

PEKING

November 3, 1959

44

REVIEW

October Revolution—Banner of Victory for the People of the World

Hongqi's editorial on the 42nd anniversary of the Great
October Socialist Revolution (p. 6).

The Nation's Labour Heroes Meet

- 1—Greetings from the Central Committee of the Chi-
nese Communist Party (p. 12).
- 2—Report from the conference by our correspondent
(p. 9).

Continuing the Big Leap In Socialist Construction

Vice-Premier Li Fu-chun's report at the National
Conference of Labour Heroes (p. 14).

Chinese Foreign Ministry Statement On India's Armed Provocations

Chen Yi's Letter on Laotian Situation

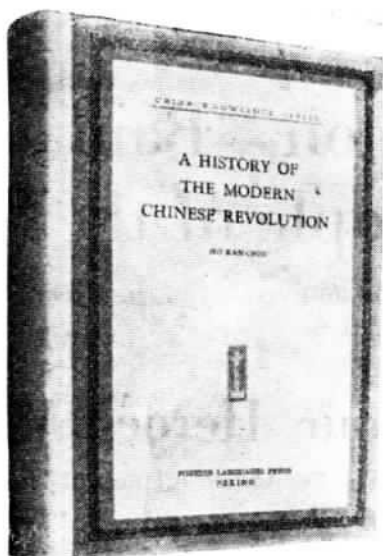
北
京
周
報

SPECIAL GIFT OFFER

for Subscribers to

PEKING REVIEW

The Weekly of Chinese News and Views in English



A copy of the newly published HISTORY OF THE MODERN CHINESE REVOLUTION, an indispensable reference book of 628 pages in English, will be sent free to every subscriber who takes out a one-year subscription or renewal for 1960. This offer is open till the end of February 1960.



Every subscription or renewal placed before the end of this year will receive a free calendar for 1960.

Subscribe or renew NOW

Inquire at your local agent or write directly

to

GUOZI SHUDIAN

P. O. Box 399

- - - - -

Peking, China

Note: We handle subscriptions from abroad only. This special gift offer is valid only for those subscriptions received by our agents or directly by our organization. The Post Office handles all subscriptions for readers in China. — GUOZI SHUDIAN

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

November 3, 1959 Vol. II No. 44

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL	3
The Locomotive That Leads the Train of History	
ROUND THE WEEK	4
U.S. Interference Denounced; Woman Living Buddha Accuses; Loyang—China's Tractor City; Keying for Bigger Harvests; From Three Legs of a Donkey; Another Bridge Across the Yangtse	
DOCUMENT	7
Chinese Foreign Ministry Statement	
ARTICLES	
October Revolution—Banner of Victory for the People of the World—Hongqi Editorial	6
China's Heroes of Labour Meet—Our Correspondent	9
The Chinese Communist Party Greet the National Conference of Heroes	12
Continuing the Big Leap in Socialist Construction—Li Fu-chun	14
The New Gateway to the Capital—Our Correspondent	18
PAINTING, CINEMA	20
SIDELIGHTS	22
CHINESE PRESS OPINION	23
U.S. Troops Must Get Out of South Korea; Soviet Moon Photographs Hailed; New Crime of U.S.—Laotian Reaction; The Passing Show; U.S. Interference in the Caribbean	
CHINA AND THE WORLD	25
Foreign Minister Chen Yi's Letter on Laotian Situation; Persecution of Prince Souphanouvong Condemned; C.P.V. Anniversary Marked; U.S. Military Intrusions	
WHAT'S ON IN PEKING	26

Published every Tuesday by PEKING REVIEW
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China
Cable Address: PEKING 6170

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

The Locomotive That Leads The Train of History

ELSEWHERE in this issue we bring you news and reports from the national conference of heroes of labour which is in full swing as we go to press. Its roots and significance extend far beyond the lively proceedings in Peking's Great Hall of the People, where more than 6,500 delegates representing nearly 300,000 advanced working units and more than 3 million outstanding workers from all parts of the country. This large number of outstanding groups and workers itself is a concrete indication of the scope of the mass movement propelling China's big leap in socialist construction.

The achievements already made in transforming our country in the past decade and the big leap are inseparable from the concerted and sustained efforts of aroused millions.

The Chinese Communist Party and scientific socialism have always taught us that the inexhaustible force for breaking the old capitalist world and building the new socialist world is the mass movement of the revolutionary proletariat, that history is made by the masses and that the revolutionary mass movement is "the locomotive that leads the train of history."

Proceeding on this basis in the course of several decades of hard struggles the Chinese Communist Party successfully led the people's democratic revolution and the socialist revolution to historic victories. The victories liberated the productive forces of Chinese society and opened the doors for the full play of the initiative and creativeness of the masses of the people creating a new life for themselves.

In building socialism, too, the Chinese Communist Party mobilizes the masses, pursues its mass line. The general line for building socialism—"to go all out, aim high, and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results to build socialism"—is the mass line in socialist construction. It expresses the deep-rooted aspiration and determination of the 650 million people of China to wipe out the heritage of poverty and ignorance in the shortest possible time, and at the same time calls on the masses to go ahead with the building. That is its power. The results are evident in the vast progress in all fields that is bringing prosperity to China.

The heroes of labour now meeting in Peking are activists in the mass movement of socialist construction. They are men and women who have translated the general line in practice into the phenomenal advance of China's national economy. They are armed with revolutionary drive, iron will and indomitable spirit. They are the men and women who are motivated by the quest for new and better ways of doing things, who have inventive talent, technical know-how and the spirit of innovation. As the Chinese saying goes they have come to "offer their treasures and see the truth."

The impact of the conference on China's socialist construction will undoubtedly be manifest in a new upsurge of the mass movement that is speeding China's national economy ahead at a rate never before witnessed in history.

ROUND THE WEEK

U.S. Interference Denounced

All the democratic parties of China have denounced the illegal resolution on the so-called "Tibet question" adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. They pointed out that the discussion of Tibet by the United Nations and its resolution, instigated by the United States which has time and again proved itself the sworn and most vicious enemy of the Chinese people, are crude interference in China's internal affairs. It is a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and endangers world peace and security. The leaders of the democratic parties pledged their full support to the statement issued by the Government and declared that their parties along with all sections of the people will wage a united struggle to foil the scheming of the U.S. imperialists.

Woman Living Buddha Accuses

Doje Phagmo, the 22-year-old woman Living Buddha of Gyantse who returned from India recently, told the press in Peking how she was abducted seven months ago and why she braved all perils to come back to her motherland. Doje Phagmo the XII belongs to the Red Sect of Buddhism and holds the highest position among women Living Buddhas in Tibet.

In the latter part of 1958 Gyantse was under the heel of the rebel forces, with the *Dzongpon* of the former local government of Tibet in Nangkartse *Dzong* holding the reins of power. As a patriot and one who had taken part in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet, Doje Phagmo was subjected to rebel intimidation and pressure. The rebels looted her monastery and forbade her to hang Chairman Mao's portrait on the wall.

On April 10 this year, she related, when the rebels were fleeing from the People's Liberation Army towards the Indian border, she was forced by the rebels to leave with them. "I'll never forget what I suffered and what I saw other people suffer at the hands of the rebels during the flight to India," she said. "These men who profess to be 'protectors of religion' are actually bandits plundering and raping wherever they go." The Living Buddha and others were taken on an enforced march for seven days in the snow-covered mountains and wild country. The little food they had with them was soon consumed and they had to live on wild herbs. For

fifteen days, sleeping in the open and covering themselves with tree leaves and branches, they lived like beasts. Then they arrived at a place on the northeast frontier of India which Doje Phagmo pronounced as Basah.

There was a so-called refugee camp there. The "refugees," she was told, lived on rice and flour, but that was only in the first month, later they were fed with something that was neither soup nor gruel. On her arrival at this camp she saw Pala Tudin Younding Surkong Kongchung (brother of Surkong Wongching-Galei, one of the rebel ringleaders) and Indian military officers jointly checking the arrival of "refugees." She asked to be allowed to earn a living on her own whereupon two Indian soldiers escorted her to Siliguri and later to Kalimpong. The Indian police took her fingerprints, part of the registration the "refugees" had to go through. At the end of three months re-registration was required.

"Kalimpong is a distressing place," the Living Buddha said. "The upper-class people were given accommodations at the big hotels, while the poor who were forced to leave Tibet with the rebels were left to fend for themselves. What they had to cram down their throats to alleviate hunger was not even fit for animals. Some of the Tibetan 'refugees' who tried to find work as coolies at the local railway station were in such rags that they were hardly able to cover themselves decently."

When asked how they carried on their religious life in India the Living Buddha was surprised at the question. "They weren't able to keep body and soul together in India," she pointed out, "how could they possibly keep up with their religion?"

For four months Living Buddha Doje Phagmo had to put up with a terrible life in Kalimpong. "Day and night I yearned to come back to the motherland and my parents in Tibet. I thought of the crimes the rebels had committed, the sufferings I and others who had been abducted abroad had to endure. I thought of the days back in Tibet, how well I was treated by the Han cadres and the Communist Party. I was determined to make my way home, come what may."

Many other Tibetans who had been taken out of the country by force longed like her to return to China, she said. As Chinese, they say, they do not want to live on charity. In Kalimpong they

stealthily bought copies of pamphlets containing the letters exchanged between General Tan Kuan-san and the Dalai Lama and they talked about this secretly. Doje Phagmo said Kalimpong is full of shady characters, and you are often shadowed.

The woman Living Buddha then spoke about the joy of her return to China and the warm welcome she had received. "The comrades of the Han nationality welcomed me back as if I were their own sister," she said. In Peking she attended the tenth anniversary celebrations and had the good fortune of seeing Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Liu Shao-chi and other leaders of the Communist Party and Government when they received Panchen Erdeni and others from Tibet. She spoke of her meeting with Premier Chou En-lai at a reception in honour of the leading Tibetans in Peking and how moved she was by the warm, affectionate words of the Premier who congratulated her on her successful return. Recalling the terrible plight of her Tibetan sisters and brothers in India, she expressed the hope that they will be able to find their way back to China at an early date.

Living Buddha Doje Phagmo pledged her support to the democratic reform in Tibet. "I have seen with my own eyes the benefits of socialism in other parts of China and how the people enjoy a happy life. I believe and hope socialism will come to Tibet, too, so that Tibetans will lead as happy a life as the people in other parts of China."

Loyang—China's Tractor City

Loyang is many things to many people. To the students of history Loyang is rich in lore and traditions, once the heart of ancient China, perennial capital for nine dynasties, the earliest going back to the times of Chou, before 1,100 B.C. To art-lovers Loyang is chiefly the city of the famous Lungmen murals, a treasure-house of Buddhist art and literature. To horticulturists Loyang is the city of peonies, reputedly the most glorious in China. But the big leap has brought new distinction and significance to reborn Loyang, today the nation's first and foremost tractor centre.

What Changchun in the northeast is to motor cars and lorries this rising industrial city in Honan Province is to tractors, which China is producing in large numbers for the first time. Although not yet formally commissioned, its No. 1 Tractor Works, a most up-to-date, push-button enterprise, is all set to turn out these much needed machines on a mass scale for agriculture. In the course of its construction it already

turned out 630 diesel tractors of 54 h.p., the first to bear the trade name "The East Is Red." They have been sent to the people's communes in many parts of the country to try out. The first tractors serially produced in China are now at work in the fields.

Serial production began in the middle of September. In fifteen days 250 tractors were produced, averaging 15 minutes and 12 seconds for each machine, the birthday gift of the workers to the nation on the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic. Construction of the plant started on National Day, 1955, and much assistance has been received from the Soviet Union both in the way of equipment and technical advice.

Keying for Bigger Harvests

A bumper autumn harvest of rice, industrial crops and vegetables continues to dominate the news from the countryside. It has been a good year and work is now under way to make 1960 an even better one.

In a joint directive the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the State Council call for mass campaigns for water conservancy works and the accumulation and manufacture of fertilizer in the coming months. The directive points out that water control is still the most basic thing in developing agricultural production and that it is an important task for the whole Party and the people in building socialism. It urges the peasants to effect several more waves of water conservancy construction in the next few years so that flooding, waterlogging and drought will be eliminated in China.

Apart from a major effort to build reservoirs and the like and the accumulation and manufacture of fertilizer on the farms, the peasants will launch a mass movement for soil improvement in the winter months, too, which will be continued throughout the spring, to transform the 270 million *mu* of poor farmland in the country. In some provinces the work of soil improvement has already begun. All these measures taken by the communes or mapped out for action are part of the plan to ensure still richer crops in 1960.

From Three Legs of a Donkey

On page four of last Monday's *Renmin Ribao* there was a photograph of a cute but serious-looking moppet poring over her reader under an electric lamp. Her grandmother is sewing beside her. It's a very ordinary picture but the electric lamp tells a story. The old woman and her grand-daughter are one of the

families of the Jianming People's Commune in Tsunhua County, Hopei Province, which recently had electricity installed in their homes for the first time—since the coming of the people's communes.

The Jianming People's Commune is singled out for acclaim in the press because it has made great advances against tremendous odds economically. From what was once known as the "paupers' co-op" the prospering Jianming People's Commune has grown up. They have increased agricultural production many fold as compared with 1952. They have also done well in building and running their commune on the principles laid down by the Communist Party—diligently, thriftily and democratically.

The achievements of the Jianming People's Commune have attracted widespread attention for another reason. The members have always been able to cope with difficulties and wrest riches from barren hills and lands, remaking nature to improve their own livelihood. They have eliminated much of the poverty of the past, but although they have money to spend in their hands, they cherish the virtues of diligence and thrift. This is in keeping with the policy of the Party—to be industrious and economical in doing everything, in running communes, homes, enterprises and in running the country. The Hopei Provincial Communist Party has called on all other people's communes in the province to emulate Jianming. And so

a campaign is now unfolding in the Hopei villages to learn from the men, and the women of the famous "paupers' co-op" of old, who were once so poor that they owned only three legs of a donkey between them.

