

PEKING

May 26, 1959

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REVIEW

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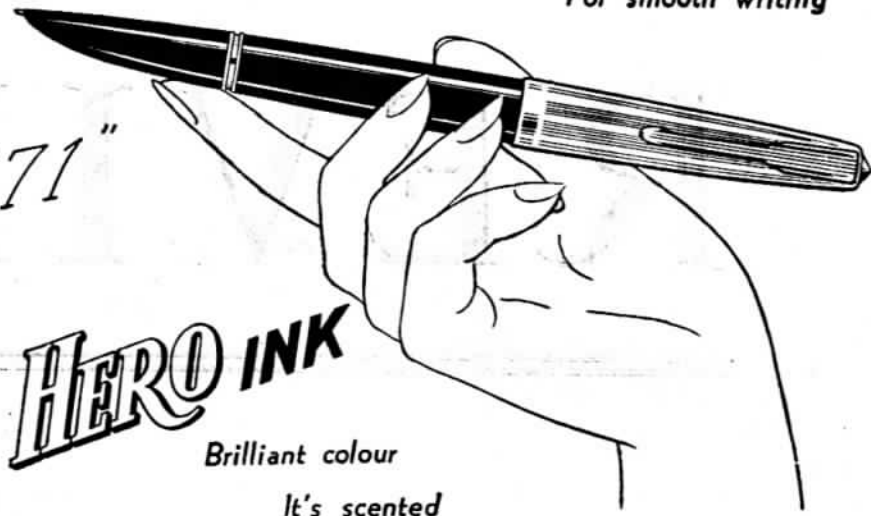
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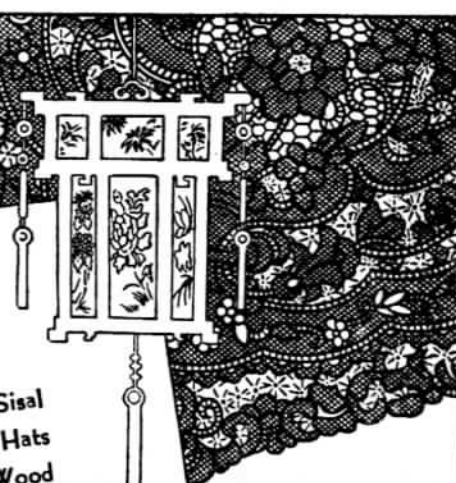
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Laos Follows Perilous Path

THE Foreign Ministry's statement on current developments in the Kingdom of Laos calls serious attention to the grave situation arising out of the Laotian Government's provocative attacks on the former Pathet Lao fighting units. The peace-loving people of Laos now face the immediate danger of being plunged into civil war.

Press reports indicate that the persecution of the former Pathet Lao fighting units is only part of an extensive scheme to launch a large-scale military coup d'etat. Once the former Pathet Lao fighting units are destroyed, a full-dress attack will be mounted against the Neo Lao Haksat Party.

The Laotian Government is engaged in bare-faced repudiation of the obligations it has solemnly undertaken. In its statement of July 21, 1954, the Kingdom of Laos "declares itself resolved to take the necessary measures to integrate all citizens, without discrimination, into the national community and to guarantee them the enjoyment of the rights and freedom for which the constitution of the Kingdom provides." The political agreements formally entered into between the Laotian Government and the Pathet Lao fighting units specifically afford "protection" for the civil rights of the personnel of Pathet Lao and its fighting units.

U.S. imperialism is pulling the wire behind the Laotian events. What is happening in Laos is part of the U.S. plot to seize the whole of Indo-China. At U.S. instigation, the Laotian Government early in February this year denounced the Geneva agreements and opposed the continued operation of the International Commission in Laos. The persecution of Pathet Lao fighting units was intensified. U.S. military personnel and war materials poured into Laos, and U.S. military bases have been built in Laos. Moreover, the United States incited the Laotian Government to collude with the Ngo Dinh Diem clique and the remnant Chiang Kai-shek troops now hiding in Laotian territory to carry on military provocations against the Chinese People's Republic and the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam. In early April, the SEATO Council meeting in Wellington worked out a blueprint for operations in Laos.

The 1954 Geneva agreements are the foundation on which peace in Indo-China is built. As a guarantor for the Geneva agreements and a next-door neighbour of Laos, China naturally cannot look on with indifference while the Laotian Government tears the Geneva agreements to pieces, thus posing a serious threat to peace in Indo-China. The Foreign Ministry is voicing the sentiments of the peace-loving Chinese people when it declares in its statement that the Geneva agreements must be respected and that the Laotian Government must immediately stop violating the Geneva agreements and persecuting the former Pathet Lao fighting units, or face the serious consequences.

Since the U.S.-inspired developments in Laos heighten tension in Southeast Asia, it is hoped that all countries and peoples who are concerned about preserving peace in Southeast Asia will work together to prevent the scrapping of the Geneva agreements. It is time the Laotian Government thought twice before it is too late. It takes a long spoon to sup with the devil. The Laotian Government will have no one but itself to blame if it emerges the loser in the U.S.-engineered adventures in Indo-China.

ROUND THE WEEK

Summer Harvest

For China's 500 million peasants the decisive and busiest farming season of the year is at hand. This is the time for the last stage of the spring sowing, the beginning of the summer harvests, and summer cultivation. All three crowd up in rapid succession, and often go hand in hand. But the most important thing at the moment is to bring in the crops, and first of all the winter wheat, which leads the way for all of the year's harvests.

In the southern provinces, where most of the wheat crop has already been harvested, as in Fukien, Kwangtung and Yunnan, big increases have been reported. In Hunan Province, millions of peasants are braving the rain, which has practically not ceased since May Day, to gather in their rich crops of wheat and rapeseed. In Szechuan, the peasants have reaped half of their wheat harvest and are gathering in other summer crops at the same time.

As to the great wheat belt along the Yellow and Huai Rivers, the major wheat-growing area, where harvest-time is only a fortnight or so away, the golden wheat-fields stretch for miles, and the plants are heavy with long ears, big grains and thick stalks. Minute care is given to the last stage of growth.

The wheat harvesting time is a short one, lasting from five to eight days. The

communes are getting close co-operation and help from various quarters, the supply of more farm tools from the trading departments and reinforcements of manpower from the cities. Army-men, government office workers, students and teachers and housewives are expected to be going to the countryside to help the peasants, just as they did last year, to bring in the harvest.

Red-Letter Month in Steel

Kansu Province provides a good example of the current effort to provide vigorous leadership to the metallurgical industry's drive for steel. This northwest province, a newcomer in iron and steel production, has built 30 bases of smaller-sized works. To assure the best available cadres for these enterprises, Kansu has transferred secretaries of county Communist Party committees and heads of county governments to the rising steel industry. They have taken up their new duties, some as directors and others as leading Party workers in these small but modern iron and steel works. They are buckling down to their first job—to see to it that the quality of all output, and the quality of pig iron in particular, measures up to the standards set by the state.

In the present drive for higher quality and output in the iron and steel industry special stress is laid on raising the quality

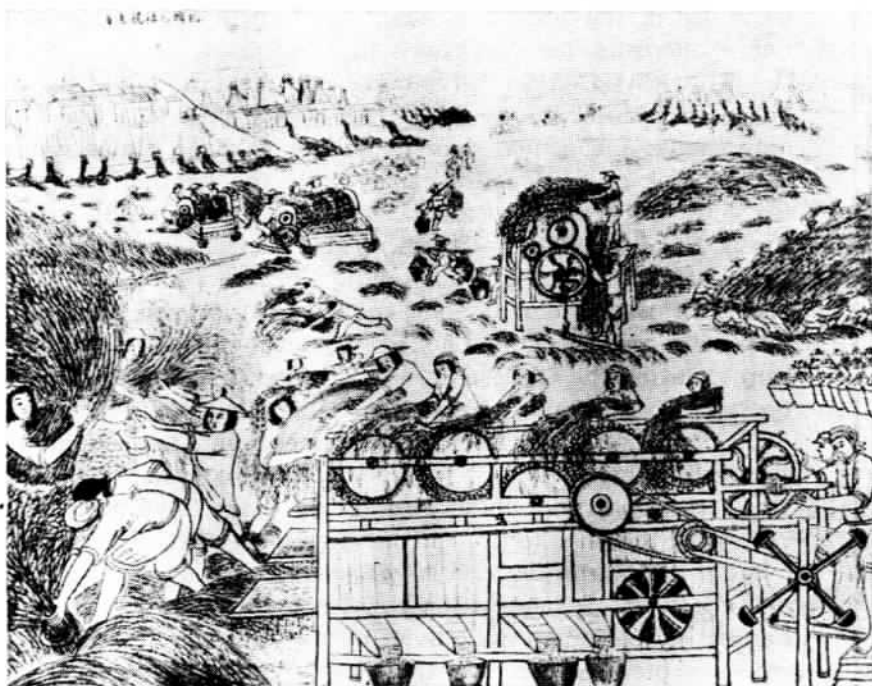
of pig iron, since this is the prerequisite for the production of quality steel. Many iron and steel works in the country have achieved new successes in this regard, reducing the percentage of sulphur content to a minimum, while at the same time chalking up record outputs. Anshan, China's No. 1 steel centre, for example, has upped the daily output of pig iron by 8.64 per cent in the first two weeks of May. Steel output during the same period rose too. This upward trend in output and quality is noted in most of the industry in the country for the first half of May. And steel-workers everywhere are striving to do still better in the second half—to win more "red flags" for outstanding work all through the month of May. Their watchword is: let May be red, and red throughout the country.

Not by Books Alone

Ask any student of China People's University what constitutes the greatest change in his academic life since the spirit of the great leap forward swept the university last summer, and without exception they will tell you that it is the close integration of theory and practice.

The People's University is one of the newest in China. It was founded after liberation on the western outskirts of Peking and specializes in the social sciences. When the Communist Party reiterated the significance of combining education with productive labour last summer, university students and teachers alike left for the farms and factories in August and September. There, while doing manual labour, they conducted social investigations and scientific research. Instead of keeping to themselves, they lived and mixed with the peasants and workers. Instead of learning merely from books, they studied life at close quarters.

One of the philosophy classes tackled the question of atheism while it made the countryside its temporary headquarters. The students interviewed peasants and discussed the question with them and collected materials on the harmful effects of superstition. When the book on atheism written especially for the peasants finally snapped up it was easily understood and welcomed by the peasants. The book helped the peasants discard old superstitions and accept the scientific view. For the students the process of writing their thesis with peasant collaboration imparted a new understanding to them, a deeper knowledge of the forces at work in man's reaction to nature.



A peasant's drawing of the harvest

By Li Hsiang-chu (Hupei Province)

Quite a few of the students of economics availed themselves of the opportunity to study the newly formed people's communes—the problems facing the communes, such as leadership, labour organization, distribution of income and the like. In coming to grips with these problems the students, and for that matter their teachers too, found that they were theoretically rather ill-equipped to understand fully the question of the people's communes. That this was so was only natural since the people's communes, as such, are an entirely new thing and they did not have enough book knowledge to go by. So, from practice, from social research, they had to turn to theory again; in other words, practice had served to deepen their study of theory.

Looking back on the past few months the students and teaching staff of China People's University have come to realize that by combining labour with education, by integrating practice with theory they have at last said good-bye to the days of "studying mechanically and relying purely on books for learning."

September in Peking

September in Peking this year will be memorable for the many activities heralding the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the People's Republic. For those who are partial to sporting events, September will stand out as a very special month—the first national sports meet since liberation will take place at this time in the nation's capital. The occasion will be doubly memorable because these national games, from athletics to swimming, from various ball games to traditional Chinese fencing and boxing, 42 events in all, will be held in a new stadium which promises to be the biggest in the Far East.

Built especially to commemorate New China's 10th National Day, this sports arena is nearing completion in the eastern city with covered stands to seat 80,000. The centre is laid out with a perfect green turf for soccer, encircled by a cinder track. Its rising tiers are so designed and built as to afford proper shelter to spectators and participants against the fury of north China's strong winds. Even with a wind blowing at gale force outside, games can still proceed inside the stadium unruffled, unimpaired, unmarred. On the outer tiers the second, third and fourth storeys are built for hostels with hundreds of rooms to accommodate a maximum of 4,000 athletes. There are exhibition halls, restaurants, cinemas, and club rooms on the ground floor. A big artificial lake has been excavated at the side of the stadium which will be used as a skating rink in

the winter and for boating and swimming in the summer.

Destination Lhasa

Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairman and Secretary-General of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet, left Peking for Lhasa by special plane last Wednesday. He had been in the capital since April attending the National People's Congress and sessions of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the latter of which elected him one of the vice-chairmen of its National Committee.

