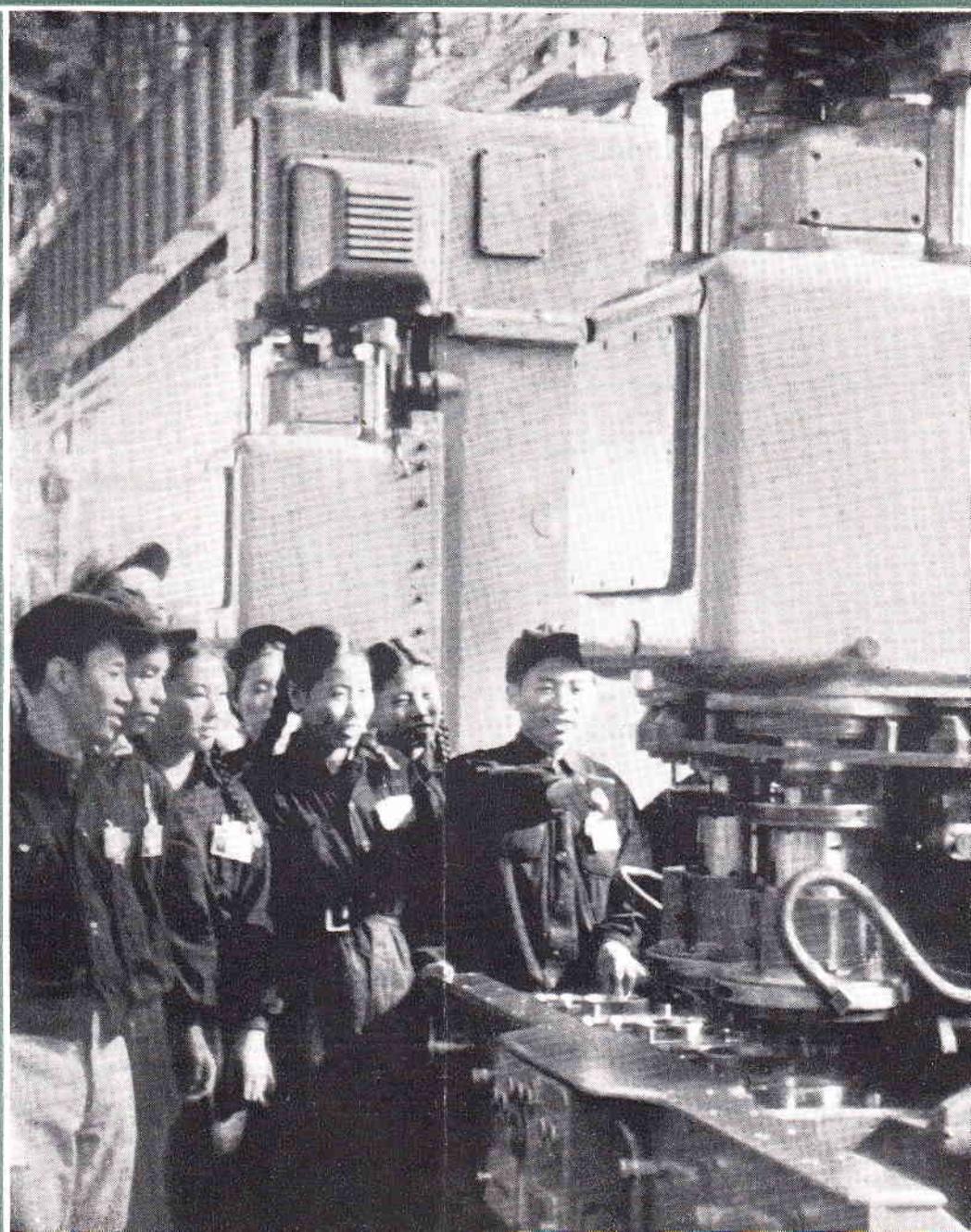


PEOPLE'S CHINA



22
1953

PEOPLE'S CHINA

A FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE

Editor: Liu Tsun-chi

CHRONICLES the life of the Chinese people and reports their progress in building a New Democratic society;

DESCRIBES the new trends in Chinese art, literature, science, education and other aspects of the people's cultural life;

SEEKS to strengthen the friendship between the people of China and those of other lands in the cause of peace.

No. 22, 1953

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A worker, returned from training in the Soviet Union, explaining the operation of a Soviet-made lathe in China's first and newly completed Seamless Tubing Mill in Anshan

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Sino-Japanese Relations

Editorial of the Peking "People's Daily," October 30, 1953

SINCE the time that the Japanese imperialists launched their all-out aggressive war against China and the Chinese people embarked upon their heroic war of resistance, a state of war has existed between China and Japan and all relations between the two countries have been severed. Following the unconditional surrender of the Japanese imperialists in 1945, Japan could have resumed normal relations with China. But due to the fact that Japan then came under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, and was reduced to the status of a U.S. war base in the Far East, as well as the fact that the reactionary Japanese Government has always been servile to the United States and pursued a policy of hostility to the Chinese people, it has not been possible, up to now, for normal relations to be resumed between China and Japan.

During these years, the Japanese people have become increasingly aware, in their actual life, that the lack of normal diplomatic relations with their great neighbouring state, the People's Republic of China, is a damaging state of affairs. For this reason, in Japan today, the demand for the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between China and Japan is increasing daily.

We welcome this wish of the Japanese people and the activities of those Japanese friends who are enthusiastically working to bring about the establishment of relations between the two countries. We hold that the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between China and Japan will help promote peace in the Far East and the peaceful coexistence of China and Japan, as well as facilitate the development of mutual cultural, economic and trade relations. The relations between China and Japan today are obviously abnormal.

Today Japan is, in effect, a satellite and war base of the United States in the Far East. From Hokkaido to the southern tip of Kyushu, Japan is covered with U.S. naval, land and air bases. There are U.S. barracks in all parts of Japan. Following the unleashing of the U.S. war of aggression against Korea in June, 1950, Japan became, in practice, a U.S. war base for the invasion of Korea. Apart from naval and air bases, Japan has provided the U.S. forces with enormous supplies and manpower. This is well known.

In September, 1951, under U.S. manipulation, Japan signed a separate peace treaty with the United States from which China, the Soviet Union and other Asian nations were excluded, and also the "U.S.-Japanese Security Pact" which is designed to turn Japan into a tool of U.S. aggression in Asia. In April of the following year, the Japanese Government, directed by the United States, concluded its so-called "peace treaty" with the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Taiwan, which is spurned by the entire Chinese people. Moreover, the Japanese Government has been carrying out the U.S. policy of "embargo" against New China, and has been doing everything possible to block Sino-Japanese trade.

Ever since the United States was compelled to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement in July this year, the Japanese Government, under U.S. direction, has accelerated the revival of Japanese militarism. Recently, Shigeru Yoshida has advocated the rearmament of Japan and the revival of Japanese militarism openly. He sent his henchman Hayato Ikeda to the United States to speed the execution of the U.S. plan to rearm Japan. Yoshida also sent Katsuo Okazaki, the Japanese Foreign Minister, on a speaking tour to the countries

of Southeast Asia, in an attempt to numb the minds of their peoples, to divert their attention from the U.S. plot to revive Japanese militarism and thus to clear the path for the rearmament of Japan.

The hostile policy which the Japanese Government has pursued towards the Chinese people not only serves the interests of the U.S. monopolists but also conforms with the wishes of the Japanese militarists. The Japanese militarists to this day have not learned the bitter lesson taught to Japanese imperialism in the Second World War. They are constantly spreading rabid fascist propaganda calling for "living space," "to follow the path of Germany after the First World War."

In a White Paper published on August 22, 1953, the Natural Resources Research Commission of the Japanese Prime Minister's Office advanced the fantastic fascist theory that "it would be impossible to maintain present living standards if Japan is not given in addition an island the size of Kyushu in approximately ten years" (*Asahi Shimbun*, Japanese daily, of August 23, 1953).

Shozo Murata, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in the former Konoye Cabinet, who is a spokesman for Japanese Sumitomo financial trust, said in an interview with a reporter of the magazine *Japanese Enterprise*:

Certain quarters now believe that it is not good to accept U.S. aid. But where did Germany get the prime moving power to unleash the Second World War if not from a U.S. loan? (*Japanese Enterprise*, August 15, 1953).

The Japanese militarists, with their innately aggressive nature, are willing tools of the aggressive U.S. policy in Asia. They adhere to the policy of hostility towards the Chinese people dictated by their U.S. masters because they want to revive Japanese militarism and imperialism with U.S. help, setting Japan once more on the road to aggression.

EVER since its founding, the Government of the People's Republic of China has advocated the establishment of normal diplomatic relations with all other countries of the world. Article 56 of the Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference provides that:

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China may, on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territory and sovereignty, negotiate with foreign governments which have severed relations with the Kuomintang reactionary clique and which adopt a friendly attitude towards the People's Republic of China, and may establish diplomatic relations with them.

Among the slogans for the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China issued this year by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is the following: "For the resumption of normal relations between various Far Eastern countries and Japan; for the development of economic and cultural exchange between the peoples of China and Japan!"

This shows that the Chinese people have been extending, and now continue to extend, the hand of friendship to the Japanese people. We hold that, to establish normal diplomatic relations between China and Japan now, the hostile policy of the Yoshida government towards the Chinese people must first be ended.

When he received Professor Ikuo Oyama of Japan, Premier Chou En-lai pointed out clearly:

If, however, the Japanese Government continues to act as the tool of the United States in aggression in China and other countries in the Far East, continues to pursue a hostile policy towards the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, and continues to maintain so-called diplomatic relations with the remnant Chiang Kai-shek gang, Japan will day by day become a factor of unrest in the Pacific, thus creating obstacles to the possibility of concluding a peace treaty and establishing normal diplomatic relations with New China.

There is now a group of people in Japan which advocates neutrality. Those who belong to it also demand the establishment of normal relations between China and Japan. But different people advocate neutrality for different reasons. There are honest and well-intentioned neutralists whose only hope is that Japan will be free of the danger of war. There are also others who are in effect serving the interests of the United States, using advocacy of neutrality to hoodwink the people.

To the honest neutralists, we express our sincere wish to be friends with them, to co-

operate with them and work with them to safeguard peace in the Far East and establish normal relations between China and Japan, thus enabling both countries to live in peace. We hope that not only the Japanese people but the people of the whole East and the rest of the world will never again experience the miseries of war.

If the Japanese neutralists hold that to be neutral means to stop following the aggressive policy of the United States, this view is certainly to be welcomed. But we must remind them that, as a matter of fact, Japan has long become a satellite and war base of the United States in the Far East. The Japanese reactionary government is following the lead of U.S. imperialism and joining the camp of aggression. If Japanese neutralists believe the slander of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries that the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, like the "U.S.-Japanese Security Pact," is a menace to the independence and peace of Japan, they will be committing a gross error. Such views just serve the interests of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

THE Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed in February, 1950, was directed against Japanese militarist aggressive elements. Its primary object is jointly to prevent "the revival of Japanese imperialism and the resumption of aggression on the part of Japan or any other state that may collaborate in any way with Japan in acts of aggression." This Treaty is a blow to the Japanese militarists who want to stage a comeback. The Japanese reactionaries, attempting to hide their real intentions and deceive the Japanese people, have described the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance as directed against the Japanese people and aimed at aggression against Japan. Therefore, they say, they want to carry out self-defence and rearmament.

Premier Chou En-lai pointed out the facts in his talk with Professor Ikuro Oyama:

We consider that an independent, democratic, peaceful and free Japan should have her own defence forces. Yet, it is very unfortunate that Japan is now occupied by U.S. military forces, is dominated by the United States and is proceeding to rearm and to revive Japanese militar-

ism in compliance with the aims of the U.S. aggressors.

It is entirely out of the question that a Japanese army established under such conditions would be designed for self-defence. It could only be cannon fodder for the plan of the U.S. imperialists to make "Asians fight Asians" and an agency to suppress the Japanese people's demand for independence and peace.

We want to advise these blatant militarists that the plot to revive Japanese militarism is doomed to fail. The old China, corrupt, subservient to imperialism and unable to resist aggression, has gone forever. We have no territorial ambitions against any other country. We will never launch aggression against others, but neither shall we allow others to attack us. The Chinese people have not only smashed millions of troops of the Chiang Kai-shek gang which were supported by U.S. imperialism, but have directly defeated U.S. imperialist invading forces in the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. The power of the Chinese people is constantly growing and becoming the essential factor for the defence of peace in the Far East. We are strong enough to crush any aggressors who may dare to enter our territory. We also have the sacred duty of safeguarding peace in the Far East and opposing the revival of Japanese imperialism.

Vice-Chairman Liu Shao-chi, at a mass meeting held in Peking this year to celebrate the third anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, clearly indicated the significance of this Treaty. He declared:

Obviously, in view of the present situation in the Far East, other Asian countries will not unleash a war or would find it difficult to do so as long as Japanese imperialism is unable to make a comeback and to launch aggressive war. It would be impossible for U.S. imperialism or any other imperialist power to launch large-scale aggressive war in the Far East without Japan as a base of aggressive war, without the support and assistance of the reactionary Japanese rulers and without Japanese manpower being used in the service of aggressive war and as cannon fodder for it. It can thus be said that peace in the Far East is assured as long as it is possible to prevent "the resumption of aggression and violation of peace on the part of Japan or any other state that may collaborate with Japan directly or indirectly in acts of aggression."