Another Bridge Across the Yangtse

When the famous double-decker bridge across the Yangtse at the triple-city of Wuhan was completed in 1957, it was the first of its kind in the history of China. Now, two years later, a second major bridge across the Yangtse is nearing completion at Chungking, the upriver port. Its last steel girder was put in place a few days ago and this 820-metre-long double-tracked bridge will soon be opened to traffic.

The construction of the Chungking bridge started in September 1958. The original schedule was to complete the project in two years. Now the bridge has been linked, 13 months after ground was broken, a record for bridge-building in China.

Chungking, the key industrial city of Szechuan Province, is an important centre of water and land communications. The new bridge will link the Chungking-Chengtu Railway, which was built in 1952, and the Chungking-Kweichow (Kweichow Province) Railway now under construction. It will accelerate the economic development of China's most populous province and other areas in Southwest China.



Chungking

Painting in Chinese ink and colours by Li Ko-jan

October Revolution—Banner of Victory For the People of the World

Following is a translation of an editorial that appeared in "Hongqi" (Red Flag), fortnightly journal published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, No. 21, November 1, 1959.—Ed.

THE Great October Socialist Revolution was a turning-point in the history of mankind. It inaugurated the most fundamental change in human history, opening for it a new era, the era of socialism.

During the 42 years that have since passed, the decadent, old world of capitalism has declined with each passing day, while new-born socialism is growing up day by day. The socialist system abolishes all types of oppression and exploitation. It enables the labouring people to become masters of their own destiny and makes it possible for the productive forces of society to shoot ahead at lightning speed. The practical experience of one-third of mankind has proved it to be the best social system in history. People have come to see more and more clearly that the socialist road opened by the October Revolution is the common road which the people of all countries in the world will travel. Capitalism will certainly be replaced by socialism. This is the irrevocable law of historical development.

The Soviet Union, the first socialist country created by the October Revolution guided by the great Lenin, has gone through all kinds of severe tests and is growing in stature day by day. The great Soviet people, led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, have developed a high degree of creative spirit and displayed lofty communist revolutionary qualities. By their own diligent labour they are creating a socialist-communist new life. The imperialist reactionaries have made all sorts of predictions about the Soviet Union. For a period after the October Revolution, they said that the Soviet state could not last long and that the socialist planned economy was an unattainable mirage. Later, they said that the Soviet Union would be destroyed by Hitler's fascist attack, and that the enormous war wounds suffered by the Soviet Union during the war could not be healed. All these predictions proved bankrupt one after the other. Now the great Soviet Union is a first-class industrial world power. It has reached the highest levels of scientific and technological achievement yet seen in the world. The great success of the Soviet Union in successively launching three cosmic rockets shows that it has left the United States far behind in many of the most advanced branches of science. Now the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, are unfolding a powerful labour emulation drive to fulfil ahead of time, and to overfulfil, the Seven-Year Plan and go on to surpass the United States in per-

capita industrial and agricultural output. The steady implementation of the grand Seven-Year Plan and the daily brilliant successes of communist construction in the Soviet Union reveal to the people of the whole world the infinitely bright prospects of communism.

Today, the situation of the past, when the Soviet people carried on socialist construction in a single country encircled by capitalism, has changed fundamentally. Today, marching forward along the socialist road side by side with the Soviet Union are the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Hungary, the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of Mongolia, the People's Republic of Poland, the People's Republic of Rumania and the Czechoslovak Republic. Our fraternal socialist countries form the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. Helping each other and in close co-operation, all of us together have attained a common economic upsurge. The whole big family of socialism presents a scene of prosperity, in striking contrast to the capitalist world which is battered, divided and waning.

In the peaceful competition between the two different social systems—socialism and capitalism—the socialist system is gaining an increasingly overwhelming ascendancy. More and more people in the world now look to socialism. And the stronger the forces of socialism, the more the cause of world peace is assured. To stand for peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems, to oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and to defend world peace and promote human progress—these are the fundamental principles governing the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and all the other socialist countries. Recently, there has been the great achievement of Comrade Khrushchov's visit to the United States. International tension has relaxed to a certain degree. The peaceful proposals for general disarmament put forward by the Soviet Union are enthusiastically supported by all the peace-loving countries and people of the world. This is precisely an indication that the peace forces of the world have greatly surpassed the imperialist forces for war. The imperialist reactionary clique, headed by the United States, still obstinately persists in its cold war policy, carries out all sorts of provocations and creates tension. Despite this fact, however, in the circumstances of our time when a powerful socialist

camp exists and anti-aggression and anti-war forces throughout the world are growing daily, it is possible to avert and stop wars and to realize lasting world peace, provided that the peace-loving people and countries of the entire world unite still more closely in conducting a persevering struggle against the imperialist forces for war."

The Great October Revolution closely linked together the national liberation movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries and the revolutionary movement of the proletariat in the imperialist countries. After World War II, the roaring tide of the national liberation movement swept over Asia, Africa and Latin America. At present it is still rolling forward in powerful waves that surge up in one place after another. This movement, as it develops, will ultimately bury colonialism. In the imperialist countries, too, the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism is continuously developing. Lenin predicted that the proletarian revolution and the national and democratic revolution in the colonial and semi-colonial countries would support each other and be coordinated to achieve the ultimate world-wide victory of socialism. This prospect is now very clear.

THE unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the unity of the proletariat in all countries with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as the centre, are the core of the great unity of the people of the world. Since the meeting in Moscow of the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries two years ago, the unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement has been greatly strengthened and consolidated. All the attempts to sow

discord and dissension made by the imperialists and their tools—the Yugoslav modern revisionists—have failed shamefully in the face of this great unity. The imperialist reactionaries and the modern revisionists can never understand that the great ideology of Marxism-Leninism closely unites our socialist countries and the Communist Parties of all countries, and that no force on earth can destroy this unity.

The Central Committee of our Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, our leader, have consistently educated the whole Party and all the people of our country in proletarian internationalism, regarding the strengthening of the friendship and unity between China and the Soviet Union, and among all members of the great socialist family, as our fundamental interest and basic principle and taking it as our primary duty in international life.

The victory of the Great October Revolution attested in steel-hard facts the inevitable historical trend to the people's victory throughout the world. The victory of socialism in a number of European and Asian countries, the victory of the Chinese people's revolution and the formation and growth of the socialist camp, developed and strengthened this trend further. The beams of the October Revolution clearly illuminate the road of advance for all the people of the world. Socialism will certainly replace capitalism. The oppressed nations will certainly overthrow colonialist rule. Peace will certainly triumph over war. No one can prevent these things from being realized. Let us raise still higher the great banner of the October Socialist Revolution, and strive for still greater victories by the people of the world!

On India's Armed Provocations

Chinese Foreign Ministry Statement

Following is a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on October 26. — Ed.

ON October 20 and 21, 1959, armed Indian personnel violated China's frontier in the northwestern part of the Tibet Region and carried out armed provocations. On October 23 the Indian Ministry of External Affairs gave a report about this incident to the press which is inconsistent with the facts and contrary to the truth. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs deems it necessary to make public the truth of the entire matter to ensure a correct understanding of the facts.

On October 20, 1959, three armed Indian personnel unlawfully intruded into Chinese territory in the area south of the Kongka Pass in the northwestern tip of the Tibet Region of China. Chinese frontier guards promptly advised them to leave Chinese territory immediately, but met with their refusal. In order to defend their country's territory from violation, the Chinese frontier guards could not but disarm them and put them under detention. On October 21, a detachment of Indian troops numbering more than seventy again intruded into Chinese territory in the same area and unwarrantedly carried out armed provoca-

tion against the Chinese frontier guards patrolling there. Relying on their superior strength, they encircled and advanced from two directions upon the Chinese patrol, which was comparatively few in number. At 13:09 hours, local time, they fired on the Chinese patrol for the first time. The Chinese patrol gesticulated for them to withdraw from Chinese territory and stop firing. But the Indian troops paid no heed, and opened fire for the second time at 13:19 hours. The Chinese patrol once again gesticulated to them, but the Indian troops still paid no heed, and on the contrary continued to press forward; they took away by force horses left in the vicinity by the Chinese patrol, and even opened heavy fire and launched an armed attack on the Chinese patrol at 13:27 hours. In these circumstances, the Chinese patrol could not but fire back in self-defence. In the clash which lasted about two hours, both sides suffered casualties and seven Indian soldiers were captured by the Chinese patrol. The Indian troops withdrew from Chinese territory at about 16:00 hours, local time, and the Chinese frontier guards found the bodies of nine Indian soldiers on the spot.

After the Chinese Government received the report on this incident, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

promptly handed a memorandum to Indian Ambassador to China Mr. Parthasarathi on October 22, lodging a serious protest and asking the Indian Government to take measures at once to prevent the recurrence of violation of Chinese frontiers and further provocation against Chinese frontier guards by Indian troops. The Indian Ministry of External Affairs, however, on October 23 in succession handed a note to the Chinese Embassy in India and issued a statement distorting the truth of the above incident and counter-charging the Chinese troops with violating Indian territory and provoking the armed clash, in an attempt to shift the responsibility for the incident entirely onto the Chinese side. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs handed another note to the Indian Ambassador to China on October 24, refuting the Indian Government's totally groundless charges against China, categorically rejecting the protest contained in the note of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs dated October 23, and reiterating the Chinese Government's serious protest and demand made in its memorandum of October 22.

It is beyond dispute that the place where this incident took place is within Chinese territory. Yet the Indian Ministry of External Affairs in its note of October 23, using the one-sided and incorrect delineation of the Sino-Indian boundary in official Indian maps as the basis, described the place of the clash as being situated about 40 to 50 miles west of the traditional Sino-Indian boundary and alleged that Indian police parties had patrolled this entire area without hindrance, while the Chinese troops had moved into this area only in recent months. The Chinese Government absolutely cannot agree to these allegations which are inconsistent with the facts and contrary to the truth.

THE customary boundary between China and Ladakh formed by historical tradition in fact has always extended southeastward after running through the Karakoram Pass; it runs through the Kongka Pass, whence it turns southwestward and then southward, cutting across the western part of Lake Pangong. The entire area east of this line has always been under Chinese administrative jurisdiction. The maps published in China have marked this section of the boundary precisely in accordance with historical tradition and the state of Chinese administrative jurisdiction. In his letter to Prime Minister Nehru dated September 8 Premier Chou En-lai gave a clear explanation about this section of the boundary line. According to the delineation of this section of the boundary in maps published in India, however, large tracts of Chinese territory are incorporated into Ladakh. The Indian Government has asserted that such a delineation has its legal basis in the 1842 peace treaty between the local authorities of China's Tibet Region and the Kashmir authorities. As a matter of fact, in the 1842 treaty there is no specific provision or explanation at all about the position of this section of the boundary. Over a long period, this section of the boundary was not delineated in official maps published in India or was marked as boundary undefined. In the last few years, this section of the boundary suddenly appeared in official maps published in India; it not only cut deep into Chinese territory but was marked as determined boundary. However, this unilateral delineation cannot alter the fact that the large tracts of territory included into Ladakh in the Indian maps have never been

under Indian administrative jurisdiction. Therefore, as pointed out by Premier Chou En-lai in his letter of September 8, the delineation of this section of the boundary in Indian maps is without any legal ground, nor does it conform to the actual situation of administrative jurisdiction by each side which has existed all along.

The entire area east of the traditional customary line between China and Ladakh, including the places to the east, south and north of the Kongka Pass, has always been Chinese territory and under the respective jurisdiction of Chinese local authorities in the Sinkiang and Tibet Regions. Since the liberation of Sinkiang and Tibet, the frontier guards of the Chinese People's Liberation Army have all along been stationed in and patrolled this entire area. The Sinkiang-Tibet Highway, built by China in 1956-57, runs through this area. In its note of October 23, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs also admitted that the Indian Government had no troops in this area. It asserted, however, that Indian police parties had previously patrolled this entire area without hindrance. If this assertion tallied with the facts, how is it thinkable that China could have built a highway through this area and that the highway could have been open to traffic without hindrance up to the present? In September 1958 and July 1959, some Indian armed personnel did come to this area, but that was illegal trespassing and they were therefore promptly disarmed and detained by Chinese frontier guards. These armed Indian personnel were later sent out of China under escort and their arms were returned to them. Regarding those two incidents of illegal trespassing, the Chinese Government on each occasion expressed regret or lodged protests with the Indian Government.

The facts are clear. According to the traditional customary line between China and Ladakh and the state of China's jurisdiction over the area east of this section of the boundary, the incident of October 20 and 21 was wholly caused by illegal intrusion into Chinese territory by armed Indian personnel and their armed provocation. Any attempt to shift the responsibility for this incident onto China can in no way be justified.

THE Chinese Government cannot but point out with regret that this incident is already the second armed clash on the border provoked by the Indian side in the last two months. As in the incident of the armed clash in the Migyitun area on August 25, the Chinese frontier guards once again tried their best to avoid an armed clash, and they fired back in self-defence only when they were compelled to do so. It is extremely unfortunate that both armed clashes resulted in casualties on both sides, yet the rights and wrongs of the matter and the responsibility for the two incidents must be made clear and not obscured, and, moreover, attempts should not be made to inflame national feelings and aggravate the matter because casualties were suffered. It is true that in both incidents the Chinese side suffered less casualties. This exactly proves that on both occasions the Chinese side was on the defensive. Anybody with a little knowledge of military affairs knows that generally speaking the attacking side always suffers more casualties than the defending side. It is surprising that the Indian side, after instigating the latest armed clash, should even reserve the right to claim adequate compensation from the Chinese Government. If

the question of compensation is to be raised, it is only the Chinese side and not the Indian side that has the right to make such a claim.

