

# PEKING

February 16, 1960

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# REVIEW

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## SINO-SOVIET TREATY: 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Messages of Greetings Exchanged Between  
Chinese and Soviet Leaders

The Great Sino-Soviet Alliance—  
Powerful Bulwark of World Peace

*Renmin Ribao* editorial (p. 6).

The Basis for Eternal Friendship

Soong Ching Ling on the Sino-Soviet alliance (p. 10).

Continued Leap in Agriculture

Farm prospects in 1960 and last year's all-round victory  
on the agricultural front (p. 14).

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*U.S. Interventionists Caught  
Red-Handed*

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

# *Defend Yen-an!* by Tu Peng-cheng

A novel about the important battle of the 1947 campaign in China's Northwest to protect Yen-an, the then headquarters of the Chinese revolution, from Kuomintang attack. The author himself took part in the campaign. In describing the men of the people's army who routed the numerically and technologically superior enemy, their way of life and their outlook, he is able to draw on first-hand experience. An exciting, well-told story, *Defend Yen-an!* conveys the facts and atmosphere of this crucial time in China's revolution.

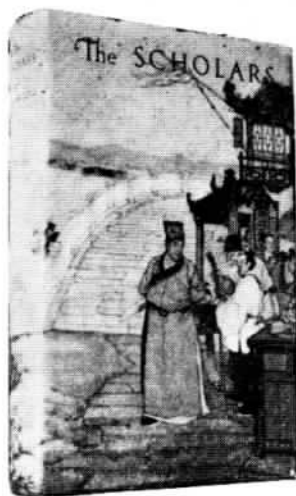
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NEWS AND VIEWS

February 16, 1960 Vol. III No. 7

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## U.S. Interventionists Caught Red-Handed

MORE circumstantial evidence has come to light, testifying to stepped-up U.S.-instigated subversive activities in Southeast Asian countries. The *Cambodian Reality*, a weekly magazine, recently published a photostatic copy of a letter written by former deputy Prime Minister Sam Sary of Cambodia to Edmund Kellog, one-time political councillor of the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh. The letter proved beyond a shadow of doubt that U.S. imperialism stood four-square behind traitor Sam Sary and his accomplices in their despicable attempt to subvert the legitimate government of Cambodia.

Sam Sary referred to the plot to overturn the existing Cambodian Government as a question of "common interest" to the Cambodian traitors and the United States. Bare-faced mention was made in the letter of an unsuccessful attempt on August 31, 1959 on the life of the King of Cambodia. All this establishes beyond dispute that U.S. diplomatic officials in Cambodia were deeply implicated in these conspiratorial activities.

Revealing light has also been shed on the close relationship between the Cambodian traitors and their U.S. wire-pullers. Sam Sary would "like very much" to meet U.S. diplomatic officials "to talk over our future plans." He not only "fully agreed with the opinion of His Excellency U.S. Ambassador William Trimble" but also "looked forward to his assistance and co-operation." He was eager to "quicken the pace" so that the moment the U.S. and its Cambodian agents were waiting for "would come as soon as possible." It requires no very experienced political observer to grasp the import of their eagerly-awaited moment. What they were after was to overthrow the legitimate Cambodian Government, change its policy of neutrality and convert Cambodia into a vassal state of the United States.

That U.S. imperialism is violently hostile to the Sihanouk government which pursues a policy of peace and neutrality is not new. To force Cambodia to change its policy and line up with the U.S.-controlled SEATO bloc, Washington has turned the heat on. Dangling economic bait in the form of "U.S. aid" and manufacturing U.S.-instigated border clashes by Thailand and south Viet Nam failed in the face of resolute opposition from the Cambodian Government and people. Then Washington shifted tactics by helping pro-U.S. elements in subversion against the Sihanouk government. Sam Sary's confidential letter uncovered before the world a veritable Pandora's box of U.S. imperialist intrigues in Cambodia.

Recently, U.S. imperialism, in an effort to bolster its hollow peace gestures, has indulged in a lot of empty talk about respecting the independence of other countries. President Eisenhower in his State of the Union message unblushingly claimed that the U.S. had "no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of any nation" and would reject any attempt by any other nation "to impose its system on us or on other peoples by force or subversion." Sam Sary's letter and the recent landing of U.S. marines in the Dominican Republic quickly exploded this hypocritical talk. It is none other than U.S. imperialism that is attempting to impose its system on other peoples by force or subversion.

# ROUND THE WEEK

## Spring Sowing Preparations

Spring is getting into its stride. The people's communes are abustle with preparations for the spring ploughing and sowing. In the South, in fact, sowing of early spring crops is already under way. Spring sets in early in subtropical Hainan Island, and farmers there have as good as completed the transplanting of early rice over a much larger area than ever before. Paddy-fields there stretch in an endless sea of lush green shoots, portending another rich harvest this year.

Elsewhere, from Heilungkiang up in the North down to Fukien and Kwangtung, the rural communes have literally done good spade-work to ensure a continued leap forward in agricultural production. They have been working hard since the winter began to build more irrigation projects and accumulate more manure and compost. In Kwangtung, Chekiang, Anhwei, Hunan and other provinces, they have completed more water conservancy works than they originally planned for this past winter and spring. These will guarantee a sufficient supply of water for the fields and help check waterlogging and floods. More pigs have been raised by the communes in the past year, which means more manure for the fields. Other measures such as the selection of good seeds and the introduction of new types of farm implements will further boost per *mu* yields of all crops.

Wasteland has been opened up on a large scale in many parts of the country alongside soil amelioration of old arable areas. A notable example of this is Liling County in the rice-rich Hunan Province; there more than 240,000 *mu* of land have been reclaimed to increase the area sown to spring crops. Nearly 7 million *mu* of wasteland will be brought under cultivation in Yunnan this year.

More machinery will be used in the rural communes, a sure sign of the gradual technical transformation of China's agriculture. Industry is doing its best to produce more efficient tractors better suited to conditions in China. In addition to the Loyang Tractor Works, the First Motor Works of Changchun has also begun to turn out tractors, while Kwangsi has successfully trial-

produced a tractor for use in paddy-fields.

Bigger supplies of farm tools, insecticides and chemical fertilizers are being sent by trade departments to the communes in time for the spring ploughing; and the demand for them grows constantly. In the far northwestern province of Kansu, the amount of farm implements, fertilizers, insecticides and other goods supplied to the communes will be three times as much this spring as last. Large numbers of cotton seeders and rice transplanting machines are being sent to farms there for the first time. Commercial departments are doing more than supplying communes with goods. They are helping to set up service centres and organizing mobile teams to repair farm tools. In the Changteh Special Administrative Region in Hunan, nearly 2,000 such centres and over 2,600 mobile repair teams have been formed.

More rural technicians are being trained as the use of farm machinery increases. Agricultural colleges in the cities and the agro-technical schools set up by the communes themselves are tackling this task together. Short-term training classes and spare-time technical schools have mushroomed all over the countryside. The hundred and so people's communes around Shanghai are using these means to speed up the training of 10,000 tractor drivers, mechanics and technicians urgently needed for this spring's ploughing and sowing.

## Toast to a Socialist Tibet

Among the latest of the festive occasions held in the magnificent banqueting hall of Peking's Great Hall of the People was the dinner given by Vice-

Premier Chen Yi in honour of a distinguished group of ecclesiastics and laymen from Tibet headed by Panchen Erdeni and Pebala Choliehnajje, Acting Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibetan Autonomous Region. After attending the tenth anniversary celebrations in Peking last October, Panchen Erdeni and his party went on an extended tour of the country that took them to cities, factories, people's communes, schools and capital construction sites in eleven provinces and autonomous regions. They were greatly impressed by what they saw and returned to Peking, as they declared, with new inspiration for the tasks that now face them in building a new Tibet.

The banquet was held on the eve of their departure from Peking. Vice-Premier Chen Yi, in his speech on the occasion, stated that democratic reforms in the rural areas of Tibet would be virtually completed this spring. Now emancipated politically and economically, the Tibetan people are developing mutual-aid and co-operative organizations, and are forging ahead unswervingly along the path of democracy and socialism. The Vice-Premier expressed confidence that they would complete the historic task of democratic reform, develop farm production and animal husbandry and gradually build Tibet into a prosperous and happy socialist region.

Panchen Erdeni, replying to his toast, expressed the determination of the ecclesiastics and laymen in Tibet to safeguard the unity of the motherland. No reactionary force, he declared, could shake their determination to take the path of democracy and socialism. He pledged with full confidence and determination to rally the masses of the Tibetan people, ecclesiastic and secular, to carry through democratic reforms and exert every effort to build a prosperous, happy, democratic and socialist, new Tibet un-



Spring

Woodcut in colour by Tung Chi-chung

der the splendid leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

### **For Homeward Bound Overseas Chinese**

Four ships have sailed from the port of Whampoa near Canton for Indonesia, sent by the Chinese Government to bring back those overseas Chinese who wish to return to the homeland. A great crowd of returned overseas Chinese, including relatives of those now residing abroad, gave a warm send-off to the personnel who will look after those returning home during the voyage.

The ships are staffed with special medical units with doctors, nurses and necessary medical supplies and stocked with warm clothing and other necessities which those returning home may need. Everything has been prepared to welcome, care for and settle them in new homes after their arrival.

### **Students' Congress**

China's advance to a socialist country with modern industries, agriculture, science and culture allots an ever bigger role to the students and young intellectuals. Swiftly expanding national construction in every field, especially in the last two years, urgently calls for large reinforcements of working-class intellectuals who are thoroughly competent at their jobs and are ready to give their utmost to the cause of socialism.

The convening of the 17th National Students' Congress at this time, therefore, was of special importance. It sent a call out across the land mobilizing China's student youth for the great tasks on hand. Its resolution called on all students to arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's teaching, build a proletarian world outlook, participate in physical labour and go all out in scaling the heights of science and culture so as to contribute to the cause of socialism and communism. The Congress met for a week in Peking early this month. The 661 delegates who attended represented Han, Tibetan, Chuang, Mongolian, Hui, Uighur and ten other nationalities from universities and colleges all over the country. Many were former model workers and peasants, young inventors and students who have won national recognition for outstanding work.

They heard reports on the international and domestic situation given by Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other government and Party leaders, unanimously approved a revised constitution of the All-China Students' Federation and elected its new committee. More than fifty of the repre-

sentatives addressed the Congress during the week, reviewing student achievements since the last Congress in August 1955 and the experience gained in their work. Many dealt with the good results gained in executing the policy of having education serve the interests of the proletariat and combining it with productive labour.

