capacity had increased by 18.55 million tons.

Mass participation in running industry has convinced many people that industry is no mystery. In a short period of time, about 10 million people have been trained as technicians and workers in iron-smelting and steel-making. A few months ago many of these people had never seen an iron or steel plant and could not tell iron ore from any other ores. Encouraged by their experience, they are no longer awed by the idea of running industry and have become bolder in their thinking and their actions.

Similarly, the workers in big, modern plants have cast aside outmoded conventions and regulations, and have performed a great number of technical and production wonders. They are now doing things they thought were impossible. The sky is the limit is now literally true.

Steel Spurs Other Industries

The conference of secretaries also discussed another aspect of the mass movement — the pivotal role of steel-making. This means that steel stimulates and goads other branches of the economy to catch up with it. Giving top priority to steel will temporarily affect certain other branches, but, what is more important is that the rapid advance in steel will also stimulate production in many other branches — such as iron, coal, transport, and others. Basic branches of the economy are being accelerated while those branches that may be adversely affected for a while by the priority to steel are of secondary importance. Moreover, these secondary branches, too, will eventually shoot ahead to still bigger developments in the wake of the progress in steel.

Led and stimulated by steel, transport, communications and many other industries have taken giant strides forward too. By the end of October, the engineering industry produced complete equipment for 7,601 blast furnaces each with a volume of over three cubic metres; complete equipment for more than 4,400 open hearth furnaces, electric furnaces and converters and 36,872 blowers. It supplied the metallurgical industry with equipment that has an annual production capacity of over 30 million tons of steel and the same amount of iron. Coal output in October reached 70.21 million tons, three times the output in September. Power output increased from 2,570 million kwh. in September to 2,750 million kwh. in October. The output of the chemical, petroleum, non-ferrous metals, cement and timber industries have all been

stimulated by steel while light industry will also advance at a rate surpassing that of previous years.

Another subject discussed at the conference was the small, native-style industries run by the masses. The simultaneous development of large, medium and small enterprises and the integration of native and foreign methods of production, concluded the conference, is an important component of China's industrialization policy. Therefore, the running of small, native-style industries by the masses is not a temporary measure. It will spread to all branches of industry.

During the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957), China built many big, modern enterprises which form the core of her industry and are playing an important role in her national construction. More will be built in the future.

However, China is a vast country with more than 600 million people. To develop industry at a high speed and build it in every part of the nation, it is not enough to rely only on the big, modern enterprises. The entire nation, especially the 500 million peasants, have to be mobilized to build and run industries. It is necessary, therefore, to develop very many small, native-style production units. Experience has proved that when the peasants take part in running industries, their achievements are unlimited.

Popularization and Elevation

Small, native-style industrial production will naturally change in the course of development. Some will become medium-sized or even big enterprises, some will remain small and others may be eliminated entirely. Changes will also be effected in the equipment and production techniques, and manual labour will gradually give way to semi-mechanization and full mechanization. It would

be a mistake to remain satisfied with the present status of small, native-style production without advancement and progress.

The relationship between popularization and elevation—two aspects of the mass movement—is well illustrated by the nationwide drive to produce iron and steel by native methods. At the start, when the masses had not yet mastered the necessary technical knowledge and the resources of iron ore were not known in detail, the accent was on technique and the quantity of output. That was the period of popularization. Now, more than two months later, a huge number of workers are familiar with the preliminary smelting technique, the distribution of iron resources are better known and the output has attained considerable proportions. The time has ripened for elevation. The small and native-style furnaces will, therefore, be gradually led to form integrated iron and steel centres using both native and foreign production methods. When this is accomplished throughout the country, the movement will be elevated to a higher stage.

The point is that when native methods are improved, they are not necessarily backward. Foreign methods, on the other hand, are not all advanced without modifications. Combined foreign and native methods of production are one of the goals of China's technical revolution. It is quite likely that this integration of production processes can create the most advanced production techniques in the world, just as the co-operation of Chinese traditional medicine and the Western medicine can lead China's medical science to peak levels.

The popular Chinese saying now is that small, native-style industry and big, modern industry each represents one leg and to move ahead a person has to use both legs. But the mass movement is the key in all industrial enterprises—the motive force for both legs.

The Korean People Struggle for the Peaceful Unification of Their Motherland

by **NAM IL**

*Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the
Korean Democratic People's Republic*

THE peaceful unification of Korea is the most ardent national aspiration of our people and one of the fundamental tasks of our revolution at the present time.

Thanks to the armed forces of the great Soviet Union, Korea freed herself from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. A broad road for the building of a powerful, prosperous, democratic, free and independent country was thus opened for the people of Korea.

But owing to the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and the policy of their lackey, the Syngman Rhee clique, which betrays the country and the nation,

today, thirteen years and more after liberation, our country has still not been united.

Division of Korea by the U.S. Aggressors

The Korean nation has a single, common ancestry and used to lead an integrated economic and cultural life. But today its territory is divided in two, the north and the south, and the people in south Korea, under the forcible occupation of the U.S. imperialists, are suffering hunger and poverty.

If there were no aggression by the U.S. imperialists, and if they and the Syngman Rhee clique had accepted

our fitting and sensible proposal for the peaceful unification of the motherland, our country would undoubtedly have been peacefully united long ago, and the people in the south would have long been enjoying the same free and happy life as their fellow-countrymen in the north.

Since the day of its inception, the Korean Democratic People's Republic has regarded the struggle for the peaceful unification of the motherland as its noble task, and has adhered to the firm stand that the Korean people should settle the Korean question by themselves without any outside interference.

Basing itself on this stand, the Government of the Republic proposed that the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States withdraw their troops from Korea simultaneously.

The great Soviet Union, the liberator of our nation and the country which gives us genuine aid, accepted this proposal and, by the end of 1948, completely withdrew its troops from north Korea.

But the U.S. imperialists, on the other hand, carried out more openly their aggressive policy of turning south Korea into their own permanent colony. They also egged on their lackey, the Syngman Rhee clique, to prepare for a war against the Korean Democratic People's Republic and to carry out unscrupulous acts of provocation.

While the enemy was conducting vicious provocations, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, with a view to avoiding the tragedy of a fratricidal war and to bringing about the peaceful unification of the motherland, put forward a most reasonable proposal and carried on tireless struggles for its realization.

On June 19, 1950, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic proposed to the "National Assembly" of south Korea the merging of the two bodies into a single all-Korea legislature in order to achieve the peaceful unification of the motherland.

This sincere effort and fitting proposal won the wholehearted support of the people of all of Korea and evoked an extensive response internationally.

The U.S. imperialists, however, obstructed the realization of our sincere proposal. In order to destroy the great revolutionary fruits of the Korean people, to further impose their rule over all of Korea, and to turn Korea into a military base for their aggression against the great Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, they eventually instigated the Syngman Rhee clique to start the war against the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

Moreover, the United States, rallying the forces of fifteen other countries which tailed after it and under the cloak of the United Nations flag, resorted to unprecedentedly barbarous war measures in an attempt to conquer the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Korean people.

The people of Korea, however, under the brilliant leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, rose in unison to wage the just war of liberation of the motherland against the armed aggressors, in the cause of the freedom and independence of their motherland.

Active aid and support, both material and moral, from the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the peace-loving peoples the world over, were given to the just struggle of the Korean people for freedom and independence. The great people of China, in particular, during the most difficult years of the struggle of the Korean people, raised high the banner of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea and sent the Chinese People's Volunteers, consisting of their finest sons and daughters, to the Korean front to help the Korean people with their own blood.

The Korean people and the People's Army, together with the Chinese People's Volunteers, displayed peerless heroism in the three-year fierce war of liberation and defeated the armed attacks of the enemy.

This victory has borne out the fact that no force in the world can conquer a liberated people which has taken power into its own hands. It also bears out the fact that the international reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism are not as strong as they claim and that they are nothing but a "paper tiger."

This victory also demonstrates the superiority of people's democracy, the correctness of the policy of the Korean Workers' Party and Government and the immense vitality of proletarian internationalism.

Fundamental Line of Peaceful Unification

After the Armistice, the Korean people devoted themselves once again to peaceful construction.

To strengthen the material guarantee for the unification of the motherland—the revolutionary and democratic base in the northern half of the Republic, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic urged the Korean people speedily to rehabilitate and develop the severely war-damaged national economy and, on this basis, to wage extensive struggles for the building of socialism.

In the light of the concrete demands of reality, our Party put forward the general line for economic construction: giving priority to the development of heavy industry and at the same time developing light industry and agriculture. The Party organized and mobilized all forces to launch a struggle for the successful realization of this general line and for the peaceful unification of the motherland. The fundamental line of our Party and Government for the peaceful unification of Korea is as follows: Under the conditions of turning the Korean Armistice into a consolidated peace and securing the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, the Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference, by means of negotiation and on a democratic basis.

The Third National Congress of the Korean Workers' Party held in April 1956 once again affirmed and elaborated the fundamental line for the peaceful unification of Korea.

In April 1954, at the Geneva Conference convened for the purpose of peacefully adjusting the Korean question, the Delegation of the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic presented a concrete proposal on the basis of this fundamental line.

Our proposal won the active support of the Government Delegations of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China; but it was rejected by the U.S. imperialists, who had objected all along to the peaceful unification of Korea, as well as by the other countries tailing after them. After the Geneva Conference on the Korean question was wrecked by the U.S. imperialists, our Party and the Government continued the struggle for peaceful unification.



U.S. imperialists, get out of south Korea!
Sketch by Rim Byung Sam (Korea)

In October 1954, the Eighth Session of the Supreme People's Assembly proposed the convocation of a joint meeting of the representatives of the various political parties and social organizations in both south and north Korea or a joint meeting of the parliaments of south and north Korea as soon as possible to discuss the peaceful unification of the motherland.

The Ninth Session of the Supreme People's Assembly held in March 1955, proposed, as present steps towards the peaceful unification of the motherland, the withdrawal of foreign troops, the reduction of the armed forces in south and north Korea to less than 100,000 respectively, the realization of mutual contacts and visits and economic and cultural exchanges between the south and the north.