In order to maintain the tranquillity of the Sino-Indian border and to safeguard friendship between the two countries, the Chinese Government has always stood for a reasonable overall settlement of the boundary question by the two countries in accordance with the five principles and through friendly negotiations conducted in a well-prepared way and step by step. Pending this, as a provisional measure, the two sides should maintain the long-existing status quo on the border and should not try to change it by unilateral action, even less by force. The Chinese Government has always followed this line. Although the Indian Government on more than one occasion also expressed agreement that both sides should maintain the long-existing status quo on the border, yet in actual fact India has violated the status quo in many places on the western and eastern sections of the Sino-Indian boundary, invaded and occupied many places which have always belonged to China, and have up to now failed to withdraw from them in disregard of the repeated demands of the Chinese Government. If it were allowed that Indian troops can cross at will the traditional customary Sino-Indian boundary in the west to intrude into Chinese territory for so-called patrolling, then Chinese troops would have all the more reason in the east to enter the area south of the so-called McMahon Line for patrolling. This is not only because the so-called McMahon Line is illegal, but also because the area south of this line was indeed not long ago still under Chinese administrative jurisdiction, with the local government of China's Tibet Region collecting taxes there up to 1951. However, although the Chinese Government absolutely cannot rec-

ognize this illegal line, Chinese frontier guards have never crossed the so-called McMahon Line. This is for the sake of maintaining amity along the borders in the interest of negotiations and settlement of the boundary question. Recently, the Chinese Government has repeatedly expressed the desire to settle the Sino-Indian boundary question reasonably through peaceful and friendly consultations, and has made untiring efforts with the result that Sino-Indian relations which were troubled for a time have improved. The Chinese Government cannot but deeply regret that, under these circumstances, the Indian side should have once again provoked an armed clash. However, the desire of the Chinese Government for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question will not change, nor will the Chinese Government relax in its efforts to improve and strengthen Sino-Indian friendly relations. Out of consideration for the traditional friendship between China and India and humanitarianism, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the Indian Government in its note of October 24 that the Chinese Government was prepared to release the ten Indian military personnel captured in the incident of October 20 and 21, and that the bodies of the nine Indian soldiers were properly buried and the Chinese Government was prepared at any time for them to be taken back by the Indian side. The Chinese Government sincerely hopes that the Indian Government will also hold dear the friendship between the two countries, adopt measures at once to prevent the recurrence of intrusions across China's frontiers and provocations by Indian troops and refrain from any word or deed tending to further harm relations between the two countries, so that a fair and reasonable settlement of the question of the boundary between the two countries can be brought about along correct lines in a favourable atmosphere.

National Conference

China's Heroes of Labour Meet

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

AT 15:00 hours on October 26, more than six thousand delegates in the brilliantly illuminated Great Hall of the People in Peking rose to greet Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-ping and other leaders of the Communist Party and People's Government as they took their places, together with the 282-member presidium on the huge red-carpeted rostrum. The biggest "conference of labour heroes" ever held was in session. Under the joint sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the State Council, 6,576 delegates have come to the capital from all parts of the country to report their exploits in the big leap forward to the Party and Government, swap experiences, and raise higher the banner of the general line for socialist construction.

There are 2,540 delegates representing outstanding groups, 3,284 are outstanding workers from 26 departments of industry, communications and transport, capital construction, finance and trade and 752 were specially invited from the rural people's communes, education, culture, health, science and technology circles, government offices, people's organizations, and other fields of endeavour. It is a gathering of front-rankers from virtually all walks of life. Twenty-three nationalities, including Hans, Mongolians, Huis, Tibetans, Uighurs, Miaos, Yis, Chuangs, Puyis and Koreans, are represented. 796, or 12 per cent of the delegates, are women.

The size of the gathering itself bespeaks the big leap forward of China's economy. In 1950, 800 delegates attended the first "conference of labour heroes." Since then,



Leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and People's Government meeting the delegates

China has made giant strides forward and increasing numbers of workers have distinguished themselves. By the first half of this year, there were close to 300,000 outstanding groups and more than 3.6 million outstanding workers — including 540,000 women — in the fields of industry, communications and transport, capital construction, finance and trade. This means that one out of every ten is an outstanding worker. The rapid increase in the number of outstanding groups is a new trend of particular significance. It indicates the growth of the collective spirit among the workers and the widening scale of the mass movement in production. It is the logical outcome of the tremendous advance of China's economy and is, in turn, a potent factor in the continued leap forward.

In the first six months of this year, the outstanding groups and workers put forward 29.13 million rationalization proposals nearly half of which have been put into practice with excellent results. This is of tremendous significance because rising labour productivity is a key to the triumph of socialism.

Exceeding the 1959 Targets

The conference meets when a tremendous economic advance is rising to new heights and the economic situation is better than ever. With two more months to go, it is already certain that the 1959 plan will be overfulfilled ahead of schedule. An economic situation has emerged in which both industry and agriculture have gone ahead rapidly; economic construction under Central authority as well as under local authority have developed greatly; and an overall leap forward at high speed with a well proportioned development of the various branches of the economy is being continued.

The root cause of all this is the great mass movement for higher output and greater economy inspired and led by the Chinese Communist Party. The delegates reacted with great enthusiasm to the greeting from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party read to the conference by Chu Teh, a vice-chairman of the Central

Committee of the Party, on the first day of the conference after the opening speech by Liu Ning-I, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

In its greeting, the Central Committee of the Party praises mass initiative and the mass movement highly, and extols the outstanding groups and workers as "the most precious wealth of the Party and state," their achievements, as "the glory of the people." (For full text, see p. 12.)

The main report to the conference on the situation in economic construction and the future tasks was made by Li Fu-chun, Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party's Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council. (Abridged text is published on p. 14 of this issue.)

On the following days, the conference was addressed by Vice-Premiers Po I-po, Tan Chen-lin, Li Hsien-nien, Nieh Jung-chen and Lu Ting-yi on the situation and concrete tasks in each sphere of the national life. Tan Chen-lin told the conference that modern, large-scale agricultural construction has begun and that China's agricultural economy will maintain its high rate of growth. When he called on the workers to provide more and better agricultural machinery and technically equipped personnel for the modernization of China's agriculture, the delegates responded with thunderous applause and enthusiasm rose high.

The Tasks Ahead

Outstanding workers mounted the rostrum to voice their full support and wholehearted response to the call of the Party and Government and their resolve to carry out the following tasks:

***To overfulfil the 1959 plan and fulfil the major targets of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule.**

***To continue the big leap forward in the coming years, especially 1960, so as to get rid of poverty and backwardness in the shortest possible time.**

***To catch up with Britain in the output of major industrial products in about ten years.**

***To give full support to agriculture and bring about the technical transformation of agriculture as rapidly as possible.**

Each of the delegates had a success story to tell. Their speeches, simple in language and without embroidery, are real epics of heroism. From their speeches and written statements, the noble spiritual qualities of China's workers today emerge clearly and impressively.

Take Su Kuang-min, a milling-machine operator from Harbin, for instance. Constantly trying out new ideas, he learnt and applied to advantage 40 advanced experiences, made 50 proposals to improve technique in the past decade, and is now working on quotas for 1970. There are many veterans like Su among the delegates, who have consistently excelled in work. Chan Shui-ching, a lathe-turner from Talien (Dairen), maintains a wonderful

record: even though his jobs are highly demanding in precision, he hasn't turned out a single reject in nearly 12 years. And his pace is by no means leisurely. In the twelve months of 1958, he completed a 20-month work quota.

Through hard work and ingenuity, many veteran workers have become engineers and experts in their fields. Wang Feng-en is one of them. With practically no formal schooling behind him, Wang has many significant inventions to his credit. Now an engineer at a transformer plant in Shenyang, he also lectures at the Northeast Engineering College.

Boldness in thinking and action combined with level-headedness is the secret of success of not a few. Yi Shih-chuan and her work team in a spinning shop of a Shanghai textile mill broke through the barrier of critical speed and stepped up their machines to 500 revolutions per minute. They obtained 55 kilogrammes of 21-count weft yarn per 1,000 spindles per hour and all their products are top-notch.

Profound devotion to the cause of socialist construction and complete selflessness are the noble qualities of many. When some 30 oxygen cylinders were in danger of exploding from red-hot slag that escaped from an open-hearth furnace, Li Shao-kuei, a veteran Anshan steelworker, did not hesitate to rush to the rescue totally disregarding his own safety. He prevented a serious accident in the nick of time. Chao Meng-tao, a young woman textile worker from Shensi, always undertook the most difficult jobs. Seven times she swapped machines with her mates and went to work on the most unruly machine. She passed on all her technical know-how to others — her "opponents" in emulation — and consistently overfulfilled her own quota for seven years.

Postwoman Lo Shu-chen's job may not sound very impressive. But she delivered more than one million

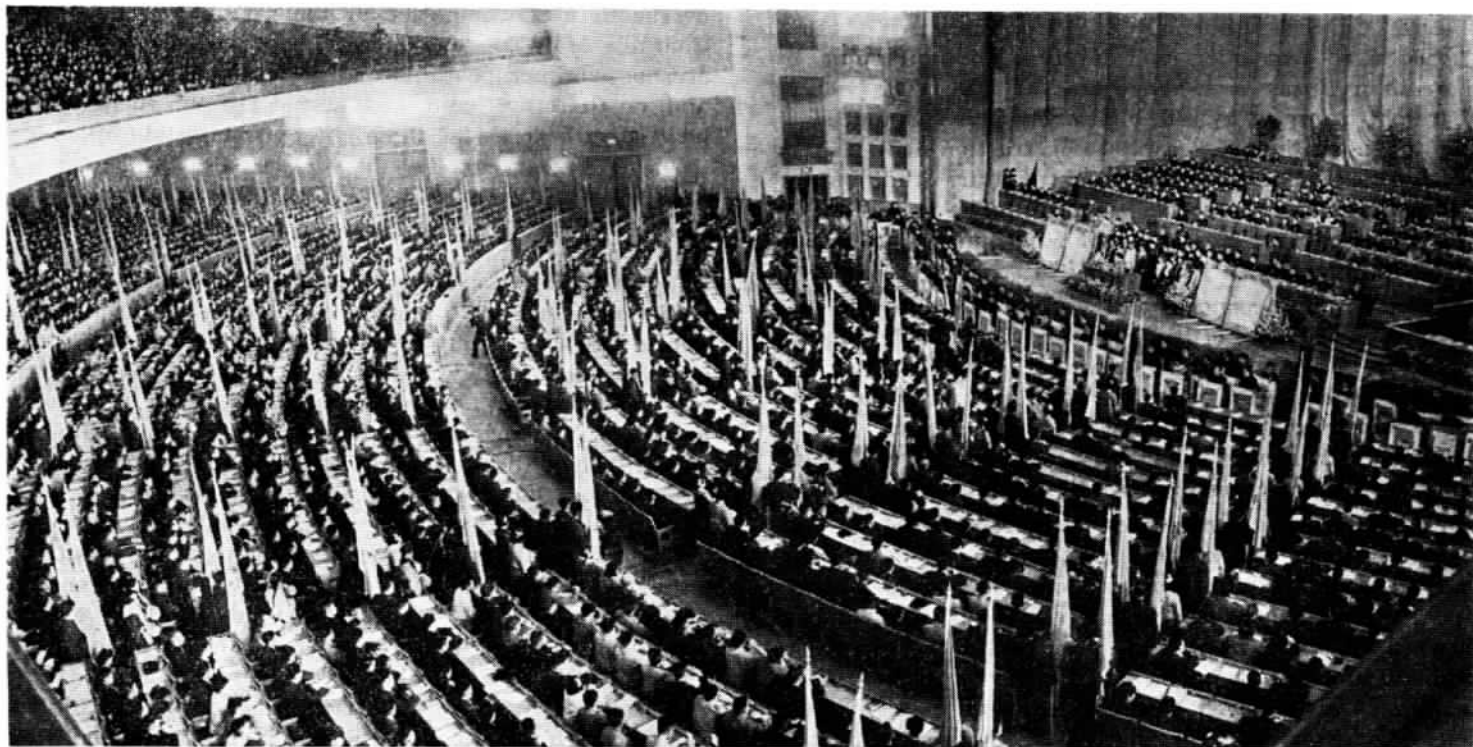
pieces of mail in the past five years — promptly and without a single error. She has become the most welcome person in the area she serves. Cooks, barbers, and hotel attendants, who were at or near the bottom of the social scale in the old society, are now respected and they too have sent their representatives to the conference.

There seem to be no age limits for heroes. 71-year-old Lo Tung, a veteran Red Army man of Long March fame, distinguished himself again as a warehouse keeper. 17-year-old Huang Kuang-yao from Szechuan and 18-year-old Liu Ya-chun from Peking are front rankers among apprentices and young workers.

The potency of the advanced groups and the spirit of mutual help is well illustrated by Anshan Iron and Steel Company's No. 3 Steel Mill. In this mill, hundreds of new workers learnt, in record time, the technique of modern open-hearth steel-making as a result of mutual help in a new form of emulation — the "demonstration emulation" in which the workers demonstrate their methods and help each other improve their skills. As a result, daily steel output of the mill rose 50 per cent in five months.

Delegates from Honan, Shantung, Anhwei and elsewhere related vividly the tremendous vitality of the small blast furnaces and industry run by the people's communes.