The securing of peace in the Far East will guarantee that the Japanese people are not dragged on to the path of war. The Japanese imperialist aggressive wars which continued for half a century not only brought great calamities to the Chinese people and the people of other Eastern countries, but also brought unprecedented misery to the Japanese people. It can thus be seen that the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance not only conforms to the interests of the Chinese and Soviet people and those of the people of other Eastern countries and the rest of the world, but also to the interests of the Japanese people. The "U.S.-Japanese Security Pact," on the other hand, runs counter to the interests of the Japanese people and is welcomed by aggressive elements in Japan. It is only the Japanese imperialists and the other imperialists collaborating with them who tremble before this great Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance and make every effort to slander and oppose it.

If Japanese who advocate neutrality do not want Japan to be involved in war again and to suffer calamities graver than those of the past and the present, this, in our opinion, is a very natural sentiment. It is fully understandable to the Chinese people. Nevertheless, in the present international situation, if Japan wants to secure neutrality, she must first and foremost possess the conditions enabling the country to maintain neutrality; that is, she must first secure her independence and peace. If Japan fails to secure her independence and peace first, the maintenance of neutrality can be no more than a naive wish.

The question today is: who, after all, is preventing Japan from being neutral? Who is now setting up military harbours, airfields, manoeuvring grounds and barracks everywhere in Japan? Who is forcing Japan to spend 70 per cent of her national budget directly or indirectly on rearmament? Who has undermined the Japanese people's peaceful life, turned Japan into a war base, causing many peaceful industries to go bankrupt and large numbers of unemployed to roam the streets, making it impossible for many peasants to till their land and fishermen to carry on their profession? Who has placed Japan in a position of humiliation and poverty un-

precedented in her history? Japan's present position gives the answer to this question of who does not permit Japan to be neutral.

FROM the standpoint of the Chinese people, if Japan severs relations with the remnant Chiang Kai-shek gang on Taiwan, if Japan frees herself from the position of a satellite and follower of the U.S. aggressors and if Japan becomes a peaceful and independent state, then normal relations can be established and developed between China and Japan. Moreover, the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the two countries could also be considered.

At the present time, while normal diplomatic relations between China and Japan have not yet been established, we are willing to develop, first of all, economic and cultural exchange between the peoples of China and Japan. Together with the Japanese people, we want to work to safeguard peace in Asia and the rest of the world. With a view to developing still more the current economic exchange between China and Japan, we hold that two incorrect viewpoints should be eliminated.

One is the idea of conducting trade with China on the basis of the imperialist viewpoint of "an industrialised Japan, a raw material China," of trying to procure Chinese goods of high economic value in exchange for goods of little economic value not needed by China and falling into line with the U.S. policy of embargo. We want to say that Sino-Japanese trade not based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit is a thing of the past. If this viewpoint is not abandoned, the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries will take advantage of it. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are now trying to encourage such trade so as to sow discord between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

Another viewpoint is "China is industrialising; Sino-Japanese trade has no prospects." In this connection, Premier Chou En-lai stated in his conversation with Professor Ikuo Oyama:

As China becomes industrialised step by step, the production and needs of China and the Chinese people will expand more and more, and she will need all the more to develop international trade relations. Japan is China's close neighbour.

Good prospects exist for the development of Sino-Japanese trade and economic exchange on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

Only by eliminating the two erroneous viewpoints mentioned above can present Sino-Japanese trade develop in a sound direction, based on confidence and enhancing friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people.

We are deeply confident that, after clarifying some viewpoints on Sino-Japanese relations and with efforts made by the peoples of both countries, good neighbourly relations can be established between China and Japan on the basis of mutual respect, non-aggression, peaceful coexistence, equality and friendship, trade freely carried on and cultural exchange.

New Sino-Japanese Trade Agreement Signed

A NEW Sino-Japanese trade agreement was signed on October 29 in Peking, following negotiations between the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade and the Delegation of the Japanese Diet Members' Union to Promote Japan-China Trade. This new agreement for purchases and sales amounting to 30 million pounds sterling in both directions has been signed on a basis of equality and mutual benefit, and is on similar lines to the previous Sino-Japanese Trade Agreement concluded on June 1, 1952. (Text of the agreement is carried in the supplement to this issue of *People's China*.)

Nan Han-chen, Chairman of the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade; Lu Hsu-chang and ten other negotiating representatives signed on behalf of China, while the leader of the Delegation of the Japanese Diet Members' Union to Promote Japan-China Trade, Masanosuke Ikeda, the three deputy leaders, Natsuo Eto, Kei Hoashi, Takaichi Nakamura, and other members of the delegation signed for Japan.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Nan Han-chen said that, owing to deliberate obstruction and interference by the U.S. Government and to the Japanese Government's submission to the U.S. "embargo" policy, the implementation of the first Sino-Japanese trade agreement, which provided the possibility for a rapid development of Sino-Japanese trade, could not up to now be considered satisfactory. Nevertheless, this new agreement was being signed, because the Chinese people have always welcomed the resumption and development of trade relations with foreign governments and peoples on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

He expressed the belief that this was only the beginning of further efforts directed to the development of Sino-Japanese trade. However, he continued, it would be a mistake to think that the signing of this agreement meant that it would be automatically realised. Nan Han-chen pointed out that the U.S. Government would never give up their scheme to interfere with and obstruct the development of Sino-Japanese trade. "For the sake of an earlier realisation of the Sino-Japanese trade agreement," he said, "we must exert still greater efforts. We consider that a large-scale Sino-Japanese trade agreement can be successfully carried out only when the Japanese people and all those who enthusiastically stand for Sino-Japanese trade strive to free themselves from the grip of the U.S. embargo policy and put into effect an independent economic policy in Japan."

Speaking for the Japanese delegation, Masanosuke Ikeda said that the signing of the new trade agreement is of historic significance to the future promotion of trade, and that he was confident that the relations between Japan and China would henceforth be built "on the basis of peace, friendship and the principle of equality and mutual benefit."

He further pointed out that "although there will be many difficulties in carrying out the agreement, we are determined to strive, together with the industrial and commercial circles of Japan and the people, for its implementation." Ikeda also pledged that upon the return of the delegation to Japan, they would make every effort so that they would soon be able to welcome the arrival in Japan of the delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The Soviet People's Aid to China

Tai Yen-nien

THE Chinese people joined with the Soviet people in triumphant celebration of the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which opened a new era in the history of mankind—the era of Socialism and Communism.

They marked this memorable date this year with particular joy and enthusiasm. The tremendous achievements of the Soviet people in building a Communist society, achievements that are unprecedented in the history of mankind, the ever-growing friendship and unity and cultural and economic co-operation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, have inspired the Chinese people with new energy in the work of fulfilling their first five-year plan—their plan for the industrialisation of China—and for its gradual transition to Socialism.

The Soviet Government and the Government of the People's Republic of China this summer conducted negotiations which concluded with the signing of the agreement of the Soviet Government to provide long-term economic and technical aid to China. This is another striking demonstration of the continued growth and further strengthening of Sino-Soviet friendship. It will enhance the strength and confidence of the Chinese people in fulfilling successfully the historic tasks that face them today.

This aid is of great importance. In his message of thanks addressed to Comrade G. M. Malenkov, Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out:

...Since the great Soviet Government has agreed to extend systematic economic and technical aid in the construction and reconstruction of 91 new enterprises and to the 50 enterprises now being built or reconstructed in China, the Chinese people, who are striving to learn from the advanced experience and the latest technical achievements of the Soviet Union, will be able to build up, step by step, their own mighty heavy industry. This plays an extremely significant role in the industrialisation of China, in helping her in her gradual transition to Socialism and in strengthening the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union.

Long History of Friendship

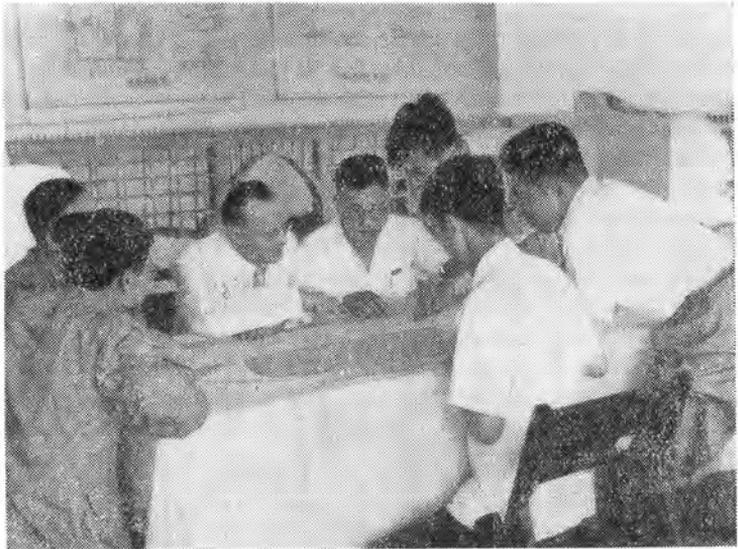
The friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union has its roots deep in the past. The October Socialist Revolution brought Marxism-Leninism to China. Comrade Stalin's profound teachings on the perspectives and path of development of the Chinese revolution have been of decisive importance to the Communist Party of China in leading the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese people to victory. Today the Chinese people are following the path blazed by the Soviet Union. They are devoting all their efforts to building a new China. With the help of the Soviet Union, they have swiftly rehabilitated their national economy and embarked on planned economic construction.

In 1950, with the personal participation of Comrades Stalin and Mao Tse-tung, China and the Soviet Union concluded the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance which provides that both governments will undertake "in the spirit of friendship and co-operation and in conformity with

the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for the national sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of the other contracting party, to develop and consolidate economic and cultural ties between China and the Soviet Union, to render the other all possible economic co-operation." History has shown what tremendous advances have been made in the friendship and fraternal co-operation, sealed by this Treaty, between the peoples of these two great countries. As Comrade Liu Shao-chi has said in his speech at the mass meeting held in Peking on February 13 this year to celebrate the third anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance:

This friendship and unity has greatly influenced not only the prosperity of these two great countries but also the victory of peace and justice throughout the world. As time passes, the people can see more clearly what a great influence this friendship and unity which has been sealed by the Treaty will exert on these two peoples and on the whole of mankind.

At the same time that the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance was concluded, an agreement was also signed under which a credit to the sum of 300 million U.S. dollars was extended by the Soviet Union to China. This credit has enabled China to place orders with the Soviet Union for large amounts of industrial equipment and various materials. This was followed by the Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen. In accordance with this Agreement, the Chinese Changchun Railway has been transferred to China without compensation. The agreements concerning the joint exploitation of petroleum and non-ferrous metals in Sinkiang Province and the development of civil aviation between the two countries are all being successfully implemented. The wells of the Sino-Soviet Joint Stock Petroleum Company are now producing 19 times more crude oil than in 1951. The Sino-Soviet Civil Aviation Corporation has opened four air routes



Soviet experts are training China's technical personnel. Professor C. H. Nikitin, who took part in designing the great Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station, helping at a discussion at the Water Conservancy Department of Peking's Tsinghua University

between Peking and Chita, Peking and Irkutsk, Peking and Alma-Ata, and between Tihua and Kashgar.

Aid of Soviet Experts

The Soviet Government, at China's request, has also sent many experts to China to help her in economic construction. These Soviet experts have given practical technical assistance in every important enterprise affecting China's economic life. They have helped to solve many important problems in the rehabilitation and development of her national economy.

In the industrial field, the Soviet experts have given help in mastering advanced Soviet methods of work and management. As a result, it has been possible to uncover and utilise the untapped resources of many factories and plants and increase production without additional new equipment. For instance, the rate of utilisation of the blast furnaces in the Anshan Iron and Steel Company is now 72 per cent above that achieved during the rule of the puppet Manchukuo regime. In the mines, the adoption of new coal-cutting methods proposed by Soviet experts has raised the rate of extraction from 30 per cent in the past to 80 per cent.

Soviet experts have made important proposals in the fields of agriculture, forestry and water conservancy. Wherever the Soviet close-planting technique has been introduced, agricultural output has been greatly raised. The cotton yield per *mou* has been increased from 50 to 100 per cent by this new method. The advanced methods of hewing timber introduced by the Soviet experts have increased the utilisation rate of forest resources. Soviet experts in water conservancy have helped to bring about the correct use of water resources by combining flood prevention work with the utilisation of water sources for the needs of the national economy.

In railway transport, the Peking-Hankow and Hankow-Canton Railways were repaired in a very short time with the help of the Soviet experts who also assisted in the construction of the Chungking-Chengtu and Tienshui-Lanchow Railways. Now they are helping in the building of the Chengtu-Paochi and Lanchow-Sinkiang Railways.

The linking of the advanced technical knowledge of the Soviet experts with the creative activity of the masses of the Chinese people has facilitated the rapid rehabilitation of all branches of China's national economy and their further planned development.

