

January 19, 1960

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# PEKING REVIEW

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## *Workers' Spare-Time Education Spurts Ahead*

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A

SIMPLE GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA

by Wang Chun-beng

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by Tung Ta-lin

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## More Technicians for China

**A**N increasing number of spare-time schools, night schools and colleges are being set up in factories, enterprises and people's communes throughout China. There were already a vast number. They are playing a key role in helping to train the technical forces for China's socialist construction.

The high-speed growth of China's national economy calls for an accelerated development of science and technology. It must step up the technical transformation of its agriculture, industry, transport and communications and strengthen the weaker links in its heavy industry as rapidly as possible. To achieve this, China must have a great army of technicians. It is estimated that the modernization of agriculture alone will call for a considerable number of agro-technicians of senior and intermediate grades and a vast number of junior grade — and they must all be trained within the next seven to ten years. There is a big need even now for more technicians to fulfil current tasks. It is clear that the training of scientific and technical personnel must be stepped up.

The full-time, regular schools and colleges are, of course, an important source of technical personnel. But despite the fact that their numbers are growing rapidly, they cannot be expected to train all the new recruits so urgently needed. Their courses for one thing generally last several years. It is impossible for the regular educational institutions to cope with the big demand for scientific and technical personnel single-handed. This is where spare-time schools and colleges come in and why they have been set up in such large numbers by factories, mines, enterprises and people's communes. By means of "walking on the two legs" of the regular and spare-time schools a great body of technical personnel can be trained in short order and in the most economical way.

The Chinese working people are determined to extricate their country from its poverty and cultural backwardness. They fully realize that if they are to build China into a great socialist country, the nationwide technical and cultural revolutions must be carried through with mighty energy, and they must have knowledge and technical know-how. Mastery of technical theory, allied with their rich practical experience in production, turns them rapidly into qualified technicians. This is the way thousands of technicians have already been trained by the factories, enterprises, and the people's communes, and quite a number of these have gone on to become specialists. They are playing a notable role in socialist construction. This "walking on two legs" way is a guaranteed method for the mass training of technicians and specialists coming directly from the ranks of the workers and peasants.

In the past few years China has successfully trained a great number of technicians for its booming national construction. This leaves no doubt that the new and heavier demands for technical manpower to achieve still greater successes in every field of national endeavour will be met too.

# ROUND THE WEEK

## Industry Puts Best Foot Forward

*Kaimenhong*—let the beginning of the year be crowned red with achievements (see last number of *Peking Review*)—has continued in all industries. Anshan, China's premier steel centre in the Northeast, turned out 17,000 tons of steel over and above the target set for the first ten days of January. The quotas for pig iron and rolled steel during the same period were also overfulfilled by quite a wide margin. In fact, *kaimenhong* marks the entire metallurgical cycle at Anshan, from production of dressed ore to finished product.

Overfulfilment of production targets has also been reported from other major plants. The iron and steel works at Wuhan on the Yangtse River in Central China, a great part of which is still under construction, produced 3,800 tons more steel in the first 10 days of the year than in the corresponding period of December. The nearby steel works at Tayeh, the steel works upriver at Chungking, the steel plant at Talien in the Northeast, have all registered notable increases in daily output.

But the spirit of *kaimenhong* reigns not only in the established workshops. The pace of building new steel plants has quickened, too. Though the mercury has dropped to 30 degrees below zero several thousand workers braved the severe cold of the Inner Mongolian grasslands to start building the first giant open-hearth furnace for the Paotow Iron and Steel Works.

If the major steel works, whether fully commissioned or still partially under construction, are forcing the pace with top production performances, those on a lesser scale and in areas hitherto hardly developed metallurgically are doing extremely well, too. In multi-national Kweichow Province, Southwest China, for example, the first heats of molten iron have begun to flow at the newly built iron and steel works in Tuyun, government seat of the Puyi-Miao Autonomous Chou. Under Kuomintang rule Kweichow was one of the most backward provinces of China and had no modern steel industry to speak of. Now, apart from Kweiyang, the provincial capital, iron and steel is produced by modern methods in so-called poor areas inhabited by the national minorities—an eloquent tribute to the Communist Party's policy of "walking on two legs" in the development of the national economy.

More and better steel, for one thing, means more tractors for the communes. News from Changchun, Northeast China, last Tuesday heralds the first batch of tractors off the assembly line at the Changchun Tractor Works. Construction of this new tractor plant began in 1958. It will be some time before it can begin mass production. Meanwhile, to meet the urgent needs of the peasants for farm machinery, it is carrying out the policy of production hand in hand with construction.

The new tractors are known as the "Iron Bull-40," an all-purpose 40 h.p. rubber-tyred machine suited to the conditions of Northeast China. The newcomer now joins the tractor plants at Loyang, Tientsin, Harbin, Shanghai and other cities to step up production of tractors in answer, though only partially at the moment, to the dream of the commune members for more tractors to press ahead with mechanization of agriculture this year.

## Political Theory Spurs Production

January 5 marks the 30th anniversary of the publication of one of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's best-known articles—*A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire*. Thirty years ago, the revolution in China was going through a severe ordeal: the enemy was strong, while the forces of the people led by the Communist Party were weak. Some of the faint-hearted were pessimistic. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, showing a high degree of revolutionary optimism and basing himself on a Marxist-Leninist scientific analysis of the situation, pointed out that while appearance was one thing essence was quite another. The forces of revolution, he said, might be small at the moment but they would grow and develop rapidly: *a single spark can start a prairie fire*, was his conclusion.

Events have borne out the full validity of Chairman Mao's famous conclusion. Today, on the 30th anniversary of its publication, *Renmin Ribao* and other journals carried appreciations and commemorative pieces on the meaning of the article. As a matter of fact, not only *A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire* is being re-read, but another high tide of study of Mao Tse-tung's writings is in the offing, for the works of the leader of the Chinese people have great practical significance in guiding China's socialist revolution and socialist construction. Not only Party and govern-

ment cadres in Peking and throughout the provinces and autonomous regions but workers in factories have taken up the study of Mao Tse-tung's works with full vigour, as shown by the workers of the North China port city of Tientsin.

Here the study of philosophy in general and the works of Mao Tse-tung in particular began in June 1958. Since then the workers of Tientsin have often applied the teachings of Mao Tse-tung to the solution of production problems—and with great success. This in turn deepened their study and made them realize all the more clearly the significance of the general line—to go all out, aim high, and achieve more, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

## Now Earth Obeys Man

"In the past, earth obeyed heaven, man obeyed earth, and the crops obeyed the dictates of nature." Today the peasants say: "Now man heeds the guidance of the Communist Party, earth obeys man, and the crops obey the dictates of farming techniques." This is a measure of the high value placed by the peasants of the Fenghuo People's Commune in Chienhsien County, Shensi Province, on the agricultural technical innovations introduced since the formation of the commune. It is also an indication of the fundamental changes in the minds of Chinese peasants who now believe they have it in themselves to remake nature and grow more and better crops.

The Fenghuo People's Commune was formed in September 1958 on the basis of 38 farm co-ops spread over two townships. One of the production brigades is led by the nationally renowned peasant scientist, Wang Pao-ching, who has many a new high-yield farming technique to his credit. In its farm co-op days, this production brigade was known as the Fenghuo Farm Co-op, made famous throughout the country by its imaginative and effective technical innovations in agriculture. In the past 7 or 8 years it has devised and popularized a whole series of measures to improve the techniques of farming and so raise the output of wheat, maize and cotton.

When the commune was set up, it took the name of "Fenghuo" from Wang Pao-ching's farm co-op and carried on its fine tradition of technical innovations. In a little over a year's time not only the production brigade led by Wang but the entire commune searched for improved ways of farming. New techniques were introduced in the cultivation of wheat, maize and cotton. To

satisfy the claims of the various crops on land, time, manpower, fertilizer, water, etc. the commune, with Wang Pao-ching and his co-workers as the moving spirits, devised novel, all-purpose methods of inter-cropping and multiple cropping. In their first attempts they succeeded in raising and harvesting three crops — maize, beans and wheat — in a year and in obtaining high yields. And so 1959, thanks to greater and more co-ordinated efforts made in improving farming techniques, brought members of the Fenghuo People's Commune a nearly 24 per cent increase in grain production over the big leap year of 1958, and a greater personal income.

As they look back over 1959 these peasants of Shensi are more than ever convinced of the value of technical innovations in agriculture, and more important, of the great possibilities opened up by the people's commune in carrying out and perfecting farming techniques for greater output. Now everybody at the Fenghuo People's Commune (and every production brigade) has turned his attention to experimenting with new farming techniques and probing the secrets of modern science.

### Success Story from Tsaidam Basin

Some days ago *Renmin Ribao* carried a news report on the phenomenal grain harvest reaped in the Tsaidam Basin, Chinghai Province. Total grain output in 1959 exceeds that of 1951 by nearly 40-fold and large tracts of farmland sown to wheat obtained high yields ranging from over 500 *jin* to the *mu* to over 1,000 *jin*. This is another blow struck for the general line of building socialism, the big leap and the people's communes.

For before liberation the Tsaidam Basin was a no-man's-land. Only a small plot here and there, totalling a few thousand *mu*, was all there was of agriculture in this wide, undeveloped land some 3,000 metres above sea level. The method of farming was most primitive and the peasants would consider themselves lucky if the year's harvest brought them a few tens of *jin* to the *mu*.

In 1950, the Communist Party sent the first of many groups of agro-technicians to the Basin. The following year the area under cultivation was increased and per *mu* output rose to over 180 *jin*. Since then expansion has continued and progress has been rapid. By the first half of 1959 the farming area has been increased to nearly 400,000 *mu*, a good beginning for the further reclamation of the Tsaidam Basin. To enable the peasants to concentrate on



Our Harvest

Woodcut by Wu Cheng-chun, a peasant

growing such staple food crops as grain, the factories and mining enterprises, at the suggestion of the Party, went in for non-staple food production in a big way (vegetables, etc.) for their own consumption.

The first and greatest hurdle which had to be negotiated was to improve the soil, mostly alkaline and widely held to be barren. According to "textbooks," crops would not grow on land with a content of such an amount of alkali, but the peasants were encouraged to break away from the "gospel" and use their imagination. By a well-thought-out application of the 8-point Charter of Agriculture (deep ploughing, adequate manuring, irrigation projects, good seed, close planting, plant protection, tools reform, field management), and with the accent on rational close planting, which is particularly suited to the Tsaidam Basin where there are strong winds, land with an alkaline content of more than 80 per cent has produced remarkably good crops, to the mortification of those with blind faith in the textbooks.

There are 22 people's communes, some mainly in pastoral areas, in the Tsaidam Basin and by 1959 well over half of them have become self-supporting in grain. This has begun to transform the situation in which the people in these parts once had to depend on shipments of food from outside. In the opinion of the peasants and herdsmen the rich grain harvest in this cold and high region proves once again that under the people's rule "man not only proposes but disposes."

### Innovation Comes to the Kitchen

With greater production and personal income members of the people's communes are eating better than ever before. The problem that faces the community dining halls in the rural areas as well as the canteens in the factories and mines is how to improve their services still further by the introduction of technical reforms in the tools used for cooking. This is a ramification of the technical revolution and innovation now in full swing in all parts of the country.

Take the rural community dining halls in Tunchang County in Shansi Province for example. The 1,910 public eating places in the county used to employ 23,940 on their kitchen staffs to cater to 316,000 people. By introducing simple machines and tools for cutting and slicing meat and vegetables, mixing flour, washing rice and dishes, these community dining halls have trimmed the kitchen staffs by 16,000, thus diverting a considerable amount of manpower into actual production.

The technical innovations at these public eating places have led to a greater variety of dishes each day and better cooking all round, because with more time on hand the cooks can think up more dishes to suit the individual fancy and please the palates of all. Better hygienic conditions prevail too and not least, the innovations, by increasing efficiency to a great extent, have enabled the cooks and others on the kitchen staff to find the time to take up political studies, attend literacy classes and enjoy themselves more frequently at social gatherings in the villages.