To exchange experience more concretely the conference has now broken up into groups according to trades. As we go to press, it is still in session. It is scheduled to adjourn on November 8. In the meantime, workers throughout the country are pushing up production to new heights as their greeting to the conference. The call of the Communist Party issued at the conference is already generating new strength on the economic front, and even better results for the last quarter of 1959 and a tremendous forward leap in the coming year can be anticipated confidently.



The National Conference of Labour Heroes

The Chinese Communist Party Greet the National Conference of Heroes

Following is a translation of the message of greetings conveyed by Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, to the National Conference of Outstanding Groups and Workers in Socialist Construction in Industry, Communications and Transport, Capital Construction, Finance and Trade that opened in Peking on October 26.—Ed.

COMRADES,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party I bring the warmest greetings to the National Conference of Outstanding Groups and Workers in Socialist Construction in Industry, Communications and Transport, Capital Construction, Finance and Trade, and to the whole working class of our country.

Comrades, as we gather here at this conference, our country is in the midst of a new upsurge in the powerful mass campaign to oppose right deviation, and go all out to increase production and practise economy. Responding energetically to the call of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of our Party, the whole country has greeted the tenth anniversary of the founding of our great People's Republic with brilliant achievements and is now working for a continued leap forward in the national economy this year. As things stand at present, it can be said with complete certainty that the national economic plan for 1959 will be fulfilled ahead of schedule and overfulfilled. In industrial production, steel output will surpass the 12-million-ton mark and the output of coal will exceed 335 million tons. In agriculture, despite the serious floods, drought and insect pests, total output will surpass that of the extraordinarily big leap forward of 1958. Agricultural production will increase in total value by more than 10 per cent above that of 1958. The volume of freight transport by rail, highways, ships and tug boats, and the allocations for capital construction will also be overfulfilled. The revenue and expenditure situation and the market supply situation are good. The major targets of the Second Five-Year Plan of our country can be fulfilled this year, three years ahead of schedule.

Our national economy this year is continuing to leap forward on the basis of last year's extraordinarily big leap forward. This fact itself eloquently proves that our socialist system has a boundless vitality; it fully bears out the complete correctness of our Party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

Attending this conference are representatives of outstanding groups and workers in industry, communications and transport, capital construction, finance and trade. You are representatives of the creators of the big leap forward on these fronts last year and this year. The brilliant successes that you and the people of the whole country have achieved during these two years vividly demonstrate the great strength of the mass movement in socialist construction conducted under the guidance of the

Party's general line following the basic completion of the socialist revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts. Our Party has always held that the people are the most active element of the productive forces. The masses are the creators of history. Whether in revolution or construction, victories can be won rapidly and thoroughly only when the masses are mobilized on the broadest scale and the enthusiasm and creativeness of the people are brought into fullest play. The development of our national economy during the past decade, and especially during the past two years, at a rate which no capitalist country can emulate and the unprecedented successes achieved are, in the last analysis, great victories of the mass movements led by the Party, great victories for the mass line of the Party. Here is the main reason why there are so many outstanding groups and workers at this conference and why today so many heroes have come to the fore in our country.

The imperialists always hope for "failures" in our great cause of socialist construction, and the right opportunists exaggerate certain isolated shortcomings in our work, with the aim of attacking the Party's general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes. But life itself shows convincingly how wise is the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, how industrious and courageous are our workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals, and, on the other hand, how stupid are our enemies, and how silly the cries of the right opportunists!

COMRADES! The successes we have obtained are great. The economic level of our country has risen enormously in ten years of economic construction, and especially in the big leap forward last year and this year. But we have no reason to rest on our laurels because of this. The grand goal of our people is to build our land into a great socialist country with modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture within a not very long time. To reach this, we have first to catch up with and outstrip Britain in the output of major industrial products within about ten years. This is a difficult, immense and very glorious task for our people, especially for our working class. At the same time we have to bring about the technical transformation of our agriculture in the shortest possible time, that is, mechanize our farming, extend water conservancy works throughout the farmlands, use chemical fertilizer and other farm chemicals on an extensive scale and carry out the electrification of agriculture. In a land such as ours, with a huge population and endowed with a vast territory and rich natural resources, agricul-

ture is the basis of the development of the national economy. We must ensure that priority for the development of heavy industry goes hand in hand with the speedy development of agriculture and we must thoroughly carry out the policy of developing industry and agriculture simultaneously. To speed up socialist construction, it is of paramount importance to bring about the technical transformation of agriculture as quickly as possible. This requires that industry arm agriculture with powerful, modern technique. This is another glorious task for our people, and especially for the working class. We have already achieved brilliant successes in the past decade. We will certainly achieve still more brilliant successes in the coming decades. We have all the prerequisites to realize this great task, and must redouble our efforts to this end.

There are only two more months to go before the end of the year. Comrades in industry, communications and transport and capital construction are faced with the urgent task of fulfilling this year's state plan ahead of schedule and making preparations for a continued leap forward next year.

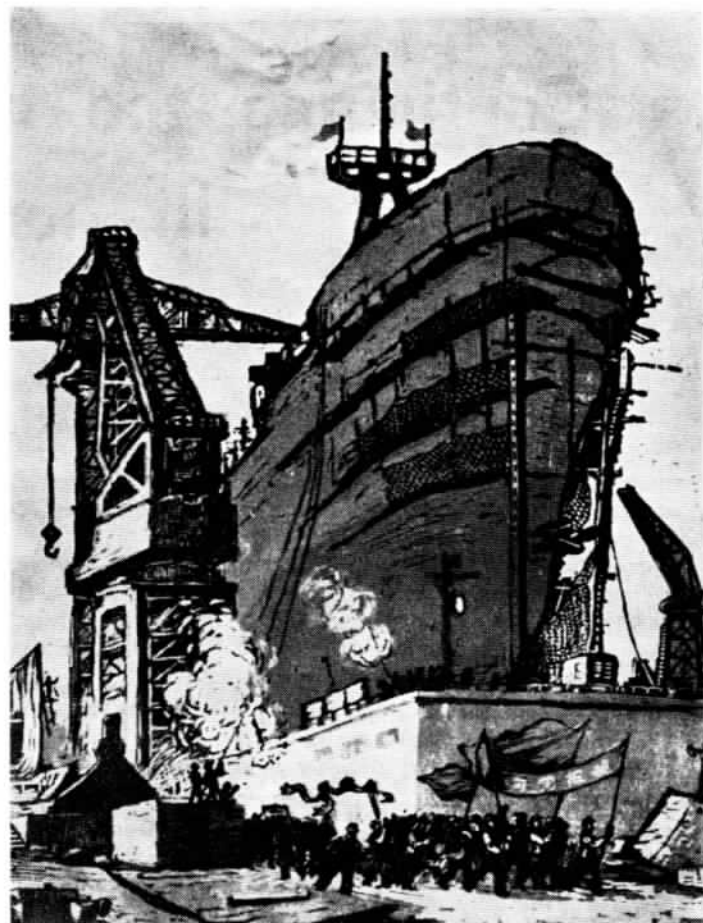
Comrades in the field of trade must work hard to overfulfil their tasks in purchasing supplies and do their work well in supplying the market.

Comrades in the field of finance must do their work well in the raising and the administration of state funds for construction.

With the experience of the leap forward last year and this year, with the people's communes which have been consolidated and are developing healthily and with our present material and technical foundations, we must strive for a better and all-round leap forward next year; all the possibilities exist for this.

To this end, we must further implement the resolution of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party on opposing right deviation and making an all-out effort to increase production and practise economy, ensure the implementation of the Party's general line for socialist construction and the set of policies of "walking on two legs," combine revolutionary zeal with the scientific spirit in all fields of work, and link boundless enthusiasm with technical innovation. We must work in a practical way, assiduously and skilfully. We must get greater and quicker results and at the same time do things better and more economically. We must give attention to raising quality and lowering costs of production and ensuring safety in production. We must continue to see to it that politics are in command, to launch mass campaigns, to ensure that cadres take part in labour and the workers participate in the management of production; we must change irrational regulations and systems and achieve close co-ordination among the leading cadres, workers and technical personnel in the enterprises. In the management of enterprises, we must apply the system whereby the director assumes full charge under the collective leadership of the factory Party committee.

COMRADES! You, the representatives of outstanding groups and workers in the fields of industry, communications and transport, capital construction, finance and trade, are the most precious wealth of our Party and state. Your achievements are the glory of the people.



Fruit of the big leap forward

Woodcut in colour by Chang Chia-shui

In our country, the great, historical role of the outstanding groups and workers is not only to promote the cause of socialist construction through outstanding achievements, but also to help other workers and groups and enable them rapidly to reach advanced levels.

We hope the representatives of outstanding groups and workers present will not only avoid complacency and learn from others with modesty, and work hard to uphold your outstanding titles, but display a communist spirit and help other workers and groups reach advanced levels. The Central Committee of the Party has confidence that you can certainly fulfil this honoured task.

Comrades! The people of our country have just celebrated the tenth anniversary of the founding of our People's Republic with the greatest joy. We look back on our brilliant past with great elation and forward to our bright future with full confidence. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party is firm in its belief that your conference will certainly fulfil its task: summarizing and popularizing the valuable experience of the various outstanding groups and workers, uniting all the workers and employees in the land to push forward the campaign to increase production and practise economy which is now in full swing all over the country, striving for the fulfilment ahead of schedule and overfulfilment of this year's national economic plan and creating favourable conditions for a continued leap forward in the national economy next year.

We wish you, comrades, still greater victories in your future work!

We wish the conference great success!

Continuing the Big Leap In Socialist Construction

by LI FU-CHUN

Following is an abridged translation of a report made by Li Fu-chun, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council, at the National Conference of Outstanding Groups and Workers in Socialist Construction in Industry, Communications and Transport, Capital Construction, Finance and Trade. The report was delivered on October 26, 1959, under the title "Raise Higher the Red Banner of the Party's General Line, Strive for the Continued Leap Forward in Socialist Construction." Subheads are ours.—Ed.

WE are now in a new, steadily developing upsurge of the mass movement to increase production and practise economy, of production and construction. This upsurge unfolded after the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party issued a call to oppose right deviation, go all out and develop a mass movement to increase production and practise economy. This movement has spread very rapidly and is extremely extensive and deep-going. Output in many enterprises has been increasing daily, in every ten-day period in a month, and, lastly, every month. In many enterprises all the workshops and practically all the production groups have overfulfilled the state plans, achieving overall distinguished records. According to incomplete statistics from 17 provinces and autonomous regions and 13 cities, more than 230,000 young workers and employees and more than 7,600 outstanding groups fulfilled their 1959 targets and started their 1960 work by the middle of October.

In this movement we have witnessed an all-round, simultaneous leap forward in production. Many enterprises not only achieved high output but good quality; they saved materials and manpower, raised labour productivity, lowered costs and ensured safety in production. This movement is also closely linked with technical innovation and revolution. In August and September alone, the major industrial cities of Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Shenyang, Harbin, Wuhan, Chungking, Taiyuan and Sian advanced several million proposals for technical innovation, part of which have been put into practice and the rest are being experimented with and studied. With the progress of the movement, communist co-ordination between enterprises or departments has been greatly strengthened, socialist labour emulation has developed further and many lively forms of emulation were created by the masses.

As to the management in enterprises, further implementation of the systems whereby the director assumes full charge under the collective leadership of the enter-

prise's Communist Party committee, of having cadres take part in labour and workers take part in management, of reforming irrational regulations and systems and of achieving close co-ordination among the leading cadres, the workers and the technical personnel in the enterprise, has made the organizational work associated with production more meticulous and enabled the timely solution of problems.

Special mention should be made of the higher level of communist spirit displayed by the broad masses of workers and employees in the movement: they undertake work irrespective of whether it is light or heavy, difficult or easy, and go wherever there is heavy work to be done or difficulties to be faced; there is close co-ordination and mutual help, and consideration is given first of all to the collective and to individuals next; they do not avoid the hardship involved in work and remuneration is not much of a consideration. This is the true character of the Chinese working class.

Brilliant Records

With the advance of the mass movement to increase production and practise economy, industry, communications and transport, capital construction all registered production increases day by day and month by month. Thus the possibility of overfulfilling this year's plan emerged.

Industry. By the end of September, output of 21 major industrial products including pig iron, steel, electricity, crude oil, synthetic rubber, mining equipment, power-generating equipment, engines, metal-cutting machine tools, freight wagons, tractors and grain combine-harvesters, surpassed the totals for 1958, a year of big leap forward. In the first half of October, the daily average output of steel reached 47,600 tons and that of coal exceeded 1.1 million tons. It is estimated that all the industrial production targets will be overfulfilled.

Communications and transport. In the first nine months of this year, the volume of freight carried by the railways reached 383 million tons; the daily average of freight carried in the first half of October reached 1,620,000 tons. It is estimated that this year's target to increase the volume of railway freight transport by 36 per cent may be overfulfilled. The planned increases in the volume of freight carried by motor vehicles and steamships this year will also be overfulfilled. Thanks to the development of the mass movement, the volume of

short-distance transport will also show enormous increases this year.

Capital construction. From January to September, investments reached 17,380 million yuan; 244 above-norm construction projects,* wholly or partially completed, were put into operation. It is estimated that this year's capital construction plan, as envisaged in the state budget, with an investment of 24,800 million yuan, may be fulfilled. About 600 above-norm construction projects will be completed or partially completed by the end of this year.

