

# PEKING

December 29, 1959

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# REVIEW

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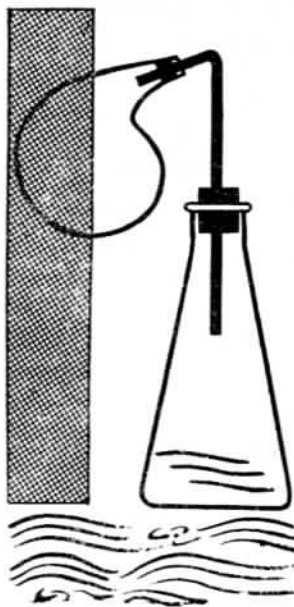
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# PEKING REVIEW

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## The Way to Solve the Korean Question

WE print two documents in this issue of *Peking Review* which voice the full support of the Chinese people for the Korean people's latest effort to achieve the peaceful unification of their long-divided fatherland. On this question, too, as the documents point out, recent U.S. avowals of peace are put to the acid test.

More than fourteen years have elapsed since the artificial division of Korea. The Korean armistice was effected more than six years ago. It is high time to satisfy the Korean people's fervent national aspirations for a reunified fatherland. For the sake of peace in the Far East and Asia, it is also imperative to solve the Korean question which has long been used by U.S. imperialism as a lever to maintain and create tension.

The people of the world, more and more insistently, are calling for the resolution of outstanding international disputes through peaceful negotiations. In line with this world trend, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic issued an appeal to the parliaments of various countries on October 27. It called for the withdrawal of U.S. and all other foreign troops from south Korea and the realization of Korea's peaceful unification without any interference from foreign forces. This appeal once again points the correct way to solve the Korean question. The message has been warmly received and supported by the entire socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union as well as by fair-minded people in other parts of the world.

Since the restoration of peace in Korea, the Korean Democratic People's Republic has put forward a series of fair and reasonable proposals for the peaceful solution of the Korean question. Both People's Korea and China have taken many concrete steps to facilitate such a solution. The complete withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea last year on their own initiative is the most convincing proof of this.

It is now clear to the world, despite all the imperialist propaganda to confuse the issue, that the real stumbling block to a peaceful settlement of the Korean question is the continued presence of U.S. troops in south Korea and the U.S. refusal to end its occupation there. The United States, moreover, is actively implementing a programme of arms expansion and war preparations in south Korea. It has augmented Syngman Rhee's armed forces from the 16 divisions at the time of the armistice to the present 31 divisions, in flagrant violation of the armistice agreement. It has introduced atomic cannons, guided missiles and other new-type weapons into south Korea. U.S. Under-Secretary of State Dillon blurted out the true intentions of the U.S. ruling clique when he recently ranted about rearming and modernizing Syngman Rhee's armed forces. Meanwhile, the United States staged another "cold war" farce in the latest U.N. General Assembly. It blocked People's Korea from participating in the discussion of the Korean question and railroaded through a "resolution" aimed at sanctioning the continued occupation of south Korea by U.S. troops. All this shows that Washington is bent on preventing the peaceful unification of Korea and is scheming to re-kindle a war there at some future date.

Despite all of Washington's recent phony peace gestures, the peoples of the world should realize the aggressive nature of imperialism, and always be vigilant not to be taken in by its sleight of hand tricks.

# ROUND THE WEEK

## Workers' Toast to the Nation

Shanghai, the nation's largest industrial city, has overfulfilled its industrial production plan for 1959—21 days ahead of schedule. This was frontpage news last Friday, a day after the news that Peking overfulfilled its targets ahead of time. On the same day, *Renmin Ribao* reported that Hunan, Anhwei, Yunnan and Shensi Provinces and the two autonomous regions of Inner Mongolia and Ningsia for the Hui people, upon the heels of Heilungkiang, Hupeh and other provinces, have also overfulfilled their industrial production targets for 1959 ahead of schedule, with a considerable increase in total output value over last year.

While writing these lines word comes through that six more provinces—Liaoning, Szechuan, Shantung, Honan, Kirin and Kiangsi and the two other autonomous regions—Kwangsi and Sinkiang—have completed their annual quotas ahead of time, too. It all adds up to a higher level of production than 1958, a sharp increase in major products and a constant supply of new types of goods on the market—the toast of the workers to the nation.

1960 is only a few days away, as we go to press. The workers have set their hearts on chalking up all-time output highs in the first quarter and are making thorough preparations for next year's production. Their aim is not just a continuous big leap forward in 1960 but also to put an end to the usual production lag in the first quarter as compared with the last quarter the year before.

An all-round high production rate in all industrial enterprises in the first quarter has become the next goal of all workers in the country. Much importance is attached to driving home the idea that it is essential to attain high outputs from the start and for everybody to continue to tackle their jobs with the utmost vigour.

Ever since the Communist Party called for a new upsurge in the campaign to increase production and practise economy there has been an upward trend in production in various industries, and the rise has been constant month by month. This is clearly indicated in the figures of the country's total industrial output value in the second half of the year: August higher than July by 14 per cent; September higher than August by 27 per cent; October higher than September by 24 per cent... And it is on the basis of this performance of constantly rising output that the workers in all industries have

set out to open the new year with an unprecedented first-quarter high, to lay the foundation for the continuous industrial boom in 1960.

## Tibet Committee of the C.P.P.C.C.

The Tibet Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference—the organization of the people's democratic united front of all nationalities, classes, political parties, mass organizations, notable public figures not affiliated with any political parties as well as overseas Chinese—was formally set up in Lhasa on December 20. The first meeting, attended by 134 delegates from all sections of the population and all parts of Tibet, was opened by Tan Kuan-san, Deputy Secretary of the Tibet Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Political Commissar of the Tibet Military Area Command of the People's Liberation Army.

The Tibet Committee of the C.P.P.C.C., Tan Kuan-san said, represents the great unity of all the nationalities in Tibet and the further consolidation and development of the people's democratic united front. It is a major event in the political life of the people of Tibet and another demonstration of the triumph of the nationality policy of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The agenda of the meeting includes discussion and exchange of views on the policies of democratic reform and questions of production and construction. It will serve to mobilize on a still larger scale people of all strata in Tibet to do their best for the implementation of the democratic reform and the development of agriculture and livestock farming under the leadership of the Communist Party and the People's Government.

Chang Ching-wu, representative of the Central People's Government and Secretary of the Working Committee of the Communist Party in Tibet, said the most important tasks facing the Tibet Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. were to consolidate the people's democratic united front and broaden its base further, to strengthen political consultative work and actively help the People's Government complete the democratic reform and develop production.

Tibet, which is an integral part of the motherland, has a great future, he pointed out. The people are diligent and courageous and there are rich resources which provide excellent conditions for developing industry, agriculture and animal husbandry. It will play an important role, he said, in supporting the building

of socialism in the motherland. But only with the solid unity of the great family of the socialist motherland under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung can Tibet gain the material, financial and technological strength to build itself up. Only by completing the democratic reform, and taking the road of socialism, Chang Ching-wu added, can Tibet rid itself of its age-long economic and cultural stagnation and backwardness and move forward to join the ranks of the more advanced nationalities of the country.

Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. and also Vice-Chairman and Secretary-General of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet, pointed out that the Tibet Committee embraced people from all sections of Tibet. With this broad representation, he said, the people of all classes and all strata would unite under the leadership of the Communist Party and play a still more active role in building a great socialist society.

Chang Kuo-hua, Deputy Secretary of the Working Committee of the Communist Party in Tibet, delivered a political report to the session on behalf of the Working Committee of the Communist Party. He said that the main feature of the situation in Tibet today is that the ruling machine of the feudal serf system has been completely overthrown and that the one-time serfs now stand on their own feet and exercise their own rights as masters, building a new life for themselves under the leadership of the Communist Party. More and more members of the upper classes in Tibet, he said, have come forward to demonstrate their support for the democratic reform and the Central People's Government. The central task in 1960, he said, was to press on with the democratic reform and develop agriculture and livestock farming.

## The Commune Does It

One thing stands out in bold relief from the mass of news of rich harvests pouring in from all parts of the country: the people's communes, led by the Communist Party, have weathered the worst blows struck by Nature and have come through with excellent harvests this year. It is now certain that the total grain production of the country this year exceeds 1958, the year of the big leap forward. An excellent cotton harvest, bigger and better than last year's, has also been reaped.

In the decade since liberation the Chinese peasants didn't experience such serious natural calamities. The drought, lasting for months in some areas, the heavy rainstorms, the typhoons and, in some places, pests, hit as much as 40 million hectares of farmland all told. In



some places one natural calamity followed the other without letup.

The drought alone this year affected a total of 33.3 million hectares in 20 provinces and autonomous regions during the spring, summer and autumn. In some places the drought was the worst in 70 years. It was a challenge to the people's communes in the first year of their existence. But they stood the test with flying colours. Honan Province, one of the hardest hit, with barely a drop of rain in a hundred days, managed to pull off a harvest of grain and cotton bigger than last year's. Much the same can be said for other provinces which, despite partial crop failures, have in most cases actually increased total outputs over last year.

Communist Party leadership and the immense strength of the people's communes are the bedrock reasons for this hardwon triumph over natural calamities. The main force in conquering the unusually serious natural calamities came from the people's communes which have intrinsic advantages. With manpower and vast material resources at their disposal, the communes are in a strong position to subdue adversity.

### The Porker Is Kingpin

No other animal of the domesticated animal kingdom in China has ever received the attention the pig has been getting of late. Open the national dailies, any of the local newspapers or tune in to the wireless, and sure enough the predominant subject is pigs—the importance of pig-breeding, ways of increasing the population of porkers, stories about expert pig-breeders and the like. The animal has acquired such importance and popularity that it has pushed the traditional cow out of many a farming calendar in the rural areas as the motif for 1960.

In Shantung and quite a few other provinces the slogan now is "Make pig-breeding the key, develop other domesticated animals and bring about an all-round leap forward in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry." The slogan gives full expression to the inter-

connection between animal husbandry and agriculture and forestry and the importance of developing pig-breeding for the expansion of animal husbandry as a whole. Only when agriculture is developed to a considerable extent can there be enough fodder for animal husbandry. When the latter expands there will be plenty more fertilizer, traction and capital for the further development of agriculture. That is why the pig has come to play such an important part in the promotion of China's rural economy.

From time immemorial the pig used to occupy the lowest place in the domesticated animal kingdom in China—after the horse, cow, sheep, chicken and dog. This position has been reversed: the pig now takes precedence over the rest, in view of its contribution to agricultural and industrial production and to the livelihood of the people.

Since the campaign for pig-breeding called for by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the State Council, pig-breeding has taken big strides forward in all parts of the country, with the exception of those national minority areas where pigs are not raised. The number of pigs in October increased by 5.4 per cent over September and November again showed an increase of 9 per cent over the previous month. Everybody in the rural areas is lending a hand to pig-breeding. Last year, when the steel drive was in full force, the secretaries of Communist Party committees proved what mettle of men they were in giving a powerful lead at various levels to expand China's iron and steel industry in the countryside. Now, at the call of the Party, many of them have turned to pig-breeding, making it their primary task and setting a fine example in the nationwide drive for more fertilizer and more pork on the table.

### Goodbye to Grassland Roaming

Some 2 million herdsmen in China have put an end to nomadic life which lasted for thousands of years. Instead of living in yurts and oftentimes in the open, grazing their cattle from pastureland to

pastureland, they are now settled down in permanent homes. They are people of the various national minorities inhabiting the grasslands of Inner Mongolia, Kansu, Chinghai and Sinkiang, who are now members of pastoral people's communes.

The movement for people's communes in the pastoral areas sparked the rapid development of settled grazing. With their vast resources and facilities for organizing manpower, the people's communes are best suited for introducing fixed settlements for the roaming herdsmen. In Sinkiang, in the far west, about two thousand such settlements have been built. In Chinghai Province there are new settlements everywhere in the grasslands. In Kansu Province about 70 per cent of the herdsmen have settled down in more than 10,000 new houses built for them.