The Congress attached special importance to the study of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings by the youth of the country. Hu Yao-pang, First Secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League, gave the Congress a special report on this question. He pointed out that the successes attained in China's socialist revolution and socialist construction have been achieved under the guidance of Chairman Mao's teachings, which are an important, creative development of Marxism-Leninism in contemporary conditions. The young people of today will in the days to come be called upon to take their adult place as the masters of the country and assume leading responsibilities in every field of work. Hence it is of key importance for them to study Chairman Mao's teachings to raise their political level and acquire a matured communist world outlook. This study is essential if they are to answer the Congress' call to get a clear perspective of the communist future, a proletarian world outlook, faithfully follow the policy of participating in manual labour, and go in earnestly for scientific research, so as to make greater contributions to the cause of socialism and communism.

### **Educational Big Leap**

Reports at the students' congress brought out some vivid new facts about recent advances in the educational world in the past four years and more. The number of institutes of higher learning, not including the rapidly developing network of part-time and spare-time colleges, has increased from 194 to 841. The number of students has nearly trebled. Of particular significance is the fact that more than half of them are from workers' or peasants' families. In these past four years alone, 260,000 students have graduated from higher educational institutions, compared to only 210,000 graduates in all the 36 years before liberation.

If to the number of students in regular institutions is added those attending part-time and spare-time institutes of higher learning, the total number of people getting a higher education in China today is 1,010,000. Various types of secondary schools have more than 12 million students. 1959 saw 87 per cent of all school-age children in schools. In the rural areas, 120 million people were attend-

ing literacy classes or studying in spare-time schools. In factories and mining enterprises, more than 16 million people were in spare-time schools of various kinds. Children in nurseries and kindergartens now number nearly 50 million. No small part of these advances falls to the big leap years of 1958 and 1959.

Such figures, however, illustrate only one aspect of China's educational advances. There is an enormous difference in the outlook and vocational level of the students of today. The harmful results stemming from the divorce of theory from practical work left over by the old educational system have been largely overcome. Participation in productive work is now part of the curriculum in all schools, and a growing number of schools have set up their own factories and farms. This linking of education with productive labour has raised the general level of education. Many college students have made notable contributions in advanced scientific research work and other fields. The students of the Peking University, with the help of faculty members, have written and published a million-word history of Chinese literature. Students of Tsinghua and other universities took part in the designing of the Great Hall of the People, the Chinese Historical Museum, the new Peking Railway Station and other modern buildings that are the pride of Peking residents. Factories operated by university students have produced analogue electronic computers, cyclotron accelerators, programme-controlled machine tools and other advanced scientific instruments.

These achievements, utterly unthinkable in the past, stem from the Party's general line for building socialism and its policy on education, as Chairman of the All-China Students' Federation Hu Chi-li said in his opening address to the Congress.

### **Cultural Workers to Meet**

The last two years saw big leaps not only in education but in the general field of culture, public health and physical culture and sports. All this has amounted to a veritable cultural revolution with far-reaching repercussions in every field of life in China. To take stock of the situation, commend and study the good work that has been done, sum up and exchange experience and put fresh power behind the drive for further successes, a national conference of outstanding groups and workers in the cultural field will be held in June this year. This was announced a week ago in a joint statement by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council. A preparatory committee is already hard at work making arrangements for it.

# Long Live the Great Sino-Soviet Alliance — Powerful Bulwark of World Peace

Following is the text of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial (February 14, 1960). — Ed.

IT is with the greatest rejoicing and enthusiasm that the Chinese people today celebrate the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance and hail the great alliance and unbreakable unity of the 850 million people of China and the Soviet Union.

China and the Soviet Union are two big countries with vast territories and rich resources; our people constitute one-third of the world's population; we are peace-loving socialist countries and together with the other socialist states form the mighty socialist camp. It was an event of great historical significance in the 50s of the 20th century that these two big countries joined in a fraternal alliance. This great alliance exerted a tremendous and profound influence throughout the 50s on the development of these two big countries and the development of the international situation and the history of mankind. History has convincingly borne out the wisdom of what Comrade Mao Tse-tung said upon the conclusion of the Treaty ten years ago; that is, that the unity of the people of the two big countries, China and the Soviet Union, sealed by this Treaty, would "inevitably influence not only the prosperity of the two great countries — China and the Soviet Union — but also the future of mankind and the victory of peace and justice throughout the world."

Profound friendship has existed between the people of China and the Soviet Union ever since the Great October Socialist Revolution. Ten years ago, soon after the birth of the People's Republic of China, the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance opened a new era of friendly relations between the two countries. In these ten years, China and the Soviet Union have achieved great successes in their mutual assistance and co-operation in the political, economic and cultural fields. During China's First Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Union helped China build 166 giant construction projects; in accordance with the Sino-Soviet agreements signed in 1958 and 1959, the Soviet Union is to help China construct another 125 industrial projects. The two countries have also established close co-operation in the fields of science, technology and culture. The Soviet Union sent its best scientists to help China work out her 12-year programme for scientific development. In accordance with an agreement the two countries have entered into, the Soviet Union also undertakes to carry out jointly with China or help China carry

out 122 major scientific and technical research projects. The Chinese people express their heartfelt thanks to the Soviet people for their fraternal aid to our socialist cause.

The great Sino-Soviet alliance is a powerful bulwark defending world peace, it is an invincible force opposing imperialist aggression. During the last ten years, the forces of imperialism and war headed by the United States have on many occasions launched armed aggression and war provocations in various parts of the world, but all were defeated by the mighty forces of world peace. In quenching the flames of war in Korea, in restoring peace in Indo-China and smashing the rebellion in Hungary staged by imperialism, in checking imperialist war and aggression in the Middle and Near East and other regions, the great Sino-Soviet alliance has powerfully defended the security of the socialist countries and supported the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. At the same time, in the last ten years, the Soviet and Chinese Governments have made a series of peace proposals and also outstanding contributions to relaxing international tension and inspiring the peoples of all lands in the struggle for peace.

THE Sino-Soviet alliance is the cornerstone of the socialist camp whose might has been greatly augmented by the growing strength and unity of China and the Soviet Union. There have appeared certain tendencies towards relaxation of the international tension created by imperialism; this is because the forces of socialism, national revolution, and peace and democracy have prevailed over the forces of imperialism and war. The U.S. ruling clique has also made certain gestures of peace. This is of course to be welcomed if it has a sincere desire for peace. But cold, hard facts prove that the peace so much paraded by the United States is just a fake. Everyone can see that at the very same time that the U.S. imperialists talk so loudly about "peace," they are pressing forward with their building of armaments and war preparations, trying hard to get ahead with their development of inter-continental ballistic missiles, building and expanding missile bases all over the world, energetically strengthening and rigging up military blocs, and clamouring that they are prepared to resume nuclear weapons tests at any time. Of late, the U.S. imperialists have stepped up their aggressive activities. In Asia, the United States has illegally brought missile weapons into south Korea, sent large quantities of war materials to south Viet Nam, and is plotting to continue to expand the civil war in Laos. Newspapers in Cambodia recently exposed the conspiracy hatched by the United States to subvert the Royal Cambodian Government. U.S. naval and air forces, which have

never ceased to intrude into our territorial sea and air space, have held provocative combined manoeuvres with forces of the Chiang Kai-shek clique in the Taiwan Straits. In Africa, the United States is intensifying its criminal activities designed to strangle the Algerian national liberation war, and is making inroads into that continent by such neo-colonial methods as blandishments and deceit; it is also making a great to-do about the use of so-called "peaceful means" in order to head off the African peoples' struggles for independence. In Latin America, the United States has intensified its aggressive interventionist activities against Cuba; it has intervened in Dominican domestic affairs by armed force, and is preparing to unleash armed attacks on Cuba. Sugar-cane plantations in Cuba have been repeatedly bombed by planes from the United States and Washington is trying to bring economic pressure to bear on that country. All this further exposes the fact that the aggressive character of U.S. imperialism has not changed in the slightest.

The U.S. policy of aggression and war has manifested itself in a more naked way in its vigorous attempts to revive West German militarism in the West and Japanese militarism in the East. The Governments of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic have repeatedly put forward rational proposals for solving the German question, but they have all been turned down by the United States and West Germany. Even now, Adenauer is still clamouring that he will resolutely obstruct normalization of the situation in West Berlin. U.S. troops stationed in West Germany and West German forces have held combined military exercises on an unprecedented scale. Such a situation cannot but heighten the vigilance of the peoples of all the European countries. In the East, on January 19, the U.S. Government and the Kishi government of Japan signed the U.S.-Japan treaty of military alliance. This is a serious step taken by the U.S. imperialists to revive Japanese militarism, make use of Japanese imperialism to carry out aggression in the Far East and Asia and to prepare for a new war. This military alliance is a deliberate provocation and serious threat to the peace and security of China, the Soviet Union and the countries of Asia. In these grave circumstances, the peoples of the world must further strengthen their unity in the struggle to smash imperialist aggression and war plots utterly and completely.

**S**INO-SOVIET solidarity is the core of the solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. The Moscow meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of socialist countries held in 1957 ushered in a new era in the unity of the socialist countries. The Declaration adopted at that conference is the charter of this unity. Over the past two years and more, inspired and guided by the Moscow Declaration, the unity between countries in the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement have been further strengthened. Plots on the part of imperialists, modern revisionists and all international reactionaries to undermine the solidarity of the socialist camp have all failed ignominiously. The Chinese people will struggle resolutely to the end to smash all intrigues on the part of the imperialists and all international reactionaries designed to split the unity of the socialist camp and of the interna-

tional communist movement, and thoroughly oppose modern revisionism which is now the main danger facing the international communist movement.

Even at the time the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance was signed, U.S. commentators admitted that the powerful strength of the Sino-Soviet alliance was imperialism's "darkest nightmare." The test of repeated and sharp encounters between the forces of peace and the forces of war during the 50s has demonstrated that the Sino-Soviet alliance is invincible. The growing consolidation and might of the Sino-Soviet alliance have become an insuperable obstacle to the imperialist policy of aggression and war. Therefore, the imperialist bloc headed by the United States regards the Sino-Soviet alliance as a thorn in its side. It is trying in every conceivable way to undermine Sino-Soviet unity. It constantly dreams of destroying China, the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp. But the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people have always guarded Sino-Soviet unity and the unity of the entire socialist camp as they would the very apples of their eyes. All the schemes of imperialism and modern revisionism to disrupt Sino-Soviet unity will come to nought.

**T**HE 60s of the 20th century will be an era in which the East wind will continue to prevail over the West wind and an era of continued great development and great unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. In the coming decade, the Soviet people will accomplish new and monumental achievements in building communism. The Chinese people, relying on the three treasures of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes, will continue to forge ahead and strive to build our country into a socialist power with modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture in the shortest possible time. The entire socialist camp will likewise effect a common upsurge in high-speed development. The working-class movement in various countries of the world, the national independence movement and the peace movement will also register further growth. In their message of greeting to the leaders of the Soviet Party and state, the leaders of our Party and state point out that ". . . as the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance enters its second decade, the Chinese people will, as heretofore, regard the consolidation and development of the unity of China and the Soviet Union and of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union as their most sacred international obligation. The Chinese people firmly believe that in the coming years, the great Sino-Soviet alliance will certainly make still greater contributions to the lofty cause of striving for world peace and human progress."