To facilitate the settlement of the foregoing urgent problems of peaceful unification, the Government of the Republic has already reduced the People's Army by 80,000 men and their corresponding equipment. It has proposed to the south Korean authorities that troops of the south and the north be reduced and that a declaration be made that neither of them should resort to force.

Based on its noble love for the compatriots, the Government of the Republic also set forth concrete measures for supplying the people in south Korea with the electric power they urgently need in their daily life. It has also offered relief for the hungry south Korean peasants in need of food, for the unemployed and the homeless children. There is no question that the realization of these proposals, based on love for the compatriots, would have contributed to the promotion of the peaceful unification of the motherland.

U.S.-Rhee Rejection of All Peace Proposals

But the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique flatly rejected every one of our proposals aimed at peaceful unification. They were even unwilling to consider contacts and exchange of correspondence between the south and the north, refused to accept our aid which is based on our love for the compatriots, and stupidly shouted about "marching north." After the Armistice, U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique, in order to start a new war and to enable the U.S. troops to stay in south Korea permanently, concluded the "Korean-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty." They used all sorts of means to obstruct the activities of the Neutral Nations Supervisory

Commission which made active contributions to the preservation of the Korean Armistice. Furthermore, they unilaterally abrogated an important clause in the Armistice Agreement, moved the "United Nations Command" headquarters into south Korea, shipped in large quantities of guided missiles, atomic and other modern weapons, turned south Korea into an atomic war base and conducted frequent large-scale military manoeuvres and various acts of provocation.

In such circumstances, the question of eliminating the menace to peace in Korea created by U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique, of relaxing tension and bringing the division of Korea to an end as soon as possible is posed with greater urgency. On February 5 of this year the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic made an important proposal relating to the peaceful unification of the country and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.

In its statement the Government of the Republic proposes: that all foreign troops withdraw simultaneously from south and north

Korea; that all-Korea free elections be held within a definite period of time afterwards; that south and north Korea negotiate on an equal basis questions of economic and cultural contacts; that the military strength of both the south and the north be reduced to the minimum.

The Government of the People's Republic of China gave full support to the statement of the Government of our Republic. And, in accordance with the agreement reached after the talks between the government delegations of the two countries, held in February in Pyongyang, the Chinese People's Volunteers decided on its withdrawal from Korea.

The Chinese People's Volunteers who took part in the Korean war under the lofty banner of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea and, with their own blood, helped the Korean people in their war of liberation of the motherland, completely withdrew from Korea by October 26 in accordance with the measure initiated by the Korean and Chinese side. This created a new situation for the settlement of the Korean question.

The people of the fraternal countries headed by the Soviet Union and the peace-loving peoples of the whole world have given unanimous support to our fitting proposal for the peaceful unification of the country. They hold in high regard this measure initiated by the Korean and Chinese side. They unanimously demand that the U.S. troops follow the example of the Chinese People's Volunteers and withdraw from Korea as early as possible.

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Korea is a burning question that cannot be delayed any longer and is ripe for settlement. Now that the Chinese People's Volunteers have completely withdrawn from Korea, the

U.S. troops have no excuse whatsoever to continue to stay on in south Korea.

Due to the forcible occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops, the Korean people are still suffering the pains and calamities resulting from the intolerable splitting of their territory into two and the division of their nation.

The aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism has led to utter economic decline in south Korea. There are in south Korea today over 4,200,000 unemployed and semi-unemployed, two million homeless orphans and over one million peasant households living on the brink of starvation.

The people in south Korea, under the reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique, do not have a semblance of democratic rights. They are confronted with unprecedented atrocities committed by the aggressive troops of the U.S. imperialists who have slaughtered and looted the people.

The Syngman Rhee clique, facing a profound political crisis and being completely isolated from the people, has great difficulty in maintaining its rule by fascist and terroristic means. The people in south Korea today are standing up together to wage the struggle against the U.S. and Syngman Rhee, to free themselves from hunger and poverty and to fight for their rights and for the peaceful unification of the motherland.

They are looking to the northern part of the Republic, which is prospering and becoming a land of promise for the people. They regard the socialist construction in the north as their hope, as the beacon that lights their way, and draw strength from there to fight for liberation.

Speed Up Construction in the North

Socialist construction is in full swing in the northern half of the Republic. The entire people, with the working class in the vanguard, led by the Korean Workers' Party, is waging a struggle with heightening revolutionary will to fulfil the first Five-Year Plan one and a half years to two years ahead of schedule. Amazing miracles are being created every day and every hour. The northern part of the Republic is today producing motor vehicles and tractors our forefathers never dreamed of; it is also planning to introduce electrification and mechanization in the countryside; technical and cultural revolutions are moving ahead successfully.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, in his report delivered at the meeting celebrating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic, laid down the great tasks that are to be fulfilled in socialist construction in the next six to seven years.

Inspired by the impressive prospect, the working people in the northern half of the Republic are determined to fulfil in four to five years instead of six to seven years the enormous tasks put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung. In solid unity, they rally around our Party and the Government, valiantly forging ahead like a person riding a fast-galloping horse.

After the fulfilment of this task, the Korean people will have climbed to the peak at which a communist society is realistically in sight. The successful realization of socialist construction in the northern half of the Re-

public is a decisive guarantee for the promotion of the peaceful unification of Korea; at the same time it is a powerful force for the rapid rehabilitation of the ruined industrial production, the deserted countryside and the life of the impoverished people in the southern half of the Republic when the unification of the motherland is realized.

So, today, the policy of peaceful unification advanced by our Party and Government is further inspiring ever broader masses of the people in south Korea to carry forward vigorously the struggle for peaceful unification.

U.S. Troops Must Leave South Korea

The people in south Korea now see even more clearly that to compel the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and to realize the peaceful unification of the motherland is the only way to ensure their freedom and happiness. They are raising higher and higher the standard of opposition to U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee gang. The total collapse of the fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee bandits is beginning at its very foundations. The entire Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the whole world firmly demand that the U.S. troops get out of Korea.

Defying this situation, the U.S. imperialists shamefully shun the prerequisite for the realization of the peaceful unification of our country—the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea—in an attempt to maintain tension in Korea. They shout about the imaginary “menace from the north” and with absurd and groundless excuses, declare they will not withdraw their troops from south Korea even when the time for the final settlement of the Korean question comes. Moreover, while carrying out provocations against the Chinese people in the Taiwan Straits, they again started large-scale atomic, mobile warfare manoeuvres in south Korea and instigated new war provocations.

At the recent session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in which the delegation of the Korean Democratic People's Republic—the real representative of the interests of the Korean people—did not participate, the U.S. imperialists once again made use of their voting machine and had it adopt the illegal resolution for continued forcible occupation of south Korea by U.S. troops. This resolution, like the other resolutions on the Korean question adopted in the previous sessions of the U.N. General Assembly, is completely null and void.

Without the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, any free elections to realize the peaceful unification of Korea are inconceivable.

Only under the condition of the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops can peace in Korea be consolidated, can the Korean people have the possibility of bringing about unification by peaceful means on the basis of expressing their free will without outside interference.

The U.S. troops, therefore, must withdraw from Korea immediately.

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people will eventually compel the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and will bring about the peaceful unification of their motherland by their own efforts.

150,000 Vehicles a Year

by CHOU HUA

The No. 1 Motor Works in Changchun, northeast China, will expand its production capacity five times by the end of next year and raise its annual output to 150,000 vehicles. Different types of lorries and sedan cars will be added to the plant's production list. The key to this great surge in production is the mass participation of the workers in the technical revolution unfolding in the plant.

DURING the present mass movement that began in August this year, workers of the No. 1 Motor Works have displayed great initiative in setting the new production goal. As a result, their participation in some of the daily management of production—which was first introduced on a trial basis during the rectification campaign—has been extended to all fields of management and technical leadership. A great number of major technical and production problems raised by the rank and file in the present movement to raise output have been solved by means of the combined wisdom of the workers, technical personnel and the leadership.

The mass campaign in the plant has just completed its first round and has already produced revolutionary changes. It is an example of the widening mass participation in industry and technical revolution in the big, modern factories, a practice that had been generally adopted earlier in small and native-style plants with astonishing results. To those who were not fully convinced of the advantages of applying this principle to large plants, the motor works in Changchun provided a convincing answer in terms of production. Since this mass line is now taking root in big, modern plants everywhere in the country, similarly striking leaps forward in production are also taking place elsewhere.

New Lorry

During this campaign, workers and technicians of the No. 1 Motor Works jointly designed and trial-produced a new type of lorry which is half a ton lighter than the present Jiefang (Liberation) lorry and can carry a load which is one ton heavier. The reduction of the new lorry's weight will result in large savings of both metal and production time.

The workers and technical personnel made 800 important technical proposals, many of which have been successfully tried out and proved to be first rate. To economize in the use of machine-tools, the workers made more than 100 simply-constructed but efficient machines to replace the complex and universal ones, so that the latter can be used in the production stages involving more complicated operations. This shatters the unfounded

notion that precision and universal machinery must be used all along the production lines.

The mass drive in the motor works grew out of the achievements of the rectification campaign. During the past year there were many political and production campaigns which led to two inter-related results: a heightening of the workers' political consciousness and a rise in output. Two production peaks preceded the present drive. The first was to double the output of vehicles per shift, from 50 to 100, last spring. In terms of the annual production capacity of the plant, it meant a jump from 30,000 to 70,000 vehicles. The second was the manufacture of the Hongqi (Red Flag) passenger car. By carrying on designing and production at the same time, the six-seater 200 h.p. car was completed in only 30 days. It was the production of the Hongqi car that led to full mass participation in technical innovations. Drawing from the experience accumulated in producing the Hongqi, the participation of the workers in designing was fully applied in the present movement to raise the per-shift output in the plant to 250 vehicles (150,000 vehicles a year). This goal was originally set for 1967.