Animal husbandry has a new look since the coming of the people's communes to the pastoral areas and the introduction of settled grazing. A great number of pens and sheds have been built to shelter livestock from snowstorms and wolves. Large areas have been reclaimed for fodder crops and livestock breeding this year has made rapid advances. Instead of a single economy the communes in the pastoral areas are now following the policy advocated by the Communist Party—to develop a diversified economy based on the integration of agriculture and husbandry, with emphasis on animal husbandry. This policy is bearing fruit, leading to the rapid development of production and construction, and the improvement of living standards.

Great changes have come to the herdsmen. Now living in warm and comfortable houses, the old people, nursing mothers and children are no longer exposed to the severe winter of the steppes. For the first time in their history the herdsmen enjoy all the benefits of settled life the communes bring them—community dining-rooms, nurseries, kindergartens and schools, clinics and hospitals, cinemas and stores.

# Foreign Minister Chen Yi's Letter to Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio

Peking, December 24, 1959

**His Excellency Dr. Subandrio,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia,  
Djakarta**

**Your Excellency,**

I thank Your Excellency for your letter dated December 11, 1959.

I note with pleasure that Your Excellency has indicated in your letter that the Indonesian Government wishes to strengthen the friendly relations between our two countries, that it agrees to exchange the instruments of ratification of the Treaty on the Question of Dual Nationality and institute a joint committee, and that it will not obstruct those overseas Chinese who wish to return to China but is prepared to consider rendering assistance to them. However, I note at the same time that the Indonesian Government has failed to show a definite attitude towards the Chinese Government's proposal that the two sides immediately appoint representatives to hold negotiations for an overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question. Considering the present grave situation in connection with the overseas Chinese question, and for the sake of safeguarding the friendly relations between our two countries, the Chinese Government eagerly hopes that the Indonesian Government will adopt a positive and co-operative attitude, and agree to start negotiations at once.

The contentions made by Your Excellency in your letter concerning the role of the overseas Chinese in Indonesia and the root cause of the present activities of antagonism and discrimination against the Chinese, and the charges levelled against the Chinese representative organs in Indonesia are unacceptable to the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government, however, considers that endless arguments about these matters will merely hamper the joint efforts of the Governments of our two countries for the settlement of the urgent question of the overseas Chinese. Here I would only give necessary presentation of some of the most important facts.

The overwhelming majority of the overseas Chinese in Indonesia are working people. For generations, they have lived amicably with the Indonesian people, and have played their part in the economic development and the cause of national independence of Indonesia. They differ fundamentally from colonialists backed by gunboats and intent on oppressing and plundering another country.

It is true that a very small number among the overseas Chinese do not behave well. But it would be unfair, merely on account of this, to describe the entire overseas Chinese community as a monopoly group which hinders Indonesia's economic development and to make them the main target of discrimination and attack.

**H**OW to adjust the economic position of the overseas Chinese in the course of the development of Indonesia's national economy is a complicated question. That is why the Foreign Ministers of our two countries in their Joint Communiqué issued on October 11 this year expressed the common view that "an appropriate way should be sought for the solution of this question so that it will be in the interest of the economic development of Indonesia and that the proper rights and interests of the Chinese nationals will be respected"; they also mutually agreed that "the economic resources of those Chinese nationals will still play a useful role in the economic development of Indonesia." As a matter of fact, the Chinese Government has always advised and encouraged the overseas Chinese in Indonesia to take an active part in local economic construction, and has suggested on more than one occasion that the Indonesian Government take suitable steps to lead and turn overseas Chinese capital step by step from trade to industry. Unfortunately, the regulation on the prohibition of alien small or retail trade in rural areas has been utilized to make a concentrated attack on overseas Chinese, and even to enforce the compulsory evacuation of overseas Chinese on a large scale, so that tens of thousands of overseas Chinese have lost their homes and properties, been uprooted and put in a desperate plight. This state of affairs is not only inconsistent with the principles set forth by the two Foreign Ministers in their Joint Communiqué, but also inconsistent with His Excellency President Sukarno's call for maintaining a co-operative atmosphere as made by him in the political manifesto of August 17, 1959. Under these circumstances overseas Chinese are not to be blamed when, of their own accord, they make complaints about their difficulties and ask for fair and reasonable treatment.

The Chinese Government has always encouraged the overseas Chinese to abide by the laws and decrees of the Indonesian Government, and has never interfered in Indonesia's internal affairs. As Your Excellency has also agreed in your letter, however, it is the obligation of the Government of the People's Republic of China to protect the rights of the overseas Chinese. The execu-

tion by the Chinese representative organs in Indonesia of their duty to protect their own nationals while the latter's proper rights and interests are seriously impaired can in no way be interpreted as agitation to incite overseas Chinese to defy the orders of the local government, even less can it be used justifiably as an excuse for placing discriminative restrictions on the Chinese diplomatic representative organs. The Chinese Government cannot accept the protest contained in Your Excellency's letter, and asks once again that the Indonesian Government lift at once the discriminative restrictions imposed on the Chinese representative organs.

I PRESUME Your Excellency shares my view about the gravity of the present issue concerning the overseas Chinese. At present, the imperialists are taking advantage of the situation to sabotage relations between our two countries and divert the people of the Asian countries from the goals of their struggle. Therefore, whether a proper overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question can be achieved quickly not only concerns the destiny of millions of overseas Chinese and the friendship between our two countries but also has a bearing on our common cause of opposing colonialism and safeguarding peace. It is precisely on the basis of this understanding that I, on behalf of the Chinese Government, put forward in my previous letter the 3-point proposal for an overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question. Your Excellency has in your reply set forth the opinions of the Indonesian Government on the Chinese Government's 3-point proposal. In order to bring the opinions of the two sides closer to each other, I would like to give further explanations on behalf of the Chinese Government.

The Chinese Government welcomes the indication in Your Excellency's letter that the Indonesian Government agrees to exchange immediately the instruments of ratification of the Treaty on the Question of Dual Nationality between the two countries and set up a joint committee. The Chinese Government has all along favoured the exchange of instruments of ratification as early as possible. Because the Indonesian Government, in disregard of the provisions of the notes exchanged between the Prime Ministers of the two countries, unilaterally issued in June 1959 a regulation governing implementation, which was inconsistent with the principles laid down in the Treaty, the Chinese Government has asked the Indonesian Government for clarification. Now, in order to secure early implementation of the Treaty, the Chinese Government specifically proposes that, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, the two sides promptly exchange their instruments of ratification in Peking, and at the same time set up a joint committee in Djakarta in accordance with the notes exchanged between the Prime Ministers of the two countries. I would formally inform Your Excellency that the Chinese Government has appointed Ambassador Huang Chen the senior delegate of the Chinese side on the joint committee.

The exchange of instruments of ratification and the establishment of a joint committee by the two sides, which

will provide the legal basis and the necessary institution for the implementation of the Dual Nationality Treaty, will indeed be a happy advance. However, in the present conditions in which activities of antagonism and discrimination against the Chinese continue to spread in Indonesia, those who were originally inclined to choose Indonesian nationality are beset with great misgivings and, what is even more important, those who are capable of making contributions to Indonesia's economic development also feel unsure about their future in staying on in Indonesia. The Chinese Government has never had, nor will have, any intention of interfering in Indonesia's internal affairs. However, I believe Your Excellency will also agree that matters involving the proper rights and interests of overseas Chinese should be negotiated and settled reasonably by the two sides in accordance with the principles agreed upon long ago.

IT is also necessary to point out that now already a fairly large number of overseas Chinese have lost their means of livelihood or do not wish to stay on in Indonesia. To send these overseas Chinese back to China as quickly as possible is a pressing question which needs to be attended to immediately. The sending of overseas Chinese back to China not only involves a series of detailed organizational work, but also involves the question of protecting the interests and safety of the overseas Chinese. For this reason too, the two Governments should immediately hold consultations and make proper arrangements so that the work of sending back these overseas Chinese can start at an early date.

The Chinese Government has always held that a reasonable overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question is possible only if those overseas Chinese who wish to remain in Indonesia can do so in a friendly atmosphere and under secure conditions, while others who wish to leave Indonesia are enabled to do so with their interests and safety fully taken care of.

In view of the above-mentioned considerations, the Chinese Government once again suggests that the two Governments immediately appoint representatives to hold negotiations on the Chinese Government's 3-point proposal for an overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question and any corresponding proposals the Indonesian Government may put forward. Following the Indonesian Government's agreement to this suggestion of the Chinese Government, Ambassador Huang Chen as the representative of the Chinese Government will enter into negotiations with the representative to be appointed by the Indonesian Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHEN YI

*Minister of Foreign Affairs  
of the People's Republic of China*

# China Supports Peaceful Reunification of Korea

On December 23, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, sent a letter concerning the peaceful reunification of Korea in reply to Choi Yong Kun, President of the Standing Committee of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly. On the same day, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference sent a reply on the same question to the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea. These two letters expressed full support for the proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic for the peaceful reunification of Korea. Below we reprint the full texts of these two letters. — Ed.

Peking, December 23, 1959

**To Comrade Choi Yong Kun,  
President of the Standing Committee  
of the Supreme People's Assembly  
of the Korean Democratic People's  
Republic**

I am honoured to receive the appeal on the peaceful reunification of Korea issued by the Sixth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic addressed to the parliaments of all the countries of the world. The Chinese people fully support the proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic for the realization of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

To solve the Korean question peacefully, the Korean Democratic People's Republic has raised a series of fair and reasonable proposals. It is regrettable that these peaceful proposals were unjustifiably rejected by the United States and the Syngman Rhee authorities. The Korean-Chinese side, on their own initiative, has taken positive measures to promote the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The important move made by the Chinese People's Volunteers in completely withdrawing from Korea on their own initiative by October 1958, opened up a new and realistic path for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, and at the same time forcefully demonstrated to the whole world the sincerity of the Korean-Chinese side in the cause of peace. However, although it is more than a year since the Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew from Korea, the U.S. Government has still failed to take corresponding measures in withdrawing its troops from south Korea. Recently, at the U.N. General Assembly, the United States once again got some countries together to refuse unreasonably to allow delegates of the Korean Democratic People's Republic to take part in the discussion of the Korean question. They also forced through a resolution put forward by the United States and 13 other countries which took part in the aggression against Korea, with the aim of enabling the U.S. troops to continue to stay in south Korea and obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea.

At a time when the demand of the people of the world for the settlement of international disputes through peaceful negotiations is mounting, the appeal issued by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic to the world asking that the troops of the United States and all other foreign countries withdraw from south Korea and that Korea's peaceful reunification should be realized without the interference of foreign troops, fully conforms to the present international trend. This solemn appeal has received, and will continue to receive the attention and support of all peace-loving countries and peoples. Since the U.S. Government has declared that all pending international questions should be solved peacefully through negotiations, it should seriously consider the righteous appeal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and speedily adopt measures to show its sincerity for peace by actually withdrawing U.S. troops from south Korea. This is a minimum test of the U.S. Government's willingness to relax international tension. All countries which dispatched troops to south Korea should also seriously consider the appeal of the entire Korean people and adopt positive measures for the speedy withdrawal of their troops from south Korea. It is time to end the unfortunate division of Korea. Only by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea can the necessary conditions be created for the Korean people to solve their own question peacefully through consultations between the northern and southern authorities.

The Chinese people have consistently and resolutely supported the just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The Chinese people firmly believe that with the support of the mighty socialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union, and all peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world, the Korean people's just cause will certainly win final victory.

With the highest respects,

(Signed) **CHU TEH**

*Chairman of the Standing Committee  
of the National People's Congress  
of the People's Republic of China*

Peking, December 23, 1959

**The Central Committee of the  
United Democratic Fatherland  
Front of the Korean Democratic  
People's Republic:**

The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is honoured to receive the letter from your Committee forwarding the letter



from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic to parliaments of the world on the peaceful reunification of Korea. The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference holds that the proposal raised by the Korean Supreme People's Assembly that troops of the United States and all other foreign countries withdraw from south Korea and that the Korean people be allowed to hold free general elections in both north and south Korea without any outside interference and in accordance with their own will, to realize the peaceful reunification of Korea, fully reflects the strong national aspirations of the thirty mil-

lion Korean people and at the same time conforms to the universal demand of the peoples of the world for a relaxation of international tension. The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference expresses full agreement and warm support for this proposal. We believe that the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland will win the final victory.