Soviet Aid in Heavy Industry

In the course of her first five-year plan of national construction which started this year, China will concentrate her main efforts on developing heavy industry as a foundation for industrialisation. In fulfilling the gigantic tasks of industrial construction projected in this plan, China will rely mainly on its own forces and on the united efforts of the entire Chinese people. But the assistance of other countries, particularly that of the Soviet Union, will play a very important role in the rapid fulfilment of this historic task. According to the agreement on long-term Soviet economic and technical aid to China, the Soviet Union will, between now and 1959, assist China in building or reconstructing 91 new enterprises in addition to the 50 enterprises which are already being built or reconstructed.

The Soviet Government, in accordance with this agreement, will help China to ex-

pand the base of her metallurgical industry, which will make possible the rapid development of her machine-building industry and railway transport. With Soviet assistance, two big metallurgical plants will be built at Tayeh and Paotow. When their production starts, China's steel output will be increased to about four times that of 1952, and rolled steel output by over two and a half times. China will, for the first time, be able to produce special steels. The Soviet Government will help to bring about a considerable increase in the production of aluminium in Fushun and to renovate the plant producing tin at Kokiui, in Yunnan Province, so that it will more than double its present capacity.

In the sphere of the fuel industry, according to the agreement, the Soviet Union will help China to construct large new coal mines and coal-dressing plants, which will bring about a 60 per cent increase in China's coal output. A big refinery will be built in Kansu Province, which, when completed, will increase the capacity of China's oil production many times over. To ensure an adequate supply of electricity to the new industrial enterprises in construction, the Soviet Union will help to renovate and expand a number of existing thermal and hydroelectric power plants and to build several new ones. The Fengman Hydroelectric Power Plant on the Sungari River and the big thermal electric power plants in Fushun, Fuhsin, Harbin, Dairen and in several other cities are among those being expanded. New thermal electric power plants will be constructed in Taiyuan, Sian, Lanchow, Tayeh, Paotow and other cities. Soviet specialists will also help in drawing up plans for installing hydroelectric stations on the Yellow River, Han River and on certain other rivers.

In the machine-building industry, the Soviet Union will help China construct new machine-building plants, in addition to expanding and renovating existing plants and establishing various new branches of industry for the manufacture of automobiles, tractors, ball-bearings, rolling mills, smelting furnaces, electric motors, etc.

Soviet assistance to China has always been sincere and selfless. During the recent ne-



A Chinese student, one of the many sent to the Soviet Union to receive training in advanced Soviet methods, getting instruction from a professor of the Stalin Engineering College in Moscow

negotiations between the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Government, the latter fully satisfied the needs of China wherever help was needed and possible and wherever it was beyond China's own present power to do what was necessary. Moreover, the Soviet Government itself proposed to help China construct certain enterprises which are needed but had not been planned for. In the building and reconstruction of the 141 enterprises, Soviet assistance includes many things: selection of construction sites, collecting basic data needed for designing projects, the drawing up of plans and blue-prints, supplying and installing equipment and the actual launching of production. At the same time, the Soviet Government, at China's invitation, will continue to send Soviet specialists to China to assist in the training of personnel for the building and management of the new industrial enterprises, while a large number of workers and engineers will be sent from China to factories in the Soviet

Union to get training in various specialised fields of production.

Learning From the U.S.S.R.

In carrying out planned construction and in constructing and reconstructing these 141 enterprises with Soviet help, the Chinese people are confronted with the task of using these newly-built and renovated enterprises as a groundwork for the further planned development of China's national economy in accordance with the laws of the proportionate development of the national economy. Secondly, basic, capital construction, and geological prospecting especially, must be further strengthened and pressed ahead. Thirdly, all concerned must strive to provide the conditions which will enable Soviet aid to give the maximum effect. And finally, all must redouble their efforts in learning from the Soviet Union and in training Chinese personnel for national construction.

In his speech at the close of the fourth session of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in February this year, Chairman Mao Tse-tung said:

We are going to carry on our great national construction. The work facing us is hard and we do not have enough experience. So we must seriously study the advanced experience of the Soviet Union. Whether inside or outside the Communist Party, old or new cadres, technicians, intellectuals, workers or peasants, we must all learn wholeheartedly from the Soviet Union. We must learn not only the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin but also the advanced scientific techniques of the Soviet Union. There must be a great nation-wide upsurge of learning from the Soviet Union to build our country.

In response to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's directive and linked with Soviet assistance in constructing and reconstructing these many enterprises, there is already a nation-wide upsurge of enthusiasm for learning from the Soviet Union.

Rallying closely around the Chinese Communist Party, the Central People's Government and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and inspired by the assistance of the great Soviet Union, the Chinese people have pledged to fulfil and overfulfil this year's plan for national construction so that they will advance steadily towards socialist industrialisation. They have

displayed a high degree of enthusiasm in work and in learning from advanced Soviet experience. They are doing their utmost to accumulate capital for economic construction by increasing output and practising economy.

The facts of history prove that the prosperity and power of the People's Republic of China are inseparable from the fraternal, sincere and selfless aid of the Soviet Union. Gaining daily in strength, the People's Republic of China, as a member of the world camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union, has strengthened and consolidated the forces defending world peace. As a recent editorial of *Pravda* has pointed out:

The great victories of the Chinese people in the sphere of economic construction represent, in the international arena, a massive contribution to the cause of lessening international tension,

to the cause of strengthening peace. And all these victories are linked with the wide-scale, selfless and fraternal help of the Soviet Union to China. . . .

The unbreakable friendship of the peace-loving Soviet Union and the peace-loving People's Republic of China is a powerful bulwark of peace. It is a friendship that is hailed by all the peoples because they consider it one of the conditions of first-rate importance for strengthening and preserving peace throughout the world.

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Chinese people express their sincere gratitude to the Soviet people for their great and selfless assistance. The Chinese people are profoundly aware that the unbreakable friendship between China and the Soviet Union will serve to strengthen world peace and international security.

Sino-Soviet Oil Co. Expands Production

The Sino-Soviet Joint Stock Petroleum Oil Company in Sinkiang Province is steadily expanding production. It is now building a modern oil-cracking plant which, when finished, will enable the Company to increase the rate of extraction of gasoline from crude oil. Extensive new surveys are being made in the foothills of the Tianshan Mountains. The wells of the Company are now producing 19 times more crude oil than in 1951.

An engineering plant, 13 additional blocks of apartments and a spacious workers' club are among the new projects of the Company to be completed this year.

Last year, a new oil refinery was commissioned. In addition, one old refinery was reconstructed, to increase its capacity 30 times. Many abandoned oil wells were restored to activity and new wells were sunk.

An attractive townlet is coming into being on the edge of the Gobi Desert around the Company's field of operations. It is equipped with modern conveniences. Around the main office building are grouped residential quarters, a hospital, a school, a club, several shops, a post and tele-communications office and a bank. Buses, trucks and cars speed along new highways constructed to serve the oilfield and town.

All this is the result of just three years' effort since the Company was established. The Soviet experts, many of whom came from the famous Baku Oilfields, with their Chinese colleagues, began their work from scratch. They helped from the beginning in the preliminary surveying and other preparatory work.

Over 2,000 skilled workers and technicians have now been trained by the Soviet experts. Many former Uighur and Kazakh peasants and nomads have in a remarkably short time, mastered the techniques of oil refining. Many workers have also received fundamental theoretical training at spare-time training classes run by the Soviet experts, and youths who came fresh from the colleges in 1951, are now qualified engineers. These new cadres are being rapidly absorbed by the expanding operations of the Company.

New Realities, New Tasks

Mao Tun

Chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers

THE new and vigorous social life of liberated China has enriched our literature with a new content and new forms; it has brought literature into closer contact with the people and reared a new and vital army of writers. Truly tremendous changes have taken place in the field of literary work and great successes have been achieved.

This change and development are reflected, first and foremost, in the content, subject-matter and main themes of literary works, and also in the portrayal of new people. All the various reactionary and decadent literary ideologies (including those of feudalism and colonialism), which, over a long period, contaminated our literature, have in the main been swept away. Bourgeois individualism and liberalism and the literary school of "art for art's sake" have lost their position in our literature. Illuminated by the ideology of Communism, the literature of New China is full of vitality; it is surcharged with unflinching optimism and boundless faith in the success of our national construction and the liberation of mankind. In consequence, it commands a much



Mao Tun

Addressing the Second All-China Conference of Writers

broader view and mirrors a much wider sphere of life than in the past.

According to preliminary statistics of more than 2,000 novels, essays, reportage items and plays published in China's leading magazines and newspapers during the past four years, and films shown in theatres throughout the country during the same period, some 400 drew their themes from industrial production and the life of the workers; some 400 depicted the social and economic struggles in the countryside and the life of the peasants; some 300 dealt with events during the

War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, the War of Liberation and the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea; some 300 portrayed army life and the relationship between the army and the people; some 70 described the life and struggles of the national minorities; and some 200 dealt with other social struggles and democratic reforms in society. Though only partial, these figures give an adequate indication of how different the literature of New China is from the old. Our writers have drawn new and varied subject-matter and themes from the rich and busy life of the people and from their struggles. They have portrayed a variety of new characters, and so reflected the new appearance of our country in its many aspects, as well as its perspectives. Such subjects and themes were rarely, and

This is the abridged text of a report delivered by the author, the well-known novelist, at the Second All-China Conference of Writers held on September 25, 1953, in Peking.

some never, found in our literature of a few years ago.

Several Successful Works

A number of successful and rather good works have been produced in recent years. Among them, we may mention the following:

The novel *Wall of Steel*, by Liu Ching, tells of the close co-operation between the People's Liberation Army and the peasantry during the War of Liberation, and of how the peasants, surmounting many difficulties, supported the front. In this work, the author has given brilliant portrayals of industrious, honest and selfless peasant cadres.

The film *Steeled Fighters* and the play *Matured in Battle* reflect the noble qualities of the fighters of the People's Liberation Army in the War of Liberation: their resolution, courage and unswerving, boundless devotion to the cause of the revolution.

Pa Chin's reportage from the Korean front and Wei Wei's essay *Those Most to Be Loved*, as well as other fine literary reportage, sketches and short stories, reflect from different angles the spirit of internationalism and patriotism and the lofty, amazingly heroic character of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Two Stalin Prize novels *Sunshine on the Sangkan River*, by Ting Ling, and *The Hurricane*, by Chou Li-po, as well as the Stalin Prize opera *The White-Haired Girl*, by Ho Ching-chih and others, profoundly and vividly describe the great land reform and the changes in class relationships in the villages. They give excellent portrayals of the new peasants. Tu Yin's play, *Face to Face With New Things*, portrays the struggle between progressive and conservative forces in the reform of industrial enterprises.

All these works are definite artistic achievements and have had a great educational influence among the people.

What deserves special emphasis is that, for the first time in our history, literary works have appeared, which take the life of the national minorities for their subject-matter and progressive figures from among the labouring people of the national minorities as their heroes. The new life of unity, peace and happiness

which our national minorities now lead is finding more and more frequent expression in literature. Many excellent works describing it have been produced. Outstanding young writers have come to the fore from the ranks of the national minorities themselves.

Many new characters have made their appearance in our literature: combat heroes of the People's Liberation Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers; model workers and heroes of labour in the factories and villages; Communists and Youth League members, women and children of a new type. They no longer appear, as in the past, in the role of the oppressed and the exploited, but stand out in bold relief as the masters of life, the builders of New China.

As a result, a tremendous change has taken place in the relation between the masses and literature. Our literature has won more and more support, and arouses greater and greater interest among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. The work of popularising literature has broadened in scope. It has become an important ideological weapon in their daily life. Ten to twenty times more literary works are published today than in pre-liberation days. Cinema audiences in 1952 totalled more than 600 million people.

The movement for the development of literary creative activities among the masses has spread widely in factories, in villages and in the army. Many literary works have been turned by the masses into popular plays and operas; and many ballads and songs have been written by the masses themselves. The labouring people, who once had little or no contact with art and literature, now comprise the basic mass of readers and audiences at theatres and cinemas. The attitude of the reading public towards literary work has greatly changed. Because of their concern for literature, they give enthusiastic and solicitous support to the creative activities of the writers. Our writers and the editorial boards of our literary magazines are constantly receiving large numbers of letters from their readers, giving valuable comments on their work.

Errors Corrected

Four years ago, writers still had no unanimous understanding of the principle that

Literature and art should serve the worker-peasant-soldier masses. Some writers still had an erroneous understanding of this principle. Hence the debate on whether workers, peasants and soldiers should be the heroes or positive characters of literary works.

Impurity of ideology and vacillations in standpoint were quite common among writers. In 1951, in connection with the criticism of the reactionary film *The Life of Wu Hsun* which propagated the servile ideology of feudalism, there was a nation-wide upsurge of criticism and self-criticism in regard to the ideology underlying creative writing. This formed the basis for the nation-wide campaign begun in 1952 in literary and artistic circles for the rectification of working styles. This further castigated reactionary and decadent literary ideologies, remnants of the influence of the western bourgeoisie and of feudalism within China, which still existed among some of the writers; as well as the petty-bourgeois ideology which still tenaciously infected most of them. At the same time, writers were organised to go into the thick of life and remould their thought. In many places the recent study of socialist realism has achieved definite successes. This process of study, criticism and self-criticism has helped to bring about unity in ideology, purpose and action within our ranks and strengthened our solidarity. The new writers, by their youthful vigour, act as a stimulus to the old writers, while the latter in their turn help the young writers by their experience. The old writers have come to recognise the importance of taking the stand of the working class, living among the masses, remoulding their ideology and striving to serve the people. They also realise that the interests of the working class are inseparable from those of the nation. All writers—Party or non-Party, of worker-peasant origin or of petty-bourgeois origin, old or young, are now more at one in purpose and more closely united than before.