As we celebrate this great day of friendship and unity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples, let us warmly proclaim:

Long live the indestructible unity and friendship of the Chinese and Soviet peoples!

Long live the great Sino-Soviet alliance — powerful bulwark of world peace!

# Chinese and Soviet Leaders Greet Treaty Anniversary

*On the eve of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, messages of greetings were exchanged between the Party and government leaders of the two countries. Below we print the texts of these messages. — Ed.*

## Message from the Chinese Leaders

**Comrade N.S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.;**

**Comrade K.E. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.:**

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, please allow us, on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people and in our own name, to extend our warmest greetings to you, dear comrades, and through you to the great Communist Party, the Government and the people of the Soviet Union.

The conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance was a historical event of great significance. It has exerted, and will continue to exert, a tremendous influence on the prosperity of China and the Soviet Union and on the cause of preserving world peace and promoting human progress.

On the basis of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, China and the Soviet Union have made all-round developments in the past ten years in friendly co-operation and mutual assistance in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields. This has greatly consolidated and strengthened the fraternal unity of our two peoples and forcefully promoted the common upsurge of the work of construction in our two countries. The great Soviet people are accelerating their tempo of communist construction on an unprecedented scale. The magnificent targets of the Seven-Year Plan are step by step becoming a reality and advanced Soviet science and technology have won first place in the most important spheres of world science and technology. China, guided by the general line for building socialism, has entered a new stage of high-tempo development in its construction work. In their cause of building socialism, the Chinese people have received from the Soviet people fraternal aid in various forms. Here, on behalf of our Party, our Government and our people, we express our heartfelt thanks to the Communist Party, the Government and the people of the Soviet Union.

The Sino-Soviet alliance is the strong bulwark of world peace. In the past ten years, China and the Soviet

Union, together with the other socialist countries, have co-operated closely and made great contributions in their joint efforts for world peace and against the imperialist policy of aggression and war. The recent successful visit of Comrade Khrushchov to the United States, the Soviet Government's proposal for general and complete disarmament and its measure for another unilateral reduction of 1.2 million men of its armed forces, have struck heavy blows against the intrigues of the bellicose imperialist groups and won the warm acclaim of peace-loving people and countries all over the world. The recently concluded high-level Conference of the Warsaw Treaty Member States convened in Moscow and the Declaration issued by the Conference once more put forward positive, reasonable proposals in connection with general disarmament, peace treaty with Germany and other important issues related to world peace. These facts fully demonstrate that the socialist countries always stand in the forefront of the struggle in defence of peace and have time and again made sincere efforts in the cause of maintaining peace. Whether international tension will in the future continue to relax and whether ripe international issues will be reasonably solved, will obviously depend on whether or not the Western bloc headed by the United States really manifests a sincere desire for peace. We are convinced that however the enemies of peace may work to obstruct and sabotage it, by the joint efforts of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and all the peace-loving people and countries of the world, the cause of maintaining peace will score still greater successes.

With Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism as its guiding ideas, and based on the complete identity of the fundamental interests of our two countries, the great Sino-Soviet alliance is an entirely new type of alliance between proletariats which are in power. Therefore, it is an unbreakable fraternal relationship and no force can destroy it. The pipe dream of the enemies of peace and socialism that they will be able to split the Sino-Soviet alliance and the socialist camp will never come true.

Dear comrades, as the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance enters its second decade, the Chinese people will, as heretofore, regard the consolidation and development of the unity of China and



the Soviet Union and of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union as their most sacred international obligation. The Chinese people firmly believe that in the coming years, the great Sino-Soviet alliance will certainly make still greater contributions to the lofty cause of striving for world peace and human progress.

May the Soviet people win ever more brilliant achievements in communist construction and in safeguarding the cause of world peace.

May the everlasting, fraternal friendship of the Chinese and Soviet peoples be evergreen.

(Signed)

**Mao Tse-tung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

**Liu Shao-chi**, Chairman of the People's Republic of China

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

**Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

February 13, 1960

## Message from the Soviet Leaders

**Peking**

**Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party;**

**Comrade Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China;**

**Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;**

**Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.**

**Dear Comrades,**

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., on behalf of the Soviet people, extend warm greetings to you and the entire fraternal Chinese people.

This day of great significance is a common festival of the Soviet and Chinese peoples who are bound by ties of unbreakable friendship. The Soviet-Chinese Treaty has sealed for ever the fraternal relations which were formed in the course of history between the peoples of our two countries. The past ten years have convincingly demonstrated the monolithic nature of these relations and the vitality of the alliance of our great socialist countries.

The friendship and co-operation between the Soviet Union and China is a brilliant example of a new type of relations built on the basis of complete equality, mutual assistance and the Leninist principle of proletarian internationalism. Overall ties have been established between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. What is more, these overall ties are becoming more consolidated and growing day by day, they conform to the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and enhance the rapid development of our two countries.

The working people of People's China, under the long-tested leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, having completed basic social and economic transformations, are now striving to build their motherland into a socialist power with a modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and culture. The Soviet people

heartily rejoice over the achievements scored by the Chinese people in socialist construction.

Through their heroic and creative labour, the Soviet and Chinese peoples are making great contributions to victory in the peaceful economic competition between socialism and capitalism. Soviet-Chinese friendship is an important factor in further strengthening the unity of the big family of the peoples of the socialist states and steadily increasing the might of the socialist camp. Simultaneously with their persistent efforts to carry out the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence among countries of differing social systems and their struggle for relaxation of international tension, the socialist countries consistently advocate the development of friendship and co-operation among the peoples of all countries and devote their efforts to world peace and security.

In the interests of peace and socialism, the unity between our two peoples, our two countries and the Communist Parties of our two countries will certainly become still more consolidated in the future. The fraternal Chinese people can rest assured that the Soviet people are now and in the future will always be their loyal and reliable friends.

In this day of great significance, allow us to extend our fraternal greetings to the heroic Chinese working class, the working peasantry and intellectuals and the entire Chinese people who are rallying closely round their own militant Communist Party. From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, new and tremendous successes in socialist construction and in the struggle to consolidate international peace.

Long live the glorious Communist Party of China!

Long live the great industrious Chinese people!

Long live the fraternal alliance and everlasting, unbreakable friendship between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China!

(Signed)

**N.S. Khrushchov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

**K.E. Voroshilov**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

February 13, 1960, Moscow

February 16, 1960

# The Basis for Eternal Friendship

by SOONG CHING LING

**T**HE Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance has been in existence for ten years. From its first appearance on the world scene on February 14, 1950, this Treaty has been a vivid expression of the close fraternal ties between the Soviet and Chinese peoples, ties formed in the momentous victories of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Chinese people's revolution, and rooted in the invincible truths of Marxism-Leninism. The Chinese people, fully comprehending the historical significance of this great alliance, commemorate each anniversary with wholehearted rejoicing.

The Sino-Soviet Treaty is based on common ideas, interests and objectives. Ours are socialist societies, without vested interests exerting their will solely for the sake of private profit. In the Soviet Union and China, the people are in power, the means of production are in their hands. Exploitation within our countries has been eliminated. The possibility of our exploiting others does not exist, being incompatible with our whole revolutionary concept of life. We ourselves are rich in labour power, resources and territory, and we do not need nor do we covet the wealth of others. Above all, we are one with the working people of the world, united with them in the prime cause of the 20th Century — the transition of human society from capitalism to communism.

Starting from this bed-rock, everything that takes place within our countries and in our relations with others is simultaneously aimed at enhancing the welfare and prosperity of our own peoples, and in promoting peace and progress for all peoples.

These are the new and higher type of international relations. They can only spring from the world outlook of Marxism-Leninism. Ten years of practice has proved that the economic, political and cultural co-operation between the Soviet Union and China has been in absolute conformity with the principles of equality and mutual benefit; and that it has enabled both our countries, which being the largest components have special responsibilities, to carry out with consummate success our obligations towards guaranteeing the solidarity of the socialist camp, the bastion of world tranquillity and human advancement.

Just three days after the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty, Chairman Mao Tse-tung said: "Everybody sees that the unity of the peoples of the two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, sealed by the Treaty, will be lasting and indestructible and no one can split it. This unity will inevitably influence not only the prosperity of the two great countries — China and the Soviet Union — but also the future of mankind and the victory of peace and justice throughout the world."

Utilizing Marxism-Leninism, this was the evaluation Chairman Mao placed on Sino-Soviet friendship, and from this he predicted a brilliant future for it in regard to

international affairs. One must remember that this was said ten years ago, when the development of neither the Soviet Union nor of China had reached such a height as we know today. In fact, China, just newly liberated, was most weak and backward economically speaking. This led some commentators at that time to express doubt about the validity of Chairman Mao's conclusion. These people struck a simple balance between the material assets of imperialism and socialism. This crude method enabled them to see only the surface features of the situation, completely neglecting the main features, that of the justness of socialism and the great unconquerable spirit that grew in the people once they had taken power into their own hands.

In this decade, it has been these half-blind doubters who have been proven totally wrong, while Chairman Mao's foresight has been borne out to the full. Today, the Soviet Union and China, representing the new, the bright, the growing, enjoy high prestige throughout the world, and the stand we take for peace and justice has the sympathy and support of tens of millions of people. What is more, the great benefits which accrue from this stand to our own peoples and the people of the world in general, are in sharp contrast to the detriment which the imperialist policy of "cold war" and struggle over markets bring to the security and livelihood of vast populations. The peoples see this; they learn from it; and they soon begin to act from a new point of view, one derived from the universal desire to lead peaceful and useful lives.

**I**T is thus that the great friendship of the Soviet and Chinese peoples has become a key element in the present world situation. This unprecedented harmony between two great nations plays an especially important role at this particular moment in history. In conjunction with the close fraternal relations of the whole socialist camp, and in co-ordination with the irrepressible movement for national independence and world peace, in the decade of the fifties it changed the balance of world forces; and it has already cast its mark on the coming decade of the sixties. For if, as Chairman Mao pointed out in 1957, the East wind has begun to prevail over the West wind, then it is all the more obvious now that in this next ten years the East wind will continue to prevail, and the imperialist sphere will further shrink while the forces for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism will experience further successive victories.

Naturally, these victories for peace and progress will not come without struggle. The imperialist forces, led by the United States monopoly capitalists, will spare no effort in their attempt to gain a world dominating position. Here of late, we have seen some adjustment in their tactics. Their methods are less raucous, but their objective is the same: to split the unity of the socialist

camp, and first the unity between China and the Soviet Union, and the unity of the socialist countries and the countries of Asia and Africa supporting peace and neutrality.

