

PEKING REVIEW

6

February 10, 1961

Sino-Albanian Mutual Aid and Co-operation Strengthened

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, an agreement on a Chinese loan to Albania and other documents signed after talks in Peking (p. 5).

U.S. Imperialism, Get Out of Laos!

Peking rally backs Laotian people's patriotic struggle. Vice-Premier Chen Yi's speech (p. 7).

Friends All Over the World

China's friendly cultural relations with foreign countries in 1960 (p. 9).

Culture and Education Flourish in Inner Mongolia

*Round the Week, Pen Probes and
Other Features*

北
京
周
報

RED SUN

by WU CHIANG

This is an exciting full-length novel describing how the forces of the People's Liberation Army commanded by Chen Yi and Su Yu fought the enemy in the East China theatre during the Chinese War of Liberation.

The story begins with the second attack on the city of Lienshui by the Kuomintang army's crack unit, the Reorganized 74th Division, late in the autumn of 1946, and ends with this unit's total annihilation at Mengliangku by the People's Liberation Army in the summer of 1947.

With the two famous campaigns of Laiwu and Mengliangku as its central theme, the book vividly depicts stirring battle scenes and moving feats of heroism. Through realistic descriptions of the fighting and the daily life of the P.L.A. troops it portrays the noble heroism of its commanders and fighters, from army commanders and political commissars down to platoon and section leaders and ordinary fighters, and shows the great collective strength of the People's Liberation Army in defeating a stubborn enemy. At the same time it also gives a true picture of the brutality and vileness of the high-ranking enemy commanding officers.

MY CHILDHOOD

by KAO YU-PAO

My Childhood is an autobiographical novel by Kao Yu-pao, a soldier-writer who came from a poor peasant family. It tells how as a child the author and his family were oppressed and exploited by the Japanese imperialists, the Chinese collaborators and landlords, and of the child's undaunted spirit. Unable to live on their land because of the most inhuman oppression, the whole family fled to Talién, only to encounter more difficulties there under the Japanese occupation. Yu-pao's mother and newly-born brother died miserably and the surviving members of the family had to return to their old home in the village.

This true story is a forceful *exposé* of the tribulations of the peasants in pre-liberation China. In those days, when even their very lives always hung by a thread, literary creation was out of the question for poor peasants like Kao Yu-pao. It was only when Kao joined the revolutionary ranks and received the education of the Communist Party that he was emancipated both politically and economically, and was able to use his knowledge and talent to write his fine novel, *My Childhood*. This furnishes eloquent proof of the fact that only led by their Party could the Chinese people achieve complete emancipation.

Illustrated with drawings.

Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS** Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** P. O. Box 399, Peking, China

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

February 10, 1961 Vol. IV No. 6

CONTENTS

ROUND THE WEEK	3
Steel: Variety and Quality; Of Men and Steel; Sturdy Grass; Winter Lambing; Melting Glaciers	
ARTICLES	
Sino-Albanian Mutual Aid and Co-operation Strengthened	5
U.S. Imperialism, Get Out of Laos!	6
Vice-Premier Chen Yi's Speech at the Peking Rally	7
Villains and Liars — Su Min	8
We Have Friends All Over the World — Chu Tu-nan	9
Big Cultural Changes in Inner Mongolia — Li Fang	11
An Engine Named for Chairman Mao — Chen Po-san	14
THEATRE ARTS, ART, MUSIC	16
SIDELIGHTS	19
CHINA AND THE WORLD	20
Sino-Soviet Cultural Co-operation; Salute New Soviet Sputnik; Ceylonese National Day; Chairman Liu Receives Latin American Guests; Eugene Dennis Mourned; W.F.T.U. Executive Committee Meets; Struggle for Release of Kenyatta Supported; Sudanese Cultural Delegation; Mali Cites China's Construction Experience	
CHINESE PRESS OPINION	22
Support the Congolese People and Their Legal Government; Ghanaian People Oppose Imperialist Sabotage; The Passing Show	

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

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

ROUND THE WEEK

Steel: Variety and Quality

Since the year's start, steelmakers in all parts of the country have been hard at work producing better steel while keeping output high. To date, they have already chalked up many initial successes with more in the offing.

Shanghai's No. 1 Steel Plant is a case in point. Workers and technicians of the plant's open hearth workshop took the lead in conducting a grand review of their work, summarizing and popularizing well over 100 positive experiences in technique and management which promote both high speed and high quality. Now they are producing, among other things, steel for seamless tubes—a proud "first" for Shanghai's No. 1 Steel Plant.

The plant's No. 3 converter workshop, constantly improving co-ordination between leadership, technical personnel and workers, has also profited from advanced techniques drawn from last year's experience. It is now turning out silicon and ten other high quality steels.

Meanwhile, workers at the rolling mills have raised the slogan: what the state needs, we will produce! To meet the growing needs of the agricultural machinery, shipbuilding, chemical, metallurgical, electrical and rolling stock industries, steel has made one of its chief goals for 1961 the continued production of ever new types of products.

Much progress has already been made in this field. Anshan's rolling mills in 1960 trial-produced as many as 50 kinds of new steel products. These included stainless, heat- or acid-resistant types of steel, ranging from silicon steel sheets, steel linings for ball mills, steel tubes and medium steel rails.

Of Men and Steel

A survey recently published by Wugang (Wuhan Iron and Steel Works) sheds an interesting sidelight on the all-important steel front. It gives two-

thirds of the workers' teams at this rising steel giant a clean bill of health for 1960. As for the other third, occupational diseases, work injuries and general ailments also declined steadily.

Main contributing factors in this exemplary situation, says the survey, are improvement of working conditions, expansion of medical services and an effective and timely combination of preventive measures and medical treatment.

Though Wugang's history is a short one, it already boasts a vast network of medical services. This comprises two modern and well-equipped hospitals, a lake-side sanatorium and a host of clinics and health protection stations distributed at its numerous factories, mines and workshops.

To better cope with occupational diseases peculiar to the industry, Wugang has set up a labour protection research institute which studies ways and means to protect workers from high temperatures, dust and harmful gases and the improvement of working conditions in general.

And of course, Wugang's workers, as workers in all other Chinese enterprises, enjoy free medical care, including preventive medicine.

Sturdy Grass

"Sturdy grass stands up in a hard wind." This is a Chinese adage pointing up the truth that the real worth of a person or thing is demonstrated only under severe test. The rural people's communes have withstood such testing. Many reports have recently appeared in the Chinese press giving added and eloquent proof of the great strength of this form of organization sorely tried by 1960's natural adversities. To cite only one: The Baisha (White Sand) People's Commune in Honan Province.

Situated on one of the old abandoned courses of the Yellow River, Baisha now has 14 production brigades. With half its land marshy and the other half sandy, it is vulnerable both to drought

and flood. Last year a 300-day drought hit Baisha. This might have spelt disaster to the most verdant farmland, not to mention sandy, marshy Baisha.

The dry period began in late '59 with the sowing of the winter wheat. As a result, wheat output dropped by one-fourth. Summer brought no relief. On the contrary added difficulties presented themselves. The streams passing through the commune and all the ponds dried up. Even the marsh land was bone-dry. In the sandy areas, one had to dig a foot down before coming upon moisture of any kind.

Led by the local Communist Party committee, members of the Baisha People's Commune fought back. They tapped for underground water and in one short month sank 600 wells. When the water level of the wells dropped and the water shortage became acute, they dug pits in the river beds.

Sowing and planting under such conditions demanded the greatest stamina. Most of the crops withered under the scorching sun and had to be replanted, two, three and even four times.

During the anti-drought battle, this people's commune fully revealed its strength by doing what would have been impossible for an agricultural co-operative. With the commune's substantially larger funds and generally greater resources in manpower and administrative scope, a long irrigation canal was built to siphon water from the Yellow River to the fields while a large pumping station was constructed on the river's banks capable of bringing water to more than 4,000 *mu* of land. Some dozen irrigation pumps and engines and hundreds of water wheels were purchased, installed and put to work. And by the effective utilization of manpower many commune members were freed to give added attention to field management.

The hard-fought battle brought results. Baisha harvested the equivalent of 80 per cent of 1959's crop. By concentrating on side-occupations to compensate for losses in grain production, the majority of the commune's members still managed to draw a greater income than in the previous year. Through the most difficult days and now, they are assured regular meals plus monthly earnings.

And what is more, Baisha's members have already moved confidently ahead into this year's production. A large area, in fact 3,000 *mu* more than last year, was sown to winter wheat. Closely planted, adequately fertilized and well irrigated, the seedlings are doing well.

Things take on meaning in contrast with other things. One need only recall pre-liberation days of 1942, when the same area was blighted by a 3-month drought. Most of the local peasants at that time failed to harvest a single grain. 1,188 in Baisha died of famine and 1,533 families fled to beg for a living. In 1960, the People's Commune of Baisha was put to the test and was not found wanting.

Winter Lambing

The winter lambing season is here. Throughout China's pastoral areas—in Inner Mongolia, Chinghai, Sinkiang and other livestock breeding regions—shepherds are tending the ewes and their young and protecting them against the winter's bitter sleet and storm.

By mid-January, Inner Mongolia's lamb population had increased by over 600,000. In Chinghai, where lambing started as early as October, over 80,000 newborns swelled the roster during this period in the Kolo Tibetan Autonomous *Chou* alone. Many pastoral people's communes have reported a near 100 per cent survival rate, thanks to the timely building of warm sheds and pens and large-scale preparation of equipment and drugs.

Winter lambing is something quite new to most pastoral regions. It has, however, become increasingly widespread as it allows the ewes to lamb twice a year or three times in two years. With the greater manpower and financial resources of the people's communes, mating could be started earlier and hundreds of trained herdsmen and veterinarians allocated for proper care of the livestock. Spring and summer mating will add still another "crop" of lambs.

A good part of the lambs born this winter will be of the improved stock that provides fine long wool and heavy fleece. This is the upshot of large-scale cross-breeding. In 1960, four times as many ewes were crossed in Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang, Chinghai

and other such pastoral provinces as in the whole of China in 1957. Today, more than a third of the country's sheep are of improved stock.

In cross-breeding, as in the practice of getting the ewes to lamb twice a year, the great advantages of the people's commune form of organization are demonstrated. Their size and available manpower made possible the more rational arrangement of grazing grounds and the separation of flocks allowing for closer attention. New fodder bases as well as new artificial insemination centres have been set up and large numbers of experienced shepherds taught new techniques in sheep tending and breeding.

Melting Glaciers

These columns have more than once reported on scientific research in northwest China in the utilization of glaciers for production (e.g., see No. 22, 1959). Now comes word that after two years of strenuous field work, our scientists have basically grasped the laws governing snow and ice accumulation and thawing in the Tianshan Mountains.

Survey teams were organized by the Chinese Academy of Sciences in co-ordination with Peking University and other scientific institutes. They set up five observation posts 3,500 metres above sea level. There they conducted year-round or seasonal studies into weather changes and the movement of glaciers and experimented with methods of melting glacial ice and snow for irrigation purposes.

Hami, an arid region in east Sinkiang, has already benefited from this work. Last year, in co-operation with a local state farm and members of people's communes, the scientists worked for two months on a nearby glacier to accelerate its melting process. As a result, a local river received an added rush of water and over 10,000 *mu* of land were irrigated.