# Firmly Oppose the Japan-U.S. Military Alliance

*Following is the full text of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on January 15, 1960. — Ed.*

**T**HE Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi has decided to visit the United States on the 16th of this month and, under the name of revising the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," to sign a Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance with the U.S. Government. This is an event that deserves the close attention of the people of the whole world. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement on this matter on January 14, pointing out that "this is an extremely grave step taken by the Japanese reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists colluding to prepare new aggressions and war and menace Asian and world peace." It further points out that "the signing of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance signifies the revival of Japanese militarism and Japan's open participation in the aggressive U.S. military bloc." It appeals to the peoples of the various Asian countries to stand vigilantly on guard and firmly oppose the activities of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in planning a new war; it also expresses full support to the Japanese people in carrying on their unremitting struggles to frustrate the schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The Chinese people fully support the solemn and just statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and are determined to fight to the end together with the Japanese people and the peoples of the various Asian countries against the Japan-U.S. military alliance and for the defence of peace in the Far East and the world.

Why do the revival of Japanese militarism and Japan's participation in the aggressive military bloc of the United States deserve such grave attention? It is because it concerns not only the destiny of the Japanese people but also the security of China and other Asian countries.

**T**HE world will never forget what heavy losses the war of aggression launched by the Japanese militarists during the 30s and 40s of the 20th century brought to the peoples of China and other Asian countries as well as the dire aftermath for the Japanese people. So that this painful history would not repeat itself, the Allied countries had, in the Potsdam Declaration of 1945 and the Basic Post-surrender Policy for Japan adopted by the Far Eastern Commission in 1947, made solemn pronouncement

and explicit provisions to prevent the revival of Japanese militarism and its aggression in the future. In the post-war years, the masses of Japanese people, too, steadfastly sought to take the road of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. But the United States, as the occupying power, violated the relevant international agreements and contrary to the desire of the Japanese people, deliberately preserved and fostered the most reactionary surviving forces of war in Japan. It turned Japan into the supply base of U.S. imperialism in its aggression in the Far East. Relying on the United States, the forces of Japanese militarism are energetically making a comeback. This has resulted in the acute struggle between two roads in Japan. The Chinese people who have had enough of the scourges inflicted by Japanese militarist aggression are always concerned with Japan's future development and firmly support the just struggle of the Japanese people. In recent years, the Chinese Government has consistently exposed the dangers of the Japanese reactionaries vigorously reviving Japanese militarism and resorting to expansion overseas with the backing of U.S. imperialism. The Chinese Government, especially since Kishi came to power, has time and again warned that the latent imperialist designs and militarist ambitions of the Japanese monopoly bloc are becoming more and more open and that Japan is once more being dragged down the same old road to war and aggression. Now, in defiance of the strong opposition of the Japanese people and the repeated warnings of the Chinese people and other peace-loving peoples of the world, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are openly scrapping solemn international agreements and engaging in further military collusion. If, in the past, it could be said that Japan served only as a supply base for the United States in its war of aggression in the Far East, the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance to be concluded shortly will make her a full-fledged member of the aggressive U.S. military bloc, to be completely integrated into the U.S. atomic strategic system as an outright accomplice in its aggression and expansion in the Far East. If, in the past, Japanese militarism had to be somewhat guarded in its activities, then, in future, having acquired for itself a legitimate status, it will become quite reckless. There is the imminent danger of the forces of Japanese militarism, which 15 years ago brought untold suffering to China, Korea, Viet Nam, Burma, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaya and Singapore, once again becoming a living menace to the peoples of the various Asian countries. This, naturally, cannot but

arouse grave vigilance on the part of the peoples of Asia and other countries of the world.

The conclusion of a Japan-U.S. military alliance is an action long premeditated by U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionary clique. The fact that they are now in a hurry to put it into effect reflects the growing difficulties facing both parties. As a result of its aggression and expansion everywhere, the United States is becoming more and more isolated politically and is experiencing great difficulties in maintaining its extended military disposition. In addition, an unprecedented unfavourable balance in international payments has occurred in its finances. As an important step in extricating itself from such a difficult position, U.S. imperialism is trying to make use of Japan in the East, as it uses West Germany in the West. Militarily Japan is to be used as a pawn in the first line, economically she will be made to share a part of the U.S. financial burden and her economic and technical potential is to be exploited for expansion in Southeast Asia. Japan fares no better than the United States. The lopsided growth of Japanese industrial production and the contradiction between the productive forces on the one hand and their markets and raw material supplies on the other have confronted the Japanese monopoly groups with insurmountable difficulties. They are anxious to conclude a military alliance with the United States, develop the Japanese armament industry and turn the country into a U.S. arsenal in the Far East. And, making use of U.S. strength, they are trying to revive the aggressive plan for the so-called "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." To deceive the Japanese people, the Kishi government had in the past emphatically claimed that the revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" would strengthen Japan's independence. Recent statements of Foreign Minister Fujiyama, however, show that the Japanese Government even decided to abandon the article in the treaty providing that U.S. troops stationed in Japan must first consult Japan before taking any war action. This completely exposes the true nature of the relationship between the United States and Japan in the Japan-U.S. military alliance. As we have repeatedly pointed out, Japan's subservience to the U.S. policy of war and aggression will result in its further loss of independence, and pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the United States will plunge the Japanese people into an abyss of catastrophe.

**T**HE conclusion of the military alliance by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries runs counter to the trend of development of the international situation. Due to the joint efforts of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the peace-loving countries and peoples, there has been a certain relaxation in the current international situation. Even the U.S. ruling clique cannot but harp on the tune of peace and make certain gestures indicating its intention to relax international tension. The United States, however, is actually exerting every effort to develop guided missiles and extend its missile bases. It has even declared that it is prepared to resume nuclear tests at any moment. The closer military collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries further proves that the U.S. not only continues to strengthen existing military blocs but is trying energetically to patch together a new military

bloc with Japan as its centre and thereby aggravate tension in Asia. These U.S. actions once again expose the tricks of the U.S. ruling clique which pays lip service to peace while actually preparing for war.

The Japanese people have launched an increasingly broader and intensified struggle to fight against the Japan-U.S. military alliance and for the independence, democracy, peace and neutrality of Japan. Since last year, they have taken 11 nationwide united actions towards this end, with more than 10 million people participating in different forms of struggle. The Chinese people pay warm tribute to the heroic Japanese people. We resolutely oppose the Japan-U.S. military alliance and will in no case allow Japanese militarism to menace China's cause of socialist construction. We believe that the people of other Asian nations, too, will not allow Japanese militarism to do as it pleases. The Japanese people by no means stand alone. Though their struggle will be protracted and tortuous, they are certain to win the final victory if they remain united and persistent. The wanton action of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will not only fail to subdue the Japanese people but will serve increasingly to promote their unity and awakening. Just as the statement of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has pointed out. "The times have changed. No matter how frenzied the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries may get, their criminal schemes to enslave the Japanese people and menace the Asian peoples are doomed to failure."



The "Crusaders"

Cartoon by Wu Yun

# Chinese Foreign Ministry Statement on Japan-U.S. Military Alliance

*The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued a statement on January 14 concerning the conclusion of a treaty of military alliance between Japan and the United States. The full text is as follows:*

**D**ISREGARDING the firm opposition of the Japanese people and the repeated warnings of the Chinese people and other peace-loving peoples of the world, the Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi has decided to go to the United States on January 16th and, on the 19th, under the pretext of revising the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty to sign in Washington a Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance with the U.S. Government. This is an extremely grave step taken by the Japanese reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists colluding to prepare new aggressions and war and menace Asian and world peace.

The Chinese people have always been concerned about the Japanese people's struggle for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality and against the revival of Japanese militarism. Since Nobusuke Kishi came to power, the Chinese Government has moreover continually pointed out the danger of the Japanese reactionaries vigorously reviving Japanese militarism and resorting to outward expansion with the support of the U.S. imperialists. Now, the Chinese Government cannot but point out solemnly that this danger has become a real one. The signing of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance signifies the revival of Japanese militarism and Japan's open participation in the aggressive U.S. military

bloc. This cannot but arouse the keen vigilance of the peoples of the Asian countries.

To prevent the revival of Japanese militarism and recurrence of Japanese aggression, a series of international agreements were concluded by the allied countries during the Second World War and following the Japanese surrender. The U.S. Government is under obligation to abide by these agreements. The U.S.-Japanese treaty of military alliance completely contravenes these solemn international agreements.

Thanks to the joint efforts of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries and people, there has been a certain relaxation in the present international situation. The U.S. ruling group also talks peace and has repeatedly made gestures as if it were willing to ease international tension. But it is at this very juncture that the United States is going to conclude a treaty of military alliance with Japan. This proves once again that the United States aims at aggression and war, while its pronouncements for relaxation and peace are merely a camouflage for its war preparations.

The Government of the People's Republic of China is firmly opposed to the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. We believe that the Japanese people will carry on their resolute and unremitting struggle and exert efforts to frustrate the schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The times have changed. No matter how frenzied the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries may get, their criminal schemes to enslave the Japanese people and menace the Asian peoples are doomed to failure.

## Messages from Popular Organizations

# Support for Japanese People's Struggle

**M**ANY people's organizations in China cabled messages of support to the embattled people of Japan on the eve of the 11th round of united actions organized by the Japanese National Council Against the Revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." The latter is a joint body formed by democratic political parties and progressive organizations in Japan. These messages expressed the conviction that with the backing of the peoples of Asia and the world, the battle of the Japanese people for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality would eventually triumph. Following are excerpts from some of these messages:

**The China Peace Committee:** The conclusion by the Kishi government and U.S. imperialism of an aggressive military alliance directed against the peoples of China, the Soviet Union and other Asian countries under cover of revising the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" is a major step taken by U.S. imperialism in its policy of aggression and expansion in Asia. It is also a clear manifestation of the revival of U.S.-fostered Japanese militarism represented by Nobusuke Kishi, and its embarking once again on aggressive expansionist activities in Southeast Asia for the purpose of re-establishing the so-called "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."



The new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" will bind Japan to the U.S. war chariot; it will once again plunge the Japanese people into the abyss of war and pose a grave threat to peace and security in the Far East. Therefore it cannot but arouse the strong opposition of the peoples of Asia and other parts of the world. The Chinese people, in particular, who were subjected to aggression by Japanese militarism for 60 years, most resolutely oppose the Japan-U.S. military alliance. They will never tolerate U.S.-fostered Japanese militarism once again harassing the peaceful socialist construction of their country. They likewise will not tolerate vicious Japanese militarism committing aggression against the nations of Southeast Asia in the name of anti-communism.

The Japanese people's struggle against the U.S.-Japan military alliance is an important part of the common cause of the peoples of Asia and the world to oppose aggression and safeguard peace. It enjoys the support of peace-loving peoples the world over, particularly the peoples of China and other Asian countries.

**The Chinese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee:** By concluding a new treaty of military alliance, U.S. imperialism and the Kishi government are reviving Japanese militarism and pursuing further their plan for war and aggression in Asia and Africa. In this way, U.S. imperialism and the Japanese militarists are seriously undermining Japan's national interests and threatening peace in Asia, Africa and the world. The peace-loving peoples of the world, particularly the peoples of the Asian countries who were victims of Japanese militarism during the Second World War, will not sit idly by while this scheme of U.S. and Japanese reaction unfolds.

**The All-China Federation of Trade Unions:** The Chinese workers have always followed with admiration the courageous struggle waged by the Japanese working class and people as a whole to oppose the revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and further to abolish it. They have always sympathized with the fervent desire of the Japanese people for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality and better Sino-Japanese relations including the restoration of diplomatic ties. During the past year, the Japanese working class along with other sections of the people participated in 10 rounds of united actions throughout the country opposing the revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." This struggle dealt a telling blow at the scheme of the Kishi government and U.S. imperialism to jointly revive Japanese militarism and was a significant contribution to the cause of Japan's national independence and Asian and world peace. We rejoice in the fact that in this struggle the Japanese people have increased their strength, become more united and are welding a broad united front. The Kishi government, on the other hand, finds itself increasingly isolated in the face of universal opposition from people of all strata.