Earlier, Chu Teh, Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, had given Panchen Erdeni, who will also soon be leaving for Lhasa, and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme a farewell banquet. Chu Teh wished them success on their return home in uniting the people of Tibet to clean up the rebellion and carry out the democratic reforms. Panchen Erdeni, in a toast of thanks, said that socialism is truly the bright road to the happy world for mankind and that this infinitely superior social system must be introduced and established in the Tibet region, too.

In the meantime, Tibetan students who have completed their studies at schools in various parts of China are also making the journey home to help carry out the much awaited reforms and build the new Tibet. 150 students from the Central Institute for Nationalities left Peking last Wednesday for the long trip home. When Chairman Mao Tse-tung recently received delegations of national minority people on a visit to Peking he also received these young men and women who will apply the knowledge they have acquired in Peking to their new jobs. In Hsienyang, Shensi Province, where a special institute had been set up for Tibetan students, more than 1,100 graduates were returning to Tibet to take part in the work of building the new Tibet.

New Day for Tibetans

Everywhere, in town and countryside, the Tibetans are giving strong expression to their demand for democratic reforms by which they hope to end their age-old sufferings under serfdom.

These working people who had been bullied and bashed about by the serf-owners all their lives indicated that, once given land, they would be able to earn their own living and lead a settled, happy life. Many serfs and household slaves, emboldened by the quick suppression of the rebellion, have gone to see cadres at the local Military Control Commission to express their determination to free themselves from slavery. They urged

upon the comrades of these local commissions the necessity for an early introduction of the democratic reforms.

To study conditions at first hand, Chang Kuo-hua and Chou Jen-shan, both Deputy Secretaries of the Working Committee of the Communist Party in Tibet, and other leading members of the Committee visited the rural areas. Wherever they went the Tibetan peasants and herdsmen looked upon them as their own kin and poured out their hearts to them. The stories they told of their sufferings at the hands of the big serf-owners, quite a few of whom have fled to India, speak volumes for the urgent need of putting an end to the system that has oppressed them for generations.

In most of Tibet the peasants, while helping the P.L.A. to mop up remnants of the rebel forces, have completed their spring sowing in spite of the late start caused by the rebellion. The dispatch with which this was done could only be explained by the high enthusiasm born of the new freedom—freedom from the yoke of the *kasha* and serf-owners. The principle that the tiller may own the crop he grows this year on the land of the rebel leaders has inspired the Tibetan peasants to work on the land with an energy never known in Tibet before.

In many places farming resumed as soon as the area was cleared of the rebels. The peasants learnt how to pool their efforts to build irrigation canals to water their fields. Manure has become a valuable thing in Lhasa and the outlying districts, for people are trying to give their land the utmost amount of fertilizer, a thing unheard of in the past.

That the Tibetan peasants were able to complete the spring sowing in the nick of time was due to the assistance given them by the Communist Party's Working Committee in Tibet and the Tibet Military Area Command. Work teams were sent out by these two organizations to bring relief grain and seeds for cultivation as interest-free loans to the peasants in dire need.

Traditionally, Tibetan peasants had to borrow seeds at exorbitant rates of interest from the *kasha* or serf-owners. True, the Central People's Government distributed interest-free agricultural loans to the peasants every year since liberation but the reactionary former local government of Tibet and the serf-owners put all kinds of obstacles in the way and threatened the peasants with serious punishment if they took the loans, or snatched the loans from them if they did take them. In the end usury continued. This year, many Tibetan peasants are free from the clutches of usury for the first time.

Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries

by CHANG HSI-JO

*Chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations
with Foreign Countries*

IN the last ten years, we have done a great deal to promote cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries. To date, China has established such relations with 104 countries or regions. It has set up friendship associations with all the socialist countries and a number of Asian and African countries. Forty-six organizations for friendly relations with China have been founded in 38 countries with their 500-odd branches spread over all the five continents of the world.

Expanding Ties

We started off by establishing cultural co-operation with the socialist countries and progress in this respect has been most rapid. The Soviet Union was the first country to send a delegation of cultural and art workers to attend the inauguration of the Chinese People's Republic. Since then our cultural and friendly intercourse with socialist countries has grown steadily in scale. Now, we have cultural co-operation agreements with the Soviet Union and all the other socialist countries. In addition to such familiar forms of co-operation as mutual visits and exchange of data we have recently been working for more comprehensive cultural co-operation on a better planned and more systematic basis. For this purpose we have signed an agreement on scientific co-operation with the Soviet Union; with many socialist countries we have signed agreements on co-operation between our respective Academies of Sciences, co-operation in the fields of public health or radio broadcasting or for sports contests.

The expanding cultural intercourse and co-operation between China and other socialist countries are a significant expression of the rapid advance of economic and cultural life in the socialist lands. They show the spirit of internationalism which inspires their fraternal mutual aid, and their growing unity. Such cultural co-operation has enabled China to obtain valuable knowledge in every field from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and profit by their experience and the help of their specialists. This was particularly so in the course of last year's great leap forward in socialist construction and in the cultural and technical revolutions which are now in progress.

China continues to extend its cultural ties and friendly contacts with many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Since the Bandung Conference, the number of such countries which have sent cultural workers to us or have received our cultural workers has increased from around a dozen to over forty. During

the past year alone, we established such contacts with Iraq, Yemen, Oman, Morocco, Ghana, Senegal, Nigeria, Somaliland, Uganda, Angola, Venezuela, Paraguay and others. Last year, all China celebrated the resounding victory of the Iraqi people and launched a campaign against the imperialist aggression in Lebanon and Jordan and their intervention in the Iraqi revolution. She gave an open-hearted welcome to a friendship mission of the Iraqi people, to their cultural delegation and other distinguished individuals who paid their first visits to this country. They all met many of their Chinese counterparts and each learnt a lot from the other.

In these recent years, and especially in the past year, Chinese cultural delegations visited many Asian, African and Latin American countries. Our workers in cultural, educational and scientific circles, animated by a feeling of deep respect for the national cultures of other countries, and with the hope of learning what they excel in and of exchanging knowledge with them, have paid friendly visits to many countries in these regions, and, at their invitation, took part in scientific and cultural meetings.

China has arranged exchanges of students, films and exhibitions with many Asian, African and Latin American countries. In the past year, over 4,000 foreign books were translated into Chinese and published in this country in editions totalling more than 44 million copies. Many of them were the products of Asian, African and Latin American countries. Writings and speeches by leaders and other distinguished people in these countries are eagerly studied in China and their literary works, both classical and modern, have a very ready sale in translation. These countries, in turn, are also translating and publishing an increasing number of Chinese books, including the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, literary and academic works and books on many other subjects.

China, like many Asian, African and Latin American countries, suffered from the disastrous aftermath of imperialist aggression. To preserve and develop our national cultures, and end our cultural backwardness, there is undoubtedly a great deal that we can learn from each other and much we can do to help each other by cultural exchanges. The perspectives opening up here are most promising.

There existed and still exist many cultural ties and friendly contacts between us and some Western countries, both in northern and western Europe and in

Australasia. Such ties and contacts, however, are mainly confined to non-governmental bodies or private individuals. Last year, the vice-president of a Canadian university and other friends from Canada visited China.

The only exception is the United States: we have no cultural contacts with it at all. This is because Sino-American relations are in bad shape as a result of Washington's hostile policy towards China. Just to mention a few examples. In 1955, the U.S. Government obstructed implementation of the agreement between a Chinese theatrical troupe and the American Everyman Opera to give performances in each other's country; it also forbade noted American literary men and women to come to China at our invitation to attend a meeting commemorating the centenary of the publication of Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*. In 1956, we invited more than ten distinguished members of American cultural and scientific circles to attend our meeting commemorating Benjamin Franklin but not one of them was able to come because of the difficulties put in their way by the U.S. Government. In 1957, when twenty-six American news media asked to send their correspondents to China, the U.S. Government again prevented the Chinese and American journalists from visiting each other's countries. It only wanted to give permission to American reporters to come to China but unreasonably barred Chinese reporters from visiting the United States. This hostility has its ludicrous aspects. The Americans are very anxious to get hold of a specimen of the giant panda which is a special product of China, but their government banned the import of a giant panda on the grounds that it did not wish to have anything to do with "Red China." The Chinese people are friendly to the American people. The American writer Miss Anna Louise Strong is now visiting China and the well-known Negro scholar Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and his wife only recently left China. They were warmly welcomed by the Chinese people and we believe that they will carry our friendship back to the American people.

Our Guiding Principles

In promoting cultural relations with foreign countries, we have adhered to the principle of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect.

As early as 1940, in his book *On New Democracy*, Chairman Mao Tse-tung mentioned the linking of Chinese culture with the progressive cultures of all other nations and the establishment of cultural relations so that they could absorb something from each other and help each other's development. He has thus very clearly enunciated the general principles and goal of our cultural contacts with other peoples which are the hallmark of all that People's China does to promote cultural relations with foreign countries.

Historical records indicate that China's cultural ties with foreign countries date back more than two thousand years. But cultural relations between liberated China and other countries in this last decade are quite different in spirit from those of the past. We advocate cultural ties which are free and equal; we are ready to set up such ties and co-operation with any country on the basis

of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect. In our cultural intercourse with other countries, we advocate giving sincere help to each other and oppose dictating to others. On the one hand, we follow the instructions given by Chairman Mao: "China should absorb on a large scale the progressive cultures of foreign countries as an ingredient for her own culture. . . . We must absorb whatever we today find useful." On the other hand, we do our best to introduce to them or help them find out what they want to know about China. But we will by no means ask others to copy or apply our own principles and methods. It is our belief that the spirit of mutual respect must prevail in our cultural intercourse with other countries.

Against Cultural Aggression

Imperialist cultural aggression is the very opposite of the cultural relations based on equality and freedom which we advocate, and of course we resolutely oppose such cultural aggression. For more than a century before liberation, the Chinese people suffered a great deal from cultural aggression by imperialism.

The sort of "cultural intercourse" advocated by the imperialist countries means anything but equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect. The imperialists try to impose their so-called "Western civilization" on all the oppressed countries. The U.S. imperialists are forcing on them the "American way of life" and pouring in a flood of pornographic and gangster publications and films. In short, they attempt to suppress local national cultures, to cause them to fade and wither away, so that the people there belittle themselves and even forget completely their own national traditions, so that the imperialists can get them better under their thumbs. These cultural aggressive activities of the imperialists are designed to camouflage their aggression and occupation of other people's territories; they are put in the service of the cold-war policy aimed at creating international tension.

The fact that the imperialists are playing the game of "two Chinas" is positive proof of this. As Premier Chou En-lai said in his recent report to the National People's Congress on the work of the government, "We are willing to enter into contacts and co-operation with other countries in international organizations and conferences, but we decidedly will not participate in any international activities in which a situation of 'two Chinas' may arise." This lays down a guiding principle for our international cultural activities. Last year, to expose and foil the "two Chinas" intrigue of the imperialists, our athletic organizations resolutely withdrew from certain international athletic organizations. These imperialist elements claimed that they were only interested in athletics and not in politics. But this excuse is ridiculous. It is precisely these people who were playing political tricks and serving the imperialist intrigues, especially the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists who vainly hope to split China and continue to occupy our territory Taiwan.

Because the cultural and friendly relations advocated and implemented by the Chinese people are based on equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect, and because they conform to the five principles of peaceful coexistence,

they are bound to win increasing popularity and support among the peoples of all lands. On the other hand, because imperialist cultural aggression is accompanied by disasters and enslavement, it will inevitably meet with ever stronger resistance on the part of the peoples all over the world.

A Progress Report

China's National Minority Areas Prosper

by CHANG SEN

UNPRECEDENTED economic and cultural advances are the keynotes in the parts of China inhabited by the national minorities. The national minorities account for more than 35 million of China's population. They are scattered over half of the country's territory, mainly in the northwest and southwest.

In the past, fettered by feudal and slave systems, they had no political rights and lived in economic and cultural backwardness. New China has promoted national regional autonomy, which ensures the unity of the country and the equality of all the nationalities. It applies in areas where the people of the national minorities live in compact communities. Now, over 90 per cent of China's national minorities who live in compact groups enjoy regional autonomy.

There are three kinds of national autonomous areas in China: 1. **Autonomous regions** which correspond in status to provinces. There are now four autonomous regions in China: the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region (established in May 1947), the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region (established in October 1955), the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region (established in March 1958) and the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region (established in October 1958). The Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet was established in 1956. At the end of March 1959 it assumed the functions and powers of the local government of Tibet. 2. **Autonomous chou** which, in status, are between an autonomous region and an autonomous county. There are today 29 autonomous *chou* in the country.* 3. **Autonomous counties** of which there are 54.

