

PEKING

April 7, 1959

14

REVIEW

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Salute Algeria

Round the Week, Sidelights
and Other Features

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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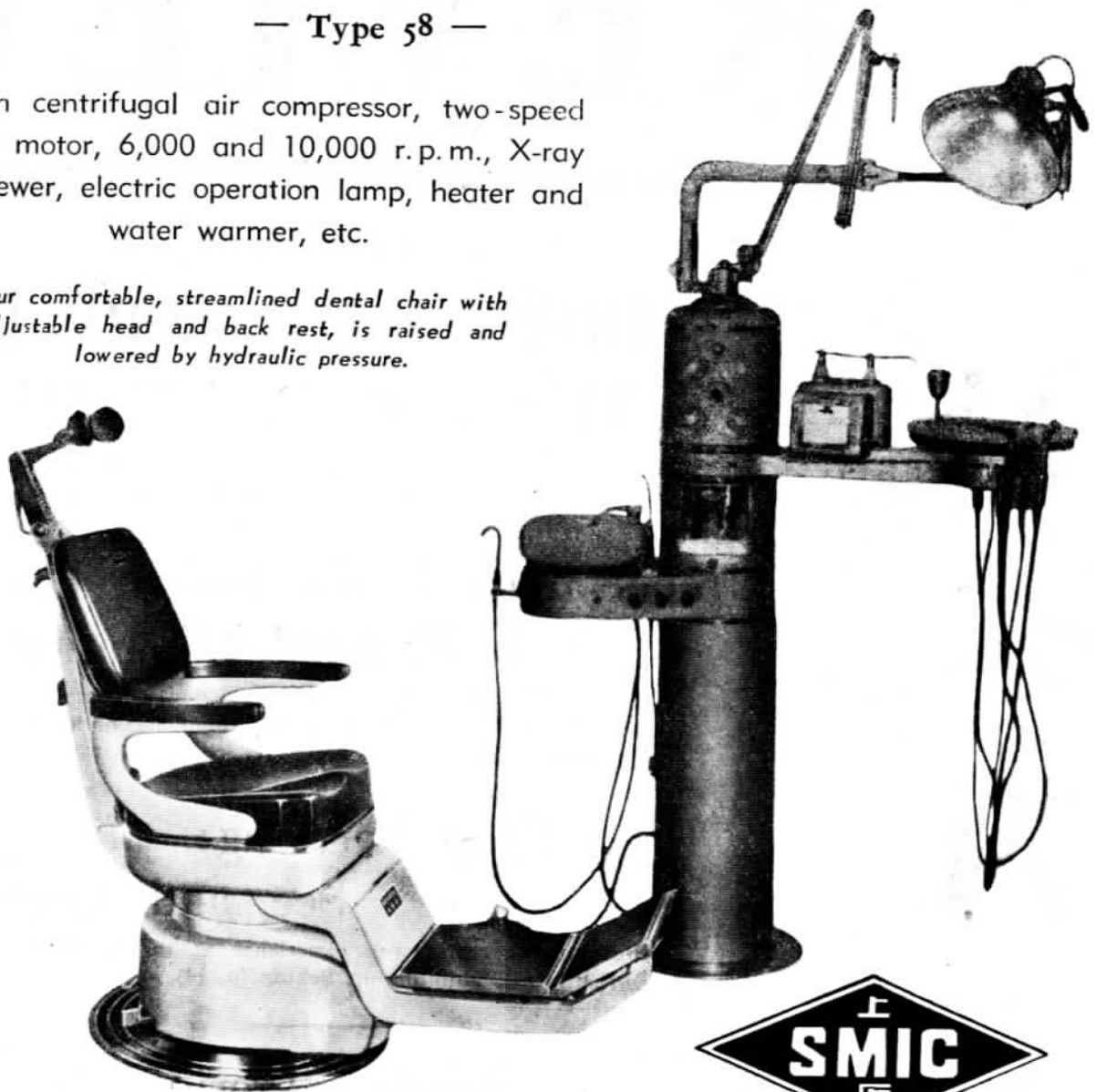
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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

April 7, 1959 Vol. II No. 14

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China Salutes Algeria

CHINA is now observing "Algeria Week." A military delegation of the Algerian Provisional Government visiting China is warmly greeted. The Chinese people fully support Algeria's fight for independence.

A single spark can start a prairie fire. In November 1954, 3,000 Algerians rose against French colonial rule. French imperialism launched its predatory war. Huge numbers of French colonial troops, armed with U.S. weapons and maintained with dollar aid, have now sunk into a deep morass in Algeria. The crushing burden of the unjust war has proved to be more than the French rulers, including the much-vaunted "strong man" de Gaulle, can cope with. The Algerian independence fighters, in contrast, have grown stronger through the storm and stress. Their army, starting with "poor equipment, little ammunition, but stout hearts" as the Algerians say, now totals 130,000 well-organized men controlling the greater part of the country.

The significance of the ever-growing national revolutionary movement in Algeria extends far beyond its boundaries. It vigorously inspires all the peoples on the African Continent who want to shake off the fetters of colonialism. All of Africa is now astir. The torch of independence and freedom burns brightly even in the darkest parts of the "Dark Continent."

A just cause finds ready support, as the Chinese saying goes. The Algerian people have the sympathy and backing of the powerful socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, and of peace-loving people and the forces of national revolution all over the world. We in China have deep fraternal feelings and profound respect for the heroic Algerian people. Algeria Day, on March 30, 1958, was widely and enthusiastically observed in this country. Last September, our government extended prompt recognition to the newly founded Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic. At the year's end, China gave a rousing welcome to an Algerian government delegation. In the Sino-Algerian communique signed in Peking on December 20, 1958, China reiterated its firm support for the Algerian people's struggle for national independence. The current "Algeria Week" and the visit of the Algerian Military Delegation express and deepen the growing friendship between the Chinese and Algerian peoples.

The French colonialists are still waging their hopeless war in Algeria. Their ill-concealed U.S. partners are trying to mastermind a filthy trick: to set the Arab peoples against one another and make Arabs fight Arabs. It's the old "divide and rule" game of imperialism. But the Arab peoples cannot be taken in so easily. The imperialist sword-and-fire policy in Algeria and their deceitful plots against the Arab countries clearly expose the fallacy of the claim that the anti-imperialist task of the Arab countries is already finished.

The harsh realities of colonial rule compel the Algerian people to carry on resolute armed struggle. In other parts of Africa as well as in the Arab world, equally harsh realities of imperialist domination and exploitation are driving the Arab and African peoples to cement their unity and press forward their fight against imperialism to new heights. The struggle is a tough one. But it is certain that the Algerian and African peoples' fight for national independence will be crowned with victory. The colonial system will surely be eliminated from the world.

ROUND THE WEEK

"Early" Is the Rural Word

One of the notable things about the spring sowing this year can be stated in a single word—early. In most places the peasants started from a fortnight to almost a month earlier than previous years. Hainan Island in the south was of course the first in the race, but there is nothing very extraordinary about that since China's second largest island basks in the warm sunshine of the subtropics. But consider northeast China. Here spring comes later, the ground is still hard, and the air is rather nippy. But to allow the crops to grow better, members of many people's communes in Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang started sowing spring wheat even before the thaw.

Up and down the country one can see millions upon millions of busy peasants. Fukien, on the east coast, has four million people in the fields and Szechuan, the rice bowl of southwest China, 20 million, to give but two examples. North and northwest China are sowing spring wheat, while in the south it is the height of the season for planting early rice. In Shantung, one of China's leading cotton producers, young cotton plants nursed in hothouses are ready for transplanting to a large area of cotton fields. Some 500,000 experienced cotton growers in the province are engaged in transplanting the crop, which is a fortnight or so earlier than last year.

For many working in the paddyfields, rice transplanting is no longer the back-breaking toil it once was, thanks to the improved farm implements introduced on a large scale this year. Rice-transplanting machines and tow-cable ploughs have become standard fixtures in many provinces. The use and popularization of new farm tools and gadgets, practical and labour-saving despite their simple and sometimes crude appearance, stand out as one of the important results of the technical revolution launched in the rural areas last year. This is something different from the village scene a year ago.

And the attention of the peasants is not just focussed on grain and staple crops. More vegetables and fruits to meet consumer needs are being cultivated. The area for cultivating vegetables will be bigger than last year's by

50 per cent. In many provinces in the south the planting of vegetables is already in full swing.

Scientific Agriculture

For those with a scientific interest in the record achievements of Chinese agriculture last year there is a rich crop of articles in the Chinese press these days. These articles deal with various aspects of the big leap in agricultural production. Some are devoted to a discussion of a single crop and go into the reasons for its exceptionally high yield, while others are scientific analyses of one or the other of the eight measures of the Charter of Agriculture.

In a recent issue of the fortnightly journal *Nongye Kexue Tongxun* (Agricultural Science Bulletin), for example, an article prepared by the Research Institute of Crop Breeding and Cultivation, of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, sums up the experiences in reaping the unprecedented rich rice harvests of last year. It lists deep ploughing, close planting and adequate manuring as the most important factors for securing the success.

Since March a series of articles discussing the farming experiences of 1958 has appeared in *Renmin Ribao*. Four articles deal specifically with four of the eight measures of the Charter. On March 16, the head of the Institute of Soil Research of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Ma Jung-chih, summarized the merits of deep ploughing. Through the experience of deep ploughing last year, he wrote, a new theory of creating fertile soil by labour has been developed. Deep ploughing created the conditions for heavy manuring and the mixing of manure with the soil hastened the maturing of the soil, improved its structure and increased the moisture and nutrient retention powers of the soil. The Chinese scientist stated that deep ploughing constituted the basis for close planting which was an important measure for high yields. The increased depth of manured, loosened soil provided the root systems of closely grown plants with the necessary "elbow" room. Another merit was that deeply rooted weeds were destroyed and the eggs and larvae of insects and injurious bacteria hidden deep in the soil could be disturbed in the process, thus facilitating the ex-

termination or reduction of damage by these agents.

The second in the series, in the March 18 issue, was an article on fertilization prepared by the Land Utilization Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture. By drawing upon the rich experience of the peasants, the article demolished the long accepted view that heavy fertilizing would cause etiolation and crop lodging and a resultant fall in output. It then went on to show how skilful heavy fertilization had given the country a bumper harvest of cotton, rice, wheat, etc. in 1958.

Renmin Ribao's third article on the Charter was about irrigation, published on March 25. It was written by the Institute of Irrigation of the Academy of Water Conservancy Sciences and dealt chiefly with the experiences in the irrigation of rice, wheat and cotton and the laws governing the watering of crops.

The latest article in the series, published by *Renmin Ribao* on April 2, was on close planting. Prepared by the Research Institute of Crop Breeding and Cultivation, of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the article deals specifically with close planting of paddy rice. It once again reaffirmed that close planting is the key to higher yields. The last to appear in the series will be on seed selection.

The Railways Deliver the Goods

In the battle for a greater volume of goods to be transported, the railway workers of the country have more than fulfilled the freight target for the first quarter of the year, which is based on last year's big leap forward in the railway service. In March they loaded an average of 34,800 wagons a day, which is 2,000 wagons more than the peak month of 1958. The average time for the wagons to turn round has been cut too. And the workers have decided to do still better in the second quarter.

This was announced at a radio conference of representatives of railway workers throughout China called by the Ministry of Railways in Peking recently to discuss how working efficiency on the railways could be raised still further.

In the second quarter railway freight is expected to reach 130 million tons. This calls for an average of 36,500 wagons to be loaded daily, a further reduction of the time required for the turn-round of wagons and a greater net loading capacity per wagon.

Po I-po, Vice-Premier and an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the

Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, and Tseng Shan, Director of the Communications Work Department of the Central Committee, both spoke at the meeting. They called on the 2 million railway workers to bring about a still bigger leap in the transport services and win the honour of being selected to attend the National Conference of Outstanding Workers which is scheduled to be held in Peking in the latter part of the year.

To put a sufficient number of locomotives and wagons into service to meet demands, the country's locomotive and rolling stock plants will treble the production of locomotives and quadruple the production of wagons this year. In the second quarter 550 locomotives will be built or rebuilt and more than 10,000 passenger and freight cars will come off the assembly lines.

Bringing "Cihai" Up-to-Date

Cihai, China's best known thesaurus, will be brought up to date and published in a new edition. First published by the Chunghwa Book Company in 1936, the *Cihai* has gone through many editions but it was never revised to reflect the developments of contemporary life. As a rather useful reference book, it is still in demand, but the reading public has long looked forward to a thoroughly revised new edition.

A special editorial board has been set up by its publishers in Shanghai and the country's experienced lexicographers are working on the text. The government and Communist Party are supporting this major undertaking and have arranged for academic circles in the country, the university professors and students, to work in close co-operation with the Chunghwa Book Company to make the revised edition a success. Fudan University, Chiao Tung University and the East China Teachers' College in Shanghai have all assigned certain professors and students to help with the editorial work. In some universities the job of helping revise the *Cihai* is considered part of the research work.

The new *Cihai* will have something like 11 million words and some 90,000 entries, the size and scope of an encyclopaedia. It will contain more terms in philosophy and social sciences than scientific and technological terms. Another distinct feature of the new edition is that it will have a large number of terms, idioms and expressions that have come into popular use since the May the Fourth Movement of 1919 and especially expressions reflecting socialist construction in New China.