In defiance of vigorous opposition from the Japanese people, the Kishi government, which takes orders from U.S. imperialism, is bent on signing the treaty of military alliance with the United States which will reduce Japan to a U.S. base and make her a junior partner in aggression. This fully demonstrates that the Kishi government is determined to treat the peoples of Japan, China, the Soviet Union and other Asian nations as enemies. It also

exposes the recent peace gestures of U.S. imperialism as nothing but a fraud.

**The Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries:** Chinese and Japanese peoples have a common interest in the struggle against a Japan-U.S. military alliance and the revival of Japanese militarism. The outcome of this struggle will have an important bearing on the future of relations between the two countries. By concluding a new "security treaty," U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Kishi government have put a major obstacle in the way of further improving Sino-Japanese relations. However, we are happy to note that the Japanese people in their battle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance are holding high the banner of Sino-Japanese friendship and calling for improved relations and the restoration of diplomatic ties with China. This fully accords with the common aspirations of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and the interest of peace in Asia.

**The Political Science and Law Association:** The new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" flagrantly violates all the international agreements concluded by the Allies of World War II which stipulate that post-war Japan should take the path of peace and democracy. It also violates the universally accepted peaceful principles of international law. Such a treaty is of course completely illegal.

The Chinese National Women's Federation, the All-China Students' Federation, the All-China Youth Federation, the Association of Literary and Art Circles and 9 other literary and artists' associations in China also sent messages of support to their counterparts in Japan.

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# Paving the Bright Road for Universal Disarmament

*Following is a slightly abridged translation of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" of January 16, 1960. — Ed.*

**R**EPORTING on the disarmament question to the Fourth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, Comrade Khrushchov, put forward the important proposal to further reduce the number of Soviet armed forces by 1,200,000 men in one or two years. This is proof positive of the sincere desire of the Soviet Government and people for peace; it is also a concrete manifestation of the unparalleled strength of the Soviet Union. The Chinese people warmly welcome and actively support this Soviet move.

Disarmament is a most pressing issue related to the defence of world peace today. The attitude of any government on this question is the touchstone of its sincerity towards peace.

The Soviet Government has made one great effort after the other for the realization of universal disarmament. On September 18, 1959, the Soviet Government submitted a declaration and proposal for general and complete disarmament to the United Nations General Assembly; now, once more it proposes a unilateral large-scale arms reduction. When, according to Comrade Khrushchov's proposal, the Soviet Union reduces its armed forces by another 1,200,000 men, to a total of 2,423,000, this will be less than the figure of 2,500,000 stipulated for the size of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the United States in the 1956 disarmament proposal put forward by the United States, Britain and France. This considerable reduction in its armed forces will make it possible for the Soviet Union to save 16,000 million to 17,000 million rubles each year. This measure taken by the Soviet Union demonstrates the complete confidence of the Soviet Government and people in their own strength. In his report Comrade Khrushchov remarked that this further reduction in the armed forces would in no way impair the Soviet Union's capacity for national defence since it is in possession of the most advanced modern weapons and the Soviet army now wields such means of warfare and such firepower as no other army has ever had. This new measure also demonstrates the most sincere desire for peace on the part of the Soviet Government and people. The Soviet Union, powerful as it is, does not regard its own possession of the world's best rocket weapons as a so-called "deterrent." On the contrary, it stands firmly for disarmament including the complete destruction of these very weapons. Can there be a more convincing peace move than this?

And what have the Western countries done in this respect?

As we all know, official U.S. quarters continue to repeat that they must maintain military strength at all costs in order to wage total and localized warfare. The United

States has on the one hand placed the cart before the horse by stressing the question of supervision in disarmament, while on the other it avows that it is quite impossible to conceive of a system of armament supervision and inspection that is entirely reliable. The real purpose of the United States in unduly harping on the question of supervision is thus exposed to be the obstruction of disarmament.

In fact, what the United States is enthusiastic about is not disarmament but the arms drive and preparation for war. The U.S. Government has decided to maintain military expenditures for the next year at the highest peace time level. It is concentrating its efforts on establishing and expanding the network of its overseas guided missile bases. At the NATO Council meeting last December, U.S. Secretary of State Herter introduced a so-called "ten-year programme" for further enhancing the "position of strength." Although the military appropriations of the NATO powers in 1959 were already \$2,000 million above the 1958 figure, he demanded a further 15 per cent increase. The United States is also stepping up the militarization of West Germany. U.S. Under-Secretary of State Dillon, on his visit to Bonn at the end of last year, openly demanded that West Germany speed up its rearmament. West Germany is already a key member of the NATO bloc; its present armed forces number 250,000 and will expand to 350,000 by 1961. The United States will soon sign a treaty of military alliance with Japan and is energetically helping the Kishi government to carry out its second six-year armament programme. Moreover, the U.S. President himself recently announced that the United States is free to resume nuclear testing at any time. Actually the United States has already carried out a series of underground tests. This action has been roundly condemned by fair-minded world opinion. Even the *New York Post* conceded that "the United States has placed itself in the position of seeming to invite a renewal of the nuclear arms race" and that "the effect is to cast the United States in the role of saber rattler." All this clearly shows that there are still serious hurdles on the path to universal disarmament.

**C**OMRADE Khrushchov's statement on the further reduction of the Soviet armed forces has, like spring thunder, resounded throughout the world. All peace-loving people direct their praise and acclaim to Moscow. People remember clearly that Eisenhower has, of late, reiterated over and over again his desire to "secure peace" and his willingness to bring about disarmament. They have every reason to expect the U.S. Government to prove its good faith for peace by actual deeds. But, strange to say, the U.S. State Department even did its best to minimize the significance of the Soviet disarmament measure. It alleged that the Soviet decision "can be taken only as an intention, since there will be no verifiable means of checking any actual reduction." This crude method of lying

without regard to facts can only serve to reveal more clearly the face of the U.S. ruling clique which continues to reject disarmament. This cannot but arouse the vigilance of the people throughout the world.

The Chinese people have always been zealous in their love of peace and stand for the realization of universal

disarmament. We hold that the new Soviet disarmament measure will certainly play a tremendous role in promoting the further relaxation of world tension. Together with all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, the Chinese people will strive for the realization of universal disarmament and the consolidation of lasting world peace.

### Statement of Chinese Consulate-General

## U.S. Kidnapping in Bombay Exposed

*The Chinese Consulate-General in Bombay at a press conference held on January 12 issued a statement on the kidnapping of its staff member Chang Chien-yu by members of the U.S. Consulate-General in the city. Following is "Peking Review's" translation of the statement. — Ed.*

ON November 26, 1959, Chang Chien-yu, staff member of the Chinese Consulate-General in Bombay, was suddenly kidnapped by members of the U.S. Consulate-General in Bombay. After Chang Chien-yu managed to escape and return on the 27th, the Bombay Police Office was briefly informed of what happened by the Chinese Consulate-General. On November 27 and again on the 30th, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs was notified of it by the Chinese Embassy in India. A statement on the incident was issued on the 29th by a spokesman of the Information Department of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, voicing a serious protest against the United States. These notifications and statement have made crystal clear the nature of the case and its gravity. The U.S. Government, in an attempt to cover up its crime, published many statements full of contradictions and inconsistencies distorting the facts and slandering the Chinese Government and the Chinese Consulate-General in Bombay. In order to expose thoroughly these slanders of the U.S. Government and to help the world get a clearer idea of the underhand activities of the U.S. Consulate-General in Bombay, the Chinese Consulate, on January 4, 1960, again related to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bombay Police Office the course of events in accordance with Chang Chien-yu's own account and the actual facts; Chang Chien-yu has also today been to the Police Office to make a statement, and now the following statement is issued to set forth further the facts of the case.

ON November 26, 1959, at about 11 a.m., when Chang Chien-yu on an errand was passing the U.S. Consulate-General in Bombay, because a relative of his had asked him to get information on procedure for obtaining a visa for the United States, he dropped into the U.S. Consulate-General to seek information. Having made clear his intentions to the people in the U.S. Consulate-General, he was politely led to a room upstairs, and made to understand that detailed information was to be given him. What Chang actually heard when he went upstairs, however, were rosy accounts of the American way of life, the freedom prevailing in the United States, and the efforts the United States is exerting for the cause of freedom; and hints were given to Chang that he should co-operate

with the Americans. Sensing himself to be in a predicament, Chang Chien-yu started to leave, but was stopped and told that there was no hurry and that the conversation had not yet ended. He was then taken to another room where he was told that co-operation with the United States was nothing unusual, and that if only he agreed to co-operate and went through a simple formality, he could return at once to the Chinese Consulate-General and nobody would know about it, while he would get much benefit, and if anything happened, he could come to the U.S. Consulate-General at any time, and they would send him to the United States. Chang Chien-yu was angered more and more by these words, and rose to his feet to go. Thereupon, two Americans came up, one on each side of him, and forced him to sit down, preventing him from getting away. The Americans said that now it was impossible for him to leave; then they asked him to apply for "political asylum." Chang Chien-yu refused. Chang was told that as he had stayed such a long time in the U.S. Consulate-General, his compatriots would no longer trust him even if he got back to the Chinese Consulate-General. When Chang Chien-yu continued to refuse to do their bidding, the Americans flew into a great rage and threatened to kill him if he stuck to his refusal. Under extreme strain and fear, Chang thought that if he persisted he would surely lose his life, the only way to save himself was to mislead them into trusting him by pretending to agree to their demand. Thus, Chang copied out a statement applying for "political asylum," which was prepared by the Americans, and next, completely at their dictation, wrote a statement "condemning" the "intelligence work" carried out by China in foreign countries, and under the coercion of the Americans translated these statements into Chinese. After all this was done, the Americans further asked him to tell, in accordance with the line laid down by them, a story to the effect, firstly, that he had come entirely of his own accord to the U.S. Consulate-General for "political asylum"; secondly, that he had come to the U.S. Consulate-General after considerable meditation; and thirdly, that he had asked for "political asylum" because he was afraid of the campaign against right deviation in China which made him feel unfree and that he had asked to go to the United States because it was a good country, etc. Chang Chien-yu said all this according to the wishes of the Americans, and the Americans tape-recorded his words.

IN the afternoon of the same day, Armstrong, a guard, was assigned by the U.S. Consulate-General to escort Chang and drove him in a car to a beach in the suburbs

of Bombay. When Chang got in the car, one of the Americans who had spoken to him that morning made him wear a pair of dark glasses and lie down, and covered him with a blanket from head to feet. When they arrived at the beach, Chang was locked up in a house. In the evening, the American who had made Chang wear dark glasses came to talk with him again and asked him to relate particulars about himself and the Chinese Consulate-General. He was told to make a sketch of the layout of the building of the Chinese Consulate-General and to mark out the Consul-General's office, the location of the safe and the occupants of each room. The American also asked him about the manufacturing country of the safe and the shape of its key-hole. Chang was further asked to describe the organizational set-up of the Chinese Consulate-General, give the names and duties of all its members, and to fill in detailed printed forms—called "personal record questionnaires" (five sheets each)—information about all the people working in the Chinese Consulate-General, including the cook. He was told to describe minutely the facial and bodily features of each of them for quick identification. The American bade him to do a good job of this and told him that the Americans were planning to send him to work in Hongkong or places where there are a considerable number of Chinese residents, such as Malaya or Indonesia. Chang satisfied the demand of the Americans with fabrications. This time, the American again tape-recorded his conversation with Chang. He was of medium stature, with a sharp chin, sunken eyes, high cheek bones and a hooked nose. He wore a white shirt and Indian slippers that day. He went away after his conversation with Chang, who was left under the guard of Armstrong.