One central spearhead is the drive to isolate China. The imperialists have been trying every way to divide us from our neighbours, with whom we have flesh and blood bonds growing out of our common struggle against colonialism. But anyone respecting the truth can see through this attempt to make of China's progress against poverty and backwardness a threat to others. No matter what degree of success we might achieve, this does not change China's fundamental position as a socialist nation with the working people in power; and as such it can be a threat to no one, but it definitely will remain loyal to the stand of internationalism, the anti-imperialist cause and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Part of the struggle is to assure that this truth is protected from the slander and violence of the imperialist propaganda, thereby preserving the basis for co-operation and mutual assistance between China and the other Asian and African countries. This is vital to our efforts in national construction, whereby we achieve economic independence from imperialism, and in the struggle for peace and against aggression.

**R**EAIZING the immense vitality for the cause of peace and justice emanating from Sino-Soviet friendship, the imperialists have from the beginning made this a point of concentrated attack. In keeping with their overall assault against China, this attempt to cause stress and strain in our relationship has been intensified. But it will never succeed. Fraternal unity between the Soviet Union and China, and between all the socialist countries, is too important to our own peoples and to the peoples of the whole world. The imperialists may use every device at their command, but the results will always be the same: they will break their heads against our proletarian solidarity.

This will not make them give up their plan, however, and we can see they use a variety of methods. On the one hand, hard reality—the Soviet superiority in modern weaponry, the demonstrated superiority of socialism in the matter of the rate of economic development, the overwhelming peace sentiment—has caused the imperialists to make some adjustments in their approach to the “cold war” and the “roll back” of the socialist camp. This, on the other hand, does not alter their main objectives. There may be less public philosophizing of the order that Dulles gave us, but the essence of his policy is still the guiding force in Western foreign relations. Eisenhower may junket over half the world acting as a ceremonial “messenger of peace,” but his own actions, as well as those of Nixon, certain leading members of the Democratic Party and the sabre-rattling American generals and admirals show us that in the last analysis they are bent on salvaging as much as possible of the “positions of strength” strategy.



Lenin meets a Chinese volunteer serving with the Red Army  
Woodcut by Wu Pi-tuan

It is true, words of peace have been forced out of the mouths of the imperialists by mass pressure and the new balance of power in the world. This indicates that for all their bellicosity the Western policy-makers can be made to respond to reality. There has been a certain relaxation of international tensions, and the general situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to peace. The Chinese and Soviet peoples join the rest of the world in welcoming this. However, at the same time we listen to these professions of peace, we cannot but give our attention to two new danger signals which are sure to heighten tensions once again.

The first of these is the outcropping of fascist activity throughout the world, especially the outburst of vicious anti-semitism. Some people have termed this “neo-fascism,” but in my opinion it is no such thing. It is the same old Hitlerite racism which the Western imperialist powers, purposely ignoring the lessons of history, never stamped out in Western Germany and other places throughout the world. The truth is that they have been carefully protecting, nurturing and fostering the surviving leading Hitler fascists in their maniacal hope of using them in a concerted thrust against communist parties and everything progressive, and in a war against the socialist countries. Bonn, United States and London politicians are trying to point in all directions but their own as the source of this scourge, but this fools no one. It is the result of their doings, and nothing exposes the real imperialist policy more than this.

What demands the attention of people everywhere is that it is in these hands, bloodied with the murders of millions of innocent people in the death camps of Europe, that the United States imperialists are insisting on placing rockets and atomic weapons. Can one imagine a more dangerous and irresponsible move against world peace than this? Can the people sit back and take this and the revival of fascist racism without protest? It is obvious we cannot, and we must serve warning on those who make such policy: you will never be able to evade the responsibility for this terrible deed!

The second of these two recent events is the signing of the so-called "security treaty" between the United States and Japan. In character this differs not in the least from the first event, but is just the second phase of one single development, that is, the preparation for a general offensive against the progressive cause and the socialist camp. For here, as in the first case, the imperialists are reviving a bitter enemy of the peoples of Asia and the world — the Japanese militarists.

This treaty is a new and firmer linking of American imperialism and Japanese militarism in an aggressive military alliance. It aims at restoring the latter's position in Japanese society without restrictions, stepping up the nuclear rearmament of Japan, all to be placed at the disposal of the American imperialists. Through this act, one of the East's most industrialized nations has once again been put onto the path of aggression and war, openly threatening to drive to the heart of the Soviet Union and China, and endangering the peace of the Far East and the world.

Kishi, a representative of the most reactionary forces in Japan, signed this treaty in face of protests from all sides, including broad sections of the Japanese people, who have put up a heroic struggle. The Japanese people are burning with national indignation at the thought of placing the fate of their country in the hands of the American imperialists, and at the idea of American troops occupying their land for another ten years, making a total of twenty-five years since the end of World War II. The Chinese people, having suffered untold misery and loss during the occupation of our own land by the Japanese militarists, can well understand these feelings of anger. We join the Japanese people with full heart, giving them every support in their just fight for peace, democracy, national independence, neutrality and the re-establishment of normal relations with China.

We cannot but once again warn the imperialists: you are playing with fire! This is not the 1930s; and this is not the Soviet Union and China of twenty-five years ago you are facing. The peoples are today more mature politically, for they still suffer the scars of fascism and militarism. And the firm stand maintained by the Soviet Union and China on the question of suppressing the criminal activities of the fascists and militarists of Germany and Japan is backed not only by the great might of the world socialist camp, but has the support of all decent-minded people in every country.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, we would also like to remind certain political figures that an important provision of this document calls for common action against "the rebirth of Japanese im-

perialism and the resumption of aggression on the part of Japan or any other state that may collaborate in any way with Japan in acts of aggression." In other words, if there is a miscalculation and there are those foolish enough to want to test the determination and dispatch with which this obligation will be fulfilled, such people should here and now understand that this is an invitation to their own funeral.

**T**HE Soviet Union and China, for ten years carrying out the intent and purpose of the Friendship Treaty, have been engaged in great feats of peaceful construction, and using our multiplying resources for the betterment of the life of our peoples and for the protection of peace in the Far East and the world. That we will continue in these next ten years to work for the same goals, is beyond question.

The great Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and China are today leading our peoples in works that inspire all of mankind. In the Soviet Union, the Seven-Year Plan, which is the extended construction of communism in its initial stage, is proceeding ahead of schedule. In China, our people, using the great leap forward in both 1958 and 1959, are now in the process of making this phenomenon a permanent part of our economic and cultural development. Our achievements are a direct result of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Treaty, are inseparable from the aid rendered us by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. During the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), the Soviet Union helped China build 166 large-scale modern enterprises. Between 1958 and 1967, it will assist with another 125 such projects. On this anniversary occasion, we wish once again to express our warmest thanks to the great Soviet people and their Communist Party for their tremendous and selfless assistance.

These great victories on the economic front have far-reaching historical meaning. They are the fore-runners of the inevitable final victory which socialism will win over capitalism. This is a fact which is daily penetrating deeper into the political consciousness of the peoples, leading them by the millions so to appreciate the validity of the Marxist-Leninist doctrines that they make this treasure-trove of human thought their own. They see that this holds the only solution to the old antagonisms between individuals, between individuals and society, and between nations. They see that only by basing society on Marxism-Leninism can the inequalities in the distribution of man's necessities of life be abolished, opening up before him a boundless and peaceful existence. They see that herein lies the method by which class, national and racial inequalities can once and for all be sent to the museum cases, their only use then being to educate the future generations on man's cruelty to man before he became enlightened.

These are the very objectives to which Sino-Soviet friendship is dedicated. It is a union of two great nations and peoples, not of a temporary, transient nature, but permanent and eternal, continuous in its development. Here is the hope of mankind.

Long live the unbreakable friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples!

Long live world peace!

# Celebrating the Great Alliance

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

CHINA celebrated as a great national event the 10th anniversary on February 14, of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. *Zhongsuyouhao* — "Sino-Soviet Friendship" in Chinese — was the theme of meetings in factories and communes, of films, plays, exhibitions, special programmes on radio and television. Many meetings turned into gay, impromptu parties with singing and dancing. Workers, commune members, students, soldiers, people in every walk of life joined in the celebrations in high spirits. Those who have been to the Soviet Union were in much demand to share their experiences with their colleagues.

## Peking Celebrations

Peking celebrated in typical fashion. Days ahead of the anniversary slogans on red streamers were hoisted across the fronts of public buildings; red flags were unfurled. Pictorial exhibitions on Sino-Soviet friendship and co-operation appeared in show windows and on the special exhibition stands which the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association maintains at many busy crossroads in the capital. Tens of thousands of the city's residents attended meetings and heard talks and addresses keyed to the occasion. They reflected the rich and varied content of co-operation between the two peoples. Delegates to the National Students' Congress in Peking heard the young Chinese heroine Hsu Hsueh-hui\* who has just returned from the Soviet Union, movingly describe the care which she had received there and the skill with which she had been fitted with artificial hands. At a meet-the-author gathering, Chi Shou-shan gave his reminiscences as a Chinese veteran of the Soviet Red Army and participant of the October Revolution. The famous Chinese scientist Tsien Hsue-shen gave a report on the recent successful launching of Soviet rockets in the Pacific region. Many addresses were given on the successes of the Soviet Seven-Year Plan.

In factories, scientific institutes and universities where Soviet experts are working, they were guests of honour at parties and special gatherings and recipients of warm expressions of friendship and gratitude for the help they are giving China in its socialist construction. When the Moscow-Peking Express arrived in Peking its Soviet conductors were taken by their Chinese colleagues straight to an evening party held on the spot at the newly built station.

Climax of these varied activities was the gala on-the-eve banquet at the Great Hall of the People spon-

\*Last year, a gang of Kuomintang bandits stole across the border and tried to rifle a branch of the People's Bank in Yunnan where Hsu Hsueh-hui was an accountant. Her hands were brutally cut off by the bandits when she raised the alarm and so saved the bank from pillage (*Peking Review*, No. 5, 1960).

sored by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. It was attended by five thousand Chinese and foreign guests, including Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other Chinese Communist Party and government leaders as well as representatives of popular Chinese organizations.

## Significance of Alliance

In his banquet speech, Vice-Premier Chen Yi dealt with the world significance of the Sino-Soviet alliance. He declared: "The Sino-Soviet alliance generates a strength unmatched in the world. It stands as an insurmountable barrier opposing the imperialist policy of aggression and war." The alliance, he said, "serves not alone the fundamental interests of the peoples of China, the Soviet Union and all the other socialist countries, but also those of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world."