The Tianshan Mountains are one of China's leading glacier ranges. They extend over 1,700 kilometres, cutting Sinkiang in two, and, like a vast reservoir, water it with their melting ice and snow. The scientific findings will be highly valuable to the development of agriculture, afforestation and livestock breeding in the region.

Sino-Albanian Mutual Aid and Co-operation Strengthened

ON February 2 in Peking, China and Albania signed a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, an agreement for a Chinese loan to Albania and four other documents. This was the result of talks held between China's Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Spiro Koleka, First Vice-Chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers.

First Vice-Chairman Koleka, a Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, led a Government Economic Delegation on a friendly visit to China between January 11 and February 2.

Press Communiqué

A press communiqué on the Albanian delegation's visit issued on February 2 said:

"The visit of the delegation has further strengthened the ties between the peoples of China and Albania. The Economic Delegation of the Albanian Government, on behalf of all the Albanian people, expressed elation and admiration for the tremendous achievements of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Government of the People's Republic of China in all fields of socialist construction. The victory of the Chinese people testifies to the correctness of the Chinese Communist Party's three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes. The Albanian people and the Albanian Party of Labour appraise highly the principled and firm stand of the Chinese people and the Communist Party of China in the struggle to oppose imperialism, support the national liberation movement, strive for peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems, safeguard world peace, oppose modern revisionism represented by the Tito clique of Yugoslavia, defend Marxism-Leninism and consolidate the unity of the socialist camp. The Chinese people greatly admire and respect the tremendous achievements of the heroic Albanian people in socialist construction under the correct leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania, their determination in the struggle to oppose imperialism, support the national liberation movement, safeguard world peace, defend Marxism-Leninism and oppose modern revisionism represented by the Tito clique of Yugoslavia, and their efforts to consolidate the unity of the socialist camp."

Referring to the fraternal, cordial and sincere talks between Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and First Vice-Chairman Koleka, the communiqué said:

"During the talks, the two parties exchanged views on the situation and experience in socialist construction in China and Albania and on the question of further

developing economic mutual assistance and co-operation between the two countries. Both parties pointed out with satisfaction that the continuous development of fraternal and friendly relations between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Albania fully demonstrates the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism. They both indicated that they would hereafter further strengthen economic mutual assistance and co-operation between the two countries, so as to promote a common upsurge in their economies and successfully develop the great cause of socialist construction in their respective countries."

As a result of the talks, the communiqué pointed out, the following documents were signed: the Sino-Albanian Treaty of Commerce and Navigation; the protocol between the two Governments on the exchange of commodities and payments for 1961; the protocol on the use by the Albanian Government of the loan granted by the Chinese Government for 1961; the protocol on settlement of Chinese commodities supplied to Albania in 1960 in accordance with the Sino-Albanian loan agreement signed on December 3, 1954, and with the notes on the free grant of aid from the Chinese Government to the Albanian Government exchanged on November 26, 1956, and December 19, 1956, respectively; the agreement between the two Governments on the loan granted by China to Albania; and the No. 1 protocol on the use by the Albanian Government of the Chinese loan in accordance with the loan agreement of February 2, 1961.

"Both parties are deeply convinced," the communiqué concluded, "that the visit of the Economic Delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of Albania to China and the signing of the Treaty and agreements are an important new contribution to the further development of the fraternal friendship and close co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Albania, to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist camp and to the defence of world peace."

On the evening of February 2, the Albanian Ambassador to China Mihal Prifti gave a reception in honour of the visiting Albanian delegation. Both First Vice-Chairman Koleka and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, speaking on that occasion, acclaimed the further strengthening of mutual aid and co-operation between their two countries.

Fraternal Friendship Hailed

The results of the Sino-Albanian talks were warmly hailed by Chinese public opinion. *Renmin Ribao's* editorial of February 3 declared:

"Both China and Albania are members of the big community of the socialist camp. Great Marxism-Leninism

has enabled us to form a profound and indestructible friendship. Relations between our two countries are governed by proletarian internationalism which is observed by all socialist countries. The socialist countries, big and small, have equal rights and support each other. As the 1960 Moscow Statement points out, 'Every country in the socialist camp is ensured genuinely equal rights and independence. Guided by the principles of complete equality, mutual advantage and comradesly mutual assistance, the socialist states improve their all-round economic, political and cultural co-operation, which meets both the interests of each socialist country and those of the socialist camp as a whole.'

Paying tribute to the Albanian people for their achievements, *Renmin Ribao* said:

"We are happy to know that the Albanian Party of Labour will soon hold its fourth Congress. One of the main items on the Congress agenda will be to adopt a Third Five-Year Plan. We are deeply convinced that the

convocation of this Party Congress will give further impetus to the vigorous development of the cause of Albania's socialist construction on a still more solid foundation; it will further strengthen the unity of the entire Party of Labour headed by Comrade Hoxha, of the people of the whole country and of the entire socialist camp."

"The achievements and struggle of the Albanian people are the achievements and struggle of the 650 million Chinese people," the paper declared. "The growth of the economic strength of the Albanian people means the growth of the strength of China and the entire socialist camp."

Renmin Ribao concluded by emphasizing that "the Chinese and Albanian Parties and the two countries and their peoples, along with the peoples of other fraternal countries, will for ever stand together under all conditions and march forward hand in hand under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism."

Peking Rally Demands

U.S. Imperialism, Get Out of Laos!

ON February 2, more than 1,000 people from various walks of life in Peking held a rally to express firm support to the Laotian people's just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention and for peace, neutrality and the preservation of their state sovereignty and national independence.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi attended the rally at which he delivered a speech. (See p. 7.)

The rally adopted a resolution which expressed full support for the just stand and proposals of the Chinese Government on the Laotian question, resolutely opposed intervention and aggression against Laos by U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, firmly backed the Laotian people's patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism, and extended stalwart support to the Phouma government which pursues a policy of peace, neutrality, national amity and state unity. The resolution also expressed the Chinese people's full support for the resolution adopted last January by the Extraordinary Session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council on checking U.S. aggression against Laos, and their desire to make joint efforts with the peoples of various Afro-Asian countries to implement that resolution.

In his opening speech, Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, paid tribute to the Laotian people who are waging an heroic struggle. "The Chinese people," he said, "are willing to strengthen unity with the fraternal Laotian people and give mutual support in the struggle against U.S. imperialism. The 650 million Chinese people will for ever stand on the side of the Laotian people and be their most reliable friends."

Liu Ning-I, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and Vice-Chairman of the China Peace

Committee, addressed the rally. He strongly condemned U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression against Laos, of which he gave many instances. The crimes committed by U.S. imperialism, he said, seriously endanger peace in Indo-China, Asia and the world. The Chinese people cannot but express grave concern over the serious situation in Laos.

Liu Ning-I went on to speak of the victories won by the Laotian people's patriotic forces in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Laotian people, he stressed, are by no means isolated in their patriotic, just struggle against U.S. imperialism. That struggle constitutes a component part of the worldwide fight against imperialist aggression and for the defence of world peace. The Laotian people and the peoples of other countries encourage and support each other in their battle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism; they are inflicting blows on the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, he said.

The development of the Laotian situation, Liu Ning-I added, once more demonstrates that U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious common enemy of the peoples of the whole world. He pointed out that U.S. President Kennedy in his State of the Union Message made it clear that the United States sought in Laos what it sought in all Asia, and, indeed, in all the world. This has unmasked the sinister features of Kennedy who is bent on executing policies of aggression and war throughout the world. However, Liu Ning-I said, U.S. intervention and aggression against the Laotian people will come to grief in the end.

Liu Ning-I expressed the conviction that although the Laotian people may yet meet difficulties of one kind or another on their forward path, the prospect of their

Vice-Premier Chen Yi's Speech at the Peking Rally

THE tense situation in Laos has been created by U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism has introduced into Laos large numbers of military personnel and large quantities of equipment, and has instigated the civil war there. It has refused to recognize the lawful Government headed by Prince Phouma but has supported the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique, thus complicating the Laotian situation.

In the view of us Chinese, the way out of the Laotian problem lies solely in putting down the rebellion of the U.S.-supported Phoumi-Boun Oum clique through the joint efforts of the lawful Government headed by Prince Phouma and the Neo Lao Haksat Party and establishing, in accordance with the aspirations of the Laotian people, an independent and unified, peaceful and neutral Laos which enjoys national amity. The Chinese people support these righteous aspirations. This is an internal question of Laos; it should be solved by the Laotian people themselves.

The object of U.S. imperialist intervention is to use the Laotian rebel clique to set up military bases there to threaten the security of the various Southeast Asian countries and China. The criminal aim harboured by U.S. imperialism is, first and foremost, to make Laotians fight Laotians, and use the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique to subvert the lawful Phouma government and enslave the Laotian people, turn the country into a colony of U.S. imperialism, and establish military bases there to directly menace Cambodia, Burma, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and China. This is the ulterior, criminal motive of U.S. imperialism. We believe that these criminal acts will unquestionably arouse the national indignation of the Laotian people and draw them more closely together to defeat U.S. imperialist armed intervention and aggression. This is truth; this is inexorable logic. There can be no other way out.

China has always adopted a policy of non-intervention in the internal questions of Laos. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has time and again issued statements to this effect and we continue now to abide by our own statements.

The support given by the Soviet Government to Laos in response to the request of the lawful Government under Prince Phouma accords with international practice; it is righteous. U.S. imperialism's use of the Laotian rebel clique to set off a civil war is unjust; it is aimed at aggression.

If the lawful Government headed by Prince Phouma requests support from the Chinese Government, the Chinese Government, too, will certainly give it.

The Chinese Government supports Prince Sihanouk's proposal to convene an enlarged Geneva Conference to discuss the Laotian situation. We also favour the proposal for reactivating the International Commission for Supervision and Control as provided by the Geneva Conference. But, with the present altered situation in Laos, even for the purpose of reactivating the International Commission for Supervision and Control, an enlarged Geneva Conference should also be convened first. The Chinese Government is willing to give its support provided the Laotian war can be ended, the Laotian people can attain peace and the Kingdom of Laos can maintain a status of peace and neutrality.

The Chinese Government solemnly declares that whether in convening an enlarged Geneva Conference or reconvening the Geneva Conference or reactivating the International Commission for Supervision and Control, only the lawful Government under Prince Phouma should be contacted and co-operated with, and not the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique. Otherwise convenient conditions would be provided for U.S. imperialist intervention. The Chinese Government and people cannot agree to this.

patriotic and just cause in opposing imperialism is infinitely bright. U.S. imperialism and its followers are doomed to the most ignominious defeat.

Press Comment

The Chinese press has been giving prominence to events in Laos. This is an indication of the Chinese people's grave concern over the situation there.

On the day following the Peking rally, the press reported that Prime Minister Phouma of the lawful Laotian Government recently designated three ministers in his government to take charge of state affairs during his absence and appointed Khamsouk Keola as Acting Prime Minister. At the same time, Prime Minister Phouma would himself shortly return to his country to personally direct state affairs. On January 31 the Royal Laotian Government had convened an enlarged meeting and issued a communique calling upon all officers and

men of the armed forces to trust the leadership of the Government, support the policy for genuine peace and neutrality, fulfil their responsibilities firmly and more effectively, and fight energetically for still greater victories. It also called on the people throughout the country to help the Government and armed forces in order to effectively implement the policy of peace, neutrality and national amity.