Local Self-government

The organs of self-government set up in the national minority areas are the local organs of state in the areas. They come under the leadership of the state bodies at higher levels and the co-ordinating leadership of the State Council. They exercise autonomy as prescribed by the Constitution and the law. Apart from the functions and powers exercised by local state organs in general, they administer their own local finances according to law.

* In 1958 there were 31 autonomous *chou*, but two Hui autonomous *chou*, Wuchung and Kuyuan, were absorbed into the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, which was formed in the latter part of the year. — Ed.

The type of cultural relations based on freedom and equality which we stand for accords with the common aspirations of the peoples of all lands and all fair-minded people; they represent the general trend of cultural intercourse among mankind and therefore no force can prevent them from developing.

and organize their local public security forces in accordance with the military system of the country. They may also draw up statutes governing the exercise of national autonomy or separate regulations suited to the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the nationality or nationalities in a given area. Such statutes and regulations become valid when approved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

In the national minority areas, with the exception of Tibet and a very few other places, democratic reforms have been carried out and the socialist transformation of the means of production has been accomplished in the main, and on this basis the switch to the people's communes has been realized.

Democratic reforms and socialist transformation in the national minority areas have been carried out by peaceful means. The timing, the concrete steps and measures, varied according to the specific conditions of the various nationalities. The masses of people of the various nationalities actively participated in the reforms. Proper arrangements have been made for the livelihood and work of the members of the upper social strata of the various nationalities who gave up their position as exploiters and oppressors.

For historical reasons, the Han people have a relatively higher level of development, politically, economically and culturally, compared with their brother nationalities. The national minorities, who have not had the same opportunities for development in the past, need the help of the Han people to develop their economies and cultures. In the past few years, thousands of cadres of Han nationality have been sent to the national minority areas to work together with the cadres of the local nationalities. The state has issued large amounts of loans and production subsidies to the national minority areas, and has helped them improve production techniques and build water conservancy projects. It has also distributed farm implements free of charge to the neediest areas. State farms have been set up in some national minority areas and a large number of agro-technical stations established to popularize improved farm tools and new farming methods.

With the aid of the state, industries have been built in many national minority areas which never had any

industry to speak of in the past. Some large modern industrial enterprises are located in the national minority areas, such as the Paotow Integrated Iron and Steel Works in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and the Karamai oil industry in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Railways and highways were built and air routes opened to improve the communication facilities of the national minority areas. Health and medical centres have been set up in the national minority areas to improve the health of the peoples of the various nationalities. Written language schemes have been devised for many national minorities who had no written language in the past, and they now have books and newspapers published in their own languages.

How the policy of national regional autonomy and state aid to the national minorities have steadily improved the life of the nationalities is best evident from a closer look at the striking changes that have taken place in the different national autonomous areas during the past few years and particularly during the big leap of 1958.

Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region

Let us go north first, to the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the first of its kind in China. In the past the Mongolian people were brutally exploited and oppressed by the imperialists, the ruling class of the

country and the reactionary force within their own nationality. The people lived in dire poverty and their population kept declining rapidly. Today a completely new state of affairs prevails. Compared with 1947, the year the Autonomous Region was established, the total value of industrial and agricultural production in 1958 registered an increase of more than fivefold. The value of industrial output (including the output of handicrafts) increased 21-fold. The total output of food crops scored an increase of 3.4-fold. There were 24.47 million head of cattle in 1958 against 8.28 million in 1947, an increase of approximately threefold. The purchasing power of the people registered an average increase of 5.5-fold compared with 1947. There was not a single institution of higher learning when the Autonomous Region was established. In 1958 the area boasted 18 universities and colleges, with 6,041 students. There were more than 700 middle schools against a scanty 29 in 1947, and 14,700 primary schools against 3,769 in 1947. The number of middle school students increased 20-fold, and the number of primary school pupils 5.5-fold.

By 1958, the number of hospitals had increased 40-fold and the number of hospital beds 26-fold. There has been a great rise in the population of the region as a result of the improvement of the people's living standards and the widespread promotion of the health and sanitary

Autonomous Chou

YUNNAN

1. Tehhung (Tais and Chingpos)
2. Hsishuangpanna (Tais)
3. Hungho (Hanis and Yis)
4. Nukiang (Lisus)
5. Tiching (Tibetans)
6. Tali (Pais)
7. Wenshan (Chuangs and Miaos)
8. Chuhsiung (Yis)

KWEICHOW

9. Southeastern Kweichow (Miaos and Tungs)
10. Southern Kweichow (Puyis and Miaos)

SZETCHUAN

11. Kantse (Tibetans)
12. Ahpa (Tibetans)
13. Liangshan (Yis)

SINKIANG UIGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION

14. Ili (Kazakhs)
15. Ketzulaisu (Khalkhas)
16. Changchi (Huis)
17. Payinkuoleng (Mongolians)
18. Poerhtala (Mongolians)

CHINGHAI

19. Haipei (Tibetans)

20. Hainan (Tibetans)
21. Huangnan (Tibetans)
22. Yushu (Tibetans)
23. Kuolo (Tibetans)
24. Haisi (Mongolians, Tibetans and Kazakhs)

KANSU

25. Linhsia (Huis)
26. Southern Kansu (Tibetans)

HUNAN

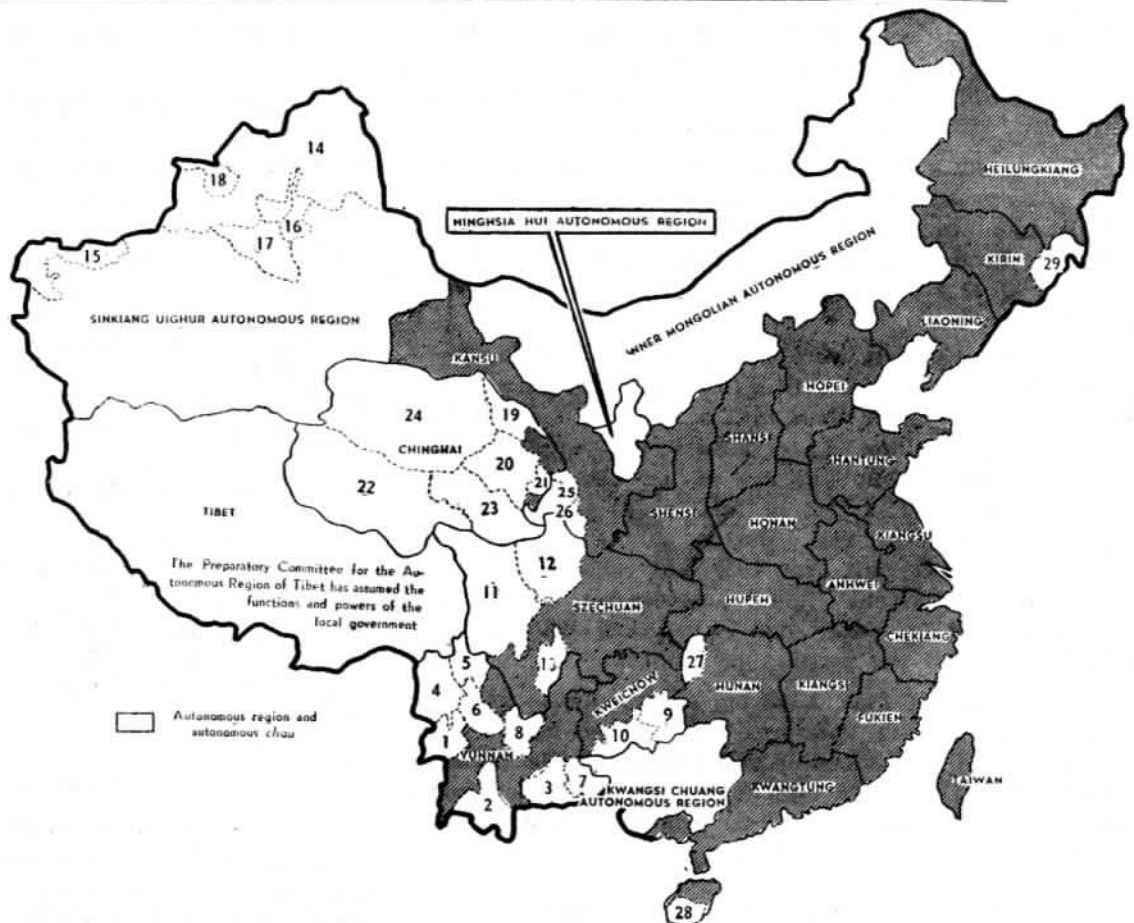
27. Western Hunan (Tuchias and Miaos)

KWANGTUNG

28. Hainan (Lis and Miaos)

KIRIN

29. Yenpien (Koreans)



work. During the eleven years, 1947 to 1958, the population of the Mongolian nationality increased by more than 300,000.

From 1947 to 1957, 130,000 nationality cadres were trained. Many of them have assumed leading posts in the various fields of work in the region.

In 1958, the switch to the people's communes was realized in the region, including the pastoral areas. By December 1958, the 2,000 herdsmen's co-operatives set up previously had been reorganized into 152 people's communes. More than 90 per cent of the herdsmen's households and more than 80 per cent of the livestock joined the communes. With the establishment of the people's communes, more and more herdsmen gave up their nomadic life and settled down in the commune-built houses.

Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region

Before liberation, the officials, landlords, big livestock owners, local despots and bandits colluded in oppressing the labouring people in Sinkiang. A handful of landlords owned 70 to 80 per cent of the land. Nearly all the cattle was in the hands of the few biggest livestock owners. Agricultural productivity was very low. The area had no modern industry to speak of, only a dozen or so poorly equipped workshops. Liberation, coupled with the land reform and agricultural co-operation, changed all this.

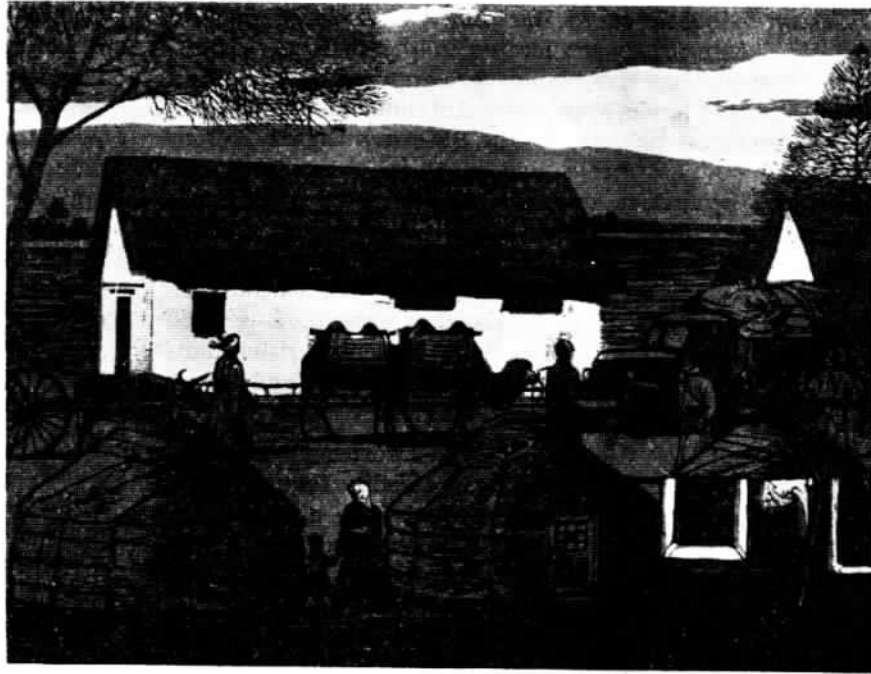
The region did very well during the First Five-Year Plan. Compared with 1952, total industrial and agricultural production in 1957 increased by 84.72 per cent, the output of farm crops by 26.63 per cent and the head of cattle by 46.43 per cent. The people's purchasing power rose 2.2-fold.

The achievements were even greater in 1958. The total value of industrial and agricultural production was 45.51 per cent greater than in 1957. In agriculture, an additional 6.61 million *mu* of land were brought under irrigation and 5.62 million *mu* of wasteland were reclaimed. The total output of food crops was 57.3 per cent higher than in 1957. Cotton output recorded an increase of 51 per cent over 1957 and oil-bearing crops increased 27.4 per cent. Rapid progress was also made in livestock raising. More than 70 per cent of the herdsmen have joined the people's communes.

By the end of 1958, 1,166 big and medium-sized industrial and mining enterprises had been built. The region has five institutions of higher learning, 206 middle schools, more than 1,000 agricultural middle schools and 4,534 primary schools. Universal primary school education has been practically realized.

Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region

Kwangsi was always deficient in grain under Kuomintang rule. In 1958, the year the Autonomous Region was established, the output of farm crops was twice as much as 1957. And this success was achieved in spite of a serious drought. The old problem of grain shortage has been virtually solved.