"The imperialists and their running dogs are assiduously seeking cracks in the great alliance between China and the Soviet Union, in the hope of splitting it. But nothing will ever come of their wishful thinking. The fraternal alliance of China and the Soviet Union which is guided by Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and based on the complete identity of the fundamental interests of the two peoples is indestructible and cannot be split by any force on earth."

Dealing with the current situation, Chen Yi added: "The Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries have made major efforts again and again to relax international tension and get a settlement of certain international problems which are ripe for solution. Not long ago, the high-level meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Member States of the Warsaw Treaty held in Moscow and the Declaration issued by it once again put forward a series of positive proposals on various major questions concerning world peace. This fully demonstrates the unprecedented unity and unparalleled might of the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, as well as their firm determination to defend world peace. The Chinese people ardently hope that there will be a further relaxation in the international situation, and they will work unremittingly and with all their energies to this end. However, the Chinese people cannot but be keenly aware of the fact that, while talking peace, U.S. imperialism which is hostile to peace and socialism is still stepping up arms expansion and war preparations."

Calling for vigilance against recent moves by the United States to actively rearm West Germany and re-

vive Japanese militarism, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "Times have changed. Great changes have taken place in the world. The awakened peoples will not tolerate a repetition of Japanese and West German militarist aggression. If the reactionaries in Japan and West Germany insist on following in the footsteps of Tojo and Hitler they will meet an end even worse than that of their predecessors. The Sino-Soviet alliance, which aims to uphold peace, will certainly not touch anybody, but if anybody should dare touch a hair of the Chinese and Soviet peoples, he will surely be smashed to smithereens by the great power of this alliance."

### Exchange of Delegations

The two peoples are celebrating this anniversary together. A special Sino-Soviet Friendship Association delegation headed by Liu Chang-sheng, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, is now in Moscow, while a Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association delegation headed by the Soviet Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education V. P. Yelyutin is in Peking. On the eve of the anniversary, Madame Soong Ching Ling, President of the Sino-Soviet Friend-

ship Association, and leaders of other Chinese people's organizations cabled greetings to their Soviet counterparts.

The celebrations underscored what deep roots all-round Sino-Soviet co-operation has struck in the life of the Chinese people. The press, daily and periodical, has been full of reports of fruitful collaboration in fields ranging from science to civil aviation and farming, of the friendly ties maintained between Chinese civilians and officers and men of the Soviet Army formerly stationed in Lushun, of the warm friendships struck up between Chinese workers and Soviet experts, Chinese students and their Soviet professors, and Chinese and Soviet children. In articles, poems, messages and songs, many simple citizens add their voice in praise of this friendship.

As we go to press, news of celebration activities continues to come in from all parts of the country, from the land of the fraternal Soviet people and the peoples of the rest of the socialist camp. These activities express the people's joy over the achievements gained. At the same time, they are expressions of determination that, in the words of Vice-Premier Chen Yi, the alliance will, in the years ahead, contribute still more to the cause of peace and the progress of the peoples of the world.

## Prospects in 1960

# The Continued Leap in Agriculture

by YANG MIN

CHINA'S agricultural production keeps up its big leap. Last year it surpassed the levels reached in 1958, its first big leap year. This year peasants are looking forward to another leap on the farm front. In the second month of 1960, agricultural prospects are promising. Certain favourable factors could already be chalked up on the credit side even before the year started. Some of the work now being done in the countryside, such as water conservancy construction, are in part carried over from 1959. The general goals are clear and the peasants confront them with vigour, enthusiasm and confidence.

### All-Round 1959 Victory

According to preliminary figures prepared by the State Statistical Bureau, the gross value of agricultural production climbed to 78,300 million yuan in 1959, an increase of 16.7 per cent over the year before. The output of grain totalled 540,100 million *jin* (270,050,000 tons), 8 per cent more than in 1958. The cotton harvest came to 48,200,000 *dan* (2,410,000 tons), representing a 14.76 per cent increase over the 1958 figure. Both grain and cotton thus surpassed the respective targets set for them for 1962 by the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-62). The output of all other crops also showed significant increases.

1959 saw a big increase in per *mu* yields. In terms of cultivated land, the per *mu* yield of grain at 440 *jin* was 14 per cent bigger than in 1958. Computed in terms

of sown area, it was 330 *jin* or one-fifth bigger than it was in 1958. The per *mu* yield of cotton rose by 14 per cent. There were also many cases of high yields of crops on large tracts of land. A total of 27 million *mu* of wheat yielded an average of over 300 *jin* per *mu*. Average rice yields exceeded 800 *jin* per *mu* on more than 20 million *mu*, of which over 8 million *mu* topped the 1,000 *jin* level. On more than 15 million *mu*, the average cotton (ginned) output was more than 100 *jin* per *mu*.

Forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery also made an all-round leap forward. The 280 million *mu* afforested in 1959 was 7 per cent bigger than that afforested in 1958. The number of pigs reached 180 million head, an increase of 13 per cent. Side-occupations more than doubled in value of production. There was a 23.6 per cent increase in the output of aquatic products in 1959.

These victories were scored after overcoming a drought unprecedented for decades, as well as serious floods, hailstorms, windstorms and insect pests. They are a magnificent testimony to the efforts made by China's more than 500 million peasants who went all out to work for record crops, to the strength of the people's communes, working under the guidance of the Communist Party's general line for socialist construction.

The bumper crops of 1959 were heralded by a summer wheat harvest, which gave a per *mu* yield of more

than 20 per cent heavier than in 1958. During the spring and summer sowing, the communes followed a policy of cultivating large high-yield fields and making use of every patch of cultivable land. As a result, the sown area was greatly enlarged. This was an important factor in the record agricultural output of last year.

A big battle against drought and insect pests took place last July and August. Last year 650 million *mu* or 30 per cent of the total sown area were hit by natural calamities. Among them, close on 400 million *mu* were affected by serious drought. In some places there was no rain for months. Some regions suffered the worst drought of a century. The anti-drought front was spread over a vast area and once over 70 million people were deployed in the struggle to get water to the crops. The peasants put forward the slogan of "ensuring output in seriously hit regions, increasing output in slightly affected districts and reaping a big harvest in calamity-free places." Thanks to the herculean effort put forward and effective use of the water conservancy works they built on a huge scale, the people triumphed over nature.

Commune members did an extremely good job in the last year's autumn harvesting, tilling and sowing. The sown area during the 1959 autumn and winter exceeded the 1958 area by more than 100 million *mu*. Then came winter activities to build more water conservancy works, step up pig breeding and accumulate fertilizers, till the land and improve the soil, improve field management and develop side-occupations. By the middle of January this year, over 74 million people were working on the building sites of water conservancy projects.

### Tasks for 1960

The main tasks in the development of the national economy this year are the even more effective implementation of the Party's general line for building socialism and the policy of simultaneously developing industry and agriculture, and the achieving of a continued leap forward of the national economy on the basis of the big leap in 1958 and 1959. With agriculture as the foundation for the development of national economy, relations between the departments of agriculture, light and heavy industry will be handled even better, in accordance with the principle of combining priority for the development of heavy industry with the rapid development of agriculture. The weak departments will be strengthened step by step to provide favourable conditions for a better, continued leap in the coming years.

Accelerating agricultural development is thus the central link in the high-speed and proportionate development of China's socialist economy. A big agricultural growth will supply more grain and industrial raw materials and thus promote a big growth of industry. This will also promote a big growth of heavy industry by demanding that it supply an increasing quantity of the means of production needed by agriculture. More-

over, a big agricultural growth will also provide a vast market for industrial products, supply more manpower to industry and more farm produce for export to obtain materials needed for the growth of the national economy.

### Favourable Factors

Several favourable factors are already operating to power the big leap this year. Since last autumn, a movement has been going on in the countryside for socialist education and to check over the people's communes. This has brought the general line closer to the hearts of the masses and made them even keener on production, thereby laying the ideological basis for the leap forward this year. The people's communes have been put on a firmer foundation and are growing in a healthy way. They are showing their strength more and more. After weathering the exceptional conditions of drought and other calamities last year, the nation is in a much better position to face up to any new natural difficulties that may arise. The villages have greater experience to draw on in launching mass movements and applying the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture. Finally, the continuous big leaps in the past two years have laid down a good groundwork in ideology, material resources and experience. The movement to breed pigs launched this winter is going ahead fine; it will bring about a big improvement in the fertilizer situation. High marks must also go to the improvement in irrigation facilities and the increased area sown to winter crops. Industry and the state finance have given immensely increased support to agriculture.

Among the factors that will ensure the continued leap forward in 1960 are the promotion of a diversified economy with grain as the key link; the all-round development of animal husbandry with pig breeding as the central task; the energetic encouragement of technical innovations, capital construction on the farms and still more comprehensive implementation of the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture; the further consolidation and development of the people's communes; continued all-out effort and a staunch fight against right deviation, firmly putting politics in command and the energetic launching of mass movements.



Celebrating the Harvest

Paper-cut by Tzu Hsueh

Chinese agriculture is advancing to a new stage of diversified management and all-round development. The proportion of the gross value of agricultural production accounted for by forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery has been increasing steadily. Between 1949 and 1959, their contribution rose from 17 per cent to 23 per cent while that of agriculture declined from 83 per cent to 77 per cent. This trend will become even more pronounced in view of the all-round development in the economy of the communes.

### Grain Output — the Key Link

However, raising the output of grain is still the primary task of agricultural production today. Grain production is the base of our agricultural economy; it concerns the cardinal problem of food for all the people. Moreover, it is only by enormously increasing the grain output that we can ensure bigger developments in industrial crops and animal husbandry. The primary agricultural task in 1960, therefore, is to boost grain output and so spur all-round progress in agriculture. With grain production as the key link, there will be a simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery as well as of other food and industrial crops.

The Communist Party's policy of taking grain as the key link, making overall arrangements and developing a diversified economy calls first of all for all-round development in the production of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, bast fibre crops, tea, tobacco, sugar-bearing crops, silk, fruits, vegetables, medicinal herbs and other agricultural products. Though rapid increases were recorded in grain and cotton in the past few years, the output of these crops must still be raised to meet the needs of a constant industrial progress and steady improvement of the people's livelihood. The rates of increase in other crops, however, are very uneven and special efforts are called for to enable the weak sectors to catch up with the advances made in grain and cotton culture.

The farms will follow the policy of driving for high outputs both by increasing the sown area and cultivating high-yield fields. Such a policy of "walking on two legs" will guarantee success.

Last year also saw big advances in the production of non-staple foods in suburban districts. The suburban areas of big and medium-sized cities generally became self-sufficient in vegetables by doubling their output in 1959. The number of pigs in the suburban districts of these cities went up by 40 per cent. Now, besides growing more vegetables and energetically expanding animal husbandry with pig breeding as the centre, these areas will raise more oil-bearing crops, aquatic products, fruits and other non-staple products wherever possible.