"These positive measures adopted by Prime Minister Phouma and the Royal Laotian Government," wrote *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator on February 4, "are undoubtedly of great importance to the patriotic and just struggle of the Laotian people in opposing the U.S. interventionists and the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique and in achieving peace, neutrality, national amity and the unification of the country." So long as the Laotian people rally even more closely around the Phouma government and adhere to their struggle, Commentator said, they will certainly win still greater victories.

Villains and Liars

"When somebody gets around to writing the inside story of the Laotian civil war, the United States is pre-ordained to be the villain of the piece," writes the *Washington Post*. "It was the United States that rejected a neutralist Laos and turned what had been a . . . guerrilla war into a full-fledged civil war."

Some criminals have a fatal compulsion to go over the incidents of their crimes. This is evidently a malady that afflicts the Wall Street press.

So the *Wall Street Journal* writes: "The U.S. is deeply involved in the [Laotian] crisis. American carbines, mortars, ammunition, fuel and other supplies are being ferried across the Mekong River from Thailand or airlifted directly from Bangkok." "American pilots employed by a Taiwan airline called Air America fly unmarked silver twin-engined planes and smaller craft which shuttle supplies and troops to various forward positions" of the rebel Phoumi Nosavan-Boun Oum clique in its war against the legitimate Government of Laos and the Laotian people.

AP reports the presence of U.S. military men dressed usually in slacks and sports shirts — "because the Geneva agreement bars U.S. forces here [Laos]" — and operatives of the Central Intelligence Agency whose "main job is the collection of intelligence," but whose "critics charge they also try to influence policy."

The *New York Times* tells of the activities of a hush-hush "general in 'mufti'" — a West Point graduate by the name of John Arnold Heintges — who runs the disguised U.S. military mission in Laos. Whatever "successes" the Nosavan troops won, the paper said, "could be attributed largely to the organizing by a special United States unit headed by the general."

But with the puppet troops taking a licking on the battlefields, all this hasn't proved enough. U.S. aircraft given to the Laotian traitors and serviced by a gang of foreign interventionists have fired rockets at Laotian patriots. To hide these crimes, "strict security precautions" have been enforced. "A *Time* magazine reporter who took a picture of American advisers in civilian clothes and Filipino mechanics showing Lao pilots the workings of the bomb racks and machine-gun mounts had his film seized and exposed," reports UPI.

But murder will out. Armed U.S. intervention in Laos is now public knowledge. The inadvertent admissions of the U.S. jingo press are only tit-bits of the story. More and more damning evidence is spilling out to the world.

In Laos as elsewhere, the U.S. interventionists feel the need of a really Big Lie to justify their villainies in this little, land-locked country of three million people on the other side of the ocean, thousands of miles from the

United States. So they have put on stage some dutiful puppets to parrot the usual cries about "Communist intervention" at appropriate moments. U.S. press experts of the art of drawing red herrings across trails, however, are professionally disgusted by the crudity of the tactics now employed.

"In the last few weeks, Boun Oum's pro-American regime" has been "caught in so many mis-statements of fact and outright fabrication that no responsible newsman any longer believes what it says. . ." writes the *Chicago Daily News* correspondent in Vientiane. "When Information Minister [of the rebel clique] Bouavan Norasing announced that Russian and Red Vietnamese troops had entered Laos in battalion and division strength, some newsmen burst into uncontrollable laughter." "The Laos story" fed to the American public, he concludes, has been based on "lies, lies and lies!"

Finally even the ventriloquist's dummies began to talk of their own accord. The Nosavan-Boun Oum clique, writes *The New York Times*, "acknowledged that it had cried 'wolf' when it charged that Communist troops had invaded the country." Its "Education Minister" Nhouy Abhay admitted at a press conference on January 26 that appeals to international organizations (the SEATO bloc and UNO) for "help" "had been intended only to serve as internal propaganda."

And even that was a lie. It was intended to serve the villainous schemes of his U.S. masters.

—SU MIN

When the Roof Fell In . . .



Cartoon by Jack Chen

We Have Friends All Over the World

by CHU TU-NAN

I

THE first year of the 60s has passed. During that year the people of our country, under the correct guidance of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and holding high the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes, have achieved tremendous successes in all spheres of socialist construction, in education, science, culture, art and other fields. While forging ahead with concerted efforts to build socialism, we firmly safeguarded the unity of the socialist camp, staunchly supported the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries in their struggles for national independence and democracy and freedom, and resolutely stood by all peace-loving peoples throughout the world in opposing imperialist aggression and defending world peace. Faithfully adhering to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, we worked hard to promote friendly contacts and cultural exchanges with countries which have different social systems and cherish peace. In the past year, our country's three red banners of socialist construction won the attention and acclaim of the peoples of the world, and our peaceful foreign policy and efforts to develop peaceful co-operation with various countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence had the support of the people the world over. Cultural and friendly relations between China and the other countries are developing with each passing day, and we have friends all over the world.

Following 1959 which witnessed the greatest successes in the development of our cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries in the ten years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, 1960 saw a new and still greater flowering in this respect.

In the excellent domestic and international situation, the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, working in close co-ordination with the 11 friendship associations furthering China's relations with the socialist countries and seven others devoted to China's relations with Asian countries, actively promoted cultural and friendly relations with various countries. During the past year, the many national popular organizations in our country jointly set up the China-Latin America Friendship Association and the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, and made energetic efforts to promote friendship, mutual aid and co-operation between the Chinese people and the peoples of Africa and Latin America. Our efforts in this respect were welcomed and supported by peace-loving peoples throughout the world. To date, well-known figures from all walks of life

in 47 countries on the five continents have founded organizations promoting friendship with China—friendship or cultural associations—and have actively publicized and extended friendly contacts and cultural exchange with our country. Governments or people's organizations of many countries which have not yet established diplomatic relations with China have entered into cultural co-operation with us. Governments or people's organizations of more than 50 countries have now concluded with us agreements on cultural co-operation, agreements on cultural interchange or protocols and contracts for co-operation in science, medicine, films, broadcasting, journalism and publication of books.

There were also fresh developments in the field of mutual visits and study trips between friendly cultural delegations and people from educational, scientific, cultural and art circles as well as in such activities as performances by stage artists. In 1959, there were mutual visits of friendly cultural delegations between China and 68 countries and areas; in 1960 such visits extended to 84 countries and areas, with quite a big increase in the number of members in such delegations. In the past year, we received more than 400 cultural delegations from 79 countries and areas of the five continents, quite a number of which sent such delegations to China for the first time. Last year, well-known figures from cultural and educational, scientific, sport and art circles in our country organized more than 200 delegations which went to 48 countries to pay friendly visits or engage in professional activities. More than half of these delegations went abroad to participate in international cultural conferences, sports competitions, art contests or artistic events. This was double the number of similar delegations in 1959.

II

LIKE their unity and co-operation in political, economic and foreign affairs, cultural co-operation between China and the Soviet Union as well as the other socialist countries was further consolidated in 1960. This stems from the fact that we have come to a deep understanding that the strengthening of the unity between China and the Soviet Union and the unity of the socialist camp is the most reliable guarantee of victory for people of the world in their cause of peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism. All cultural co-operation agreements as well as agreements and contracts on co-operation in broadcasting, journalism, book publication and films between China and the socialist countries were carried out rather smoothly and according to plan. The efforts made in enhancing cultural co-operation between the governments, academic institutions and friendship associations concerned have heartened us. In 1960, we received from all the socialist coun-

tries more than 200 friendly cultural delegations and delegations representing various professions in the field of culture; the number of members of these delegations amounted to more than half the total number of similar delegates received from abroad last year. Among these delegations, more than ten were art troupes which included the State Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Tartar Autonomous Republic, a Soviet artists' troupe, the Mazowsze Song and Dance Ensemble of Poland, the Bulgarian State Folk Song and Dance Troupe, the Art Troupe of the Hungarian Communist Youth League, the Vietnamese *Hat Cheo* Opera Troupe and the Art Troupe of Mongolia.

In 1960, more than 170 Chinese cultural delegations visited the socialist countries, their members constituting more than half the total of similar delegates we sent abroad during the whole year. Our nationality song and dance ensemble and art troupe successively visited the Soviet Union and gave performances there; our acrobatic troupe gave performances in several fraternal countries — the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic. The Szechuan Song and Dance Ensemble performed in Albania while a cultural troupe of our People's Liberation Army visited Korea, and our puppet show troupe participated in the Second International Puppet Show Festival in Rumania and gave performances there. Mutual visits of cultural and art delegations among the socialist countries have not only contributed enormously to mutual understanding and friendship among their peoples, helped them exchange experience and learn from one another and promoted mutual aid and co-operation in culture and art; these visits also further demonstrated to the people of the whole world that the unity between the socialist countries is unbreakable and socialist culture and art are flourishing. Our friendly cultural ties and co-operation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are based on Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism. We have spared no effort to consolidate and strengthen such ties as well as mutual aid and co-operation. We firmly believe that they will continue to consolidate and develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and that they will continue to make important contributions to the cause of the world's people for peace, democracy, freedom and cultural progress.

III

CONSISTENTLY adhering to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the Chinese Government and people work energetically for the development of peaceful and friendly relations and cultural interflow with Asian, African and Latin American countries, and firmly support the just cause of the peoples of various countries struggling for national independence and democracy and freedom and for the development of their national cultures. During the past year, China established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Ghana, the Republic of Mali, the Republic of Somali and the Republic of Cuba. We concluded treaties of friendship and mutual non-aggression or treaties of peace and friendship with the Governments of Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan, Guinea and Cambodia; we concluded agreements on cultural co-operation with the Governments of the United Arab Republic, Yemen, Iraq and Guinea. We

also signed a cultural co-operation agreement for the first time with the Government of the Republic of Cuba, and we signed contracts for the mutual purchase and distribution of films with film corporations of 24 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

There was also a more conspicuous rise last year in friendly contacts in the fields of education, science, culture and art. In 1960, we received more than 180 friendly cultural delegations, art troupes and delegations in the fields of sports, science, medicine and public health, journalism, broadcasting, cinema, drama, dance, music and the fine arts from more than 30 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America; the total number of visitors in these delegations was the highest since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Many countries and areas, like Yemen, Guinea, Panama, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Jamaica, sent cultural delegations to our country for the first time last year. Art troupes accounted for 12 of the scores of visiting friendly cultural delegations organized by well-known people in cultural circles in Asian, African and Latin American countries. Our people in Peking and other parts of the country enjoyed the rich and colourful performances of the Zenshinza *Kabuki* Troupe and the Modern Drama Company from Japan, the Ceylon Dance Troupe, the Burmese Art Troupe, the Afghan Music and Song Ensemble and the Brazilian Samba Orchestra and Chorus. These art delegations brought with them the profound friendship of their people for the Chinese people. Particular mention should be made of the art troupe sent to China for the first time by the Algerian people now engaged in an arduous struggle for national liberation. It introduced the unique national art of Algeria to Chinese audiences, unfolding before their eyes the heroic image of the Algerian people and bringing with it the sincere friendship of the Algerians for China. The Burmese Cultural Delegation composed of more than 160 members visited and gave performances in our country; this gave added lustre to Sino-Burmese friendship and cultural exchange.