Bringing in the fodder in an Inner Mongolian village

Woodcut in colour by Puhochulu (Mongolian)

Capital investments in industry last year were 267.5 per cent greater than in 1957. Work started on 985 industrial capital construction projects. A total length of 7,000 kilometres of new highways were built, a sixfold increase compared with 1957.

In 1958, students in universities and colleges numbered 11,667, a fourfold increase compared with 1957. There were 406,704 middle school students, more than double the 1957 figure.

Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region

Less than a year old, the youngest of the autonomous regions is racing ahead too. The total value of its 1958 industrial output was 136 per cent greater than in 1957. Food crops registered an increase of 76 per cent compared with 1957. The number of workers and employees rose from 5,000 in 1957 to 43,000 in 1958. Population increased from 1.8 million to more than 2 million.

In 1958, 90.4 per cent of school-age children went to school, while in 1957 only 43.9 per cent did so. The number of middle school students increased from 13,000 in 1957 to more than 36,000 in 1958, an increase of more than 170 per cent. An institute of agriculture, an institute of medical science and a teachers' college were established.

Other National Autonomous Areas

In the southwest, many national minorities have moved from feudal, slave and even primitive clan societies directly to socialism. The Lisu people inhabiting the Nu River valley in Yunnan Province is one of them. For centuries they lived deep in the mountains in a very primitive state of society. They made a living by hunting or by cultivating small patches of land on the mountain slopes. Liberation gave them a new lease of life. Bypassing centuries, they made a direct transition to socialism. In 1954 the Nukiang Lisu People's Autono-

mous *Chou* was established. In 1956, the first groups of agricultural co-operatives were set up. In 1958 the people's communes were established. Before liberation, handicrafts in this area had not yet separated themselves from agriculture, and industry was something unknown. In 1956, the area had only 14 small factories and mines with 450 workers and employees. In 1958, 612 factories and mines sprang up along the Nu River valley. Many Lisu peasants have acquired the technique of smelting iron and steel. They are the first generation of workers in the Nu River valley.

The Yi people in Liangshan, Szechuan Province, lived in slave society only yesterday and have effected a direct transition to socialism. Before liberation a Yi slave could be bought much cheaper than a race horse of the slave-owner. They had no grain to eat but lived on wild herbs. After the democratic reforms in 1957, they were emancipated and became their own masters. A large-scale farming co-operative movement followed immediately.

Before liberation, the grain yield per *mu* in the area was only about 70 *jin*. In 1958, it jumped to 300 *jin*. Total grain output doubled that of 1957. The serious shortage of grain which had long plagued the Yi people was practically ended.

Not a single school was to be found in the Liangshan area before liberation. By the end of 1958, 8 middle schools with 2,566 students and 595 primary schools with 46,583 pupils had been established. More than 68,760 people of the Yi nationality who have ceased to be illiterates have entered schools. Many literate young people of Yi nationality work as recorders and book-keepers in the farming co-operatives. The area didn't have a single doctor in pre-liberation days. In the past

the Yi people killed cattle and sheep to propitiate the unseen powers to cure illness. The autonomous *chou* now has 65 hospitals and health centres. Medical workers have been trained from among the Yi people.

Prosperity has also been brought to the people of Tibetan nationality who live in the pastoral areas of Chinghai Province, where five autonomous *chou* have been established for them.

The Dengta People's Commune of Hsinghai County in the Hainan Autonomous *Chou* for the Tibetan People, for example, did very well in 1958. Its cattle rose from 128,961 head in 1957 to 163,854 in 1958. For the first time plants for meat-processing, making milk powder, leather goods and fertilizers and workshops to repair farming and livestock-raising implements sprang up in Chinghai's pastoral areas. With the help of the Han cadres and workers, skilled Tibetan workers have been trained. The herdsmen have begun to live in settlements, and write finis to their nomadic life. The people's communes, while occupied mainly with livestock raising, are also engaged in a diversified rural economy. The living standards of the various nationalities are improving steadily.

The benefits of the policy of national regional autonomy persistently pursued by the Communist Party and the People's Government are clearly manifest in the national minority areas. From their own experiences the people of the various nationalities of China realize that the unity of the socialist motherland and the solidarity between the various nationalities is their guarantee for a flourishing economic and cultural life, and that their road to progress is the carrying out of democratic reforms, socialist transformation and socialist construction under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Report from Lhasa

The Unmourned Ending of A Cruel System

by KUO KUNG

LHASA today, cleared of the rebels, is alive with the hum of hopeful human activity. Here people are busily carrying away debris and rubbish from the streets, there people are growing vegetables in the open spaces. In the early morning you are sure to come across an old Tibetan lady who will greet you with a nod while spreading whitening at the doorstep as an omen of "good luck and good fortune." Children greet you and offer to help. On the outskirts of Lhasa, peasants are at the plough, the horns of their cattle decorated with red tassels for good luck.

Religious services are being conducted as usual. You can see old women saying their prayers at their doorsteps and lamas in the Jokhan Monastery prostrating themselves at the shrine and chanting sutras in the traditional manner. Five-starred red flags on the taller buildings are surrounded by all sorts of pennants of the Buddhist faith affixed to the rooftops of practically every household in the city.

For years Lhasans have been praying for a better and happier life in their next incarnation, but under the ruthless rule of the reactionary clique of the upper strata,

this life offered the people an endless cup of bitterness. In any direction of Lhasa you turn to, you will find its slums, battered hovels littered with dirt and shabbily dressed, dishevelled people, always barefooted. When you come near to these hovels their squalor and utter misery make you shudder.

But, as I was told by old residents of Lhasa, things were worse before the People's Liberation Army entered Tibet eight years ago. Since then, although the former local government of Tibet did all it could to put spokes in the wheels, the P.L.A. has managed to help the people there to a more human existence. Vegetables are available to many Lhasans since the establishment of farms by the P.L.A. men, and the Lhasa People's Hospital built after liberation offers free medical treatment. The construction of many highways is a boon to those who formerly had to travel under very trying conditions. Relief funds, loans and seeds have been issued.

In the eight years following the liberation, the former reactionary local government of Tibet made no effort to help the working people there, but continued to oppress and exploit them. Its ways and means of ruling the people were even more savage than those prevalent in medieval Europe.

Bestial Brutality

For instance, a criminal code compiled about 1,000 years ago was kept in force by the former local government of Tibet until the quelling of the rebellion. In suppressing the rebels, the P.L.A. captured many instruments of torture used by the former local government of Tibet and the reactionary clique of the upper strata. Among them are instruments to gouge out eyes, to cut off noses, to rip open bellies and to pluck out hearts.

Among the many instruments of torture confiscated are wooden cangues and stocks. Some stocks are made of trunk of trees more than ten feet long and weigh several hundred pounds. Such a stock was made by splitting a trunk into two and boring holes in one half just big enough to put the victim's leg in. It can "accommodate" five victims who are forced to stand in a line in it in the daytime and sleep on the ground at night with it still on their feet. There are also wooden cages in which victims were kept with their heads outside the frame, capped with heavy stones.

After the rebellion was put down, when one work-team of the Military Control Commission in Lhasa visited the northern part of the city, it found that all the adult inhabitants in one block of households there, without exception, were maimed. One had no arms, another had no legs, a third had no eyes, and so on. Most of them were the victims of the misrule of the former reactionary local government and the nobility. In the streets of Lhasa today you can see these mutilated Tibetans everywhere.

I interviewed a number of the victims of the "justice" of the Tibetan serf system and of the rebel bandits. One of them is Namje Pangtso, a man over forty, who broke into tears and wailed as he told me his story. The *kasha* (former local government of Tibet) had subjected him to indescribable torture.

Fifteen years ago, a case of making fake gold bars was reported. When the *kasha* found out that the guilty

party was a person of influence it arbitrarily picked on Namje Pangtso who, at the time, happened to be gilding some Buddhist images by order of his masters, as the scapegoat. He was first kept in prison for forty-eight days in heavy fetters and was whipped every day. Afterwards he was put in a wooden cage and pilloried for another seven days. His left hand was then cut open, the cuts were filled with sand and salt, and his hand was then folded into a wet cow hide. Another heavy "life fetter" (an iron bar welded around one's ankle when it is red-hot) was fixed on him before he was banished to the wilderness in northern Tibet, where he lived for fifteen years. He had returned to Lhasa only recently, only to find that his parents had died as a result of persecution by the *kasha* and his wife and children were missing.

Another is Pedha. When I first met this young Tibetan with dark glasses, he groped his way to my side with a stick. He for a long time was speechless. He slowly took off his glasses. Only then did I see that the sunken sockets of his eyes had no eyeballs in them and the eyelids had sealed up. Pedha used to be a herdsman in the grasslands of Nagchuka but neither he nor his family had any cattle or sheep of their own. For generations his family tended cattle and sheep for their masters. Pedha began to enjoy a decent living only when he volunteered to take part in the construction of the Nagchuka-Chamdo Highway after the peaceful liberation of Tibet. But this angered the reactionary local headmen who wanted no change. In January this year, when the rebel bandits headed by these headmen were about to raid the road-builders, they first seized Pedha. He was bound to a stake and tortured. They plucked out his hair, stamped his chest and pierced his buttocks with sharpened bamboo points and finally tore out his eyes. When he recovered consciousness he found himself in total darkness, his "eyes" burning with pain and his sheepskin coat soaked with blood and cold sweat. He was tortured by the rebels for a fortnight until the P.L.A. men rescued him. An army surgeon saved his life and he was later sent to Lhasa for further treatment.

Another old Tibetan I spoke to was Ngariya. He fumbled for something in his robe before he started to tell his story. It was an iron wire he wanted to show me. A headman called Lhamu, he said, had burnt his eyeballs with a red-hot iron wire like the one he held in his hand.

It happened in June last year. A prospecting team sent by the Tibet Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party arrived in northern Tibet to look for coal. The reactionary headmen of the locality forbade the people to act as guides for the team on the pretext that "the Communists" were coming to take away their treasures. But old man Ngariya thought differently. He knew that his folks, who for generations had used only yak dung or timber as fuel, would be only too glad to use coal if they could find it. So he stealthily went to the team and offered to act as its guide. With his help the team succeeded in locating several deposits of coal. This enraged the reactionary headmen who announced that Ngariya was "guilty" of violating the "sacred mountain" and had to be "punished" accordingly. His right eye was scorched out immediately when the headman Lhamu pierced it with a red-hot iron wire and his left eye now has only very dim vision, despite the efforts of a P.L.A. eye specialist to restore it.

I also visited the Kungtehlin Lamasery, a headquarters of the rebels, and saw a special court room set up by the lamasery for trials of women. The place was dark and eerie, lined with rows of instruments of torture and ropes. On the left wall was a dried-up woman's arm—a sight that made one's blood curdle. Such private tribunals in the monasteries were a commonplace in the past. They were considered by the reactionaries as part of a sacrosanct system that must be perpetuated.

Many Lhasans know that there were two caves of scorpions in Tibet, one in the Loka area and the other just underneath the Potala Palace. The one in the Loka area, which had a history of a thousand years, was used to

punish "criminals" who were thrown in and fed to the hungry scorpions. After the rebellion was quelled, some members of a working team of the Military Control Commission discovered the other scorpions' cave underneath the Potala Palace.

The reactionary clique of the upper strata had made Tibet a living hell. Their centuries-old system of crime and brutality has been exposed. The recent rebellion was turned into a blessing in disguise. With the quelling of the rebellion our Tibetan compatriots can build a new Tibet, which will bring human dignity, security and happiness to the long-suffering Tibetan people who want to end the hideous serf system and its cruelties for ever.

Document

Foreign Ministry Statement on Laotian Situation

Following is the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on May 18, 1959. — Ed.

ON May 16, 1959 the Government of the Kingdom of Laos announced that it had on May 11 ordered two battalions of the former Pathet Lao fighting units to surrender their arms within 24 hours on penalty of being punished for treason. At the same time, the leaders of the former Pathet Lao fighting units, including Prince Souphanouvong, were placed under close surveillance and house arrest by the army and police of the Government of the Kingdom of Laos. This act by the Government of the Kingdom of Laos completely tears up the Geneva agreements and is even more serious than its open, unilateral repudiation of the Geneva agreements on Laos on February 11 this year. It is also a part of the whole plot of the U.S. imperialists to create tension in Southeast Asia and invade Indo-China. The Government of the People's Republic of China cannot but strongly protest against and condemn such action.