Since animal husbandry is a weak link, great attention will be paid to it. The all-round development within agriculture itself of the five related fields—farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery—are the prerequisites to raise the communes' incomes, meet the needs of the state in industrial raw materials and further improve the people's standards of living.

The level of development of animal husbandry is usually a good indication of the level of agricultural pro-

duction as a whole. According to the directive of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are interdependent; they must all three be placed on an equal footing and it won't do for any one of them to be missing. Equal importance must be attached to crop culture and animal husbandry, for only a developed animal husbandry can provide agriculture with ample traction power and rich sources of fertilizers and thereby promote its development.

The policy in developing animal husbandry will be to take pig breeding as its centre and at the same time raise cattle, sheep, donkeys, mules, horses, chickens, ducks, geese, rabbits and bees. Why this accent on pig breeding? For in terms of its importance to industrial and agricultural production and to the people's livelihood, the pig definitely takes pride of place. Pigs propagate at a much faster rate than other animals and provide large amounts of excellent organic fertilizer. Since China is not yet in a position to produce an abundant supply of chemical fertilizers, pig is her main source of fertilizer today. Even when there will be an abundance of chemical fertilizers in the future, both organic and inorganic fertilizers will continue to be used and animal manure will remain an important source of fertilizer.

Large-scale pig breeding is also an important way of solving the problem of meat supply for the urban and rural population. Pig bristles, hides, intestines, etc. are all valuable raw materials for industries.

Since the winter of 1959, a vigorous mass campaign to raise pigs and accumulate fertilizers has swept through the Chinese countryside.

Energetic steps will also be taken to increase the number of big livestock (cattle, horses, donkeys and mules). Big livestock still provide the main source of traction power for the countryside; they will be useful in many ways even when the mechanization of farming has been realized. Cattle make up a large proportion of all our big livestock. As the mechanization of agriculture gets under way, cattle will be used more and more not only as traction power but to supply meat and milk as well.

### Technical Transformation of Agriculture

Labour productivity in China's agriculture is still rather low. The speedy development of agriculture therefore demands a rise in labour productivity and the solution to this question is the mechanization of agriculture. Farm mechanization will be realized step by step in accordance with Chairman Mao Tse-tung's directive that, starting from 1959 a minor solution will be obtained in four years, an intermediate solution in seven years and a major solution in ten.

The mechanization of agriculture is a major question touching on the worker-peasant alliance. In China this alliance is now entering a new stage in which, while socialist ownership of the means of production continues to be developed, the technical transformation and modernization of agriculture will be gradually carried out. Modernization of agriculture means the complete realization of mechanization and electrification and the building of extensive water conservancy works throughout the farmlands.

In 1960, the second year of the period of minor solution, the policy of "walking on two legs" will continue to



be followed in the matter of mechanizing agriculture. On the one hand, great efforts will be devoted to tools reform, the popularization of improved farm implements, the devising and use of simple machines, and semi-mechanization. This is the most effective way to tackle the problems confronting us at the present time. On the other hand, the tractors and other farm machines that can be put to use in 1960 will be used in certain areas in a more or less concentrated way as a means to embark on partial mechanization, build up experience and train cadres. Moreover, the work of experimentation, research and trial manufacture will also go ahead to pave the way for the intermediate and major solution of this great task.

Practical application of the Eight-Point Charter and systematic study of its results in 1958 and 1959 have provided a fund of valuable experience. It will be energetically popularized in various parts of the country. All

in all eight items will be increasingly put into effect in a comprehensive way. The cultivation of high-yield fields and experimental plots crystallizes the experience in the implementation of the Eight-Point Charter. Leadership in this work and related scientific research will be strengthened and there will be systematic study of new developments in this field.

The people's communes are in a stronger position and have large sums at their disposal to finance expanded production. They have also built up rich experience in management. Furthermore, there is no doubt that the advantages of this form of organization will be more effectively tapped this year.

With the tasks for 1960 on the farm front clearly set out and all these favourable factors on hand, the Chinese people can be depended on to spare no efforts in working to keep the leap going in agriculture this year.

## Growing Suburb

# Minhang—Shanghai's First Satellite Town

by CHANG HSU-TANG

To meet the needs of industrial development, China's big cities such as Shanghai, Tientsin and Nanking are making plans to build satellite towns at their outer approaches. These towns will be built with an eye to the economic co-ordination and inter-communications between the city and its "satellite." This will help quicken the pace of industrial development, facilitate co-ordination in production, avoid excessive concentration of population, smooth the supply of daily needs, ease the strain on heavy traffic in the big cities and generally create prosperity for the town economy.

"We Minhang people learn the meaning of the Communist Party's general line for building socialism from our own experience. See for yourself all the great changes that have taken place here and I'm sure you'll agree to what I said," said Chen Chen-hsin, manager of the largest department store in Minhang, Shanghai's first satellite town. Chen was the first man I interviewed during my recent visit to that place. As shop-boy in a local provision store at the age of 13, he knew Minhang like the palm of his hand, sharing a common destiny with the town before and after liberation.

Before liberation, he told me, Minhang was a small rural settlement with a population of some five or six thousand. In its filthy, dark and narrow lanes were a number of small shops where customers were few and far between; the place was ridden with bandits, street roughs, landlords and local bullies; the only premises where "business" prospered were the brothels and gambling houses. The working people, like Chen himself, of course, lived at the bottom of fortune's wheel. Liberation came to Minhang in May 1949 when the People's Liberation Army reached the outskirts of Shanghai.

But the big change in Minhang did not actually take place until 1958, the year of the big leap forward. Only

several months ago, First Street in Minhang was still surrounded on all sides by farmland; the workers' residential district behind the main street, with its blocks of houses of different design appeared almost overnight. The 13 four- and six-storeyed buildings on the main street, for instance, were built and ready for use within 78 days. It was little short of a miracle but the people of Shanghai did it.

### On First Street

People in Minhang often like to compare their First Street with the two east-west thoroughfares in the heart of Shanghai—Nanking Road and Huaihai Road—but these two busy streets are inferior to Minhang's First Street in many ways. On sunny days, the buildings lining the street give the place a gay and lively air: in shades of lemon, light grey and other bright colours, and each with its own distinctive style, they stand out in bold relief against the rows of newly planted trees and blue sky. First Street is 44 metres wide, twice the width of Nanking Road. There are two malls close to the sidewalk and sauntering down the boulevard one feels as though he were walking in a park rather than along the town's busiest street. Here, shops are interspersed with apartment houses; it is a busy street but without the usual hustle and bustle characteristic of a shopping centre. Everything can be had from sundry goods to everyday wear, in the nearby shops. There is a large restaurant prepared to cater to some 600 customers at a time as well as the Minhang Hotel accommodating 400 guests and having all the modern facilities.

Like the rest of the country, Minhang embarked on industrial production after liberation. But until 1958, it had only two big industrial plants. Then, in the summer of that year Shanghai's building workers began to pour in,

looking for the construction sites shown on the blueprints they carried with them. Where there were no roads near the sites for lorries, they carried the building materials on their shoulders. Road construction workers soon followed fast on their heels and the power company hastened to string electric lights across the open fields so that work could continue day and night without interruption. The building workers would very often start to break ground several hours after the blueprints came into their hands. Before long, the Minhang Water Works and the Minhang Power Station went into operation and many industrial plants sprang up in a matter of weeks. Among them was a workshop of the boiler plant which took only 145 work-days to complete although it was by far the biggest workshop in Shanghai — twice as large as Whangpoo Park.

And so it was that within the short span of several months, Minhang developed into an industrial area. Often while construction was still going on, workers who had just moved into the new workshops were already making new production records. Minhang's population grew with the town to more than 100,000. All these changes came so swiftly that this small and ancient town on the Whangpoo was caught unprepared. There must be houses for the workers, a much greater supply of the daily necessities, facilities for workers' recreation and cultural activities. While paying close attention to the development of production, the Communist Party has always attached great importance to the improvement of the people's cultural and material well-being. Minhang, besides being a new industrial town, must also be a good place to live in.

### **Socialist Teamwork**

Reconstruction of Minhang thus began early in April 1959. The architects were asked to work out a blueprint centring around Minhang's First Street for this new-type satellite town of Shanghai. The architects of the Civil Engineering and Designing Office had previously designed many houses and residential quarters for Shanghai's working people, but designing the first street of a new-type socialist city was something new for them. They had no experience at all in this sort of thing, nor were there any existing designs or material for them to consult. It was a tough assignment but at the same time a challenging one. The task and opportunity to build the first new socialist cities has fallen on the shoulders of this generation. And engineers and technicians who had already accumulated much experience during the big leap forward in 1958 were well aware of its political significance. So, on the instructions of the Party, they decided to rely on the masses in the designing — they would work out the blueprints on the spot. That very month, more than 60 architects and technicians, headed by the Deputy Director of the Designing Office and its Chief Engineer, went to live in Minhang.

There would be 13 principal buildings along the main street. Each one had to be unique in style while at the same time part of a harmonious architectural ensemble; they must incorporate national features with modern facilities, and be constructed at low cost. The blueprints were revised many times after repeated discussions. Every aspect of the problem was fully examined before they came to final agreement. What was the ideal lay-out for

a particular suite of rooms? How to make a balustrade most attractive? Was a chute necessary for garbage disposal? Workers and their families who would be the future occupants of the buildings were invited to express their opinions before the blueprints were finalized. Sometimes the architects worked 24 hours at a stretch making it possible to complete the plans in a month.

The actual construction of the new buildings on First Street was started in early July with the goal of completing them before the year was out. In August, however, when the Party's call to fight right deviation and increase production was made known at the construction sites, the building workers immediately proposed to complete the job on the eve of National Day to hail the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. These were the same building workers who had become renowned throughout the city when, in 1958, they succeeded in building a converter workshop at the record speed of 30 days. Now they came forward once again to build Minhang's First Street in a little more than two months. This meant that in that brief period they must complete brickwork covering 9,495 square metres, whitewash some 174,453 square metres of walls and ceilings and paint floors, doors and windows over a span of 33,422 square metres.

Tempered in the big leap forward of the previous year, these builders were not to succumb to the first difficulties. By improving their tools and working methods, workers of the Young Men's Shock Brigade succeeded in speeding up the operation of brick-laying from 1,200 bricks to 3,000 and finally to 6,000 a day. To bridge the gap between the accelerated process of brick-laying and the supply of bricks and cement paste, they again resorted to a series of technical improvements which kept the whole building mechanism balanced and running smoothly. The tempo of installation, painting and whitewashing was also heightened to keep pace with the brick-laying.