Some people, as may be expected, could not envisage the possibility of effecting a fivefold increase in production without large investments. A group of technicians estimated that such expansion called for 3,700 machines, 300,000 square metres of floor space and an investment of 300 million yuan. When the workers took part in the designing and planning, these estimates were reduced very considerably. The new plan calls for only 800 new machines, 90,000 square metres of floor space and an investment of only 40 million yuan. Most of the equipment can be made by the plant itself and the investment capital will come out of the earnings of the works.

The vanguard in the present movement is an 18-member group in the Steering Wheel Section. The group conducted a thorough study of its production processes and singled out six key problems to be solved on which they concentrated their efforts. Their technical suggestions included improvements not only in machine-tools but in the placing of the machinery and production procedures. Following comprehensive discussions the group worked out a plan to increase their production by turning out enough parts for 250 vehicles per shift with three machines less than before, 50 less square metres of floor space and three workers less.

Workers' participation in designing is an extension of their participation in some of the daily management of production in the No. 1 Motor Works. Their participation in technical innovations, the disposition and placing of machinery, trial manufacture of new vehicles and overall factory designing marks their technical leadership in the

plant. The separation of designing from production actually leaves the former in the hands of the technical personnel alone, but this is not the best way to effect high output. Changchun's experience proves that the technical revolution can become the concern of the masses of workers and that collective wisdom cannot be beaten in overcoming technical difficulties.

Technical Innovations

The outlook of both workers and technicians in the plant has changed in the course of the mass campaign. In a single fortnight following the start of the present drive, the mass movement yielded 110,000 proposals, 3,420 of which dealt with major technical problems. Moreover, some of the problems that the technical personnel alone could not solve adequately were solved with the participation of the workers. This served as a good lesson to the technicians on the need to learn from the workers. The workers, on the other hand, become bold in their thinking and actions. They are not satisfied with working from the blueprints alone and seek every opportunity to in-

troduce technical innovation in their work. Designing ceases to be something mysterious and the minds of workers are emancipated from the fetters of former conventions.

The long-term perspective of the Changchun plant is to develop into an integrated works. It may use its resources to build factories turning out machine-tools, electric motors, iron and steel, cement, building materials, etc. Besides being a production unit, every workshop in the plant will at the same time be a designing unit and an institute for experiments and research. The great majority of the workers will soon become working-class intellectuals and the technical personnel will take part regularly in practical production. A firm foundation is thus being laid to eliminate the differences between mental and physical labour.

Consideration is also being given to the introduction of a four-shift system. The workers and employees will then be able to work six hours a day and study four hours a day, to enjoy the benefits of the "study while you work" system.

Forests in the Desert

China's Second "Great Wall"

by CHEN PO-SAN

The people of Kansu Province are remaking nature by creating oases in the desert and building a huge canal 2,000 metres above sea level. Initial success has also been achieved in experiments with the melting of glaciers and artificial snow.

MORE than two thousand years ago, the first emperor of the Chin dynasty caused to be built what came to be known as the Great Wall of China. Extending thousands of kilometres from west to east, across bleak desert and semi-desert, this architectural colossus, which was costly in men and materials, was erected to protect the empire from raids by the nomads of the north.

Today, another "Great Wall" is rising in the vast expanses of northern Kansu Province, northwest China. It runs almost parallel to the Great Wall of old. Its "building" is still going on, but unlike its predecessor, it is not erected against human foes. This second Great Wall of China will secure the country against greater enemies — flood and drought, sand-storms and desiccating winds. It is a green rampart, made not of brick, mortar and stone, but of grass, shrubs and trees. When completed, it will be just as awe-inspiring as the Great Wall.

The planting of this great shelter belt by the people of Kansu is an epic in itself, of skill and heroism applied to subdue the drifting sands of the Gobi Desert, of perseverance and resourcefulness in forcing the elements to bow to man. The belt begins in the west near Lake Hala in the county of Tunhuang, renowned for the brilliant centuries-old mural paintings in its caves and grottoes.

Thence it meanders along the Great Wall, skirts the Tengri Desert, and extends eastwards through 16 counties and cities to Kulang County, where it links with another belt of new forest in the eastern part of the province. With a length of some 1,600 kilometres, an average 1.5 kilometres in width, this new green Great Wall forms the main trunk of a gigantic network of subsidiary tree-barriers, running to a total length of 5,000 kilometres and covering 3,200 square kilometres of land.

The idea took shape last year, when the Ministry of Forestry helped Kansu Province to make the necessary surveys and plans. An immense afforestation campaign followed. A million people have turned out daily since early this year to plant trees along the charted course. They also built pebble-bottomed canals in the desert land to carry water to nourish and preserve the saplings. Altogether 2,200 canals of varying length were dug and more than 5,600 wells were sunk.

At present, more than two-thirds of this trunk shelter belt have been completed. Working with a will, the people are determined to finish the job by the year's end. To expedite this great effort, aeroplanes are used to sow tree seeds. People's communes which lie in the path of the wind and sand-storms are redoubling their efforts in the campaign to hasten its completion.

What benefits will come to the people in these parts when the saplings have grown into full trees in a few years? It is estimated that 666,000 more hectares of land will come under cultivation in the arid Kansu Corridor. Rainfall will increase by 100 millimetres annually. Timber output will go up by 120,000 cubic metres.

What is more, the artery of shelter belts, already growing and functioning in northern Kansu, will open the way for a bigger national programme to tame the Gobi Desert, to turn it into a land of oases, forests and pastures.

The desert area in the Kansu Corridor measures 13 million hectares; it is about one-eighth of all of China's desert land. For centuries fierce wind and sand-storms here have played havoc with people and the fruits of their toil. In the old days, the peasants were helpless against their fury, which they looked upon as unchangeable and divinely ordained. But a new order, and a new outlook, came with liberation.

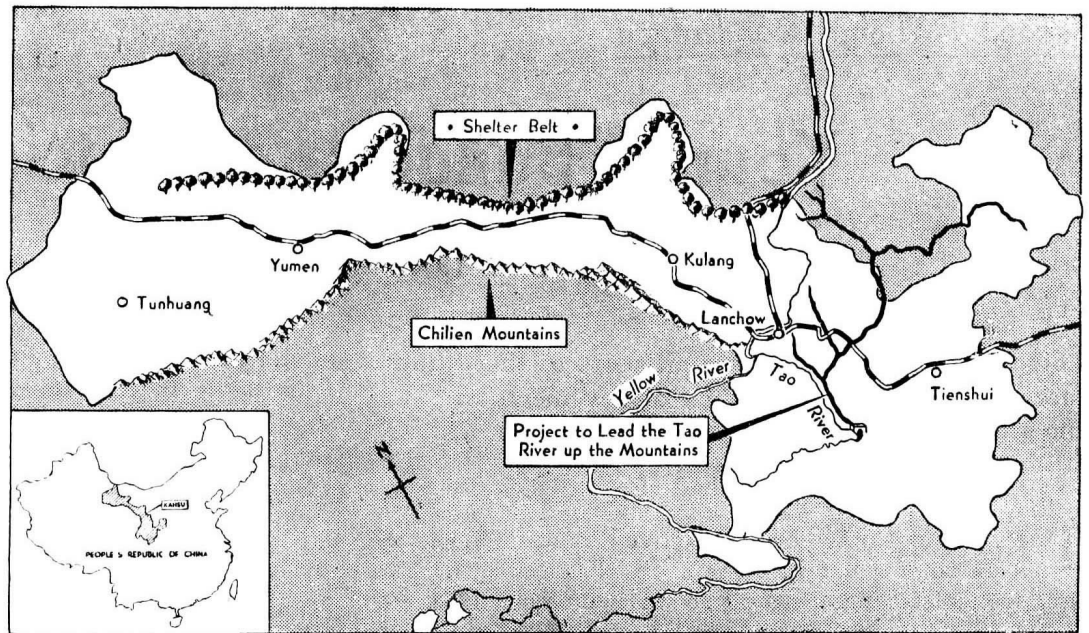
Seven years ago, the people of Minchin County, menaced on three sides by wind and sand-storms, gave up praying to the "sand gods." Communist Party leadership taught them to rely on themselves instead — to organize to save their homes and crops from the ravages of the shifting sands. They mapped out a bold scheme to clothe their deserts with green. A shelter belt was built; 28,000 hectares of farmland were wrested from nature. This gave heart to the people of Minchin. Out of their success a still more ambitious afforestation programme was born, embracing the neighbouring counties.

As time went on, the shelter belts built by different counties began to be joined. The results are already apparent. In many places where blinding sand-storms used to cut visibility to a few inches, and lamps had to be lit in daytime, the eye can now roam over great fields resplendent with wheat and cotton. In Minchin County, this year's grain yield per *mu* averaged 660 *jin*, seven times that of pre-liberation days. The grain reaped per capita was 2,500 *jin*, a figure that compares impressively with those reached in other parts of the country, where rainfall is normal.

But that is not all. The "construction" of a green "Great Wall of Trees" across the northern desert represents only a part of the multiple programme with which the people of Kansu are remaking nature, which has never been kind to them. The magnitude of the programme can be seen from another of its projects: the building of a huge canal 2,000 metres above sea level in south Kansu; in length, this man-made waterway will be second only to China's Grand Canal which connects Peking with Hangchow (see *Peking Review*, No. 24, August 12, 1958). A third great project will utilize the glaciers of Chilien Mountains, southwest of the Kansu Corridor, for industrial and agricultural purposes.

Artificial Snow

The Chilien range stretches 400 kilometres. Its peaks are covered with snow all the year round. The Kansu Corridor depends on water from its glaciers for irrigation. Up till now, however, the melting of the snows has been determined entirely by Nature's caprices.



Sketch map by Su Li

Man has had no control over it. The flow from the mountains often did not conform to the seasonal needs of farming; and even when it did, was generally inadequate. To turn these glaciers to full account, and primarily to force them to observe farming timetables, it was necessary to probe the secrets of the Chilien Mountains.

A team of 120 explorers was organized and in July a caravan of camels, carrying these men and women and their equipment, climbed and penetrated the little-known Chilien. For months, the pioneers worked and lived in most difficult conditions. But the experiments they made proved that the glaciers could be compelled to melt scores of times faster, and three or four weeks earlier than at present. The technique they employed was the new one of sprinkling carbon black on the glaciers.