Under direct U.S. instigation and support, the Phoui Sananikone government of Laos has, in violation of the Geneva agreements, opposed continued performance of duties by the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos, repudiated the various agreements it concluded with the former Pathet Lao fighting units, and continuously persecuted and attempted to eliminate the former Pathet Lao fighting units and their leaders; on the other hand, it has introduced large numbers of U.S. military personnel and large quantities of arms and ammunition and, in collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek clique's remnant armed forces and the south Viet-nam Ngo Dinh Diem clique, engineered military schemes and carried out armed provocations against the Chinese and Viet-namese borders adjacent to Laos. It is evident that

the aim of the United States and the Laotian authorities is to drag Laos into the aggressive SEATO bloc and to turn it into a U.S. military base. All these actions by the Government of the Kingdom of Laos have created an extremely dangerous situation in Laos and Indo-China.

The present measures taken by the Government of the Kingdom of Laos against the former Pathet Lao fighting units are tantamount to the open launching of a civil war in Laos and proceeding further to sabotage peace in Indo-China and aggravate tension in Southeast Asia. If the Laotian authorities do not stop promptly before it is too late, not only will Laos be drawn into the whirlpool of a civil war, but the peace of Indo-China will be seriously endangered as well. All the countries and peoples who are interested in and desire to preserve peace in Southeast Asia should, therefore, come forward to oppose firmly and stop the actions of the Government of the Kingdom of Laos instigated by the United States in repudiating the Geneva agreements and creating a civil war in Laos.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China solemnly declares that China, as a participant in the Geneva conference on Indo-China, a guarantor for the Geneva agreements, and a close neighbour of the Kingdom of Laos, naturally cannot look on with indifference at the serious actions of the Government of the Kingdom of Laos in completely repudiating the Geneva agreements and endangering peace in Indo-China. The Chinese Government deems it necessary to point out solemnly that the Geneva agreements must be observed, and the Government of the Kingdom of Laos must stop at once its sabotage of the Geneva agreements and persecution of the former Pathet Lao fighting units with a view to provoking a civil war in Laos, otherwise, it has to shoulder all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Integrating Education with Productive Labour

by LIANG NIEN

THE policy of combining education with productive labour has been in operation for more than a year now in People's China. The results are good. As *Ren-min Ribao* (People's Daily) pointed out in a recent editorial: "In schools where integration has been worked out well and adequate arrangements made, the quality of teaching and studying steadily improves, rich results are reaped in production, and a hundred flowers blossom in the field of scientific research." Tsinghua, a leading polytechnical university in Peking, is one such school.

During the past year, Tsinghua has worked hard to implement this educational policy of the Communist Party. The reforms already carried out over the previous years in teaching and studying provided a basis for this further advance, but it was the big leap forward in the national economy that served as the latest powerful impetus for the enormous changes that have taken place in the university. In this latter period, Tsinghua's eleven thousand students and several thousand teachers and workers have worked together to set up over sixty plants, workshops, engineering and designing enterprises. They have completed over 900 important projects in scientific research and trial production of new products. These include nodular cast-iron rails and a model 2,000-kw. multi-purpose electric power plant, all of which are of considerable importance to China's national economy. In addition to spells of general manual labour, the university's teachers and students have also carried out 392 important designing and engineering jobs, which are of direct interest to industry and agriculture.

Improvement in Teaching

This productive labour has brought about a marked improvement in the quality of teaching and studying. This is first of all evident in the linking of theory with practice. Students have benefited by taking part in productive labour for set periods during the school year, by the integration of classroom lectures with practical, on-the-job instruction and the integration of basic theoretical studies with particular technological specialities. The knowledge they have acquired is deeper and more thorough than before.

The guiding principle is that productive work must be closely linked with the students' specializations. Thus students of the different departments, aside from general physical labour, work on specific projects many of which are highly specialized jobs.

The experience of the students specializing in automobile and tractor designing of the Department of Power Machinery gives a simpler example of what is actually

involved. For several years before 1958, those running the course of automobile construction were faced urgently with the problem of how to raise the quality of teaching. Because of defects in the old methods of education it sometimes happened that a senior student after having completed this course still could not tell for certain which screw to start with when taking a car to pieces. One group of graduating students couldn't reassemble a new make of car which they had dismantled. The time set for laboratory work had been increased considerably, but students still felt that they lacked sufficient practical knowledge to follow or to understand classroom instruction adequately. Then came the significant step of 1958 to integrate study with labour.

The automobile section set up an auto repair works in February last year. Students taking the automobile construction course worked there eight hours a week according to the work-while-you-study programme. In one term, the whole class repaired more than 40 cars of more than 30 different makes. They also assembled two cars out of old spare parts and reassembled in good order the ill-fated car which the previous group of graduating students had failed to reassemble properly.

Workshop Lectures

The students learnt repairing from the experienced mechanics of the workshop. They also learnt from each other. The whole class was divided into several production teams according to the principle of "specialized in one and versatile in many." As soon as a team became well-versed in one aspect of automobile construction after a period of practical work, it would give on-the-job lectures to the other teams so that every student of the course became knowledgeable in all the aspects of the work under study. The very circumstances of the case made such lectures extremely down to earth and lively. Learners were taught by the method of practical demonstrations with real things, with immediate practical application of what they learnt.

Armed with this knowledge, students found it easier to grasp the theory taught in the classroom. Theory to them was no longer just book knowledge; it became something living and applicable to directing production.

The students, of course, gained much more than the techniques of repairing automobiles in these workshop sessions. Helped by their teachers and the veteran workers in the plant, they summed up their experiences in a book called *Automobile Repairing*. This has been found so useful that it has been adopted as a textbook by workshops training apprentices. Thanks to their practical

labour, students in the spare parts designing course found that they could improve on existing blueprints and make better designs.

Teachers too benefited. In the past their lectures were mainly based on book knowledge. Not all had had the benefit of practical experience to make their lectures vivid and concrete. This led to teaching theory in the abstract. Participation in productive labour brought them face to face with practical problems, some of which resisted solution on the basis of book knowledge alone and called for the help of practical production workers. Workshop work gave teachers a better idea of what they really needed to include in their lectures.

Productive labour side by side with their students has placed higher demands on teachers. Such workshop tuition calls for a teacher who can integrate the practical knowledge of the worker at the bench with theory, who can summarize practical knowledge in terms of generalized theory. All this provides greater scope for teachers in teaching and in scientific research.

Many of the productive jobs undertaken by Tsinghua University are directly connected with national construction projects. This makes students all the keener to do their work speedily and well. Facing the many complicated problems that arise in actual production, students get a unique opportunity to probe their knowledge of theory. They learn to stand on their own feet, to work independently. Last year's graduation theses of Tsinghua students were an outstanding example of this new approach. They all dealt with real tasks in building and production, in contrast to graduation theses of previous years which were mostly based on hypothetical data and involved problems for which ready-made textbook solutions could be found. The graduation theses of the 1958 class of the Water Conservancy Department is a good example of what happened.

Graduation Theses

The 165 students in this graduation class undertook the entire work of designing a group of thirteen reservoirs on the outskirts of Peking. The total capacity of these was 5,000 million cubic metres, or 62 times that of the famous Ming Tombs Reservoir; they were to generate 150,000 kw. of electricity and irrigate six million *mu* of land. Were the students up to the task assigned them and would work on such a large-scale project conflict with the needs of teaching and studying? Before work actually started, the Communist Party organization called a series of meetings to thrash out these questions thoroughly and settle any doubts on this score, especially in the minds of professors and instructors who were a bit worried lest the final responsibilities would fall on them. A rotation system was worked out so that each student got a chance of actual work in such important jobs as collecting data, planning and various stages of designing, in addition to assuming full responsibility for his particular part in the project. Each in addition was required to take an oral examination to grade his individual scholastic attainments.

In the course of this project, the 165 students tramped thousands of miles gathering data and making surveys. In some cases scores of different schemes were proposed

for a single dam. Joint discussions would then pool ideas to produce the best possible design. To get first-hand data for the building of one of the smaller reservoirs, one group of students made investigations covering six counties and more than a hundred co-op farms. It was by such hard working efforts and mutual aid that the students and teachers finally completed in four months designing work which could normally have been expected to take two to three years. In July last year, construction began on one of the larger reservoirs, the Miyun.

"One stone to kill five birds" was the way the department summed up the experience gained in this graduation exercise. The students and the teachers learnt to respect and love labour and the working class better; the quality of teaching and studying improved rapidly; the designing work was very well done, being highly evaluated both inside and outside the university; it served as an impetus to scientific research. In the course of the work 179 technical innovations and subjects for scientific research were put forward. This experience helped materially to push forward the educational revolution.

The 1959 graduating students recently made a comprehensive study of this experience; now they have started a campaign to emulate it and to do even better. This year's graduation theses will be doubly linked with real production tasks as well as scientific research and an even higher level of scientific and technical knowledge will be required.

Theory and Research

Participation in productive labour has also helped to raise the theoretical level of students considerably. During the past year, teachers and students have jointly written 207 papers based on their experiences in production. These are proving to be useful reference material for instruction and scientific research. Some have been adopted as textbooks. They may lack polish, but they are very usefully linked with current industrial construction.

The new methods have also brought about great changes in the scientific research work of the university. In a report made at a recent university conference on scientific work, Tsinghua's Vice-President Liu Hsien-chou pointed out that production has moved scientific research out of the groove of "coming from books and going back to books," so that it is now no longer limited to university laboratories but is integrated with national industrial and agricultural production.

The factories run by the university play a very important role serving as "intermediate factories"; experiments can be carried out in them based on the results of scientific studies, and the improvements made during such experiments can be incorporated in the production process so that eventually they can be adapted to the requirements of industrial production. In the past when scientific research was limited to the university laboratories, even if success was achieved in production on a limited scale, it quite often happened that new problems arose when it came to large-scale production.

There has been a big change in methods of doing scientific research. In the past, this was done on a small

scale by a few specialists. Now it is carried out on a big scale mobilizing the collective strength of large numbers of teachers and students. There is not only much greater inter-departmental co-operation within the university but also greater co-operation between the university and outside production and government units.

The multi-purpose 2,000-kw. electric power plant mentioned at the beginning of this article offers an outstanding example of such co-operation. With the exception of the generator and transformer, all other equipment for this plant was produced by indigenous methods. It is even housed economically in an old disused temple that had been renovated. It not only costs less in time, money and material to build than comparable units, but yields other products in addition to electricity. By distillation and other treatment, a variety of petroleum and chemical products can be produced out of the coal it uses for fuel; in a year this amounts to enough diesel oil and gasoline to supply the normal needs of 94 tractors and 47 lorries; and gas enough to supply a community of 15,000 people; treatment of cinders from its furnace produces a yearly output of cement enough for buildings with a floor space of 3,200 square metres. This power

station has been hailed as a real contribution to the electrification and mechanization of China's rural communes; it was built by the joint efforts of six departments of Tsinghua University together with 15 other units outside the university. From designing to completion it took only two months.

All-round Development

In conclusion, one cannot fail to mention the change that has taken place in the student as a man. Through participation in labour, he has learnt better to love and respect labour and the labouring people. He has also comprehended better the tremendous strength of the masses. And he is now enjoying better health.

Tsinghua has taken the first steps to becoming a fully integrated unit for teaching, research and production; this makes it possible for its students to grow into an all-round person — student, worker, organizer of production, engineer and at the same time a scientific research worker. This marks a step nearer to the ultimate goal of the Communist Party's educational policy: to train up cultured workers with a socialist consciousness.

Travel Notes

ANSHAN — SHENYANG — TALIAN

by CHANG PEI

THE northbound Peking-Shenyang express pulled out at seven sharp in the evening and arrived in Shenyang at 6:55 the next morning, just a bit shy of twelve hours. Ten years ago, in 1949, when I first made the same trip, it took me nearly 20 hours. In the eventful years of change and progress since the liberation, the time of the journey has been cut down by about eight hours. This difference in the timetable, slight as it may be, is another barometer of the tempo of developments in our country.

The moment you enter Liaoning Province you sense the quick heartbeat of industrial construction: forests of chimneys puffing out thick columns of smoke, rows of factory buildings springing up like mushrooms and iron towers reaching sky-high. All these scenes graphically express the fact that Liaoning Province is one of China's most powerful industrial centres, a highly industrialized province. In Liaoning, there are ten industrial cities worthy of the name. They provide the nation with products ranging from iron and steel, coal, machinery, synthetic oil, locomotives, ocean-going steamers and chemical products to tussah silk, glasswares and tinned food. Of these cities, Anshan deserves special mention.

Anshan: Past and Present

Those who have never been to the Anshan Iron and Steel Company will probably think that it is just a very

large industrial plant. It is, in fact, something more than that, an integrated works composed of more than forty big factories and mines where the rails laid exclusively for its own use are even longer than the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. It will take you several days to visit all of its factories by car. Today, China's biggest modern blast furnace and open-hearth furnace are found in Anshan, where the No. 10 blast furnace, built entirely in China, has a smelting capacity of about 3,000 tons of iron every twenty-four hours.