While the building workers were still putting the final touches to the new buildings, some 500 men and women from the municipal trading department began to set up shop. As they installed the counters and dressed the shop windows, they lent a helping hand to the retreating building workers by removing the rubbish and leveling pits and holes. By September 28, most of the shops were "ready for business" except the barber shop which still remained to be furnished and decorated. A carpenters' shock brigade, in close co-operation with the decorators and barbers, nevertheless managed to create a brand-new hairdressing establishment in 48 hours. Together with the other shops on the street, it, too, was able to receive its first customers and visitors on National Day, October 1.

No one rests on his laurels in new Minhang. Construction is going full blast ahead. First Street is being extended westward; more new shops will open before long, including a special one selling women's and children's goods. A public bath, a large market encompassing grocers, butchers, and coal dealers is about to open its doors. A general hospital with 300 beds is scheduled to admit patients in the near future. Cinema houses and public gardens are also in the offing. As for First Street itself, it will certainly experience serious competition for the title of "busiest centre in Minhang" in the days to come.

# CINEMA

## Chinese-Soviet Films

*Wind from the East*, a widescreen colour feature, and *Forest Trails*, a coloured popular science documentary, two jointly produced Chinese-Soviet films, are among the sixteen most popular films screened in 1959 according to cinema-goers recently polled in Shanghai and Peking. They were two of the special film offerings shown on New China's tenth anniversary, since then they have been seen by millions all over the country.

*Wind from the East*, produced by the Moscow Film Studio and the Changchun Film Studio, is the seventh film made by the two countries' film workers together but it is their first attempt at a joint feature. The theme is Sino-Soviet friendship, treated in epic style and scope. Matveyev and Wang Teh-min, its two heroes whose friendship began more than forty years ago during the Great October Socialist Revolution, meet again on a construction job in New China. They and Svelidov, a Soviet adviser helping to build a hydro-electric power station, and others are the personifications of the finest type of the builders of socialism. Their friendship, described with deep warmth, translates the great friendship between their two peoples into full-blooded, human terms of practical everyday life. The spirit of internationalism permeates every sequence. It is seen in a flashback of the past when Wang Teh-min and other Chinese are tricked into becoming coolies in old Russia and are saved by Red Army men from the clutches of the White Guards; when a close comradeship is forged between Matveyev and Wang who joins his liberators in defending the young Soviet state; when the two of them are received by Lenin in Moscow. . . . It is seen too in the present when Wang and Matveyev share worries and joys again in building socialism in China; when the elderly Svelidov throws himself into the seething waters to join Chinese soldiers and workers forming a "human wall" to save a dyke from a flood; and when his daughter Galya and Wang Hsiao, Teh-min's son, risk their lives to save some Chinese fishermen from a shipwreck. . . .

The film has a second theme - China's construction work and the inherent strength of socialism. This is splendidly brought out in the scenes of the building of the power station. The widescreen produces some spectacular scenes of construction.

Yefim Dzigan, chief director on the Soviet side, has a distinguished record in films and is holder of a Lenin Medal for

his work. In this film, with his Chinese colleague Kan Hsueh-wei, he has further developed his epic style of narrative. The scenario has required bold, sweeping strokes to delineate characters and events, but depth of treatment has been achieved by the most careful attention to casting and directing even the most minor characters in the film, so that the feeling of reality and intimate human contact is never lost. In the leading roles, the Soviet actor Ivan Dmitriev and the Chinese actor Tien Fang give simple, moving and authoritative performances as two sterling fighters for communism. The camera work and music too are both first rate and each is distinctive in its own way.

The Chinese cinema-goers rated *Wind from the East* highly not only as a "good entertainment," but more for its power of inspiration: Sino-Soviet brotherly friendship is glorified, and after seeing it, people are determined to bring still greater glory to it, they say.

*Forest Trails*, a production of the Moscow Popular-Science Film Studio and China's August First Film Studio, is in an entirely different vein. This is a film about subtropical animal life in Hsishuangpanna in China's southwestern province of Yunnan. A. Zguridi, three times Stalin Prize winner, is its chief director with N. Yurushkina, another Stalin Prize winner, as director of photography.

Following the story of a playful group of monkeys in the Peking Zoo and how they got there, it takes the camera into the world of the jungles of Yunnan. There with amazing skill and what must have been extreme patience the film team gives its audience a close-up view of bears, tigers, pythons, deer, elephants and the monkeys up to playful and destructive tricks. One wonders how the camera found and held the fight to the death between a cobra and a game little mongoose, or got in on the chase that ends with the death of a deer in the maw of a tiger. Chinese film workers themselves were also wondering how it could all be done when they began work on the film. Such a full-length animal life film was pioneer work from start to finish for them.

In this case co-operation meant much more than one more interesting and instructive film. As they have done in all other fields, the Soviet experts

passed on to their Chinese comrades unstintingly all they knew. His Chinese colleagues were deeply impressed by Zguridi's painstaking methods of work. As Hsia Chuan, Vice-Director of the August First Film Studio, wrote: "He is exacting, strict, persevering and tireless. In handling the animals he left no possibility unexploited; he spared no efforts to achieve artistic perfection. . . . Comrade Yurushkina was not in such good health, yet more often than not she would refuse to let the work be interrupted even by her illness."

## Song of Youth

Other films among the top sixteen chosen are *Song of Youth*, *Lin Tse-hsu*, *New Story of an Old Soldier*, *The Long March*, *Fighting Detachment of the Huis*, *The Storm*, *Lads and Lasses of Our Village*, and *Red Seeds*, four newsreels, a documentary feature and an animated cartoon. Nearly all these were among the 36 films made specially in honour of New China's tenth anniversary.

Based on the popular novel of the same name (see *Peking Review*, No. 11, March 17, 1959) by the woman writer Yang Mo, who also did the script, *Song of Youth* is a Peking Film Studio production directed by China's noted director and actor Tsui Wei. It is set in the early thirties, the years before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War. Lin Tao-ching, the heroine, has just finished middle school. She knows little about life and still less about politics, but life envelops her dramatically when she runs away from home and a distasteful marriage arranged by a selfish step-mother. She falls in love with the young student who saves her from attempted suicide. He would be quite content for her to settle down as his wife and housekeeper, but, like other forward-looking young women of her day she seeks emancipation. She



A still from *Song of Youth*. Lin Tao-ching in the demonstration against the Kuomintang traitors

gets a job as a school teacher but loses it because she teaches her pupils to be patriotic at a time when traitors are in control of the government and the schools.

These were years of revolution and war and a surging tide of unrest among Tao-ching's student friends. Some of them are Communists and she is introduced to revolutionary literature for the first time. Like a flood of light it brings her understanding of the reality of life. Tao-ching, brave and intelligent, and with the sincerity and straightforwardness that is part of her character, sets off along this new road of revolutionary work. She starts doing clandestine propaganda for the revolutionary cause. Her husband turns out to be a selfish individualist whose only pursuit is personal success and comfort. Disillusioned, her love crumbles, and she leaves him but her new interests utterly absorb her and bring her the warm comradeship of her revolutionary colleagues.

There is really no end to this film. It is an episode in life. Tao-ching lives through many exciting adventures, common to the young revolutionaries of her day: a stool pigeon betrays her; a political gangster tries to bribe her into betraying the Party; escaping from arrest to the countryside, she teaches the peasants' children and helps a "harvest revolt"; returned to Peking, she is caught again and imprisoned; she sees her beloved comrades led out to death. But these trials steel her resolve. Under the Party's guidance and care she matures as a revolutionary fighter. The last scene of her—arms locked in unity with other demonstrators marching against the Kuomintang reaction, leaves the strong impression of her advancing into new and more turbulent revolutionary storms. The film paints incisive little pictures, intensely true to life, of the different ways taken by the young intellectuals of those stormy years. There are staunch revolutionary fighters; willing tools of the reactionaries; self-seeking young men and women like Tao-ching's husband and a girl student, the very antithesis of her friend Tao-ching, who forgets her young ideals and in her pursuit of personal comfort sinks bit by bit into a loose life. It is a great merit of *Song of Youth* that it gives so true a portrayal of a whole generation of youthful intellectuals, both those who are steeled in the flame of life, and those others who turn into dross. Those who have read the novel are delighted to see their favourite characters so fully and truly visualized on the screen. This is unusual for the film versions of most novels. Along with its vital and appealing portraits of revolutionary young China, *Song of Youth* attracts with its re-creation of the authentic Peking milieu of the day.

Hsieh Fang, "loaned" to the Peking studio by the Wuhan People's Art Theatre, plays the leading role well.

It is a longish film—two and a half hours—but its interest never palls. It is also an excellent example of the big leap forward in film production. It was made in less than six months and on an unusually low budget. One reason for this was the communist style of co-operation that it met with on every side during production. When the call went out for extras for the mass scenes, Peking old-timers emptied their cupboards for old dresses and suits of the thirties and turned out in their hundreds to take part in the filming. When these "costumes" were soiled by the hoses turned on the "demonstrators" or damaged in the street fight scenes, the studio wanted to pay for them but the owners categorically refused to accept a cent. They said they had got all the satisfaction they wanted in seeing that their old things could be put to such good use.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### *Relics of Ancient Sinkiang*

Excavating at the site of the ancient but now sand-buried town of Niya, on the edge of the Takla Makan Desert in south Sinkiang, an archaeological team of the Museum of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region has recently discovered the mummified bodies of a man and a woman, evidently his wife, buried together in a single coffin. Preliminary study of the garments worn by the dead and the objects in their tomb indicate that the two lived around two thousand years ago during the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220 A.D.).

The bodies are in excellent state of preservation. Their heads rest on saddle-shaped pillows made of red woollen fabric, both were covered completely with fine silk, green for the man and yellow in the case of the wife who lay to the left of her husband. Her hair is fastidiously braided and, placed at the side of her head is a toilet case made of split rattan such as is still in common use in South China. The case contains a bronze mirror bearing the four-word inscription in seal characters: *jun yi gao guan* (Your high position becomes you), a powder bag of embroidered silk, wooden combs, and thread for sewing. On her husband's body was a wooden bow 1.2m. long and a wooden quiver with four headless arrows. At his feet lay various burial articles—wooden bowls, cups, and other pottery all in good state of preservation. Judging from the hairdress of the woman with its many braids, they appear to belong to a non-Han

nationality of the locality. Their costly garments and the many articles buried with them show that they were of the upper class.

It is a matter of historical record that close ties between the Han and other nationalities in Sinkiang date back to very early times. But there is exceptional interest in actually finding two local people dressed in the style of the times with the patterns and colour of their cloth clearly discernible. Their brocade robes and stockings and fine silks as well as their utensils were all products from the eastern centres of the Han Empire. The red brocade robe of the husband has the Chinese characters for the traditional auspicious words "for ever well-contented" and "long life and a prosperous family" woven into the material.