During the past year, more than 30 Chinese delegations in the fields of education, science, culture and art travelled to over a score of Asian, African and Latin American countries to pay friendly visits and to make professional studies. Chinese art troupes visited and performed in Cambodia, Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan, Yemen, Lebanon, the United Arab Republic (both Syria and Egypt), Ethiopia, Sudan, Morocco, Guinea, Cuba, Venezuela, Colombia and other countries. They were warmly welcomed by the Governments and people of these countries, and acclaimed by tens of thousands of spectators and by public opinion which universally expressed appreciation to the Chinese cultural and art troupes for conveying to them the deep friendship of the Chinese people and their sympathy and support for peace and the just cause of the world's people.

IV

WITH the development of the excellent international situation, there has arisen an ever greater demand among the people of various countries in western and northern Europe, and in North America and Australasia to develop relations of peace and friendship and cultural

exchange with China. Not only were there several friendship associations promoting relations with China established long ago in Australia and New Zealand but similar associations or cultural associations were set up in most of the countries in western and northern Europe. The past year witnessed a further growth in our cultural and friendly relations with the peoples of western and northern Europe, North America and Australasia. In 1960, we received more than 40 cultural delegations from 18 capitalist countries in Europe, North America and Australasia, including well-known figures in education, science, culture and art. Sweden for the first time sent its Royal Swedish Opera Ballet to visit and perform in our country. Bringing with them the deep friendship of their people for China, these cultural delegates were warmly welcomed and received in our country. In the past year, too, 17 Chinese cultural delegations visited a dozen or so Western countries. Among these, a Chinese art troupe, comprising 90-odd members, went to Vancouver to take part in the international drama festival held there; it also toured Canada, performing in several cities. On its way home, this troupe visited and performed in Switzerland. Wherever it appeared it was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the local inhabitants, and enhanced mutual understanding and friendship.

Fresh developments were also registered in professional contacts and co-operation with Western countries in the fields of science and art. Last year we sent delegations to Western countries to participate in a number of international academic conferences, art, film and music festivals and sports tournaments. There was progress, too, in friendly relations in the fields of publications, journalism, broadcasting, television and films. The latter may serve as an example. The China Film Distribution Corporation concluded contracts for the mutual purchase and distribution of films with corporations of 18 Western countries and established professional contacts with their

colleagues in a still greater number of countries. New China's films won honours at many international film festivals, and both audience and film reviews in newspapers and periodicals in Western countries acclaimed the ideological content and artistic level of our films. Filmgoers attending the Chinese Film Festival in Britain unanimously praised New China's films for vividly reflecting the new life and spiritual features of the Chinese people and their full confidence in the peaceful building of their country by holding high the three red banners of socialist construction.

Facts of further progress in China's friendly cultural relations with foreign countries over the past year bear new testimony to the triumph of China's peaceful foreign policy. China signed treaties of peace and friendship and mutual non-aggression with a number of Asian and African countries; this proves that China has developed friendly relations with many countries by faithfully adhering to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the spirit of the Bandung Conference, and provides a brilliant example of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. The slanders and calumnies directed at us by imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries, and their attempts to sow discord between China and other nations, are utterly groundless and futile. On the basis of the tremendous successes scored in 1960, we will certainly chalk up fresh and still greater ones in our friendly cultural relations with foreign countries in the coming year. A prosperous and strong socialist New China will make more and greater contributions to the lofty cause of defending world peace and upholding human progress. Ours is a just cause, our future is bright. With infinite confidence and holding aloft the three red banners of socialist construction, we are marching forward victoriously towards our appointed goal.

Among Our National Minorities

Big Cultural Changes in Inner Mongolia

by LI FANG

The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region provides a vivid example of how in a formerly backward national minority area, culture and education flourish, guided by socialist policies that take full account of local and national characteristics, and that are designed to keep culture and education in step with and serving the interests of the area's rapid economic growth.

OVER the vast expanse of Inner Mongolia, more than 90 per cent of the population were illiterate in pre-liberation times. There was not a single specialized secondary school let alone a college or university. Brutal reactionary rule and epidemics took a heavy toll and the population was declining steadily. For the Mongolians and other national minorities of the area with their fine folklore, cultural life was at a low ebb.

Today, 13 years after the establishment of the Autonomous Region in 1947, cultural life in Inner Mongolia presents a totally different picture. Illiteracy among the young and middle-aged people has been largely wiped out. Eighty per cent of the school-age children are at school. The number of secondary school students has increased 54-fold compared with the early days of liberation. The more than a score of colleges and the university built since liberation are the pride of the people. They have an enrolment of over 10,000 students. In addition, a variety of spare-time schools are open to industrial and office workers, peasants and herdsmen. In short, a comprehensive system from pre-school to university education has taken shape.

Bubonic plague and other epidemics were rampant here in the past. Now they have either been wiped out

or brought under control. The population is growing steadily. Between 1947 and 1960, the Mongolian population rose by 41 per cent; that of the Tawals registered an amazing 79 per cent increase.

What's more, the people in Inner Mongolia are enjoying an increasingly rich and varied cultural life.

Taking Account of National Characteristics

While cultural and educational developments in Inner Mongolia are guided by the same general principles as in other parts of the country, full account is taken of the special features of the locality and its national minorities. Priority is given to students from the national minorities in admissions to educational institutions and state grants and special arrangements are made for their customs and traditional holidays. Most national minority students from pastoral areas enjoy state grants. In some areas in the Owenke and Olunchun Autonomous Banners, the government defrays all expenses of primary school pupils.

Schools are distributed in a planned way to the best advantage throughout the Region. There are now schools in pastoral and forest areas and up in the mountains where no such institutions ever existed before. Mobile schools and boarding schools have been set up to cater to those primary school pupils whose families lead a semi-nomadic life in the pastoral areas.

Such measures have sent the number of national minority students soaring. By 1959, the number of primary school students of Mongolian nationality increased 17-fold compared with 1946; that of other national minorities increased 20-fold. The numbers of Mongolian and other minority nationality students in secondary schools increased 41-fold and 81-fold respectively. Over one thousand Mongolians and more than 400 students of other national minorities are attending the Region's higher educational institutions. A large number of teachers of national minority origin has graduated from short-term training classes and regular normal schools.

The development of a socialist culture in national forms is a matter of key importance in all educational activities in Inner Mongolia. Ever since the establishment of the Autonomous Region, therefore, great attention has been given to teaching in the Mongolian and other national

minority languages. Large numbers of textbooks in the Mongolian language have been compiled and printed. Special Mongolian language textbooks have been published. Those on other subjects have been translated from the standard textbooks used throughout the country. Since liberation, 197 different textbooks written in or translated into Mongolian and running into more than 6.5 million copies have been printed for primary and secondary schools. Such textbooks in the languages of the national minorities have greatly facilitated education in the Region. Mongolian language departments have been opened in the Region's higher educational institutions.

Great attention is also being paid to the teaching of the Han (Chinese) language in all types of schools in the Region so that students have an opportunity of mastering both the Han and Mongolian languages the better to meet the needs of the socialist economic and cultural development of the Region.

Literature and Art

In literature and art, everything is done to encourage the spread and growth of the national forms best loved by the Mongolians and other national minorities in the Region. Many excellent works of art have appeared chronicling the downfall of the feudal forces and the Kuomintang reactionaries, reflecting the happy life of the nationalities in Inner Mongolia today, and in praise of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of China's many nationalities.

Beacon on the Steppe, the novel by the Mongolian writer Malchinhu, describes the joint struggle waged under the leadership of the Communist Party by the Mongolian and Han people of the Kolchin Steppe during the Anti-Japanese War. *The Iron Bull*, a popular musical dialogue, about a new railway built in the Region and the Peking opera *Flames over Palin*, about an uprising of slaves in the late Ching Dynasty, are typical productions that have been enthusiastically received by the public. The lyrical song *The Never-Setting Sun Has Risen over the Steppe* by the young Mongolian composer Malshak is widely popular; it won first prize at a national song contest. *The Ordos Dance*, rich in national flavour, scored a hit among youth from many lands and won first prize at the Fifth World Youth Festival.



Off to School in the Inner Mongolian Grasslands

Painting in Chinese ink and colours by Tseng Chao-an

The compilation of the centuries-old Mongolian epic *Gasar Khan* and the historical novel *Chingshih Yenyi* are major contributions to China's treasury of literature.

One of the urgent tasks after liberation was to stop and reverse the decline of the population. A campaign was started against the biggest local killer diseases and epidemics. The masses were mobilized for action alongside the professional medical workers. The elimination of rats along with other effective measures has virtually wiped out bubonic plague. Not a single case of this disease was registered in 1956. Education, extensive consultations and free medical treatment have virtually ended venereal disease throughout the pastoral and mixed farming and pastoral areas where it was a most serious scourge in the past.

In the meantime a regular medical network has been brought into being with hospitals in the towns as its guiding centres and the clinics run by the people's communes as its basic units. By the first half of 1960, the Region had more than 6,800 hospitals and clinics with a total of more than 23,000 beds and over 30,000 medical personnel.

National characteristics are given due consideration in the work of health and sanitation too. Scientific research is now being done in Mongolian medicine — a branch of traditional Chinese medicine. Its literature is being collected and carefully studied. Its practitioners are being helped to sum up their experience and raise their qualifications and special courses in it are being given in the medical colleges.

Inner Mongolia has produced some of China's finest horsemen, wrestlers and archers. These traditional sports are flourishing on a broader scale than ever before. Other forms of sport such as track and field and ball games are also gaining popularity and Mongolian athletes have won national laurels in such modern events as marathon running and weight-lifting.

There is a lively intercourse in the field of culture between the Region and other parts of the country, particularly with the Han people who, generally speaking, are more advanced in this respect, and this has had the most fruitful results for all concerned.

Serving Economic Construction

Culture and education in Inner Mongolia have developed on the basis of the Region's rapid economic construction; in turn, they closely serve the growing needs of its economic progress, enriching and enlivening the whole life of its people.

In the early days of liberation, primary school pupils comprised only 2.6 per cent of the Region's population; only 5,000 boys and girls were in secondary schools. Less than 1 per cent of the Mongolians were at school. With the big tasks of economic rehabilitation and socialist construction lying ahead, this, of course, fell far short of the needs of the Region. Primary and secondary school education was therefore given great attention. At the same time, a Communist Party school and schools for administrative cadres were set up together with specialized schools and short-term courses to train cadres for industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, com-

merce, finance, health and hygiene. In this way, a considerable number of cadres were rapidly trained for the coming big drive in economic and cultural construction.

In the next period, with the start of the First Five-Year Plan in 1953, in addition to the further development of specialized secondary schools, colleges began to be established for the first time in Inner Mongolian history to train more skilled builders of socialism. A teachers' college, a college of animal husbandry and veterinary science and a medical college — all urgently needed for the Region's economic growth — were among the first to be founded.

Under the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, economic construction in Inner Mongolia has advanced at a big leap pace since 1958. Cultural and educational advance has quickened its pace too. A considerable number of new specialized secondary schools and colleges have been established and a comprehensive higher educational system is taking shape.

In the 13 years since the establishment of the Autonomous Region, some 400,000 people have graduated from all types of schools and colleges and gone to reinforce the construction front.

General literacy and a rising standard of living have made the press and radio an intimate part of the people's lives. More than 60 newspapers and periodicals are published in the Region. Every league and city has its broadcasting station. Radio diffusion centres which relay as well as broadcast their own programmes have been set up in many banners, counties, people's communes and their production brigades, factories and mines and streets in cities. This press and radio network in both the Mongolian and Han languages brings the Communist Party and People's Government into close daily contact with the people. Radio weather warnings enabling herdsmen to take timely measures to protect their flocks and herds from impending snowstorms or blizzards is only one example of how press and radio directly serve production.