Another major thesaurus, the *Ciyuan*, first published in 1915, is being revised too. As distinct from the *Cihai*, the Commercial Press, publishers of the *Ciyuan*, has decided to recast its thesaurus and concentrate on Chinese idioms and usages and classical terms and expressions.

Lexicography and the compiling of encyclopaedias has a long history in China. The best known encyclopaedia of China, of course, is the *Yung Lo Ta Tien* (Great Encyclopaedia of the Yung Lo Period 1403-1425) which was compiled in the Ming dynasty and runs to more than 11,000 volumes.

"Boat People" Move Ashore

Small boats, called sampans in the south, moored a dozen or so abreast, used to occupy a conspicuous part of the Pearl River waterfront in Canton. They were the homes of the "boat people" who were an ostracized, exploited and despised section of the community in pre-liberation China. With the help of the government many have moved ashore in the past few years to new homes built for them on land. The rest, some 5,000 families in all, will get their chance of resettlement in the course of the year. When the last of these river-bound people come ashore, with a roof over their heads and solid ground under their feet, Canton will say good-bye for ever to what was once known in Kwangtung as the "floating life of a floating population."

For several hundred years, ever since their ancestors were dispossessed of their land and driven to make a living on the river, these people led a life of sweat and tears. The "boat" was their sole earthly possession, the centre of all their activities, from the cradle to the grave. Many restrictions were put in their

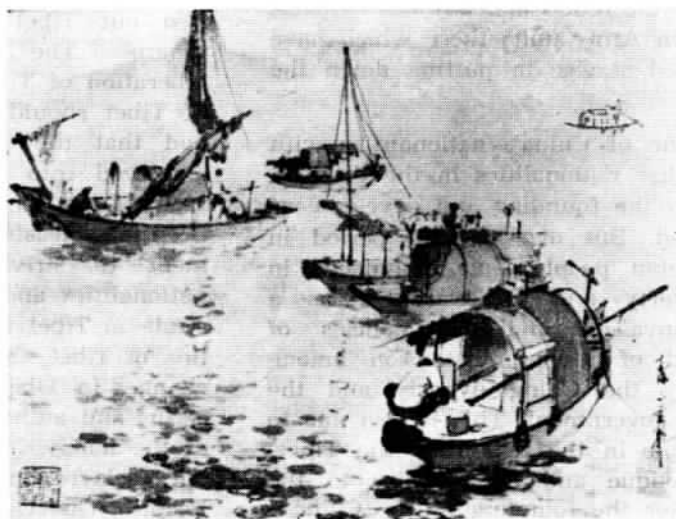
way. They were not allowed to marry people on shore, not to speak of making their homes on land. A good portion of their earnings from carrying people or goods on the river went to line the pockets of petty officials and local bullies of which the Chiang Kai-shek regime had more than its fill. A square deal was what they had always yearned for, but they never got it until after liberation.

First, measures were taken to improve the day-to-day life of the people on the boats. Then in 1956 the resettlement scheme was initiated. The municipal government of Canton allocated money to build homes for them. Blocks of modern flats went up in the suburbs of Canton to house the river people for many of whom work ashore was also found in factories and enterprises.

Peking-Canton Grand Canal

Canton is today linked with the nation's capital by road, rail and air. In the future it will be possible to travel this long distance by boat too. A grand canal between Peking and Canton is not just an idea but is actually under survey. Work is proceeding in central China to explore and chart the Shaho River, a tributary of the Huai River, along the way to the Chengchow area and from Chengchow to Peking for the northern section of the canal.

The surveying teams were formed by the Yellow River Conservancy Commission, the Ministry of Communications and other departments concerned in Peking and in Honan and Hopei, the two provinces through which the grand canal will pass. Three proposed routes for the section between Chengchow and Peking had been worked out earlier but another detailed survey is in progress, coupled with topographical investigation.



Pearl River houseboats
Painting in Chinese ink and colour by Ma Tzu-hang

This grand canal, which will be the longest in China, will run parallel to the Peking-Canton railway line and will constitute the major waterway between north and south China. When completed, it will be the channel through which the water of the rivers in south China may be diverted to irrigate large tracts of land along the canal. It will also be used to build hydro-electric power stations which will utilize the differences in water levels.

Put Down the Rebellion in Tibet Thoroughly!

Following is the full text of the leading article published in "Renmin Ribao" (People's Daily), March 31, 1959. — Ed.

THE local government of Tibet and the reactionary clique of the upper social strata there, in collusion with imperialism, the Chiang Kai-shek bandits and foreign reactionaries, have openly torn up the 17-article Agreement on the Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet, abducted the Dalai Lama and launched an armed rebellion. These monstrous crimes, betraying the motherland, disrupting unification of the country and undermining national unity, are absolutely intolerable to the people of all nationalities throughout the country including the patriotic people of Tibet. The People's Liberation Army units in Tibet have been ordered to put down the rebellion thoroughly. To protect the unification of the country and national unity, Premier of the State Council Chou En-lai has ordered the dissolution of the local government of Tibet, which organized the rebellion, and has decided that the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet exercise the functions and powers of the local government of Tibet. Actively assisted by the Tibetan people, both ecclesiastical and secular, the People's Liberation Army has swiftly stamped out the rebellion in the Lhasa area and is mopping up the rebel bandits in some other places in Tibet. Patriots of all circles in Tibet, ecclesiastical and secular, have warmly supported the measures taken by the Central People's Government and condemned the clique of traitors. People of all nationalities in other parts of the country have also unanimously condemned the traitorous crimes of the Tibetan reactionary clique. We extend our sincere sympathy to those in all walks of life in Tibet who have suffered at the hands of the rebels and pay our respects to the People's Liberation Army units there which have performed a distinguished service in putting down the rebellion.

The Tibetans are one of China's nationalities with a long history. Like other nationalities in the country, they have contributed to the founding and development of our great motherland. But over a long period in modern times, the Tibetan people have languished in abysmal darkness, poverty and backwardness as a result of imperialist invasion and the policies of national oppression and of sowing dissension among nationalities pursued by the Ching dynasty and the Kuomintang reactionary government. This is also due to enslavement of the people in the region by the Tibetan reactionary ruling clique and its servility to the foreign imperialists. After the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, Tibet was peacefully liberated and rejoined the great family of the motherland. Since then,

the Central People's Government has at all times adhered in relation to Tibet to the policy of unification of the motherland, national unity, national equality and the gradual realization of regional national autonomy and democratic reforms. The Central People's Government has carried out a series of measures to promote mutual understanding and unity between the Han and Tibetan nationalities. It has also spared no effort to promote the internal unity of the Tibetan nationality, primarily the unity between the Dalai Lama and Panchen Erdeni. In April 1956, after full consultation with the local government of Tibet, the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet was established with the Dalai Lama as Chairman, Panchen Erdeni as First Vice-Chairman and with wide participation by people of all strata of the Tibetan nationality. The People's Liberation Army units stationed in Tibet have unfailingly observed strict discipline, protected and cared for the interests of the people and respected religious beliefs and customs and habits in the region. They have not taken so much as a needle or thread from the people. They have established farms, factories, hospitals and schools, built bridges and roads and assisted in the economic and cultural development of the region. As a result, the Central People's Government and the People's Liberation Army have won the warm support and affection of the broad masses of the people of Tibet.

THE Tibetan people urgently desire democratic reforms because they know that unless reforms are carried out Tibet cannot become prosperous and make progress. The Agreement on Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet stipulated that the local government of Tibet should institute reforms on its own initiative and that the Tibetan army should gradually be reorganized into the People's Liberation Army. But in view of the special historical conditions in Tibet, it has been the consistent policy of the Central People's Government to strive to strengthen the unity between nationalities and to wait patiently for the upper social strata in Tibet to see reason. After the peaceful liberation of Tibet, the Central People's Government made no changes in Tibet's existing political system, the original status and authority of the Dalai Lama or the revenues of the lamaseries. Ecclesiastical and secular officials at all levels retained their former positions. The Central People's Government did not go into the past misdeeds of those officials who were formerly pro-imperialist and pro-Kuomintang, and permitted them to retain their posts

on condition that they indicated their willingness to sever connections with the imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries. Even in the case of counter-revolutionaries who continued their counter-revolutionary activities after liberation, the Central People's Government merely enjoined the local government of Tibet to undertake responsibility for their punishment and did not directly arrest them for punishment according to law. The Central People's Government adopted this policy of magnanimity and patience precisely because it has so high a regard for the unification of the motherland and the unity of the nation; it gave the local government of Tibet and members of the upper social strata ample time to think things over. At the end of 1956, the Central People's Government announced to the local government of Tibet that during a period of six years, namely until 1962, it would be permissible not to carry out democratic reforms in Tibet; and that after this period, the question of when to institute reforms would still be settled through consultation among the Tibetan leaders, members of the upper social strata and the mass of the people, in the light of conditions at that time.

But the clique of reactionaries in Tibet do not want regional autonomy at all. What they are after is the so-called "independence of Tibet" plotted by the imperialist aggressors for many years. Utilizing their positions in the *kasha* (Tibetan term for the local government of Tibet), utilizing Kalimpong, which is outside the country, as a centre for collusion with imperialism, the Chiang Kai-shek bandits and foreign reactionaries, they actively recruited rebellious bandits, directed them in committing arson and in plundering and ravaging the people and attacking the garrisons of the People's Liberation Army and communication lines. They organized the illegal "people's conference" and prepared, once they had mustered considerable forces, to tear up right away the Agreement on Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet and abolish the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet. This reactionary clique believed that they could make use of religious superstitions to dupe the Tibetan people for ever. They thought that imperialism, the Chiang Kai-shek bandits and foreign reactionaries would give them effective support and that India and other neighbouring countries would act as their props. They regarded the patience and magnanimity displayed by the Central People's Government as signs of weakness and impotence. Feeling thus reassured and emboldened, their rebellious activities gradually came out into the open, developed from small to large-scale, and they went as far as to stage an all-out armed rebellion.

EVENTS over quite a long period have shown that the reactionary clique in Tibet is not only the saboteur of the motherland's unification and of unity between the two great nationalities—the Hans and the Tibetans, it is also a stumbling-block in the advance towards prosperity and progress of the Tibetan nationality. The Central People's Government long ago discovered that the local government of Tibet was engaged in various criminal activities, but still showed the utmost magnanimity, warning it time and again to assume the responsibility for curbing these activities, in the hope that ultimately they would see the error of their ways and repent. Even after the rebellion occurred in Lhasa

on March 10, the Central People's Government still made last-minute efforts, urging them to pull back from the brink of the precipice. But the local government of Tibet and the reactionary clique of the upper social strata proved themselves obstinate and incorrigible. They went to the extremity of abducting the Dalai Lama and launching an all-out military attack against the units of the People's Liberation Army garrisoned in Tibet, thus shattering all hopes of a peaceful settlement and taking the path of self-destruction. It was only after the situation had developed to an extent leaving no further room for tolerance that the Central People's Government ordered the People's Liberation Army garrison in Tibet to take punitive measures and thoroughly put down the rebellion. Patriots of all sections in Tibet have therefore realized that the Central People's Government has indeed done all it could to preserve national unity and that the only way now to continue to preserve national unity is to put down the rebellion and thoroughly smash the traitorous clique which has committed these heinous crimes.

THE primary task in Tibet at present is to make a clean sweep of all the rebels and to establish peace and order. The proclamation of the Tibet Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the communique of the Hsinhua News Agency on the rebellion in Tibet have already clearly explained the policies which the government will adopt in the course of this. The Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet and the Tibet Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army will firmly unite with all ecclesiastical and secular people in Tibet who have not taken part in the rebellion. Even as regards the rebels, each case will be dealt with on its merits in accordance with the policy of leniency. That is to say, the past misdeeds of those who come over will be forgiven; those who perform meritorious service will be rewarded and prisoners will suffer neither death nor indignity. Only those who stubbornly resist will be severely punished. The units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in Tibet will continue their consistent policy of respecting the religious beliefs and customs and habits of the local people and protecting lamaseries and cultural relics. The Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet will exercise the functions and powers of the local government and actively promote the realization of regional national autonomy for Tibet. During the period of the Dalai Lama's abduction, Panchen Erdeni will act as Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet. Of course, the rebellion of the Tibetan traitorous clique has proved the necessity of instituting democratic reforms in Tibet. But the Central People's Government will still fully consult with the patriotic people of the upper and middle social strata and the people of various walks of life in Tibet as to the time, steps and measures to be taken for carrying out reforms. We are confident that when the rebel clique is smashed, unity both between Tibetans and Hans and within the ranks of the Tibetan people will be greatly strengthened and that on this basis Tibet will gradually advance along the bright road of prosperity and progress.