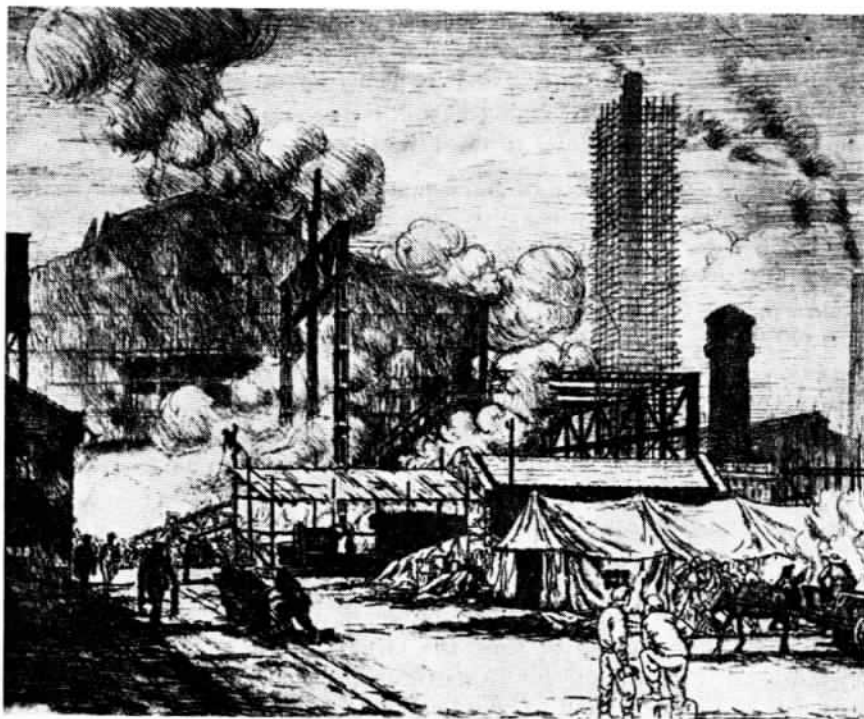
Commerce. A new and active home market has appeared and more and more commodities are on sale. The supply of a few commodities, insufficient supply of which was once felt in the past, has greatly improved. Both the purchase and marketing of merchandise are thriving. Stocks of goods have been further replenished and the market is flourishing from day to day. This is the basic situation in commerce. It can be affirmed that this year's supply of commodities generally conforms to the purchasing power of society; the supply of commodities is ensured for the booming commercial season after the autumn.

Finance and banking. As a result of the overfulfilment of production plans, this year's state revenue will overfulfil the plan and bank deposits and loans will also show big increases.

Though we suffered natural calamities this year that affected more than 500 million *mu* of farmland, nearly one-third of the total, a bumper harvest is expected as a result of the consolidation of the people's communes and the further manifestation of their superiority. According to preliminary estimates, this year's grain output will exceed that of 1958 by about 10 per cent, and cotton output by more than 10 per cent. With increased output in grain and cotton and enormous progress in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupation and fishery, it can be affirmed that the total value of agricultural output this year will exceed 1958 by more than 10 per cent.

Success of the General Line

What is the upshot of the situation described above? It proves that our country's national economy this year has continued the leap forward on the basis of last year's big leap forward. This enables people to see more and more clearly that the Communist Party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and its whole set of policies known as "walking on two legs," have enabled us to carry a leap forward not only in particular departments, but in the entire national economy; a leap forward not only in a single year, but a continuous leap forward. Now it can be fully affirmed that as long as we



Building a factory

Lithograph by Hsia Tung-kuang

continue to carry out the Party's general line and the set of policies known as "walking on two legs" and develop further the superiority of the people's communes, we will be able to bring about the continued forward leap of the national economy in the coming years. The great victories of the rectification campaign and the struggle to oppose bourgeois rightists, in which the whole people participated in 1957, led to a vigorous and lively political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind. The big leap forward in 1958 and the continued leap forward in 1959 have brought about an economic situation of all-round leap forward in our country in which both industry and agriculture have developed greatly, in which economic construction under both the Central and local authorities has developed greatly, in which both high-speed and proportionate development are effected. This is the most fundamental thing in the present economic situation.

The reason why the Party's general line for building socialism has succeeded in displaying such tremendous strength is that it has not merely solved these particular problems but also the most common and essential question in China's socialist construction, i.e., the question of bringing the initiative and creativeness of the masses of people into full play. From the Marxist-Leninist point of view, it is the masses of people, and the masses of people alone, who are the makers of history. Now that we want to build socialism and wage war against nature, we must go on, and in a better way, relying on the great strength of the more than 650 million people and bringing it into play, and mobilize all the positive factors. As a result of the decisive victories of the socialist revolution that we have won on the economic (so far as the ownership of means of production is concerned), political and ideological fronts, the masses of people have thoroughly emancipated themselves and thus acquired a tremendous initiative exceeding anything known in the past. The Party's general line for

* The norm of investment in capital construction for heavy industry ranges from 5 million to 10 million yuan and that for light industry from 3 million to 5 million yuan. — Ed.

building socialism and the set of policies known as "walking on two legs" are precisely the line and policies that can speed up socialist construction by bringing into play the initiative of the more than 650 million people in our country most effectively and to the fullest possible extent.

When we say that the national economy in our country is continuing to leap forward, this does not mean that we no longer have to make strenuous efforts. To change completely the face of our country, which is poor and backward, and to build our country into a great socialist state with modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and culture, the working class, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals are now confronted with more and more tremendous tasks in economic and cultural construction. While proposing to fulfil this year the main targets originally set for 1962 under the Second Five-Year Plan ahead of time, the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party also called on the whole nation to strive to catch up with Britain in the output of major industrial products in about ten years' time, and to strive to fulfil far ahead of time the targets set forth in the National Programme for Agricultural Development. To realize this glorious and tremendous task we must strive to continue the leap forward in our national economy in the coming years, first of all, in 1960. This means that in 1960 we still have to develop our industry, agriculture, communications and transport and other economic undertakings as well as cultural undertakings at leap-forward speed.

Perspective for 1960

Is it possible for our national economy to continue to leap forward in 1960? The answer is yes. Besides the numerous favourable conditions and factors in existence, the slogan to oppose right deviation and go all out put forward by the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party, and the vigorous mass movement to increase production and practise economy launched under this slogan, have provided favourable political and ideological conditions as well as favourable material and technical conditions. After this struggle against right deviation, the broad masses of cadres and people have realized more profoundly that the Party's general line for building socialism and the set of policies known as "walking on two legs," the principle of placing politics in command and pursuing the mass line are the result of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete practice in China, and are entirely correct. They, therefore, have stronger confidence in carrying out the general line and the policies associated with it. Through their practice in 1958 and 1959, the broad masses of cadres and people have accumulated a great deal of experience in the high-speed development of socialist construction. During this struggle against right deviation, the face of the right opportunists is exposed, the sentiments, thinking and activities tending in a rightist direction are criticized and repudiated, and thus we overwhelm all mistaken and foul tendencies. This, as a result, has greatly fostered the proper spirit and evoked the political enthusiasm and initiative in production of the broad masses of cadres and people.

It is precisely thanks to the revolutionary drive summoned by the cadres and masses that all the existing en-

terprises have further tapped their potentialities in production and that many newly built enterprises have gone into production ahead of time; that the productive capacity of our industrial and transport enterprises in the fourth quarter of the year will be much greater than in the first quarter. The movement of technical innovation and revolution in various spheres is forging ahead. Our people's communes have been greatly consolidated following the check-up and are now on the road of sound development; they will play an increasingly important part in developing production.

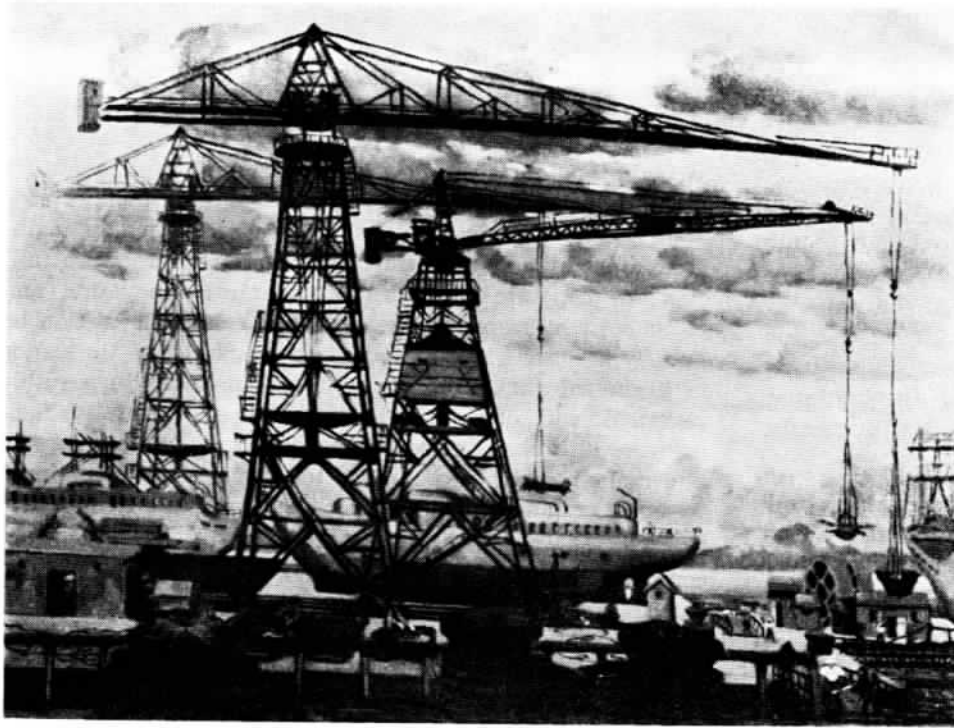
Ensuring Agriculture's Leap

In furthering the continued leap forward of the national economy, we must first ensure the leap forward in agriculture. Agriculture is of the utmost importance in our national economy, a point that has been proved increasingly and repeatedly by the facts. In *On Coalition Government*, written on the eve of the victory of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, pointed out: "The peasants—the mainstay of the market for China's industry. Only the peasants can supply the largest amount of foodstuffs and raw materials and consume the largest amount of manufactured goods." After the liberation of the country and the economic rehabilitation and construction work of the First Five-Year Plan, it has been further proved that agriculture is the foundation and the fundamental condition for the development of industry and the national economy as a whole.

In the spring of 1957, in his speech "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Comrade Mao Tse-tung put forth the famous principle that industry must be developed simultaneously with the development of agriculture. "As China is a great agricultural country," he said, "with over 80 per cent of its population in the villages, its industry and agriculture must be developed simultaneously. Only then will industry have raw materials and a market, and only so will it be possible to accumulate fairly large funds for the building up of a powerful heavy industry." Simultaneous development of industry and agriculture: this is an important feature of the Party's general line for building socialism.

We lay emphasis on ensuring the continued leap forward in agriculture in the first place, because with a leap forward in agriculture there can be a leap forward in the national economy as a whole. Agricultural development not only directly promotes the development of light industry but also promotes the development of heavy industry, communications and transport, and other economic undertakings, as well as the development of science and culture. Moreover, the rapid advance in agriculture can also better ensure that the national economy will not only grow at high speed but also proportionately.

Heavy industry, light industry and agriculture are the most fundamental branches of material production, the proportion between the two major departments—the department producing means of production and that producing means of consumption—is fundamentally resolved once a proper proportion is maintained among these three branches. By solving satisfactorily the proportion



In a shipbuilding yard

Painting in oil by Hsu Hsing-chih

between the two major departments, we will be able to bring about harmonious relations between national construction and the livelihood of the people, thus ensuring, on the one hand, a steady rise in the living standards of the people and, on the other hand, the operation of expanded socialist reproduction at high speed.

China's agriculture has been highly collectivized since the establishment of the people's communes. But the degree of its mechanization is still very low and very little chemical fertilizer is used. To ensure the leap forward in agriculture, we must energetically push forward the technical transformation of agriculture; gradually realize agricultural mechanization, extend water conservancy works throughout the farmlands, bring about "chemicalization" (extensive use of chemical fertilizer and other farm chemicals) and electrification of agriculture. This means that tools for manual labour and animal-drawn tools must be replaced, step by step, by machines, human and animal power by mechanical and electric power, while making great efforts to increase the output of machine-made fertilizer. We must, in the light of the different conditions in different places, strive in a planned way to shift China's agriculture fundamentally from its present backward technical basis to a modern technical basis in about ten years' time. We must double and redouble agricultural output by greatly raising labour productivity in agriculture and at the same time greatly reducing the manpower absorbed by agriculture.

On the basis of overall and rapid development of agriculture, we must in 1960 energetically develop light industrial production so as to provide the people with still more daily necessities. It must be borne in mind that with the development of industrial and agricultural production and the improvement in the people's livelihood, the broad masses of people will ask for more daily necessities, so we will have to do our best to make light industry answer these demands. The development of light

industrial production depends, first of all, on the supply of a large variety of raw materials from agriculture. At the same time, the sources of raw materials from heavy industry and other fields must also be expanded, and the proportion of raw materials from these sources must be raised gradually.

Industry Supports Agriculture

It will be an increasingly important task of the industrial departments to render aid to agricultural construction and to stimulate the growth of agricultural production. Thanks to the First Five-Year Plan and the large-scale constructions in 1958 and 1959, industry is now greatly strengthened and is in a better position to offer help to agriculture. In the days to come we should supply the countryside with even more products of light industry and ever-increasing quantities of machines, fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals, fuel, electric power, and building materials to help speed up technical transformation in agriculture. As we have said before, in promoting the growth of agriculture industry will in turn expand greatly, thus further consolidating the worker-peasant alliance. The decisive victory in the socialist revolution has consolidated the political alliance between the working class and the peasantry as never before, while the great victory in socialist construction has greatly strengthened their economic alliance. One of the most important tasks in further consolidating and developing this alliance in the future is to make available, in increasing quantities, the material and technical facilities for the technical transformation in agriculture so that there will be a continued leap forward in agricultural production, thus helping to improve the livelihood of the peasants greatly.