The total area of the glaciers, they ascertained, was some 1,000 square kilometres; and their thickness ranged from 40 to over 100 metres. The amount of water they could be made to yield was 30,000 million cubic metres, equivalent to 500 times the volume held by the Ming Tombs Reservoir in Peking.

On September 30, a day of fine weather, another experiment was carried out—to produce artificial snow. A transport plane flew over Chilien's main peak and dropped hard dry ice into the clouds. In less than ten minutes flakes of snow began to flit down from the mountains, and this kept on for 30 minutes. Yet all around the sky was bright, there was nothing to suggest a snowfall. The experiments were repeated in other parts of the Chilien range, with equal success.

Although much more needs to be done, artificial snowfall and the artificial melting of glaciers have opened new vistas for Kansu's people. Together with the green Great Wall which will change the landscape of the barren and hilly parts of the province, the bold scheme to control the Chilien glaciers will go a long way towards blessing this land of 13 million people with a moist climate, congenial to man and to agriculture.

What the people of Kansu have done, and the tasks they have assumed, exemplify the spirit and effort of all China, determined to conquer her desert and barren lands within the next seven years.

Young Builders of Socialism

by LING CHIA-FANG

Chinese young activists from all parts of the country meet in Peking to review their achievements in the great leap forward and set their sights on still greater victories next year.

THE Second Conference of Active Young Builders of Socialism opened in Peking on November 21. The first took place three years ago, in September 1955.

Five thousand delegates from various parts of the country—representing more than 30 nationalities of China—are reviewing the achievements and experiences of the young people throughout China in this year of the big leap forward and are setting their sights on even greater victories next year, which will be a decisive one in the “three years of hard work to change the face of the country fundamentally.”

About half of the young activists are representatives of outstanding production groups. More than 800 are women. Present at the conference are steel-makers, machinists, construction workers, chemical workers, weavers and spinners, postmen and telegraph operators, lorry and locomotive drivers, service personnel, peasants, fishermen, hunters, shop assistants, research workers, teachers and students, medical doctors and nurses, artists and sportsmen, militiamen and combat heroes of the People's Liberation Army.

Chou En-lai and Chu Teh, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Lin Po-chu and Ho Lung, Members of the Political Bureau of the Party, were present at the opening ceremony.

Greeting the conference on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Chu Teh told the young people: “Building socialism is a great and glorious historical task. It requires hard struggle by the people throughout the land and demands, too, that the young people play a shock-brigade role in this great and glorious cause. During the great leap forward this year, many young people under the leadership of the Communist Party have developed the communist style of thinking, speaking and acting boldly and the communist attitude of working day and night irrespective of pay or working conditions. This noble communist spirit is the important reason behind our tremendous achievements in socialist construction in so short a time.”

China's youth has contributed much to this year's record achievements in industrial and agricultural production under the guidance of the Communist Party's general line for socialist construction.

The young people are in the front lines in the country's battle for 10.7 million tons of steel this year. In the last two months, about 36 million young people turned to steel production, making up about 60 per cent of the

total number of steel-makers. Many pledged that to win the battle they would go anywhere they were needed.

More than 40,000 prospecting teams have been organized by the young people of Shensi, Kansu, Shantung and Honan Provinces to collect iron ore in the mountains.

The young workers of the open hearth furnace shop of No. 3 Shanghai Iron and Steel Plant reached the world's advanced level in the utilization coefficient of an open hearth furnace, with a record of 17.045 tons produced per square metre of furnace floor in 24 hours.

In the machine-building industry, Liao Shih-kang, a young milling worker from the Chungking Construction Machine-Tool Plant, finished an eleven-year quota of work in five during the First Five-Year Plan. In 1957 he started his quota of work for 1963. He was the first to set a record of tending eight machine-tools by one man. He has helped his workmate Liu to beat his own record. Liu can now tend 14. Liao, who attended the Conference of Young Activists in Peking, well expressed the communist spirit of co-operation when he said: “A single flower can never make a beautiful spring, which comes only when all flowers are blossoming. So the motherland's socialist construction can be speeded up only when more and more people have mastered advanced techniques.”

Vast numbers of young people in the countryside have made great contributions to this year's big advance in agriculture—evident in the doubling of food crops. More than 30 million young peasants in 20 provinces have organized 1.78 million shock brigades to tackle the toughest jobs in various fields of agricultural production. When the building of water conservancy projects in various parts of the country in the winter of 1957 and the spring of 1958 reached its height, more than 85 million young people worked every day. The young people in Kansu Province lifted the water of more than 130 rivers, large and small, to the mountains to irrigate farmland.

Young people have also been in the van in the movement to introduce technical innovations in the countryside. Statistics for 18 provinces show that in the first half of 1958 young people invented or innovated 33,064 kinds of farm tools.

Chou Han-hua, a young peasant of Hsinhui County, Kwangtung Province, succeeded in his experiments with distant hybridization of paddy rice and *kaoliang* (sorghum). He has produced five new strains of paddy rice.

Young students in the universities and colleges have achieved good results from the “work while you study” programme. They have, for instance, succeeded in turning out products of the advanced branches of science such as research reactors, accelerators, electronic computers, etc.

Young workers and peasants in the country are acquiring their general education and technical skill in schools established by factories or people's communes, and the development of working-class intellectuals of the young generation is now making great headway.

Worker and peasant innovators, scientific research workers, writers and artists have come to the fore in large numbers.

In his report to the conference Hu Yao-pang, First Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the China Communist Youth League, outlined the direction for China's young people today:

1) They should take an active part in manual labour, and in the process, improve their professional skill.

2) They should do their best to study culture and science and the theory of Marxism-Leninism, and combine these two kinds of studies closely so as to become thoroughly communist-minded and professionally expert.

3) They should bring their initiative and creativeness into full play, eradicate superstitions and emancipate

their minds, and combine bold thinking and action with a down-to-earth spirit in work.

4) They should constantly enhance their communist consciousness and communist moral qualities.

Pointing to the perspectives of China's youth, Chu Teh said in his greetings to the conference: "The Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao place the greatest hopes on you, the younger generation. The prospect of our great motherland is infinitely bright, and so is yours. Just as Chairman Mao said, 'The world is yours, it is ours too. But in the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigour and vitality, are in the prime of life, like the morning sun at about eight or nine o'clock. Our hopes are placed on you.' To overthrow the old and build a new world, young people must be determined to break completely with all shades of bourgeois ideology, and temper themselves to be people of communist consciousness and communist moral qualities, a new generation combining manual and mental labour closely, looking on labour as the first necessity of life and studying hard to scale the heights of world science."

Facts and Figures

The Big Leap in Education

CHINA has reached a new height this year in her educational development, which is progressing at a rate never before known. The leap forward in the country's industry and agriculture calls for a great number of schools of all kinds to provide wider opportunities of study and learning new skills. Government-run schools alone cannot satisfy the mounting need, so factories and people's communes are running their own schools in hundreds of thousands. Education has become the concern of the masses. Literally the whole population is lending a hand in it.

China now has 1,408 colleges and universities, 150,000 middle and secondary technical schools and 950,000 primary schools. Compared with the corresponding figures in 1957, the increases were sixfold, twelvefold and 73 per cent respectively.

Enrolment in higher educational institutions is now 790,000, in middle and secondary technical schools 14 million and in primary schools 92 million, representing respectively, 79 per cent, 98 per cent and 43 per cent more than last year's.

Up to the middle of October, 2,030 counties and cities, or 89.9 per cent of all those in the nation, had basically introduced universal primary education. In the country as a whole, 93.9 per cent of the school-age children were in schools.

The development of universities and colleges and secondary and primary schools, as compared with the pre-liberation peak year in each case, is shown in the following tables.

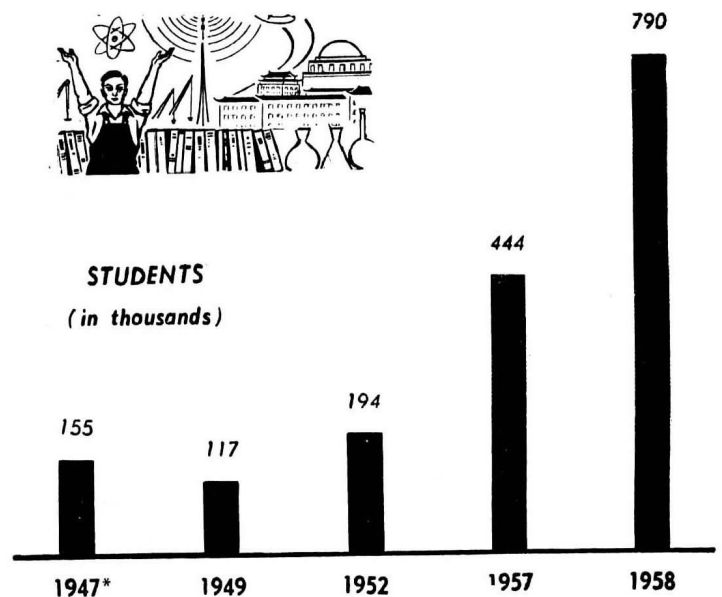
HIGHER EDUCATION

	Colleges and Universities	Students (in thousands)
1947*	207	155
1949	205	117
1952	201	194
1957	229	444
1958	1,408**	790**

* Pre-liberation peak year.