In carrying out its traitorous activities, the Tibetan reactionary clique has all along had the support of the imperialists. After the outbreak of the Lhasa rebellion

on March 10, the imperialists thought that their old dream of an "independent Tibet" would be realized. So they clamorously encouraged the clique of traitors in Tibet. But their elation proved short-lived. The People's Liberation Army swiftly put down the rebellion in the Lhasa area. So the imperialists and foreign reactionaries concentrated their propaganda fire on People's China. The U.S. State Department has issued several statements in succession, full of slanders to the effect that the Chinese Government violated the Agreement on the Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet, saying that China wants to "destroy the religious and political autonomy" of Tibet and hypocritically proffering "profound sympathy" to "the people of Tibet in the face of barbarous intervention." It will be recalled that eight years ago when the Central People's Government of China reached the Agreement on the Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet with the local government of Tibet, the reactionaries in the United States and other countries launched fierce attacks on that agreement. Now they have suddenly shown up as defenders of the agreement. What irony! The slanders of the U.S. State Department are not worth refuting because it is not the Central People's Government but the Tibetan reactionary clique, supported and instigated by the U.S. imperialists and foreign reactionaries, that has violated the agreement and rejected national autonomy for Tibet. No foreign country should interfere in the matter of the

rebellion in Tibet which is purely China's internal affair. The rebellion in Tibet and its suppression are entirely internal affairs of China. Even the spokesmen of the U.S. State Department were forced to acknowledge that the United States had never recognized Tibet as an independent state. It is known that the famous five principles — that is, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence — were first put forward in the Agreement on Trade and Intercourse Between the Tibet Region of China and India signed on April 29, 1954, between China and India, China's great, friendly neighbour. In June of the same year, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Indian Prime Minister Nehru solemnly declared in their joint statement that these five principles were the fundamental principles guiding the relations between China and India. Since then, these five principles have become the common principles of China's relations with the Asian and African countries, especially with the neighbouring states in the southwest. We are very glad to know that after the outbreak of the rebellion in Tibet, India's Prime Minister Nehru issued on March 23 a statement on non-interference in China's internal affairs. We believe that the Chinese and Indian Governments will continue to observe the five principles faithfully, and will not allow friendly relations between our two countries to be impaired.

Nationwide Support for Building A New Tibet

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

MORE and more popular support is being expressed in all parts of the country for the Order of the State Council giving instructions to completely quell the rebellion in Tibet. At meetings and in letters to the press people in all walks of life and of various nationalities have hailed the government's action in dealing with the situation and the prospect thus opened up for the building of a democratic and socialist, new Tibet.

Panchen Erdeni, newly-appointed Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet, in a telegram to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai has expressed, on behalf of the Tibetan people, firm support for the order of the Central People's Government. Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairman and Secretary-General of the Preparatory Committee, has stated in an interview that "the patriotic people of Tibet firmly support the Central People's Government. The new chapter that is opening in Tibet will bring a great future and happiness to them."

Law and Order Restored

In Lhasa, law and order have now been restored and the campaign to mop up the remnants of the rebels in scattered and remote areas of Tibet presses on with popular support. The streets of Lhasa have been cleared

of debris and swept clean. Large groups of Tibetans and people of the Hui and Han nationalities gather in Lhasa's shopping centre ("Octagonal Street") to read and discuss the State Council's order and the Hsinhua News Agency communique on the rebellion.

The Lhasa Middle School opened for its new term on April 2. Tibetan, Hui and Han students celebrated the reopening of school which has been closed owing to the molestations by the rebels. Shops are open again and well supplied with food. Auspicious signs are chalked on doors, a traditional Tibetan token of celebration. The Tibetan greeting "*chahsidelai*" which means "good luck and good fortune" is on people's lips.

The people can see that unless the whole gang of feudal reactionaries who had been sitting on their backs and on their fathers' and grandfathers' backs, and had been obstructing the agreement for the peaceful liberation of Tibet, is brought to book, the masses will not be able to get rid of the source of their suffering. Meetings demonstrating firm popular support for the government action against the rebels took place in various parts of the city on March 31. The Lhasa Patriotic Youth Association declared that the People's Liberation Army could count on its close co-operation in making short work of the rebellion. Ngawongdorje who attended the Conference of Active

Young Builders of Socialism in Peking in the latter part of last year spoke for many Tibetans his age when he said: "It is entirely right to dissolve the local government which had turned against the motherland and sought to undermine national unity. The order of dissolution has removed a big mountain weighing down on the people of Tibet and has opened the way for them to enjoy a happy life."

At a rally of Huis, who are Muslims, old Iman Ma Liang-chun angrily related how the rebels had plundered and burned down the belongings and houses of many Hui families, and set fire to a 500-year-old mosque in Lhasa which blazed for days on end. One and all demanded punishment of the rebels.

People in the educational, cultural, industrial and business circles in Lhasa also roundly condemned the rebels who had all along misused religion as a cloak for all sorts of evil things, which culminated in the present open rebellion, undermining the unity of the motherland and trampling first of all on the interests of the Tibetan people.

In the days immediately following the announcement of the State Council order, people in other parts of Tibet held rallies to pledge their support to the central authorities, too. In Nagchuka (Black River) and Dinching, which had often been ravaged by rebel bandits in the past, the herdsmen pledged to do all they could to assist the People's Liberation Army in rounding up the rebels. In Yatung, before the meeting ended some two hundred people volunteered to help the P.L.A. put down the rebellion quickly and thoroughly by offering to take on transport jobs with their draught animals. Similar rallies were held in Chetang and Gyantse and other towns. The mood of the people in all these places is that by helping the government to rid the evil in their midst they are helping themselves to a new future.

Grand Rally in Shigatse

Shigatse, west of Lhasa, the seat of the Panchen Kanpo Lija (Conference Committee or local government), was the scene of a grand rally on March 30. Panchen Erdeni, Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet, addressed the gathering.

The rebellious elements in the local government of Tibet and the reactionary clique of the upper social strata, Panchen Erdeni said, committed countless crimes. They obstructed the Central People's Government and patriotic Tibetans in their efforts to carry out thoroughly the provisions of the agreement on the peaceful liberation of Tibet. They plotted to split the motherland and undermine national unity, prevented the reorganization of the Tibetan army and opposed gradual attainment of a happy, prosperous society in Tibet through democratic reforms. All their deeds went against the interests and aspirations of the Tibetan people. But despite the patience and leniency displayed by the central authorities they showed no sign of repentance. They conspired with the imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Last year, they lent their support to armed rebellion by bandits and even sought to extend it. And lately they instigated the all-out armed rebellion in Lhasa.

These rebels claimed to be the defenders of what they called "national interests," Panchen Erdeni added, but everybody could see their real faces from the way they behaved. They were the scum of Tibetan society and a common enemy of all nationalities in China.

The rally then adopted a message to be sent to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai in which the Panchen Kanpo Lija, lamas and laymen, and the entire population of Shigatse, voiced their full support for the action taken by the Central People's Government to restore law and order in all of Tibet and their determination to work for a democratic and socialist, new Tibet.

Buddhists Denounce Rebels

More Tibetans residing in other parts of the country have come out with denunciations of the betrayal of the motherland by the reactionary clique of the upper social strata in Tibet. Monks of the famous Gumbum Monastery (one of the six biggest lamaseries) in Chinghai Province, birthplace of the Venerable Tson-kha-pa, founder of the Buddhist Yellow Sect, condemned the reactionaries in Tibet for their rebellion in collusion with imperialism. Dongchu Tenba, one of the monks, said he had been to Tibet after liberation and had a few things to say about the men who engineered the rebellion. While the People's Liberation Army observed strict discipline, safeguarded the interests of the Tibetan people, protected the lamaseries and respected the religious beliefs and customs of the local inhabitants, he said, the handful of traitors had always oppressed the people by plunder, arson and murder. Only by eliminating such vile elements could fellow Tibetans hope to enjoy prosperity and happiness, he said.

Similar sentiments—support for the government in putting down the rebellion and preserving national unity—were expressed by other prominent figures in other provinces with a considerable community of Tibetans. These included Living Buddha Jamyang of the Labrang Monastery in the southern part of Kansu Province, another of the six biggest lamaseries, who asked how the people of Tibet could ever forget the many good things done for them by the government and the Communist Party since liberation, and the vice-governors of Szechuan and Kansu, both of whom are Tibetans, who described the great benefits brought to their regions by the Chinese Communist Party's policy of regional national autonomy.

Meanwhile, in Peking, religious leaders and representatives of the national minorities met at a forum sponsored by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference to discuss the situation in Tibet. The Venerable Shirob Jaltso, President of the Chinese Buddhist Association, lashed out again (see last week's *Peking Review*) at the reactionary clique in Tibet. "I am an old Tibetan, and I am enraged by the news of the rebellion initiated by the reactionary elements of the upper social strata in Tibet," he said.

The rebels, he pointed out, were reactionary serf-owners. They used Buddhism as a sop and a shield but it was their own selfish interests that they always worked for. They have thrown in their lot with the imperialists. In launching the rebellion they are only hastening their own destruction; they are enemies not only of the people but also of Buddhism and all the nationalities, he added.

Indignation continues to mount as the extent of the duplicity and crimes of the rebels in Tibet comes to light. From the religious circles to the national minorities, from the political parties to the people's organizations, one and all have condemned the discredited band of rebels and traitors and pledged full support to the government in thoroughly putting down the rebellion and building a new Tibet.

Imperialism Is the Sworn Enemy of Arab National Liberation

by YU CHAO-LI

Following is an abridged translation of an article which appeared in "Hongqi" (Red Flag), No. 7 (April 1, 1959), the theoretical fortnightly published by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE contemporary history of the Arab nation is replete with imperialist aggression and the Arab peoples' heroic opposition to it.

After the decline of the Abbasside dynasty the Arab countries were, for a long time, in a state of division under feudal rulers. During the period of Turkish occupation the Ottoman Empire carried out a "divide and rule" policy which caused economic and political backwardness and unbalance among the various Arab regions and resulted in drawn-out conflicts among the ruling cliques and religious sects. The imperialists utilized precisely this situation, in addition to repeated military attacks, subversion and economic enslavement, in their frequent efforts to enslave and rule over the Arab peoples by getting Arabs to fight Arabs, carried out by backing the most corrupt and reactionary ruling forces and creating conflicts and dissension among the Arab countries. Before World War II, British imperialism frequently used these methods to encroach on the Arab countries. Since World War II U.S. imperialism, after taking the place of British imperialism, has become the most vicious enemy of the Arab countries and has continued to use these methods.

U. S. Intrigues

It has been U.S. policy to suppress and sabotage the national liberation movement of the Arab countries.

The United States has used Israel as its base for aggression against the Arab countries. It has supplied great quantities of arms to Israel in the wars between Israel and the Arab countries. During the ten years since Israel was founded the United States has given more than 1,000 million U.S. dollars to Israel in the form of grants, loans, aid and donations.

From the outset the United States has been scheming to patch together a military bloc for aggression against the Arab countries. As early as 1951, the United States, under the smokescreen of a "Soviet threat," collaborated with Britain, France, and Turkey and proposed to the Arab countries the setting up of a so-called "Middle East Command." In 1952, the United States schemed to set up a so-called "Middle East Defence Organization." When these openly aggressive plans failed, Dulles went on an "inspection" tour to the Middle and Near East in 1953 to plot a new design for aggression. The Iraqi monarchy of Faisal, instigated by U.S. and British imperialism, signed

an agreement with Turkey in January 1955, which violated the agreement reached among the Arab countries. The Bagdad Pact was formed on the basis of the Turkey-Iraq Treaty and became a tool of U.S. and British imperialism for aggression, sabotage and subversion against the Arab countries.

Then, at the beginning of 1957, U.S. President Eisenhower proclaimed the so-called "Eisenhower Doctrine." Using economic "aid" as bait, the United States carried out armed threats, subversion and even assassinations in the Arab countries. Jordan was the first victim of the "Eisenhower Doctrine." In April 1957, the Jordanian reactionaries, at the direct instigation of the U.S. Embassy in Amman and with the backing of the "deterrent power" of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, staged a reactionary coup and overthrew the Nabulsi Cabinet which had observed a policy of national independence. In the latter half of 1957, the United States repeatedly plotted internal subversion in, and external armed aggression against, Syria. The Syrian people fought against imperialist aggression with great solidarity and won the support of peace-loving peoples and countries the world over. As a result these U.S. intrigues failed. U.S. imperialism regarded Egypt and Syria and later the United Arab Republic, which were then following a policy of peace and neutrality and of opposition to imperialism, as a thorn in its side. When the Egyptian Republic was in extreme economic difficulties, after the Suez war, the United States exerted all sorts of economic pressure and on many occasions organized subversive and assassination plots against Egypt. The mouthpiece of the U.S. monopoly capitalists *U.S. News and World Report* openly declared on November 9, 1956, that "the U.S. already had done much to weaken Nasser's position," and that the "American expectation was that forces already in motion would have eliminated Nasser within a year or so, without military action." And true to their words, in April 1957 the United States instigated a plot to overthrow the Nasser government and assassinate President Nasser. In March 1958, the United States through its agents in the Arab world priced the assassination of Nasser at two million pounds sterling. The U.S. State Department said even more explicitly in its secret instructions on April 18, 1958 to U.S. diplomatic representatives in the Middle East that it was essential ceaselessly to strengthen those internal forces which have Western ideals and the external forces which could intervene at the appropriate moment in possible incidents in the United Arab Republic. It added that it must be remembered that the collapse of the United Arab Republic would not only mean the doom of Nasser's Egypt but also make it easier to defeat Arab nationalism. These historical

facts utterly expose the truculent countenance of the United States towards the Arab national independence movements. But now some people seem to have forgotten them.

Revolutionary Tradition of the Arab Peoples

Inevitably, imperialist aggression and enslavement of the Arab countries evoked resolute resistance from the people of these countries.

During the period between the first and second world wars, the Arab peoples staged many armed uprisings against imperialism. The Egyptian people's anti-British uprising in 1919 forced Britain to recognize Egypt's independence in 1922. The Moroccan people's uprising against the French and Spanish colonialists lasted from 1921 to 1929. In 1925, the Syrian people, in opposition to Britain's Palestine Plan and in support of the Moroccan people's struggle, rose in arms against British and French imperialism. In 1920, 1936 and 1941, anti-British mass risings occurred successively in Iraq. In these struggles the Arab peoples clearly manifested their deep hatred for imperialism and their firm will to win national independence. The great solidarity of the Arab peoples was brought into full play in their common struggle against imperialism in which they gave support to one another.