The past four years have seen a gradual and continuous increase in the number of our new literary fighters. According to incomplete statistics, 256 novels, 159 books of poems and ballads, 265 plays and 896 books of essays and other writings have been published since the liberation. If we count works published in the magazines, which are not yet in book form, the number is, of course, greater.

Most of these works are by new authors. It is worthy of notice that those by writers of worker-peasant origin have been warmly received by the people. The formation and growth of this new army on the literary front shows the immense potentialities of our literature. Most of the new authors are young. Although their work is not yet sufficiently mature, they come from among the worker-peasant masses and are steeled in struggle. They understand and love the labouring people. They are highly sensitive to new things and new characters and have boundless faith in the success of our national construction and socialist transformation. The growth of our new literature based on socialist realism will depend chiefly on this new army of writers.

Leadership of Working Class

The above-mentioned achievements and deep-wrought and tremendous changes in literature show, first of all, that the advanced ideology of the working class has secured an unshakeable, leading position in China's literature; and that Chairman Mao Tse-tung's *Addresses at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art* have armed the ranks of our literary workers with the great ideology of Marxism-Leninism, pointing out to us the broad path of socialist realism. The concern shown and the directions given by the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, particularly the directions given in 1951 by the Central Committee of the Party with regard to criticism of *The Life of Wu Hsun*, have been of momentous significance to the development of Chinese literature in recent years. Only when our literary movement is under the ideological leadership of the working class and guided by the policy of the Communist Party, can it develop along the correct lines.

Nevertheless, the significant changes and new phenomena in our literature since 1949 are only a beginning. In comparison with the speed of China's political development and economic construction, with the rapidly changing life of the people and with the demand of the people for literature and art, our work lags far behind reality. At most we can say that we have laid a rough foundation for better fulfilment of our new tasks in the future.

We cannot, of course, deny that there are objective reasons for the gap existing between

literary work and real life. During the period when China was first liberated, for instance, many of our literary workers took up administrative work in the government or other civic organisations to meet the needs of the state, thus reducing the forces on the literary front. But for all that we have to admit that there are many subjective defects in our work, which are responsible for this failure.

In the first place, our literary works are generally of a low ideological and artistic standard. With the exception of a few outstandingly good works, the quality of our literature has not reached the high level that it should have attained. It is true that many of our literary works describe new people, but these new characters usually lack the artistic power to inspire readers; compared with the brilliant and heroic figures which appear daily in real life, they lack colour where they should be even more vivid. Some of the personalities in our literary works can only be called incarnations of the authors' abstract concepts; they are not characters taken from real life. Consequently, such literary works fail to exert the political and ideological force of literature through their artistic images; they fail to effectively educate and remould the labouring people in a socialist spirit.

Although many of our literary works describe the new life, they usually merely catalogue the phenomena of life without properly focussing and without typifying their contradictions and struggles. Quite a number of our writers are still not bold enough in reflecting the contradictions existing in different aspects of our social life, in probing into the inner core of contradictions and depicting the complex class struggles going on under new circumstances. They either casually pass over these contradictions and struggles or "solve" such contradictions easily by some subjective method. As a result, social phenomena which are rich and complex become simplified, one-sided, and stereotyped into empty formulas. These are the widely criticised tendencies of reducing things to abstract concepts and set formulas. The spread of these tendencies has greatly lowered the political and educational value of our literature and considerably weakened the artistic power which stems from socialist realism.

Other defects in literary work manifest themselves in monotonousness and crudeness of literary form, carelessness in the use of language and structure and backwardness in literary theory and criticism. Many of our writers and critics are not adept and conscientious enough in using this powerful instrument—literature.

Having such defects, there is no reason whatever for us to be complacent, though we cannot and should not be discouraged. These defects have in the past caused our work to fall behind our task. And now, with the development of the revolution, new historic tasks, still more arduous and more complex, are set before us.

New Tasks

What are our new tasks? Our country is now in a period of national industrialisation and socialist transformation. Therefore, our work in every sphere of endeavour in our country must strive to serve this common political goal.

In the period of transition to Socialism, we must carry on the struggle against the imperialists abroad and against the remnant, covert counter-revolutionaries at home. Among our own people, we must gradually remould capitalist industrial and commercial enterprises; in other words, we must struggle against the bourgeoisie in circumstances where we stand in unity with it, and at the same time we must educate and remould several hundred million peasants and handicraftsmen. In the course of this socialist transformation, a change will take place in the class relationships of our society which will be more striking than that which took place in the past, and the spiritual life of our society will mirror this change in all its variegated forms.

The task of literature is not confined to a merely faithful portrayal of such complex changes; above all, we must help to push forward, by the powers of art, this socialist transformation. That is to say, we must educate and remould tens of millions of people in the socialist spirit and encourage them to advance dauntlessly and confidently with the noble qualities and heroic traits inherent in our labouring people. At the same time, we must struggle resolutely against the remnant in-

fluences of feudal and imperialist ideology, against bourgeois ideology and various other ideologies that hinder the socialist transformation of our country. We must also struggle against backward tendencies that still exist among the people, such as lack of confidence in the face of difficulties, conservatism and selfishness. These are all important tasks which face us. Our work is to help the people, through our realistic literary descriptions, to learn and to understand correctly not only today's but also tomorrow's reality; to teach them how to remould themselves and overcome difficulties in the process of these complex class struggles, so that they can fulfil the great historic mission of national construction and the gradual transition to Socialism.

For a Socialist Content

To carry out these tasks, the ideological content of our literature must, in the first place, be socialist. Our writers must be, or must strive to be, socialists. To educate the people to take a correct approach to reality, to make them look forward and not backwards, we must demand that our literary works reflect this reality faithfully and concretely; we must not only portray the people's life today but also show them the perspectives of their future. Literature should light their road forward. In a word, through our literary works, we should educate the people in the spirit and ideology of Socialism.

Hence, we must be exacting in demanding that our writers use creative methods based on socialist realism, that they study socialist realism more diligently and be good students of Marxism-Leninism.

To put into practice the principles of creative writing based on socialist realism, our writers must consider the question of creating characters, especially the artistic portrayal of positive characters, as a matter of prime importance in their creative work. Huang Chikuang, an ordinary People's Volunteer who with his own body stopped the machine-gun fire of the enemy so as to clear the way for a victorious attack of his comrades on the Korean front; Chang Ming-shan, ordinary worker who invented the reverse repeater, a device of great importance to the rolled steel industry; Li Shun-ta, an advanced model worker in

agriculture; and the young woman worker Ho Chien-hsiu, who initiated an advanced working method which lowered the amount of cotton waste on leather rollers—these are typical outstanding personalities in the day-to-day life of our country. They inspire the people throughout the land by their noble qualities and admirable deeds; yet artistic portrayals of such heroic figures are seldom found in our literature. This is a big deficiency in our work. We should create portraits of such people and depict their lives in our novels, films, plays and poems in a way that is more striking, more clearly focused, more typical, nearer the ideal and more vivid even than real life; and through them educate and inspire the tens of millions of our people on an even wider scale. At the same time, we should also delineate our enemies, people with negative characteristics, so as to arouse the people's vigilance and wrath against them.

We must demand of our writers that they boldly reveal in the spirit of class struggle, the contradictions in our social life during the period of socialist transformation; thus they will educate the people to understand, in the light of those contradictions, what are the rising, new, progressive and irresistible forces, and what are the moribund, old and decadent forces, so that they can hasten the growth of the new and the death of the old and decadent.

We must demand that the writers depict different aspects of our social life more broadly, freely, richly and colourfully; that they broaden their field in the selection of subject-matter and main themes, and create works in varied forms and styles.

We must demand of our writers that they improve and master the techniques of artistic expression. They should learn from all good works, ancient or modern, Chinese or foreign, particularly those of the Soviet Union—learn to develop close-knit plots, to describe characters and scenes vividly and use pure and expressive literary language.

Role of Critics

At the same time, we must demand that our critics stand in the forefront of the ideological struggle, master the theories of Marxism-Leninism and the methods of criticism based on socialist realism, analyse liter-

ary works objectively on a higher ideological plane, help the authors and educate the readers. Writers and critics should co-operate closely, helping, respecting and learning from one another in a common effort to develop constructive and comradely criticism. Critics should constantly listen to the voices of the masses and pay close attention to the social situation. Compared to the writers, a critic should have a still richer knowledge of society, a more systematic comprehension of social life and a keener sense of discernment with regard to the phenomena of society; in this way he can render the writers more effective help.

To fulfil the requirements listed above, our writers should continue to go into the thick of social life and learn earnestly to observe, understand, analyse and study all men, all

classes, all manner of people, all the vivid patterns of life and struggles and all the raw materials of literature and art, with a socialist viewpoint and attitude. They should be more diligent in studying Marxism-Leninism and the policies of the Party, and continue to strive to remould themselves ideologically, so as to sharpen their ideological weapons and raise their political level. Political studies and contact with real life are, at all times, fundamental requisites for the writer.

Life in our country is so bright, our labouring people are so valiant and intelligent, and the sources of our literature are so rich and inexhaustible, that provided only that we make genuine efforts to study and create, we have everything within our reach to produce literary works worthy of our age!

For Sino-Soviet Friendship

Peking begins preparations for an exhibition of the achievements of the Soviet Union

Kao Shih-shan

AN extensive exhibition showing the economic and cultural achievements of the Soviet Union will be opened in Peking next autumn about the time of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Construction work on the exhibition halls and grounds has already begun on the western outskirts of the capital.

On October 15, stone-masons, cement-layers, carpenters, brick-layers, engineers, technicians and representatives of the various people's organisations in Peking gathered at the construction site, where, at a ceremony, Peng Chen, Mayor of Peking, broke the ground for the laying of the foundations of the central tower of the exhibition buildings.

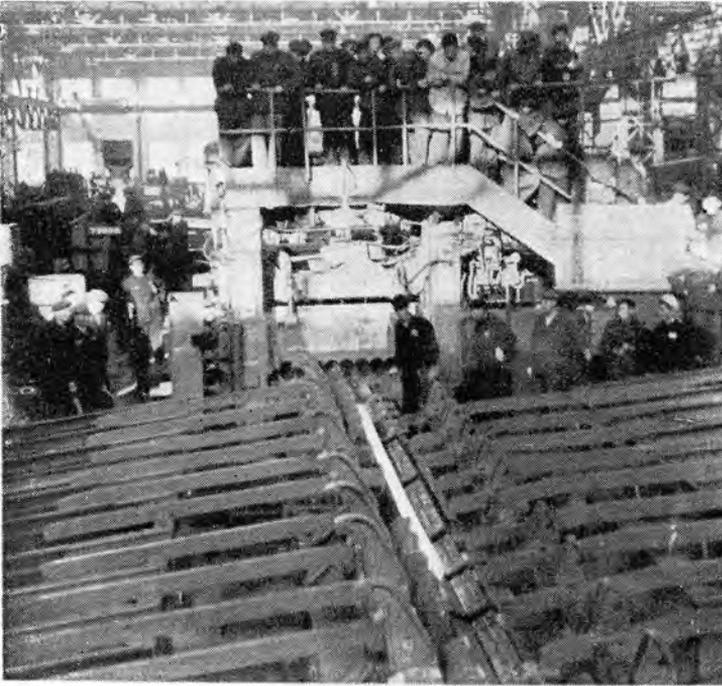
The Soviet exhibition centre is being built according to the designs of the Soviet architects V. S. Andreyev, a Stalin Prize laureate, and

K. D. Kislova, and the Soviet engineer, L. M. Gokhman, also a Stalin Prize laureate. It will cover an area of 11 hectares, and the total volume of the buildings will be around 200,000 cubic metres. When completed, the exhibition halls will themselves be an exhibit. They will comprise a magnificent architectural ensemble representative of Soviet achievements in architecture.