To render agricultural construction powerful support and meet the needs of the various sections of the national economy, the industrial front, guided by the policy of overall leap forward with steel as the key lever, should in 1960 tap fully the potentialities of the enterprises in heavy industry and carry out appropriate new construction in heavy industry. In this way, a continued leap forward in heavy industry can be maintained. We must see to it that the growth of the iron and steel, coal, electric power and machine-building industries keep pace with the progress of the national economy, particularly with technical transformation in agriculture. At the same time, we should actively and energetically strengthen the industrial departments such as non-ferrous metals, chemicals, petroleum and timber, so that heavy industry can achieve an overall and more co-ordinated development.

Industrial and agricultural production cannot leap forward without the co-ordination of the departments of transport, communications, commerce, finance and bank-

ing. All these fields should continue to leap forward in 1960.

I want to emphasize here that as long as we carry out the policies for the development of the national economy which we mentioned earlier, combine the prior development of heavy industry with the speedy development of agriculture, correctly handle the set of relations between agriculture, light and heavy industry and gradually eliminate the weak links in heavy industry, we can not only ensure a continued leap forward in the national economy in 1960 but also create the preconditions for even better forward leaps in the years to come. It is now definite that the rate of growth of the national economy during the Second Five-Year Plan will greatly surpass that of the First Five-Year Plan.

Whatever the work they are engaged in, workers and employees on all fronts should at all times strive for the overall fulfilment of their tasks, in line with "greater, faster, better and more economical results." The allegations of the right opportunists that we have accomplished "greater and faster" results only by throwing aside "better and more economical" results is without any basis in fact. The majority of our enterprises, workers and employees have achieved "greater and faster" as well as "better and more economical" results. It took the Peking No. 1 Construction Company only a little more than ten months to complete the Great Hall of the People with its total floor space exceeding 170,000 square metres, with the help of more than thirty construction enterprises. This huge and majestic building, as we can all see, is an embodiment of the spirit of our big leap forward and the principle of "greater, faster, better and more economical results."

Steady Rise in Output

Both in production and capital construction, we should see to it that output rises evenly, that it rises by the quarter, by the month and particularly by the ten-day periods, so that each new period registers a higher record than the previous one. During the months of August, September and October, most of the enterprises succeeded in raising their production in the ten-day

periods, and in each month. The production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel in the Anshan Iron and Steel Works, for example, has been rising in this way since the beginning of August.

To make continued advance in production and construction, it is necessary to push the movement for technical innovation and revolution to new heights constantly. In the high tide of this year's campaign to increase production and practise economy, there were millions of concrete examples of technical innovation and technical revolution on the economic front. This is to be greatly treasured. The fact that hundreds of thousands of technical innovators have come forward during this period should, of course, be valued even more. As long as we continue to emancipate the mind, use our heads, and make a great effort to master science and technology, we will certainly be able to create even more miracles.

The emulation drive "to learn from the advanced, compete with the advanced, catch up with the advanced and help the backward" should be organized in all enterprises of industry, communications and transport, capital construction, commerce, finance and banking. Resolving the contradictions between the advanced and the backward and making the production level of our entire society on a par with that of its few advanced members by means of such broad emulation drives is an important method for our socialist society to increase its production.

The prospects are extremely bright and we are fully confident of future victories. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and our great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, let us all, outstanding workers and all other workers and employees and people throughout the country, raise still higher the red banner of our general line for socialist construction, march along the victorious road opened up in 1958 and exert our best efforts to win new victories for this year's leap forward in the national economy, to make a continued leap forward in 1960 and the years to come, to catch up Britain in the output of the main industrial products in about ten years, and to turn China speedily into a great socialist country with modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture!

Peking Railway Station

The New Gateway to the Capital

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

PEKING'S new railway station, the largest ever built in China, is a milestone in the development of China's transport facilities. An eye-pleasing addition to the new contours of the capital, it solves the problems created by the fact that rapidly growing Peking had outgrown its old facilities.

Chien Men Station, which was built in 1906, handled 46 trains a day in 1948. The daily rate is now 108 and

the new station can manage this comfortably. In the not distant future, when three more platforms are added, it will be able to handle 200,000 passengers a day and 200 pairs of incoming and outgoing trains—400 trains daily.

The new station is eight times as big as the old one. It covers an area of 80,000 square metres. The main building has a central dome flanked by two clock towers



A bird's-eye view of Peking's new station

43 metres high and two lower towers at the ends of the east and west wings. The up-tilted, yellow, glazed-tile roofs of the towers, the continuous designs of green and yellow glazed tiles on the eaves and topmost part of the walls, and the modern structure of the building create a harmonious combination of Chinese motifs with modern architecture.

In front of the main building is an immense square big enough for a rally of 50,000 people. Ordinarily it is used as a parking ground. In the rear rises the elevated bridge with entrances leading to the six platforms of the station now in operation.

The central hall, the heart of the main building, is tastefully done in marble. The marble-faced walls of dark green on the ground floor, the 3.5-metre-high marble dadoes in rosy sunset colours on the balconies on all four sides, the numerous marble service counters and the marble balustrades all fall into complete unity with the magnificent dark red pillars reaching from the floor to the vaulted, bluish-white ceiling. The hall is as tall as a ten-storeyed building with a total floor space of 5,100 square metres, including the space of the surrounding balconies.

Everywhere in the station, the socialist principle of catering to the needs and comforts of passengers is evident. The beautifully decorated waiting rooms, 18 in all, big enough to hold 14,000 passengers simultaneously, have a great diversity in tone colours with attractive oil paintings, traditional Chinese paintings, and soft leather sofa chairs. No effort has been spared in the search for measures to lighten the stress and strain of long journeys and to help create the feeling of ease and relaxation coupled with aesthetic satisfaction.

This idea is even better expressed in the three waiting rooms specially arranged for children and mothers complete with cribs, cradles, toys, light music and sound-proof sections partitioned off for sleeping children.

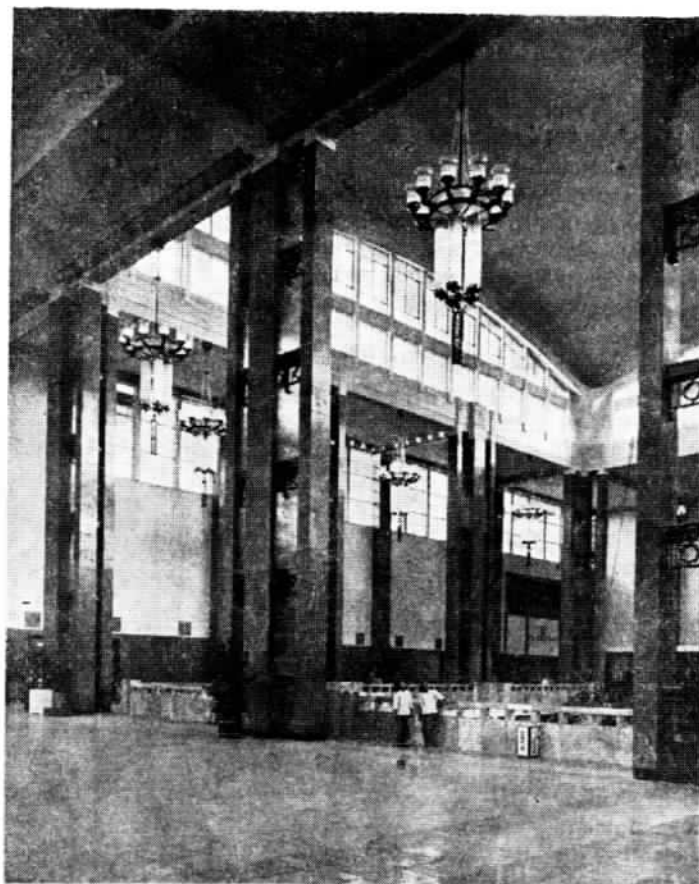
Even more impressive is the transformation of the elevated passenger foot-bridge into the biggest waiting room of the station with entrances leading to the platforms. Instead of the usual, stark-looking bridge of black

iron, here the passengers literally walk from a spacious hall of paintings, potted flowers and comfortable chairs, right into the trains.

Then there is the grand dining hall which can serve 700 at a time with a choice of Chinese and Western style cooking. On the mezzanine, between the second and third floors, there are a cinema for 300 spectators, a library, a recreation room and a television room.

The new station is equipped with the most up-to-date facilities. There is a central control for switches and signals operated by push buttons to ensure efficiency and safety and to marshal trains by short wave. It has nine tele-information sets conveniently located at the main entrance, the dining hall and the waiting rooms to answer passengers' enquiries, and four escalators which handle 24,000 persons an hour.

Like the Great Hall of the People and other big buildings we introduced in our earlier issues, the Peking Railway Station was also built in the record time of ten months from designing to completion — another example of the big leap in socialist construction.



The central hall in Peking's new station

PAINTING

Peking's Art

Peking artists are now holding an exhibition of their work in the eastern hall atop the Wu Men (north of the Tien An Men). The more than 460 *objets d'art* on show—traditional Chinese paintings, oil paintings, woodcuts, cartoons, sculptures and handicraft articles—are "gifts" from over 400 artists in the capital to the tenth anniversary of the People's Republic. Some of them are by veterans and professionals, others by young artists and students; quite a number of them by folk artists and worker, peasant and soldier amateur artists. Most are recent works, many inspired by the great leap forward of industry and agriculture last year. At the *Liuchia Gorge Construction Site*, a traditional painting by Lin Kuan-ming, *Building the Ming Tombs Reservoir*, an oil painting by Ai Chung-hsin, and *Building in Progress on the Tien An Men Square*, a woodcut by Hsiao Lin, are typical of many works reflecting socialist construction on a big, panoramic scale.

The treatment of industrial themes shows a progressive change. Some years ago when artists first began to take their easels into industrial works, there was usually something a bit theatrical in their conceptions of industry. Nowadays they are much more at home in this environment. A large study in oils of workers in a forging shop is by Mao Feng-teh, a student of the Central Institute of Fine Arts in Peking, who was himself an industrial worker before he joined the Institute. Chang Ta-kuo brings classical water-colour techniques to the subject of steel-making with a group of veteran workers and youngsters working together. These are only two of several paintings which reflect the mass campaign for more iron and steel last year.

The use of traditional techniques for modern themes is a problem that is nowadays in the forefront of all showings of contemporary Chinese-style water-colour painting. Each successful approach is eagerly welcomed. Shao Yu's *Production Conference Beneath the Trees* is definitely an advance in this search. Its composition is original: the two massive tree trunks frame and support the group of peasants conferring in their shade. Shao Yu has been doing a great deal of sketching in the people's communes and this painting has the simplicity and au-



Production Conference Beneath the Trees

A painting in Chinese ink and colours by Shao Yu

thority that comes from real knowledge of a subject. Li Ko-jan, another well-known artist, who has been working deeply on this problem for many years is represented by two paintings: one is his now famous buffalo-boy playing a pipe in the trees while his buffalo drowns below with a beatific smile on its face. The other is one of his landscapes. Huang Chou, whose works have been growing steadily in popularity, exhibits a large scroll, *Happy Return*, drawn in Chinese ink and colours. It shows a group of Uighur commune members returning home with their rich harvest in high good humour. Some are riding in a cart, some are on donkeys and some on foot. Huang Chou's horses and donkeys are painted with his usual skill and spirit. They seem to be infected with their masters' joy as they *canter along*.

There are several other paintings of life in the communes which say what they have to say simply and attractively. One of them, Ma Chen-sheng's oil painting *Singing a Song for Their Mummies*, shows a group of kiddies from a com-

mune singing to their mothers as they rest in a cabbage field. It verges perhaps on the cute, but the warm humour with which it is painted, particularly the faces of the children and mothers, charms. The lightness of the painting does not flog the little theme, and it reflects better perhaps than some more laboured efforts the human happiness that the communes have created for the peasants of China.

Landscapes, still life and genre pieces, industrial and farm themes—the oil paintings show a considerable range of theme and also a greater variety of formal approach than has been seen at previous exhibitions of oils. Chinese oil painting is still in its early youth. It is good to see it advancing with its eyes open searchingly in the spirit of the call to let a hundred flowers bloom.

A welcome sign at the exhibition is the number of works by promising artists of the younger generation, many of them students of the Central Institute of Fine Arts. *Crossing the Yangtse River* shows the promise in the work of Li Hsiu-shih, one of these young artists. This is a



Merry Return

A painting in Chinese ink and colours by Huang Chou

youthfully gay depiction of the time when Chairman Mao Tse-tung and several other swimmers crossed that river. The artist has set his painting in the light of a late summer's day when the sky and the waters glitter with silvery white. Chairman Mao stands on the edge of a swimming float, looking serenely ahead of him. Several young swimmers are standing near, ready to cross the turbulent river with him. In the background a train is crossing the famous Yangtse River Bridge. Further beyond are the misty contours of industrial Wuchang. It is a happy painting that is a popular success.

Landscapes as well as paintings of traditional flowers and birds by such well-known artists as Hu Pei-heng, Wu Ching-ting, Tung Hsi-wen and others introduce most of the leading veteran painters of Peking. In addition there are some ivory and jade carvings by Peking's craftsmen, other handicraft articles and lively little figures in paste and clay by folk artists that are little gems of their kind.

— WANG LEH

CINEMA

The Storm

A moving, well-knit story, dramatic use of colour, an authenticity of characterization and scene that evokes involuntary exclamations of remembrance from the older members of the audience, make *Storm* one of the best films of the year.