AT night when Chang lay on the bed, he pondered over a way to free himself from the devil's clutches of the Americans. After getting up in the morning of the 27th, he saw the recording tape and the "personal record questionnaires" on a desk. He said that he wanted to go out for some fresh air. Armstrong unlocked two doors and accompanied him for a walk in front of the outer door. Chang took the chance to survey the paths around. After he returned to the house, he noticed that Armstrong had left the doors unlocked, and had only put back the chain on the first door. He felt that this was his chance to escape. When Armstrong was not around, Chang took the "personal record questionnaires" and the recording tape and made off. However, as he made a noise in removing the lock chain on the door, Armstrong was alerted and rushed out to chase after him. Chang kept running and told Armstrong that he had left behind an important safe key in the U.S. Consulate-General and he must go to get it immediately, or else it might be lost. Armstrong took him at his word, and together with him got on a truck which was passing by and later changed to a taxi. When the taxi was approaching the U.S. Consulate-General, Chang saw an Indian acquaintance. He invited him into the taxi and whispered to him that he wanted to go to the Chinese Consulate-General. The Indian whispered to the driver. The car went by the U.S. Consulate-General without stopping. Armstrong became uneasy and told the driver not to proceed further. But Chang told him that there were too many people there and it would be better to taxi a while and then turn in. So the car went on. When it came to a crossing where three streets converge,

Chang's Indian acquaintance indicated his desire to leave the car to go about his own affairs. Chang begged the Indian to continue to accompany him; the Indian, however, went off but got another Indian on the road-side to ride with Chang. When the car came to a stop at the gate of the Chinese Consulate-General, Chang immediately asked the Indian to get off to ring the bell, and he himself jumped out of the car. Armstrong was greatly alarmed; he hurriedly seized hold of Chang with all his strength and would not let him go. Chang struggled with him and kept on shouting, "Kidnapped! Kidnapped!" This aroused members of the Chinese Consulate-General who rushed out and rescued Chang and held Armstrong. It was then about seven o'clock in the morning of the 27th.

In order to hand Armstrong over to the police, the members of the Chinese Consulate-General reported to the Bombay Police Office by telephone as soon as they took hold of Armstrong. They reported four times in succession. The fourth phone call was made at about half past eight directly to the Commissioner of the Bombay Police Office. Some time after nine o'clock, Mr. W. K. Patil, Deputy Commissioner of the Bombay Police Office, came to the Chinese Consulate. Thereupon the Chinese Consulate proposed of its own accord to hand over Armstrong to the Indian authorities. In order to get a clear idea of the case and find the proper procedure in handling it, Mr. W. K. Patil did not take away Armstrong with him until after one o'clock in the afternoon when he had concluded his talk with members of the Chinese Consulate.

Such is the course of events as to how the U.S. Consulate-General in Bombay kidnapped Chang Chien-yu, staff member of the Chinese Consulate, tried to turn him into their agent and forced him to furnish intelligence and how Chang Chien-yu managed to escape from the U.S. establishments. These facts fully belie the venomous slanders of the United States that Chang Chien-yu was granted "political asylum" by the U.S. Consulate-General and that the Chinese Consulate "kidnapped" Armstrong.

THE fact that Chang Chien-yu, braving all sorts of dangers and difficulties, managed to return to the Chinese Consulate has exploded the fabrication that he had gone to the U.S. Consulate-General to seek "political asylum." How could one who really asks for "political asylum" try by all means to escape and return to his post as soon as he has voluntarily written out statements applying for "political asylum" and "condemning" his Government?

The fact that the U.S. Consulate people forced Chang Chien-yu to furnish intelligence can in no way tally with the so-called granting of "political asylum." It may be asked what connection is there between the granting of "political asylum" to Chang Chien-yu and pumping him for information about the Chinese Consulate-General—from its building to its occupants, to its safe and down to the safe's key-hole. The Chinese Consulate is in possession of damning evidence of these underhand activities of the U.S. Consulate-General, which the latter can in no way deny.

Because the Americans kidnapped Chang Chien-yu, they set military personnel to watch him and took him furtively under guard to a beach house in the suburbs and locked him up there. With a guilty conscience, the spokesman of the U.S. Consulate-General in Bombay in his statement on November 27 purposely referred to Arm-

strong as a "clerk." Presumably they were then not yet aware that the U.S. State Department in its statement on the same day had already made public the fact that Armstrong was a marine "guard" with the rank of sergeant.

**T**HE two statements "written out" by Chang Chien-yu in the U.S. Consulate-General are no proof that Chang applied for "political asylum" of his own accord, on the contrary, they are the proof of his signing under duress. Any Chinese can see at a glance that these statements wholly in a foreign style absolutely could not be written by a Chinese. Especially, the phrase "prima facie" is unintelligible to an ordinary English-speaking Chinese. Yet the U.S. State Department asserted in the first version of its statement issued on November 27 that Chang Chien-yu "voluntarily wrote out a statement in Chinese and English." Perhaps feeling that this could not hold water, they promptly withdrew the first version which was full of contradictions and substituted it by a brief version which no longer maintained that Chang Chien-yu "voluntarily" wrote out the statements. In the first version of their statement, they still had to admit that Chang Chien-yu had gone to the U.S. Consulate-General to "ask for visa information for entry into the United States." But after withdrawing this version, in all the other statements they stuck to the allegation that Chang had sought "political asylum," without mentioning any longer the fact that he had asked about visa procedure. A statement can be withdrawn, but a fault once revealed can no longer be covered up.

The U.S. Consulate-General in Bombay abducted Chang Chien-yu, member of the staff of the Chinese Consulate, tried to force him to serve as an American agent and forcibly detained him for up to 20 hours, from 11 o'clock in the morning of November 26 till 7 o'clock in the morning of the 27th, without giving any information to the Indian authorities during the whole period. This is indisputable proof that it was downright kidnapping that the U.S. Consulate-General committed in regard to Chang

Chien-yu. The United States attempted to whitewash itself by alleging that Chang Chien-yu sought "political asylum." This is an out-and-out fabrication. In the meantime, the U.S. Consulate-General seems to have forgotten that, according to international law and usage, no consulate of any country has the right to grant "political asylum" to any foreign citizen.

Armstrong was the henchman assigned to carry out the kidnapping of Chang Chien-yu by the U.S. Consulate-General. He was so brazenly reckless that when the car had already reached the gate of the Chinese Consulate-General, he still attempted to seize Chang Chien-yu, his victim, and prevent him from getting back to the Chinese Consulate-General. In order to rescue Chang from Armstrong's powerful arms, it was entirely proper for the members of the Chinese Consulate-General to take hold of Armstrong. This was a fully justified act of self-defence. Why shouldn't such a lawless man be taken to the police to be brought before the law? The U.S. Consulate-General's slanderous charge that members of the Chinese Consulate-General "kidnapped" Armstrong is extremely ridiculous. It may be asked, would any kidnapper, after committing such a crime, immediately report to the police and of his own accord hand over his victim to the police to be taken away?

The crime of the members of the U.S. Consulate-General in Bombay of kidnapping a staff member of the Chinese Consulate cannot be whitewashed. Such an act on the part of the United States constitutes gross contempt for the sovereignty and laws of the host country and a serious threat to the safety of the members of the Chinese Consulate-General. This shocking incident is another proof that the U.S. Government persists in its policy of hostility to the Chinese people and that, for this reason, it does not scruple to bring the cold war to a third country. The Chinese Consulate-General in Bombay strongly protests against this outrageous act of the U.S. Consulate-General, and holds that the United States must bear full responsibility for this serious political plot.

## Progress Survey

# Farm Mechanization in a Commune

by TOU HSIEN-TSAI

**"T**HE commune gives wings to our farm mechanization" is heard on all sides in the Changjiang People's Commune, Kiangning County, Kiangsu Province. That this is no mere poetic flight of fancy but an accurate statement of fact is borne out by an examination of the changes wrought by the coming of the commune in 1958.

Compared with the period of advanced farm co-ops, the area irrigated by machines since the commune form of organization increased 35-fold and extended to 80 per cent of the total cultivated land. Some 20,000 *mu* were cultivated by tractors last autumn. An inventory of Changjiang's farm machines shows 12 tractors, 55 pumping machines, 1 large automatic thresher, 2 harvesters, 10 sowers and other tractor-drawn implements.

Due to its topographical make-up farmland in the Changjiang Commune had long suffered serious water-logging. At one time this would strike the district 2 out of every 3 years. Drought was another natural calamity that was brought under control only with the commune. And finally there existed a great imbalance between the large areas of cultivated land and the inadequate labour force available to work it. This complex of problems made this area known for its low yields.

Farm mechanization, as the peasants well knew, was a way out. But it made no appreciable progress in the farm co-ops because each comprised only several hundred households and had relatively meagre funds to expand production. With the merging of 16 farm co-ops to form

the 8,900-household Changjiang Commune, larger financial resources became available and many other advantages derived from this type of organization served to speed mechanization at a greatly increased tempo.

### Bigger Capital Funds

The present enlarged stock of farm machines is a direct result of increased accumulation under the people's commune. In the two years ending in the summer of 1958, the 16 co-ops had managed to put aside a total of 384,000 yuan for capital investment. The average sum of 12,000 yuan for each co-op per year did not actually constitute an adequate working fund. It did not allow for the purchase of large farm machines. Only the Changjiang Co-op had 6 tractors provided by the state and a few other machines. The other 15 co-ops only had a number of pumping machines among them.

Because it enlarged the scope of activity and more fully tapped the initiative of the masses, output soared under the commune. The total income of the Changjiang Commune registered a significant increase and some 637,000 yuan were allocated for expanded production. Four production brigades in the commune which for years had hopefully eyed the "iron dragons" (pumping machines) could, for the first time last year, afford to buy 7. More than 200 *mu* of paddyfields tended by the Liuzhuang Production Team which had previously been watered by 3 waterwheels working day and night were irrigated by machines in 1959.

In addition the commune has already invested in 6 tractors, 2 pumping machines, 1 motor junk, 4 machine-drawn vehicles and other farm implements.

Farm machines in the commune are not only more plentiful but are now used to greater capacity than before. One tractor is, for instance, doing the work of 3 or 5, judged by previous standards. This is also the case with the pumping machines.

One of the obstacles to more effective use of existing farm machines had stemmed from problems relating to water conservancy. The existence of many small co-ops had made it difficult to dredge canals and ditches on a wide scale and thus make fuller use of the pumping machines. Two advanced farm co-ops had, for instance, some 500 *mu* of land with a zigzagging borderline. Each required ditches going through the other's land. Because no satisfactory solution was worked out, both co-ops built only 1.5 kilometres of ditches on their respective property. Though they had 4 pumping machines, the actual work could easily have been done by 1 machine operating at full capacity.

Another "knotty" problem arose from the conflict between those neighbouring co-ops owning low-lying land and those owning higher farmland. When drought made it urgently necessary to have water to irrigate the low-lying land or water-logging caused it to drain the surplus water, the water had to flow through ditches running across the higher land planted with upland rice. Since the water would constantly overflow the ditches, the upland rice growing co-ops strongly objected to both irrigation and drainage. Pending an ideal solution, which was seldom, if ever, realized, the pumping machines of both co-ops concerned were "unemployed."

All these "knots" were completely unravelled by the commune once and for all. Former co-ops with similar

natural conditions were merged into one production brigade, thus eliminating the zigzagging borders. Others, facing each other's land in a very irregular line, straightened their plot boundaries by reasonable exchanges of land. When the Baizha and Sunzhuang Co-ops formed a production brigade, 300 members turned out to build 13 kilometres of irrigation canals and ditches during the winter of 1958 and the following spring. The length was 9 times what had been built by the 2 co-ops in the 3 preceding years. It ensured the full use of all 4 pumping machines in the brigade.

An integrated irrigation system is now taking shape in the commune and all its pumps are working regularly. Altogether the commune has built or dredged 7 rivers and canals linking all its irrigation ditches. A 44-metre-wide canal successfully withstood the serious tests of water-logging and drought last year. It absorbed all the water drained from the low-lying land in the summer and supplied sufficient amounts for tens of pumping machines in the autumn. The establishment of 28 machine-operated pumping stations raised the utilization rate of pumping machines from 40 to 288 days annually. The area of Changjiang Commune's irrigated paddyfields likewise rose enormously last year.