**The National Committee of the  
Chinese People's Political  
Consultative Conference**

## Commemoration

# The 80th Anniversary of the Birth Of J. V. Stalin

by AI SZU-CHI

*Following is a translation of an article that appeared in "Renmin Ribao" of December 21, 1959. — Ed.*

**T**ODAY is the 80th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, an outstanding figure of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state, a staunch revolutionary of the international communist movement and a great Marxist-Leninist. From the time he joined the revolutionary movement at the age of 15 till his death at the age of 74, Stalin devoted fully sixty years to the cause of communism. After the death of Lenin, he led the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world, for thirty years. Today, while commemorating Stalin, we find that the cause of communism has made unprecedented, gigantic progress not only in the Soviet Union but also in China and the other socialist countries and throughout the world.

Before the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, communism was only a scientific prevision of Marxism. For the realization of this loftiest ideal of mankind, the immortal Lenin led the advanced members of the proletariat of Russia, including Stalin, in the active dissemination of Marxism, integrating Marxism with the Russian workers' movement and enabling the Marxist groups in the various parts of Russia to develop into a political party of a new type dedicated to the cause of proletarian revolution — the Bolshevik Party which was united ideologically, politically and organizationally. It was precisely under the leadership of this Party that the Russian proletariat in 1917 victoriously carried out the proletarian revolution and realized the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The October Revolution in Russia opened a new era in the history of mankind. It marked the beginning of the transformation of the ideals of socialism and com-

munism into reality. After smashing the armed intervention by fourteen capitalist countries and rehabilitating the economy, the Soviet people resolutely carried out Lenin's general line for the industrialization of the Soviet state and the collectivization of agriculture. The realization of this general line for socialist transformation and socialist construction rid the Soviet Union of its economic backwardness and enabled it to become an advanced, powerful, socialist country, the first in the history of mankind. This brilliant achievement not only attracted all labouring people of the world and made them aspire for socialism, but also created the conditions for the Soviet Union to win victory in the war against Hitlerite fascism and enabled the Soviet Union to play a decisive role in the war that defeated Hitler. The victory of the anti-fascist world war, with the Soviet Union as the main force, and the birth of the East European People's Democracies in the course of this victory, marked a major turning point in the history of mankind after the October Revolution. After World War II, socialism grew beyond the scope of one country and became a world system. The worldwide revolutionary workers' movement and the liberation movement of the oppressed nations have also experienced a new upsurge. The Soviet Union, as the head of the socialist camp, has become more developed and stronger since the war. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people have started the overall building of communism and scored magnificent successes in the first year of their majestic Seven-Year Plan for the high-speed development of the national economy. The industrial output value of the Soviet Union in 1959 will be thirty-six times that of 1913. Agricultural and livestock output has greatly increased during the past five years. The successes of the Soviet artificial earth satellites and cosmic rockets

which inaugurated the heroic efforts for the conquest of outer space show that the Soviet Union has already topped the world in the most important branches of science and technology. Credit for all these great victories and achievements of the Soviet Union in the forty-two years since the October Revolution should go to the great Soviet people and to the collective body of the long-tested Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which led the Soviet people in this glorious struggle. And Stalin, who was once the chief leader in this collective, made important contributions during his lifetime.

**A**FTER the death of Lenin, Stalin, in defence of Lenin's line, waged stern struggles against the enemies of Marxism-Leninism — against the Trotskyites, Bukharinites and other bourgeois agents. In these struggles he defended and creatively applied and developed Marxism-Leninism. In his *Foundations of Leninism* and *Concerning Questions of Leninism* and other works, he systematically elucidated the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. He defended Lenin's theory on the law of the uneven development of capitalism and the possibility for socialism to be victorious first in one country, and used this theory to inspire the confidence and determination of the Soviet people in building socialism. He defended Lenin's theories in various fields, including Party building, the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist construction. In accordance with Lenin's teachings, Stalin put forward the policy and tasks for the industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture, shattered the attacks launched jointly by the Trotskyites and the right opportunist Bukharinites against the Party's general line. Stalin left behind many works. His last work, *Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.*, is an important document probing into the political economy of socialism. For every socialist country, the working class all over the world and all oppressed nations, Stalin's creative contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism is of inefaceable influence. Although his works contain certain erroneous views and formulas, on the whole they still constitute an important legacy in the treasury of the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

Stalin, who was boundlessly loyal to the cause of the proletarian revolution, was an implacable enemy of imperialism. He made great contributions in defending his socialist motherland, in developing the international communist movement, in helping the liberation of the oppressed nations and in the struggle to safeguard world peace. The labouring people, the oppressed nations and peace-loving people the world over have had the deep sympathy and great support of the Soviet Union in their struggles. Since its birth, the Soviet Union has consistently pursued Lenin's foreign policy of peace. In the struggle for a lasting peace, Stalin, on the basis of the rich experience gained by the Soviet Union in its protracted struggle against the imperialist countries, stressed the need to maintain high vigilance against imperialism, the need to expose imperialist intrigues before the masses of people and mobilized the masses of people for a persistent struggle in defence of peace. All peace-loving people remember the statement Stalin made in February 1951: "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the

peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end. War may become inevitable if the warmongers succeed in enmeshing the popular masses in a web of lies, deceiving them and inveigling them into another world war."

In his later years Stalin committed some grave mistakes. These mistakes were only secondary compared with his great merits. The serious lessons drawn from Stalin's mistakes have now become an important asset of the international communist movement. Like the series of successful experiences of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, these lessons are playing a positive role, which can and should be used to raise the consciousness of all Communists, so as to prevent the repetition of those mistakes and to promote the advance of the cause of communism.

**S**INCE Stalin's death, the international communist movement during the past few years has made great progress and entered a new stage. The meetings of the Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow in November 1957 not only demonstrated the solid unity of the international communist movement on an unprecedented scale, but also, which is more important, summed up the common laws of the proletarian revolution and the building of socialism during the past century, and especially in the years since the October Revolution. The Declaration and Manifesto of the Moscow Meetings are the clearest banner for the people of all countries in their struggle for lasting world peace, the sharpest weapon for the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries to carry on the revolutionary struggle for the final victory of the communist cause. They also constitute the ideological and political basis of their internationalist unity. The imperialists and the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia, who had taken advantage of the criticism of some mistakes of Stalin by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made fierce attacks on the Communist Parties of the various countries and on the socialist countries, and stirred up an anti-communist high tide on a world scale. Precisely this exposed the ugly counter-revolutionary features of the imperialists and the Yugoslav modern revisionists in all their nakedness. In the course of a fierce struggle, the schemes of the imperialists and modern revisionists of Yugoslavia to sabotage the international communist movement have gone bankrupt. The communist cause is advancing with irresistible momentum. Of course, as long as enemies of communism exist, they will never stop their sabotaging activities. We must, therefore, sharpen our vigilance against imperialist intrigues and against the modern revisionists who act as traitors to communism. We must hold high the great banner of the Declaration and Manifesto of the Moscow Meetings of the Communist and Workers' Parties, safeguard the unity of the socialist countries, of the Communist Parties of all countries and of the international working class like the apple of our eye, defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism, enable the cause of world peace to march forward from victory to victory in the struggle against the forces of war and aggression, and enable the international communist movement to march forward from victory to victory in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism.

# Scientific Expeditions in China

by COCHING CHU

*Vice-President, Chinese Academy of Sciences*

**T**HE natural conditions and resources of a great part of China, hitherto little known to the world, have been brought to light as a result of the work of thousands of Chinese scientists since liberation.

Ninety-six per cent of China's 650 million people are concentrated in the east and southeastern parts of the country—an area comprising only 36 per cent of the country's territory. The vast areas of West and Northwest China, though rich in resources, are sparsely populated. Scientifically little was known about them before liberation. This is understandable. Science could get no support in semi-feudal and semi-colonial China. Scientists and scientific institutions lacked funds; they worked under extremely difficult conditions. Large-scale scientific expeditions, initiated, planned and financed by the state were then out of the question.

Liberation in 1949 opened new horizons for scientific development. With its scientific forces growing steadily, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has organized a number of important scientific expeditions to various parts of the country. These expeditions varied in scope and scale. But, unlike those organized by the various government ministries, most of the expeditions undertaken by the Academy are comprehensive efforts involving not one, but many sciences. Taking up more basic and longer-range issues, they aim to get a bird's-eye view of a territory and gather information for the reference of the State Planning Commission in drawing up long-range plans for economic development, particularly in determining the geographical distribution of industry in relation to agricultural areas in the various economic regions.

Space permits only a brief resumé of the work of the various expeditions.

## **Tibet Expedition**

The Tibet expedition was the first scientific expedition of this kind ever undertaken in China. It was organized soon after the peaceful liberation of Tibet in 1950. Fifty-six scientists of five divisions (geology and geography; agriculture and meteorology; sociology and history; linguistics; and medicine) entered Tibet in two groups.

As a result of the work of the geological team, the stratigraphy of the Tibetan Plateau became known for the first time. Standard fossils were found for every period from the Devonian in the Palaeozoic era to the Tertiary. It was found that Mesozoic formations are the most widely distributed, Jurassic being the commonest of all.

The survey reveals that the Tibetan Plateau contains a wide variety of mineral resources. Deposits of iron, chro-

mium, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, antimony, arsenic, sulphur and graphite were found. There are numerous lakes containing large quantities of common salt, potassium and gypsum. Coal seams are found in Permian and Jurassic beds in the northern foothill of the Himalayas and in the Carboniferous-Permian formations near Chamdo and Tangra.

Tibet is very rich in water power resources. The volume of flow of the Tsangpo River is stable and large head waters occur on certain sections of the river.

The expedition also gained a general knowledge of the forests on the southeastern part of the Tibetan Plateau as well as of Tibetan biological resources (medicinal herbs, fauna yielding furs and skins, etc.) and pastures. It also introduced various farm crops from other parts of China and cultivated them near Lhasa with a view to acclimatizing them. These included winter wheat, tomatoes, cucumbers and squashes. The results were encouraging. In 1954, the first winter wheat crop yielded a harvest of 443 jin per mu and some squashes grew to as much as 40 jin each.

## **Loess Highland Survey**

To collect data for harnessing the Yellow River, checking soil erosion on its middle reaches, preventing silting of the Sanmen Gorge Reservoir now under construction and utilizing its water for irrigation, power generation and navigation, in short, for turning "China's Sorrow" into a multi-sided asset, an area of 350,000 sq. km. on the loess highland on the middle reaches of the Yellow River was surveyed.

In 1954, the survey party concentrated its efforts on geomorphological, vegetational and soil surveys in Shensi Province, especially the valleys of the Wuting, Chin and Lo Rivers, where soil erosion was most serious.

In the following year, the party made a general land survey in Shansi Province and drew up a detailed anti-erosion plan for certain districts of the province. It recommended that steep slopes, which had been opened up to crop cultivation should be returned to pasture and forests. It also recommended contour line cultivation, terracing hillslopes and the planting of erosion-preventing plants at strategic points. Certain effective measures devised by the local peasants were studied.

In 1956, one team of the group made a general survey of an area in northern Shensi and Ningsia which is notorious for wind erosion; another team investigated soil erosion in eastern Kansu. This provided the basis for detailed plans for erosion prevention which have now been made for parts of Shensi and Kansu Provinces.

In 1957-58, model land-utilization schemes were drawn up for several districts. Some of them were worked out together with members of the local people's communes (then agricultural co-ops) and were quickly put into effect with good results.

### Heilungkiang Valley Expedition

Working in close co-operation with their Soviet colleagues under an agreement signed in 1956, Chinese scientists in the same year began the survey of the Heilungkiang (Amur) River Basin.

The expedition has five divisions covering physical environment; geology; water power; transport and economics.

The expedition measured the flow on the upper and middle reaches of the Heilungkiang River and prospected geologically and hydrographically the sites for a "staircase" of dams which will be constructed.