In 1956, the Egyptian people recovered their sovereignty over the Suez Canal and triumphed over the British-French-Israeli aggressors. In 1957, the Syrian people successfully repulsed the U.S.-engineered schemes of aggression. In 1958, the Iraqi people's revolution victoriously overthrew the imperialists' lackey, the Faisal monarchy, and the Arab peoples succeeded in forcing the U.S. and British forces of aggression to withdraw from Jordan and Lebanon. This whole series of great victories was the result of the heroic struggle of the Arab peoples with the active support of all the anti-imperialist forces of the world.

In their struggle against imperialism, the Arab countries have always enjoyed the sympathy and assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Soviet state, on the very day it came into being, issued the Peace Decree — its first decree on foreign policy. In accordance with this decree, the Soviet Government abrogated all unequal treaties signed during tsarist rule, including the secret agreement between Britain, France and tsarist Russia on the joint control of Palestine.

The Soviet Union: A Genuine Friend

The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the independence of Yemen in 1923 and of Saudi Arabia in 1926. After World War II, when the Syrian and Lebanese peoples launched their struggle for the withdrawal of the British and French forces, the Soviet Union took the lead in giving them firm support till they won victory. In the ensuing period, the government and people of the Soviet Union strongly opposed the imperialist plan of setting up a "Middle East Command" — a plot to station troops in the Middle East and occupy the Middle Eastern countries — and the Bagdad Pact, which undermined the unity and threatened the security of the Arab countries.

At the time of the Suez war and of Syria's struggle against aggression, and when the Arab peoples opposed imperialist intervention in Iraq's revolution and the U.S.-British occupation of Lebanon and Jordan by force, the

strong support of the Soviet Union played a decisive role in the victories of the Arab peoples. Soviet support for Egypt's struggle for national independence is something which no one can deny. In 1956, when Egypt was invaded and in a critical position, the Soviet Union issued a timely and stern warning to the imperialist aggressors on November 5 that if they did not stop the war immediately, the Soviet Government was "fully determined to crush the aggressors and restore peace in the East through the use of force." It is a fact well known to the whole world that it was this warning of the Soviet Union that forced Britain, France and Israel to end their aggressive war against Egypt on November 6.

When Egypt resumed its sovereignty over the Suez Canal, it was blockaded economically by imperialism. As the Egyptian people were threatened with starvation 200,000 tons of wheat were promptly provided them by the Soviet Government. When Egypt, boycotted by Britain and France and suffering from U.S. competition, met with a crisis in its cotton sales, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries bought 63.3 per cent of its cotton exports in 1957-58. Later, to help Egypt develop its independent national economy, the Soviet Union gave Egypt a low-interest loan of 700 million roubles with no strings attached. The imperialists threatened to cancel their aid to Egypt for the Aswan project, while the Soviet Union generously agreed to give Egypt a 400 million rouble loan for the designing and construction of the first stage of the project.

It is crystal clear from the above facts who the enemies of the Arabs are and who their friends are.

The policy of imperialism is to divide the Arab countries, undermine their unity and weaken their anti-imperialist forces. It aims to control and oppress the Arab peoples politically and to enslave and exploit them economically.

In striking contrast, the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is to give vigorous help to the Arab peoples to liberate themselves from imperialist oppression and enslavement, to help them build up politically and economically independent Arab states and to promote unity among them in their anti-imperialist struggle.

Anti-imperialist Task Still Unfinished

The most important task confronting the Arab countries today remains the struggle against imperialism. True enough, the Arab countries have won notable victories in this struggle. Since the end of World War I, ten of the colonies under imperialist rule in the Arab world have gained independence in various degrees. They have a population of 73 million out of the total Arab population of 85 million, and embrace more than 9 million out of the total of more than 12 million square kilometres of the Arab world. However, the anti-imperialist task of the Arab peoples is far from triumphant fulfilment.

First of all, over 11 million Arabs and close to 3 million square kilometres of Arab land are still directly under the enslaving rule of imperialism. The peoples of Algeria, Oman and the Aden colony are being mercilessly slaughtered in wars of imperialist aggression. Many Arab states, independent nominally, are in fact semi-colonies. The imperialists are still trying, by every foul means, to strangle the national independence of those states which have gained independence.

Secondly, with the exception of the United Arab Republic, Yemen and Iraq, imperialist armed forces, their military bases, or large groups of their military advisors are found in many of the seventeen Arab independent states, colonies and protectorates. Imperialism, mainly U.S. imperialism, has armed 300,000 Israeli regular troops and reserve units, 500,000 Turkish troops and more than 100,000 Iranian troops around the Arab states. These large forces constitute a serious threat to the Arab states.

In addition, the United States has stationed the massive Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea, allegedly to protect the "security of its own territory." It has nearly twenty large air bases and more than ten naval bases in Turkey, with the extremely big set-up entitled the "Joint Missions of U.S. Military Assistance" composed of six advisory teams of army, navy, air forces, supply and service forces, air transport and engineering personnel. Recently, the United States concluded bilateral military treaties with Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. Though the imperialists shout loudly that the military bases in the Middle East and the Arab states are directed against the Soviet Union and communism, at the present time it is the Middle East and Arab states in which these military bases are located and not the powerful socialist Soviet Union, that have first suffered from U.S. aggression. And it is the Arab states, and not the powerful socialist Soviet Union, that have first suffered from the military menace of Turkey and Iran.

Thirdly, petroleum, the life blood of the Arab peoples, is now still basically controlled by imperialism. 99.9 per cent of the oil deposits in the Middle East (including Iran) and 99.7 per cent of the oil output are still in the hands of monopoly capital in the imperialist countries, the United States, Britain, France and Holland. Among them the United States owns 59.4 per cent of the deposits and 58.7 per cent of the output. Of the total foreign oil investments, U.S. capital accounts for 58.4 per cent. In the "oil concession areas" in the various Arab states, the imperialists enjoy all sorts of special privileges. The "concession area" of the Arabian-American Oil Co., operated by U.S. capital within the territory of Saudi Arabia, is 1,140,000 square kilometres, approximately one-half of the total area of Saudi Arabia. The status of the "concession area" in Saudi Arabia is known as "a state within a state." Imperialism extracts huge oil profits from the Middle East every year. It is estimated that the seven big U.S., British and Dutch oil companies squeezed out profits of 1,500 million to 1,800 million U.S. dollars in 1955 alone, and the profits reaped by the U.S. oil companies in the Middle East surpassed 900 million U.S. dollars in 1956.

From the above-mentioned facts, there is every reason to conclude that it is still necessary for the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab states to go forward and for the Arab peoples to march ahead along the path of unity and anti-imperialism.

From these facts, people can also see that U.S. imperialism is the No. 1 boss in the economic enslavement of the Arab states. U.S. imperialism poses the major military threat to them. It is public enemy No. 1 of the Arab states.

Unity Is Guarantee for Success

To oppose vicious imperialism and fulfil the historic task of national liberation, the Arab peoples face further

serious struggles. The anti-imperialist struggle can succeed only when the Arab peoples unite closely, when all Arab forces against imperialism unite closely and the various Arab states unite closely. The just cause of the Arab peoples can decidedly count on the support of the Soviet Union and all the socialist countries and of all the anti-imperialist forces in Asia, Africa and the rest of the world. This support is one of the basic guarantees for success in the Arab national liberation struggle.

Not only in the Arab states, but in all countries fighting for or safeguarding national independence, every political force must make this choice: Either to break away from imperialism, rely on and call forth the strength of the masses of the people and unite with the socialist countries and all the anti-imperialist forces of the world and, by doing so, make it possible to achieve complete success in the struggle against imperialism; or to compromise with imperialism, to be afraid of and even suppress the forces of the masses of the people and be hostile to the socialist countries and all anti-imperialist forces and, by doing so, inevitably betray the national interests. Farouk, Faisal the Second, Said, and Shishakli represented such national traitors in the Arab states.

The reason why President Nasser of the United Arab Republic was respected by the people was because he led the Egyptian people to wage resolute struggle against imperialist aggression, sympathized with and supported the liberation of other Arab states and, together with the socialist and nationalist countries, safeguarded the five principles of peaceful coexistence. But President Nasser, who once won the people's respect, has recently made vicious attacks on Iraq, the Communist Parties and the Soviet Union. This has made people worried. Where will he eventually go?

President Nasser openly supported the rebellious Shawwaf clique in Iraq and made arrogant attacks on Premier Kassim of the Iraqi Republic. What was it all about after all? The Iraqi Republic has just been liberated from the yoke of imperialism. The Iraqi Government and people stand in the front lines fighting against imperialism. What they have done in internal and foreign affairs goes against the will of imperialism. It is completely understandable that they are hated by imperialism. If President Nasser is genuinely for national liberation of the various Arab states, he should naturally stand by the side of the Iraqi Republic against imperialism and not by the side of imperialism against the Iraqi Republic. What is regrettable is that President Nasser's frenzied abuse against the Kassim government is already in harmony with the imperialist tune.

President Nasser charged Premier Kassim with undermining Arab national unity, but he failed to furnish any convincing proof. Whether or not Iraq and the United Arab Republic are to be merged into one state is a matter to be determined by the will of the peoples of the two countries. At present Iraq and the U.A.R. are two independent and sovereign states and this is acknowledged the world over. If one, disregarding the common interests of the anti-imperialist struggle and running counter to the five principles of peaceful coexistence, insists on annexing the other, this will only cause conflict and discord among the Arab countries, and impair Arab unity. Those doing so, no matter how much they may talk about Arab national interests, are in fact making it easy for

the imperialists to carry out their scheme of getting Arabs to fight Arabs.

Article 8 of the Pact of the League of Arab States explicitly stipulates: "Every member state of the League shall respect the form of government obtaining in the other states of the League, and shall recognize the form of government obtaining as one of the rights of those states, and shall pledge itself not to take any action tending to change that form." Who has violated this pact, Premier Kassim of Iraq or President Nasser of the U.A.R.? Isn't this very clear now?

In his attacks on the Iraqi Republic, Nasser directed especially heavy fire against the Communist Party of Iraq, alleging that the Iraqi Communists and the Communists of all the Arab countries were "foreign agents." Syrian and Iraqi Communists, like Communists of all the other Arab countries and all oppressed countries, are front-line fighters in the anti-imperialist struggle. In the course of the protracted struggle against the imperialists, the Syrian and Iraqi Communist Parties have played brilliant roles well known the world over. And many Communists have heroically laid down their lives during this struggle. It is on the basis of countless historical facts that the Syrian and Iraqi peoples regard the Communists as the most loyal sons and daughters of their countries. No slander can obscure this fact.

The Self-contradicting Story

President Nasser launched a most ungracious attack on the Soviet Union. He even denied that the Soviet Union had helped Egypt and the United Arab Republic. Such denials certainly cannot change the facts, nor can they harm the prestige of the Soviet Union. They will only show up the utter moral bankruptcy of those who deny the facts.

People cannot help wondering how it is that President Nasser should have contradicted himself so much. Hardly a year ago, during his visit to the Soviet Union, President Nasser more than once said to the Soviet people that the friendship which united the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic was based on the community of interests to develop the national economy and oppose aggression and imperialism; and that Egypt had received great assistance from the Soviet Union in its efforts to frustrate the economic boycott which the imperialists had tried to impose on Egypt. He said that his country had received assistance from the Soviet Union for economic development and national industrialization.

President Nasser also said that in the grave time when his country was fighting imperialist aggression, the Soviet Union held out its hand of friendship and assistance. The Soviet Union stood at the side of Egypt, he said. She gave her support in the United Nations and in all international conferences. When Port Said was attacked, the Soviet Union gave Egypt its backing.

Soviet support, he said, had played a big role in assuring the victory of Egypt in the battle (i.e. the Suez Canal battle — *Author*). The Soviet support and ultimatum were factors which bolstered freedom and the moral spirit in that area of the globe.

President Nasser also said that the people of the U.A.R. and other Arab countries looked upon the Soviet Union as their own friend. This friend had helped them

not for selfish purposes but to strengthen the freedom and independence of the Arab countries.

How can one reverse all this at one stroke and call the Soviet Union "communist imperialism" or "neo-colonialism"? How can one say that Egypt and the U.A.R. received no assistance from any country? The anti-Communist press of the U.A.R. is currently making much noise over the slogan of "Neither West nor East." This is only a deliberate attempt to confuse the socialist with the imperialist countries, to confuse friends with enemies. It is tantamount to saying "Neither enemies nor friends." But those who want no friends will naturally not be feared by any enemy. On the contrary, this will become a step towards going over to the enemy.

What Chinese History Teaches

The Chinese people are very familiar with such anti-Soviet, anti-Communist clamours. In his vilification of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communist Party, Chiang Kai-shek long ago wore to shreds such phrases as "red imperialism" and "foreign agents."