"Walking on Two Legs"

The accelerated development of culture and education in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region since 1958 has been a direct result of the implementation of the Communist Party's policy known as "walking on two legs." Thus, spare-time and regular education has been developed side by side; small and medium-sized makeshift educational establishments have been set up simultaneously with large well-equipped institutions; factories, mines and people's communes, as well as the Government, have gone in for running schools; and "elevation" — raising the standard of education and culture — has proceeded on the basis of popularization. This makes it possible to bring into full play the initiative of all concerned. In addition to 100,000 professional cultural and educational workers, there are today in Inner Mongolia hundreds of thousands who devote their spare time to cultural and educational activities.

The old culturally backward Inner Mongolia is no more. It is rapidly developing a socialist culture that is rich in national and local colour.

An Engine Named for Chairman Mao

by CHEN PO-SAN

FIFTEEN years ago this spring, just after Harbin up in northeast China was liberated, a group of railway workers in that city built the *Mao Tse-tung* locomotive. Taking the parts of an old engine which had been lying around for years and working with the energy and drive of the newly liberated, they rebuilt it in their spare time in 27 days. In gratitude to the Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, they named it after China's leader.

Under the hands of a succession of fine crews it has lived up to its name. Running on the north China Peking-Shanhaikuan line, it has covered 1.2 million kilometres without a single mishap. From the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57) up to the present, it has pulled half a million tons more freight than its quotas called for. The coal saved from its allocation is more than enough for a year's use. Throughout its 15 years of life it has kept the lead among locomotives of its class in tonnage of freight hauled, average speed, economy of fuel consumption and safety. In the technical revolution on the railways, it is consistently a pace-setter.

It has been a school for outstanding railwaymen. Four chief drivers and 71 drivers, assistant-drivers and stokers have served on it successively, many of them got their professional training and won their spurs on this job. Among them Li Yung, the first chief driver, is now Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Railway Workers' Trade Union of China; Kuo Shu-teh, Li's successor, is getting advanced training in a railway college and Yo Shang-wu, the third chief driver, is now deputy director of the important Fengtai Locomotive Depot. Now it is in the competent hands of chief driver Tsai Lien-hsing. Some members of the crew were delegates to the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party; others have been elected to the National People's Congress.

The *Mao Tse-tung* locomotive and its crews have set a splendid record of socialist industrial achievement. Their story is typical of China's working class, a story of quiet heroism, of ingenuity and steadfastness in overcoming difficulties and forging forward to success.

A Railway Epic

Chief engine-driver Li Yung was the first hero in this railway epic. He became an odd-job man on the railways at the age of 17; it was not until he was 37 that he became a full-fledged engine-driver. Yet all the 30 years he worked on the railways prior to the liberation of Harbin never brought in enough wages to give his family a decent living. Liberation transformed him from the engine's slave to its master. His whole crew threw themselves into support for the people's Liberation War. Under enemy fire, they took ammunition and other supplies to the front. As the people's army advanced to the liberation of the whole mainland, their slogan was "Where the army goes, there goes our locomotive!" In 1949, Li Yung and his crew of eight were with the first units of the People's Liberation

Army as they drove down from the northeast to Peking, and then south to Chengchow.

It was during the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea that the crew of the *Mao Tse-tung* initiated a nationwide emulation campaign to increase the haulage capacity of locomotives. Its results completely disproved the conservative view that damage would inevitably result if a locomotive hauled more than the optimum tonnage it was originally designed for. By adopting appropriate measures, they greatly increased their engine's haulage capacity and kept it in the lead in the campaign besides increasing its speed. This campaign gave invaluable aid to the Chinese People's Volunteers fighting against the U.S. aggressors in Korea and to construction in China. Under the impetus of the upsurge in socialist transformation in the latter part of the First Five-Year Plan, together with other outstanding locomotive crews, they succeeded in raising haulage capacities even higher.

True to its tradition, the *Mao Tse-tung* locomotive was again in the lead for speed during the big leap forward. Its crew answered the call to catch up with and surpass Britain in the output of major industrial products in about 15 years (later shortened to around ten years) by setting a new technical speed record for their type of locomotive. This inspired other crews to revise their targets upwards, helping to speed up all railway transport.



Li Yung (left), first chief driver of the "Mao Tse-tung" locomotive, passes on his experience to the present (fourth) chief driver, Tsai Lien-hsing

Last year, faced with the competition of more modern locomotives, they renovated their engine to such good effect that it surpassed new models in both haulage capacity and technical speed.

This episode is typical of the spirit and way of work of the crews of the *Mao Tse-tung* locomotive that have literally made it a locomotive pulling the whole of New China's railway transport forward. It is a small saga of revolutionary determination, concentrated study and hard work.

As the big leap forward got under way in 1958, the volume of railway freight naturally increased. To cope with this, all the older engines on the Peking-Shanhaikuan line were replaced by the "Construction" locomotives, China's latest model. The only exception was the *Mao Tse-tung* locomotive. This veteran had become the only one on the line with relatively out-of-date equipment. This put the crew at a severe disadvantage in emulation drives. Something had to be done. But what?

Beating the New Models

After careful deliberation, they decided to reconstruct the locomotive.

The first step was to find out exactly where they were behind the "Construction" model. First, they compared the blueprints. Next, in working tests driving alongside a "Construction" model, they made detailed comparisons of each separate part. They discovered that the trouble lay chiefly in the relative inefficiency of the old engine's ventilating equipment and its steam valves and in the absence of a hot water pump.

Plans were laid immediately to remedy these defects. With encouragement and help from the Communist Party and experienced workers and technicians, the work of reconstruction went smoothly ahead. When it took to the lines again the old engine's haulage capacity and average speed were not only up to, but actually surpassed those of the "Construction" model.

But this was only a start. The movement for technical innovations and the technical revolution was on in every Chinese enterprise. After the initial technical transformation of the locomotive, it was decided to eliminate all heavy manual labour and streamline operating procedures. This called for automation and semi-automation wherever possible. The crew promptly turned themselves into a scientific research group, analysed the techniques and experience they had learnt as well as those of other crews and studied a mass of relevant technical literature. They wrote eight technical papers of their own and organized meetings for study, instruction and discussion. Every crew member put up new ideas for technical innovations. Like Yu Kung, the Foolish Old Man of the Chinese legend who, by his dogged determination, moved the gods into carrying away for him the two big mountains blocking the way from his house, they set out with the same indomitable will and energy to remove the "two big mountains" barring their path — heavy physical labour and too complex working processes.

They started with modifying individual operations and proceeded from there to studying afresh and modifying an entire process, such as oil, watering, firing, etc. From individual processes they went on to consider all the processes involved in running an engine. In all, they introduced 108 technical innovations on the engine. Every part of it except the boiler and wheels underwent changes.

The most labour-consuming processes — oiling, watering, firing — were made automatic. The once backward-looking face of their engine was practically eliminated. An almost entirely new *Mao Tse-tung* locomotive emerged from the shed after this transformation. At a competition organized by the Railway Science Institute of the Ministry of Railways, the new *Mao Tse-tung* locomotive surprised everyone by out-performing all the newer models in speed, reliability, haulage capacity and the way it held the rails under all conditions.

Masters of the Country

There is an old saying: When steel strikes steel there is bound to be an accident. But the wheels of the *Mao Tse-tung* locomotive have hit the steel rails for 15 years with never a mishap. Rather the opposite, things have gone better and better. Wherein lies the secret?

As one-time chief engine-driver Kuo Shu-teh puts it, it's a matter of a working-class sense of responsibility.

Every crew has shown in action their devotion to the socialist cause, their devotion to the engine their country has entrusted to them. They act as what they are — the liberated working class, masters of their country.

Love of their locomotive has been the fine tradition handed down from crew to crew. Early in the difficult war years, in 1947, Li Yung, the locomotive's first skipper, ransacked his poverty-stricken home to find sack cloth, straw mats and bits of cloth waste it could ill spare to polish up his beloved locomotive. Every member of its crews has kept alive that spirit and way of work. This is an engine polished with love. And it shines bright. Every rule and work procedure is scrupulously followed. For instance, winter or summer, a check-up is made as soon as the train stops, needed repairs are done immediately or as soon as possible, nothing wrong is left untended. Whenever they have time they give it an extra sprucing up. Each time they set out on their route, they keep in mind a mental picture of every siding, every bridge, every curve and slope on the way so that they are always fully prepared to adjust their speed or take any other action needed. They have built up a wealth of valuable experience in combining speed with safety. In bad weather, they work with even greater concentration.

Strict economy has become a way of work with them. It has given the *Mao Tse-tung* locomotive exceptional results in economizing coal and oil. Young Lo Chih-hsiang, newest addition to the crew who left middle school only a couple of years ago, relates the following incident that has become an unforgettable part of his education: Once during a stop, he suddenly heard the clang of something hard hitting the cabin floor: it was a chunk of coal about the size of an egg which someone had thrown in. Looking out he discovered engine-driver Hu Chun-tung bent double picking up some pieces of coal that lay on the line. Young Lo says he was struck by the thought: "Hu may be a very skilled driver, but it is really because he values coal more than gold that he has been able to save so much of it!" It is with such examples before him that, like everyone else in the crew, young Lo has learnt to put every piece of coal and every drop of oil to the best use.

Year after year, month after month, day after day, the crew of the *Mao Tse-tung* locomotive continues to make careful plans to haul more, to go faster, more efficiently and ever more economically on the socialist transport front.

THEATRE ARTS

Visitors from Viet Nam And Cuba

Peking's flourishing theatrical season took on added splendour with the superb performances of two visiting companies—the Vietnamese Song and Dance Ensemble and the Cuban Ballet Troupe. Opening on January 27, the Vietnamese Ensemble presented three performances at the People's Theatre plus a Chinese-Vietnamese artists' get-together at the Great Hall of the People. The Cuban Troupe, one of Latin America's finest ballet theatres, had its premiere on the 28th. It gave five performances at Peking's magnificent Capital Theatre, and one at the Great Hall of the People.

Vietnamese Song and Dance

The Vietnamese artists enchanted Peking audiences with a rich and varied programme of music, song and dance drawn from almost every part of their country. Their art, deeply rooted in the life and struggles of the people and vibrant with militancy, is characterized by a highly distinctive national flavour.

Songs like *The Unconquerable Tay-nyuyen*, *Along the Hien Hiong River*, *Thank You, Vo-thi-Sau* and *Footsteps in the Forest* reflect the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and their love for President Ho Chi Minh. They express the people's will to unify their homeland and glorify the memory of their revolutionary heroes. Outstanding singers Thuong-Huyen, Tran-Chat and Khanh-Van and the Ensemble's female chorus are eminently successful in conveying these deeply felt emotions.

The various nationality folk songs of Viet Nam are also full of the breath of life. The words of *Whose Kerchief Is This?*, a song of the Xa nationality, are, for example, both simple and charming: "I picked up a kerchief in the woods. Oh, the beautiful embroidery! 'Who has lost her kerchief?' I asked aloud, but only my echo answered."

The dances of the nationalities have a striking diversity of form. They offer us fascinating glimpses into the life of the peoples and reveal unique features of their national character. *Rong Chien Dance*, a gold-medal winner at the Seventh World Youth Festival, is

a festival dance of Viet Nam's fertile Tay-nyuyen area. It is marked by grace and gaiety and accompanied by music evoking the atmosphere and mood of the subtropical jungles—music that strongly accentuates the dancing rhythm and national quality.