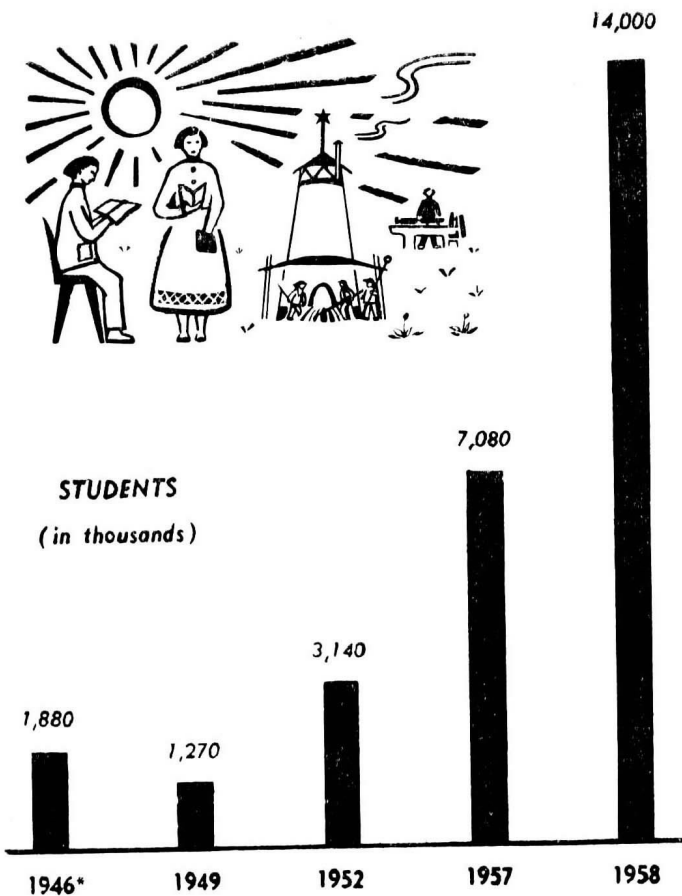
** Not including spare-time and "red and expert" colleges.

HIGHER EDUCATION



*Pre-liberation peak year

MIDDLE SCHOOLS & SECONDARY TECHNICAL SCHOOLS



*Pre-liberation peak year.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Year	Middle Schools and Secondary Technical Schools (in thousands)	Students (in thousands)
1946*	5,900	1,880
1949	5,200	1,270
1952	6,100	3,140
1957	12,500	7,080
1958	150,000	14,000

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Year	Primary Schools (in thousands)	Students (in thousands)
1946*	290	23,680
1949	350	24,390
1952	530	51,100
1957	550	64,280
1958	950	92,000

* Pre-liberation peak year.

Adult Education

Besides, the number of students in spare-time schools is estimated at 60 million, more than six times as many as last year.

In the first nine months of 1958, about 100 million young and middle-aged people became literate. This is nearly 14 times the figure for 1957. From 1949 to 1957, the number of people who had learnt to read and write was 27.97 million.

By the middle of October this year, 1,799 of the nation's 2,257 counties and cities (79.7 per cent) had basically wiped out illiteracy among young and middle-aged people. Seventeen provinces and autonomous regions had reported this to be true over their entire territories.

The biggest jump has been in enrolment in kindergartens which increased 23-fold as compared with last year.

The estimated enrolment in mid-October was 25 million. The highest before liberation was only 130,000.

In Factories and Communes

In the leap forward workers feel more urgently than ever before the need to raise their political understanding and master new techniques. To meet this demand, factories throughout the nation are now running 283,550 schools of different types and levels. Enrolment in such schools has increased dramatically from 5.79 million in 1957 to an estimated 14.75 million.

Educational Institutions Run by Factories

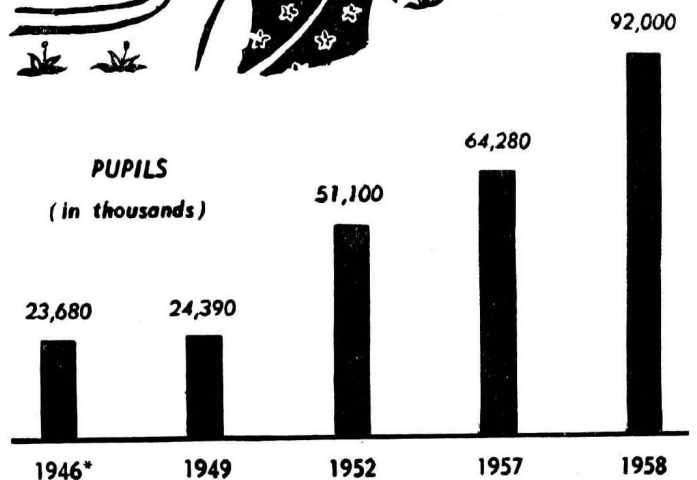
	Schools	Students (in thousands)
Colleges and universities	94	12
Secondary technical schools	1,056	190
Middle schools	600	140
Primary schools	6,700	900
Spare-time colleges and universities	600	115
Spare-time secondary technical schools	1,500	270
Spare-time middle schools	56,000	2,680
Spare-time primary schools	200,000	9,280
Red and expert colleges and schools	17,000	1,170
	283,550	14,757

Still greater is the number of schools set up by the people's communes, in which culture and education are merged with industry, agriculture, trade and military affairs. Besides colleges and universities, the communes have established 1.4 million schools, which had enrolled 81.44 million students up to mid-October.

Schools Run by People's Communes

	Schools (in thousands)	Students (in thousands)
Agricultural and other technical middle schools	75	4,220
Middle schools	22	1,930
Primary schools	480	29,700
Spare-time middle schools	37	1,790
Spare-time primary schools	480	21,600
Red and expert colleges and schools	320	22,200
	1,414	81,440

PRIMARY SCHOOLS



*Pre-liberation peak year.

New Achievements in Chinese Medicine

The exhibition of recent medical achievements held under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Health at Peking's Working People's Palace of Culture had a particularly interesting section devoted to the achievements of doctors of traditional Chinese medicine. Clinical reports, photographs and models showed how they had successfully treated many difficult cases.

Acute Appendicitis. Chang Hsu, an old doctor of traditional Chinese medicine in Kirin Province, has cured over 460 cases of acute appendicitis by using *da huang mu dan pi tang* (大黃牡丹皮湯) and *bai jiang tang* (敗醬湯). In such cases modern medical practice would normally have called for surgery. He arrived at his successful methods of treatment after an exhaustive study of traditional Chinese medical literature on this subject. He has toppled the convention that purgatives should not be used in appendicitis cases; *da huang* (大黃) is a purgative.

Gall Stones. Another disease which usually calls for operation is gall stones. But Li Li-ju, who practises Chinese traditional medicine in Shensi Province, has succeeded in curing gall stone cases by administering a powder which dissolves the stones. The Peking Research Institute of Chinese Medicine has also succeeded in curing this disease by using *da jin qian cao* (大金錢草).

High Blood Pressure. A group of young traditional physicians in Shanghai, working in close co-operation with their Western-trained colleagues, have been highly successful in treating high blood pressure cases with such drugs as *er xian tang* (二仙湯) and *chou wu tong* (臭梧桐). Of 800 patients treated with these two drugs, 74.6 per cent were cured.

Doctors in Yunnan Province treated 300 people suffering from hypertension with a pill based on traditional prescriptions and cured 90 per cent of them. Yunnan Province has also made successful researches into *Rauwolfia*, which is used to treat high blood pressure cases. The *Rauwolfia* now produced there has a high alkaloid and a low toxic content and shows rapid efficacy in lowering blood pressure. The Hospital of Chinese Medicine in Peking also records a 90 per cent level of cures in using acupuncture

and traditional drugs to treat high blood pressure.

Willow "Bones." At the Wuhan Hospital of Chinese Medicine, osteologist Liu Ta-fu has successfully performed an operation on a man in which a piece of willow wood was used to replace broken bone tissue.

Hitherto, of course, the normal treatment for a broken bone has been removal if the fracture is too serious for the bone to be reset. If the affected bone is important, the patient is then left an invalid or semi-invalid.

When Liu Li-hsiu, a worker, broke his shin bone on his right leg some months ago, he was admitted to the Wuhan Hospital of Chinese Medicine. Here Dr. Liu Ta-fu cut out the broken section of the shin bone and inserted a replica of the broken section carved out of willow wood. The wound was patched and then powdered with some Chinese medicine to help healing. The operation took two hours, after which the patient ate and slept like a normal man, feeling no discomfort whatsoever. Four days after the operation, bone tissue began to grow around the "graft." Ten days later the patient's temperature was normal, the wound healed and the bone well set. Now Liu Li-hsiu is walking around like a normal man.

This method of using willow wood to replace bone is recorded in classical Chinese medical treatises as a discovery of Chinese medical science; but it has not been used for years. Dr. Liu heard about this method from his teacher forty years ago when he was a student, but he himself had not been trained to perform such an operation. Recently with the assistance of the hospital, he began experiments to revive this lost technique. In operations performed on nine dogs, willow wood was "grafted" in to replace sections of bone. All these experiments were successful. Three months after the operations, the dogs were as lively as before; six months later, when they were anaesthetized and the wounds reopened, the naked eye could discern no difference between willow insert and bone.

The Dumb Speak. Doctors of the Shanghai Institute of Chinese Medicine, in a series of experiments lasting a year and a half, have successfully treated more than 300 cases of deafness and dumbness. Eighty-four per cent of the deaf and dumb patients treated have begun to learn to distinguish sounds and to speak. A 20-year-old youngster, who could only say "papa" and "mama" before treatment, has begun to speak other

words. He likes listening to the radio, and can now hum some of the popular tunes. The rest of the cases treated have all showed some improvement.

Chronic Nephro-Nephritis. Ascites is the main symptom of chronic nephro-nephritis (inflammation of the kidneys) which doctors used to treat with mercurial in the past. The use of mercurial in these cases, however, has deleterious effects on the functioning of the kidneys and is also liable to cause considerable loss of albumin. Experiments in the use of cortisone have recently been made to cure ascites, but without any particular success. An old woman in Kweichow Province has made a present to the local Communist Party organization of a prescription for the treatment of ascites which has been handed down to her from her ancestors. Employed under clinical conditions the concoction made from this old recipe has cured many cases of ascites and has not had any unfavourable after-effects. This treatment makes it possible to drain the ascitic fluid out through the intestinal tract without untoward loss of albumin.

Anti-Snake Venom. Chi Teh-sheng, a doctor in the Hospital of Chinese Medicine in Kiangsu Province, has produced a most effective cure for the treatment of bites by venomous snakes. In pre-liberation days Dr. Chi could hardly make a living as a seller of medicine. After liberation, he was invited to take up work in the Kiangsu Hospital where he made his successful experiments. His anti-snake bite cure is now being produced by the Nantung Pharmaceutical Plant and is exported in large quantities to more than ten Asian, European and African countries.