Before 1927, Chiang Kai-shek participated in the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and the feudal warlords. At that time, he was pursuing the policies of "alliance with Russia, co-operation with the Communists and assistance to the workers and peasants" as initiated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and said a great many good words about the Soviet Union. Then in April 1927, as soon as he realized that he had the possibility of seizing the state power in the country, he immediately turned around and opened fire on the Chinese Communists, the staunchest fighters in the Chinese revolution, and at the same time broke with the Soviet Government which was rendering unconditional assistance to the Chinese revolution. At that juncture, to deceive the masses, Chiang Kai-shek still did not dare instantly to cast away anti-imperialist slogans, but alleged that he was both anti-imperialist and anti-Soviet at the same time. Yet at the very moment he was shouting against "red imperialism" and "foreign agents," Chiang Kai-shek turned completely to the embrace of imperialism and became an out-and-out imperialist agent in China. These facts enable the Chinese people to see clearly that an anti-Soviet and anti-Communist stand is fundamentally irreconcilable with the interests of national liberation.

When President Nasser launched such an attack on the anti-imperialist Iraqi Republic and carried out such an anti-Soviet and anti-Communist incitement, whom did it benefit, the cause of Arab national liberation or imperialism, the enemy of the cause of Arab national liberation? This is something that can be understood at a glance.

One can see that the U.S. imperialists, who originally assumed a hostile attitude towards President Nasser, have changed their tune recently. The American *New York Herald Tribune* said in a commentary on March 17: "A short year ago, any major defeat for Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser would have delighted the great majority of American policy-makers. Today, however, there are very long faces indeed in the (U.S.) government inner circle because of Nasser's serious defeat in Iraq." The American weekly *Time* said on March 23: "To hear the Communists, rather than the Western powers, accused of dividing the Arab nation was a welcome change." The imperial-

ists have all along been good teachers by negative example for the people of all countries. Their reactionary policies carried out at different times are all lessons to educate the peoples of the various countries by negative example. The mouthpieces of U.S. imperialism have been very concerned and pleased with the recent anti-Iraqi, anti-Communist and anti-Soviet remarks and deeds of President Nasser of the U.A.R. Is that not enough to call for the deep thinking and vigilance of the Arab peoples?

The Chinese nation and the Arab nation have experienced the same sufferings from long standing imperialist oppression and exploitation. They are linked together

and share common anxiety and happiness in their struggles against imperialism. So we would like to offer advice based on the lessons of China's history, namely: To be anti-Soviet and anti-Communist will never bring good results. No anti-Soviet and anti-Communist hero will find a future for his country and nation, or for himself.

We hope that the existing tension between Iraq and the U.A.R. will be rapidly removed and that the U.A.R. will correct the line which it has been following recently, return to the policy of persisting in anti-imperialism, upholding Arab solidarity and friendship with the socialist countries.

Agricultural Exhibition

High Crop Farming: See and Learn

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

MORE than a million people have already visited the 1958 National Agricultural Exhibition in Peking. It summarizes and illustrates China's remarkable agricultural achievements last year, and the technical steps which made them possible. Thousands of exhibits, supported by necessary explanations, tell the whole story vividly and convincingly. Even people with only the haziest notion of rural pursuits can see the pace of the big leap forward in farming, its notable record yields and their significance for future development.

The exhibition, which opened in January, will last about five months. It occupies 11 halls with a total floor space of 17,000 square metres. These are supplemented by large demonstration grounds outdoors. The range is very wide—from food and industrial crops and successful techniques of cultivation to rural industry, meteorology, forestry, animal husbandry, aquatic products and other related matters.

High Yields on Large Areas

Among the major features illustrated are the enormous yields China was able to obtain on large tracts of land last year. Five whole provinces raised an average per *mu* yield of rice of 1,000 *jin* or over in one crop. Kwangtung Province averaged 1,000 *jin* per *mu* on all its 34 million *mu* planted to late rice alone. Single counties got even better averages. Hsiaokan County, Hupeh Province, planted 301,000 *mu* of late rice, and reaped 3,034 *jin* per *mu*.

The experience gained in obtaining high yields on huge tracts of land points the way for the high-speed development of Chinese agriculture as a whole: a revolution in farming. By intensive scientific cultivation, it is possible for China to raise all the food and other crops she needs on a smaller area of cultivation than she has now. Progress along this line will free great numbers of people from actual field cultivation—making it possible for them to turn more of their energies to industry,

forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and other work, economic and cultural, in rural areas.

China harvested 68 per cent more winter wheat last year than in 1957, and many counties got 400 or 500 *jin* per *mu*. Weather conditions did not contribute to this rich crop. On the contrary, it was won only after a series of battles against nature. In late 1957, most areas where winter wheat was sown were hit by a drought which lasted from 80 to 100 days—in some cases throughout the whole growing season. Hailstorms, windstorms, wheat rust, mould and insect pests also occurred in different places. The achievement, therefore, was even more impressive than the figures indicate. After last year's experience, people have begun to change their old idea of wheat being a low-yield crop.

Climatic handicaps were overcome in many traditionally low-yield areas and latent capacity was tapped so that output increased phenomenally. Arid, drought-ridden Yulin County, near the Great Wall in northern Shensi Province, had been a very poor crop area for years. But last year it trebled its grain output. Lungsheng County, Kwangsi, was considered a bad place for rice, being both mountainous and cold. But in 1958 it overcame its natural disadvantages and averaged 1,500 *jin* on each of its 93,000 *mu* of paddyfields. Tunhuang County, known to the world for its ancient murals and sculptures, is situated in arid western Kansu Province. It receives less than 100 mm. of rainfall a year. But in 1958, when it irrigated its land with water from melting mountain snows, its spring wheat yield jumped to 1,027 *jin* per cultivated *mu*.

Farming Experience

The exhibition is arranged to exemplify each of the eight points in the "Charter of Agriculture."

In the Soil Room, the contrast between deep and shallow ploughed land is shown by examples of plant growth on each. All the crops on display—rice, wheat,

maize and groundnuts—demonstrate the good results of deep ploughing properly carried out. Successful ways of improving soil composition, and their effect on yields, are shown in the same room. Here one also learns that in the winter of 1957 and the spring of 1958, nearly twice as much soil was improved as in the previous five years.

Many peasant visitors show deep interest in the know-how of preparing and collecting farm manure, and making chemical fertilizer by indigenous methods. In the Close Planting Room, the small squares of soil containing closely planted crops draw huge crowds. Every detail is carefully examined, all information copied in notebooks, relevant problems discussed on the spot.

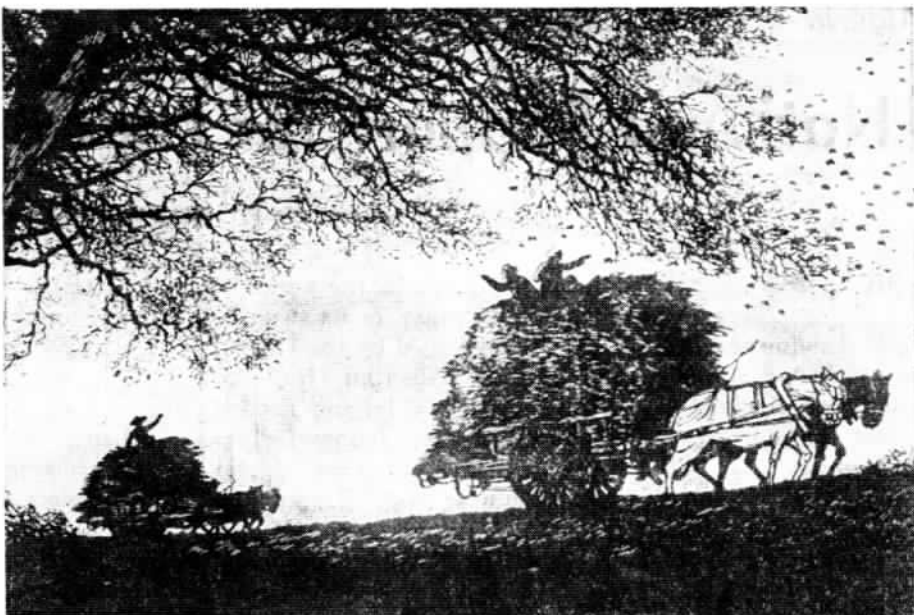
The aim of the exhibition is to spread the farming techniques that have proved best in practice, and thus help to bring about a still bigger leap forward this year. Arrangements are made for large numbers of peasants to come to see for themselves and to study thoroughly whatever they deem useful. The first group consisted of some 6,000 delegates attending a national agricultural conference in Peking. By early April, some 40,000 peasants, from many different provinces and autonomous regions, had made the rounds and others are on their way.

What the Peasants Learnt

Generally a visiting provincial group stays in Peking for about a week, spending most of the daylight hours at the exhibition. The detailed arrangements vary. But the most usual is to look over the whole exhibition collectively for two days, then divide into teams each with its own subject of study—a particular crop or technique, etc. Such specialized teams work in the relevant exhibition halls, make a comprehensive study of the problems involved, collect relevant materials, and sometimes even prepare a formal report.

In the evenings scientific films are frequently shown. The subjects range from deep ploughing and afforestation to “home-made” chemical fertilizers. Visiting groups hold forums to exchange impressions and discuss technical problems that come up. If they have questions or doubts, consultants on the exhibition staff attached to each hall stand ready to help.

When a problem becomes the concern of many groups, the exhibition organizes lectures on it. The speakers may be invited from government organizations in Peking, or from among peasant visitors qualified by experience. So far, experts from the various ministries have delivered reports on water conservancy, the hybridization of maize, indigenous ways of making chemical fertilizers and other topics. Visitors' reports included one by a secretary of the Communist Party committee of Hsiaokan County, Hupeh, who spoke on close planting in which his area has excelled. From Ankuo County, Hopei, a Party secretary spoke on the meticulous “garden cultivation” of fields, which is its strong point.



Evening

Woodcut in colour by Wang Chi

Farmers from all over the country find the exhibition a treasure house of tested techniques. Some have called it a “profound textbook” for grain growers. A group from Hsinhsiang Administrative Region, Honan, wrote in a *dazibao* (opinions and criticisms written out in bold Chinese characters on large sheets of paper and posted freely for everybody to see): “The systematic summing up of the big leap forward in agriculture, and of advanced farming experience, makes the exhibition a living school.” Some who attended wrote back to their people's communes while still in Peking, so that new ways of which they learnt could be adopted immediately in the spring sowing.

Returning home, the peasant visitors take back practical skills and experience for local use. A group of 24 from Huangmei, Hupeh Province, learnt indigenous methods for producing 27 chemical fertilizers and a dozen other agricultural chemicals. One of them mastered the installation and operation of generating equipment powered by methane gas. Basing themselves on the exhibition, peasants from a mountainous people's commune in Lienhsien, Kwangtung, drafted a detailed plan for increasing farm yields. It included improved methods of collecting and applying fertilizers, better ways of irrigation, the use of overhead cable conveyers and the adoption of new farm tools.

Visitors write a lot about their impressions of the display. Some do so in *dazibao*. Others compose poems and ballads in praise of the agricultural leap forward, reiterate their determination to work for yet another record harvest, or pledge to do so well that their produce will be shown at the next exhibition.

CHINESE WEIGHTS and MEASURES at a GLANCE

- 1 *mu* = 0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre
- 1 *dan* (picul) = 0.05 ton or 0.984 hundredweight
- 1 *jin* = 0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023 pounds

National Support for Algerian Independence

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

FIGHTING Algeria has a special place in the heart of China. There is an intense admiration for its struggle against the brutal colonial war being waged by the French imperialists. The exploits of the Algerian National Liberation Army, the courage of patriots defying French terror and tortures have evoked a deep fellow feeling throughout China. When the call for a "Support Algeria Week" was put out by various Chinese people's organizations, it met an instant response. Mass meetings, lectures and photo exhibitions on Algeria's struggle are being held in many cities. There is wide press coverage.

The Peking Rally

In Peking, the week was opened on April 5 by a mass rally sponsored by the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the China Peace Committee, the trade unions, youth, women's and other people's organizations. This was held in Chungshan Park, in the heart of the city. Early in the morning, the park's open-air auditorium was already packed with 3,500 representatives from various sections of the city's population and from all its districts. Five hundred representatives of the Chinese People's Liberation Army were also present. The national flags of Algeria and China hung side by side over the stage, while around the auditorium the militant slogans of the day were writ large on banners: "Victory for the national independence struggle of the Algerian people!" and "Imperialists, quit Africa!"

At 9 a.m. when Vice-Premier Chen Yi and the leaders of the Chinese people's organizations led members of the visiting Algerian Military Delegation to the rostrum, a prolonged, standing ovation greeted these comrades-in-arms from the far-away Mediterranean coast.

The speech made by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, set the keynote of the rally. His first words expressed the uppermost thoughts of everyone present. "The Chinese people look upon the struggle of the Algerian people as their own," he said. "We admire the determination of the Algerian people in their protracted war of resistance and their indomitable spirit. We are proud of their victories."

"The experience of the Algerian people in victoriously persisting in their armed struggle has greatly encouraged the struggles for national independence of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. This shows that the Algerian people are fighting not only for their own independence and freedom; they are making a great contribution to the struggle of the world's peoples to defend peace and oppose imperialism. All those who love peace and justice stand by the Algerian people. . . . The day is not far off when all of Asia, Africa and Latin America will be rid of imperialists," the Chinese peace leader declared amidst tumultuous applause.

Kuo Mo-jo pointed out that the French colonialists, backed up by the economic and military aid of the American imperialists, are waging a desperate struggle; they are

still trying by political tricks to soften up and divide the Algerian people. But, he said, "these efforts are bound to fail. The longer the French imperialists stay in Algeria, the tighter grows the noose around their necks."