Other dances include *Good Wishes*, to which there is a lyric accompaniment; *Bell Dance*, depicting the vigorous and agile hunters of the Man nationality; *Bamboo Hat Dance*, rich in sheer structural beauty; and the lyric and lilting *Blossoms of Early Spring*, in which young girls of the Meo nationality twirl flowered umbrellas in a dance of exquisite grace. The *Bamboo Grove Dance*, originally a folk harvest dance, has been successfully adapted to show the close and warm ties between the army and people in the war years.

Particular mention should be made of outstanding artist Manh-Thang and his ancient melodies played on a one-stringed lute. His *Ly Hanh Van* and *Desert* speak of tranquil nights in a Vietnamese village and of the poet-minstrel pouring out his heart in a glowing folk tale. Both wove a spell of musical magic and made a deep impact with their unusual beauty.

In the warm applause which greeted the singers when the popular Chinese songs—*Chairman Mao Comes to Our Farm*, *Socialism Is Good*, and *Plant the Victorious Red Flag in Taiwan*—were sung, one could feel the spontaneous response of appreciation to this moving gesture of closeness and friendship.

Before coming to Peking, the Ensemble had made a series of successful appearances at Canton, Shanghai and Nanking. On their way home, the Vietnamese artists, warmly described in the Chinese press as "emissaries of

art from the Red River," gave their last two performances in China in the city of Nanning.

Ballet from Heroic Cuba

Peking evidenced its tremendous interest and overwhelming enthusiasm for the "cultural envoys of heroic Cuba" by its rush to buy every ticket for every performance within hours after the box office opened. From their inception on January 28, the sumptuous performances of this internationally renowned Cuban Ballet Troupe have been favourite topics of conversation among those fortunate enough to see them on stage and those who had to be satisfied to view them on television.

The Troupe's repertoire included, among others, such perennial favourites as *Giselle*, *Coppelia* and *Vain Precautions*, as well as the Cuban national dance drama *The Awakening*. Main attention was directed to noted Cuban ballerina Alicia Alonso who captivated audiences from her initial premiere performance in the part of *Giselle*.

"She is in turn light as a cloud and stable as a statue," wrote one critic in praise of her great dancing artistry. "She is capable of being both vigorous and soft. In her strength there is softness and in her softness, great strength," observed another reviewer. "From beginning to end, her technique is marked by such amazing accuracy that the most fault-finding eye fails to detect a flaw," said a third, commenting on her great skill in the role of *Giselle*.

Her talent in characterization elicited even greater acclaim. Appearing in a variety of roles ranging from the pure and good-hearted *Giselle* and the naive, gay *Lisetta* (*Vain Precautions*), to the loving and adroit *Svanilda* (*Coppelia*), she created characters of depth, many-sidedness and colour. The metamorphosis of the simple, open, infinitely youthful and touching *Giselle* of the first act to the sorrowing deep maturity of the woman-spirit of the second was both mov-



The Vietnamese Dance "Blossoms of Early Spring"

Sketch by Li Ke-yu



Alicia Alonso and Rodolfo Rodriguez in a "pas de deux" from the "Nutcracker Suite"

ing and consummately danced. The grace and serenity of the slow movements were only excelled by her own fabulous mastery of technique especially in the intricate and lightning-like *entrechats* of that same act.

Peking audiences were also deeply interested in the rapid development of the young ballet art of Cuba. Founded in 1948 by Fernando and Alicia Alonso and their brother, the talented choreographer Alberto Alonso, the Troupe has in this brief period trained a considerable number of outstanding dancers including Rodolfo Rodriguez most often appearing as the leading male dancer to Alicia Alonso's prima ballerina.

Also widely acclaimed was the Cuban national dance drama *The Awakening*. With music by Carlos Farinacca and choreographed by Enrice Martinez, it tells the story of the overthrow of the Batista regime and the liberation of the Cuban people. The production is singularly effective in its dramatic use of light and exerts particular appeal by its unique national style and great militancy of spirit. Joaguin Banegas in the main role, as the Liberated Man, succeeds in creating an entirely convincing heroic image.

While in Peking, the Troupe was most effectively accompanied by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Or-

chestra of China under the baton of Cuban conductor Manuel Duchesne.

In its more than a month's tour of China, the Cuban Troupe is scheduled to appear in Nanking, Shanghai and Canton where people eagerly await their appearance.

ART

New "New Year Pictures"

As the Chinese traditional New Year, known as Spring Festival or Lunar New Year, falls on February 15, a great hubbub of preparation can be heard in our land. In a welter of the most varied pre-holiday activities, posting New Year pictures is a "must," especially among

peasant households, where the bright colours add immeasurably to the festive mood. This year artists and publishers have outdone themselves and are offering some 700 completely new "New Year pictures" to an avid public.

In content, these pictures are as new as the fast-changing life of the Chinese people absorbed in building socialism. This is eloquent testimony to the oneness of spirit and revolutionary ideals which animate artists and people alike. In form, they show the indefatigable efforts of their makers to create a new national style — by blending China's centuries-old traditional

styles with contemporary drawing techniques. New Year pictures printed from woodblocks date back to the Northern Sung Dynasty. And in the last thousand years, there has been developed by folk artists a highly effective and popular form characterized by clear lines and warm and brilliant colours, achieving harmony and freshness through contrast.

Of this year's new pictures, an outstanding one is *Taming Dragons and Tigers*, a collective work by teachers and students of the Central Institute of Industrial and Handicraft Arts. It depicts the heroic efforts of Chinese peasants building irrigation ditches in the mountains to draw water to their thirsty fields. *Heroes of Our Time*, a reproduction of an oil painting by teachers and students of the Central Institute of Fine Arts, shows China's pace-setters moving into the future at the side of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Still another popular favourite is *Long Live the People's Commune*, a collective work of the Academy of Chinese Traditional Painting in Shanghai.

Although the working enthusiasm of the people and the three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune are recurrent themes this year, they are by no means the only ones. Subject-matter runs the gamut from historical episodes to two chubby babes, Chinese and Soviet, playing together, and *Chinese Volunteers Returning in Triumph*, an illustration of the militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples.

No less arresting is a picture from Shantung, well known for its long tradition of New Year art. A young



A Red Banner for My Dowry

New Year picture by Hsieh Chang-yi and Pai Yi-ju



In a People's Commune Kindergarten

New Year picture by Chang Ping

peasant girl, a model farm worker, is shown preparing for her wedding. Hsieh Chang-yi and Pai Yi-ju, authors of the work, drew their inspiration from a little verse appearing in *Red Flag Folk Songs* edited by the poet Kuo Mo-jo and the critic Chou Yang:

*Busier than bees we're at spring sowing,
No time to go to town!
Glad you are a model worker soon to enter the Party
I, too, bring a red banner for my dowry.*

MUSIC

Nationwide Amateur Song Contest Concluded

Eleven songs have emerged as first-prize winners in a ten-month-long nationwide amateur song contest. Sponsored jointly by national and local music periodicals published in China, the competition for the best musical accompaniments to poems and songs was announced last April to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the death of Nieh Erh and the 15th anniversary of the death of Hsien Hsing-hai.

First-prize winners include the music to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's poems *The Long March* and *The Immortals*, composed respectively by Chang Shao-hsi, a student from Shenyang in the northeast, and Chao Kai-sheng of a *quyi* (balladry) troupe in Shanghai; music to a Shensi folk song *Sing Till*

Happiness Rings from the Hillside by Shih Chang-yuan, nationally known peasant-composer of Shansi Province; music to a worker's poem *Take to Heart the Party's Every Word* by Chen Hsi-yuan, a bench worker in Shanghai; music to the songs *Busy Mating the Sheep* by Shadan-jab of the Mongolian nationality and to *Off to Spring Sowing* by Um Myoung Pom of the Korean nationality.

Of the total of 85 awards, there were 33 second and 39 third prizes. Two cantatas, *We Sing by the Side of Chairman Mao*, a collective work by a group of Peking workers, and *Long Live the People's Commune*, a collective work by students of the China People's University, received honourable citations.

The winners came from more than 30,000 entries submitted by amateurs from every avenue of life and activity and from the various nationalities in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Some were submitted by compatriots in Hongkong and Macao and by Chinese students studying in other socialist lands.

These songs vividly reflect the high spirits of the Chinese people busy at the work of building socialism. They sing the praises of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune. They also express our people's aspirations for world peace and their determination to oppose U.S. aggression.

In terms of musical forms and style, they vary from short popular songs to epic cantatas and the proper phrase to describe them is "a hundred flowers blossoming." A prominent feature is their strong national texture and folk flavour.

Gequ (Song), a fortnightly published in Peking, is devoting two entire numbers to these amateur compositions and will carry others in subsequent issues. Many will also appear in music journals and newspapers throughout the country. Broadcasting stations will popularize these songs on their programmes while the best will be recorded for gramophone. The Music Publishing House, meanwhile, is preparing to bring them out in book form.

SHORT NOTES

Film Script of "Life of Lu Hsun." Part I of the film script *Life of Lu Hsun* has been completed and is now undergoing finishing touches. The collective work of six leading writers and put in final form by dramatist Chen Pai-chen, this scenario on the great writer and thinker who led China's cultural revolution is in two parts. The first spans the period from the 1911 Revolution to September 1927 when Lu Hsun left Canton. The script will appear in the combined January-February issue of *Renmin Wenxue* (People's Literature) and will be filmed by Shanghai's Tienma Studio.

Professional-Amateur Collaboration. Eight leading theatrical companies in Shanghai have now established permanent contact with two factories and one district cultural centre outstanding in mass amateur dramatics and other recreational activities.

Special evenings have been arranged at which the amateurs demonstrate their talents for the professionals.

At the Electric Wire and Cable Factory, rehearsals are in full swing on a new play written with the help of the Shanghai People's Art Theatre about the technical revolution at that plant.

The Shanghai Shaohsing Opera Company—whose visiting troupe made such a successful run in Hongkong from last December to January 26—has assigned two young script writers to help amateurs select themes, develop the plots and write—from first draft to the final production script.

SIDELIGHTS

Sharing Secrets to Success. When a Peking plant learnt that they took more time and labour to produce an overhead travelling crane than a Talien plant, they quickly sent a team of workers and technicians to Talien. They went without hesitation. They knew they would be welcomed, since helping others to catch up is the accepted thing in this country.

The Talien Crane Plant did everything a host could, sparing no effort to make their guests comfortable and to help their anxious-to-learn brothers from Peking. Detailed technical data were freely offered and technical demonstrations patiently repeated for their benefit.

Each of the working guests from Peking measured his working methods and skill against those of his Talien counterpart, noting and correcting his own inadequacies. In several instances, host and visitor while working together devised something entirely new which raised the quality or shortened the time it took to produce the part.

Back home the Peking team relayed to their mates all that they had learnt and started a movement to overtake the Talien plant's production record. As the movement hit its stride, more and more red pennants dotted the plant, marking the man and machine which had matched its Talien equivalent. The plant soon doubled its output and production costs per crane dropped 40 per cent.

Going Home. In the next few days from every corner of the country, by bus, boat and train, people are or will be going home for the annual Spring Festival family gathering. Much new rolling stock has been added and travelling facilities have been expanded to accommodate all home-going travellers with speed and comfort. Additional coaches and buses have been sent to supplement the main routes.