Anshan's giant open-hearth furnace, more generally known as the "King of Open-hearth Furnaces," has a capacity of more than 1,000 tons of steel every twenty-four hours. Huge equipment of the latest design calls for higher skill and operating technique. Anshan's cadres, workers and technicians, under the guidance of the Communist Party and with the help of Soviet experts, have tamed these giants which are rarely seen elsewhere in the world. Today, the huge blast furnaces and open-hearth furnaces in Anshan are no longer new to those working there.

What Anshan looked like in 1948 is still within the living memory of the people of Anshan and those who were there at that time. What a difference there is between Anshan in 1948, when it was just liberated, and Anshan today! In ten years, it has lived through an entire era. In the hands of the working class, a dilapi-

dated and dead Anshan has been transformed into a magnificent and animated Anshan. At that time there were people who were cock-sure of what would happen to Anshan, asserting that the best the Chinese Communists could do there was to grow *kaoliang* (sorghum) for it was impossible for us to run a huge iron and steel plant like the one in Anshan. Today they would see how stupid they were if they could witness the changes that have taken place with their own eyes. Of course, what they meant by "huge iron and steel plant" at that time bears no comparison with the Anshan Iron and Steel Company we know today. The biggest blast furnace and open-hearth furnace at that time are dwarfed by those built since liberation. In 1943, the peak year under Japanese rule, Anshan produced 840,000 tons of steel; in 1958, it turned out 4,200,000 tons of steel, an increase of five times.

The impact of Anshan's tremendous progress is not confined to that city alone. It is felt throughout the country, far and wide. It provides the whole country with seamless steel tubes, heavy duty rails, steel plates and steel products of various descriptions. And this is only one side of the coin. It is also functioning as a "sowing machine" on the vast "plain" of iron and steel. It is sending skilled iron and steel workers and technicians to build up new metallurgical industries elsewhere in the country. In 1958 alone, it sent 26,000 skilled workers, 4,000 engineering and technical personnel (including 500 engineers) and 8,000 administrative personnel to other parts of the country. Men and women trained in Anshan are now working all over the country. The part these people will play and how many more technical personnel they will, in turn, help train in the next ten years is anybody's guess. The construction of China's ferrous metallurgical industry was started in Anshan, but so far, no one can tell where it will end. One thing, however, is certain: Anshan has created the conditions for the construction of a powerful and gigantic iron and steel industry in this country.

This year China plans to produce 18 million tons of steel, a large amount of which will be made in Anshan. Today Anshan ranks first among China's many modern iron and steel enterprises and plays a decisive part in the nation's iron and steel production. The workers and employees of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company are battling hard for a higher record of daily output to top the great leap forward of 1958.

Shenyang: Booming Machine-Building City

Shenyang (Mukden) is the well-known industrial city specializing in the engineering industry. The workers in the industrial enterprises alone number more than half a million. But even for Shenyang it is not an easy job to fulfil, in a few months, its targets in the nationwide drive for six priority types of equipment* needed by the country. This vital task is now being successfully tackled by bringing into full play the initiative of the

*Mining, coal-washing and coke-making, steel-rolling and power-generating equipment, rolling stock, and agricultural machines for irrigation, drainage and harvesting. — *Ed.*

masses. Since March, Shenyang has quickened its tempo in the production of the six types of equipment. The Shenyang Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, through meetings of various forms, has made the significance of this urgent task known to every worker in the city. When everybody knows why a task is urgent, it gets done with greater enthusiasm. The Shenyang Mining Machinery Works thus produced eighty coal-washing machines ahead of schedule. Everybody in the factory bears in mind the following two figures: 70 million and 7 million. The former stands for the capacity of the 80 coal-washing machines in production which will annually wash over 70 million tons of coal; the latter stands for the nearly 7 million tons of coal these 80 machines will wash if they are manufactured one month ahead of schedule.

Talien: Shipbuilding Centre

The Talien (Dairen) Shipyard has the biggest docks in north China. Not so long ago, a 10,000-ton ocean-going steamer was launched there. Until recently it only turned out the bodies of the ships but not the machinery. The main work there involved only welding and riveting. No matter how big a ship may be, it is built plate by plate and all the joints are welded or riveted. Workers of the shipbuilding industry are experts in the art of welding and riveting. But as I was visiting the place, workers there were entrusted by the state with the job of making heavy-type steel-rolling mills and power-generating equipment.

The shipyard was to make two huge steel-rolling mills, each consisting of 60,000 parts. One of the largest parts weighs 32 tons and another over 20 tons. The manufacture of these parts was a tough job for the workers of the shipbuilding industry. In the first place, they did not have proper equipment to process these giant parts. Secondly, although they were well versed in shipbuilding, they were total strangers to steel-rolling machines and steam turbines.

But the workers of the shipyard would not give in. They meant to accept the job and fulfil the task assigned them. The masses were mobilized to carry out technical innovations in the shipyard. Before long 93 sets of special tools were produced and more than half of the work for processing the steel-rolling machine was done by some simple equipment made by themselves. They had tided over all the difficulties in making these parts, although the road they traversed was by no means an easy one. Things began to turn better than they had expected. At first, it was thought that the best they could do was to fulfil the task the state had entrusted them with. It had never occurred to them that as a result of the technical innovations, and in the course of manufacturing steel-rolling mills and power-generating equipment, they had raised their technical level and had created greater means for processing machines. Before you knew it, a special construction workshop, not included in their blueprint, was built. As a result the Talien shipyard is in a position to make not only the bodies of ships but the machinery as well. The workers in Talien have confirmed again that when there's a will there's a way.

Hsu Pei-hung's Collection of Paintings

Hsu Pei-hung (1895-1953), better known abroad as Ju Peon, was one of modern China's outstanding painters and art teachers. Now Peking is getting to know him in a new light—as a discriminating collector of paintings. He spent most of his spare money buying pictures he liked and at his death he had a rich collection of paintings by famous classical and modern Chinese masters. The gallery which the People's Government built to his memory held a notable exhibition of classical paintings of the Tang, Sung, Yuan, Ming and Ching dynasties from his collection during the Spring Festival this year. In the first half of this month it arranged another selection of paintings from his collection—about 120 modern Chinese paintings by forty artists, including such masters as Wu Chang-shih, Chi Pai-shih, Chen Shih-tseng, Kao Chien-fu, Kao Chi-feng, Yu Fei-an and Fu Pao-shih. This was only part of the modern work in his collection, but it was enough to show his keen artistic appreciation and what he supported in modern Chinese painting. He admired Wu Chang-shih, Chi Pai-shih and Yu Fei-an because they carried on the great national tradition, and because their paintings have distinctive styles of their own that make fresh contributions to that tradition. He appreciated the works of Kao Chien-fu, Kao Chi-feng, Chiang Chao-ho and Tsung Chi-hsiang because they struck out in new directions by successfully combining foreign techniques with the traditional Chinese style of painting.

In the recent exhibition held in the gallery, a study of bamboos in Chinese ink by Wu Chang-shih beautifully exem-

plifies that artist's distinguished and powerful brushwork. This has an originality and strength that sets him apart from other artists of the past century. Born in 1842 and died in 1927, he exerted a notable influence on many contemporary artists, including the great Chi Pai-shih.

Hsu Pei-hung's collection contains over a hundred of Chi Pai-shih's paintings. Twenty-eight were exhibited. They included six paintings of flowers and insects drawn by Chi Pai-shih before he was sixty. These have not often been seen before. They were drawn by him for his third son, and were meant to be handed down from generation to generation as a family heirloom. Like his later works, they are characterized by a great economy of line and simplicity of composition, but he has succeeded marvellously in conjuring up an extraordinarily rich fund of imagery by these simple means. A grasshopper beside a full, golden ear of wheat; a cricket cleaning its long feelers with one of its forelegs in front of two radishes; two moths lying by the side of an oil lamp; bees hovering among flowers . . . these are common enough sights of everyday life, but under Chi Pai-shih's brush they take on an endearing, human charm. His close observation of such things enabled him to impart to these insects a freshness and vitality which few artists could rival. His other paintings displayed this time included several works which he did in his seventies as well as eight small paintings, about a foot square, which he drew in his eighty-eighth year specially for Hsu Pei-hung. Chi Pai-shih was tireless in the search for artistic perfection and to merge artistic beauty with objective truth. This was the secret of the constant renewal of vigour in his paintings, and they acquired new qualities even as he advanced in age. Compared with his earlier works, these paintings had a new liveliness, brighter and more diverse colours and that simplicity of composition that is a sign of a great master.

As early as 1929 when Chi Pai-shih was still comparatively unknown, Hsu Pei-hung was deeply impressed by his talents, his success in breaking old conventions in painting, and his genius in turning to best advantage the traditional methods of painting to create a distinctive style of his own. Chi Pai-shih was then much under the influence of Wu Chang-shih, but Hsu Pei-hung

was convinced at once of the superiority of his talents. He encouraged Chi Pai-shih by every means. He bought his paintings and invited him to teach in Peking University's college of arts which he headed at that time. A lasting friendship grew up between these two artists. Chi Pai-shih lived in poor circumstances before liberation; many people ridiculed his style of painting. But Hsu Pei-hung gave him staunch support and helped him collect and publish a selection of his paintings. When Hsu Pei-hung was later forced by circumstances to leave Peking for the south, he assured Chi Pai-shih that he would send him money from time to time to buy his paintings. For more than twenty years he kept his word. The friendship between them and the encouragement and help they gave each other was a legend among their friends.

Chen Shih-tseng was another artist of that period whose paintings Hsu Pei-hung much admired. Eight small paintings of flowers by him shown at the gallery show why. He too employed the greatest economy of strokes, yet succeeded in breathing real life into the flowers he painted. His *Plums*, painted in pink and white in 1918, is particularly attractive. Chen Shih-tseng was also a master calligrapher and seal engraver. His death at the age of 47 when his career as an artist seemed only to be beginning was a great misfortune.

Other paintings shown at the exhibition included Kao Chien-fu's *Chrysanthemums and Rocks*, Kao Chi-feng's *The Rock-Pigeon*, Fu Pao-shih's *Landscape*, Wu Tso-jen's *Goldfish* and Yu Fei-an's *Peonies*. They displayed a great diversity of style and showed Hsu Pei-hung's wide ranging interests. It was no accident too that these were much admired by the general public.

Hsu Pei-hung was always solicitous for the younger generation of artists. Whatever help and encouragement he could give was theirs. He appreciatively bought their paintings. From his collection come Yeh Chien-yu's *Tibetan Dance and Indian Dance*, and Li Hua's *Working People of Tienchiao*. Yeh's colourful figures are executed in fine lines which bring out the characteristic style of movement of the dancers. Li Hua's series of five paintings of the working people at Tienchiao feelingly recall the pedlars, acrobats, quack doctors, rag-and-bone men, and other unfortunates of the old society who once tried to make a living in that crowded market-place in the southern part of Peking.

Among the other painters whose works were displayed, three others deserve special mention: Chiang Chao-ho, Tsung Chi-hsiang and Huang Chou. The first, who has made some very fine sketches, had two of his best paintings shown.



Loquats

Painting in traditional Chinese style by Wu Chang-shih



Restless Colt

Painting in Chinese ink by Hsu Pei-hung

An Old Woman and A Young Woman Carrying a Child. These were among the paintings Hsu Pei-hung loved best in his collection. The old woman with spectacles is doing some needlework. At first glance you see her poverty, but you feel at once the happiness in her heart and the contagious optimism that has sustained the Chinese masses through all their years of adversity. Tsung Chi-hsiang is adept in both Western and traditional techniques. His *Night Scene on the Chialing River* evokes a nostalgic feeling among those who know Chungking. Several boats are moored by the bank of the river, two others lie at anchor in mid-stream; in the background lights glitter on the dark hill—a serene and impressive scene. Huang Chou is a promising young artist who grew up in the Chinese People's Liberation Army. When Hsu Pei-hung saw his paintings for the first time in 1951, he was at once struck by his ability. His *Sending Father Off to Fight Chiang Kai-shek* was one of the best-liked paintings at the exhibition. Huang Chou's painting of a woman and her two sons as the father mounts his horse to join his comrades at the front is a truthful and lively portrayal of the hopes of the Chinese peasants at that time of struggle.

Hsu Pei-hung came of a poor family. By perseverance and hard work he became one of the foremost artists of contemporary China. He never forgot his past, hence his ever-ready sympathy for all artists who needed help and en-

couragement and his identification with the people's cause that brought him abiding happiness in the latter years of his life which he lived in People's China. The Hsu Pei-hung Memorial Hall is built on the grounds of the house where he lived in Peking. It is shaded by the peach trees and bamboos he himself planted. Everything here is intimately associated with his memory. Nothing could be more appropriate to that memory than the opportunity which that gallery provides of showing his beloved collection and his own paintings to the people for whom he painted and collected.