Kuo Mo-jo sounded a warning against the latest schemes of the U.S. imperialists to thwart and undermine the growing national independence movements by sowing dissension in the ranks of the Arab countries and peoples and disrupting their friendship with the socialist countries. This dirty trick of Washington is doomed to failure because the Arab peoples know from their own experience who are their friends and who are their enemies.

His audience loudly applauded his statement that: "As a faithful friend of the Arab peoples, the Chinese people sincerely hope that dissensions among the Arab countries will speedily disappear, that their unity will be further strengthened and their friendly co-operative relations with the socialist countries further consolidated and developed. As a member of the Afro-Asian community of nations, the Chinese people sincerely hope that, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the ten principles of Bandung, the Asian and African countries will further strengthen their unity and mutual support. All imperialist schemes can be thwarted as long as the Asian and African peoples remain united."

His statement that the Chinese people would like to further develop their militant friendship with Algeria and that they hoped the Algerian delegation would bring back to their people the profound friendship and salutations of the Chinese people, won another round of applause.

Kuo Mo-jo concluded his speech with the following pledge: "The Chinese people support with all their hearts the struggle of the Algerian people for national independence and against imperialism. We resolutely oppose the French colonial rule in Algeria. We solemnly protest against the atrocities perpetrated by the French colonialists. We demand that the French authorities immediately end their colonial war in Algeria. The Algerian people must gain complete independence and liberation. Final victory will go to the Algerian people who are united and are carrying on a steadfast war of resistance."

Algerian Leader Speaks

Omar Oussedik, Secretary of State of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic and leader of the Algerian Military Delegation, was the next speaker. He was greeted with tumultuous cheers.

When he related the sufferings that the French colonialists are imposing on the Algerian people with their latest "campaigns," there were angry shouts of "imperialists, get out of Africa!" He was cheered again when he said: "The Algerian Government is prepared to negotiate in Algeria; at the same time, it is prepared to fight on, even though the war goes on for another ten years."

The Algerian leader said that "the 650 million Chinese people make no secret of the fact that they stand by

Algeria. China's support for the independence movement is not just empty words." He noted that the Chinese people, who had themselves suffered colonialist aggression and are still fighting U.S. intervention, are helping the Algerian people to combat the coalition of imperialist powers. The Algerian leader concluded with the pledge that Algeria will persist in her struggle for national independence until it is crowned with final victory.

Leaders of a number of democratic parties, the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the China Democratic League and the China Democratic National Construction Association, and of national organizations of workers, women, youth and Muslims took the floor one after another. All of them paid warm tribute to the Algerian people and expressed the confidence that their cause will triumph.

A draft message addressed to the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic was read to the meeting. Thousands of hands were raised signifying unanimous approval of the cable which expressed wholehearted support for the Algerian people's cause.

Peking's musical and theatrical workers presented a number of items in honour of the Algerian guests. The

audience greeted with particular warmth an Algerian song rendered in Chinese: "We unite to fight for justice. We unite to fight for independence. This we pledge. . . ."

The spirit of solidarity expressed at the rally in Chungshan Park was wholly consonant with the consistent support China gives to all national independence struggles.

The visiting Algerian delegation, which arrived in Peking on March 29 on the invitation of Minister of National Defence Marshal Peng Teh-huai, has been greeted in a similar spirit wherever it has gone. At the Peking Teachers' University, the entire student body, 6,000 strong, turned out to give them a hero's welcome. Members of the delegation were carried shoulder high from the entrance to a rally in the university auditorium where Omar Oussedik declared: "The cause of Algerian liberation will certainly end victoriously. Algerian youth, now in the heat of that struggle, will then be able to apply their talents, wisdom and strength in building up their fatherland and defending peace like Chinese youth."

The delegation's Peking itinerary has included a visit to a tank school and an aerodrome where they saw stunt flying by pilots of the Chinese Air Force. The delegation will tour other Chinese cities.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi Condemns NATO

The following excerpts are from a speech made by Vice-Premier Chen Yi at a reception given on April 4 by Ambassador Nogradi to mark the 14th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.—Ed.

CHINA and Hungary, like the other socialist states, have consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace and resolutely opposed the policy of aggression and war followed by the imperialist bloc headed by the United States. The North Atlantic bloc is meeting in Washington these days to boost the 10th anniversary of the signing of the notorious North Atlantic Treaty. The facts show that the activities of the North Atlantic bloc over the past ten years fully expose its aggressive, anti-popular character to the peoples of the world. This bloc has persisted in a reactionary policy of arms expansion, rearming West Germany, keeping Germany divided and carrying on the "cold war." It has also rejected all the peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. But the way the international situation has developed over the past ten years is just the reverse of what the bloc hoped for. The forces of peace now are much stronger than ever before, while the North Atlantic bloc is beset with ever-deepening and more serious internal difficulties and contradictions, political, economic and military. The Chinese Government fully endorses the Soviet Government's statement of March 29 on the NATO Council meeting and expresses its complete support for the peace proposals once again presented in this statement by the Soviet Government.

In the Far East, the United States has of late directed its spearhead of aggression against Indo-China in particular. The United States is instigating the Royal Government of Laos to violate the Geneva Agreements and making use of the remnant forces of the Chiang Kai-

shek clique entrenched on Laotian territory to carry on activities threatening the security of our frontiers.

The United States is tightening its military control over south Viet-nam which, supported by the United States, went to the length of intruding on the Hsisha Islands of our country and kidnapping and pillaging our fishermen. The United States has time and again applied pressure on Cambodia and engaged in subversive activities for the purpose of overthrowing Cambodia's lawful government. At the same time, it has organized military manoeuvres in Thailand in an attempt to intimidate the Southeast Asian peoples. Under these circumstances, the council meeting of the U.S.-dominated SEATO to be convened in New Zealand in a few days deserves our close attention. It is clear that the United States, through this forthcoming meeting, is attempting to bring its satellite countries more in line so as to extend its aggressive and subversive activities in this area. The Chinese people and other Asian peoples cannot but voice their resolute opposition to this. We believe that the people of various countries who see with ever-increasing clarity the true colours of the United States, will surely maintain their vigilance and continue their resolute struggle so as to smash once again the various schemes of the U.S. imperialists.

The facts show that the U.S. imperialists' policy of patching up military blocs to engage in aggression and expansion is reaching an impasse in the face of the mighty socialist camp and the powerful peace forces of the world. The resolute action of the Iraqi Government in withdrawing from the Bagdad Pact is further eloquent proof of this. Should the United States persist in its reactionary policy, it will only put more nooses round its neck. The logic of history is relentless. The cause of peace will certainly triumph.

DECORATIVE ARTS

A Journal of Design

China, which for millennia has taken a pride in the skill and fertile imagination of its handicraftsmen and designers, now for the first time has a periodical—*Decoration*—devoted exclusively to the field of design and the decorative arts.

Decoration, appearing last July, is a bi-monthly of nearly sixty pages with many colour plates and photos, articles by experts in their fields and a lively layout. It made a timely appearance in tune with the times; it deals not only with the people's handicrafts but with professional designing and industrial design.

It is strange to recall that only a decade ago some artists devoted to "pure" art would get no little kudos from certain social circles for turning down any request for handicraft, commercial or industrial design. This was true even for some time after liberation. Last year, however, a group of well-known traditional artists in Shanghai entered a factory for the first time in their lives to execute some delightful designs on thermos bottles and enamel wash basins. This would have been an unheard of assignment for a "scholar painter." The enamelware printed with their designs of birds and flowers and other designs in Chinese ink and colour in the traditional style sold out as fast as it appeared in the shops.

The level of Chinese folk design today is being steadily elevated. Its industrial design, too, is competent, but with industry growing apace there is an ever-increasing demand for competent designers and more beautifully designed goods.

So more artists are being encouraged to join the ranks of designers; still more are devoting part of their time to this work. *Decoration*, published by the People's Art Press, is intended to help in this field by summing up news and experience and serving as a mart of ideas. It discusses the theory and practice of design both industrial and handicraft, and is a forum for research. Its illustrations of well-designed products and its critical discussions on new products, fabrics, household appliances, etc., will interest a wider general readership.

The first four issues cover a wide range: needlework and embroidery, porcelains and pottery, fashions, carvings in lacquer, stone, jade, ivory and brick, children's toys, indigo-printed cloth, glassware, posters, table-lamps, carpets, chenille flower for the hair, book-binding, etc. Each issue devotes a few pages to handicrafts and industrial arts of other countries: new Polish textile designs, Pablo Picasso's novel pottery designs, Iraqi children's toys and sculptural decoration on new buildings in the Soviet Union.

Decoration's second issue devoted ten pages to the resumption of production of the famous Tzuchou porcelain and pottery. The name of the Tzuchou kilns first appears in the history of the Northern Sung dynasty (960-1127 A.D.) but at the time of liberation, production of the finest wares there had already ceased for many decades. Now this famous trade mark is again appearing on fine new ceramics. With the help of the People's Government, professors and students of the Central Institute of Handicraft and Industrial Arts are collaborating with folk artists and potters of Pengcheng, Hopei Province, a centre of Tzuchou ware production. At the moment the main emphasis is on the production

of pottery closely connected with the people's daily needs such as tea-sets and dinner services, but experimental work is not neglected. *Decoration* reproduces Tzuchou porcelains of the Sung dynasty and work in similar style made last year. These new pieces climaxed months of work devoted to a study of the fine early Tzuchou porcelains, their designs, pigments and techniques used to produce them. There are also pictures of some pieces made later in the same techniques but with new designs and shapes that preserve the spirit and local

colour of this ware with a modern flavour.

The scope of *Decoration* is well indicated by the titles of two articles in its first issue: "A Study of Designs on the Themes of Phoenixes and Dragons" and "Designs for Sedan Cars." The phoenix and dragon have been popular Chinese decorative motifs since the earliest times. The article throws light on the changes that have taken place in their treatment at various times in the past. The editors promise that this is the first of other popular scientific studies on the country's rich national heritage of design written with an eye to developing popular taste so that it will have at once a deep appreciation of traditional excellences and a lively sensibility to modern styles. The magazine also hopes to develop an informed, critical appreciation of new trends and help to crystallize art standards in harmony with the socialist age. The discussion on the design of sedan cars was written last year after China turned out the first batch of sedan cars in her history. This is only one example of how expanding industrial development is putting entirely new demands on industrial art design, a relatively young branch of art in this country.

Two articles in the March issue of *Decoration* deal with the rapid increase in the number of handicraft and industrial art workshops and factories in the people's communes. This is of course a natural outcome of the advantages the commune enjoys over the co-op farm through diversification of its economy and activities in the industrial, agricultural, commercial and cultural fields on a wide collective basis. Many communes are now able to set up specialized handicraft and industrial art workshops or factories on a scale impossible for individual farms or farming co-ops. Most of these are organized by gathering together practising handicraft workers and then drawing in new hands especially from among the former housewives who have now been freed from kitchen drudgery by commune kitchens and nurseries.

Decoration is quickly amassing readers. There is every reason to expect that it will play an important role in its field.

—LIN TZU

CINEMA

First Scissor-cut Film

In *Pigsy Eats a Watermelon*, the Shanghai Art Film Studio releases the first coloured scissor-cut film ever made in China. It is based on an episode from the famous sixteenth-century Chinese



Right: Vase from a Tzuchou kiln of the Northern Sung dynasty (960-1127 A.D.)

Left: A modern vase in Tzuchou style

Designed by Mei Chien-ying



Tripitaka crossing a desert with Monkey, Sandy and Pigsy

novel *Pilgrimage to the West* by Wu Cheng-en.

Chinese shadow plays long ago inspired Western film workers to make silhouette films, but this is the first time that the traditional Chinese arts of making paper-cuts for window and lantern decorations and the shadow play have been combined and merged with modern techniques of cartoon and puppet films, to make an animated scissor-cut film in China. The success of this initiative leaves little doubt that we shall be seeing more of such films. It makes ideal entertainment for children.

Artists of the Shanghai Art Film Studio have for some years been on the look-out for a way of making animated films by a much simpler process than that involved in the usual methods of producing animated cartoons. They spent two years of research work, collecting and studying traditional designs for windows and paper-cuts in many parts of the country. They also visited scores of old folk artists, getting their help and advice.

In Shensi and Hunan Provinces, where traditional Chinese shadow plays and puppet plays are especially popular, they saw many performances and got a mine of ideas for their first scissor-cut film.

In making the film, the parts of the figures are first drawn on thin, stiff paper, then they are put together with movable joints. The heads, arms and legs are able to move freely to make all kinds of gestures; and eyes, ears, mouths and noses too can be adjusted to change expressions. The figures "perform" lying on a piece of glass beneath which are placed the backdrops, also cut from thin, stiff paper. The camera takes a shot each time a "performer" makes a movement. A step in a walk, for instance, requires a dozen or so movements and shots. The technique employed here is similar to the puppet film. When necessary, a different head is used for

different facial expressions, or various parts of the body may be interchanged for greater effect.

If *Pigsy Eats a Watermelon* is anything to go by, the animated scissor-cut film is an excellent medium for folk tales, fables, fairy tales or legends. Here we have Pigsy, with Monkey and Sandy, accompanying Hsuan Tsang, the monk Tripitaka, on his

pilgrimage to the west to fetch Buddhist scriptures back to China. Tired, hungry and thirsty, the travellers arrive at an old temple. But they can't find a thing to eat. Monkey and Pigsy heroically set out together in search of food. But they haven't gone far when lazy Pigsy pretends he has a stomach-ache. He lies down beneath a large tree and goes to sleep. On waking, he finds to his delight a huge watermelon lying by his side. Greedy as ever, he forgets about his master Hsuan Tsang and the others, and devours the melon all by himself. In the meantime, Monkey is scouring the mountains fruitlessly, looking for food. When he discovers that Pigsy has hogged the entire watermelon, he decides to punish him. By his magic art, he conjures up slices of melon rind which follow Pigsy relentlessly and constantly trip him up. Pigsy is finally forced to make a confession of his fault.