National and local transport departments have, since January, been making preparations to provide efficient service for the expected rush of passengers while, at the same time, guaranteeing that freight trains with needed industrial materials speed through unhindered.

Judging from the large numbers of students who have already made use of the extra and special trains and reduced fares since the school holidays began at the end of last month, transport arrangements have been well and adequately planned and executed.

Former Serfs Have House-Warming. Most families in China today are just preparing reunions to celebrate the Spring Festival, but seven peasant households in Lhasa have already held their big party. Their's was a house-warming to celebrate moving into their new homes. Up to two years ago these families did not own anything; they were themselves the property of others. They were house serfs for the feudal nobility.

With liberation and the democratic reform these families received houses, land and farm implements. They joined mutual-aid teams and prospered. But the houses in which they lived were old and inadequate so the local people's government and peasant association made building materials available to them. A loan was issued by the people's bank and with the help of the neighbours they soon put up the new houses into which they have just moved.

Dzomdue and his wife, one of the seven families, had to make three trips with a cart before they could transfer all their grain and belongings to their new home. The assembled guests at the house-warming knew that before the democratic reform he, like they, had nothing but the tattered clothes on their backs and a few earthenware vessels. The memory of former misery did not dampen the party which was very gay. Behind was a dark past which could never return and ahead a future bright with promise.



Hunan Embroidery. Skilled Hunan embroiderers whose fine needlework has been called "needle-painting" have completed a panoramic landscape embroidery of Shaoshan Township, birthplace of Chairman Mao, of exceptional size. It measures 4.2×1.8 metres and now hangs in the Great Hall of the People in Peking, one of many splendid examples of art and handicrafts various provinces have sent to adorn walls and galleries there.

In this latest example of Hunan skill, hair-fine silk threads, exquisitely worked, have been blended to produce a range of tints and colour gradations that rivals anything that can be done in water colour brushwork. An exceptional smoothness and regularity of surface have been achieved. Members of the newly established Handicraft Art Research Institute of Hunan Province both designed and executed this *chef d'oeuvre*. As in another much praised embroidery entitled *Galloping Horses*, they have used new embroidery techniques and colours to enhance the effects of traditional methods. *Galloping Horses*, done in colour instead of the traditional monochrome, marks a high point of the revival of the style of "freehand painting" in Hunan embroidery which was neglected for many years past. This art began to flourish anew only since liberation. Fresh stimulus was given it with the setting up of the people's communes. These freed more women from household chores to take up this fine handicraft.

The people's communes in those parts of Hunan long renowned for their embroidery have now organized classes to improve their embroiderers' skills and arranged for experienced embroiderers to come from other provinces to exchange experience and discuss ways of advancing the craft. As a result, embroiderers are now trying out their hand at rivalling with thread and needle the effects of oil painting and branching out to work with cheaper and more popular raw materials like linen and cotton. They are now producing in large quantities embroideries on themes of contemporary life specially designed to grace community dining-rooms and halls and other public buildings used by the working people. These are having an especially ready sale.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Sino-Soviet Cultural Co-operation

A 1961 Sino-Soviet Cultural Co-operation Plan was signed in Peking on February 4.

The plan stipulates that in 1961, the two parties will send art troupes and individual actors and actresses to perform in each other's country. Soviet conductors, pianists, violinists and ballet dancers will come to China to perform jointly with Chinese artists. The Soviet Union will also arrange for writers, journalists, musicians, dramatists, architects and delegations from the field of education and broadcasting to visit China. A film delegation from China will participate in the second international film festival in Moscow; teachers of Russian will attend language training classes in the Soviet Union; musicians, journalists, and film and broadcasting workers will visit there. The two parties will hold premieres of films and exhibitions in each other's country.

Talks on the 1961 co-operation plan proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere and the results fully represent a spirit of close co-operation. This new plan will further help strengthen and advance the friendship between China and the Soviet Union based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Speaking at a banquet celebrating the signing of the plan, Vice-Premier Chen Yi expressed gratitude for Soviet assistance in the fields of science, culture and art. The Vice-Premier warmly praised the Soviet Union's great achievements in science and culture and referred to their extremely important role in safeguarding world peace.

Salute New Soviet Sputnik

Soong Ching Ling, President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, in a cable to N.V. Popova, President of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with

Foreign Countries, and A.A. Andreyev, President of the Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, greeted the successful launching of the new Soviet heavy earth satellite. She hailed it as another great stride forward by the Soviet Union towards man's conquest of outer space. The fact that Soviet science and technology has constantly achieved new brilliant successes once again demonstrates the unparalleled superiority of the socialist system and the unprecedented strength of the socialist camp, she said.

Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Academy of Sciences of China, also sent a message of congratulations to A.N. Nesmeyanov, President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

Ceylonese National Day

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent messages of greeting to Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Governor General of Ceylon, and Ceylonese Prime Minister Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike respectively, on the occasion of Ceylon's National Day. Chairman Liu expressed the hope that the profound friendship between the Chinese and Ceylonese peoples would grow stronger and develop with each passing day. Premier Chou wished the Ceylonese Prime Minister and people new successes in building their own country, in promoting friendship and solidarity among Asian and African countries and in safeguarding Asian and world peace.

To celebrate the occasion, Ceylonese Ambassador W. Gopallawa gave a reception attended by Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi. Ambassador Gopallawa spoke of the friendly co-operation which marked relations between Ceylon and China in the past year. He expressed the hope that China would soon take its rightful place in the United Nations. Acclaiming China's great strides in heavy industry and industrial output, the Ambassador said that its achievements in the past year alone were a splendid example of hard work put in by a valiant people. The Chinese Government and people tackled the problem of last year's serious natural calamities with careful planning and determination and succeeded in minimizing the full effects of these calamities, providing an example

worthy of emulation, the Ambassador said.

Speaking at the reception, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that the Chinese Government has always respected and supported the foreign policy of independence, sovereignty, peace and neutrality adhered to by the Ceylonese Government.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi stressed: "The Chinese Government has consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace and has firmly adhered to peaceful co-existence with states having different social systems. In the past year, our Government, in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, has satisfactorily solved historical disputes with a number of friendly Asian countries, and at the same time has greatly strengthened and developed relations of friendship and co-operation with many Asian and African countries. This stand and policy of the Chinese Government are firm and unshakable, and have won the understanding and confidence of more and more countries and peoples of the world. The slanders directed against China by imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries and by those who harbour ulterior motives merely reflect their own weakness and plight and cannot stand the test of facts. The Chinese Government and people are willing to make common efforts, together with the Ceylonese Government and people, to expand the area of peace in Asia, uphold the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, give full play to the Bandung spirit and safeguard world peace."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi thanked the Ambassador for his praise of the Chinese people's achievements and their determination to overcome difficulties. He said: "The imperialists and certain reactionaries now rejoice and take delight in spreading vicious slanders and sowing discord. But they rejoice much too early. Their hopes will come to naught. Since the industrious and courageous Chinese people were able to defeat all their enemies at home and abroad in their past revolutionary struggles, they will surely be able today to overcome in their production and construction all difficulties including natural calamities."

Chairman Liu Receives Latin American Guests

Chairman Liu Shao-chi received the visiting Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Cultural Delegations on February 6 and conversed cordially with them. The Costa Rican guests are Professor Francisco Jose Ramirez Bonilla, Professor Rodolfo Herrera Jimenez, Roberto Camacho Castillo, Jesus Zamora Gonzalez and Miguel Angel Murillo. The Nicaraguan guests include Isidro Roger Estrada Rosales and two others.

Eugene Dennis Mourned

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sent a message of condolence to the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States on the death of Eugene Dennis, Chairman of its National Committee. Extending deep sympathy to the National Committee of the C.P.U.S.A. and to Comrade Dennis' family, the message said that Comrade Dennis devoted his whole life to the interests of the working class and working people of the United States, and to the cause of the people of the world for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism. His passing, the message said, is a loss to the Communist Party and working people of the United States, as well as to the international workers' movement and communist movement.

W.F.T.U. Executive Committee Meets

The 22nd Session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Berlin on February 2-4, adopted a general resolution, a declaration on the Laotian situation and other resolutions. The session also passed the decision on the convocation of the Fifth World Congress of Trade Unions between December 4-6, 1961 in Moscow. Members of the Executive Committee of the W.F.T.U. and trade union leaders from 22 countries attended the session.

Liu Chang-sheng, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, speaking at the session, pointed out that U.S. imperialism has found itself in an increasingly difficult and isolated position, but, the nature of imperialism has not changed because

of its defeats. The new U.S. President, Kennedy, has made it clear that he will not be a bit less enthusiastic than Eisenhower in pursuing policies of aggression and war. The working class and people of all the nations must, therefore, maintain the keenest vigilance and intensify their struggle against U.S. imperialism. The strengthening of the united struggle against imperialist aggression and to safeguard world peace, Liu Chang-sheng said, remains the task of prime importance facing the international trade union movement.

Liu Chang-sheng declared that support for the national liberation struggle waged by the oppressed peoples is a glorious internationalist duty of the W.F.T.U. The international trade union movement also faces the important task of defending the economic interests and democratic rights of the working class and achieving social progress, he said.

In order to realize the unity of the international trade union movement, it is imperative to expose continuously the source of divisions—imperialism and its agents—and wage an unremitting struggle against them, declared Liu Chang-sheng. In this connection, he pointed out that to strengthen the solidarity and unity of the international trade union movement, it is also necessary to wage a resolute struggle against the sabotage activities of the leading group of the Yugoslav trade unions. An important task that confronts us is, he stressed, the continued exposure of the true face of the leaders of the Yugoslav trade unions as renegades of the working class, and opposition to and condemnation of their crimes in disrupting international working class solidarity and serving U.S. imperialism; this must be done so that the international workers' movement will not be influenced by their reactionary ideology.

Liu Chang-sheng said in conclusion: The Chinese working class and the Chinese trade unions warmly greet the immense achievements of the Meeting of Representatives of the 31 Communist and Workers' Parties. They fully endorse the Statement and the Appeal to the Peoples of All the World unanimously adopted by that Meeting and are determined to make active efforts for the realization of the militant tasks put forward in the Statement. They consider that the Moscow

Statement has clearly set forth for the international workers' movement the glorious tasks of striving for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, summed up the rich experience accumulated in that movement and pointed out the correct path for the realization of these militant tasks.

Struggle for Release of Kenyatta Supported

Premier Chou En-lai, on February 3, cabled Oginga Odinga, Vice-President of the Kenya African National Union, in reply to the latter's letter of December 22, 1960, expressing the firm support of the Chinese people for the just struggle of the Kenya and other African peoples for the release of Jomo Kenyatta and for national independence.

In his cable, Premier Chou said: "The heroic deeds of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta in his long-term fight for the national liberation of Kenya and Africa have won the hearty sympathy and admiration of the Chinese people. The Chinese people express great indignation at the British colonialists' brutal act of keeping Mr. Kenyatta, Kenya national leader, under prolonged detention; they give firm support to the just struggle of the Kenya and other African peoples for the release of Mr. Kenyatta and for national independence. I am deeply convinced that victory will certainly belong to the heroic Kenya people, so long as they reinforce their unity and persist in their struggle."

Sudanese Cultural Delegation

A Sudanese cultural delegation, led by Mohamed Hiweig, is now visiting China at the invitation of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. It gave a performance of Sudanese songs and dances in Peking on February 4 before an enthusiastic audience. Warm applause showed the appreciation for the guest artists who bring with them deep friendship for the Chinese people from the peoples of Sudan and Africa. Vice-Premier Hsi Chung-hsun attended the premiere. In the intermission, he received and had a talk with members of the delegation.