The Central Section

The grand entrance of the exhibition centre will face south. It will be a colonnade with 16 archways each decorated with the national emblem of one of the 16 Union Republics of the U.S.S.R. This will front a circular court girt with flowers and trees. At the centre of the court will be a fountain decorated with 16 sculptures symbolising the 16 Union Republics. On opposite sides of the fountain will rise two

China's First Seamless Tubing Mill Commissioned



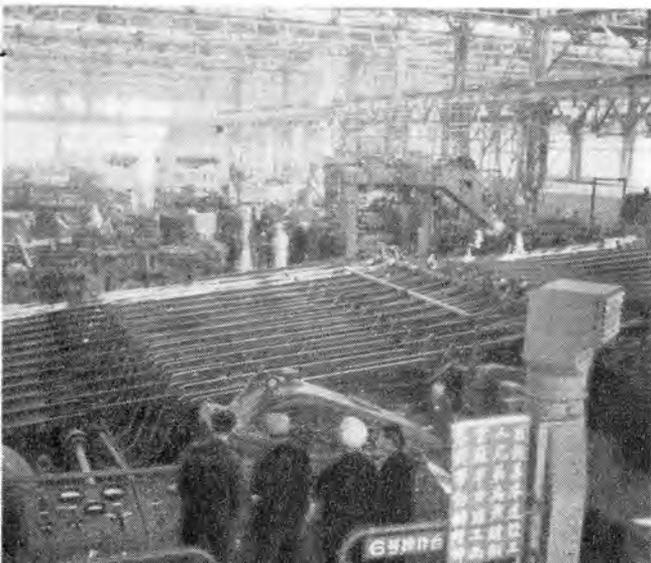
The first seamless tube produced by the mill passing out of the mandrel. It was dedicated to Chairman Mao Tse-tung



Under the guidance of Soviet experts, Anshan workers learn to control the complex equipment of this automatic mill

China's first automatic seamless tubing mill in Anshan, Northeast China, produced its first tube on October 27 this year. This mill is a monument to Sino-Soviet co-operation. Built in 15 months with the aid of Soviet experts, it is equipped with the latest automatic equipment from the Soviet Union

A vista down the length of the great mill



A technician training personnel for the new mill





Ting Ling, noted woman novelist, at work in her study. She wrote her novel *Sunshine on the Sangkan River* after taking an active part in the land reform



Lao Sheh, novelist and author of popular plays on contemporary themes, lecturing to the worker's literary class of the Peking Spare-time Art School

WRITERS AND ARTISTS SERVE T

Following Chairman Mao Tse-tung's call to "serve the workers, peasants and people's fighters," the writers and artists of China go out regularly to the factories, countryside and units of the defenders of the people, to help them in their tasks, and put the arts at their service

A Com
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Artists making reproductions of ancient Wei and Tang Dynasty sculptures in the newly-discovered grottoes on Maichi Mountain, Kansu Province



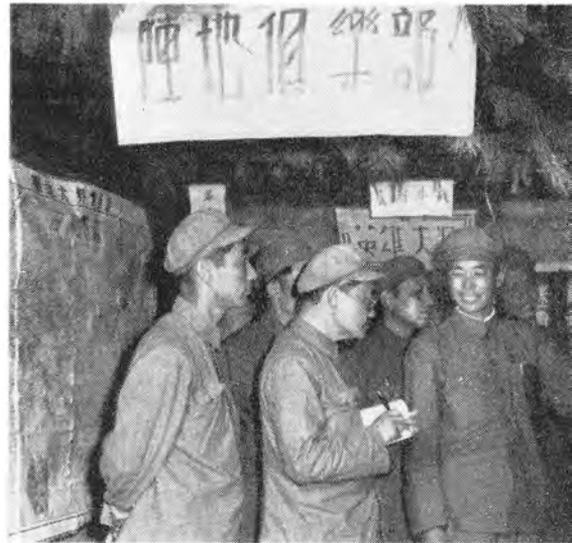
The celebrated 93-year-old artist Chih Pai-shih at work on a special painting in honour of this year's National Day

THE PEOPLE

at Hero thanking the popular Honan Opera Chang Hsiang-yu after her performance for Chinese People's Volunteer unit in Korea



Famed novelist Pa Chin (centre) visiting an underground "club" of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea



Composer Wang Hsin listening to a piece composed by the Volunteers themselves on the Korean front





Z. A. Gavrilovna, Soviet textile specialist, explaining the operation of a new Soviet machine to worker-students in an automatic flax mill in Harbin, Northeast China



Soviet expert Moiseyev assisting members of an oil survey team in Szechuan Province

SOVIET SPECIALISTS IN CHINA



Two Soviet specialists Fyedorov and Mordovsky showing a worker of the Sino-Soviet Shipbuilding Company in Dairen how to operate an automatic welder

Guided by a Soviet expert, a metal-worker in the Dairen Railway Works, Northeast China, practices the Soviet high-speed cutting method which is being widely popularised among Chinese lathe-operators



The fraternal assistance given by the Soviet people is an important factor in New China's economic construction. Soviet experts, in a splendid spirit of internationalism, are unreservedly passing on their valuable experience in socialist construction to China's workers and technicians

flag poles, 30 metres in height, carrying the national flags of the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union.

A domed hall, 30 metres in diameter and 19.5 metres high, will form the hub of the exhibition buildings. Its ceiling and walls will be ornamented with frescoes. Here, too, will be charts and diagrams illustrating the achievements of the Soviet Union in various fields of national construction and pictures depicting various stages of the life and struggles of the Soviet people. A group of sculptures symbolising the great and unbreakable friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union will stand at its northern end.

Above the cupola of this hall will rise a beautiful tower with the national emblem of the Soviet Union on its main face. The spire rising above this tower will be gilded and topped with a five-pointed ruby-coloured star, whose topmost point will be more than 80 metres above the ground. It will be visible from many miles away.

Industry and Agriculture

North of the domed hall will be the biggest exhibition room—the Hall of Industry. This will be 19.5 metres high and over 40 metres broad. Soviet heavy industrial products, particularly products of the Soviet machine-building and lathe-building industries, will be displayed here. Visitors will be able to see the latest types of Soviet lathes, milling machines, planers and other machines and also the equipment used in various branches of light industry and the food industry.

There will be open spaces on both sides of the Hall of Industry where giant drills, combines, tractors and the latest models of automobiles will be displayed and shown in actual operation.

The Hall of Agriculture will be situated to the west of the domed hall. This will display samples of the main agricultural products of the Soviet Union. Visitors will be able to see the great successes achieved by the collective and state farms of the Soviet Union in increasing the output of grains, industrial raw materials and livestock products. Here will be explained the latest Soviet achievements

in livestock raising and agricultural science, demonstrating the superiority of the large-scale socialist agriculture of the Soviet Union as compared with small-scale peasant farms and large-scale capitalist agricultural production.

Hall of Culture and Arts

To the east of the domed hall will be the Hall of Culture and the Arts, where will be displayed Soviet achievements in the fields of culture, education, literature and the graphic arts, in sculpture, the applied arts and architecture, etc. The exhibits will include many reproductions of paintings by outstanding Soviet painters, works of both the classical Russian writers and contemporary Soviet authors, and a model of the 32-storey building of the Moscow State University named after M. V. Lomonosov. These exhibits will illustrate the unprecedented growth of socialist culture and art in the Soviet Union.

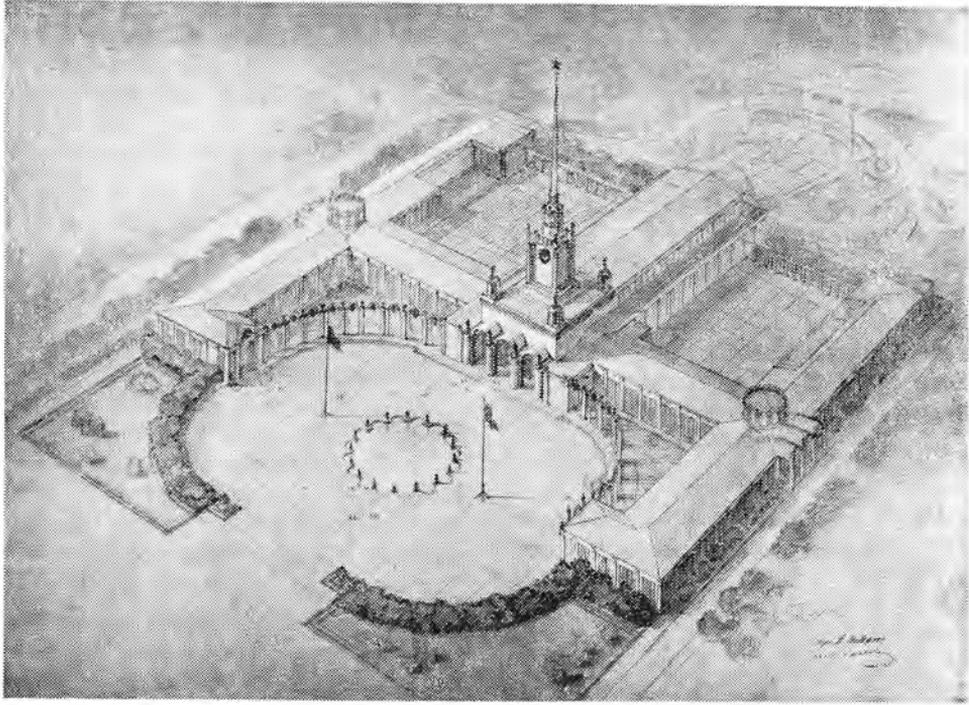
A cinema with a seating capacity of 850 will be built for the showing of the latest Soviet films in the exhibition centre. At the rear of the Hall of Industry will be an open-air theatre capable of accommodating 3,000 people at stage performances and film shows. There will also be a restaurant where Russian dishes will be served.

A special railway track will be laid from Hsichihmen Station outside Peking's West Gate to the exhibition grounds. This line will be used to transport construction materials during the building of the halls. On their completion, it will be used for the display of various types of Soviet locomotives powered both by steam and electricity, as well as the latest types of Soviet luggage and goods wagons and passenger carriages. These will acquaint the Chinese people with the Soviet people's achievements in railway construction.

The whole Soviet exhibition centre, with its soaring spire topped with the ruby star, will remind the Chinese people of the Kremlin and its towers with glittering stars which symbolise happiness, peace and friendship among the peoples.

Enthusiastic Builders

The digging of foundations and cement work have already started on the construction site. Thousands of workers are now busy at



Architect's sketch of the Soviet exhibition centre now being built in Peking's western suburb

work day and night in three shifts. Convoys of trucks and carts stream to the building site from all directions loaded with bricks, stone and gravel, marble and timber.

The builders are working with high enthusiasm, for all consider it a great honour to participate in this work of Sino-Soviet friendship. A campaign is already in full swing to fulfil and overfulfil construction plans.

The present task is to complete 100,000 cubic metres of earth work and 10,000 cubic metres of cement work before the start of the cold winter spell. Chang Hun-chung, chief of construction, Tsai Chun-hsi, chief engineer, Li Yu, chairman of the trade union group, and all the other workers, engineers and technicians are confident that they can fulfil this task.

At the same time, preparations are also being pushed ahead to continue construction throughout the winter. Under the direction of the well-known Soviet engineer L.M. Gokhman,

all those engaged in this work are studying Soviet methods of building under winter conditions. They are making every effort to complete this work at an early date as a proper setting where the broad masses of the Chinese people may view the grand achievements of the Soviet people in Communist construction—the morrow of the new China.

The opening of this exhibition of Soviet cultural and economic achievements will be an important event in the life of the people of Peking and of the whole country. This exhibition, as Mayor Peng Chen said at the foundation-laying ceremony, will be of great significance in acquainting the Chinese people with the advance of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. It will help the study of advanced Soviet experience and further strengthen the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. The Soviet exhibition centre will also give tremendous help to China's planned economic construction which is now already under way.

The Chengtu-Paochi Railway

Jen Feng

A VERY important new railway has been under construction in China since July 1, 1952. It is the Chengtu-Paochi Railway,* more than 800 kilometres in length, which will provide the first direct rail communication between the rich Southwest and other parts of the country. The entire line should be open to traffic in 1957, at the conclusion of the first five-year plan.

The southern terminus, Chengtu, is the capital of Szechuan Province, where there were no railways at all before liberation. The Chengtu-Chungking line, built in 1950-52, connects it with the Yangtze River, and it will soon be the starting point of still another line, the Chengtu-Kunming line to Yunnan Province, which is now being surveyed. Chengtu is thus developing to be a railway hub for the entire Southwest.

The northern terminus, Paochi in Shensi Province, is an important industrial centre of China's Northwest. Paochi is on the 1,765-kilometre Lunghai Railway, which runs from Lanchow, in the province of Kansu, across central China, to the ocean port of Lienyunkang on the east coast. This east-west line is crossed at two different points by other trunk railways which run north and south.

It is thus clear that the new Chengtu-Paochi line is a key link in the nation-wide railway network now being built. The construction and extension of this network will increase economic exchange between various areas of the country, facilitating the proper utilisation of natural resources and the co-ordinated development of industrial and agricultural production under a unified, long-term

*This line was formerly referred to as the "Tien-shui-Chengtu Railway." The revised route ends at Paochi instead of Tienshui as originally planned, thus reducing the total rail distance between southwestern and eastern China.

national plan. Politically, it will further consolidate the unity between China's many nationalities.

The route of the new railway runs from Chengtu northwards over the western Szechuan plain, crosses the deep gorges of the swift-flowing Fu, To and Chialing Rivers and climbs the Tapa Mountains and the towering Yenmenpa. Then, descending from the 2,000-metre-high Chin Mountain Range into Shensi, it bridges the Wei River to reach Paochi.

It can readily be seen that the construction of the Chengtu-Paochi Railway is an arduous undertaking. The idea had arisen at various times in the past, but nothing came of it. Early in 1915 when the feudal warlords held sway, foreign engineers were asked to map out a Tatung-Chengtu Railway to run from Tatung, Shansi Province, to Chengtu through Tungkuan and Paochi in Shensi Province. Twenty years later, in 1936, the Kuomintang government set a similar scheme afoot. But the reactionary government had no will, no skill and no real incentive to tackle such a difficult job. Always on the lookout for quick ways of enrichment for their officials in the first place, they always failed to invest the necessary resources.