Pigsy and Monkey are perennial favourites anyway, and so is this episode. But the excellent characterization they are given here ensures the success of this film, particularly in the case of Pigsy whose selfishness and greediness as he luxuriates with the watermelon, eyes half closed in ecstasy and ears lazily flapping, become monumental.

Pigsy Eats a Watermelon was warmly received at its preview. It showed the considerable strides made in the technique of the animated cartoon since 1948 when the puppet film *Dream of an Emperor*, a satire on Chiang Kai-shek, and *Catching Turtles in a Jar*, about the rout of Kuomintang troops in the northeast during the War of Liberation, were first produced by the people's film industry in liberated northeast China. Many cartoon films made since then have been extremely popular both among children and adults. Some, like *The Magic Brush*, *Good Friends* and *Why Ravens Are Black*, have won prizes either at home or abroad. In 1955, the first cartoon and

puppet films in colour began to be made. Last year, fifty-four cartoon and puppet films were produced. The Shanghai Art Film Studio is now making another scissor-cut film dealing with the Yi Ho Tuan or "Boxer" Rising of 1899-1901.

—WAN KU-SHAN

SPORTS

New Feather-weight Jerk Record

China's Chen Ching-kai broke another world record when he jerked 148 kg. in the feather-weight class at the International Weight-lifting Championships held in Moscow on March 14. The previous world record was 147.5 kg. held by Isaac Berger of the United States.

Chen Ching-kai, a 23-year-old second lieutenant of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, is the world record holder for the clean and jerk in the bantam-weight class (140.5 kg.). This time, with his weight up to 59.7 kg., he competed in the feather-weight class. After pressing 107.5 kg. and snatching 95 kg., he succeeded in jerking 148 kg. in his third attempt. This placed him second with a total lift of 350 kg. after Evgeny Minayev of the Soviet Union who lifted a total of 360 kg.

World Table Tennis Championships

At the 25th World Table Tennis Championships which began on March 27 in Dortmund, China's men's and women's teams battled their way to the semi-finals after four days of hot contests. The men's team successively defeated Portugal (5:0), Australia (5:0), Ireland (5:0), Belgium (5:0), West Germany (5:2), Jamaica (5:0), United Arab Republic (5:0) and Sweden (5:1), to become group champion. But in the semi-finals, the Chinese players lost 3:5 to their more experienced Hungarian opponents. The women's team, after beating Spain (3:0), the German Democratic Republic (3:0), Switzerland (3:0), the Netherlands (3:0), Denmark (3:0), Sweden (3:0), U.S.A. (3:0) and England (3:2), lost to Japan and south Korea in the semi-finals.

The Japanese men's team won the championship by beating Hungary (5:1). The women's title was also carried off by Japan. China's men's and women's teams came third in the tournaments.

As we go to press, latest news from Dortmund reports that China's Jung Kuo-tuan will meet Serenc Sido of Hungary, former world champion, in the men's singles finals. Both Jung Kuo-tuan and Sido played remarkably well to survive the seven rounds of elimination which ended April 4.

SIDELIGHTS

Prize Exhibits at the Agricultural Exhibition. Pride of place at the National Agricultural Exhibition (see article on p. 14) went to the following prize exhibits of successful experiments:

A single rapeseed plant from Kiangsu Province which grew taller than a man, with over 30,000 pods, yielding almost 7 *jin* of rapeseeds. This is around 30 times the normal amount of rapeseeds yielded by a single plant.

A peanut plant from Hupeh with 920 peanuts, over twenty times the ordinary number from a plant.

A ginseng root from Kirin weighing 22 Chinese ounces, over 3 times the weight of the biggest ginseng roots seen before.

A sunflower plant which grew sunflowers on top and potatoes underground.

A plant which grew both eggplants and tomatoes.

A pumpkin from Shantung with four big apples growing on it.

And a ham almost as big as a cello, weighing 45 *jin*, from a pig weighing 950 *jin*, over six times the normal weight of a pig.

New Waiter at the "Spare-Ribs King."

A steelworker on his way to Chungking stopped off at a small town in Kwangan County to have lunch. The place is known as the "Spare-Ribs King" Restaurant, and has quite a reputation for good service. One of the waiters in particular—with the number "002" embroidered on his jacket—impressed him most and he appreciated the earnest and cheerful way he went about his work. The steelworker specially commended his services to the manager. Waiter No. 2 was a newcomer to the restaurant. Actually, he had his own job elsewhere—deputy secretary of the Communist Party Committee of the Bureau of Commerce of the county people's government. He had been putting in a day's work at a time in many of the departments under the Bureau of Commerce. This was in keeping with the Communist Party's policy for leading cadres to go to work at the grass-roots levels for short periods of time. That morning, he had come to the restaurant with three other leading cadres. Of the forty-odd paper "red flags," tokens of appreciation for good service put up by customers that

day, over half went to waiter No. 2 and his three colleagues.

Kansu Province Panda. For a long time giant pandas were believed to exist only in Szechuan Province, southwest China. A people's commune in Kansu Province, northwest China, has now caught a three-month-old female giant panda in Wenhsien County. This baby panda is white all over except for black rings around its eyes and black fur on its ears, neck and rump. It weighs some 15 lbs. It is receiving specially good care, is fed with bamboo shoots, bamboo leaves and condensed milk, and is doing well.

Hot Springs Swimming Pools. Large, modern indoor and outdoor swimming pools are being built near the famous Huaching Hot Springs in Lintung County, Shensi Province. The pools will draw their water from the hot springs, which are good for rheumatism, muscular aches and many other diseases. Legend has it that Emperor Yu (c. 781 B.C.) of the Western Chou dynasty had once dwelt by its waters. It was here, too, that the First Emperor of Chin (Chin Shih Huang Ti, c. 221 B.C.) allegedly met a fairy maid. But its wide fame through the centuries is due chiefly to the lines of the *Song of Eternal Sorrow*, an immortal poem written by the Tang dynasty poet Pai Chu-yi about Emperor Hsuan Tsung (c. 713 A.D.) and his favourite concubine, Yang Kuei-fei, who frequented the springs for her beauty baths. The pools and the surrounding trees, gardens and fish ponds cover an area of 45 *mu* and lie at the foot of Lishan Mountain, which is a scenic spot in its own right with its ancient pines and cypresses, temple buildings and other historical sites. For the working people of China, the place is no longer just a legendary name but a centre for rest and recreation.

Coffee-growing in Yunnan. In China, where tea-growing has centuries of tradition behind it, coffee enthusiasts are still a drop in an ocean of tea-drinkers. But they are sure to grow as more and more coffee is being produced with the active encouragement of the government.

In the southern and southwestern parts of Yunnan Province, scientists, state farm employees and peasants are going all out to adapt this tropical plant to Chinese conditions. Thanks to Yunnan's tropical and sub-tropical climate, abundant rainfall and fertile soil, the experiment is proving to be quite successful. Generally, beans grow one year after the young tree is planted and yields are quite high. Yunnan is not the only coffee-growing province in China. Coffee plantations are also flourish-

ing in Kwangtung's lush sub-tropical island of Hainan.

Spring Fashions. Shanghai women had a busy weekend visiting the recent fashion shows in the metropolis. More than 1,000 new spring designs were on display. Visitors were asked for their comments and suggestions for improvement before the new designs were put into production. Stocks of twenty new styles which were placed in the dress shops for trial sale were sold out within a week. A rising demand for finer and prettier clothes is also borne out by figures from some of the city's big clothing shops, which report 20,000 to 30,000 customers daily and sales figures twice as high as the same period last year.

Sports in a Mountain Village. With good food and plenty of free time for recreation and rest the peasants in the mountain village of Hutsun in Fukien Province have taken up sports in a big way. In the early mornings and late afternoons the 30 ball courts and track and field grounds built by their commune since the end of last year, are all occupied. With 60 tables available table tennis has become a popular favourite. Others stick to sports the Chinese traditional way—Chinese boxing, fencing, and climbing bamboo poles, a sport well liked by Fukien peasants.

Fishing. Now that spring is here, the anglers are out in full force at the lakes and ponds of Peking's parks. Under the green willow trees along the banks of the lakes anglers with straw hats and baskets are now a familiar Sunday sight. At the Summer Palace, the Tao Ran Ting Park, the new Longtan Park, and many other parks, fishing tackle can be rented for a slight fee and fish under 2 or 3 lbs. that are hooked can be taken home free. A sign in Beihai Park announces: "Anglers will please note that all fish fry caught are to be put back in the water. But you are welcome to take home free any amount of catfish and snakefish you may catch, as they are harmful to the fries."



CHINA AND THE WORLD

Hungarian National Day

Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other leading Chinese officials attended the reception given in Peking on April 4 by the Hungarian Ambassador Nogradi in celebration of the 14th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

In his speech at the reception, Chen Yi warmly greeted the brilliant achievements gained by the Hungarian people in their socialist revolution and construction. He hailed their efforts to fulfil their Three-Year Plan in two years and expressed confidence in their future successes.

Speaking of the fraternal co-operation between China and Hungary in the political, economic, cultural and other fields and the frequent visits exchanged during the recent period, Chen Yi said: "These visits have contributed greatly to enhancing mutual understanding between our two peoples, and also to the continuous strengthening of the great solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union."

The Hungarian National Day is also being celebrated in China with several other activities. A three-week exhibition of Hungarian oil paintings and graphic art reflecting the revolutionary struggles of the Hungarian people in the past hundred years opened in Peking on April 2. The next day the Ballet Troupe of the Hungarian State Opera Theatre now visiting China opened its tour premiere in this ancient capital.

It is announced that a delegation headed by Muennich Ferenc, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Premier of the Hungarian Government, will visit China in late April at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government.

British C.P. Congress Greeted

The 26th Congress of the British Communist Party held in London from March 27 to 30 was attended by a Chinese Communist Party delegation and addressed by its leader, Wang Chia-hsiang, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Wang Chia-hsiang pledged the warm support of the Chinese people for the British people's struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. The Chinese people

themselves, he noted, had in their protracted struggle for independence and socialism enjoyed the support of the British people. He recalled how the British workers struggled against imperialist intervention in China during the 1925-1927 revolution.

Wang Chia-hsiang also read a message from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party which saluted the British Communist Party as the staunchest representative and defender of the interests of all British working people. It declared: "Though the British Communist Party may at present be confronted with temporary difficulties and reformism still has a strong influence on the British working-class movement, all this is bound to change. With the development of the economic crisis of capitalism and the disintegration of the imperialist-colonial system, the soil from which bourgeois reformism gets its nourishment, becomes more and more meagre. Conditions stimulating the awakening of the British working class and the labouring masses and promoting their solidarity are daily ripening."

Premier Chou Stresses Preservation of Five Principles

Premier Chou En-lai has sent a message of greetings to the All-India Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference which opened in Calcutta on April 2. The cable noted that "the five principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence jointly advocated by the Governments of China and India have been universally accepted by peace-loving countries and peoples the world over as a criterion in dealing with international relations." It expressed "the desire of the Chinese people, together with the Indian people, to strive for the preservation of the five principles and the resolutions of the Bandung Conference, for new victories in the anti-colonialist struggles in Asia and Africa, for a thorough defeat of the imperialists' aggressive schemes and further consolidation and development of friendly relations between the peoples of China and India."

Two representatives from the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity attended the conference.

Peking-Bagdad

Current developments bear out the hopes expressed in the recent exchange of letters between Premiers Chou En-lai and Abdel Karim Kassim for growing friendship between the Chinese and Iraqi peoples.

A cultural agreement was signed on April 4 by the Chinese Cultural Delegation now visiting Iraq with the Iraqi Government providing for broad co-operation in all spheres of cultural activities.

In the oil city of Kirkuk, tens of thousands of Iraqi citizens, who were celebrating their country's withdrawal from the Bagdad pact, gave a rousing welcome to the delegation. Members of the delegation were carried shoulder high as they left the airport and their procession of cars had to stop frequently on the packed streets as enthusiastic crowds thronged forward to shake hands with the Chinese representatives.

In Basra, the Chinese delegation was welcomed at the airport by Governor Abdul Razak Abdul Wahab and the local garrison commander. In both cities, the delegation had many happy meetings with representatives of the workers, youth, teachers and students.

Wherever the Chinese visitors appeared, they were surrounded by joyous Iraqis whose favourite slogans in Arabic and Chinese were: "Long Live the Friendship Between the Iraqi and Chinese Peoples!" and "Long Live Premier Kassim and Chairman Mao Tse-tung!"

In Bagdad an Iraqi-China Friendship Association has been founded. Abood Zalalah, Inspector General of the Ministry of Education and leader of the Iraqi Cultural Delegation which visited China last October, is president and Aziz Sherif, Secretary-General of the Iraqi National Committee of Peace Partisans, is vice-president. Members include professors, lawyers, workers and people of many professions.

In Peking, thousands flocked to see the documentary *Daybreak in Iraq*, which was released simultaneously in several cinemas on March 22 and is still drawing large crowds at one. So popular are the Iraqi dates which China bought in large quantities through two recent contracts that they now have become a standby at most of Peking's foodstores, well-beloved especially by the children.