—LIAO CHING-WEN

SPORTS

Army Sports Meet

The Chinese People's Liberation Army just ended the largest sports meet it has ever held. Nearly 10,000 sportsmen contested in 44 events, including athletics, swimming, gymnastics, weight-lifting, cycling, football, basketball, volleyball, baseball, tennis, badminton, fencing, archery, shooting, wrestling, equestrian events, polo, motor-boat racing, parachuting and traditional Chinese sports. They came to Peking from units stationed in all parts of the country—from the coastal province of Fukien to Tibet and from Inner Mongolia and the northeast to sub-tropical Hainan Island. This was the army's second national sports meet, the first was held in 1952.

A P.L.A. guard of honour led the opening parade of 5,000 sportsmen in a march past the review stand where stood Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Vice-Premier Ho Lung and other leaders. The stadium was packed with 30,000 spectators. Sportsmen from P.L.A. units in Tibet and Fukien received a particularly big hand. Six thousand secondary school students and Young Pioneers then performed mass callisthenics.

The ten-day meet yielded a crop of records. In the 50 metres small-calibre free-style pistol shooting competition, Chang Hung scored a total of 567 points, which was one point better than the official world record set by A. Yasinsky of the Soviet Union at the European Championships held in Bucharest in 1955. In track and field, long distance runner Huang Chih-yung of the Air Force carried off three titles. He broke the national records for the 5,000 metres and 10,000 metres, covering the distances in 14 mins. 57.2 secs. and 31 mins. 12.6 secs. respectively, and equalled the national record of 8 mins. 41.2 secs. for the 3,000 metres.

Several new national records were set in weight-lifting.

But it was in the combined military sports competition and in wireless operators' speed transmission and reception contests that the Army sportsmen gave their most impressive performances. In the combined military sports competition, sixteen contestants surpassed the winning totals at the International Sports Meet Between Friendly Armies of the Socialist Countries held in Leipzig last September where this event was first introduced. It is made up of crossing a 200-metre obstacle hazard zone, weight throwing and small-bore rifle shooting. Jen Tzu-chien from Kunming won it with a total of 2,648 points. Calculated in terms of the old scoring system, this would exceed by 322 points the winning total of Han Kuei-shan, the Chinese champion at Leipzig.

In wireless operators' speed transmission and reception contests, contestants bettered fourteen of the sixteen records established during the two previous international contests—held in Czechoslovakia in 1956 and in Peking last year. In the women's typewriter reception contest, Wei Shih-hsien attained a speed of 280 letter codes per minute.

One of the secrets of such mass success is the sportsmanship shown by all competitors. Competition is based on mutual aid and the collective spirit; good experience and better techniques are unreservedly passed on from one to the other. Hard training and close attention given to sports over the past two decades lie behind the records at this meet. Even in the war years when conditions were extremely difficult, the P.L.A. did not forget its sports. A sports meet with about 1,700 participants was held in Yen-an in 1942. Chu Teh, then Commander-in-Chief of the people's forces, chaired the organizing committee, with Ho Lung as vice-chairman. Li Fu-chun, now Vice-Premier of the State Council, was chief umpire. Sprinters ran in straw sandals, and contestants used home-made dyes to make their team colours. The flats by the River Yen were used as the "track," and the swimming contests were held in the river itself.

Since liberation, progress in every branch of sports has been particularly rapid. Under the guidance of the Army Sports and Recreation Club, the sportsmen of the P.L.A. are among the strongest in the country, and they include such up-and-coming sportsmen as Chen Ching-kai, the world weight-lifting champion.

Correction: In our chronology of events about Tibet in the last issue, the date given on page 17 for Chairman Mao Tse-tung's speech "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" should read **February 27, 1957.** —Ed.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

A Western Packaged Roadblock

Commenting on the Geneva Foreign Ministers' Conference, *Da Gong Bao* (May 19) describes the so-called "package plan" of the Western countries as "a roadblock deliberately thrust in the way of the conference."

It points out that the urgent question of the moment is the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, but the Western plan plays up the question of Germany's "reunification" which, as is generally known, is a matter for the German people themselves to settle.

Another question calling for immediate solution is the ending of the occupation regime in West Berlin. But the West has insisted that Berlin is part of the German question which, in turn, is part of the question of European security, and European security, they claim, is inseparable from disarmament which is linked up with the solution of European political questions. "Such a chain-formulation," the commentary points out, "is in fact a deliberate attempt to prevent the solution of any of these important questions." Though boosted as a "peace plan," the Western "package" is in fact a plan of aggression and a plan for "cold war."

In any discussion of the German question today, one must face two fundamental facts, the commentary declares. One is the existence of the two German states. The present Foreign Ministers' Conference in itself proves that the Western countries have had to admit the existence of the German Democratic Republic. Secondly, the reunification of Germany is an internal matter of the Germans which brooks of no outside intervention.

But, the commentary continues, the Western "package plan" is essentially an attempt to annex the German Democratic Republic in the name of "Germany's reunification" by starting with the annexation of East Berlin, capital of the German Democratic Republic. The Western countries themselves know that this plan is unacceptable. Their purpose in advancing it is precisely to prevent the Foreign Ministers' Conference from reaching any agreement, the commentary adds.

The Western powers' plan postpones *sine die* the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, the commentary points out. They talked a lot about their concern for German reunification, but in actual fact they did nothing to bring this about, while using the question of

unification as a pretext to hinder settlement of the German question.

The Western plan insists upon "Germany's reunification" as a prerequisite for a German peace treaty. "This can only mean that the West German militarists are to be helped to 'reunify Germany' under conditions of atomic armaments and preparations for civil war, that Adenauer be allowed to follow in the footsteps of Hitler. No country and people that cherishes peace can tolerate this," the commentary declares.

The "package plan" proposed by the West is a new version of Adenauer's "outline plan," *Da Gong Bao* notes. Western correspondents have admitted that it would be more appropriate to call the "package plan" a U.S.-West German plan rather than a Western three-power plan.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko has pointed out that the Western plan can only lead the work of the conference into an impasse. Nevertheless, despite the West's unreasonable attitude, the Soviet Union has tabled a draft German peace treaty.

"The Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic are striving to lead the conference into a healthier direction," the commentary concludes. "The constructive programmes they put forward and their sincerity for peace are gaining support from the great masses of the German and European peoples and those all over the world who cherish peace. The scheme of the Western countries to sabotage the Foreign Ministers' Conference through the adoption of their 'package plan' is being condemned throughout the world."

Socialist Mutual Aid

Discussing the resolution on its work in the last decade adopted by the Economic Mutual Assistance Council at its recent 11th session in Tirana, Albania, *Renmin Ribao* writes (May 20) in an article: "EMAC has done a remarkable job; great advances have been made in mutual aid and co-operation among the socialist countries, and this has greatly enhanced the strength and unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union."

EMAC is an international organization for economic co-operation, founded on the principle of proletarian internationalism, the article notes. Over the last ten years, great progress has been made in fraternal economic co-operation between the socialist countries by co-ordinating

their economic plans, trade based on equality and mutual benefit, loans under favourable terms, the supply of various types of industrial equipment and technical aid from the economically developed countries to other less developed fraternal countries, exchanges of experience in science, technology and production, and economic aid without compensation. Now at a time when there is an unprecedented economic upsurge in the various socialist countries and they are all drawing up long-term perspective economic plans, the question of how to make better use of the advantages of socialist division of work has come to the fore. Such a division of work among the socialist countries is achieved by co-ordinating their plans for development of their national economies; it ensures that each country utilizes its natural resources and economic potentialities in the most rational way.

Since 1955, EMAC, at its various sessions, has gradually worked out measures for specialization and co-operation in the productive activities of the socialist states. The recent 11th session also discussed the further extension of economic co-operation between the various member states and the socialist countries in the East—China, Viet-nam, Korea and Mongolia, an indication that that co-operation is entering a higher stage.

Economic mutual aid and co-operation between the socialist countries has already ended the formerly backward economic condition of some of them and they are gradually approaching the levels of the more advanced. In this connection, a remarkable contribution has been made by the comprehensive and disinterested aid given to other fraternal countries by the Soviet Union, the first and strongest socialist country in the world and possessed of the richest experiences.

This kind of mutual aid and co-operation has greatly accelerated the economic growth of the socialist countries and will reduce the time required for the countries of the socialist camp to win final victory in their peaceful economic competition with capitalism. In the last five years alone, the value of industrial production in the socialist camp increased by an average of 11 per cent each year, compared to the capitalist world's rate of less than 3 per cent. The industrial output of the socialist camp now accounts for over one-third of the world's output. And when the Soviet Union completes its Seven-Year Plan and the economies of the other socialist countries also make rapid advances, the total industrial output of the socialist camp will account for over half of the world's industrial output.

The statement made by Comrade Khrushchov at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

that the socialist countries will make the transition to communist society more or less at the same time, is a great inspiration to the peoples of all countries in the socialist camp. His thesis is based on the laws of economic development under the socialist system and the economic mutual aid and co-operation between the socialist countries.

The greater the economic mutual aid and co-operation between the socialist countries, the greater the prospects of trade between the two worlds, the article notes, because such mutual aid and co-operation quickens the pace of economic progress in the socialist countries and thus creates new conditions for carrying on trade with the capitalist countries and giving aid to under-developed countries.

Economic Crisis in Western Europe

"The economic situation is deteriorating in various countries of Western Europe at different tempos and in different forms," says an article in *Renmin Ribao* (May 11). To date, it states, these countries fall roughly into two different categories: The first category includes Britain, Belgium, Finland and Norway where industrial production has declined sharply. The other category includes West Germany, France, Italy and Austria where industrial production has come to a standstill since the second quarter of 1958, or where the rate of industrial progress has been greatly slowed down.

Taking Western Europe as a whole, the following features are common to the countries of both categories: 1—Some basic industrial branches, such as steel, coal, building and textile industries, have suffered serious blows in the past year. 2—Foreign trade has declined sharply.

Capitalist economic crisis affects the West European countries greatly. It sharpens the various contradictions within capitalism and thus hastens the "rotting" of this moribund social system.

The crisis intensifies the struggle for markets between the West European countries. Each wants to beat its competitor and cut its throat. This stands out in bold relief in the acute struggles between the "common market" and the "free trade area" (that is, between France and West Germany on the one hand, and Britain on the other).

Within the "common market" and the "coal and steel community," there is a clash of interests between France and West Germany, between the big powers and the smaller powers. On the question of coal, the struggle is even more acute; every one of them is trying to sell its surplus coal while restricting the import of coal from others.

The fight for markets is also unfolding outside Western Europe. West German

capital is rapidly infiltrating into the member states of the British Commonwealth and the French colonies in Africa.

At the same time, capitalist economic crisis also further sharpens the contradictions between imperialism and the "under-developed countries," particularly the colonial countries. Most of the so-called "under-developed countries" are countries producing raw materials. During the last three years, the prices of raw materials have declined constantly, while the prices for industrial goods exported to these countries have gone up. In this way the capitalist industrial powers shift the burden of the crisis to the countries producing raw materials.

This ruthless plundering by the capitalist countries has lowered purchasing power in the countries producing raw materials and caused growing resistance.

As the monopoly capitalists intensify their attacks on the living standards of the people, the contradictions inside the West European countries are becoming more acute. There has been an unprecedented increase in the profits of the

monopoly capitalists while the bulk of the middle and lower-middle strata have been suffering severely.

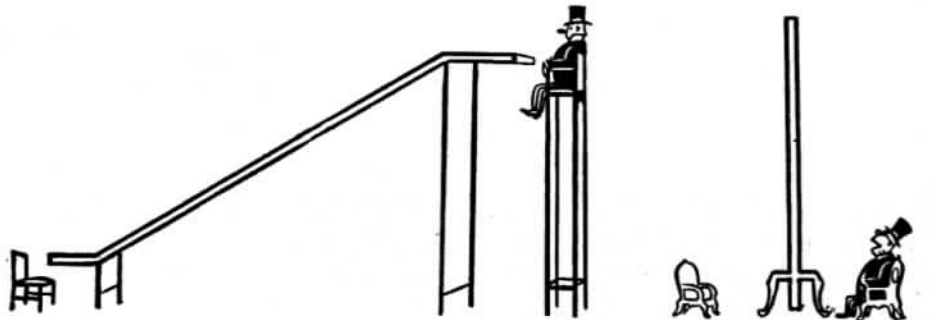
As production declines, there appears in the West European countries a huge army of unemployed. Commodity prices keep on soaring and the purchasing power of the people is dwindling. This has caused the people in these countries, the masses of workers in particular, to fight back. At the same time, the decline of the domestic market cannot but further deepen the economic crisis there.