### Popular "Iron Oxen"

The concentration of farm machines in the former Changjiang Co-op was another stumbling block to mechanization eliminated by the commune. As the co-op grew only one type of rice, planting and harvesting were more or less completed within a few weeks. Only in that short period were its 6 tractors fully utilized. Consequently, even including transport jobs, the co-op's tractors worked on the average of 70 days a year. At the same time, other co-ops were urgently in need of tractors.

The 6 tractors are now under the unified management of the commune's tractor station which serves all the production brigades. Since tillage times differ it became possible to spread the tractors throughout the commune. With certain minor adjustments, the tractors also proved extremely useful in processing grain, transport and pumping water. Instead of 70 days a year, they were operating close to 300 days in 1959. No wonder the Changjiang commune members commented appreciatively: "The commune has transformed the 'iron oxen' into 'active elements' now!"

The commune has also provided a favourable factor for mechanization by adding more machine-repair equipment and training qualified technicians needed for the job.

Before the 16 farm co-ops merged into the commune, only the Changjiang Co-op had a lathe and drilling machine. It alone was in a position to make small repairs on machines. Planing, welding or casting were still beyond its capability. As for the other co-ops they could not make so much as a screw. Soon after its establishment the commune invested 13,000 yuan in a machine plant. Besides making use of the machines owned by the former Changjiang Co-op, the plant bought 4 additional lathes and 2 more machines. It now not only repairs major machine parts but also undertakes arc welding, oxy-hydrogen welding and casting. Most of the repair work in the commune is now taken care of by the plant.

The ranks of machine-repair technicians have also swelled. The commune organized three classes in which

180 technicians were trained. Moreover, a number of lathe operators, fitters, electricians and welders were trained by obtaining instruction and experience right in the repair shop. Including the 90 technicians of the former Changjiang Co-op a strong core of skilled personnel is now functioning either under the commune or the production brigades.

### **Bearing Fruit**

Farm mechanization, though still in its early stages, has already boosted the commune's output and helped to solve its chronic water-logging and drought as well as labour shortages. During the summer and autumn of last year, the commune suffered serious water-logging followed by the most severe drought in a century. When similar water-logging hit the 16 individual co-ops in 1956, output on 29,000 *mu* had been reduced by two-fifths and on 8,000 *mu* there was a total failure of crops. A much shorter drought in 1958 cut the yields on 30,000 *mu* by one-fifth. Last year things were radically different. Despite the extreme severity of the natural calamities, total grain output was 14 per cent higher than the 1958 yields.

The 947,000 workdays saved in 1959 by the use of machines in cultivation and irrigation were diverted to field management, accumulating fertilizers and side-occupations. Due to labour shortages in the summer of 1957, the 16 co-ops had delayed their sowing and threshing. In 1959, not only were summer harvesting and threshing completed more than 10 days ahead of schedule, but it became feasible to release 4,000 commune members for accumulating fertilizers and another 700 for side-occupations. Bumper harvests and growing returns from other sources increased the commune's per capita income by about one-fifth last year.

Hitching their wagon to the proverbial star, the Changjiang members have worked out a three-year (1960-62) programme. Their plan includes, among other things, the purchase of more agricultural machinery to bring about fully mechanized farming (from sowing to harvesting) on 32,000 *mu* and electrically operated irrigation on 45,000 *mu* of paddyfields.

Mechanization in the Changjiang Commune gathers strength and momentum as it advances from one success to another.

### **On the Cultural Front**

# **Workers' Spare-Time Education Spurts Ahead**

by LIANG NIEN

With the onset of winter, the drive to wipe out illiteracy is in full swing among the workers in factories, mines and enterprises all over the country. Elimination of "letter-blindness" is the main target, but a big effort is being made to push forward the whole front of workers' spare-time education ranging from primary school courses to advanced studies. These are important facets of the drive to train the hundreds of thousands of technicians needed for China's socialist construction.

**T**HE campaign for a hundred per cent literacy among China's workers has made notable strides. Nevertheless, in November last year, it was estimated that there still remained more than 7 million workers and staff members who were not yet fully literate, that is, could not read and write 1,500 characters. The present campaign for this winter and coming spring aims to wipe out illiteracy in the main among these 7 million.

It is a tremendous task. The workers have good grounds for confidence, however, that this goal can be reached. More than half of those classified as illiterate can, in fact, read and write a thousand or more characters. Those whose knowledge is limited to only 1 or 2 hundred characters are a minority.

### **Big Scale and Speed**

The present drive has some distinctive features. It is unparalleled in scope. Reports coming in show that it

already encompasses practically all those who are still below the full literacy level. Heilungkiang, in the Northeast, reports that more than a million workers and staff have joined regular spare-time schools, and 390,000 of them are taking middle school or college courses. Across country in the Southwest, in the multi-national province of Kweichow, once regarded as an educational backwater, the industrial, mining and other enterprises are working hard to wipe out illiteracy among their employees before May Day this year. Many of the major cities with a bigger working class population report even greater advances. Industrial Lushun-Talien (Port Arthur and Dairen), for instance, reports that all its young and middle-aged illiterates are enrolled in spare-time classes and schools, with the majority of them studying 8 hours a week. Over 5,000 other workers are in 32 spare-time colleges run by the municipality, by some factories jointly, or by local colleges or institutes.

Another feature is the speed with which this work is now being tackled. In Chungking, biggest city in the southwestern province of Szechuan, illiteracy was wiped out among some 100,000 workers and employees in the 10 months between January and October last. Now the city is concentrating its attention on the remaining 20 per cent of its workers who are scheduled to master their 1,500 characters by the end of this spring.

The Communist Party has put a big effort into this campaign. The most immediate tasks were set when Lu Ting-yi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee, addressed the conference of labour heroes in Peking last October. Speaking on China's cultural revolution, he pointed out that factories, mines and enterprises, with the exception of those few units which had a relatively larger proportion of illiterates, could wipe out illiteracy in the main this winter or next spring, provided the necessary effort is made. He recommended that at the same time, spare-time schools, both primary and secondary, should be set up on an extensive scale for those newly literate so that they can consolidate what they have learnt and continue to raise their cultural level. He stressed: "Socialist factories and mining enterprises must not only produce material goods and create new products but also do their best to cultivate new, communist men. . . . It is the duty of our factories, mines and enterprises to see to it that all our workers and employees step by step attain a high level of communist political consciousness, moral quality and a high cultural and scientific level."

### The Leadership of the Party

With the direction of the campaign clearly charted, Communist Party organizations at all levels immediately threw themselves into the organizational work needed to mobilize mass action. As the popular slogans put it: "The Party secretary takes the lead. At each and every level someone must always be in charge." Observance of these principles of work immediately turns the enormous network of educational activities into a closely knit whole. The Party secretaries not only assume the leadership in supervising production on the one hand and education on the other, but also take an active part themselves in teaching or studying. In the Southern District of Hengyang, Hunan Province, for example, 95 of the 100 Party secretaries and factory directors in the district are enrolled in one or the other type of spare-time school while the remaining 5 all hold teaching jobs.

Together with Party leadership, the "mass line" adopted in the campaign lies at the root of its success. Provinces and cities have called conferences of the best teachers and model students in spare-time education. On-the-spot meetings to swap experience have been held at places noted for their first rate work. Newspapers, from national to local, have editorialized on the subject, and carried stories about successful teachers, model students, good work done by specific schools, factories, industries, counties, cities and provinces, by Party and trade union groups. In fact so successful has been the stress put on the mass line that interest in the workers' literacy drive has spread far beyond the illiterate workers themselves or their teachers and factories. It is backed up by the whole of society.

A few weeks ago, Shanghai workers initiated a campaign under the slogan of "A thousand teach, ten thousand learn, and everybody give a helping hand!" It also devised a new variation of the "little teachers" system. Every illiterate worker is provided with a personal tutor from among his fellow workers or from among the mid-

dle school students and "Red Scarves" (Young Pioneers) who flock to nearby factories and shops to offer their services free. To help the drive, Shanghai nursery workers have volunteered to extend the hours during which they will look after children so as to enable their mothers to attend classes. Housewives vie with each other to act as baby-sitters so that mothers and fathers can go to study. They even arrange to do part of the household work for those women worker-students who have several children and consequently heavier domestic duties.

This experience soon spread to other parts of the country. Learning from the "Red Scarves" of Shanghai, children in Kweichow Province started a campaign to "make one friend," that is, to make a friend among the workers who are aiming to pass the literacy test and help him or her to master the characters. When the supply of friends ran out, they formed "study-promoting choruses" to sing songs in the traditional folk style boosting the literacy campaign.

Individual vying with individual, group with group, class with class, and factory with factory, an essential part of the mass movement is the whole series of emulation drives to catch up with or surpass the more advanced. Teachers are as keen on these as their students. Following the Party's directive to integrate teaching and study with production, teachers and students work together to improve teaching materials and make them as effective as possible. Teachers help students put what they have learnt into practice by teaching them how to write letters as well as pledges and challenges to fulfil and overfulfil production targets. In teaching arithmetic, too, students are asked to work out sums closely related with the productive jobs on hand.

### The Supply of Teachers

The "mass line" acts like magic in solving many tough problems, notably the supply of teachers. At the beginning of 1959, Heilungkiang had roughly 3,000 full-time teachers and 10,000 part-time teachers to man its network of workers' schools from the primary grade to college courses. But now it has 9,000 full-timers and 48,000 part-timers, drawn mostly from the ranks of better educated workers and staff members in local enterprises.

There is no accident about the present new upsurge in workers' education. In the big leap forward which began in 1958, the workers have seen with their own eyes what miracles technical innovations have worked in boosting labour productivity, and how closely related general culture is with technique. This explains the popularity of the current saying "Technical proficiency acts like magic, but without an education you can't master it!"

In addition to enhancing the cultural and technical level of the working class in general, the campaign also plays an important role in meeting China's growing need for technicians. The regular educational network will supply the majority of those needed this year. The rest must be supplied by the spare-time schools. That gives an indication of how important is the present drive for literacy and education among China's working class.



# SIDELIGHTS

**Power Station of a New Type.** A hydro-electric station powered by subterranean water has just gone into operation at Liulangtung in multi-national Yunnan Province. It is China's first power station fed by underground water. The Liulangtung Power Station on the banks of the Nanpan River, construction of which began in March 1958, has a tunnel extending 3,200 metres with a diameter of 3 metres. A dam has been built at the outflow of the tunnel to raise the level of the water and give it a fall of 110 metres. The station uses water from 3 subterranean sources and has 2 sets of generating units with a total capacity of 25,000 kilowatts. It will provide power for the iron and steel and non-ferrous metals industries in this part of the province.

**The Black God of Wealth.** In the old days, people began fussing about this time of the year to receive the so-called God of Wealth. They burnt incense and made offerings before this deity and fondly hoped it would insure them against poverty. But somehow the old God of Wealth was never on the side of the poor people. After liberation, things picked up quickly and life became so much better that people forgot about the useless old God of Wealth. Without his protection and blessing people found they could live well by their efforts first in the farm co-ops and later in the communes. So the God of Wealth, together with the Jade Emperor, once sacred in the eyes of Chinese peasants, lost all their magic and awe. This year the peasants speak humorously of a new God of Wealth—the pig. Some call it the "Black God of Wealth" because of the predominant colour of its bristles in China—a most fitting title for this much-prized and publicized quadruped. In pre-liberation China the homes of practically all peasants had a God of Wealth before which they burnt paper money, which they could ill afford, and prayed in vain. The Black God of Wealth calls for no paper money or other offerings. It eats fodder, fattens itself and creates invaluable fertilizer for the peasants. In Mengcheng County, Anhwei Province, one of the poorest production brigades of the Tsutsun People's Commune in little more than a year increased its pigs fourfold and with the manure furnished by the pigs it upped grain production sixfold over the highest pre-liberation figure. The Tsutsun People's Commune is no exception. The pig is a God of Wealth through-

out the country—with the accent on wealth.