In his speech before the performance, Ting Hsi-ling, Vice-Chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, said that the current visit of the Sudanese

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

delegation shows the friendship between the Chinese and Sudanese peoples and their cultural exchanges are growing continuously. He described the Sudanese performances as an excellent opportunity for Chinese artists to learn from Sudan's artistic traditions.

Mohamed Hiweig in his speech said that he hoped his delegation would further the friendship between the peoples and artists of the two countries.

Mali Cites China's Construction Experience

The Mali Foreign Ministry in a long article on China's experience in construction, recently published in the Mali weekly *Essor*, says that to the people of Mali, an economically underdeveloped country, China's experience in construction offers the most remarkable test of the capacity for development of underdeveloped countries formerly subjected to foreign colonial domination and exploitation. This article notes that "China has become a world power and its existence cannot be ignored."

Citing China's speedy development since liberation, the article maintains that a country can change its backward state when freed from foreign rule. "For an underdeveloped country to rid itself of its underdevelopment, it is first of all necessary to rely on the organized efforts of its people, on their political ideas and their capacity for political organization."

The article speaks highly of China's great achievements during the great leap forward and draws special attention to its experience in the simultaneous development of big, medium and small sized as well as modern and indigenous industries.

The people's communes, the article says, play a decisive role in the development of China's economy; they "have bigger economic possibilities" and offer a "greater scope for economic operation."

In conclusion, the article states that "the Chinese people under the direction of an unprecedentedly strong Communist Party of China are engaged in a gigantic battle against underdevelopment," and that with the help of the socialist camp, they "have amazingly traversed the most difficult stages in their path of development."

Support the Congolese People And Their Legal Government

The Chinese people firmly and unswervingly stand by the Congolese people, resolutely support the legitimate Lumumba-Gijenga government and back the Congolese people's just struggle against imperialist aggression and for the preservation of the independence and freedom of their motherland, says *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (February 8). The paper voices support for the statement issued by a recent enlarged meeting of the lawful Congolese Government presided over by Acting Premier Gijenga, and for the call of the International Committee for Aiding the Congo to observe a "Congo Week" (February 5-12).

Present developments in the Congo, the editorial points out, have aroused serious concern among the peoples of all countries. The Belgian colonialists have recently made use of the trust territory, Ruanda-Urundi, to launch new attacks on Congolese Government troops. Thousands of imperialist military personnel and mercenaries are flocking to the Congo to join the rebel groups there.

The development of the Congolese situation in the past few months proves that the U.S. Government is carrying out a most vicious and crafty neo-colonialist policy there. While supporting the Belgian colonialists' aggression against the Congo, it is preparing, by hook or by crook, to replace the Belgian colonialists so as to establish U.S. rule over the Congo. The U.S. Government backs Belgian colonial rule under cover of the U.N. flag; it tries hard to hide itself behind the scenes and pose as the guardian of the Congo's national independence. It is precisely because of this, the editorial says, that the U.S. Government, instead of advocating the withdrawal of Belgian troops, has openly declared that it would be "a tragedy" if the Belgian troops were withdrawn.

Another method used by the U.S. Government in its aggression against the Congo is to back the rebel groups and subvert the legitimate Congolese Government in an attempt to foster its puppet regime and establish its own colonial rule there. This is one of the salient features of U.S. neo-

colonialism, the editorial says. To deceive the people, the U.S. Government often buys over and simultaneously fosters several puppet groups in a country and makes use of them as occasion demands. The Congo provides the best example of this, the editorial notes.

To carry out its colonial policy, the U.S. Government sometimes uses the method of armed intervention and military aggression; sometimes it resorts to political deception or uses both methods simultaneously. The recent U.S. Government proposal for "stabilizing" the Congolese situation and preventing a "civil war" in the Congo is a most vicious and dangerous political trap. Dag Hammarskjold, executor of the U.S. Government's aggressive designs against the Congo, has disclosed that the proposal consists in disarming the "various belligerent armies" in the Congo and placing the country entirely under the domination and occupation of the "U.N. forces" controlled by the U.S. Government. As a matter of fact, to disarm the "various belligerent armies" is actually to disarm the Congolese Government troops, the most important force of the Congolese people in defence of the independence and freedom of their motherland. The U.S. aggressors know that once the Congolese Government troops are disarmed, the main force of the Congolese people in the struggle for preserving their national independence will be eliminated and the way cleared for U.S. enslavement of the entire Congo. That is why the U.S. Government is seeking to use certain so-called political "concessions" as the price for realizing the "proposal" which will fundamentally strangle the Congolese national independence movement. This, the editorial stresses, warrants keen vigilance.

The utterly vicious aggressive activities of the U.S. Government against the Congo unmask its ambitions for establishing its colonial rule there. At the same time, such activities form an important part in its large-scale expansionist activities against all Africa. Because of the further deepening of the general crisis of capitalism and because of the sharpening of imperialist rivalry for markets and spheres of influence, U.S. imperialism

is attaching a growing "importance" to Africa. It is clear that the attack by U.S. imperialism on the Congolese national independence movement is also an attack on the national independence movement in every part of Africa, the editorial stresses.

But the flames of the Congolese people's struggle for national liberation can never be quenched by any imperialist forces, the editorial says. The lawful Congolese Government under Acting Premier Gijenga is still leading the broad masses of the people to carry on the struggle; it is being steadily consolidated and developed militarily and politically. And its prestige among the masses of the people is higher than ever. Of the six provinces of the Congo, it controls the Eastern and Kivu Provinces and part of Kasai and Katanga Provinces. But the reactionary forces, under the wing of imperialism, are in the throes of a serious crisis. At the same time, with the complete exposure of the face of the U.S. Government in committing aggression against the Congo under cover of the U.N. flag, Asian and African countries like Guinea, Mali, the United Arab Republic, the Sudan, Morocco, Indonesia and Ceylon have decided to withdraw their troops from the "U.N. forces."

In the last analysis, imperialism and the reactionaries are playing the role of teachers by negative example, the editorial points out. More and more Congolese and other Africans have further recognized from the development of the situation in the Congo in the past few months who is their real enemy and who is their true friend. In particular, they have clearly recognized the true colours of the U.S. as a neo-colonialist, the editorial says.

"The Congolese people are by no means isolated. The powerful demand is now going out throughout the world that in order to put the Congo back again on the road of national independence and restore peace in the country, all imperialist forces of aggression must be driven out of the Congo, Premier Lumumba and other Congolese patriots must be released, the Mobutu and Tshombe brigands must be disbanded and the Lumumba-Gijenga government must be enabled to exercise its legal powers throughout the Congo. No new trickery played by imperialism can conceal its aggress-

sive features or avert its failure. With the support of the people of the whole world, the Congolese people's struggle will surely win the final victory," the editorial concludes.

Ghanaian People Oppose Imperialist Sabotage

Commenting on the recently promulgated decree of the Government of the Republic of Ghana banning arbitrary closure of mines by any foreign company without permission, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (February 1) says this measure is designed to prevent foreign monopoly capital from sabotaging the mines and creating difficulties for Ghana's economy.

Press reports reveal that foreign monopoly capital in Ghana is employing the most vicious means against the newly independent Ghanaian people, Commentator notes. It is attempting in a surprise move to illegally close the mines to throw large numbers of Ghanaian workers out of work and sabotage mining facilities, thereby paralysing mining production in Ghana. This is fresh evidence of the enmity harboured by imperialist monopoly capital towards the independence and freedom of the African peoples, Commentator points out.

The despicable means employed by the imperialists against the people of

Ghana is one of their customary tactics used to undermine the independence of various Asian and African countries, Commentator adds. Although the imperialists have been compelled to agree to the independence of some African countries, they still retain strangleholds on them in various fields, particularly that of economy, and force them to remain economic dependencies of imperialist monopoly capital. If the peoples of these countries seek to uphold their independence and sovereignty and throw off imperialist control, imperialist monopoly capital would take advantage of their economic dependence to create difficulties and intimidate and threaten them, Commentator says. But this criminal plot can never succeed. The independent African peoples will realize even more acutely from the imperialists' acts of sabotage the pressing need to further develop their national economies after independence and gain complete freedom from imperialist monopoly capitalist control, Commentator stresses.

The Chinese people support every struggle of the Ghanaian people to defend their national independence and sovereignty. They can count on the deep sympathy and support of the Chinese people in their sacred fight to preserve the independence of their homeland and develop their national economy, Commentator declares.

THE PASSING SHOW

The Caudillo's Nest Egg

The *New Republic* reports that "about two-thirds of American capital aid to Spain is at present kept in Swiss banks because the interest groups and the Spanish trusts to whom this was granted prefer to tuck their capital away in a safe place rather than invest it in their wretched country."

After the experience of Syngman Rhee, Menderes and Batista, it seems that in order to save the Caudillo trouble, Washington should make the next U.S. loan available to the Spanish reactionaries in traveller's cheques.

Know a Man by the Friends He Keeps

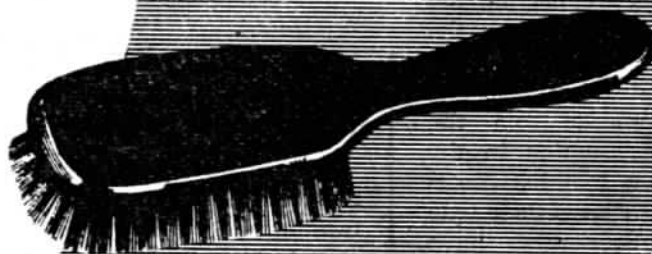
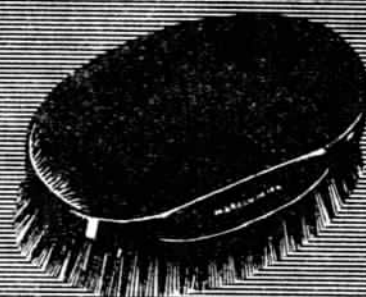
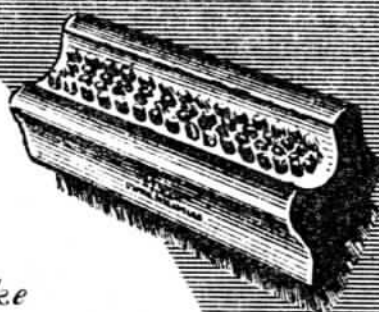
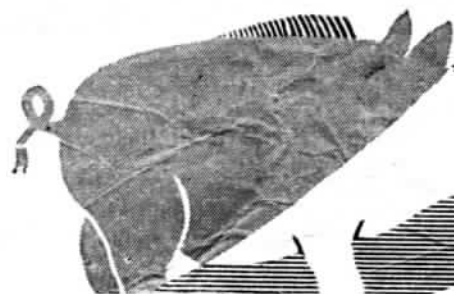
The Madrid press has made much of the fact that, on leaving the White House, one of Eisenhower's last messages was to General Franco thanking the Spanish dictator for his "co-operation in defence of the cause of world peace."



ETERNA

中國製造

*There's nothing like
ETERNA brushes made
with pure, selected bristles
in a wide range of sizes,
colours and designs*



CHINA NATIONAL ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS EXPORT CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Address: 23 Chungshan Road E.1, Shanghai, China Cable Address: "BYPRODUCTS" Shanghai