The geological team did a great deal of exploratory work in the region of the Greater and Lesser Khingan Ranges and the Ussuri River Valley. It prepared a geological map on a 1:500,000 scale and a tectonic map on the same scale. It brought to light the stratigraphy of this region and explored many deposits of endogenic and exogenic types. It gained a comprehensive knowledge of where to look for certain ores or metals. The prospects of striking oil in the Sungari-Liao lowland appear to be bright. Reserves of Tertiary peat and oil shale in this region can be counted in thousands of millions of tons. Iron ore of good quality has been found in the Lesser Khingan and non-ferrous ores in the Greater Khingan Ranges.

The transport team made extensive investigations of the navigable course of the Heilungkiang River and studied the possibility of building a canal to link it up with the Gulf of Liaotung on the Yellow Sea via the Sungari and Liao Rivers. Another project calls for a new waterway to Vladivostok via the Ussuri, Lake Khanka and the Suifen River to Peter the Great Bay.

The expedition will complete its field work this year. Next year a full report will be drawn up and presented to the Chinese and Soviet Governments for reference in their planning. These scientific surveys are opening up vast possibilities for the development of the region.

### Expedition to Chinghai and Kansu

An expedition was sent in 1958 to explore the northern part of China's northwestern provinces of Chinghai and Kansu, i.e., the Tsaidam Basin, Kansu Corridor and Koko-Nor regions that were but little known before.

The expedition consisted of four parties covering geology, agriculture, chemistry and glaciology.

Since liberation, the Yumen Oilfields in Kansu have been considerably enlarged and extensive new oilfields have been found in the Tsaidam Basin. Rich copper ores have been discovered in the Chilien Mountains and iron ores in the Nanshan. In 1958, the geological team of the expedition made a route survey of the area. It proposed a re-evaluation of the petroleum reserves of the area and routes and methods of laying pipe lines. It also recommended sites for the smelting of copper, zinc and lead ores.

The agricultural party prepared soil maps to a scale of 1:1,000,000 for 13 districts in the Kansu Corridor and drew up plans for the amelioration of saline soils. Botanists collected 1,400 specimens of plants and found many species of economic value. Zoologists investigated the harm done to farm crops and pastures by rodents, and hydrogeologists helped in the building of the famous 1,450-km. canal to divert water from the Tao River to irrigate eastern Kansu Province. Plans were prepared for utilizing the water and land resources of the Peita River Valley in northern Chinghai Province.

A party of chemists studying the salt deposits in the lake region of the Tsaidam Basin, found that the Basin is a great treasure house of valuable salts and that a chemical industry centre could be established here.

The glacial party measured 60 glaciers and studied maps and photographs of 940 individual glaciers in 33 glacial families. These glaciers are great stores of water in solid form which can be melted for irrigation. Experiments in hastening the melting of snow by covering it with charcoal powder, loess dust, etc. proved to be successful.

The expedition will continue its work which is expected to be completed by 1961.

### Expedition to Sinkiang

The expedition to Sinkiang organized in 1956 consisted of four groups: natural environment, hydrology, agriculture and economic geography. It made maps of the geomorphology, soil types, types of vegetation, distribution of steppelands, etc. of the region north of the Taklamakan Desert to scales of 1:500,000 and 1:1,000,000 and collected tens of thousands of specimens of plants and insects. Hydrographers measured the currents of many rivers and recorded their fluctuations at different seasons. They made new estimates of water resources in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

Geomorphologists studied local geomorphological types, the action of wind and water and their effect on topography and investigated the causes of formation of sand dunes. Pedologists gave great help to the agricultural stations by devising means to combat soil salinity. Geobotanists examined the vertical distribution of forests, steppes and deserts on the mountain sides, conditions on pasturelands and species of valuable vegetation such as *Populus diversifolia*. The economic geographers made proposals for the proper allocation of land to grain and cotton cultivation in northern Sinkiang as part of a plan for long-range development of the Manass River Valley. These proposals have already been adopted by the local authorities.

The expedition also made proposals for the integrated development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and water conservancy in the Turfan Basin.

### Exploration of Tropical and Subtropical Flora and Fauna

About 3 per cent of China's area lies south of the Tropic of Cancer. The tropical and subtropical regions of China have a great wealth of flora and fauna. In 1953, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Forestry sent a party of dendrologists, botanists and pedol-

ogists to Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan to explore the possibilities of growing such tropical economic plants as rubber, coffee, cocoa, etc. not indigenous to China. The soil and vegetation maps on a 1:200,000 scale which they made for Hainan Island and the Leichow Peninsula have been used as guides to land utilization by the provincial government of Kwangtung.

In 1955, an expedition was sent to southern Yunnan where it worked for three years. One interesting result of the expedition was the ecological studies made of the shellac-producing insect *Lac laccifer* Kerr. Much knowledge of the producing areas, hosts and enemies of these insects was gained. The local people were trained to breed them.

In 1957-58, the scene of scientific activity shifted further south to the Hsishuangpanna Tai Autonomous Chou on the Lantsang River. Pedologists made a soil map of the region on a 1:500,000 scale. Tropical rain forests of monsoonal type were found at an altitude below 1,000 metres; trees of subtropical types were found above 1,500 metres, many of them remnants of the tropical flora of the Tertiary period. In all, botanists collected 28,000 specimens of higher plants, 1,820 specimens of mosses and lichens and 1,850 specimens of fungi.

In southern Yunnan zoologists discovered many species of mammals not before known to exist in China. These include the wild elephant *Elephas maxima*, the wild cattle *Bibos gaurus*, one of the cat family *Arctictis Binturong* and one of the rat family *Ratusa gigantea*. Ornithologists and entomologists gathered over 3,000 specimens of birds and 352,000 specimens of insects.

In the same period (1957-58), another scientific party studied the physical environment, economic resources and land utilization problems in the Hungshui River Valley in northwestern Kwangsi and the Shihwantashan Mountains in southwestern Kwangsi. They also collected many specimens of plants, insects, mammals and birds.

### Exploration of Littoral Seas

From 1953 to 1956, the Institute of Marine Biology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, in co-operation with Shantung University and the Marine Biological Laboratory, carried out a series of littoral surveys in the Po Hai and the Yellow Sea, chiefly for the purpose of studying such food fishes of Chinese waters as the blecker (*Pseudosciaena plogactis*) and Taiyu (*Pnematorphorus japonicus*).

From June 1957 to August 1958, synoptic surveys of the Po Hai were made to study tides and currents, their periodicities, variations in their temperatures, salinity and oxygen content. The data collected are invaluable for physical oceanographers in predicting the time and height of spring and neap tides at various points in the Po Hai. A tide table of the Po Hai has been compiled.

A more extensive oceanographical survey of the littoral parts of the Yellow Sea, the East China and South China Seas began in the summer of 1958. This covers a wide range of subjects, including marine meteorology and hydrography; chemistry of sea water including the determination of PH value and the contents of silicates and phosphates; marine geology and geomorphology; and marine biology, including the collection of phyto-plankton

and the use of the beam trawl for gathering organisms near the sea bottom. The survey is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1960.

### Soil Survey

Since 1956 a soil survey party has been working over an area of 276,000 sq. km. on the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River and 189,000 sq. km. along the middle reaches of the Yangtse River. Soil maps on scales of 1:200,000 and 1:100,000 of these regions have been prepared. The survey has provided data for planning the development of the Yellow and Yangtse Valleys. It also gave direct help to several people's communes in drawing up plans for soil amelioration.

In North China, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, soil salinization has been studied in conjunction with subterranean water. The causes and nature of different types of salinization have been determined and proposals have been made to prevent soil salinization.

### Newly Organized Expeditions

Deserts constitute about 11 per cent of China's land area. They are distributed mainly in the provinces of Kansu, Chinghai and Shensi and the autonomous regions of Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia and Ningsia. More than one-third of China's area may be classified as arid. But China possesses rich water resources, especially in regions south of the Yangtse. Subterranean water and mountain glaciers are also important water sources. Chinese scientists are thus faced with an important task in finding ways and means of reclaiming these vast arid regions.

In the spring of 1959, two expeditions were organized, one to make a general survey of the vast steppe and desert region reaching from eastern Inner Mongolia to western Sinkiang and the other, to investigate the possibilities of transferring water from the upper reaches of the Yangtse to those of the Yellow River.

### Science Moves Forward

In the course of these expeditions, new discoveries were made and certain old concepts were disproved.

In the past, the soil of the North China Plain was simply described as "alluvial" without further classification. This threw light neither on its features for agricultural production nor on its genetics and evolution. By applying the theory of soil genetics, the soil survey team gained a thorough knowledge of the transitional evolution of the various types of soil met with here and made a detailed classification of soil types. New knowledge was also gained about soils in other parts of the country.

Having analysed the thickness of sedimentation, changes in lithofacies, folds and faults, magmatic movements, metamorphism and the characteristics of mineral distribution, geologists gained some initial knowledge of the geological history of the Heilungkiang River Valley. Tectonically the region was seen to be divided into six belts and the mineralization prospects in each were indicated.

The discovery of large quantities of potassium salt sediments in the Tsaidam Basin explained the relation between the inland lakes and the sedimentation of potassium salts. The discovery of relatively large quantities of primary sidarite in a Permian formation in Kwangsi gives a new clue to the location of mineral deposits.

Geomorphologists who worked in Sinkiang found that the bed of the Tarim River is extremely unstable due to rapid sedimentation. They analysed the causes of changes in the river's course and pointed out mistakes in existing monographs and text books on the subject.

Geologists and geomorphologists studied the relation between the concentration of nickel ores of the weathering crust type and micro-surface features in Yunnan Province. They also found unmistakable fluvial sediment on the Yunnan Plateau 1,350 metres above sea level. Their work showed that the Yunnan Plateau had undergone several cycles of erosion before it was elevated and that the upheaval took place in the upper Tertiary or the lower Quarternary.

Climatologists studied the Northeast China, Sinkiang and South China regions. After consulting soil scientists and botanists, they proposed changes in the hitherto recognized demarcation lines between tropical, subtropical, temperate and semi-frigid zones in China.

### Factors of Success

The various scientific expeditions mentioned are characterized by co-ordination of activities on a very large scale. They often involve many government agencies and institutions of higher learning as well as the various institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Take the Loess Highland Expedition, for instance. Apart from members of the Institutes of Geology, Geography, Geophy-

sics, Soil Sciences, Agriculture and Biology, Botany, and Economics of the Academy itself, staffs of the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, the Yellow River Commission and several other government agencies as well as staffs and students of a number of universities also took part. Such co-ordination has been a big factor in the successes achieved and a further demonstration of the superiority of comprehensive socialist planning. Tribute must also be paid to the many invaluable contributions made by the Soviet scientists who took part in many of the expeditions.

It should also be remarked that one of the key difficulties met with has been the shortage of experienced scientists in various fields. But this difficulty is now being rapidly overcome. Large numbers of young university graduates in every branch of science are joining our ranks every year and they are improving their qualifications steadily on the job. For example, during the last four or five years, the soil survey team alone has trained more than 200 university graduates who are now capable of undertaking fully independent work.

All this work has had consistent leadership, encouragement and support from the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government. And, as can be seen from this record, the Party's general line for building socialism has given the spur and opportunity for science to go forward as never before. The perspectives are clearly mapped out in the 12-Year Programme for Science and Technology drawn up in 1956.

The economic development of China with its many varied natural features, will undoubtedly necessitate the organization of still more complex scientific expeditions. But as the ranks of scientists are reinforced by new recruits and richer experience is accumulated, one can be confident that Chinese scientists will be equal to any tasks set them.

## Report from Yunnan

# "Singing Phoenix" — A Multi-National People's Commune

by OU KEN

**T**HIS is the story of the Feng Ming (Singing Phoenix) People's Commune, the first in the Tali autonomous *chou* of the Pai nationality in Yunnan Province, Southwest China. Its rise, and the obvious advantages it displayed, have helped stimulate the growth of other communes in the area. In little more than a year, it has built up an extensive water conservancy network, set up a tractor station, and made a formerly poor and unproductive locality flourish. Thanks to this demonstration, nearby people of

many nationalities now see that the people's communes are the road to a happy, prosperous life.

### Product of Agricultural Upsurge

Located in Fengyi County, the Feng Ming People's Commune embraces 9,476 households (a total of 43,307 persons) and 78,642 *mu* of land, most of it in flat lands and some in the mountains. It has members of five dif-

ferent nationalities: Pai, Yi, Han, Hui and Lisu. The majority, however, are Pais, constituting 62 per cent. The Lisus are the smallest group: 13 households with 113 people.