**Wutun—Home of Tibetan Painters.** The Lungwu River meanders through Tungjen, the capital city of the Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Chou in eastern Chinghai Province. Here on the middle reaches of the Lungwu River are two villages jointly known as Wutun. It is the home of Tibetan painters. Most boys in these parts begin to learn painting at the age of eight and take up painting and sculpture as their lifelong work. There are only three hundred families in Wutun but more than a hundred full-fledged painters from the two villages are today engaged in painting and sculpture in the Tibetan-inhabited areas of Szechuan and Kansu, and Tibet itself. Quite a few outstanding



Happy Tibetans

Woodcut by Li Huan-min

folk artists of Wutun have been able to study in art schools with the assistance of the state, an indication of the attention given by the Communist Party to promote the fine art tradition of Wutun.

**Mathematics Made Easy.** Yu Chen-shan, a carpenter by training, has invented a simple calculator suitable for use by people with little knowledge of mathematics. This new instrument operates with the help of wooden blocks and can add, subtract, multiply, divide, etc. With this new calculator, people can do without the multiplication table. It works faster than the conventional Chinese abacus and can handle more complicated calculations. Any person can learn to use it in twenty minutes. Hua Loo-keng, the well-known mathematician who is Di-

rector of the Institute of Mathematics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and other noted mathematicians all approve of the new invention as mathematically sound. They regard it as an important contribution to popularizing mathematics in China. The inventor, who comes from a village in Hopei Province, had had only three years of schooling in old China. In 1949, when his village was liberated, he invented a ruler calculating method, which was popularized throughout the country. The local people's government recognized its worth and sent him to study at Nankai University in Tientsin where he received special teaching aid to help him develop his talents. He graduated in 1955 and has since been working in a factory in Nanking which manufactures educational equipment. His new calculator is being perfected for widespread use in the people's communes, government offices, schools and literacy classes.

**China's First Ballet Company.** The art of the ballet in China has reached a new stage of development with the establishment of the nation's first ballet company, the Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing. The students and young teachers of the school form the backbone of the company; the average age of the principal dancers is eighteen. The Peking School of Dancing, founded in 1954, now has a national dance group department and a ballet school, and the latter has the benefit of expert Soviet teachers. Three well-performed full-length ballets have made their debut. For the growing number of Chinese ballet-lovers the formation of the first ballet company fills a long-felt gap.

**Acrobatics—the Chinese Way.** A full-length book on the art of Chinese acrobatics has been published in Shanghai, profusely illustrated with reproductions of pictures from stone carvings, murals and pottery figurines unearthed at construction sites and ancient tombs found in different parts of the country since liberation. Some of the pictures date back to the Han Dynasty of two thousand years ago, like the Han bas-reliefs discovered in Yinan County in Shantung Province in 1954. One, on page 108, gives a good idea of acrobatics in ancient China, complete with figures doing tightrope walking, performing circus acts and playing musical instruments. Acrobats were looked down upon in old China and their art nearly died out. In the post-liberation years acrobats came back into their own, and their art flourished again. They won the hearts of the audiences at home and abroad with their inimitable performances. The book *Chinese Acrobatics* is a testament of their rebirth.

## Bringing Art to the People

One of the most remarkable post-liberation achievements in the theatre arts is the close link established between stage artists and the masses. The doors of theatres in cities and towns have been thrown open to the working people, and leading professional troupes organize tours of factories and mines, construction sites, rural people's communes and army units in all parts of the country as part of their routine activities.

It was to put the touring services of the theatre arts on a still firmer foundation that a conference on the organization of tours was called by the Ministry of Culture at the end of last year. The conference exchanged experience gained by the various theatrical troupes on tour and mapped out plans for improving tours and touring performances this year. 1960 will see over 3,000 professional companies, including some of the best known in Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan and other cities, touring various parts of the country, towns, rural areas, hill districts, and the remote border regions. Millions who do not normally have the chance to enjoy a show in a metropolitan theatre will see their performances.

The touring theatrical troupe is, of course, nothing new in China. Touring was the only way many troupes in the old days could keep going. Touring has a long tradition in the Chinese theatre, but in New China it has taken on a new character. Carried on in a way and on a scale utterly inconceivable under the old regime, it is the direct result of the Communist Party's policy that art and literature should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

China's stage artists are all for this policy of taking their art to the very doorsteps of the masses. If any doubts were entertained they have long been drowned out by the delighted applause of a mass audience of which they never dreamt of in the old days. Last year the Wuhan Opera Theatre toured over 50 counties in Hupeh Province. Forty professional troupes in Anhwei on tours of that province gave more than 5,000 shows to popular audiences outside regular urban theatres. This was more than a third of the total number of all their 1959 performances. Many theatrical companies at the county level in Honan, Kansu, Hunan and other provinces spent the greater part of the year on tour.

For veteran artists like Mei Lan-fang, the great Peking opera actor, such tours have meant a great, new public which

they hardly knew of in the past. "Our audiences have changed," wrote Mei Lan-fang in an article published in a recent issue of the fortnightly *Xiju Bao* (Drama). "Today the great mass of workers and peasants are able to see our performances. Going on tour is not only an important means enabling us to establish close ties with the people and helping us to remould our outlook, it also answers the demands of the masses for a richer cultural life. Formerly, I only gave performances in a few big cities. Since liberation, however, I have toured 17 provinces, giving performances to the people wherever I went. I am quite advanced in age, but I would not lag behind the younger people in this respect, for performing for the workers, peasants and soldiers gives me infinite happiness."

Tours, of course, include gala shows in the great metropolitan centres with their up-to-date theatres but under present conditions some tours are sometimes no picnic. Communications are often not what they should be; stages and accommodation have frequently to be very roughly improvised in far-away places. The Peking Opera Theatre of the Production and Construction Army Corps of the Sinkiang Military Area has a record that is hard to beat. In the ten years since it was founded, it has given more than 8,000 performances on tour to over 10 million people. With their motto "We'll take a show to wherever people are working," they have travelled the deserts and steppelands of Sinkiang from the Pamir Plateau to the Turfan Basin, south to the Kunlun Mountains and north to the Altai. Mostly they have gone by lorry, but where the road ends they take

to horses, camels or donkeys, or slog up trails carrying their own props and other paraphernalia. They are used to camping and can take conditions that would prostrate the normal troupe.

No matter what their audience, large or small, they give their best. During their tour of the sparsely populated pasturelands in the Kunlun and Altai regions, they performed for small, roving groups of herdsmen, sometimes numbering only a few more than the troupe itself, with as much zest as if they were appearing before a packed house in Urumchi. This devotion to their art and work has endeared them to the people. The formerly neglected and isolated nomads of the ranges look on these shows as one of the fine things that liberation has brought them.

The links between theatre workers and the people, however, go far beyond the fact of giving performances. When they make their rounds of the countryside, factories and mines, members of the touring troupes never fail to do a stint of work alongside their "audiences" if they get the chance. They also help popularize the theatre arts, helping to train local talent wherever the opportunity offers. Amateur theatrical troupes have sprung up one after another in the wake of their tours.

These close contacts with the masses have provided stage artists with both material and inspiration for fresh creative efforts and enrichment of their stage techniques. *Taming Dragons and Tigers* and the stage version of *Keep the Red Flag Flying*, reported recently in these columns, are just two of the many examples of the fruitful results of this give and take between artists and people.

Their audiences have paid richly deserved tributes to the touring troupes, but it would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the role they play on the cultural front. They are in many ways a special detachment on this front. Bringing their art to the people, they bring an art that is for the people. Along with the classics, old and new, they bring operas, plays, dances, music that suit the mood of the times, renew the spiritual energies of the people, and inspire their efforts in socialist construction. They are a splendid example of what the Communist Party means by its call to integrate popularization with raising the standards of the arts. The socialist character of the theatrical tour in New China is helping to create new artistic forms that are distinctively national in character in the modern Chinese drama, the dance, music and the other allied theatrical arts as well.



Peking Opera Goes to the Villages

Cartoon by Miao Yin-tang

— CHANG SEN

# LITERATURE

## Short Story Anthology

The recently published 1958 *Anthology of Short Stories* brings together 54 of the best short stories written during 1958, the year the big leap forward began. The 1953-55, the 1956, and the 1957 anthologies of the best Chinese short stories were all one-volume affairs. It needed two volumes to contain the best stories of the year of the big leap. This itself is an indication of the big leap that took place in short story writing.

Veteran writers have contributed handsomely to this collection. There is the much-discussed *He Needs Some More Tempering* by Chao Shu-li. Simply, clearly and incisively as usual, Chao Shu-li draws a picture of a conservative chairman of a farm co-op whose unprincipled methods of appeasement are taken advantage of by two selfish, lazy women members nicknamed "Pain-in-the Calf" and "Still-Hungry"—after the stock excuses they give when they want to scamp an unpleasant job of work. The two vice-chairmen know very well how to deal with them and help them mend their ways, but, in the complacent belief that everybody else is "inexperienced and needs more tempering" the chairman insists on appeasement. Eventually it turns out that it is he himself who needs some more tempering.

Readers' reactions when this story appeared were mixed. Some warmly welcomed it as a true reflection of one aspect of rural life during the rectification campaign of 1957. These reported that it had already played a positive part in educating just the sort of people it satirized. Some, however, criticized it as a distortion of reality. A heated discussion ensued. In a special column under the title: "How Should Literary Works Reflect Contradictions Among the People?" the *Wenji Bao* (Literary Gazette), the national literary theoretical magazine, ran contributions from workers, peasants, intellectuals in many fields and cadres on the subject. These touched on other related questions such as how to deal with the backward phenomena in contemporary life and how to employ the weapon of satire. The consensus of opinion was with Chao Shu-li.

Ma Feng's *Uncle Chao, the Stockman* appeared in English translation a few years ago. Last year he paid another visit to "Uncle Chao's" village and out of this has come his now well-known short story *I Knew All Along* which is included in the 1958 anthology. This describes how Chao Man-tun, a selfish individualist, was transformed into an entirely new

person who puts the collective first. Readers like it because Chao emerges as a real live human being. The follies he commits, first acting, as he thinks, in his own interests and later for the sake of his co-op farm at the expense of another co-op, are just the sort of things that such a clever, calculating go-getter would do. His conversion, the direction of his talents into constructive channels, is logically told. Ma Feng builds up the readers' understanding of his hero through many character revealing episodes and traits. It is a good tale, told with a lively sense of humour.

Liu Pai-yu, another veteran, is represented by his *Heart-Warming Snowy Night*. This is a distinctive little story about the life and love of a young technician on a construction site. Reviewers have praised it for its spirit of revolutionary romanticism, the incisive glimpse it gives of our young people, their warm humanity and the enthusiasm they bring to their work.

There are some excellent stories by several young writers who have appeared in print only in recent years. *An Ordinary Labourer* by Wang Yuan-chien, author of the popular short story *Membership Dues* tells of an old general doing volunteer work on the construction site of the Ming Tombs Reservoir in the suburbs of Peking. It is the story of a single afternoon. General Liu, a veteran of the historic Long March, arrives at the site. Here he is teamed up with Hsiao Li, a young soldier who has no idea that he is working with a high-ranking general, and they quickly become good partners shifting earth in a basket carried on a pole. Suddenly a storm breaks. The volunteer workers are unwilling to interrupt their work but no one wants to give a lead for fear of embarrassing others whom they don't know. Old General Liu, as quick as an experienced commander at a crucial moment in battle, calls out: "Let's get on with the job!" And despite the storm the work goes on with a will. That is all there is to it, but through the unconstrained dialogue between the general and Hsiao Li, and the truth of their actions caught with snapshot exactitude, the characters of these two are gradually brought out in bold relief, clear, vivid and unforgettable, typical of the new socialist-minded people of today.

The list of new writers in this anthology is a long one. This is heartening and so too is the skill and boldness with which they tackle the themes of today. Several other lively characters stand out as typical of the new literature: the technical innovator in *Big Carpenter* by Wang Wen-shih, the young orderly in *Lilies* by Ju Chih-chuan and the two ex-

pert wheat-growers in *An Inspection Tour* by Li Chun.