This railway, so necessary to the country and the people's welfare, remained a dotted line on the map of China until the liberation of the Southwest.

Building the Railway

In 1950, shortly after the establishment of the Central People's Government, the Ministry of Railways appropriated funds from the state treasury for planning work on the line. In June of the same year, it sent two survey teams with more than 1,000 members to make a survey. In nine months' time, they had mapped out the first 458-kilometre section from Chengtu to Liohyang, in southern Shensi Province. There a

“Route Selection Committee of the Southern Section of the Tienshui-Chengtu Railway” was established in March, 1951. As a result of the further painstaking work by the engineers and of their constant consultation with peasants and workers familiar with the local situation, the present route is 31 kilometres shorter than the one drawn in 1950, and eliminates more than ten big engineering jobs which were then thought to be required. Seven 65-metre-high bridges with a total length of 1,471 metres have been altogether ruled out or reduced in size. Two long tunnels of about a kilometre each and 5,800,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work have been rendered unnecessary. It is estimated that a total of 1,200,000 million yuan has been saved as a result.

On July 1, 1952 when the Chengtu-Chungking Railway opened to traffic, Chairman Mao Tse-tung sent a message: “Congratulations on the opening of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway! On with the building of the Tienshui-Chengtu line!” The long-held hope of the



A 1,000-metre-long tunnel being cut on the southern section of the Chengtu-Paochi Railway

people of Southwest China for a railway connection with the rest of the country began to be realised.

The building of this railway is a heroic exploit by China's workers. The construction of the southern section (from Chengtu to Liohyang), which is now in progress, calls for twice as many tunnels as were needed for the entire Chengtu-Chungking Railway—among them the two-kilometre Pamiakou Tunnel, one of the longest in the country. The building of every kilometre of roadbed will involve more than 50,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work, a figure almost ten times more than on the Peking-Hankow Railway, which runs over level terrain.

But the liberated people are confident of overcoming all difficulties. In response to the call of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, thousands of battle-steeled fighters of the Railway Engineering Corps of the People's Liberation Army did the pioneer work. Later, tens of thousands of builders who had successfully completed the Chengtu-Chungking line, joined with the People's Liberation Army in their work amid the rugged mountains and the sheer ravines.

In the mountains between Chengtu and Liohyang, one can now hear constant explosions and see rocks barring the route being blasted out.

Below in the narrow gorges, pile-driving machines from the Soviet Union thud away incessantly, day and night, preparing supports for future bridges. Water gushes from the pumps beside the abutments and in the tunnels. Everywhere, the workers are full of enthusiasm and songs resound.

In less than half a year, heroes of labour have finished levelling the roadbed from Chengtu to Mienyang, 14.7 per cent of the whole line. This section was opened to traffic on National Day (October 1), 1953.

Soviet experts have worked selflessly on the construction sites, playing a very important role. Soviet expert D. A. Troyanov is one example. To familiarise himself with the problem of designing, he conducted a detailed investigation on the spot and made 39 proposals which contributed greatly to speeding up and improving construction along the south section of the railway.

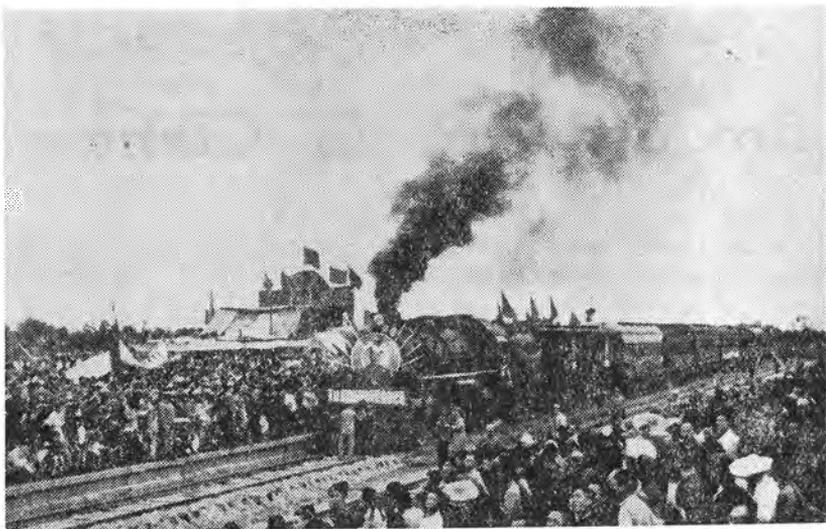
The people of Southwest China, especially those in Szechuan Province, are supporting the builders warmly. When the work was started, they told one another delightedly: "Chairman Mao has sent people to make a railway for us!" Then they drew up concrete plans to help in the building. The peasants in more than ten counties voluntarily organised themselves to find lodgings and carry materials and grain for the army men and civilian workers. Those who volunteered to carry the sleepers marched in files several miles long. They

carried slogans: "Where the railway goes, there we'll follow to help it!" People of the national minorities brought their water-wheels to work in co-ordination with the pumps in draining ditches and streams.

The reason why the nearly 100 million people of the Southwest are so enthusiastic about this railway is that its completion will bring them happiness and prosperity. Szechuan Province is rich in minerals and other native products, which will find a much wider market when modern transportation is available.

The vast plain south of Tehyang, along the line, yields an annual grain crop more than three times the local demand. The area around Kuanghan produces large quantities of cotton. Throughout Szechuan, medicinal herbs, hemp and sugar cane grow in great abundance. All can be exported in large quantities.

Because of primitive transportation facilities in the past, however, the freight for a ton of goods transported from Chengtu to Paochi by truck or draft animal was about three times what the railway will charge, while the time taken ranged from six days to one month or longer. As a consequence, great quantities of local agricultural and subsidiary products found no market. Before the liberation, there were times when East China needed grain, while the people in the Southwest had a large surplus which could not be moved—the price



The Chengtu-Kuanghan section of the Chengtu-Paochi Railway was opened to traffic on July 1, 1953. The first train arriving from Chengtu is greeted in Kuanghan

falling so low that the peasants fed their pigs with rice or used it as fuel. On the other hand, the manufactured goods needed by the Southwestern peasants were fantastically expensive.

The Chengtu-Paochi Railway will contribute greatly to the industrial development of China. It will move machinery and equipment to the Southwest to exploit its mineral wealth. Rich raw materials and the abundant water of the Chialing River can then be utilised to develop such chemical industries as the manufacture of alcohol, fertilisers, etc., as well as the leather, tobacco and other light industries. The vast forests of the Southwest can supply timber for building and paper-making. Important materials produced in the Southwest will flow to construction sites in other parts of the country.

The people in the Southwest, who formerly depended on draft animals, junks and a small number of trucks for transportation, are moving into the railway age. They completed the Chengtu-Chungking Railway within three years of the liberation, and now they are building the Chengtu-Paochi Railway.

The opening of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway has already brought unprecedented prosperity to the Southwest areas it serves. When the Chengtu-Paochi Railway starts its through services, the whole aspect of the Southwest will change still more.

Broadcasting in China

Tso Yung

THE first radio broadcasting station in China was started in Shanghai more than twenty years ago, but, for the next twelve years, this mighty medium of communication, education and entertainment was monopolised by the reactionary Kuomintang clique and used as a means to cheat and mislead the people. It was only in September, 1945 that, for the first time, the voice of the people came on the air in China, and finally, with the liberation, drowned out the voice of the reactionaries.

At that time the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was in Yen-an, that historic town amid the loess hills of northern Shensi. There were no industrial enterprises or electricity there. Equipment was gathered together with the greatest difficulty, but finally the revolutionary radio workers succeeded in building the first people's broadcasting station—Radio Station Hsinhua (New China News Agency) with its call signal XNCR. It was soon followed by the establishment of other people's stations in Kalgan, in what was then Chahar Province, and Hantan, Hopei Province, both in North China, and Harbin, in Northeast China. For the first time the people of China could get the truth in their own language from the radio. They called the Yen-an station "Lighthouse in the Night."

Lighthouse in the Night

In this crucial period in Chinese history on the eve of the War of Liberation, the Radio Hsinhua broadcasts brought to the people the policies of the Communist Party of China, news of the progress of political, economic and cultural construction and of the tremendous changes that were taking place in the liberated

areas. Its broadcasts were a tremendous inspiration to the people throughout the country during the War of Liberation. They showed the way to the people's victory against the reactionaries who had launched their U.S.-backed attack against the forces of democracy and progress in China. They carried the voice of China's people around the world.

During the course of the War of Liberation, Yen-an Radio was forced to move no less than three times. From Yen-an it moved to a small deserted temple in the mountains of northern Shensi, then to Shihchiachuang in Hopei, and finally to Peking.

At one period, the offices of the station and the station itself were located in different places dozens of *li* from each other. News was given to the transmitters laboriously over telephone lines. However, the station remained on the air even in the most difficult days.

In Liberated China

With the establishment of the Central People's Government on October 1, 1949, broadcasting began a period of rapid development.

Article 49 of the Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference lays down specifically that the work of broadcasting must be developed. Subsequent directives of the Central People's Government and the Chinese Communist Party have given concrete instructions and made provision for this work.

In 1948, there were only eight people's broadcasting stations in the country. In 1949, at the time of the formal establishment of the



Li Hsiu-chen, member of Li Ching-tang's Agricultural Producers' Co-operative in Chintai County, Kirin Province, broadcasts to the women of the county, calling on them to participate more actively in production

People's Republic of China, there were already 45, and now there are 60. On the very day of October 1, 1949, the most powerful station in China, the Central People's Broadcasting Station, began regular broadcasts.

In April, 1950, the Press Administration of the Central People's Government, which gave overall supervision to broadcasting then, published its *Decisions on the Installation of Receiving Stations Throughout the Country*. This was a key measure in the policy of making broadcasting serve the masses by bringing it within their reach on a wide scale. Receiving stations were accordingly established in most counties, while in North and East China, such stations have been set up in many districts and towns as well. From these stations the latest broadcasts and news are given to the locality. By the end of February, 1953, there were 20,519 receiving stations throughout the country serviced by 32,667 operators. At the same time, tens of thousands of radio-listening groups have been organised in large and medium sized towns. Broadcasting has also been developed on a large scale by the People's Liberation Army. Every unit of the P.L.A. and the Chinese People's Volunteers has its radio sets and well-trained radio operators and monitors.

The number of relaying stations in the country is also growing steadily. They have been set up in over 570 counties, districts and towns. Many factories, institutions and schools have their own relaying stations. In eight major cities alone, including Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai, there are over 3,489 such relaying stations.

And in addition there has been a steady sale of home radio receiving sets.

Radio broadcasting has thus become an increasingly important element in the life of the people. Its development to date has made it possible for the broad masses of the people to keep in constant touch with international and home affairs, to follow the new achievements in national construction, to listen in

to plays staged by the country's best troupes and hear first-class programmes of music in the traditional Chinese style, from the national minorities, and modern and classical masterpieces from the world's heritage of music.

Radio broadcasting has played an important part in the development of the nationwide campaign to resist the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and to aid Korea, in the land reform, in the *san fan* and *wu fan* movements against all forms of corruption, waste and bureaucratism, and in the movement to increase production and practise economy.

Organised Listeners

Well directed efforts are making this role of organiser and educator increasingly important.

More than 18,300,000 peasants joined the numerous radio-listening groups that were organised in 21 provinces in the first ten months of 1952. County and district relaying stations published 1,056 radio bulletins which were circulated in hundreds and thousands of copies to inform radio listeners of forthcoming programmes. In Tientsin, Nanking, Wuhan and

other cities, the number of radio listeners at times covered three-quarters of their entire populations. In Tientsin, where the population is something over two million, radio meetings have been organised to listen in to lectures, reports and concerts. Listeners at such meetings sometimes totalled 1,500,000.

When, in 1951, a delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers returned to China to tell the people of the heroic struggle that their comrades were waging alongside the Korean people against the American aggressors, they spoke to radio audiences totalling at least 100 million people. Last year, during the Sino-Soviet Friendship Month, many radio stations arranged for members of the various groups of Soviet cultural and art workers and the Soviet Army Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble to appear on their programmes. These were heard by more than 13 million people. The popularity of the shows was well shown by the 80,000 letters from listeners and the many gifts the stations received to transmit to the country's guests from the Soviet Union.

Educational Broadcasts

Besides news, commentaries and programmes of entertainment which include broadcasts of plays, operas, ballad singing, story telling for children and music, the broadcasting stations arrange regular educational broadcasts. They give many talks on scientific subjects and current affairs. The people's radio stations in Peking, Shanghai, Chungking and other cities have regular Russian language courses, which are studied by some 70,000 people.

Two other spheres of broadcasting are being energetically developed. The Central People's Broadcasting Station transmits programmes to the national minorities in Tibetan, Mongolian, Uighur, Korean and other languages. Special local radio stations have been established for broadcasts in the national



Listening to the Central People's Broadcasting Station's daily programme for children

minority areas. The Second People's Radio Station of Inner Mongolia has been opened in the eastern part of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. A station has been set up in the Yenpien Region of Northeast China, which is mainly inhabited by the Korean national minority. The Southwest China Radio Station and the Shanghai People's Radio Station broadcast programmes in Tibetan, while the Sinkiang People's Broadcasting Station broadcasts daily in Uighur.