Rheumatoid Arthritis. Most cases of rheumatoid arthritis stubbornly resist treatment by orthodox Western medical practice. Doctors of traditional Chinese medicine in Anhwei Province, however, have treated rheumatoid arthritis with the Chinese drug *xi tong wan* (豨桐丸) and achieved cures in 78 per cent of 205 cases handled. Doctors in Wuhan have also successfully treated rheumatoid arthritis by means of acupuncture.

Children's Diseases. Diphtheria, whooping cough, infantile paralysis, toxic indigestion, scarlet fever, mumps and measles, which used to take a heavy toll of our children, are now being brought under control. Traditional Chinese medicines for curing these diseases are being produced on a larger scale. Huang Hua-teng, a doctor in Kwangtung Province, has cured 324

diphtheria patients with *tu niu xi gen* (土牛膝根). Doctor Hsu Chang-sheng in Kiangsu has cured 77 children suffering from diphtheria with *ba dou* (巴豆) and *zhu sha* (珠砂). The Institute of Medical Science in Kunming, Yunnan Province, has cured 50 cases of scarlet fever with *jie geng tang* (桔梗湯) which proves more effective than penicillin. Chinese doctors, using compound and simple prescriptions, have had considerable success in treating mumps.

STAGE ARTS

Korean Artists in Peking

A Korean concert troupe is now touring China. Following its Peking performances in November it will return to the capital for some further recitals in December after visiting Wuhan and Canton. It will then go on to Shanghai to complete its tour. It has a rich programme of songs, dances and music, both modern and classical, solo and group. Its dance troupe has all the verve and freshness that have made Korean troupes so popular here before, and it has brought some new compositions with the new theme: Korea in triumphant socialist construction after driving the U.S. aggressors back to the 38th Parallel.

In *Molten Steel*, dancers armed with long puddling rods but without other decor depict in vigorous dance pantomime a group of furnacemen at work at that tense and satisfying moment when a heat of steel is ready to flow from the furnace. The choreographers, Zo Han Koo and Pak Chong Rim, have contrived a series of dramatic groupings with their forty-four dancers. As the steel-



Korean Dancers in "Bumper Harvest Dance"
Sketch by Ah Lao

men "tap" the furnace, a troupe of girls in flaming red burst on stage in a series of coursing motions that create the impression of a stream of molten steel. Surrounded by the shadowed figures of the steelworkers, they finally gather in a central pool of plangent red light, their long sleeves and silken scarves flickering and coiling upwards to form a choreographic picture of a ladle of sparking metal. The realistic pantomimic movements of the steelmen are fused with the dance fantasy of the "steel maidens" in a romance of steel.

In *Meeting on a Hill*, the dance mime technique is employed throughout. Always sustaining the forceful rhythm set, always dancing, whether in movement or in the pause of a significant grouping, the dancers enact an episode of the Korean People's Army driving the enemy from a hill and joining forces with the Chinese People's Volunteers on its peak. This is one of many moving tributes to the indissoluble friendship sealed between the two peoples in that struggle. It is not surprising to learn that it is performed by thirty men who themselves fought together with the Volunteers against the American invaders. They dance with a simple sincerity that is utterly convincing.

The Korean dancers of today have built well on the indigenous dance tradition of Korea. They use elements of the modern Russian classical ballet as a training regimen and have made a discriminating study of the modern dance of free movement and pantomime. This has enabled them to add lustre to their classical Korean dance and folk dances by giving them a necessary theatrical finish while preserving their essential genius. The *Sword Dance*, for women with its air of latent power, and the boisterous *Dance of the Warriors*, are excellent examples of these. The *Fan Dance* brings out the grace of Korean costume and movement. *Bumper Harvest Dance* for over 50 dancers is a happy example of the successful adaptation of traditional folk dance, music and costume to portray the spirit of present-day life.

Choi Sung Hi, who has done so much to mould the modern Korean dance, has a worthy successor in her daughter, An Sung Hi. She gave a polished performance in the *Pearl Dancing Beauty*. Here too



An Sung Hi in "The Pearl Dancing Beauty"

Sketch by Li Ke-yu

the basic dance movements are from the traditional Korean dance. They are danced to Korean rhythms that are immediately discernible among a thousand other sounds. She has remarkably beautiful hand and arm movements, and perfect control and rapport with her musicians so that every nuance of her castanets and limbs is just right. This was a fantasy—a girl steps out of a shell and dances—but the flowing liquid motions of her arms and wide silken skirts, the clip of her castanets sustain the make-believe and make it also a romantically drawn dance portrayal of pure and noble Korean womanhood.

The choral work of the ensemble conducted by Pak Kwang Wu is as competent as ever, and gay Korean music lingers long in one's ears.

But this was more than an artistic occasion. Premier Kim Il Sung is now in China on a visit. These artists are here too greeted as the representatives of their heroic people, and there are special links between most of them personally and the Chinese people. We have mentioned the dancers. Tenor Choi Chang In, who sang a Chinese song, *High Taitzu Mountain*, sang regularly each year for the C.P.V. in Korea. He was with them during the great battle of Sangkumryung of 1952. Bass Kim Wan Wu has a repertoire of Chinese songs. He sang *Erhlang Mountain*, a song of the Chinese People's Liberation Army building the Sikang-Tibet Highway. This special feeling between the two peoples made itself evident at each performance of the ensemble—in the warmth of the welcome they received and in their singing, dancing and music too, both a fine expression of a flourishing people's art and a tribute to the great and lasting friendship between the two nations.

SIDELIGHTS

all the mines in the district in 1943, the pre-liberation peak year.

Ploughing by Home-made Explosives.

Deep ploughing, one of the key measures of China's revolution in agriculture which has doubled food crops this year, can now be done in a new, labour-saving way. Li Yu-chuan, a combat veteran of the People's Liberation Army, has invented the method by applying his knowledge of explosives to farming. It's a very simple one. Small packages of home-made explosives are placed in the earth—about 3,000 packages to a hectare—and in a few seconds the earth is turned up to a depth of one and a half feet. Compared with other methods, it increases a person's efficiency in deep ploughing 40 to 50 times. It has been widely employed in Pinghu County, Chekiang Province.

Chinese Typesetting Machine. Typesetting in Chinese, always done by hand, will soon change. The invention of an automatic typesetting machine by two young men from the Central China Teachers' College has made it possible to mechanize this laborious process. The new machine sets 20,000 Chinese characters in an hour, which is ten times faster than typesetting by hand. It can be adjusted to set Japanese type, too.

Nanning-Foochow Railway. Trains will soon be running to Foochow, capital of Fukien Province on the coast, for the first time. Track-laying on the Nanning-Foochow Railway has been completed to give the province its second railway. The first is the Yingtian-Amoy Railway. With the completion of these two railways this seaboard province, the birthplace of many overseas Chinese, is now linked with the rest of the country by rail. The local and special products from the Min River Valley, such as tangerines, olives, tea and the world famous lacquerwares will be shipped out of the province faster and in greater quantities. Much needed industrial products will now make their way to Foochow from other parts of China by rail. A third railway in the province, linking Changping with Lungyen, is now under construction.

Red Letter Day in Yangchuan. Yangchuan, the well-known colliery in Shansi Province, north China, set a record by producing 2,318,357 tons of coal on November 20. The output on that single day doubled the total output of

School Factory. *Renmin Ribao* recently ran a feature story on a new type of primary school in Szeping, Kirin Province. The young pupils of this school operate a full size factory by themselves.

Set up in March of this year and named Red Scarf, the school produces quite a few things—nails, brushes, rakes, wires, etc. It does woodwork, electro-welding and other jobs, and runs its own bathhouse, barber shop and a clinic. All the pupils from the third grade upwards, between 9 and 16 years of age, take part in some kind of work at the factory. The third and fourth grades work 6 hours a week, and the pupils of the fifth and sixth grades work 8 hours weekly. The older children do the heavier types of work and the girls are given work most suited to them. The pupils learn one trade, then move on to another and as they approach graduation they are trained as versatile young workers of many skills.

Since its inception the school has made a profit of several thousand yuan. Most of it has gone into expanding the scope of the factory and into student welfare. The pupils are proud of the fact that they are able to earn part of their keep. New ethics are emerging, too. When desks or chairs are broken the students automatically fix them.

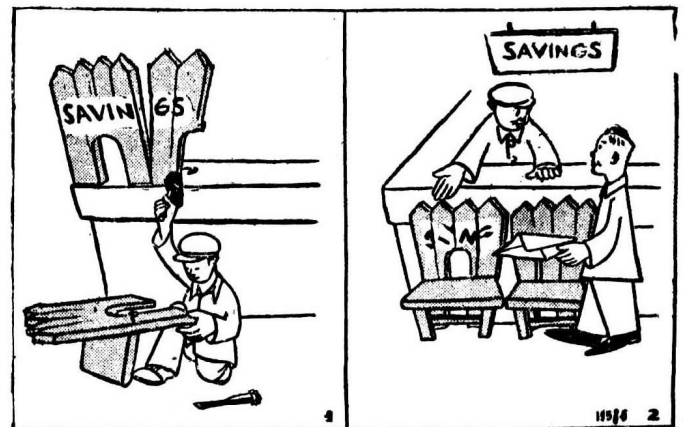
Yuping Flutes. Yuping County in Kweichow Province is famous for its bamboo flutes. Decorated with traditional engravings of dragons, pheasants and old Chinese poems the Yuping flutes made out of slender bamboo stalk are as pleasing to the eye as they are to the ear. The Yuping flute-making co-op has expanded its production programme to meet heavy local and foreign demands.