The anthology devotes a special section to contributions by writers of the various minority peoples. *Yis at the Blast Furnace* by Hsiung Cheng-kuo, who is himself a Yi, tells of a human little conflict between two young lovers. She doesn't like the idea of taking over the job of production team leader from her fiancé who has been transferred to the commune's blast furnace team, because she has long dreamt of becoming a worker. But he shows her how her new job is also helping industry and she becomes as keen on it as he was. This is a simple little story but it is a typical reflection of the new life in the national minority areas. Once a slave, the hero becomes a model worker and the community to which he belongs leaps from slavery to socialism. Stories by the Mongolian writer Ulanbagan, the Uighur writer A. Wuful, the Hui writer Mishuangyao and others are also included.

One of the features of literature in 1958 was the emergence of the "short, short story." Mostly one or two thousand words long and published in many newspapers and magazines, they were one of the results of the flourishing mass writing movement in the big leap and the steady rise in the artistic level of our non-professional writers. As might be expected most of these were closely linked with the theme of production in farm and factory, vivid little mirrors of the enthusiasm and moral quality of the working people. Commenting on them, Mao Tun, one of our outstanding novelists, said: "These little works are illumined by the spirit of revolutionary romanticism. With a powerful artistic touch, they are capable of showing the spirit of our new people on the production fronts, with their communist ideas and qualities." This is a high but well-justified evaluation of these works of our worker and peasant writers who are coming in in increasing numbers to reinforce the literary ranks.

The anthology very properly reprints many of the most popular "short, short stories" such as *Fill Up a Puddle* by Kao Feng-ko, a peasant in his fifties, who has lately taken up writing; *Who Belongs to That 10 Per Cent?* by a young worker Hsia Hung which sharply criticizes conservatism.

In earlier issues we have reported on 1958's crop of poems and novels. This anthology shows that the crop of short stories was equally good. They do an admirable job of swiftly reflecting and commenting on the fast changing patterns of life in China.

— CHUNG HO

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## *Eisenhower and the "State of the Union"*

The fact that the greater part of the U.S. President's latest State of the Union message was devoted to an examination of U.S. foreign relations, notes *Renmin Ribao's* Observer (January 10), is understandable because in 1959 the U.S., though with great reluctance, was compelled to acknowledge tacitly that the East wind prevails over the West wind; consequently it was obliged to make a greater show of "moderation" in its foreign relations than in any previous year. After hearing so many honeyed words from the lips of U.S. rulers, Observer writes, one had every reason to expect that in a statement outlining the country's domestic and foreign policy in the coming year, the U.S. President would show some desire to give concrete form to all his talk about peace. Any sober reading of the President's message, however, leads to the inescapable conclusion that, while he made a number of pleasant promises, he was in a hurry to announce actions he intended to take, which negate his own promises.

The President began his message with an affirmation of his devotion to the cause of peace. However, he followed this up immediately with a declaration that the U.S. will dedicate "whatever portion of our resources" is needed to provide "a real deterrent," and then he smugly bragged about this "deterrent."

Quoting Eisenhower's boasts about U.S. military power including the "Atlas" missile and his declaration that U.S. military expenditure in the coming fiscal year would be maintained "at the record peace time levels of the past several years," Observer points out that all this talk about "deterrent," though it can frighten no one, does serve to expose the U.S. tactics of paying lip service to peace while brandishing its missiles and nuclear arms.

Again, Observer notes, Eisenhower declared that "the U.S. is always ready to participate with the Soviet Union in the serious discussion" of the discontinuance of nuclear weapons testing and disarmament "or any other subjects that may lead to peace with justice." However, his statements on what action the U.S. intends to take made it clear that this declaration of his cannot be taken

at face value. In the first place, ignoring the universally-known fact that it is persistent U.S. obstruction which has deadlocked the talks to end nuclear tests and disarmament, the U.S. President, without the slightest justification, passed responsibility for the deadlock over to the Soviet Union. How can one expect serious negotiations with the U.S. if it lacks even the minimum respect for truth? Observer asks. This alone serves to expose Washington's intentions to continue its obstruction in further negotiations.

It is particularly worth noting that Eisenhower's message gave not the slightest hint as to what "serious," concrete steps the U.S. proposes to take to settle the major international disputes and so ease world tension, says Observer. He steered clear of such vital issues as the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, the West Berlin issue and the occupation of Taiwan by U.S. armed forces. Nor did he indicate what contribution the U.S. intended to make to the forthcoming East-West summit meeting. What is more, Eisenhower declared that "we must maintain a high degree of military effectiveness at the same time that we are engaged in negotiating the issue of arms reduction." Thus, the U.S., while negotiating, is at the same time engaged in activities diametrically opposed to the objective of negotiations; instead of creating a favourable atmosphere for the talks, it is poisoning the atmosphere and even attempting to obstruct the talks by blackmail, Observer says.

Eisenhower once again laid stress in his message on the "collective defence

system" and maintenance of U.S. overseas military bases. How can one believe in the "peaceful intentions" of the U.S. authorities if, while talking so volubly about easing international tension, they openly affirm their determination to continue reinforcing their aggressive military blocs and bases?

Eisenhower barefacedly slandered communism and the socialist countries in his message. This is all the more incompatible with his professed sincerity for peace. However, he acknowledged that competition from the socialist camp "is formidable." This shows at least that he still retains some sense of reality, says Observer. The strength of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union in defence of the cause of peace is indeed formidable, so also is the firm demand of the people of the world for relaxation of international tension. The discredited "deterrent power" and the use of the language of the "cold war" which is now universally condemned, will not help Eisenhower vindicate his so-called "peaceful intentions," concludes Observer.

## *Anti-Semitism—An International Conspiracy*

A large-scale anti-semitic campaign is spreading as swiftly as a plague through the capitalist world. Recent fascist activities have been answered by a wave of condemnation by the people of every country in the world. *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (January 11) notes that many reports from Western countries indicate that this anti-semitic campaign started and has its centre in West Germany. This, Commentator says, is no accident. Since the end of the war, the West German authorities, under the protection of the Western imperialist



Family Portrait

By Ying Tao

## THE PASSING SHOW

### Guardians of the Cosmos



On learning that Soviet scientists are making more accurate and powerful rockets for big earth satellites and space flights to planets of the solar system, and will launch some in tests over the central Pacific, Senator Mansfield called on Washington to make a "strong protest." Former President Truman also appealed to the American Government to prevent the rocket launchings "with all the means" at its disposal. Another pundit, Jameson, chairman of the Navy League, proposes that the U.S. should "shoot down" the Soviet rockets.

### Richest City in the World

The *Nation* reports that New York, crammed with 8 million people, with at least a million living in "packed squalor," has in fact, more rats than people—an estimated 9 million.

bloc headed by the U.S., have done their best to foster the growth of the forces of militarism and Nazism. They have undertaken rearmament, revived the munitions industry, given office to Nazi war criminals and continued to indoctrinate the younger generation in West Germany in the spirit of revanchism and fascism. The West German army, judiciary, foreign ministry and other government departments are honey-combed with former Hitlerites and all sorts of Nazis, and a host of Nazi organizations have been formed in West Germany.

The present anti-semitic violence gives ample warning about the revival of fascism, Commentator points out. The fascists invariably resort to anti-semitism in order to stir up racism and national chauvinism as a means of persecuting the democratic forces and preparing for war and aggression. During World War II, fascist Germany slaughtered 6 million Jews (one-third of the Jewish population in the world)—one of the most shameful and atrocious acts in human history.

Now, in the face of world condemnation, the West German authorities are trying to shrug off their responsibility by denying that an "anti-semitic tide" has developed. The reactionary forces in many countries have even come out with barefaced fabrications and lies alleging that anti-semitism might be "communist tactics." Such slanders, however, precisely show that one of the purposes of anti-semitism is to stir up

a new anti-communist tide and to strike at the democratic and progressive forces. According to a UPI report, arrests of communists have begun in West Berlin. This is a situation that warrants attention, Commentator notes.

These spreading anti-semitic provocations in the capitalist world are obviously a conspiracy of the international reactionary forces, Commentator points out. These forces consider that the present relaxation in the international situation is unfavorable to them. This is why they have resorted to fascist activities inflaming racial hatred in an attempt to drive a wedge among the peoples of different countries, intensify the "cold war" and obstruct the trend towards relaxation. These developments, Commentator declares, demand keen vigilance on the part of all who cherish peace.

### U.S. Outrage Against Korean Women

The recent outrageous shaving of the heads of two south Korean women by U.S. soldiers is an insult to the Korean nation, writes *Da Gong Bao* in a commentary (Jan. 10). This savage act has aroused a wave of protest among the Korean people. The Chinese people are

no less indignant at this U.S. atrocity, declares the commentary.

The U.S. ruling groups have been especially energetic recently in talking about peace, freedom and democracy in an attempt to cover up the ugly reality of their acts. But this, added to their insults to other nations, the sufferings they bring to the people wherever there are U.S. bases and the menace they pose to peace, only give them a more sinister air, the commentary points out.

U.S. occupation of south Korea is the root of evils for the Korean people. The crimes committed by U.S. troops against the local populace, rape, murder, robbery and, on one occasion, even the shooting "for practice" at a child, are too numerous to list. As a result of the Korean war launched by the U.S., there are 600,000 widows in south Korea. Want has driven 400,000 south Korean women to walk the streets. The only way for the south Korean people to get out of their plight is to force the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea, says the commentary. The peaceful reunification of Korea is out of the question as long as these troops remain there, and U.S. atrocities will not end.

The paper warns that the longer U.S. troops stay, the more atrocities they will commit, the greater will be the anger of the people of Korea and of the rest of the world, and the worse will be the situation of the U.S. imperialists.



"Your hand tells me that you can be appointed my minister!"  
By Chiang Fan

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## China-G.D.R. Solidarity

China and the German Democratic Republic have forged ever closer relations of friendship and co-operation over the past decade. Situated on the two flanks of the socialist camp, they have sturdily supported each other in the international struggle for peace and against imperialist aggression. Economically and culturally, they have been co-operating on a growing scale.

It is to strengthen this solidarity and co-operation further that the G.D.R. government delegation headed by Deputy Premier Heinrich Rau is visiting China. Its discussions with the Chinese Government cover questions of economic co-operation and other important international problems of common interest. The visit has not been concluded, but already the speeches made by Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Deputy Premier Heinrich Rau at the Peking banquet given in honour of the delegation indicate the importance of the talks.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien in his speech spoke of the steadily enhanced international standing of the G.D.R. and its increasing importance in international affairs. He declared: "The G.D.R., as a bulwark of the socialist camp on the western front, has consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace, made great efforts in and contributions to the defence of European and world peace and waged a tireless struggle for the reunification of the fatherland along peaceful and democratic lines. The Chinese people fully support the G.D.R. and all the German people in this just struggle and are fully confident that they will win through to victory."

Noting the important role of mutual assistance and co-operation in the socialist construction of the two countries, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien expressed the gratitude of the Chinese people for the valuable help the G.D.R. has given to China's economic construction. In this respect, recent reports indicate that China-G.D.R. trade in 1959 was more than four times as large as in 1951; that besides supplying China with large amounts of industrial equipment and instruments, the G.D.R. has helped to design and supply complete sets of equipment for more than 50 enterprises in China and that large numbers of G.D.R. experts are working in this country.

Deputy Premier Rau in his speech pointed out that to prevent the West German imperialists from starting a new war, the conclusion of a peace treaty with the two German states and the solution of the West Berlin question, as proposed by the G.D.R., were the most important tasks facing Europe at present. He welcomed the coming summit conference but stressed that its discussion of the German question would yield fruitful results only with the participation of the German representatives.

The G.D.R. Deputy Premier pointed out that the West German imperialists posed a serious threat to world peace. "They want to extend by force their sphere of influence to include the G.D.R. and other neighbouring European countries. They follow an expansionist and colonialist policy towards the Asian and African countries. They are the enemies of relaxation of international tension."