The Central People's Broadcasting Station is also developing its overseas services, particularly for countries in Asia and the Pacific. These programmes are broadcast in seven languages: Japanese, English, Korean, Viet-Nameese, Indonesian, Burmese and Siamese. For overseas Chinese there are programmes in Cantonese, and in the Swatow, Amoy, and *kehchia* dialects.

The many letters received from overseas listeners show how important are these radio channels of communication from People's China. Direct from Peking over the air goes the truth of events in Asia and the world, the truth of the policies and plans of People's China and of the great achievements of its liberated people.

State Aid for Students

Yao Fang-ying

THE liberation of China brought about an immediate revolution in higher education. From being the preserve of the rich and privileged, it is now wholly directed to serve the people. This has necessitated a rapid and complete overhaul of educational institutions and the creation of conditions whereby the number of students from working class and peasant families has been steadily increasing. Student welfare is given particular attention. Emergency measures have been taken by the state in the past four years to assist students in completing their training. At the same time a whole series of permanent measures have been instituted to care for the material well-being of students so that they can concentrate all their efforts on study and normal student activities.

Today, thanks to the care of the state, student conditions are being consistently improved; the number of students is steadily increasing; and as for jobs on graduation—there are simply not enough graduates to satisfy the ever-growing demands of national construction.

In the Old Days

The older generation of students still have bitter memories of the past that this new day has banished forever.

Before the liberation, under the exceptional conditions during and after the Second World War, students of the "national" universities run by the Kuomintang Government could, if in need, apply for government loans or subsidies, but these were, in fact, nothing more than a carrot tied to the end of a whip. They were barely enough to live on, and there was the constant threat of withdrawal if the recipient engaged in progressive activities.

It was all but impossible for the sons and daughters of workers and peasants to attend even primary or middle schools, and, in the chronic economic crisis and inflation caused by Kuomintang policies, even the lower middle class found it difficult to send their children to college. As a result even at its peak year there were only some 129,000 students in universities under the Kuomintang regime. And these were for the most part in dire straits; most of them suffered from undernourishment and many from tuberculosis and other illnesses. Few were able to get work in their chosen professions after graduation.

The higher tuition fees of the privately-owned universities effectively restricted their enrolment to well-to-do families. The few poorer students admitted had to work to keep themselves at college, and failure to pay their fees meant expulsion. Li Chen-tu, now an undergraduate at Peking University, is typical of those who were barred from the universities before the liberation.

Li's father is a peasant. His family struggled hard to send him to elementary and junior middle school, but could not afford to keep him at senior middle school, so he decided to work his way through. He got a job as janitor at Cheeloo University, in Shantung, ringing bells, scrubbing floors and kindling fires. After working nearly twelve hours a day, in the evenings, he taught himself. Finally he entered the University as a student, but was forced to leave after one month when the authorities decided he would have to pay the full fees.

Chen Kang-shu, a classmate of Li's today, entered Peking University in 1946. He already suffered from T.B. His thin clothes—he was

a southerner—were quite inadequate in Peking's bitterly cold winter. He recalls how he used to run around the college playground every morning to get himself warm. At that time he received a Kuomintang government "subsidy" which was just enough to buy food. But this was mainly the cheapest corn meal, boiled cabbage or beancurd. There were no fats nor meat. T.B. students were housed in a single dormitory with no special care. If their health got worse they were unceremoniously kicked out.

These nightmare days ended with the liberation of Peking. Chen was given two years' rest and special care all at state expense to recover his health. He was sent to the university sanatorium, a lovely building surrounded with lawns and trees. Now back at college, he receives extra nourishing food, costing 40 per cent more than the ordinary students' fare. Besides, he receives a subsidy to fit himself out with proper clothes and a monthly allowance of 40,000 yuan.

Freedom to Study

This is only one example of the care and encouragement given by the People's Government to the youth of the people in getting a higher education. State aid in many forms

has opened wide the doors of the colleges to the sons and daughters of the workers and peasants. Students no longer pay tuition fees of any kind in any of the higher educational institutions. From the autumn of 1952, when all private universities were taken into the charge of the state, all students of higher educational institutes, technical schools and normal schools throughout the country have been entitled to receive the people's grants in aid which provide for all basic living expenses. About one-third of all middle school students are also subsidised.

All students at higher educational institutions now receive nourishing food free of charge. The monthly allowance which each student is eligible for, if in need, is for pocket money. This is sufficient for such daily necessities as soap, tooth-paste, towels and haircuts and a bit over for extra little luxuries, like cigarettes. Besides these grants which cover all normal expenses, students may receive various other kinds of special grants and allowances, such as for extra diets, for clothing, travelling expenses to visit their homes, for buying spectacles or for dental fixtures. Applications for such grants are examined by a committee formed jointly by the college administration and representatives of the student body. Each request is assured of a sympathetic hearing.

Kung Hsiang-yen, for instance, now a second-year student in the Faculty of Mathematics in Peking University, is the youngest son of a formerly poor peasant's family, living in the Huai River valley. Thanks to the new conditions, he has been enabled to go to school and university. When he arrived at the University, he was immediately given 170,000 yuan to buy a cotton quilted suit, since the clothes he brought with him were not warm enough.

Attention to Health

Since the beginning of this year all students have, in



A group of engineering students of Tsinghua University returning in high spirits after a lesson in practical surveying

addition, enjoyed free medical attention. Medicines, surgical fees and other expenses incurred in their care are all paid for by the Ministry of Health of the Central People's Government. They receive treatment either in the clinics attached to the universities or in the national hospitals or sanatoria to which they may be sent if local facilities are inadequate. Chao Hung-peng, for instance, is a student of the Peking Normal University. He suffered from an acute form of rheumatism and was sent free of charge to a famous hot-springs sanatorium.

Each university now has its own clinic to take care of the health of the students. Every six months each student gets a regular health check-up and X-ray examination. Special attention is given to those with signs of T.B., deficiency ailments or chronic stomach or other complaints. They are sent to university sanatoria and given suitable diets with milk and cod-liver oil and other special treatment. The result of such measures has been a rapid decrease in the incidence of sickness, especially in the number of T.B. cases. Between April, 1952 and May, 1953, for instance, over 21 per cent of the T.B. students of Wuhan University had completely recovered their health and over 37 per cent had recovered sufficiently to resume all or part of their classes.

The government's care for the students does not end at the college gates. Students travelling in group excursions get a 20 to 40 per cent discount off the ordinary railway fares. During the recent summer holidays thousands of students took advantage of this to visit Peking or famous summer resorts at Dairen, Tsingtao or Peitaiho.

Students going out to do practical work at various industrial plants, mines, farms or institutions—a practice which is now a regular feature of China's higher educational system—are also given special consideration. They naturally receive free transportation to



Students of Tsinghua University giving a rousing send-off to some of the over 600 graduates of this year who have been assigned to various tasks in national construction

their jobs and additional food subsidies— for field work uses up more energy than work in the class rooms. They are given special attention from the administrations of the enterprises to which they are assigned, being provided with proper clothing for their jobs, and it is the practice of the workers and peasants and other personnel among whom they find themselves to give them all possible help in their practical studies and care for their living conditions.

All-Round Care

The constant improvement in the conditions of the students has made the universities real community centres which, like small towns, cater to almost all the usual needs of their inhabitants. The newly founded Peking Institute of Geology, whose new buildings are going up in Peking's northwest suburb, has a well-stocked consumers' co-operative, hairdressers, laundry and dress-making establishment. All goods and services available on the campus are at cheaper rates than on the open markets.

The students are also provided with all necessary facilities for a well-rounded cultural life. Besides sports and gymnastics, teachers and students attend free cinema or theatrical performances at least once a week.

Dance parties and record concerts, amateur concerts and dramatics, chess, indoor games and other entertainments are a regular part of their life. The Institute administration has allotted 30 million yuan for the purchase of additional musical instruments this year. And these are fairly typical of conditions in all universities.

The rising economic conditions of the people and their general political and cultural advance have created a great urge for learning among the masses. At the same time the completion of the country's rehabilitation programme and launching of its first five-year plan of national construction has necessitated a great increase in the number of specialists and technicians and therefore of facilities for higher education. Furthermore, the working people of the country are its masters and rulers. More working class administrators and specialists must be trained. Education must be spread to the workers and peasants of China. To answer these needs, the People's Government has increased the number of higher educational institutions and enlarged them. Short-term middle schools for workers and peasants have been established where workers and peasants with a high level of political or practical experience can receive the general academic and theoretical knowledge needed to round out their education.

Not only does the People's Government stimulate the urge for learning among the people but, to the limit of its possibilities, it provides the means for satisfying it.

There are now more than 220,000 students in the higher educational institutes of the country, a twofold increase over the number before liberation. Students from workers' and peasants' families constitute 20 per cent of the enrolment and the number is growing steadily.

The measures described above, therefore, play an essential role in the success of this whole programme of educational reform for the people. They are being perfected constantly so as to bring the livelihood of the students of New China as quickly as possible to a fully adequate level.

Since the liberation and with the carrying out of these measures and of the various important campaigns for the reform of the uni-

versities, the curricula and the remoulding of the outlook of all institutions of learning in the direction of a conscious dedication to the service of the people, the whole atmosphere of the colleges has changed.

8-1-50 System

The students, in particular, now realise how important is their study to the work of national construction and industrialisation and all that it means to improving the livelihood of the people. Now discipline has to be directed not against negligence, but, on the contrary, against the tendency to overwork! To ensure that students do not overstrain themselves in their eagerness to advance their studies, the universities have in general adopted the so-called "eight-one-fifty" system—eight hours of sleep, and at least one hour of physical activities and sports every day, and not more than 50 hours of study a week. The Chinese Communist Party and People's Government have emphasised that particular attention must be paid to the students' health. All colleges are expanding their physical training and sports facilities, and these are attracting more and more students. Almost every student enjoys some form of sports or other.

Animated by gratitude for such care and the consciousness of the great things that the people of the country expect from them, the over 30,000 university students who graduated this summer went out eagerly to the tasks assigned them by the Ministry of Personnel of the Central People's Government. Hu Yaopang, Secretary-General of the China New Democratic Youth League, spoke for the youth and the whole Chinese student body when he said at the recent 2nd National Congress of the China New Democratic Youth League held in Peking: "It is indeed the greatest happiness for all the Chinese youth of our era to have the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and of Chairman Mao Tse-tung."

In June this year, Chairman Mao Tse-tung sent a message through the New Democratic Youth League to all Chinese youth, wishing them "good health, successful studies and good work." The People's Government is doing its utmost to provide all necessary conditions for these good wishes to be realised in full.

A Photo Taken Six Years Ago

Chang Chu-yao

I CAME across an old photo while sorting the books in my trunk the other day. I remembered when I had taken it—at Tienchiao—the “Bridge of Heaven” in the southern part of Peking in February, 1947, when I was learning to handle a camera during my student days. It showed five beggars: an old woman, a boy, and three girls, all in rags. I and my colleagues got to discussing it and wondered what had become of them. Were they still alive? How were they getting along? What had the new China brought them? It was with more than curiosity that we decided to take the picture and go to Tienchiao to seek them out.

In the days before liberation, Tienchiao was the main pleasure ground of Peking's working people. It was also a haunt of beggars. Now it has changed into a big, well run market, with many stalls, booths, tea-houses, cinemas and theatres. We went there several times but failed to find a clue. Everyone living there said that there were no more beggars since the liberation. Finally we got a lead from a man who used to be a professional boxer in a Tienchiao booth. He recognised the two figures on the lefthand side of the snapshot.

They were a mother and her daughter, he said, the Li's, who lived under a ginkgo tree south of Peking.

The Story of the Li's

Following the boxer's directions, we soon found the place. As there were only a few houses around the tree it was not difficult for us to find Mrs. Li's home. It was in a compound surrounded by a low wall. In one corner of the compound was a pigsty. Many chickens clucked noisily as we entered. By the north wall was a two-roomed house with glass windows. A neatly dressed old woman answered our knock, and we immediately recognised the old lady of the photo. When we told her why we had come, her face beam-



The photo taken six years ago. Mrs. Li and her daughter stand on the extreme left

ed with smiles and she warmly invited us into the house.

Eagerly she scrutinised the picture, and as we fell silent, tears ran slowly down her cheeks. It was with a mixture of joy and grief that she pointed at the picture and said: “This is little Szu, my daughter, and this is me! I certainly feel thankful to you for taking our picture in our days of suffering!”

Her daughter, eating noodles on the *kang*, put down her bowl and came over to look at the picture. Mrs. Li introduced her to us proudly: “See how she has grown up! She really had a hard time with me during those years!” The pretty twelve-year-old girl looked down and blushed; as she smiled, dimples appeared on her plump cheeks. We asked

whether she had entered school. She said she was now in the second grade.