Desert Melons. Two enterprising peasants in a people's commune in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region have made the wild camel-thorn, which grows abundantly in the Gobi Desert, yield melons. They experimented with grafting and their reward was three big melons, each weighing about 12 kilogrammes. The method they employed was to cut off

the camel-thorn at the root near the ground, slice open the middle part of the trunk and insert melon pips into it, with the tip facing downwards. The melon seed absorbs water from the root of the camel-thorn, takes root and sends forth a shoot in a few days' time. The grafted plant needs no further attention.

Automatic Post Office. The first Chinese automatic post office has gone into operation in the eastern part of Peking. With a staff of only two persons to look after the machines, this post office has installed various machines to sell six different newspapers and five different magazines. There is an automatic stamp-vending machine which sells stamps of eight different denominations. Letters may be posted in an automatic machine which receives the coins and stamps the letters. A teletype machine sends out telegrams. There are also machines vending post-cards and stationery. All the equipment in this experimental automatic post office is made in China.

Barriers Removed. Banks, too, have a new look in fast-changing Peking. With all sorts of barriers being removed, banks in Peking have begun to get rid of the grilles that used to keep the public at a distance (see illustration). Some have even done away with counters, so that there is a closer contact between the cashiers and clerks and the public. The new morality of socialist China has disposed of the need to erect special safeguards for money in the banks. What is more, the fruits of the rectification campaign are apparent in the introduction of night services by the banks. If you need money urgently, even in the middle of the night, you can go to the bank, ring the bell and one of the clerks on night duty will open the bank and enable you to transact your business.



CHINESE PRESS OPINION

More Troubles, More Failures

The negotiations for bilateral military agreements which the U.S. is now carrying on with Turkey, Pakistan and Iran are a Washington attempt to make these countries more dependent on it, to rehabilitate the crippled "Bagdad" aggressive bloc and strengthen the hegemony of the U.S. oil monopolies in the Middle East, writes *Da Gong Bao* in a November 24 commentary. Since the Iraqi revolution dealt a crushing blow to the Bagdad Pact, the paper recalls, the U.S. has been anxious to step up its "military aid" to these countries, and to extend and build new military bases in them including bases for guided missiles and submarines.

The commentary further points out that the three-week joint naval exercises which the U.S., Britain, Turkey and Pakistan began on November 2 in the north Arabian Sea are paving the way for the U.S. to get into the Indian Ocean and station a U.S. Fifth Fleet there. It is clear that "the United States is not only planning to revive the 'Bagdad' Pact without Bagdad and link it up with other military blocs under U.S. control, but is also contemplating a new aggressive set-up even more dangerous than the Bagdad Pact. The spearhead of its aggressive plans is now also aimed at the region of the Indian Ocean."

"This new U.S. aggressive set-up," the paper notes, "is designed, on the one hand, to extend its aggressive activities and force the people of the satellite countries to be cannon fodder for its aggressive war, and on the other hand, to speed up its expansionist activities and expel British colonial interests from these areas."

In the past two years, the paper recalls, imperialism has suffered four disgraceful failures one after the other in the Near and Middle East. They were: the defeats of the Anglo-French aggression against Egypt and the U.S. plot of aggression against Syria, the victory of the Iraqi revolution and the defeat of U.S. and British armed intervention in Lebanon and Jordan. "If U.S. imperialism continues with its trouble making," the commentary warns, "a fifth, sixth and even more failures will follow, each more serious than the one before."

Kishi—A Paper Tiger

Commenting on the initial victory the Japanese people have gained in forcing the Kishi government to postpone sub-

mission of its bill amending the Police Duties Law to the Japanese Diet, *Da Gong Bao* writes (Nov. 23) that this testifies to the strength of the Japanese people fighting for independence, peace and democracy. It proves that the reactionary Kishi clique is also a paper tiger that can be defeated.

But reactionaries are reactionaries after all, the paper warns. Kishi beat a retreat but he has not given up his vicious ambitions. He is still putting up a desperate struggle. He is hell-bent on relying on the U.S. and revising the Japanese-U.S. "Security Treaty" in his attempt to revive Japanese militarism, suppress the Japanese people and serve Japanese and U.S. monopoly capital. But the sharpening struggle of the Japanese people and the deepening contradictions within the Japanese ruling circles are placing Kishi in a dilemma, the commentary points out. Kishi's future promises nothing but increasing difficulties. His attempt to amend the Police Duties Law and so pave the way for revising the "Security Treaty" is being frustrated and the revision of the "Security Treaty" will, of course, meet still heavier blows at the hands of the Japanese people.

The Japanese people have welcomed Foreign Minister Chen Yi's statement on revision of the Japanese-U.S. "Security Treaty," the paper notes. Ryoji Koyama, head of the Political Department of SOHYO, the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions, said that this statement was a big inspiration to the Japanese working class. Soji Okada, Director of the International Department of the Socialist Party, said that it "expresses the hope of the Chinese people that Japan will become a peaceful and neutral country, and this accords with the basic policy of the Socialist Party of Japan." Yet on the heels of this statement, which exposed its collusion with the United States, the Kishi government hurriedly countered with slanders about China "interfering in Japan's internal affairs." The fact is that it is Kishi himself who is working hand in glove with the United States in interfering in China's internal affairs, states *Da Gong Bao*. "Japanese imperialism has always regarded Chinese territory as its 'life line' and the Far East as a 'co-prosperity sphere' to be dominated by Japan. Now in an effort to silence the protests of the people of the Asian and West Pacific countries against its plots, the Kishi government is trying to describe its preparations for aggression against China, Southeast Asian and the West Pacific countries as its 'internal affair.' Such protestations only serve to bare still further Kishi's latent imperialist ambitions."

THE PASSING SHOW

Who's He Kidding?

"I have known personally, and admired, the dedicated and effective work of your superb colonial administration," said U.S. Vice-President Nixon, speaking in London.

When Old Nick tells you this himself it sure makes you sad to think that hundreds of millions of Asians and Africans have kicked out all that "superb efficiency" without even a fare-thee-well.

End of the Honeymoon

"The prevailing sensation of Europeans, as they watch the peripatetic U.S. Secretary of State and his colleagues at work, is one of sheer apprehension, a feeling that they are being carried across an abyss in the arms of some far from sure-footed highwire performers," writes Britain's most conservative newspaper, the *Daily Telegraph*, in a three-day series of articles in November on that perennial theme — the U.S. in Europe.

In Greece, reports the paper's correspondent, "the sheer ubiquitousness of the American uniform in cities like Athens and Salonika is a constant source of irritation."

In Spain, America's chief troubles are over the compulsory acquisition of land for vast airfields. The Spanish people declare that "Franco has been kept in power only with the support of America."



CHINA AND THE WORLD

Korean Premier's Visit

On November 28, Premier Kim Il Sung and the government delegation he leads, left for the Viet-nam Democratic Republic, after visiting Peking, Wuhan and Canton. He will later return to China to continue his visit.

While in Wuhan, the industrial triple city on the middle Yangtse, the Korean Premier was received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung on November 25. The two leaders held talks on November 26.

Moving demonstrations of friendship and solidarity marked the visit of the Korean Premier and delegation. Both in Wuhan and Canton, over 200,000 people lined the streets to give their Korean guests a rousing welcome.

In Peking, over ten thousand people attended a mass rally on November 24 to honour the Korean delegation.

Speaking at the rally, Premier Kim Il Sung paid high tribute to the friendship and solidarity of the Korean and Chinese peoples. This friendship, he stressed, is based on proletarian internationalism; it was created in the course of protracted common struggles and consolidated in the fire of revolutionary struggle. No force on earth can destroy it or defeat the united strength of the two peoples.

Through the experience of the life-and-death struggle they fought, Premier Kim Il Sung declared, the Korean people learnt to appreciate the invincible vitality of this friendship, and "through thick and thin" they will for ever remain the comrades-in-arms of the Chinese people.

Premier Kim Il Sung delivered speeches on two other occasions. At the banquet given by Premier Chou En-lai in his honour on November 22, the Korean Premier again demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea. He stressed that only when the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression have withdrawn from south Korea, can the peaceful unification of Korea be realized and peace in Korea be consolidated.

"The withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea on their own initiative," he continued, "has opened up new prospects for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and relaxation of tension in the Far East. But the U.S. imperialist aggressors, ignoring the peace-loving measures taken by the

Korean and Chinese peoples, have not only failed to withdraw from the southern part of our fatherland, but have pursued an even more naked policy of aggression."

Condemning U.S. provocations in the Taiwan Straits, Premier Kim Il Sung declared: "The Korean people consider any act of aggression against the Chinese people as a threat against the Korean people. . . . The Korean people will stand firmly together with the Chinese people in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of peace."

On November 23, at the banquet given by the Korean ambassador in honour of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean agreement on economic and cultural co-operation, Premier Kim Il Sung described this agreement as "playing a great role in consolidating and developing friendship and fraternal co-operation between the Korean and Chinese peoples and in promoting socialist construction in our two countries." He also predicted that their mutual economic and cultural co-operation would grow with the swift advance of this socialist construction. Noting that the Korean and Chinese peoples, while closely united in guarding the fronts of peace in the Far East, are also brothers helping and co-operating with each other in building socialism, he declared: "We can say with certainty: by further developing such relations between our two countries and with the other countries in the socialist camp, we will develop our economies and raise the living standards of our peoples at a speed which can never be attained by the imperialist countries."

During his stay in Peking, Premier Kim Il Sung took time to visit Tsinghua University—one of China's biggest technological institutes—and the National Exhibition on Combining Education with Productive Labour. He expressed great interest in China's educational achievements under the guidance of the Communist Party's policy of combining productive labour with education. In Wuhan, the Korean Premier saw the Wuhan Iron and Steel Integrated Works and visited a people's commune 100 kilometres outside the city. In Canton, he saw a steel plant operated by local residents and government cadres, a commune and the Chinese Commodities Fair.

Death of Damyanov Mourned

The death on November 27 of Georgi Damyanov, President of the Presidium of the Bulgarian National Assembly and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, was deeply mourned throughout China.

On learning of the sad news, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other Party and government leaders at present in Peking called on the Bulgarian Embassy to tender their condolences. They were followed by thousands of representatives of government and people's organizations in the capital.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent a joint message to the Presidium of the Bulgarian National Assembly, the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party expressing the deepest condolences of the Chinese people.