Referring to the situation in Asia, Deputy Premier Rau declared: "The G.D.R. fully endorses the views of the Chinese People's Republic that the time is ripe for adopting effective measures in Asia to safeguard peace, to oppose the provocations of the imperialist lackeys Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee and Ngo Dinh Diem to jeopardize peace, and to check the attempts of the imperialists to aggravate tension in the Far East and Southeast Asia through the SEATO."

The G.D.R. Deputy Premier also gave his country's support to China's sincere efforts to uphold the principles of the Bandung Conference as a basis for relations among nations and defend these principles against all the conspiracies of the reactionaries.

He further declared: "In face of the latest development in Japan, we deem it urgent to realize the proposal for the establishment of a zone free of atomic weapons in the Pacific region. This would be a valuable contribution to the defence of peace in the Far East and Southeast Asia."

## Czechoslovak and Hungarian Gifts

Gifts given by Czechoslovakia and Hungary to People's China on her 10th anniversary last October are being put to good use.

Two single-propeller L-60 monoplanes from Czechoslovakia have spraying and dusting equipment for spreading fertilizers and anti-pest chemicals. They can also be employed for first-aid and liaison work. Czechoslovak experts accompanied the planes to China to demonstrate their use and maintenance.

A motor van from Hungary is equipped with X-ray apparatus, a generator

and other auxiliary parts. It is especially suited for medical use in rural areas.

## China Buys Cuban Sugar

China has bought 50,000 tons of Cuban raw sugar. Priced at 2.93 U.S. cents per pound, f.o.b., the sugar will be delivered in January and February.

The present deal is the first trade agreement ever concluded between the Chinese People's Republic and Cuba. It was negotiated by the China National Foodstuffs Export Corporation (which also handles imports) and the Cuban trade authorities on a basis of mutual benefit.

## Chinese Pavilion in New Delhi

Nearly 900,000 people visited the Chinese pavilion at the World Agricultural Fair in New Delhi during the first month of its opening. It has had many visitors from all parts of India.

Indian President Rajendra Prasad, accompanied by the Chinese Ambassador Pan Tsu-li, visited the pavilion on January 11. He spent nearly an hour there and showed keen interest in many of the exhibits.

## Radio Station Presented to Cambodia

The Cambodian National Royal Radio Station, a gift of Premier Chou En-lai to Prince Sihanouk, has been formally handed over to the Cambodian Government at a ceremony in Phnom Penh.

Speaking on the occasion, Chinese Ambassador Wang Yu-ping said that the station symbolized the friendship between the leaders and peoples of Cambodia and China. He noted that although the two countries have different social systems and ideologies, they are linked by a long-standing traditional friendship. He expressed the hope that the two countries would follow their own paths in realizing their respective goals and always co-operate with each other.

Earlier, Prince Sihanouk conferred special medals as awards to six Chinese experts for their outstanding services in helping to build the station.

## Cultural Exchange

A 47-member Chinese Acrobatic Art Troupe is going to tour the Sudan. It will later visit Guinea in accordance with

**CORRECTIONS:** In the Supplement to *Peking Review*, No. 1, 1960, on page 5, second column, 18th line, the volume number of the *Journal of the British Royal Geographical Society* referred to, should read XL instead of XI.

In the article "Banking in New China" published in our last issue (No. 2), the 2nd sentence, 1st paragraph, section IV on page 9 should read: "Through the financing of foreign trade and the handling of international settlements, the bank supports the expansion of China's foreign trade."

Line 24 in the next column should read: "established business relations with banks in" and line 27 should read: "other's agents or correspondents."

the Sino-Guinean Cultural Co-operation Agreement.

A monument will be erected in Sendai, Japan, to commemorate the 24th anniversary of the death of the great Chinese writer Lu Hsun. Lu Hsun, whose works are well-known in Japan, spent part of his student life in Sendai.

The noted Chinese scientists Chou Pei-yuan and Jaw Jeou-jang recently attended the 47th session of the Indian

Science Congress in New Delhi. They met many Indian scientists and expressed the desire of Chinese scientists to cooperate with their Indian colleagues in the interests of their countries' economic construction.

### More U.S. Intrusions

U.S. violations of Chinese territorial waters continued unabated during the past week. Between January 8 and 11, U.S. warships intruded into the Paichuan and Haitan areas off the Fukien coast

on three occasions. These occurred between 2:32 and 8:07 hours on January 8, between 8:20 and 12:58 hours on January 9 and 12:50 and 17:30 hours on January 11 (each occasion involving a single vessel). On January 15, between 3:00 and 12:20 hours, another U.S. warship again intruded into the Haitan and Tungyin areas off the Fukien coast.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued the 78th, 79th, 80th and 81st serious warnings against these military provocations.

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

### PEKING OPERA

▲ **RED SUN OVER KESHAN MOUNTAIN** A new opera produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre. This opera exposes the miseries suffered by poor Tibetans living under serfdom in the past and how, after helping to put down the rebellion of the reactionaries in the Khamba area, they took their destinies into their own hands.

Jan. 21-24, 7:00 p.m. Renmin Theatre

### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **BITTER HERBS** A play about the Shantung peasants who rose against oppressive traitors and landlords during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Jan. 19, 7:00 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre  
Jan. 20, 7:00 p.m. Yuan En Si 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.

Jan. 19 & 20, 7:00 p.m. Peking Theatre

### MODERN OPERA

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

Jan. 23 & 24, 7:15 p.m., Jan. 24, 1:15 p.m. Tianqiao 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.

Jan. 25 & 26, 7:15 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

### THEATRE

▲ **CAPTURING THE WEI HU MOUNTAIN** Adapted from Chu Po's popular novel *Tracks in the Snowy Forest*. The adventures of a P.L.A. detachment which pursues a cunning gang of Kuomintang bandits into the depths of a mountain forest. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Jan. 19 & 20, 7:30 p.m. Cultural Palace of Nationalities

▲ **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 the peasants land, better living conditions and health and the young people are happily reunited.

Jan. 19-24, 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 the 1958 steel drive.

Jan. 19-22, 7:15 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre  
Jan. 23-25, 7:00 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

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

Jan. 19-22, 7:00 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **A HAPPY REUNION** A new play by Lao Sheh about the break-up of a family in the old society, and its reunion with the help of the people's police, in the new. Produced by the Central Drama School.

Jan. 19, 7:15 p.m. Shiyuan Theatre

▲ **THE PEACH BLOSSOM FAN** The story of the tragic love of a courtesan for a scholar who betrays his love and his allegiance to the Ming Dynasty for wealth and position in the service of the Ching. Produced by the Central Drama School.

Jan. 20 & 21, 7:15 p.m. Shiyuan Theatre

▲ **TARTUFFE (THE HYPOCRITE)** The famous play by great French dramatist Moliere. Produced by the Central Drama School.

Jan. 22-24, 7:15 p.m. Shiyuan Theatre

### FILMS

▲ **BEFORE THE DAWN** A feature film produced by the Changchun Film Studio. On the eve of liberation, a young messenger is assigned to lead two revolutionary workers through the enemy lines to a revolutionary base. He carries out his mission but perishes heroically in the effort.

Jan. 19-24, Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre

▲ **TEST THROUGH FIRE** A feature film produced by the August First Film Studio. How a soldier on the Fukien front, seriously burnt while guarding ammunition from an enemy attack, is saved by the concerted efforts of a hospital staff and his own will to live.

Jan. 19-24, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre

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

Jan. 19-24, Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **THE PATRIOT** A Korean film dubbed in Chinese, about a Korean underground worker who laid down his life in the struggle against the Japanese invaders in 1935.

Jan. 19-24, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club

▲ **SUCH A NIGHT** A Norwegian film dubbed in Chinese. It tells how a woman doctor helped a group of orphans escape from the fascists while Norway was under Nazi occupation during World War II.

Jan. 19-24, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club

### EXHIBITIONS

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

At Agricultural Exhibition Centre

▲ **SHANGHAI CARTOON FILM EXHIBITION** It shows how cartoon and puppet films are made. Beginning Jan. 22 daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

▲ **PALACE MUSEUM** Now on exhibition in its main halls are a magnificent collection of bronzes, ceramics, paintings, sculptures, murals, cloisonné and other precious handicraft objects. The Museum's best and most representative works of each age have been gathered together from Neolithic times to the early 20th century. Open daily 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

### PEKING PLANETARIUM

▲ **NEW FEATURE**

"Red Rocket Visiting the Moon"

Also

"Travelling Through the Universe"

"Night and Day During the Four Seasons"

### SKATING

The Season's On!

▲ **BEIHA SKATING RINK:**

Daily: 8:30-11:00 a.m., 5:30-9:00 p.m.

▲ **SHI CHA HAI SKATING RINK:**

Daily: 8:30-11:00 a.m., 4:30-9:00 p.m.

▲ **ZHONGSHAN PARK SKATING RINK:**  
Mon.-Sat. 9:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m., 5:00-9:00 p.m.  
Sun. 8:00-11:00 a.m., 1:00-4:00 p.m., 5:00-9:00 p.m.

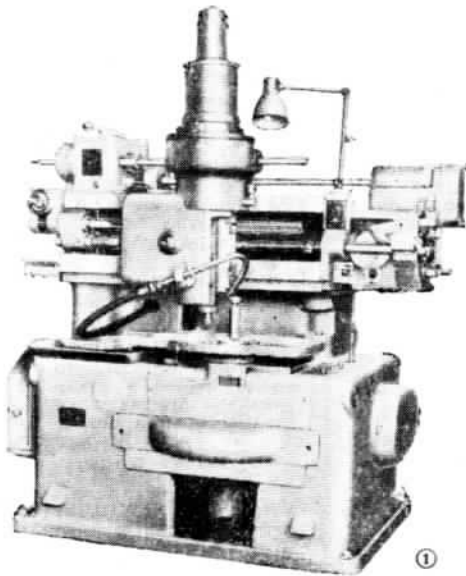
▲ **TAO RAN TING SKATING RINK:**

Daily: 8:30-11:00 a.m., 4:30-9:00 p.m.

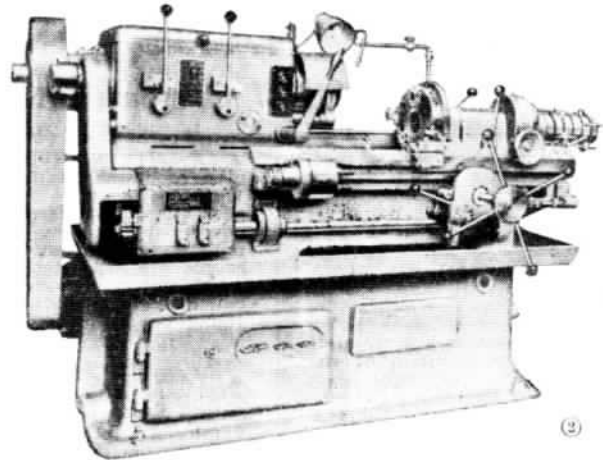
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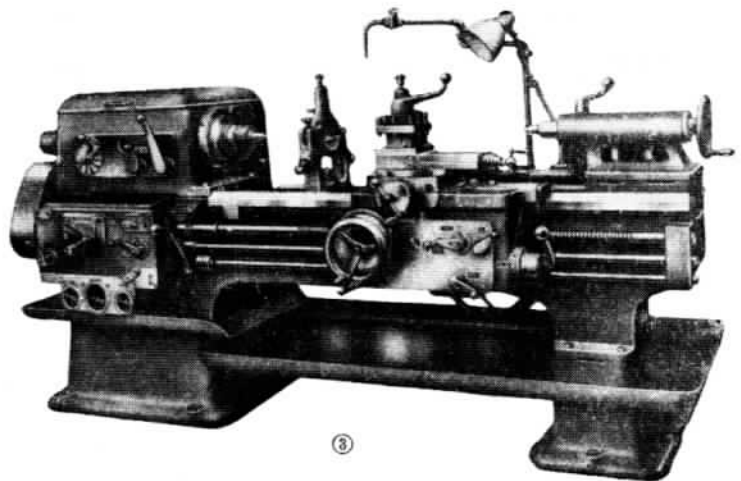
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