Storm is based on the real events of the Peking-Hankow Railway strike of 1922-23. It was part of a general strike which, at the very start of the Chinese working-class movement, lasted thirteen months and electrified the country. It led to 100 other strikes in which 300,000 workers took part. The film's heroes are the real protagonists of the strike: Lin Hsiang-chien, a railway worker leader, who was brutally executed, and Shih Yang, a revolutionary intellectual who selflessly threw himself into the workers' struggle.

Storm's opening shots pitch one back into the squalor of life in those times in a mud-hut slum in Chiangan (near Hankow) inhabited by Peking-Hankow Railway workers. The railway and its profits belong to the foreign imperialists and their Chinese compradors. Wu Pei-fu, the warlord, is their highly-paid policeman and executioner. The workers live under the constant threat of the rifle, unemployment and starvation. The storm brews in the hovels. The Chinese Communist Party, formed in 1921, brings organized leadership to the inchoate strivings of the workers for decent living conditions, work and human rights. It helps the railwaymen organize their first

trade union and guides them in a strike for its recognition and their rights which culminates in great mass strikes and demonstrations in Hankow, Shanghai, Canton, Peking. *Storm* chronicles these developments in this first chapter of the Chinese workers' revolutionary struggle. The reactionaries were still powerful. They gathered and hurled their troops against the unarmed workers in the massacre of February 7, 1923. It is the merit of *Storm* that that tragedy is seen by the audience for what it was: not an ending but the beginning of a struggle that went on to final victory twenty-six years later.

The film has been adapted from the successful play staged by the China Youth Art Theatre last year. Its producers have boldly recast it in cinematic terms to expand and deepen the treatment of events. The mass scenes take on dimensions of actuality impossible on a stage; the characters are presented in bolder relief. Chin Shan, who also directs the film, plays the role of Shih Yang, the workers' lawyer, with great artistry. He creates an incisive portrait of this revolutionary intellectual of the period whose energy and selflessness won him the workers' affection and comradeship and the murderous hatred of the reactionaries. In acting the part of Shih Yang, Chin Shan uses certain elements of the traditional Chinese school of acting. The slightly stylized form of movement is skilfully and discerningly used. It gives a certain monumentality to the portrayal of this man; it is an element that makes this portrayal peculiarly effective to a Chinese audience though, on the other hand, it makes it necessary to preserve a certain element of theatricality in the film treatment of the subject as a whole.

Li Hsiang of the Peking People's Art Theatre acts the role of Lin Hsiang-chien, the workers' leader. With great naturalness he creates a figure of a Communist

who is alert, yet calm, determined and unflinching in a struggle whose dangers he fully realizes. He is convincingly presented as a man who has sunk his personal interests in wholehearted devotion to the revolutionary cause. In the climactic scene where he is tied to a stake and offered the choice of death or of calling on the workers to go back to work, it is clear that even the thought of surrender doesn't occur to him. He turns on his enemies to expose them, alert the workers' vigilance, and strengthen their determination. He dies, as he lived, defiant.

As played by Chang Ping, the third main character in the film Sun Yu-liang also takes on heroic proportions. Brave, but at times too rash, Sun is the type of man whose gorge rises at the sight of injustice. Given determined leadership, he too throws himself heart and soul into the struggle for working-class rights. When he takes the oath on joining the Communist Party he puts it into his own words: "I am all yours. . . . I'll do what the Party says and follow it wherever it goes. I'll give everything I have for the working class! I'll give my all for the cause of communism!" He dies a hero's death in the battle where the workers with their bare hands fight the troops of warlord Wu Pei-fu, forced in desperation to expose his hand and discard his pose of a benevolent despot.

Gorky likened the pioneers of the proletarian revolution to sea-gulls in a storm defying the blast and lightning of reaction. This is the connotation of the title. *Storm* enjoyed an immediate success when it was produced as a play during the great leap forward last year. In its screen version, it has some minor defects—the police chief, for instance, sometimes seems caricatured almost to the point of farce. But there is no doubt it will take a permanent place as one of the outstanding films of People's China's first decade.

— LI YUNG



A scene from "Storm"

SIDELIGHTS

Never Again! In conjunction with New China's 10th birthday, the national press published a number of personal memoirs by individuals relating the changes in their lives during the past ten years. Here is one written by Yen Fa-chun, a harbour pilot in Talien (Dairen):

For years before the liberation, I was a deckhand on a pilot boat in Talien Harbour. For me every day was torture. How I suffered at the arrogance and abuse of the imperialists in my country. But mine was an impotent fury—our country was too weak and helpless. When the Japanese controlled Talien Harbour all the pilots were Japanese, and while Japanese vessels freely sailed in and out of the port, as though it belonged to them, our Chinese ships had to wait the pleasure of the Japanese pilots. A Chinese ship on the point of berthing would have to stop if a Japanese one appeared. On shore, Japanese sailors swaggered around drunk and rowdy, while Chinese sailors were subjected to all kinds of humiliating restrictions—we weren't even allowed to use the same gate out of the pier as the sailors from the imperialist countries. As for the many personal indignities and humiliation we Chinese suffered daily, it makes my blood boil even to think of them. I remember once when a Japanese pilot haughtily stamped on deck and shouted for a chair to be brought to him. I pretended I didn't hear him, and for that he gave me such a murderous punch that it nearly sent me overboard. This is just one instance out of hundreds. How I hated the imperialists—and how I longed for my country to be strong and independent!

In 1949, my wish came true. The Chinese had finally stood up on their feet. In 1950, I was promoted to be the captain of the pilot boat, and a little later, became a harbour pilot. Can you imagine with what tears of pride and joy I watched the five-starred red flag solemnly rising over the foreign merchant ships? Can you imagine my feelings when I walked on deck with the foreign crews, headed by their captains, lining up to greet me according to international custom? Nothing about me has changed, except that I was now wearing the harbour pilot's uniform of the People's Republic of China, and the Chinese national emblem shone on my cap.

How did I become a harbour pilot, and how have I fared in these past ten years? Well, when I was told I was to be trained as a harbour pilot, I was torn with doubts. I, a common deckhand, with practically no education? But the Party encouraged me. Great were the diffi-

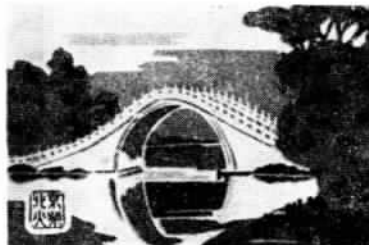
culties the Chinese people won in gaining their revolution: was I to be stopped by a mere ship? Then I was put under the personal tutorship of an expert from the Soviet Union, who taught me all he knew. Thus, in a short half-year, I became a full-fledged harbour pilot. From that time up to now, I have safely guided 191 foreign ships into harbour without a single mishap. Of course, I was not the only one to have come up this way. All our harbour pilots are Chinese now, most of them trained since liberation. Is it any wonder, then, that I regard the last ten years as the start of my new life?

•
Chinese-Made Helicopter. The "Whirlwind" type-25 helicopter, equipped with all-weather navigation aids, has gone into mass production for the first time in China. It can fly in any direction, "stop" in the air and can take off and land from a field of 50 square metres. Its speed, carrying capacity, and flying height are up to international standards for this type of helicopter. As industry and agriculture grow, the helicopter is of increasing importance for work in the fields of transport, photography, agriculture and rescue.

•
Ancient Garden Restored in Shanghai. A quiet, unpretentious sidelong in modern Shanghai opens into a scene out of a classical Chinese novel: lovely moon gates, artificial hills of rocks, lotus ponds, pavilions, secluded studios and winding cobblestone walks. . . . This was "Yu Yuan," a garden built in the Ming dynasty, which will soon be opened to the Shanghai public after three years of restoration work. In 1559, a high Ming official spent a fortune to build this garden over a course of seventeen years. To please his mother, who craved for the stately magnificence of the Imperial Palace which she had never seen, he had nine huge stone dragons built, then exclusive imperial decorations. This incurred the imperial wrath, the dragons had to be removed, and the family was dis-

graced. The family declined, and the garden fell into disrepair. In succeeding generations, Yu Yuan suffered great destruction at the hands of British and French invading troops. At the time of liberation, part of the former grounds had become the site of a temple fair (the Chenghuangmiao—Temple of the Municipal God), and the rest was in ruins. The People's Government immediately set out to restore the few remaining landmarks—the celebrated Chiuchuehchiao (Bridge of the Nine Turns) and the octagonal Pavilion on the Lake, once the haunt of many ancient poets. The temple fair is now a thriving shopping centre for all sorts of local wares. Great care was taken to restore a part of the former garden grounds, now renamed Yu Yuan, into a perfect replica of the Ming original, complete with dragons and all. This lovely ancient garden has finally reached its rightful owners—the working people.

•
Peking Matchboxes. Peking was a dud for matchbox collectors until recently. There were only two standard boxes—mostly a parrot design box and another with goldfish. Now a whole series of new matchboxes is on the market (see below). Birds and flowers in traditional Chinese painting styles, pagodas and pavilions of famous scenic spots in Peking, most of them designed by students of the Central Institute of Fine Arts. Among the most attractive new boxes are Tunhuang mural reproductions and other classical Chinese art reproductions. The designs are keeping good pace with the times too. The Soviet sputniks, the various facets of commune life, are celebrated in matchbox tops, and a series of cute drawings popularizes good seasonal hygiene. During the recent First National Sports Meet, a set of 24 different designs showing different sports events made its appearance. A brand new set which has just come out shows some of the new additions to Peking's skyline: the Palace of Nationalities, the military Museum of the Revolution, etc.



CHINESE PRESS OPINION

U.S. Troops Must Get Out of South Korea

The Chinese people wholeheartedly support the October 27 proposals and appeal of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly for the peaceful unification of Korea which are in full accord with the interests of the people of Korea and the world, observes *Renmin Ribao* (October 29) editorially.

The Chinese people have always held that the unification of Korea is the concern of the Korean people themselves, and they oppose foreign intervention and firmly demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, the editorial stresses.

It points out that the Chinese People's Volunteers completed their withdrawal from Korea in October 1958. This sincere effort for peace was warmly welcomed and acclaimed by peace-loving people the world over. Impartial public opinion in various countries has demanded that the U.S. Government and the other governments which placed their troops under the so-called United Nations Command follow suit and withdraw all their troops from Korea without delay, the editorial notes.

A year has passed since the withdrawal of the C.P.V. from Korea. But the U.S. has still refused to withdraw its troops from south Korea. Moreover, it has stepped up war preparations there and persists in violating the Korean armistice. All this clearly shows that the U.S. intends to obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea, occupy south Korea permanently and use south Korea as a springboard for new aggression in the Far East, the editorial points out.

U.S. refusal to pull its troops out of south Korea and its intensified activities to turn south Korea into an atomic war base are part of its overall plot to maintain tension and commit aggression in the Far East. The recently avowed intention of U.S. imperialism to occupy the Chinese territory of Taiwan permanently, the U.S. efforts to foster the growth of Japanese militarism and the launching of the Laotian civil war by the Sananikone government at U.S. instigation, all menace the peace and security of Asian countries.

There was no justification for the U.S. to have sent its troops to Korea. Now that a year has passed since the

withdrawal of the C.P.V. there is still less reason for U.S. troops to remain in south Korea. The U.S. insistence on having so-called "free elections" under United Nations supervision as a prerequisite for its withdrawal of troops is merely a device to prevent the peaceful unification of Korea, extend the rule of the Syngman Rhee clique to the northern part of Korea and turn all of Korea into a U.S. military base and colony. South Korea under U.S. occupation has been turned into a hell on earth. The Korean people will never let the U.S. scheme succeed, the editorial says. The Korean Supreme People's Assembly has once again proposed that after the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops free elections be held, without any foreign interference and in compliance with the will of the Korean people themselves, to achieve the peaceful unification of their country; it has also proposed that both south and north Korea reduce their armies, develop their economic and cultural exchanges and send representatives to sit down and negotiate for the peaceful unification of the country. These proposals are really practicable measures for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, it emphasizes.

Thanks to the joint efforts of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the peace-loving people the world over, international tension has tended towards a relaxation in some respects, the editorial states. The U.S. authorities have expressed willingness to work for peace. Thus there is every reason to demand that the U.S. live up to its peace avowals. And withdrawing its troops from south Korea is among the first things it should do, the editorial concludes.

Soviet Moon Photographs Hailed

"Great and Creative Feat by Man in the Study of the Universe." "A New Page Opened in the History of Cosmic Research." These are two typical headlines over Peking newspaper reports, accompanied by the pictures themselves, of the successful photo-

graphing of the formerly unseen side of the moon by the Soviet inter-planetary station.

Greeting the event, a meeting was held on October 28 by members of the Preparatory Office of the Peking Astronomical Observatory under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Cheng Mao-lan, the director, said at the meeting that the pictures and other data provided by the cosmic rocket would help solve the problem of the moon's origin and evolution. "This success suggests the possibility of effective scientific surveys of Venus, Mars and more distant celestial bodies in the near future," he declared.

Chang Yu-che, the director of the Purple Mountain Observatory, Nanking, said the success "marked another step taken by man in the conquest of cosmic space and on the road to inter-planetary travel."

A Hsinhua News Agency commentary (Oct. 27) called the photographs "a great event in the scientific world and human history." Since the launching of the Soviet lunik, the moon has been brought within the scope of human activity, says the commentary. This unique accomplishment by Soviet scientists shows the advanced level reached by Soviet science and technology and the peerless superiority of the socialist system. All progressive people throughout the world rejoice over this fact which has greatly alarmed the U.S. ruling circles, led to recriminations among them and made some U.S. rocket experts announce their intention of changing their jobs.