Warning on U.S. Intrusions

The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a serious warning on April 1 against intrusions on that day by a U.S. RB-57 reconnaissance plane into China's territorial air over the area of the Yushan and Choushan Islands in Chekiang Province and Tungyin Island in Fukien Province. This is the 48th warning China has served against such U.S. military provocations since September 7 last year. The last warning was issued on January 10 concerning intrusions by a U.S. warship into China's territorial waters in the Matsu and Tungyin area of Fukien Province.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Ten Years of NATO

"The ten years since the founding of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have been ten years in which American imperialism has used this aggressive bloc to launch ferocious attacks on world peace, on the national rights, sovereignty and living standards of the peoples of various countries; these have also been ten years in which American imperialism has suffered one ignominious defeat after another and become increasingly isolated," writes *Renmin Ribao* in an editorial (April 2) on the tenth anniversary of NATO.

Reviewing this decade of NATO activities the editorial shows how, in order to carry on the aggressive war policy of the U.S. imperialists, the NATO bloc has persistently created and maintained international tension and poisoned the international atmosphere. In all the ten years of its history, *Renmin Ribao* says, this bloc has never put forward one single proposal contributing to the peaceful settlement of international disputes and to international co-operation. On the contrary, it has persistently rejected every proposal put forward in the interests of world peace by the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries.

And all this military expansion and war preparations, states the editorial, all this stirring up of the international situation and other aggressive activities have been carried out under the pretext of guarding against "the communist threat" and protection against "Soviet aggression." But, the editorial says, these past ten years show that it is not the Soviet Union but precisely the United States, the self-styled "protector" of the member nations of NATO, which has encroached upon them and undermined their interests. Under the cloak of anti-Soviet and anti-communist slogans, the United States has infiltrated into and seized their markets, placed their territories under its control, and infringed upon their national sovereignty. U.S. military bases bring them not security but the danger of the disaster which will inevitably be visited on NATO member nations in the event they plunge into war. Military expenditures totalling 500,000 million U.S. dollars over the past ten

years have greatly increased their financial burdens and resulted in a serious economic crisis. A decline in production, a rise in unemployment and the growing impoverishment of the labouring people are evident in these countries, notes the editorial.

The aggressive nature of the NATO bloc is also displayed in another way. The editorial points out: it is the sworn enemy of the national liberation movements and a chief conspirator in aggressions in the Asian and African regions. The NATO bloc has made great efforts to prop up the tottering colonial system and help through that system to continue the exploitation and plunder of the manpower and natural resources of the colonies and semi-colonies in Asia and Africa. U.S. weapons supplied to the NATO bloc have claimed unnumbered victims among the peoples of Algeria, Kamerun, Nyasaland, Kenya, the Belgian Congo, West Irian and other areas.

The nature of the global aggressive system that links the SEATO and Bagdad Pact with NATO as its core has been shown by the practical activities of NATO, the editorial further points out. The claim that NATO is for "regional collective defence" is an out-and-out lie.

But, *Renmin Ribao* says, with its aggressive plans being exposed and suffering under the telling blows dealt it by the world forces of peace headed by the Soviet Union, the NATO bloc has met with one defeat after another in its aggressive schemes; the absolute hegemony which the U.S. once enjoyed in



Supply station

By Fang Cheng

NATO is being shaken; the contradictions within it are sharper than ever. These contradictions show how deadly they are in the economic field, as for example in the struggle over the "common market" and "free trade area," and in the political field in the disputes about how to solve the German question, and also in the military field, as for example in the recent withdrawal by France of its fleet from the NATO Mediterranean Command—one of the latest noteworthy events.

The powerful socialist camp, the rising tide of the anti-colonialist movement, the conflicts and contradictions within the NATO bloc, the opposition of the masses of people within the NATO member countries to military expansion and war preparations and their demand to end the "cold war"—these are putting the NATO bloc into a state of paralysis and isolation, and make the carrying out of its aggressive policy more and more difficult, states the editorial.

Finally, referring to the Soviet statement of March 29 asking that NATO members re-examine and revise the treaty, the editorial declares: "The Chinese people join all the other peace-loving peoples of the world in warmly supporting the endeavours of the Soviet Government for peace."

Britain's Economic Crisis

Britain's economic situation is clearly deteriorating, states an article in *Renmin Ribao* (April 1). The British Government has taken many measures in an attempt to brake this run down hill but they are powerless to overcome the fundamental economic difficulties which Britain faces today. And at the same time, the article continues, Britain is meeting a stronger economic challenge in the capitalist markets, especially the West European market; this will certainly add to its economic difficulties.

Reviewing British economic trends in the past three years, the article notes that with cuts in production and exports the number of unemployed has now doubled compared with last year.

This daily deepening economic crisis, the article points out, is of course the result of the capitalist mode of production, but it is also a "cold war" product. Britain annually spends more than 1,500 million pounds sterling on military expenditure; this is one-third of its total budget. This huge military expenditure is too big a burden for Britain's weakened post-war national economy; it harms its export trade. A great and growing part of Britain's imported raw materials are for arms production; this deprives civilian production of raw materials and

manpower and thus affects the quantity of commodities that can be exported, weakening Britain's overall export capabilities.

This huge military expenditure also adversely affects industrial investment, states the article. Reduced investments make it impossible for Britain to carry out the necessary technical reforms in industry, and productive efficiency goes down, production costs go up and Britain's competitive position on the world markets is weakened. Another result of its "cold war" stand is that by following the U.S. embargo policy, Britain has suffered considerable losses because of U.S. restrictions on East-West trade. Trade losses have led to a steady deterioration of its position as regards international payments and its gold and foreign exchange reserves are being steadily depleted.

From this the article draws the conclusion that if Britain wants to extricate itself from its economic difficulties, it

must first of all stop the "cold war" and, on the basis of peaceful coexistence, give up its policies of bigger armaments and war preparations, and so relieve itself of the crushing burden of military expenditure. A better balance between revenue and expenditure would then enable the country to increase domestic investments, modernize and renew fixed capital, reduce costs of production, strengthen its competitive position on the world markets and enable it to increase exports.

The capitalist world market is shrinking day by day, the article points out, and under these conditions it would be helpful to Britain's economy if she gives up her embargo policy which serves the "cold war" and, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, extends trade relations with the countries of the socialist camp. It will be recalled that in the great economic depression of the thirties, the Soviet Union was the biggest buyer of

industrial equipment in the world. Now, socialism has become a world system and the economies of the socialist countries are on the upsurge; this means that a large-scale development of East-West trade can undoubtedly help to moderate the deterioration of British industrial production, and increase employment in that country. It will also provide a steady market for the raw materials of the countries in the sterling area and keep the prices of raw materials at a reasonable level. This would improve the foreign exchange position of the sterling area countries, increase their import capacities and in general benefit Britain's export trade.

As a realization of these facts spreads, the article concludes, it is no accident that there is a growing demand in Britain for a stop to the "cold war," for talks with the Soviet Union on outstanding international issues and for an expansion of East-West trade.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **ORPHAN OF THE CHAO FAMILY** Prime Minister Chao Tun of the ancient State of Ts'in is killed by the ambitious minister Tu An-ku who orders the wholesale execution of his family. Chao's friends, Cheng Ying and Kungsun Shu-chiu, save Chao's infant grandson, sole heir of the family, by a desperate plot in which Kungsun gives his own life and Cheng Ying lets his own son die in place of Chao's grandson.

Apr. 7 & 8, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **CHIN HSIANG-LIEN** A well-known story of the Sung dynasty in which an ambitious scholar, after gaining wealth and position, tries to murder his wife and two children, obstacles to a new advantageous marriage. He is brought to justice by Pao Cheng, a just magistrate.

Apr. 9, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

▲ **GENERALS OF THE YANG FAMILY** The story of Yang Chi-yeh, a famous general in the Sung dynasty, and his eight soldier sons. They are defeated by foreign invaders in league with traitors at the imperial court.

Apr. 10, 7:00 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

(The above three operas are produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.)

SZECHUAN OPERA

▲ **FINDING HUSBANDS IN A HURRY** When an imperial official arrives in a city to select beautiful women for the emperor's seraglio, a panic ensues. Mothers in their anxiety to save their daughters rush headlong into the streets to grab the first passers-by as husbands for their daughters.

Apr. 7, 7:00 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **THE GHOST SEEKS REVENGE** A legendary tale about a scholar, who after gaining wealth and position, deserts his wife, driving her to suicide. A river god hears about her fate and helps to avenge her.

Apr. 8, 7:00 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **THE ORDEAL OF TAO FU-NU** Beautiful Tao Fu-nu is abducted by the Prefect of Hangchow who wants her as his concubine. He threatens the life of her betrothed, a

young scholar. Golden Whiskers of Lake Tai, a Chinese Robin Hood, puts things to rights.

Apr. 10, 7:00 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

(The above three operas are produced by the visiting Szechuan Opera Troupe.)

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **THE RETURN OF THE PHOENIX** A comedy of errors. A young man wins a bride despite the schemes of a wicked stepmother.

Apr. 7, 7:00 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*
Apr. 8, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

▲ **YANG NAI-WU AND HSIAO PAI-TSAI** A drama based on a well-known murder case of the Ching dynasty.

Apr. 12, 1:30 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

▲ **MADAME BUTTERFLY** — Puccini's famous opera in Chinese. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Apr. 8 & 9, 7:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ **NAMELESS ISLAND** A new play produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. Adventure on the Fukien front. How the People's Liberation Army foiled an enemy attack.

Apr. 7-13, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **THE SALESWOMEN** A new comedy by Lao Sheh, the well-known playwright, describing how three young girls and a housewife free themselves from household drudgery and become saleswomen. At first they have a sneaking contempt for their new jobs but they soon learn what socialist service means to the people, and make good. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Apr. 8-13, 7:15 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

FILMS

▲ **UPRISING ON THE "CHANGHUNG"** Story of the uprising of Kuomintang sailors on the warship *Changhung* led by underground Party members on the eve of the liberation. Produced by the Chiangnan Film Studio.

Apr. 10-13, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club, Zhongyang*

▲ **A NEW ODE TO LIUHU** In a battle against flood and drought peasants in an Anhwei village transform their life and outlook by building water conservancy works.

Apr. 10-13, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ **THE SNOW QUEEN** A Soviet cartoon film in colour. Adapted from the Hans Andersen fairy tale.

Apr. 7-9, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou*

▲ **THE PROUD VALLEY** An English film of working-class solidarity dubbed in Chinese. Starring Paul Robeson, the well-known peace fighter and Negro singer. This is the story of a struggle between miners and mine owners in South Wales during World War II, and how a selfless Negro miner saves his companions' lives at the cost of his own.

Apr. 7-9, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema*

Apr. 10-14, *Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club, Zhongyang*

▲ **THE GOOD SOLDIER SCHWEIK** A Czech colour film based on the famous novel by Jaroslav Hasek (1883-1923)—a biting satire of the decaying Austrian Empire with central character, Schweik, symbolizing the opposition of the common people to it. Dubbed in Chinese.

Apr. 10-13, *Xin Jie Kou, Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **GRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION** by the Chanchiang Artists of Kwangtung. Open daily 9:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.

At the *Gallery of the Artists' Union*

▲ **HUNGARIAN ART EXHIBITION** celebrating the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian People's Republic. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

At *Palace Museum*

SPORTS

▲ **TRACK AND FIELD EVENTS** The Dukla Track and Field Team of Czechoslovakia will shortly visit Peking and compete with Chinese teams.

Apr. 9 v. *Peking Physical Culture Institute Team & Chinese Youth Team.*

At *Peking Physical Culture Institute*

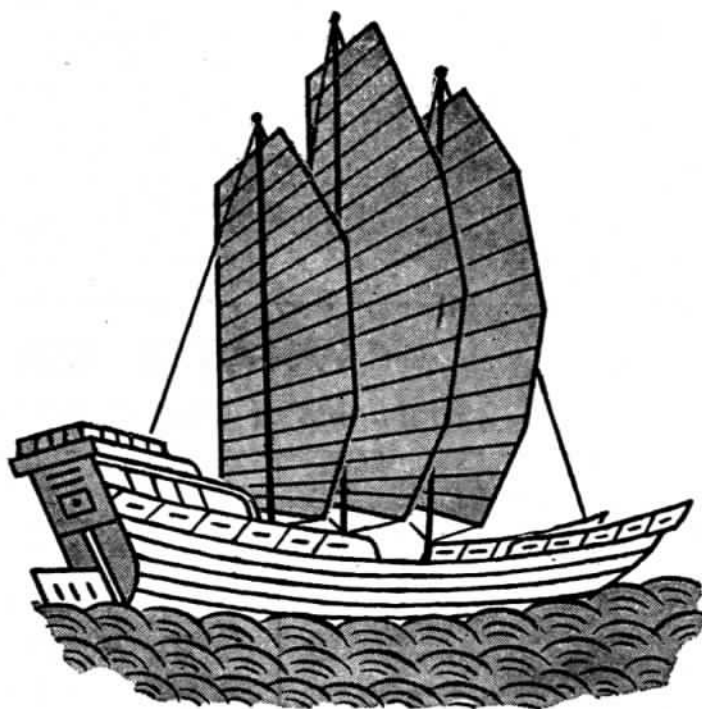
Apr. 12 v. "August 1" Team, Chinese Youth Team & "Peking" Team.

At *Peking Stadium*

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