At the end of 1957, when the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party called on the entire nation to work for the goals set in the revised draft of the National Programme for Agricultural Development, there were 21 agricultural producers' co-operatives composed of different nationalities in Fengyi County. They responded readily and, to boost their agricultural output, made plans to build a good number of water conservancy works, establish industries to back up farm production and help it to move step by step towards mechanization. But the co-ops proved to be too limited in manpower, materials and financial resources, too small in scale and land holdings, to do these things. It became clear that the advanced agricultural producers' co-operatives, as a form of organization, could no longer meet the needs of rapid, larger scale development of production. Both the members and cadres of these co-ops therefore pressed for a merger.

### The Strength of Joint Labour

Water conservancy work was what brought them actually to join hands. The people of all five nationalities in Fengyi County had long talked of digging a big reservoir on the upper reaches of the Polo River to put an end to drought and water-logging which caused distress at different seasons. But several hundred thousand cubic metres of earth had to be moved, and a dam over 30 metres high erected. One co-operative, or even a few in conjunction, could hardly cope with the job. Besides, two villages and some 800 *mu* of fertile farmland belonging to one co-op would have to be submerged. So the proposal, though actually put forward as early as 1956, was shelved as impractical until the whole countryside resounded with the calls for a big leap forward in agricultural production.

At this point, the co-operative farmers of the five nationalities, all of whom were anxious to end their poverty and backwardness quickly, decided building the reservoir at once by their common efforts was an absolutely essential first step. The San Shao Co-operative, whose members were Hans, promptly offered to contribute their 800 *mu* of fields. "Flood them if it will help all the co-ops in the flat lands," they said. "We will reclaim other land from the mountains." Some Pai peasants in the lowlands promptly offered to compensate their Han brothers with some 400 *mu* of fields of their own. And all the co-ops in the area offered to help the people of the two villages due to be inundated to build and move into new homes beforehand. Yi and Lisu peasants in the mountains likewise volunteered to lend a hand with the reservoir, though it would be of no direct benefit to them.

Prompted by this popular multi-national initiative, the county committee of the Communist Party decided to build the San Shao Reservoir — combining the efforts of all the 21 local co-operatives to do it. Soon more than 4,000 workers from the co-ops were on the job. By the early summer of 1958, the partially completed reservoir began to function.

Having realized the strength of their joint labour, the people were eager to build more water conservancy works

on a big scale. Even while many men were away on the job at the San Shao Reservoir, the women of some co-ops put their heads together and planned to build their own "March 8" Reservoir, named in honour of International Women's Day. This large-scale water conservancy construction broke down the boundaries separating co-operatives, townships and even counties.

### Peasants Blaze the Trail

In the big leap atmosphere, everybody was pressed for time. The rice-planting season came while many water conservancy projects were still under construction. Manpower was very short. Every co-op found it difficult to do both things at the same time. Under the circumstances, it was natural for people to think of machines and better co-ordination.

Just then, a tractor was trial-produced by a nearby motor repair works. Farmers of different nationalities, on hearing the news, flocked to see how the "iron bull" worked. They agreed it was a great success, and that to ease the strain on labour they must have tractors. But not a single co-op could afford the price. Then, at a meeting of county cadres held in mid-April, someone advanced the idea of merging the co-ops into bigger ones. Afterwards, members of some local co-operatives applied to the county committee of the Party for permission to merge. Four pooled their money and sent men to Kunming to buy a lorry; three others raised a common fund to purchase seeds and built a highway more than ten kilometres long to link the area inhabited by the Pais with that of the Yis. Several co-ops of different nationalities also founded a jointly run farm-tool factory. It was evident that what they did was no mere co-ordination in work, but a step further in adjusting relations of production to meet the continued development of the productive forces.

The peasants thus blazed the trail themselves. With the approval of the local Communist Party committees the 21 co-operatives in Fengyi County officially amalgamated into a single unit, the co-op federation, in June 1958.

Soon afterwards came Chairman Mao Tse-tung's winged words "The people's communes are good." When his directive and the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the establishment of people's communes in the rural areas became known in Fengyi, they were enthusiastically hailed by the peasants of all nationalities there. "With a small co-op, we increased our output somewhat; with a large co-op, we upped it considerably; now, with the commune, we can bring about an all-round development in production. Chairman Mao has certainly helped us to take another step forward." This was the general opinion of the Pai peasants.

The Yis in the highlands were also eager to join the commune. They hastened to sow their late autumn crops in preparation for the big event, and sent a message to the peasants of the lowlands: "We Yis in the mountains will not lag behind. Our output per *mu* is lower than yours but we are reclaiming more land so that the average per capita output of food crops here will be as high as yours." The Lisus, still higher in the mountains, also dispatched representatives asking to be included. Within a couple of days, peasants of every nationality had

written nearly ten thousand *dazibao*\* and applications for entry into the commune. The co-op federation was re-organized, and the Feng Ming People's Commune was born.

A huge labour force was now available for more rational use. The new Feng Ming Commune proceeded at once to devote some 330,000 workdays to building four medium-sized reservoirs and more than 140 small projects, bringing 27,461 *mu* of land under irrigation. This was 2.8 times all the water conservancy work done in the county in the previous seven years since liberation. Today, the area has over 69,000 *mu* of irrigated land; and water-logging and drought have in the main been checked. Some 60 per cent of the engineering work on the San Shao Reservoir, which will have a capacity of 12 million cubic metres, has already been done. When completed, it will be able to hold the biggest flood waters of the upper reaches of the Polo River, and to irrigate some 30,000 *mu* of rice-fields in the dry season — thus bringing richer harvests to the commune's flat lands. During the spring ploughing this year, this project, though still unfinished, already watered over 19,000 *mu* of land — enabling some places along the lower Polo to plant all their rice by early June — sooner than ever before in their history.

Many former grain-short villages under the commune are now producing more than they can consume. Drought was always serious in Tshang Village. But since 1958, its people have been able to water their land properly, and have increased the yield of their paddyfields sixfold — to 600 *jin* a *mu*. Peasants of the Hainan administrative district, by building a drainage ditch to Lake Erhhai, turned 300 *mu* of former mire into fertile farmland which, in 1958, added 400,000 *jin* to their early rice crop. Earlier, this district had been running short of 200,000 *jin* of grain each year.

For the whole commune, the grain output in 1958 increased 23.4 per cent; the total output went up to an average of 1,126 *jin* per head. This year, in spite of a 7-month drought, the per *mu* yield went up further, from the 220 *jin* of 1958 to well over 270. It is estimated that the total 1959 output will probably be 39 per cent above last year's.

In the past water sources used to be a bone of contention. Today, they serve all the nationalities in the locality. "The people's commune is simply wonderful. In the old days, the various national communities often fought over the limited water resources. Today, led by Chairman Mao, we get together to build reservoirs that serve us all!" This is the conclusion of the members of the multi-national Feng Ming People's Commune.

### The Peasants Run Their Own Industry

Formerly Fengyi County had practically no industry. The Yis and Lisus in the mountains, did not go beyond home linen weaving and woodcutting; only the Pais and Hans in the lowlands had some sort of handicrafts. The

\*Opinions written out in bold Chinese characters on large sheets of paper and posted freely for everybody to see. — Ed.



The Lisu people harvest

Woodcut in colour by Fan Tsu-yu

people could not even repair their own farm tools. Before the establishment of the commune the farmers had thought of building up some factories, but many difficulties prevented their doing so. The Pai members of the former Jiangxi Co-op had some blacksmiths and carpenters, and access to electric power. Even so, because of lack of funds, timber and fuel, they failed to build a farm tools plant they had planned. A Yi co-op in the mountains had plenty of fuel and timber but could not make farm implements because of its lack of blacksmiths, carpenters and tools.

In the commune, the former co-ops pooled their manpower, materials and money. To meet the common needs of all the five nationalities, its Party committee helped the members set up 234 factories and workshops — making and repairing farm tools, producing building materials, processing farm crops and side-line products, and processing sundry consumers' goods. Seven Lisu households who live in the high mountains also sent down some of their men to build a number of workshops together with the Pai peasants.

As a result of diversified production, the income and accumulation of the commune are now fairly large. Both the commune authorities, and the administrative districts under it, can appropriate big sums to buy machinery and



tools. Because the commune now possesses foundry and iron-casting equipment, blowers and lathes, the farm-implement factories have increased their production greatly. They now turn out ploughs, threshers, sowers, flour-milling and rice-husking machines and carts—all of which had to be brought from neighbouring cities in the past. They are also busy improving, repairing and making large numbers of smaller farm implements for the commune members.

In its first year, the Feng Ming People's Commune also raised enough money to buy 11 tractors, two lorries, three pumps, five electric generators, eight four-row convertible seed drills, 262 horse carts and more than 300 other large tools. It has set up a tractor station, horse-cart transport team, and small thermal and hydro-electric power stations. Three of its villages now have electric light.

In the same period, the commune trained 1,250 skilled workers of various nationalities. The Pais and Hans have helped teach blacksmithing and carpentry to the Yis. The Party committee of the commune also pays special attention to training women workers among the minorities. Wang Mei-ying, a Pai housewife, has become the first woman tractor driver in the area inhabited by her people. Chao Hsiu-hsien, also a Pai, is the first woman mechanic in the Feng Ming People's Commune.

Since the founding of the commune, its peasant-run industries and the farm machines it has bought have served agriculture well. Tractors are now working the land. When the Feng Ming Commune, as it plans, buys two more caterpillar tractors, a total of 40,000 *mu*—practically all the flat farmlands—will be worked by machines.

### "Golden Flowers" in Full Blossom

Because of its size and the wide scope of its activities, the Feng Ming People's Commune is able to plan in an overall way and is developing a diversified economy suited to local conditions. Its Party committee has organized the different nationalities for production along lines in which they have experience so as to promote forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries in a big way.

The Pais of the Haidong and Hainan administrative districts of the commune, for instance, have for hundreds of years been famous for their fine pears. After liberation, they tried to increase the output each year. But it was only after the establishment of the commune that they began to cultivate large numbers of saplings to be grafted to trees in the other administrative districts. Now Haitung alone has expanded its pear orchards by a thousand *mu*, three times as much as the total increase in the previous seven years following liberation. Special persons have been assigned to take care of the pear orchards, and the tremendous increase in output brought an income of over 70,000 yuan for the district (an average of 70 yuan for each of its households). This is twice as much as members could make from the sales of pears before the founding of the commune.

Adjoining Lake Erhai is the Manjiang administrative district. Most of its people, who are Pais, are experienced

fishermen. But the annual catch never used to be very large due to a shortage of labour and funds, and because fish-breeding was not practised. Since the commune was founded, they have built ponds to rear fry and keep fish for the market. The commune authorities have brought them hemp to repair fishing nets and weave new ones. This year, the district's catch should be well over 30,000 *jin*, nearly three times more than last year.

The mountainous parts of the commune are inhabited by Yis, good shepherds and foresters. But in the past they had no time for either pursuit. They comprised only 130 households with about 240 able-bodied men and women and, working the land in rather primitive ways, had to devote all their energies to raising their own food. The commune has entrusted these Yi people with the job of developing animal husbandry and forestry. In the past twelve months, they have converted their area into a real garden of trees—with pear orchards, tea plantations, and groves of walnut and palm. They have also reared 890 sheep and goats, 74 per cent more than before the founding of the commune.

In the Jiangxi administrative district, in mountains 2,300 metres above sea level, live the other six households of Lisu people, former wanderers who settled here only after liberation. Now they are rearing 336 sheep and 32 cows and growing maize in the mountains. Both Yis and Lisus are happy with the tasks assigned them by the commune authorities. "This commune is really good, everybody does what he can," one hears from them.

A dairy farm too has been established by the commune with Frisian cattle, Yorkshire pigs, Caucasian sheep, and Angora rabbits. All the nationalities are developing animal husbandry and working to improve the breeds of livestock. The commune now has 11,800 draught animals. Pigs, chickens and rabbits are raised, and bees kept, both by the commune and by its members individually. Every household now has an average of two pigs, nine chickens and two rabbits.