The publication of these precious scientific photographs by the Soviet Union fully demonstrates its selfless concern for human welfare, the commentary continues. It disproves once more the reiterated lie of the U.S. reactionaries that the Soviet Union is unwilling to share the scientific information obtained



**A garland for the Moon;
now for a thrust at Mars!**

By Jack Chen

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Persecution of Prince Souphanouvong Condemned

The scheduled trial of Prince Souphanouvong and other Laotian patriotic leaders by the Sananikone government has angered Chinese public opinion. Many organizations and public leaders have issued statements demanding cancellation of the trial and the immediate release of the Laotian patriots.

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, in a statement on October 29, denounced the trial as a new plot of the United States and Sananikone government to drag on and extend the civil war in Laos. It castigated the frantic persecution of the

Laotian patriots as a serious step in further sabotaging the Geneva and Vientiane agreements.

The statement noted that Prince Souphanouvong and other leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat Party have struggled steadfastly by the side of the Laotian people against imperialism, for Laotian independence, democracy and freedom, and for peace in Laos and throughout Indo-China. It expressed the indignation of the Chinese people at the attempt of the United States and the Laotian reactionaries to persecute them under the trumped-up charge of "conspiring against the nation."

The statement pointed out that "the rapid deterioration of the Laotian situation is the handiwork of the U.S. imperialists. They want to increase tension in Asia, sabotage peace in Laos and throughout Indo-China and carry on their policy of aggression and war. This once again shows that U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of the Laotian people, the peoples of Asia and Africa and all peace-loving peoples of the world."

The statement of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity demanded that the illegal trial be called off immediately and the Laotian patriots freed. It reaffirmed the resolute support of the Chinese people for the Laotian people's struggle for peace, independence and democracy and China's stand that the Laotian question should be solved on the basis of the Geneva and Vientiane agreements.

Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, declared that the decision of the U.S. imperialists and the Sananikone government to put the leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat Party on trial illegally was "part and parcel of their plot to extend the civil war in Laos, threaten peace in Indo-China and further aggravate tension in Asia." He voiced the feelings of Chinese people against this U.S. war scheme and demanded immediate freedom for the Laotian patriots.

C.P.V. Anniversary Marked

For the Korean and Chinese peoples, October 25 is always a day to be remembered. On that day nine years ago, the

Foreign Minister Chen Yi's Letter on Laotian Situation

Following is a translation of a letter, dated October 31, 1959, sent by Foreign Minister Chen Yi to Andrei Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R. which is a co-chairman of the 1954 Geneva Conference. An identical letter has been addressed to Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd of the United Kingdom, the other co-chairman.
— Ed.

ACCORDING to the announcement of the Ministry of Justice of Laos, the Government of the Kingdom of Laos has decided to try Prince Souphanouvong and the other leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat Party and the former Pathet Lao fighting units on the charge of "conspiring against the nation." This is a further violation of the Geneva and Vientiane agreements by the Government of the Kingdom of Laos.

Since February this year, the Government of the Kingdom of Laos has continually violated the Geneva and Vientiane agreements. After renouncing the Geneva agreements in February, it launched in May armed attacks on the former Pathet Lao fighting units in violation of the Vientiane agreements, thus creating tension in Laos. Now, the Government of the Kingdom of Laos further wants to put the leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat Party and the former Pathet Lao fighting units on so-called "trial." This is a further violation of the Geneva and Vientiane agreements, because all these agreements explicitly stipulate against the persecution of the former Pathet Lao fighting units. It is quite obvious that if this act of the Government of the Kingdom of Laos is not stopped, it will certainly further increase the tension already existing in Laos, and will inevitably block the way to a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question, thereby leading the Laotian people to the disaster of civil war, and greatly endangering peace in Indo-China.

China is a close neighbour of the Kingdom of Laos and a participant in the Geneva agreements. The Government and people of China cannot sit idly by while the situation in Laos steadily deteriorates. We firmly hold that the Laotian question should be settled on the basis of the Geneva agreements through negotiations between the Government of the Kingdom of Laos and the Pathet Lao fighting units and among the countries concerned, so as to ease the tension in Indo-China; at the same time, the international commission in Laos, which is responsible for the supervision and control of the implementation of the Geneva agreements and under the chairmanship of India, should resume its activities as soon as possible, so as to facilitate rapprochement between the two sides in Laos and a reasonable settlement of the Laotian question. We consider that all the countries participating in the Geneva agreements have the responsibility of striving to ensure the implementation of the Geneva agreements in Laos.

In line with its stand of safeguarding the Geneva agreements and the peace of Indo-China, the Chinese Government suggests that the Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of the United Kingdom, as the Co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, adopt emergency measures at once to stop the Government of the Kingdom of Laos from putting Prince Souphanouvong and the others on so-called "trial" and urge it to restore their freedom in accordance with the Geneva agreements, so as to prevent further deterioration of the situation in Laos.

A letter of the same contents is being forwarded to His Excellency Selwyn Lloyd, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom.

I take this opportunity to express to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

Chinese People's Volunteers crossed the Yalu River to join their Korean brothers in defending their homelands from foreign aggression. In the ensuing years, thanks to their courageous struggle, the invading U.S. forces were sent reeling back to the 38th Parallel and the armistice was signed. A year ago, again on October 25, the Chinese People's Volunteers in the interests of peace completed their withdrawal from Korea.

In an article in the *Renmin Ribao* commemorating the occasion, Yang Yung, former commander of the Volunteers, stressed that the anniversary should be marked as a day of peace and friendship. Peace because the entry of the Volunteers into the Korean war ended in the victory of the peace forces over the aggressive U.S. forces, and because the complete withdrawal of the Volunteers a year ago was aimed at promoting the peaceful unification of Korea. It is also a day of friendship because during the time the Volunteers were in Korea, they fought

shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and built up an indestructible Sino-Korean friendship.

In Korea, the occasion was marked by the unveiling of the Korean-Chinese Friendship Monument in the centre of Pyongyang. A 20-metre granite column topped by a gold star, the monument has bas-reliefs on its sides depicting the heroic exploits of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean People's Army and inside it a marble chest in which are recorded the names of the fallen Chinese heroes.

The unveiling ceremony was a solemn occasion. In the presence of leading members of the Korean Government, representatives of Pyongyang's citizens and the Chinese Ambassador and a Chinese friendship delegation, Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, declared that the Korean people had erected the monument to commemorate for ever the militant internationalist friendship of the

Korean and Chinese peoples and to show their gratitude and friendship to the Chinese people and the Volunteers.

The unveiling of the monument was the climax of a month of Korean-Chinese friendship activities in the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

U.S. Military Intrusions

More U.S. military intrusions into China's territorial waters occurred during October.

On October 12, between 8:40 and 11:18 hours, a U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters in the Pingtan area, Fukien Province. A U.S. warship intruded into the Pingtan area between 22:09 hours on October 18 and 2:26 hours on October 19, and another in the same area between 9:40 and 13:40 hours on October 19.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman has issued the 73rd and 74th serious warnings against these military provocations.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

MODERN OPERA

▲ **HSIAO ERH-HEI'S MARRIAGE** Adapted from Chao Shu-li's popular short story of the same title. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Nov. 4-5, 7:15 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

▲ **THE YOUNG GUARD** The Soviet opera by J. Meitus adapted from the novel of the same title by Fadeyev. Produced in Chinese by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Nov. 6-7, 7:15 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

CONCERT

Performance by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra

Shostakovich: Symphony No. 11

Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5

Nov. 8, 7:15 p.m. Wu Dao Kou Club

THEATRE

▲ **TSAI WEN-CHI** Kuo Mo-jo's latest historical play. Tsao Tsao, Prime Minister of the Han Kingdom, sends two envoys to ask Tsai Wen-chi, married to a Hun noble, to return home and continue her scholar-father's work. On their return, Wen-chi saves the life of one envoy when he is falsely accused by the other of treason. On her husband's death, she marries the loyal envoy, is happily reunited with her children, and continues her father's work. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Nov. 3-6, 7:15 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **A HAPPY REUNION** A new play by Lao She describing the sharp contrast in morality between the old and new societies. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Nov. 3-6, 7:00 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

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

Nov. 7-8, 7:00 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **THE YOUNG GUARD** Adapted from the novel of the same title by Fadeyev. Produced in Chinese by the China Children's Theatre.

Nov. 7-9, 7:00 p.m. Peking Theatre

FILMS

▲ **SONG OF YOUTH** Based on the popular novel by Yang Mo. A story of the heroic revolutionary youth movement in Peking in the early 1930s. Produced by the Peking Film Studio. Showing at Peking's main cinemas Nov. 3-5.

— Soviet Film Week —

(Nov. 6-12)

Celebrating the 42nd

Anniversary of the Great October Revolution

▲ **POEM OF THE SEA** A widescreen colour film about the communist spirit of the Soviet people when in the course of communist construction a village has to be submerged beneath the waters of an artificial sea and the villagers have to move their homes.

▲ **THE YOUNG YEARS** A comedy in colour with music and dancing describing the life of Soviet youth.

▲ **IN THE DAYS OF OCTOBER** Set in October 1917, the decisive moment of the revolution. Lenin returns to Petrograd from Finland to lead the revolutionary overthrow of the Provisional Government and proclaim the birth of the Soviet Republic.

▲ **CALL OF THE SKY** Science fiction in colour. Soviet scientists find a way to the planet Mars.

▲ **VOLUNTEERS** A colour film dedicated to the heroic spirit of Soviet youth in socialist construction.

▲ **I KNOW HIM PERSONALLY** The story of a Communist in the crucial days of the October Revolution.

▲ **THE GIRL FROM KIEV** The life, work and love of a Soviet girl. In colour.

(All these Soviet films are dubbed in Chinese.)

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

At Peking Exhibition Centre

▲ **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

At Agricultural Exhibition Centre

▲ **THE SOVIET NATIONALITIES FOLK ART AND HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At the Working People's Palace of Culture

▲ **EXHIBITION OF TEN YEARS' ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** Open daily till Nov. 6, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At the Wen Hua Hall and Chuan Hsin Hall in Palaca Museum

▲ **FOURTH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF GRAPHIC ART** Woodcuts in black and white and in colour, etchings, lithographs, etc. from all over China. The exhibition moves to the Summer Palace beginning Nov. 6. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

▲ **CHINGTEHCHEM PORCELAIN EXHIBITION** Open daily till Nov. 6, 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

At the Tzu Ning Hall in Palace Museum

ACROBATICS

The Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe is now visiting Peking and will give its thrilling performances on Nov. 3, 7:30 p.m. at Ji Xiang Theatre.

SPORTS

Forthcoming sports events!

The following foreign sports teams will shortly visit Peking and compete with Chinese teams.

*The Soviet Tomsk Football Team

*Czechoslovak State Women's Volleyball Team

*A Hungarian fencing team

*The Djurgården Football Team from Sweden

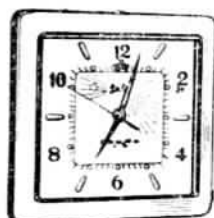
Watch for dates and places!



ALARM CLOCKS

Accurate Timekeepers

Up-to-date Styling



SHANGHAI BRANCH

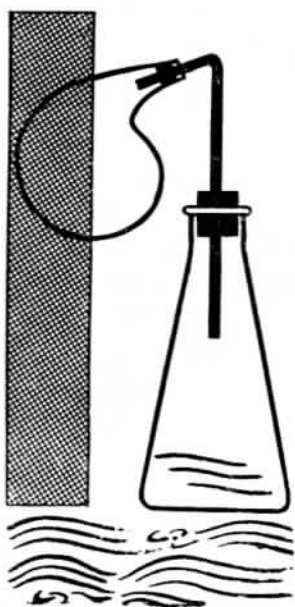
CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION

128 Hu Chiu Road, Shanghai, China

Cable Address: "SUNDRY" Shanghai

FOR MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY

AND ECONOMY



Use our products

P-Methyl Aminophenol Sulphate
Barium Carbonate, precipitated
Magnesium Carbonate, light
Activated Bleaching Earth
Sodium Fluoride
Barium Chloride
Barium Nitrate
Methanol
Etc.

Belladonna Extract, B.P.
Barium Sulphate, U.S.P.
Calcium Gluconate B.P.
Chloral Hydrate, B.P.
Amylobarital, B.P.C.
Etc.

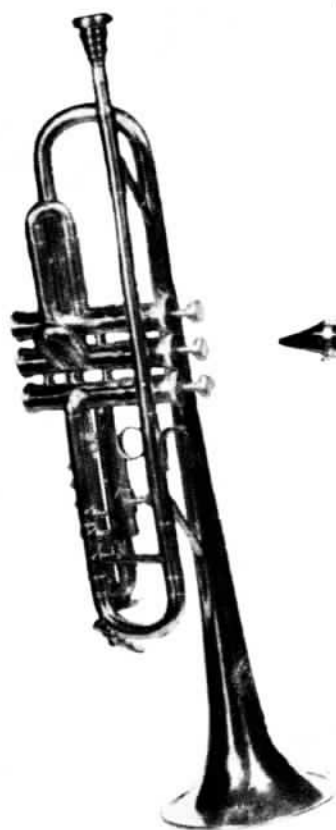
*Orders welcomed
irrespective of quantity*

**CHINA NATIONAL IMPORT &
EXPORT CORPORATION**

TSINGTAO BRANCH

82 Chungshan Road, Tsingtao, China
Cable: CNICTB TSINGTAO

Wind Instruments



RICH TONE

SENSITIVE KEYS

BEAUTIFUL FINISH

WELL MADE

TRUMPETS, SLIDE TROMBONES,
FRENCH HORNS, SAXOPHONES,
BASSOONS, ETC.

For further details write to

CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT CORPORATION
TIENTSIN BRANCH

114 Taku Road C., Tientsin, China

Cable Address: "SUNDRY" TIENTSIN