We learned that she was now fifty years old. Back in the early days of her married life, the whole Li family had only the one and a half *mou* of land about the house. To make both ends meet, her husband and a nephew had to work in the city. But life became steadily harder and harder. When Peking was occupied by the Japanese invaders in 1937, her son died and her husband got ill and paralysed. The small crop their land produced gave only a few months' food. So they turned to selling clay from waste land to the makers of coal briquettes. The local puppet ward boss, however, was the leader of a racket that controlled this business, and he took a cut of 50 per cent on each cartload of earth. Seeing that it was impossible for them to earn a living under such conditions, it was decided that her husband's brother and the nephew should go and seek a living elsewhere. Mrs. Li, her sick husband, and her young daughter were left with the little plot of land and the chance of eking out a living by begging.

For several years, rain or shine, Mrs. Li went to the city to beg with her daughter from early morning till late in the evening. They lived on what their little patch of land could



Mrs. Li and her daughter today

produce and a gruel of bits of steamed corn bread and vegetables she picked up from the streets, cooked without either oil or salt. Then her husband died. "If only he could have lived a little longer, then surely he would have recovered to enjoy the bliss of liberation!"

Poverty has been banished from Mrs. Li's life. Under the window on the wide *kang* was a pile of neatly folded quilts with gay covers. Two red trunks stood in one corner. The stove gave a steady warmth. On the traditional long table were a teaset of fine porcelain, a vase, a thermos bottle, a clock in a glass case, and other family trinkets which were clearly new acquisitions.

When we asked Mrs. Li how the family was situated now, she replied: "Without the Communist Party we could never expect to live as we do now—we enjoy the happiness of peace and have no fear of cold or hunger."

We learned that both her husband's elder brother and the nephew had come back after the liberation. The nephew had become a worker in a granary and received a good wage. Her husband's elder brother was doing the farm work at home, besides helping Mrs. Li in raising pigs and chickens as a side occupation. All this brought the family a good and steady income which they had never had before. They had gradually acquired an adequate stock of clothes and various household articles.

But it was clear from Mrs. Li's words, spoken with simplicity and great deliberation, that her present happiness was not caused merely by the improvement of her living conditions but, still more important, by the knowledge that the haunting shadow of hunger and poverty had been lifted forever from such as her and hers and that they would never be cast down and trampled upon by others again.

Twin Sisters

We learned from old Mrs. Li that the third person from the left on the photograph is called Hsiao Pao and the fifth Hsiao Tsai. They are twin sisters living near Tienchiao. Their family name is also Li and easily enough we found them living with their mother.

Their mother was the first to look at the photograph. She recognised her daughters at once. "That was in the worst year we ever lived through," she said. "My husband was sick. I was working for a time in a clothing

factory and my wages were next to nothing. Not a few of the neighbours were forced to go begging. It was no time to think about face-saving, so I had to let Hsiao Pao and Hsiao Tsai go on to the streets to beg too. Most of the time we lived on gruel made of scraps. We just managed somehow to save our lives."

Today Hsiao Pao and Hsiao Tsai are eighteen years old. They are neatly dressed in printed cotton coats and blue cotton trousers. Hsiao Tsai likes to wear her hair in a straight "bob." Hsiao Pao, the elder, has done hers in a neat roll. They no longer recognised themselves in the picture. "Ma, is that Hsiao Tsai?" Hsiao Pao asked, looking at the snapshot incredulously. "Certainly," her mother said. "I can recognise that pair of trousers which I made by patching together bits of cloth picked up in the streets."

Hsiao Pao's father started working in a carpet factory at the age of seventeen, and he remained there for thirty years. He frequently worked night shifts and his eyes were damaged by the bad lighting. When the Japanese occupied Peking, he was sacked because he had become half blind. Not a single penny was given him in compensation. His health was ruined and he fell a frequent victim to illness. He made a precarious living hawking groundnuts in the streets. The mother's wages for padding four winter cotton suits a day was just sufficient to buy a little over two pounds of maize flour—hardly enough to give the whole family one rough meal. Hsiao Pao and Hsiao Tsai went begging in the streets. Often they were thrashed by the puppet policemen and street bullies.

Liberation freed the family from this hell that had seemed endless. Hsiao Pao's father went to the district people's government to ask whether he could return to work in the carpet factory. But it was decided that he should be given free medical treatment first. After an operation, his eyesight was greatly improved, but still he was told not to strain his sight, so he was given work on a construction site as an odd-job man. "We have decent food and lodging there and we all work with a will," he added.

The clothing factory that the mother was working in was now receiving many more orders, and the sisters were given their first jobs there. Wages have been raised every year. Last year, padding four winter cotton



Twin sisters Hsiao Pao and Hsiao Tsai today

suits brought enough earnings to buy eight pounds of maize flour in place of only two in the old days. Compared with the best days before liberation, the family's money income alone increased more than tenfold. Hsiao Pao's mother said, "I never dreamed I could ever earn so much money."

But they got more than money. The twin sisters were attending a literacy class in preparation for new jobs. They will be assigned to more responsible and better paid jobs after they finish the class. During the three months they are to study, they are being helped in their living expenses by a special allowance from the local people's government.

When we asked them about their studies, the two sisters spoke with great animation. They had learned reading and writing by Chi Chien-hua's quick method and had mastered more than two thousand characters in a month and a half. Now they can read popular newspapers without difficulty.

What about the boy beggar in the photograph? People in Tienchiao told us that he is now a craftsman making pincers. Hsiao Pao's mother said she thought she saw him once on the street. He had grown much taller and wore a new cotton padded jacket; but as she had not seen him for so long, she hesitated about confirming it, and in the bustle of the street the chance was missed.

We haven't traced him as yet, but we were as confident as old Mrs. Li that he, too, must be living as happily as Hsiao Pao and Hsiao Tsai. Could it be otherwise in People's China?



First Seamless Tube Made

October 27 was a red letter day in China's advance to industrialisation. This was the date on which the automatic seamless tubing mill of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in Northeast China produced the first seamless tube "made in China."

This mill is one of the major projects of China's first five-year

plan. Construction started in July, 1952 and was completed in 15 months. It is built and equipped in line with the most advanced Soviet technical thought.

Heavy manual labour is banished from this new mill. The whole production process, involving some 30 stages, is automatically controlled throughout by means of 380 switchboards and 1,100 electric motors. Signal lights automatical-

ly call attention to any breakdown of the machinery.

Among the personnel operating the mill are 40 workers and technicians who recently returned from the Soviet Union where they received training in the production of seamless tubes.

Seamless tubes are indispensable in industrial construction, for survey and mining work and in automobile, tractor, ship-building and other industries.

Hsinkang Harbour One Year Old

On October 17 a meeting was held to celebrate the first anniversary of Hsinkang Harbour, the first large artificial harbour designed and built by the liberated Chinese people. Situated at Tangku on Pohai Bay and capable of receiving 10,000-ton vessels, the Harbour is linked by rail and road with Tientsin, North China's biggest industrial city, which is 45 kilometres away.

New improvements are constantly being made and efficiency is steadily increasing. In September this year the volume of cargo handled for Tientsin surpassed that of any month during the past 10 years. A year ago when the Harbour was first opened, the rate of loading and unloading was 725 tons in 24 hours; now it is nearly 1,800 tons.

The completion of Hsinkang Harbour has increased Tientsin's importance as an import and export centre. Formerly, Tientsin handled only some 30% of the total annual foreign exports, and only 20% of the imports handled by all the ports of the country. From January to September this year, however, Tientsin handled 60% of the total exports and 40% of the total imports.

During the past year, the channel leading into the Harbour has been further deepened; covered warehouse space has nearly doubled. An additional 40,000 square metres of open-air storage space has been laid out, and more mechanised equipment for loading and unloading has been installed on the piers.

SW's Mineral Wealth

Rich coal and iron deposits have been discovered near Chungking,

Stalin's Works in Chinese

The first volume of the Chinese edition of the complete works of Stalin made its appearance in the nation's bookshops on October 25. It is published by the People's Publishing House. The second volume will be out before the end of this year.

Sales have been rapid, as they were with Stalin's *Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.*, published last year.

The circulation of Stalin's works in China began 30 years ago. The first book by Stalin introduced to the Chinese reading public was *The Foundations of Leninism*, which was first translated into Chinese in 1924.

During the period from the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 to the second revolutionary war which lasted from 1927 to 1937, Stalin's translated works were circulated openly or secretly through the Party's periodicals and progressive publications as a guide to the progress of the Chinese revolution.

After the outbreak of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression in 1937, still greater numbers of Stalin's works were introduced to China. Five volumes of the *Selected Works of Stalin* were published in Yen-an in 1939.

More than 10 million copies of Stalin's works appeared in Chinese translation between 1949 and June, 1953.

Today, as they advance to the industrialisation of China, the Chinese people are even more zealously learning from Stalin's works.

Southwest China's major industrial centre. Surveys have confirmed that petroliferous strata in the Chungking area hold promises of rich oil reserves.

These discoveries are some of the first results of the widespread geological prospecting now being carried out in Southwest China by some 20 survey teams.

On the Sikang-Tibetan Plateau, more than 30 non-ferrous and rare metals have been discovered, as well as rich deposits of asbestos.

Plans are being made to expand the tin and copper mines already operating in the area.

Southwest China has this year trained 1,800 geological field workers, and another 3,000 will shortly complete their training.

7 Million Head of Livestock

Northwest China, one of the most important livestock-raising areas of the country, is well ahead in its plan for livestock development this year. The plan envisages an increase of 7 million head of cattle, horses, donkeys, camels, sheep, goats and pigs. It also provides for the inoculation of nearly 10 million head of livestock and the cross-breeding of 260,000 local sheep with the improved "Merino-Kazakh" breed.

Northwest China with its five provinces covers an area of 3,395,400 square kilometres. The population of over 23 million includes 7 million people of the national minorities, most of whom are stock-raisers. Stock-raising on the large tracts of pastureland ranks second only to agriculture in the area's economy. Here we find 56% of China's sheep, 71% of her camels and 25% of all her horses.

The area produces annually 20 million kilogrammes of wool, 180,000 kilogrammes of hog bristles, 6 million hides, large quantities of casings and other products. Aside from satisfying the demands of domestic industry and the needs of the people, these products are exported in considerable amounts to the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

More Co-operative Farming

Recent returns from half the counties of Hunan Province show a 9% increase in the number of

farm households organised into mutual-aid teams since last year.

One family in four is now enrolled in a mutual-aid team or a co-operative. Twenty new agricultural producers' co-operatives were set up this year. Mutual-aid teams in general have higher yields than neighbouring individual peasants.

Organised farming this year played an important part in winning an overall 10% increase in the rice output of the province.

"Peking Man" Exhibition

The Cenozoic Research Laboratory of the Academia Sinica has organised an exhibition at Choukoutien of fossils and cultural objects unearthed during the last 26 years. Choukoutien, 51 kilometres southwest of Peking, is the place where the remains of the "Peking Man" were discovered.

The exhibition is to acquaint visitors with the primitive life of the "Peking Man" and the laws of early anthropological development.

The exhibits include models of the "Peking Man" and the Upper Cave Man (the original remains were stolen partly by the Japanese invaders and partly by the U.S. imperialists); fossils, particularly vertebrates which lived at the same time as the "Peking Man" and the Upper Cave Man; the remains of fishes dating back 10 million years, as well as the fossilised remains of rhinoceros, deer and other animals discovered at other sites.

Briefs

The third anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into Korea to aid the Korean people in their struggle against U.S. aggression on October 25 was marked by mass rallies both in China and Korea. In Korea, the third Chinese people's delegation, sent by the China Peace Committee, participated in many commemorative rallies. This delegation, recently arrived in Korea, has a busy schedule. Its large cultural troupe that includes the famous Peking Opera actor Mei Lan-fang and China's leading violinist Ma Sitson is performing before many enthusiastic audiences.

A six-ton crane has been presented to China by the Government of the German Democratic Republic. The crane was displayed during the recent German industrial exhibition in Peking.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

October 28

A. Mononutu, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Indonesia to China, presents his credentials to Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

October 29

A Sino-Japanese Trade Agreement is signed in Peking arranging for trade to the value of 30 million pounds sterling in either direction.

October 30

A Sino-German Agreement on Scientific and Technical Co-operation is signed in Berlin.

The work of returning Japanese nationals to Japan by groups has been concluded. Li Teh-chuan, President of the National Red Cross Society of China, informs the Delegation of the Japanese Diet Members' Union to Promote Japan-China Trade. Between March and October this year, 26,026 Japanese nationals returned to Japan in seven groups.

October 31

A six-member Bulgarian Cultural Delegation headed by Marin Petkov Dotsev, Vice-Minister of People's Education of Bulgaria, arrives in Peking.

November 2

The Shanghai Municipal People's Government takes over the Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai and sets up a new company in its place.

November 4

The Soviet Film Week, jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the SSFA, in honour of the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, is formally opened in Peking's Capital Cinema. It will be held simultaneously in 20 major Chinese cities.

RADIO PEKING

ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCASTS

Greenwich Mean Time	Frequencies (kc/s)	Metre Bands
03:00 - 03:30 (11:00 - 11:30 a.m. Peking Time)	11960 15060	25 19
09:00 - 09:30 (5:00 - 5:30 p.m. Peking Time)	640 700 6100 7500 9040 10260 11690 15060 15170	468.7 428.57 49 40 33 29 25 19 19
13:30 - 14:00 (9:30 - 10:00 p.m. Peking Time)	700 11690 15060	428.57 25 19