Silk is another famous local product. The Han people here are expert sericulturists and the silk thread they spin has always been a favourite among the women of the Pai, Yi, Tai and Nasi nationalities, in western Yunnan. This year the commune is producing some 3,000 *jin* of cocoons.

With the growth of Fengyi County's rural economy since the commune was set up, commodity production has forged ahead greatly. In the first eight months of this year, 60 per cent of its products were for the market and its sales totalled 1,923,000 yuan. The commune is also the chief supplier of meat, vegetable, fruits and other provisions to the 30,000 residents of Hsiakuan, capital of the Tali Pai Autonomous *Chou*.

"Following the establishment of the commune, every field of production has prospered. Every trade is like a golden flower and golden flowers are in full blossom everywhere." That is how the members of the Feng Ming People's Commune of all five nationalities, describe the changes of the past twelve months or so.

# SIDELIGHTS

**More Oil from Karamai.** Karamai, in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, overfulfilled the state plan in all respects by December 16—in crude oil production, well drilling, oil testing, in capital construction and total output value. The amount of crude oil output, to cite one concrete example, was three times the total of 1958. The Karamai Oilfield was located and mapped out for production four years ago by the combined efforts of Chinese geological prospectors and Soviet experts. Since then a wilderness has been turned into a thriving town, one of the four major oil-producing centres of the country. With much of the surveying work completed, this year the Karamai Oilfield has shifted its emphasis from prospecting to actual



Oil derrick hands at Karamai  
Sketch by Jack Chen

production. Although prospecting continues at Karamai, the preoccupation of the oil workers there is regular production. The oil is conveyed to the Tushantse Oil Refinery over a pipeline 147 kilometres long and is processed and shipped to other parts of the country.

**Yellow River Dam.** The Yellow River has been made to flow through a huge concrete sluice gate on its lower reaches in Shantung Province, beside the newly completed long dam at Weishan in the western part of the province. The dam, 362 metres long and 58 metres wide, is part of one of the seven multi-purpose projects under construction along the Yellow River which used to be notorious for its heavy silting and frequent dyke breaches. The completion of the dam has freed the area from the menace of

floods and provides more effective irrigation for 2.6 million hectares of fertile farmland, one-third the farmland of the province. Forty items of construction comprise the Weishan project, apart from the dam. A reservoir big enough to contain 4,000 million cubic metres of water is being built and a number of hydro-electric power stations will be put up. Members of people's communes from all parts of the province are on the job and a large number of officers and men of the People's Liberation Army are lending the peasants a helping hand.

**Captain Mo on the Yangtse.** Mo Chia-jui is well known up and down the Yangtse River. In 1952, the *Kianghsia*, which he captained, made Chinese navigation history by successfully sailing up the dangerous Yangtse Gorges between Ichang and Chungking at night. Materials were waiting for transport at Ichang for the building of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway. The only way to get them there faster was to make night voyages, thought Mo Chia-jui. Though it has never been done before, they did it. A new era of night sailing through the Gorges was started. In 1953 the *Kianghsia* made navigation history a second time—by sailing through the Gorges when the water level at Ichang was down to 1 metre. Steamers had never attempted this before even at 1.52 metres. Mo Chia-jui, who pulled this off again, was prompted by one desire—to transport urgently needed materials faster. He had good reasons for doing so. Having started work as mess boy at the age of 13 under a British captain, he'd had his fill of mistreatment and humiliation before liberation. "When I recovered from an illness at the hospital, I found I was sacked," he recalls. But as a capable sailor who knows the Yangtse like the palm of his hand, Mo has captained one ship after another since liberation. The new relations between men, the security under socialism, Mo said, had sharpened his desire to do more and better for the country. In 1958, he and his ship were the envy of the inland shipping world—Mo Chia-jui was asked to captain the *Kianghsia* which took Chairman Mao Tse-tung from Chungking to Wuhan. Now he is again in the news—550,000 km. of sailing to date without a single accident of any sort.

**Students Aid Mechanization.** Students of the Harbin Polytechnic did research work in a people's commune in Heilungkiang Province. They found that by means of certain defreezing measures many hydro-electric power stations in the Northeast could supply electricity throughout the winter months which last nearly half the year. Students of the machine-

manufacturing department, after finding out the needs of the communes in Heilungkiang Province which are running small industrial enterprises on their own, have designed complete sets of simplified metal-cutting lathes which are now in the trial production stage. This is one instance of how students of the Polytechnic throughout the country are making contributions to the electrification and mechanization of China's countryside even before they finish their higher education.

**If "Rickshaw Boy" Returned.** . . . If Hsiang Tse, the hero of Lao Sheh's famous novel *Rickshaw Boy*, were to return to Peking today, he would find the city vastly different from the one he knew. Even the pedicabs, successors to the rickshaw, are fast disappearing. Omnibuses and trolleybuses shuttle through the busy streets. Every 13 seconds a trolley or bus leaves Chienmen station. Over 1,157 omnibuses and trolleybuses now run on 66 lines totalling 820 km. They are supplemented by a taxi service. There are now 12 long distance bus lines covering 3,457 km. Before liberation Peking had only six lines of transport with 47 trams and buses, most of the latter run on charcoal or wood. In fact, on the eve of liberation, Peking had only five dilapidated buses working lines totalling six kilometres. There were only three long distance lines in those days, covering 491 km. But Hsiang Tse would probably be interested in the fate of his colleagues, the rickshaw pullers and pedicab drivers of old. Many have new jobs, some as workers, some behind the wheels of the big buses and trolleys which are displacing his rickshaw.

**Ming Tomb Museum.** The tomb of Emperor Wan Li of the Ming Dynasty unearthed last year (see *Peking Review*, No. 32, 1958) is now a museum-on-the-spot. After months of careful excavation, restoration and scholarly research, the tomb and its fabulous treasures have been opened to the public. Two newly built exhibition halls flanking the tomb shrine house the historical relics, jewellery and brocade robes of the emperor and his consorts, solid gold articles of daily use, an exquisite gold dragon crown of the emperor, ingots of gold bullion, and enormous jade pieces of which one weighs as much as 48 jin. People are now able to see the underground tomb itself, with its vaulted halls and thick marble gates, imperial thrones, huge jars of sacrificial oil and burnt out wicks, three immense coffins on a dais and the many chests which contained their treasures. Situated near the famous Ming Tombs Reservoir, it is attracting large numbers of visitors from Peking.

## BOOKS

### "A History of the Modern Chinese Revolution"

By Ho Kan-chih

Foreign Languages Press

628 pp.

Illustrated

The tremendous victory of the Chinese revolution which resulted in the founding of a people's republic in a country containing nearly one-fourth of the world's population was not easily gained. The Chinese people fought against great odds in a poor and backward country. They had to overthrow a deeply entrenched and powerful alliance of foreign imperialism, domestic feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism before achieving liberation. Their successful revolution, their advance from a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country to a socialist society, provides many lessons, and a book giving real insight into its nature and course has long been in demand. An English translation of *A History of the Modern Chinese Revolution*, recently published by the Foreign Languages Press of Peking, meets this demand adequately. This history is a new addition to the *China Knowledge Series* which includes in its list several other extremely useful books on China's history, geography, literature and philosophy. It gives a concise and systematic account of the Chinese people's revolution in the modern era, covering the period from the May 4 Movement in 1919 to the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and

capitalist industry and commerce in the first half of 1956.

In the century and more before liberation in 1949, China was gradually reduced to the status of a weak and poverty-stricken semi-feudal and semi-colonial country. It stood on the brink of dismemberment by foreign imperialism. Its people, oppressed and exploited by both foreign aggressors and domestic reaction, waged many heroic struggles in those years, such as the peasant uprisings which culminated in the great Taiping Revolution in the middle of the 19th century and the 1911 Revolution led by the bourgeoisie. But neither the peasants nor the bourgeoisie could lead the Chinese revolution to victory. This immense historical task fell inevitably on to the shoulders of the new, rising working class of China. Under the impact of the October Revolution, the working class movement made great headway in the early 1920s. The Chinese workers began to play an increasingly important role in the political life of the country, and with the founding in 1921 of the Chinese Communist Party—the Marxist-Leninist political party of the working class—the Chinese revolution entered an entirely new phase. It became the new-democratic revolution led by the working class, forming a component part of the world socialist revolution.

The history of the modern Chinese revolution is a history of the struggles of the Chinese people, led by the Communist Party, in carrying through the new-democratic revolution and fulfilling the task of the socialist revolution. The book recounts how the masses of the Chinese people rallied round the Communist Party and waged an unremitting struggle against their triple enemy—imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and tells how through four successive revolutionary wars they finally overthrew the reactionary Kuomintang regime, strongly backed by foreign imperialism. It also takes the reader to the scene after the liberation, and gives an account of how the Communist Party led the people in rehabilitating the national economy and pressing ahead with socialist transformation and socialist construction.

The victory of the Chinese people's revolution is a brilliant example of the application of the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism to actual conditions in China. An outstanding feature of this concise and handy history is that, while explaining the Communist Party's general line and policies in the different periods of the revolution, it gives a clear review of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writings during each period and discusses Marxist-Leninist theory in connection with the concrete problems confronted. Students of Chinese history will find this of great value. In dealing with the

period following the defeat of the revolution in 1927, for instance, the book recounts at length Chairman Mao's theory that the people's revolutionary bases could exist and develop even when the revolution was at a low ebb. Brilliantly applying the law expounded by Lenin and Stalin on the uneven economic and political development of capitalist countries in the era of imperialism, Chairman Mao analysed the situation in China and correctly pointed out that it was possible for one or several small areas under a Red regime to exist and develop, that the revolution could win victory first in the countryside where the enemy forces were weak, and subsequently throughout the country, and that armed struggle should be the main form of the revolutionary struggle against the reactionaries. All this was fully borne out by events in the years that followed.

The policy put forward by the Communist Party of establishing a broad revolutionary united front against the strong imperialist forces and domestic reaction is another example of how Marxist-Leninist theory has been applied in the practice of the Chinese revolution. History has proved that the victory of the Chinese revolution is inseparable from the correct policy on the revolutionary united front laid down by the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Detailed accounts of this policy, and policies of the Party on various other questions in the different periods, are given in this book, with background material on the situation at home and abroad at the beginning of each chapter. They provide absorbing reading and put the course of events into vivid perspective. All who wish to have a clear and systematic understanding of the Chinese revolution will find this an indispensable addition to their bookshelf.

— CHENG HENG

## CHINESE BALLET

### "Maid of the Sea"

The Peking School of Dancing has scored another hit with its production of the full-length Chinese ballet *Maid of the Sea*. In the few years since its founding, it has successfully produced three Western classical ballets—*La Jeune Fille Mal Gardée*, *Swan Lake* and *The Corsair*. But the latest addition to its repertoire is in a completely different vein. It is the first Chinese ballet that is based mainly on classical Chinese and folk dances while drawing on the Western ballet and Eastern dances. What makes it all the more significant is the fact that



Comrades! A woodcut of 1942 by Lu Mang



The maid of the sea dances at her wedding  
Sketch by Li Ke-yu

It is a new work collectively written and produced by the students and instructors of the school's choreography class under the expert direction of P. A. Gusev, the veteran choreographer of the Bolshoi Theatre Ballet, who has done so much already for ballet in China as an adviser to the dance school.

Ballet is a comparatively new branch of the theatrical arts in China. In addition to studying and producing Western ballets, its Chinese devotees are doing a great deal of experimental work aiming to produce a type of ballet that is basically national in style, while assimilating certain of the fine elements of the Western ballet and dances of other countries. Among the efforts made in this direction are *The Magic Lotus Lantern*, produced last year by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre of Peking, and *The Immortals* and *Red Clouds*, produced respectively by the cultural troupes of the Shenyang and Canton units of the People's Liberation Army. But these were more dance-dramas than ballets: except in the first, mime predominated over dance. *Maid of the Sea* marks a great advance on all of these in dancing, choreography and music, as well as in decor and unity of style; it has carried the Chinese ballet to a higher level of artistry.