As an expression of China's grief, national flags were flown at half mast throughout the country on November 30, the day of Damyanov's funeral.

Renmin Ribao in an editorial on November 29 described Comrade G. Damyanov as a tested veteran of the Bulgarian Communist Party, a loyal student and comrade-in-arms of Dimitrov, an activist in the international working-class and communist movements and a close friend of the Chinese people.

Mourning his death as a great loss to the Bulgarian people and the peace-loving people of all countries, it pledged in tribute to his memory yet greater efforts to strengthen the unbreakable fraternal friendship between the peoples of China and Bulgaria and the great unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

Chinese Delegation in Cambodia

An 11-member Chinese Women's delegation headed by Madame Chang Chien, wife of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi, has been visiting Cambodia since November 23.

Guests of the Queen of Cambodia, the delegation was most warmly received by the Cambodian royal family. They were received by the King and Queen to whom they presented a personal letter from Premier Chou En-lai. Prince Sihanouk, who welcomed them at the airport on their arrival in Phnom Penh, found time to dine with them. The Chinese delegates were also guests of Princess Rasmi, sister of the Cambodian Queen and leader of the Cambodian women's organization and Cambodian Red Cross.

* * *

Earlier, on November 19, a ceremony was held for the start of work on the Cambodian Broadcasting Station in Phnom Penh, a gift from Premier Chou En-lai to Prince Sihanouk.

Prince Sihanouk himself laid the foundation stone. Describing it as "generous aid from China," he said: "The new broadcasting station will in great measure help Cambodia do away with her isolated state of many years. Undoubtedly calumnies and gross insults will still be made against us, but thanks to the selfless aid we have received from People's China, we have at our disposal today the means to proclaim our full faith, and answer our detractors once again victoriously."

The Chinese Ambassador Wang Yüping, speaking at the ceremony, stated that China's aid was disinterested and unconditional. He further pointed out that aid was also reciprocal. In helping Cambodia, the Chinese people will never restrain their efforts. "We shall not forget the important political help and support we received from Cambodia," he added.

The station will be completed by April next year.

Meanwhile, ten Chinese-made "Liberation" lorries, gifts from Vice-Chairman Chu Teh to Prince Sihanouk, had also arrived in Phnom Penh. Attracting a great deal of attention from local residents because they are the first Chinese-made lorries to be seen in Cambodia, these were assigned by Prince Sihanouk to the Royal Cambodian Socialist Youth Organization.

Cultural Briefs

Tales of the Red Army—a collection of reminiscences of the famous Long March and the Second Revolutionary Civil War published by the Foreign Languages Press in Peking has become a best seller in Japan. The first edition of 5,000 copies quickly sold out after going on sale early this month in Tokyo and the rest of the Kanto District, and orders from other places could not be met. A second edition will soon come out. Reviews of the book were carried

in several of the leading Japanese papers.

The Foreign Languages Press is now translating the book into English, French, German, Hindi, Indonesian and Arabic. It will soon appear in these languages in two-volume editions.

* * *

The Chinese playwright Wu Hsueh is now in Ujjain, India, to attend the Kalidasa Jayanti celebrations. At a symposium during the celebrations he gave an address on Kalidasa's works in China. Wu Hsueh is managing director of the Chinese Youth Art Theatre which last year successfully staged the world famous Indian dramatist's masterpiece, *Sakuntala*.

* * *

The Chinese Central Experimental Theatre of Modern Opera is now touring the Soviet Union. This is the first modern Chinese opera troupe to go abroad. Its repertoire includes the Chinese operas *Liu Hu-lan* and *Song of the Steppes*.

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.

SHENSI OPERA

The Shensi Opera Troupe is in Peking on a month's tour. Below we list some of the operas they will perform before their tour ends on Dec. 8.

▲ *AVENGING A MURDER AT KUEISHAN* A traditional opera. A young man helps the daughter of a fisherman avenge her father's death at the hands of a lordly bully. The young couple fall in love and fight shoulder to shoulder against their feudal oppressors.

Dec. 2, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

▲ *SNOW IN MIDSUMMER* The tragedy by the famous Yuan dynasty playwright, Kuan Han-ching. Because she resists an unwelcome suitor, a young widow is arrested on a trumped-up charge and is unjustly sentenced to death. Before her death, she appeals to heaven to attest her innocence. A heavy snowfall in midsummer confounds and exposes her accusers.

Dec. 4, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

▲ *SPRING STORM* A new opera about how the people of Kansu, fired with revolutionary enthusiasm, dig a channel across the mountains to irrigate their fields.

Dec. 6, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

KOREAN CONCERT TROUPE

The Song and Dance Troupe of the Korean Democratic People's Republic will perform on Dec. 8 & 9 at the *Shoudu Theatre*.

THEATRE

▲ *HEARTS AFLAME* A group of Volunteers back from Korea set up a factory in a disused building. Battling difficulties they make it a success. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Dec. 2-7, 7:15 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ *PAPER TIGER* A satire on the men in Washington who dream of annexing China's Taiwan. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Dec. 2-8, 7:00 p.m.

China Youth Art Theatre

▲ *FRIENDS AND FOES*—about the friendship between a Soviet expert and a Chinese

worker who saved his life in 1945. After liberation, they meet again. Working together in a power plant in northeast China they overcome some baffling difficulties in rehabilitating the plant and incidentally uncover an enemy plot. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

Dec. 2-5, 7:30 p.m. *Shiyan Theatre*

▲ *SONG OF YOUTH* Adapted from Yang Mo's popular novel of the same title. A stirring description of the revolutionary youth movement in Peking and its struggle against the Kuomintang terror in 1931-1935. Produced by the Central Drama School.

Dec. 6-13, 7:30 p.m. *Shiyan Theatre*

▲ *THE GUN* Produced by the China Children's Theatre. The young "scouts" of a village in the liberated areas want a gun of their own. They capture one from the enemy, but finally decide to present it to the regular people's forces.

Dec. 2-8, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Theatre*

FILMS

▲ *JOURNEY BEYOND THREE SEAS* A coloured widescreen film jointly produced by Soviet and Indian film workers: the adventures of a Russian traveller and his friendship with the Indian people. In Russian, with Chinese sub-titles.

Dec. 3-8, *Shoudu Cinema*

▲ *CAPTAIN KOLN* A G.D.R. film dubbed in Chinese. An unemployed restaurant attendant, mistaken for an ex-Nazi army officer and war criminal, becomes a protégé of the West German monopoly capitalists who get him elected to the Bundestag. When his real identity is revealed, he is sentenced to five years in jail for not being a real war criminal.

Dec. 6-8, *Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Zhongyuan, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club*

▲ *AND QUIET FLOWS THE DON* Adapted from Sholokhov's famous novel of the same title. The life and struggles of the Don Cossacks during World War I; the love story of a Cossack youth. A Soviet colour film dubbed in Chinese.

Dec. 7 & 8, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ *BATTLE OF WITS AND BORROWING THE EAST WIND* A colour film version of the famous Peking opera of two episodes from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* recording the battle of wits and strategy between Chukuo Liang of the Shu Kingdom

and Chou Yu of the Wu Kingdom in the 3rd century.

Dec. 3-6, *Shoudu Theatre, Dong Dan Workers' Club, Peking Theatre, Shengli*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ *ART EXHIBITION* Over eight hundred paintings by Chinese workers, peasants and soldiers are displayed at the Gallery of the Artists' Union (on Shuai Fu Yuan, off Wang-fuching St.) and Beihai Park. Most of them reflect the "big leap forward" in industry and agriculture. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

▲ *EXHIBITION ON THE INTEGRATION OF EDUCATION WITH PRODUCTIVE LABOUR* Guided by the educational policy of the Chinese Communist Party, students show what they can do under the "work while you study" programme. Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. at the College of Agricultural Mechanization, outside Teh Sheng Men Gate, and the College of Educational Administration, outside He Ping Men Gate.

▲ *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 COLOURED WOOD BLOCK PRINTS BY JUNG PAO CHAI* Over 300 new reproductions of peasant drawings, folk art, masterpieces of the Sung, Yuan, Ming and Ching dynasties as well as work by modern artists. Among other outstanding prints: *Horse Drinking in an Autumn Field* by the Yuan dynasty painter Chao Meng-fu. Open daily 9:30 a.m.-8:30 p.m.

At "*Peace*" *Paintings Studio* (92 Wang-fuching St.)

LECTURE AND MEETING

▲ Ko Pao-chuan, noted translator of Soviet literature, will give a lecture at a meeting commemorating the 1100th birth anniversary of the Tadjik poet, Abulkhasan Rudaki.

Dec. 6, 7:00 p.m. at the *Cultural Club of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association*

ACROBATICS

See the dare-devil Pi Teh-fu and his troupe whirl up the walls of a gigantic barrel on their motor-bike and motor-car. Daily showings beginning from 1:00 p.m. in the afternoon and 7:00 p.m. in the evening.

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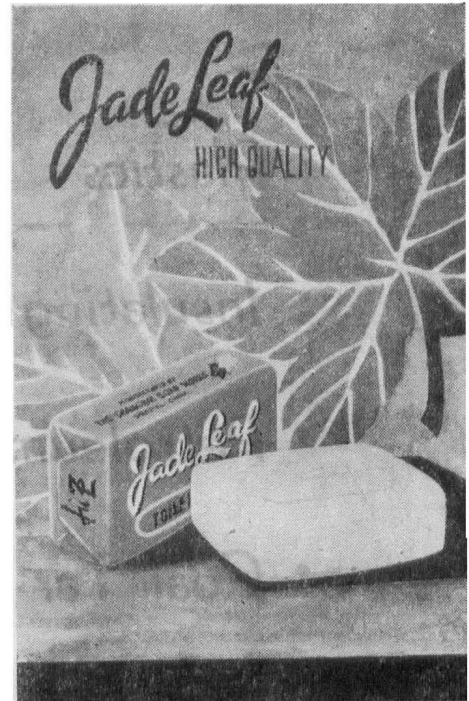


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