Some of the main capitalist countries in Western Europe, in order to free themselves from the crisis, are taking further steps to expand their arms industries, increase military expenditures and turn their economies more and more into war economies. But facts have proved that the development of a war economy only aggravates the economic crisis, the article concludes. This explains why in Western Europe there is an increasing demand for the relaxation of tension and the development of economic relations with the socialist countries.

THE PASSING SHOW

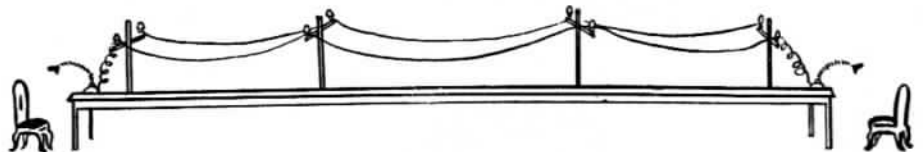
Western Table Manners

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko proposed that participants at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva sit at the usual democratic round table. The Western powers immediately countered with a demand for a square table, but finally agreed to be seated at three tables. This gamesmanship opens up fascinating prospects for the design of conference tables, some of which are depicted below.

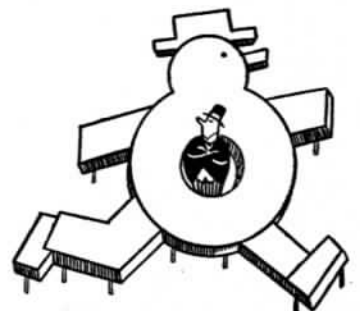


"Position of strength" table

Conference table for delegates having no desire to recognize their opposite numbers



Conference table for delegates who have no desire to exchange views. The telephone is a one-way installation; it has no earpiece



Conference table for general purposes; providing a position of the utmost rigidity while giving the appearance of maximum flexibility

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Growing Ties with Africa and Latin America

There were many African and Latin American visitors present in Peking during the May Day festival. These included guests from Argentina, Black Africa, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Guinea, Kamerun, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela. Their presence in Peking underlines the growing contacts between China and these countries and China's support for the national independence cause throughout the world.

The cheery picture below was taken when distinguished visitors from Asia, Africa and Latin America came to have an interview with Chairman Mao Tse-tung in the Tzu Kuang Hall in Peking on May 15.

On the same afternoon, Chairman Mao also received several Chilean visitors. They were Professor Rudecindo Ortega, President of the Chilean Radical Doctrine Party, member of the National Committee of the Popular Action Front and former Education Minister; Madame

Ortega, Chairman of the Women's Commission of the Popular Action Front; Professor Agustin Alvarez, member and former Deputy General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party and, Madame Alvarez; and Professor Marcos Ramirez, leading member of the Concepcion Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party and former Mayor of Concepcion.

In the same afternoon, Chairman Liu Shao-chi received Kaba Mamady, member of the Political Bureau of the Guinea Democratic Party and General Secretary of the Federation of Guinea Workers Trade Unions.

The Chinese press is devoting a great deal of attention to reports of the life and struggles of the African and Latin American peoples. There is the keenest interest among the Chinese people in news of the anti-colonialist struggles in these countries. A Chinese journalists' delegation is now touring Chile on the invitation of that country's journalists. This is the first of its kind ever to visit the Latin American continent.

Polish Party Delegation Leaves

The delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party led by Jerzy Morawski, member of its Political Bureau, has just completed a tour of China during which it visited 11 of her great cities and got acquainted with the work being done in industry, agriculture, the people's communes, culture and education. The delegates held talks and swapped experience with leading members of the various departments of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the provincial and municipal Party organizations.

At a reception given by the delegation in Peking, Vice-Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party declared that this visit and exchange of views were of great importance in promoting mutual understanding between the Chinese and Polish Parties and their internationalist solidarity.

Renmin Ribao in its May 21 issue carried an article by Comrade Jerzy Morawski, giving his impressions of the visit and some of the good results of the ex-

change of views the delegation had had with the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party.

Chinese Military Mission in Hungary and Rumania

The Chinese Military Goodwill Mission headed by Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Marshal Peng Teh-huai has completed its visits to Hungary and Rumania.

In both countries, the delegation was received by Party and government leaders and visited units of the armed forces. In their addresses, their hosts and Chinese guests greeted the growing fraternal unity between the governments, Parties, peoples and armies of their countries and the solidarity of the socialist camp.

In the Socialist World

The popularity of Soviet literature in China is well indicated by the number of Soviet literary works translated and published in China. This numbers nearly 82 million copies since liberation alone.

Mao Tun, who is also Chairman of the Chinese Writers' Union, speaking at the Third National Congress of Soviet Writers in Moscow which he attended as head of the Chinese delegation of writers, explained why this is so. Chinese readers like Soviet literature, he said, because it faithfully reflects with great artistic power the brilliant revolutionary path traversed by the Soviet people in the past forty years and more and people find in it a spiritual force to aid the liberation of their own countries and peoples and for the building of a new life.

The Sino-Czechoslovak Joint Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation has just concluded a six-day session in Peking. It discussed how to extend the scale of co-operation and particularly how to strengthen contacts between research institutes in the two countries. A protocol was signed providing for exchange of scientific data and experts in the fields of metallurgy, engineering and the chemical and light industries.

A new illustrated monthly magazine has appeared in Warsaw that will promote greater knowledge of China. Juliusz Burgin, General Secretary of the Polish-Chinese Friendship Association, contributes to its first number a first-hand report on the people's communes. He has recently returned from a wide-ranging trip in China. Mao Tun, the well-known Chinese writer who is President of the Chinese-Polish Friendship Association, also contributes an article.



A Chinese Economic Construction Exhibition is now on in Bucharest. The first organized in Rumania to give a comprehensive picture of China's economic and cultural achievements, it is attracting a great deal of attention. Sixty per cent of the 7,000 exhibits are heavy industrial products. New products turned out during last year's great leap forward are well represented. There is a particular interest in the models of the blast furnaces and converters built by indigenous methods that have helped to give a big extra boost to national steel production.

Sino-Finnish Trade

This year's trade between China and Finland continues the pattern set last

year. According to the trade agreement signed between the two countries in Helsinki on May 15, China will send Finland foodstuffs, oils and fats, mineral products and light industrial goods and import Finnish machinery, paper and pulp, artificial cotton and metal products.

The two countries have been maintaining satisfactory business relations for seven years now. In 1952, a tripartite trade agreement was signed between China, the Soviet Union and Finland. This was followed with annual bilateral agreements. In 1956, the two countries concluded an agreement granting each other most-favoured-nation treatment.

The volume and scope of their mutual trade have grown continuously. Paper,

a major Finnish export item, has headed the list of China's purchases from Finland for several years. Other Finnish commodities which China is buying in growing quantities are electric motors, excavators, paper-making machinery, tractors, artificial fibres and copper. Top place in Chinese exports to Finland goes to soya beans, followed by tung oil, oil seeds, resin, various minerals, fresh and canned fruits, cotton cloth and knitwear.

The Chinese and Finnish Governments set great store by their good trade relations and alternate in sending each year trade delegations to each other's country. The Chinese trade delegation to Helsinki this year was headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Lu Hsu-chang.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **MU KUEI-YING** A brave warrior-maid of Sung times wins the heart of a young general after defeating him on the battlefield, and later helps him drive out foreign invaders. Mei Lan-fang as Mu Kuei-ying.

May 26, 7:30 p.m. Music Hall in Zhongshan Park

May 28, 7:30 p.m. Working People's Palace of Culture

▲ **A HAPPY AND UNEXPECTED RE-UNION** Li Kuei-chih, wife of a magistrate, learns that an old prisoner is none other than her own father, a victim of her step-mother's intrigues. She appeals to the new viceroy to review the case and finds that the latter is her long-lost brother. The wicked are duly punished and a happy reunion ends the play. Produced by the students of the Chinese Opera School.

May 28, 7:30 p.m. Music Hall in Zhongshan Park

▲ **YANG YEN-HUI VISITS HIS MOTHER** A famous traditional opera. Yang Yen-hui, a general of the Sung dynasty, is defeated and captured by the Liao invaders. He marries a Liao princess. For fifteen years he lives among the Liaos until one day he learns that his mother and brothers have come to fight against his adopted country. With the help of his wife, the princess, he has a dramatic interview with his mother. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

May 29, 7:30 p.m. Minzhu Theatre

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **BY THE KINSHA RIVER** A new play produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre. An episode from the famous Long March. It tells how the Red Army exposes a Kuomintang plot and unites in friendship with the Tibetans as it crosses the Tibetan region by the Kinsha River in 1936.

May 26-29, 7:30 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

MODERN OPERA

▲ **THE CLOTH SELLER** A comic opera by the famous Azerbaijan playwright, Uzer Gadjibekov, produced in Chinese by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre. A wealthy Azerbaijan youth who wants to choose his own bride, disguises himself as a wandering cloth seller, and so meets a beautiful girl. They fall in love. The girl's rich father refuses to give his daughter's hand to a cloth seller but with the help of a friend, all ends happily.

May 30, 7:30 p.m.; 31, 1:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

THEATRE

▲ **LADY TSAI WEN-CHI RETURNS TO HER HOMELAND** Kuo Mo-jo's latest historical play. Tsao Tsao, Prime Minister of the Han Kingdom, sends two envoys to ask Tsai Wen-chi, talented daughter of a great scholar, to return home and continue her father's work. She is married to a Hun noble. One envoy threatens the Huns; the other accomplishes Tsao Tsao's aim by winning their friendship. On their return his life is saved by Wen-chi when he is falsely accused by the other of treachery. On the death of her husband Wen-chi marries the loyal envoy and is happily reunited with her children. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

May 26-June 1, 7:30 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **THE LAST SCENE** A new play produced by the China Youth Art Theatre about the life, work and struggles of a group of progressive theatre workers and how they face the Kuomintang's white terror on the eve of liberation.

May 26-June 1, 7:30 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **THE THUNDER OF TIBET** The story of the heroic resistance of the Tibetan people to the British Imperialist invasion of 1904, the so-called Youngusband "expedition" to Lhasa. Produced by the China Railway Workers' Cultural Troupe.

May 26-June 1, 7:30 p.m. Yuan En Si Theatre

▲ **THE MAGIC ASTER** Adapted from an ancient fairy tale. The magic aster of the valley falls in love with a girl and they live happily. Envious of their happy life, the girl's wicked sister, who wants to take her place, kills her. But the good animals of the valley, the birds, monkeys and squirrels help to put things to rights. Produced by the China Children's Theatre.

May 29-June 1, Peking Theatre

FILMS

▲ **A CLOSE CONTEST** A new film produced by the Tienma Film Studio, based on the true story of the friendly competition in agriculture between two neighbouring townships in Chekiang, how they helped each other during the campaign and finally joined the same commune.

May 27-30, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **QUELLING THE REBELLION IN TIBET** A documentary produced by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio.

May 26-31, Da Hua, Xin Jie Kou, Shengli, Guang An Men, Guang He Theatre, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema

▲ **PEOPLE OF THE SEA** A full-length documentary produced by the Changchun Film Studio about the new fishermen of Tallien (Dairen).

May 28-30, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **THE RAID** A Hungarian film dubbed in Chinese. Set in 1933, when Hungary suffered under Horthy's fascist regime, it tells how a Communist, in order to carry out his revolutionary mission, heroically foils a police raid at the risk of his life.

May 28-31, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club, Zhongyang

▲ **KOCHUBEI** This story of Ivan Kochubei, a Red Army commander, tells how the Kuban Cossacks fought the white guards to protect the young Soviet state in 1918. A Soviet widescreen film with Chinese subtitles.

May 26-31, Shoudu Theatre

▲ **BORN OF THE STORM** Adapted from N. A. Ostrovsky's famous novel of the same title. A Soviet colour film dubbed in Chinese.

May 27-31, Shengli, Xi Dan Theatre

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **BULGARIAN ART EXHIBITION** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

At Palace Museum

CHESS

HSIANG CHI (CHINESE CHESS) CONTEST — Exhibition matches. May 31, 1:30 p.m. in the chess room of the Working People's Palace of Culture. Spectators welcomed.

SPORTS

▲ **ARCHERY** The Polish Archery Team is now visiting Peking. It gives an exhibition of its skill on May 27 at Kuan Yuan Stadium.

SWIMMING

▲ **OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS**

* The Tao Ran Ting Swimming Pools
Daily 12:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m., 1:00-3:00 p.m., 2:00-4:00 p.m.

* The Shi Cha Hai Swimming Pools
Daily 9:00-11:00 a.m., 12:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. 3:00-5:00 p.m.
(Medical certificates required)

PEKING PLANETARIUM

▲ **NEW FEATURE**
"Among the Stars"

Also

"The Sputnik"

"Travelling Through the Universe"

Every day except Monday

COTTON SEWING THREAD

FLYING WHEEL BRAND



ON SPOOLS
ON CONES
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