Chinese legends and folk tales abound in stories depicting the triumph of good over evil and the people's longing and struggles for a peaceful, happy life. Drawing on this rich store of folklore, *Maid of the Sea* tells the story of a mermaid's love for a brave young hunter. Their dream of a happy life together, however, is frustrated by a demon who wants the maid for himself. His schemes tear them apart. Finally, after many difficulties, he is killed by the young

hunter with the help of the old *ginseng* men who personify the beneficent forces of nature, and the two lovers are happily united.

The choreographers have succeeded in clearly telling a story that is well-knit and full of imaginative incidents. It carries the audience along to its climax with many charming scenes on the way. Its producers have skilfully created the images of three different worlds—the romantic and colourful world beneath the water, the free and happy world of men, and the dark and orgiastic world of the demon. Traditional Chinese theatrical dance movements and the classical dance are used to bring out the contrasts. The effect is accentuated by the competent music written by Wu Chu-chiang and Tu Ming-hsin, two young teachers at the Central Conservatory of Music.

Unlike previous attempts at Chinese ballet, it is the dance which mainly carries the story and expresses the thoughts and feelings of the characters; mime is supplementary. Another of the merits of *Maid of the Sea* is that its producers have succeeded in blending the various dance elements of which it is compounded, both Chinese and foreign, classical and modern, into a harmonious whole, making use of the different dance idioms and forms to produce the maximum effect. The well-conceived and dramatically most satisfying second act is very successful in this respect. Various kinds of *yangko* dances are used to picture the joyous atmosphere at the wedding of the maid and the hunter. The animated, boisterous *yangko* dance of the Northeast, the humorous and sprightly dance of the people of Hopei and the swift and forceful *yangko* popular among the people on the sea coast of Shantung are all employed to good effect. In the third act, which was perhaps a bit too florid and overdone in some respects, various Eastern dances are performed by the young girls whom the demon uses to lure and tempt the hunter.

The choreographers have also boldly employed certain of the elements of the Western ballet. Dancing *en pointes* is introduced at moments which demand a lyrical, romantic quality. In the underwater scene, in a near-classical *pas de deux*, the maid and the hunter express their joy in their reunion. In the third act, too, classical lifts and dancing *en pointes* bring out the maid's horror and repugnance at the importuning of the demon and her longing for freedom and happiness.

Chinese ballet is still in its infancy. A good beginning has been made, but it is still far from perfection as an artistic form. Many more attempts will undoubt-

edly be made to create a form of national ballet that combines all the best elements in classical Chinese and folk dances with those of other schools. In this respect, *Maid of the Sea* is a good and successful effort in the right direction, and this is in a large measure due to the choreographers' faithfulness to the principle of telling the story and developing characterization through the dance. The recent staging in Peking of Prokofiev's *Stone Flower*, an outstanding production of the modern realistic school of ballet by the Bolshoi Ballet was a key pointer of the road they should follow. *Maid of the Sea* showed, too, that a fine group of promising young dancers is emerging. The dance school has a *corps de ballet* of 170 dancers to draw on. Many of them are still in their early teens, but they have achieved quite a high standard of technique. The teenagers dancing the roles of the old *ginseng* men brought a happy mixture of naivete and earnestness to their parts that endeared them to their audience. The leading roles of the maid and the hunter were danced by Chen Ai-lien and Wang Keng-yao of the graduating class of the school. They danced with feeling and artistry, and brought their parts to life. The supporting roles were also well played. The demon, particularly, danced by Chen Ming-chi was suitably malevolent. This production leaves little doubt that hard training under good direction and more experience will help them develop swiftly. These are encouraging and assuring signs that, inspired by the Communist Party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom, and weeding through the old to let the new emerge," Chinese ballet will surely develop and reach maturity in the near future.

—CHANG SEN

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# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## Paraguayans Fight Dictatorship

The struggle of the Paraguayan people against the pro-U.S. dictatorship that rules their country is now entering a new phase, says a *Renmin Ribao* article (Dec. 24). The intensified U.S. effort to plunder and control Paraguay through its puppet regime there and turn it into a U.S. military base inevitably aggravated the contradictions between the U.S. imperialists and their lackey, the Stroessner clique, on the one hand, and the Paraguayan people on the other. This is the special feature of the current situation in Paraguay. The Stroessner dictatorship, of course, has resorted to further acts of bloody suppression, but more and more workers, peasants, students and other intellectuals and even many members of the Partido Republicano Nacional, the party in power, are throwing themselves into the struggle against the dictatorship, and forming a united front organization—the Paraguayan national liberation united front. The armed struggle which broke out on December 12 has won the support of the Paraguayan national liberation united front and the Communist Party of Paraguay. Reinforcing and extending the armed peasant struggle which started earlier in some areas of Paraguay, it has deepened the crisis of the Stroessner dictatorship.

The Stroessner clique came to power with the help of the United States and has consistently served U.S. interests and betrayed those of Paraguay to an increasing extent.

The policy of the U.S.-fostered Stroessner regime has made it easy for U.S. monopoly capital to control and plunder Paraguay. Alongside its economic exploitation of Paraguay, the U.S. is intensifying its military expansion there. The United States maintains a military mission in Paraguay and air bases there. U.S. advisers and agents are installed in every government organization in Paraguay, including the army. These are the means by which the United States holds Paraguay tight in its grip.

The Stroessner clique resorts to terrorism and destroys the democratic freedoms of the people. All opposition parties have been declared illegal. The policy of the Stroessner clique has led to the impoverishment of the masses, to hunger and police terror.

All the efforts of the dictatorship and of the United States, however, have not

been able to quench the flames of the Paraguayan people's movement for democratic freedoms and national independence. The victory of the Cuban people in overthrowing the Batista dictatorship in January 1959 gave new impetus to the popular movement in Paraguay. The domestic situation in Paraguay has become increasingly unstable and those in exile have formed many organizations to fight against the dictatorship.

The Communist Party of Paraguay has done a great deal to establish an anti-dictatorship national united front, and repeatedly called on the Paraguayan people to rise up and establish a democratic provisional government.

Now an armed struggle of the Paraguayan people against the dictatorship



Something cooking By Cheng Wen-chung

has erupted and is advancing smoothly. But it must be pointed out that the struggle ahead is a difficult and complicated one. This is mainly because the united front of the Paraguayan people against dictatorship still needs to be strengthened and expanded.

The current situation, however, is very favourable to the Paraguayan people. Internationally, their fight is not an isolated one; it is one of the links in the struggle for national independence and democracy that is mounting throughout the Latin American continent; they have the support of the peoples of the whole of Latin America and the world. Internally, a powerful movement of peo-

ple's solidarity has already made its appearance. With the progress of the armed struggle, the united front of the Paraguayan people against the dictatorship will certainly grow broader and stronger with each passing day. The crisis of the dictatorship is becoming steadily more acute; the contradictions that have long existed within the ruling regime, between the government and the army, are widening. The situation indicates that as long as the united front is able steadily to consolidate and enlarge itself and persist in the struggle, and turn the present armed struggle into a real national and democratic revolution, the article concludes, it will be able to destroy the dictatorial regime completely and set up a democratic provisional government representing the various political forces in the country.

## Western Europe's Economy

Despite its recent slight recovery, the Western European economy faces gloomy prospects, states an economic analysis in *Renmin Ribao* (December 21).

Reviewing the events of the past two years, the article states that the 1958 crisis in Western Europe was characterized by lowered industrial output, surplus production capacity, falling orders, rising unemployment and marketing difficulties. The 1958 crisis, the article says, stemmed from the sharpened contradictions between the social character of production and the private ownership of the means of production following a period of upswing. The market problem being unsolved, an economic crisis was inevitable.

The gradual upturn in industrial production that took place in the first half of 1959 in Western Europe resulted from increased exports to the U.S. following an economic pickup and the strike of steel workers in that country, continued arms expansion and the need to replenish stockpiles thinned out during a prolonged period of under-production, and in some countries, for instance, Britain, relaxation in credits which stimulated the sales of durable consumer goods.

In spite of this, however, Western Europe's economy is showing little pep. Firstly, the period of upswing is tapering off. Monopoly capital, unable to find a way to make use of its surplus productive capacity, will be unable to increase its investments in new equipment to any marked extent. This will slow down the rate of economic growth still more.

The prospects are that the Western European economy will become even more unstable, with crises of over-production occurring ever more frequently, the article

continues. Citing the facts of the successive crises in the coal and steel, machine-building, textile and paper industries of Western Europe since its industrial production was restored to the pre-war level in 1948, the article shows that the 1958 crisis, which simultaneously hit the coal, iron and steel, shipbuilding, textile and pulp-making industries and navigation, was the broadest in the whole post-war period. This shows that more and more key branches of production in Western Europe have marketing problems.

Finally, a financial crisis may break out in the Western European countries. With very few exceptions, they depend to a large extent on loans. After the last economic crisis, they all increased military expenditures and investments in state and public projects, cut taxes and relaxed credit. These steps have weakened their financial conditions, causing greater budgetary deficits, more staggering national debts, larger amounts of currency in circulation and consequently rising commodity prices. Especially worthy of attention is the fact that there is a very great possibility of foreign exchange crises breaking out in many Western European countries.

The article further points out that capital investments in the domestic economies of the Western European countries will not increase very much because they still have a surplus of productive capacity. As a result of increased unemployment, lower wages and heavier taxation, the purchasing power of the working people is restricted more and more and the domestic consumer market cannot be expanded. Because all the countries involved still practise the "embargo" policy in varying degrees, and the raw material crisis still exists in the underdeveloped countries, this leaves little possibility for any great extension of the foreign market. Hence contradictions which the Western European countries confront both at home and abroad are growing sharper.

The domestic contradictions between monopoly capital and the working class in Western Europe are steadily getting more acute. The working class has resolutely fought back the attacks of the monopoly capitalists and their governments. There is a new upsurge in the workers' movement and strikes are being conducted on an extensive scale.

Internationally, too, new contradictions have emerged between Western Europe and the U.S. as a result of the change brought about in the balance of forces during the last crisis. When dealing with the U.S., Western Europe is now in a relatively stronger bargaining position. This serves to intensify Western Europe's

struggle against U.S. control. The contradictions among the Western European countries are also very great. The formation of the "common market" and the "little free trade area" is a concrete expression of the intensification of contradictions especially between Britain and West Germany, the article concludes.

### ***Ngo Dinh Diem's Threats***

The "policy" statement on the treatment of resistance veterans newly published in south Viet-nam serves notice that the Ngo Dinh Diem clique is plotting to intensify its witch-hunt to dispose of more of the patriots and veterans of the Viet-nam war of resistance, says *Da Gong Bao's* commentary (Dec. 23).

The statement contains outright lies designed to deny the leading role played by the Viet-nam Lao Dong Party in the Viet-namese war of liberation against the French colonialists. In this connection, the commentary recalls the events of the long struggle waged by the Viet-namese people under the leadership of the Viet-nam Lao Dong Party and its predecessor, the Indo-Chinese Communist Party, against the French colonialists, Japanese invaders and the U.S. interventionists. Now Ngo Dinh Diem, who has been versatile enough to serve successively the French, Japanese and U.S. imperialists, wants

to make out that it is his small traitorous group who were the "patriots," and on this basis to persecute and hound down the real resistance veterans and other patriots.

The statement also openly clamours about "liberating" the northern part of Viet-nam, etc. The publication of this statement signals that the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, at U.S. instigation, will go even further in disrupting the Geneva agreements, to provoke the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam and sabotage the cause of Viet-nam's peaceful unification. It must alert the vigilance of all those who are interested in peace in Indo-China, in the implementation of the Geneva agreements in Viet-nam and in the peaceful unification of Viet-nam.

Ngo Dinh Diem's persecution of these patriots is part of the U.S. scheme to step up war preparations in south Viet-nam, the paper continues. U.S. manoeuvres are aimed at perpetuating the division of Viet-nam and turning south Viet-nam into even more of a U.S. war base and a threat to peace in Indo-China, it states.

The U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem terror is rousing a mounting wave of anger among the Viet-namese people. Every fresh killing by the Ngo Dinh Diem clique brings it nearer to its doom. The Viet-namese people will finally win their struggle for the peaceful unification of their country, the commentary concludes.

## THE PASSING SHOW

### **U.S. Plus in Peaceful Competition: Education**

Mr. Barney's School in New York charges \$50 a week for tuition. "In addition to learning obedience" the pupils' "personality problems (like shyness and neurosis) are dealt with." A special bus takes them to and from school, reports *Newsweek*. It's all for the ritziest dogs in New York — four-footed, of course.



### **To Sow the Seeds of War**

In West Germany, which already has 356,000 hectares of land farmed out for various military purposes, the Bonn government has announced plans to confiscate another 35,000 hectares for aerodromes, barracks, arms dumps and training grounds.

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## **Liu Shao-chi to Visit Bulgaria**

Chairman Liu Shao-chi has accepted an invitation to visit the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The invitation was given by Dimitar Ganev, President of the Presidium of the Bulgarian National Assembly, when he visited China last October. It was extended on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Presidium of the Bulgarian National Assembly and the Bulgarian Government.

## **Viet-nameese Army Day**

The 15th anniversary of the founding of the Viet-nam People's Army on December 22 was widely commemorated in China. On the eve of the anniversary China's Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Marshal Lin Piao extended fraternal greetings in a warmly worded message to Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap, the Viet-nameese Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence.

In Peking, at a reception given by the Viet-nameese Ambassador Tran Tu Binh, Marshal Nieh Jung-chen, representing the Chinese People's Liberation Army, hailed the Viet-nam People's Army as an army of the people, an army which is steered, staunch and with a glorious revolutionary tradition behind it and which, under the leadership of the Viet-nam Lao Dong Party and President Ho Chi Minh, has fought courageously to win independence, democracy, peace and unification for its motherland and safeguard peace throughout Indo-China.

He declared that since the restoration of peace in Indo-China the Viet-nameese people and the Viet-nam People's Army have, in line with the Geneva agreements, worked untiringly to safeguard peace in the area and bring about the peaceful unification of their motherland. On the other hand, he pointed out, the U.S. imperialists and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique have all along clung to their war policy, sabotaging the Geneva agreements and obstructing the peaceful unification of Viet-nam; the U.S. imperialists have furthermore openly instigated the Sannikone government to launch and extend the civil war in Laos so as to ag-

gravate world tension and step by step turn Indo-China into a U.S. military base. All this shows that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in Indo-China are the enemies of peace in Indo-China and the biggest obstacle to the peaceful unification of Viet-nam, Nieh Jung-chen stressed.

Concluding, he expressed full confidence that, with the support of the socialist camp and all peace-loving peoples of the world, the Viet-nameese people will assuredly win final and complete victory in the just struggle to safeguard the Geneva agreements and reunite their motherland.

## **In the Socialist World**

The Sino-Soviet consular treaty signed last June to promote consular relations between the two countries has become effective with the recent exchange of the instruments of ratification by the two governments.

\* \* \*

The Chinese and Czechoslovak Academies of Agricultural Sciences recently signed an agreement on the co-ordination of research work, exchange of research workers, experience and technical data.

\* \* \*

A Sino-Hungarian civil aviation agreement was signed recently in Budapest. Under its terms, the signatories will provide each other with administrative, commercial, technical and ground services. The agreement also arranges for technical co-operation and exchange of experience and relevant data.

## **Support for United Action by Japanese People**

The nationwide struggle waged by the Japanese people against the war schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is growing in strength, drawing ever larger numbers of people into its ranks. Since April 15 this year, ten rounds of united demonstrations, strikes and rallies have been staged by the Japanese people throughout the country. The latest on December 22 was participated in by some four and a half million people.

These efforts of the Japanese people have the wholehearted support of the Chinese people who fully realize that, if the schemes of the Japanese and U.S. reactionaries are successful, they will pose a serious threat to peace throughout the Far East.

On the eve of the 10th round of united action, popular organizations in China once again sent out messages of support to their Japanese counterparts. The message sent jointly by the China Peace Committee and the Chinese Afro-Asian

Solidarity Committee is typical. It reads in part:

"The Kishi clique, in defiance of opposition by the Japanese people and the masses of Asia and Africa, is intensifying its suppression and persecution of the Japanese people's just movement against the Japan-U.S. 'Security Treaty' and has bluntly announced that Kishi himself will go to the United States in January to conclude this treaty of military alliance which betrays Japan's national interests and takes China, the Soviet Union and the peoples of Asia in general as the enemy. At the same time, U.S. imperialism is giving still greater backing to Kishi and the U.S. Government has declared that the Japan-U.S. 'Security Treaty' is of 'extraordinary importance' to the United States. This still more clearly exposes the scheme of collaboration between U.S. and Japanese reaction. It also clearly shows the sinister face of the United States behind its mask of peace. This vicious move on the part of U.S.-Japanese reaction threatens the interests and security of the broad masses of the Japanese people and seriously menaces peace in the Far East and throughout the world. It will inevitably meet, therefore, with still stronger opposition from the Japanese people, the Asian peoples and all those who oppose aggression and cherish peace in the world.

"U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and it is their common task to fight the accelerated revival of Japanese militarism by U.S.-Japanese reaction and safeguard peace in the Far East and throughout the world. The Chinese people will always stand on the side of the Japanese people in their just fight for a just cause. We are confident that the Japanese people, steered in their struggle, will become even more united and will fight on courageously and untiringly, smashing all obstructions and sabotage by U.S.-Japanese reaction. The ultimate victory definitely belongs to the Japanese people."

## **Chairman Mao's Works in Icelandic**

The first volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* has been published in Icelandic in Reykjavik. It includes such important works as *On Practice*, *On Contradiction*, *On New Democracy*, *On Coalition Government* and *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Art and Literature*. The second volume is now in preparation.

## **BRIEFS**

China participated in the conference of the Consultative Committee of the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation in Damascus. It was represented by Nan Han-chen, Chairman of the

China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

The organizing committee of the Friends of China Society, recently founded in Venezuela, has announced its charter. Its purpose, the charter declares, is to strengthen the ties between the intellectuals, workers and other sections of the peoples of Venezuela and China, and to promote mutual understanding and cultural exchange between the two peo-

ples. The society will help bring about an exchange of publications and the results of research in the arts, philosophy, literature and other topics of interest to the two peoples.

A photo exhibition showing China's ten years' achievements in the economic and cultural fields and the life of the Chinese people is now on in Khartoum, the Sudan. It was opened by Talaat Farid, member of the Supreme Council for the Armed

Forces of Sudan and Minister of Information and Labour.

A Chinese Peking opera troupe recently completed a grand tour in northern Europe. It gave performances in twenty cities in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Iceland.

China and Finland have signed in Peking a bilateral trade agreement for 1959-1960.

## 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

▲ **SUN AN** Plotters in the Ming Emperor Wan Li's court attack Sun An, an upright mandarin, but the plot is exposed. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre. Dec. 29, 7:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

▲ **THE WHITE-HAIRED GIRL** One of China's famous modern operas in traditional Peking opera form. It is based on the actual story of a peasant girl who, persecuted by a landlord, fled and lived in hiding in a mountain fastness for many years until saved by the people after liberation. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre. Dec. 31, 7:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

### SHAOHSING OPERA

▲ **PRINCESS WEN CHENG** A historical opera newly revised by the visiting Tientsin Shaohsing Opera Troupe. The Emperor Tai Tsung of the Tang Dynasty marries Princess Wen Cheng to the Tibetan King Sron-Tsan Gampo. This Tibetan-Han union strengthens the friendship between the two nationalities. Dec. 29-31, 7:00 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **SPRING THUNDER** The story of a heroic peasant uprising in Hunan during the First Revolutionary Civil War. With Kuo Lan-ying, one of China's foremost singers. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre. Dec. 29, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

Jan. 1 & 2, 1960, 7:15 p.m., Jan. 2, 1:00 p.m. *Peking Exhibition Centre Theatre*

▲ **THE HEAVENLY MAID AND THE MORTAL** Adapted from an old fairy tale about the romance between a celestial princess and a brave young peasant. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre. Dec. 30, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **THE CLOTH SELLER** (Arshin Mal Alan) A comic opera by the famous Azerbaijani playwright, Uzer Gadjiybekov, produced in Chinese by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre. A wealthy Azerbaijani youth who wants to choose his own bride, disguises himself as a wandering cloth seller, and so meets a beautiful girl. They fall in love. The girl's rich father refuses to let his daughter wed a poor cloth seller, but with the help of a friend, all ends happily. Dec. 31, 1959 & Jan. 1, 1960, 7:15 p.m., Jan. 1, 1960, 1:30 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **LA TRAVIATA** Verdi's famous opera. Produced in Chinese by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre. Jan. 2 & 3, 1960, 7:15 p.m., Jan. 2, 1:30 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

### SONG AND DANCE

*The Central Experimental Opera Theatre presents:*

\* Folk dances and Western dances, including the *Lotus Dance*, *Phoenix Dance*, *Spanish Dance*, etc.

\* Violin and oboe solos.

\* Vocal solos and duets.

Dec. 31, 1959, 7:15 p.m., Jan. 1, 1960, 1:00 p.m. *Peking Exhibition Centre Theatre*

### CONCERT

*Special New Year programme presented by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra*

Includes:

Violin Concerto (*Liang Shan-po and Chu Ying-tai*)

*Masquerade* by Khachaturyan

*Suite from the Swan Lake* by Tchaikovsky

Tone Poem (*Monument to the People's Heroes*)

Oboe and cello solos, etc.

Jan. 1 & 2, 1960, 10:00 a.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

### THEATRE

▲ **LONG LIVE THE HEROES!** A new play produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre describing how the Chinese People's Volunteers defended Red Stone Ridge in Korea against the American aggressors. Dec. 29-31, 7:00 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **CABAL AND LOVE** Schiller's masterpiece staged in Chinese. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. Dec. 29-31, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **A WITHERED TREE REVIVES** A new play produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre. It tells how in the past the peasants of southern China suffered from poverty and disease (schistosomiasis). Many families are broken up. A young peasant couple are separated. After liberation, the new society gives land to the peasants, better living conditions and health and the young people are happily reunited. Jan. 1-4, 1960, 7:00 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **TAMING DRAGONS AND TIGERS** A new play about the big leap forward in China's countryside. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It describes how villagers brave dangers to get raw materials for their furnaces in last year's drive for steel. Jan. 1-4, 1960, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **THE YOUNG GUARD** Adapted from the novel of the same title by A. Fadayev. Produced by the China Children's Theatre. Jan. 1-4, 1960, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Theatre*

### FILMS

▲ **LIN TSE-HSU** The story of what happened when the patriotic Special Commis-

sioner Lin Tse-hsu, in the late Ching Dynasty, destroyed opium shipped to China by British merchants. Produced by the Haiyan Film Studio.

Dec. 29, 1959-Jan. 1, 1960, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club*

Jan. 2-4, 1960, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club*

▲ **THE LIN FAMILY SHOP** Based on the famous short story by Mao Tun. The misfortunes of the Lin family epitomize the plight of the petty bourgeoisie under the rule of the reactionary and corrupt Kuomintang clique in the early thirties. Produced by the Peking Film Studio.

Dec. 28, 1959-Jan. 1, 1960, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre*

Jan. 2-4, 1960, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **THE GIRL FROM KIEV** The life, work and love of a Soviet girl. A Soviet colour film dubbed in Chinese.

Dec. 31, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou*

Jan. 1, 1960, *Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club*

Jan. 2 & 3, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club*

### EXHIBITIONS

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

*At Peking Exhibition Centre*

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

*At Agricultural Exhibition Centre*

▲ **ART EXHIBITION OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Jan. 2, 1960.

*At the Wen Hua Hall in Palace Museum*

▲ **ART EXHIBITION OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Jan. 2, 1960.

*At the Chuan Hsin Hall in Palace Museum*

▲ **EXHIBITION OF THE POSTER ART OF THE PAST TEN YEARS** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

*At Zhongshan Park*

▲ **HUNGARIAN BOOK AND ART EXHIBITION** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Jan. 2, 1960.

*At Gallery of Artists' Union*

### SKATING

The Season's On!

▲ **THE BEIHAI AND SHI CHA HAI SKATING RINKS ARE NOW OPEN:** Daily 8:30-11:00 a.m., 4:30-9:00 p.m.



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