Niya or Nanszetao of the Eastern Han period, in the area of present-day Jochiang, Minfeng and Khotan, lay on the old Silk Road, the key communication artery linking China with the West. A lively trade and cultural exchange took place along this route between the nationalities of Sinkiang and peoples of the rest of China.

Ancient Niya had no city wall. It was made up of clusters of houses straggling over an area 14 kilometres from south to north and 2 kilometres from east to west along the former banks of the Niya River. It can be reached today in three days' travel by camel over the deserts from the Red Flag People's Commune in Minfeng. The team which unearthed the mummies also discovered in the same area more than sixty wooden slips inscribed in the local language of the time, several wooden cases, *wuzhu* coins of the Han Dynasty, and pieces of pottery.

The new finds have been taken to Urumchi for further study which, it is expected, will throw a great deal of new light on the history and life of those ancient times at this centre on the western confines of the Eastern Han Empire.

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A **New Stone Age Settlement** has been discovered one and a half metres below the surface of the earth on Shanghai's outskirts. Stone axes, adzes, sickles, knives, pottery fragments with red decorative markings and fragments of black and grey coloured pottery are among the objects found.

This is one of many recent archaeological discoveries made in Shanghai's suburbs. The finding of tombs of the Chu state, one of the Warring States, has led to the unearthing of the site of the manorial estate of a prince who lived more than two thousand years ago and whose exploits are extensively described in historical records.

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## Chairman Liu to Visit Rumania

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, has accepted an invitation to visit Rumania. The invitation was extended jointly by President of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly I. G. Maurer and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Chivu Stoica.

## "Two Chinas" Scheme Masquerades as "Science"

The Chinese Astronomical Society has announced its withdrawal from the International Astronomical Union (I.A.U.) as a protest against the decision of I.A.U.'s executive committee to accept the so-called "Astronomical Society of the Republic of China" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

In his letter of protest to the I.A.U., President of the Astronomical Society of the People's Republic of China Chang Yu-che castigated the attempt of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the I.A.U., J. Oort, to place the People's Republic of China and the Chiang Kai-shek clique on a par and represent Taiwan as "a country." Chang Yu-che called this a move motivated by U.S. imperialist intrigue to create "two Chinas."

The letter emphasized the fact that the Chinese Astronomical Society represents astronomical workers in Taiwan just as it does in all Chinese provinces; it is only U.S. imperialist obstruction that prevents the organization, for the time being, from maintaining contact with astronomical workers in Taiwan. It pointed out that I.A.U.'s admittance of Taiwan to membership "goes far beyond the scope of 'science'" and reduces it to "a mere tool in the political intrigue to create 'two Chinas.'"

## A.C.F.T.U. Condemns U.S. Landings in Dominica

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions, in a message to the Confederation of Latin American Workers, protested strongly against the recent landing of U.S. marines in the Dominican Republic and demanded their immediate withdrawal. The A.C.F.T.U. message, which was to be forwarded to the Dominican workers, exposed the U.S. move as "an act of outright aggression aimed at interfering in Dominican inter-

national affairs and obstructing the Dominican people's anti-dictatorial struggle."

## Chinese Cultural Envoys in Burma

The Chinese Cultural and Friendship Delegation and the song and dance troupe now touring Burma have been able not only to popularize Chinese art among the Burmese, but also to cement friendly ties between the two peoples.

The visit of the Chinese delegations coinciding with the conclusion of the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the Agreement on the question of the boundary further served to express the goodwill of the Chinese people towards their southern neighbours. The Burmese, in turn, everywhere extended to the delegates the warmest reception. They were received by Burmese Prime Minister General Ne Win, Deputy Prime Minister U Lun Baw and other government leaders.

The success of the Chinese song and dance troupe exceeded all predictions. The programme made up of selections from the various Chinese nationalities proved to be so popular that it played to packed houses in an open air theatre in Rangoon night after night despite rain and chilly weather. With two extra performances added "on request," its seven performances were attended by about forty thousand people. Burmese art circles and the press were particularly warm in their appreciation of the Chinese troupe, emphasizing the fact it had inherited the fine traditions of classical Chinese art and at the same time created new themes and forms of presentation.

## Czechoslovak Parliamentary Delegation

Warm friendship was the keynote of the short stay in Peking of the Czechoslovak National Assembly Delegation. At talks between Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and the delegation and at the banquet held in its honour, hosts and guests underlined Sino-Czechoslovak solidarity.

The Czechoslovak delegation led by Chairman of the National Assembly Zdenek Fierlinger was returning from a visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and India, Indonesia and Cambodia.

## U.S. Naval Intrusions

Between January 16 and February 9, U.S. warships on four occasions intruded into China's territorial waters in the Haitan and Tungyin areas off the Fukien coast. These occurred between 5:00 and 10:45 hours on Jan. 16, 7:40 and 15:10 hours on Jan. 17, 3:48 and 14:15 hours on Jan. 20 and 5:32 and 9:45 hours on

Feb. 9 (each occasion involving a single vessel).

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued the 82nd, 83rd, 84th and 85th warnings against these provocations.

## Two Leading Art Troupes

The Polish Mazowsze Song and Dance Ensemble won the hearts of Peking music lovers during its 6 days of performances here. Its premiere at the Great Hall of the People drew a capacity audience of 10,000, among whom were Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other government leaders.

The ensemble is well known to China, this being its second visit. It had already appeared before full houses in Tientsin and several Northeast China cities and will continue to tour the country.

Peking is looking forward to another top flight cultural attraction. The 68-member Japanese Zenshinza Kabuki Company will have its premiere on February 15. The troupe has already arrived and has been warmly greeted by its Chinese hosts. Performances are already sold out.

## Chekhov Centenary

The 100th anniversary of the birth of the great Russian writer Anton Chekhov is being widely commemorated in China. In Peking, 1,200 persons from art and literary circles heard an address by the famous Chinese writer Mao Tun and saw a presentation of the play *The Three Sisters*.

Chekhov's works exerted considerable influence on the growth of the new literature during the period of China's democratic revolution. The first Chinese translation of *The Black Monk* appeared in 1907, and since that time Chekhov's other works were introduced in rapid succession. Revolutionary Chinese writers like Lu Hsun and Chu Chiu-pai showed great interest in presenting Chekhov's works to the Chinese public. After liberation translations and publication continued on a large scale.

To commemorate the centenary, many Chinese literary magazines carried special articles on Chekhov's life and work.

## BRIEFS

The 1960 Sino-Ceylonese trade protocol was signed in Peking.

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The 1960-61 plan for Sino-Polish cultural co-operation just concluded in Peking provides for wide exchanges in the fields of culture, art, education, science, news, broadcasting, publications, exhibitions, etc.

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## **Attempt to Undermine China-African Friendship**

*Renmin Ribao's* Observer (Feb. 9) urges vigilance against attempts by U.S. imperialism to impose the "two Chinas" plot on the African people and thus sow discord in the friendly relations between China and the African countries and weaken their unity in the fight against imperialism.

Summarizing China's energetic support for the African peoples' fight for freedom and independence, Observer stresses: The peoples of China and Africa are waging a common struggle on two fronts against the same enemy — imperialism. Victories won by either support and encourage the other.

With the development of the anti-imperialist struggle in recent years, friendship and co-operation have grown apace between China and the African countries. This has greatly promoted their unity and strength in the anti-imperialist struggle and made important contributions to peace in Asia and the world, Observer continues.

But imperialism and its lackeys are seeking by hook or by crook to undermine the friendly relations between China and the African countries. U.S. imperialism, trying to replace the British and French positions in Africa by new tactics, is imposing on the African people the "two Chinas" plot which it has persistently promoted.

Recently, a so-called "Chinese delegation" led by Yang Chi-tseng of the Chiang Kai-shek clique made a stealthy visit to a number of countries in West Africa including Guinea with which China has just established diplomatic relations.

The Chiang Kai-shek clique and its manipulator, U.S. imperialism, have a definite goal. They know that in the face of the growing friendship between the peoples of China and Africa, it is not easy to achieve their purpose by open disruptive measures. Taking advantage of the desire of the newly independent African nations for friendship with all countries and the fact that the Chiang Kai-shek remnants still illegally occupy China's seat in the United Nations, they are trying to manoeuvre the newly independent African countries into relations with the Chiang Kai-shek clique. By so doing, they hope to create a situation of "two Chinas" or prevent the newly independent African countries from establishing and maintaining normal relations with China, thus to block the contacts and co-operation

between the 650 million Chinese people and the 200 million African people. This, says Observer, is an extremely dangerous conspiracy.

Explaining the so-called "two Chinas" issue created by the U.S., Observer states that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of the Chinese people. The reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique on the mainland has long since been overthrown by the Chinese people. Its remnant elements are a handful of puppets shielded by U.S. bayonets; they by no means constitute a state, still less do they have any right to represent China. In all international relations, the Chinese people and their Government will absolutely not permit the emergence of a situation of "two Chinas." We are convinced that this solemn stand of ours enjoys the support of the African people who are now fighting and safeguarding their own independence.

It is alleged, continues Observer, that since the Chiang Kai-shek clique is recognized by the U.N., its nominal and legal representation cannot be denied. Such an allegation is obviously false. The continued usurpation of the seat of the Chinese people in the U.N. by the Chiang Kai-shek clique is the result of illegal manipulation by the U.S. and has been condemned by all impartial world public opinion. Today all countries friendly to China demand that the Chiang Kai-shek clique be expelled from the U.N. and that the Chinese people's lawful seat be restored to its legitimate Government.

There are attempts to confuse the so-called "two Chinas" question and the question of two Germanys, two Koreas and two Viet Nams, says Observer. This proposition is also entirely untenable. The existence of two Germanys came about as a result of World War II and the temporary division of Korea and Viet Nam was laid down in relevant international agreements. Unlike these instances, the Taiwan question does not fall into the category of outstanding international issues left over from World War II. Since ancient times, Taiwan has belonged to China. After World War II, this island once occupied by Japanese imperialism was returned to China according to international agreements. The question of liberating Taiwan is entirely a domestic issue of China.

To use the fallacious arguments about the U.N. and two Germanys, etc. to confuse right and wrong on the Taiwan question is part and parcel of the U.S. imperialist plot to meddle in China's domestic affairs, seize China's territory Taiwan and create "two Chinas." We hope that all friendly African countries will understand the serious and just stand of People's China on the question of "two Chinas" and not fall into the trap set by the U.S. and Chiang Kai-shek clique to undermine the friendship between the peoples of China and Africa, Observer concludes.

## **Macmillan's African Tour**

Commenting on British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's one-month African tour, a Hsinhua News Agency commentary writes (Feb. 5) that the angry demonstrations which greeted him at every town are eloquent proof of the African people's determination to shatter

## THE PASSING SHOW

### **Doubletalk Unlimited**

Smiling on Franco in Madrid on his recent visit to fascist-ridden Spain, U.S. President Eisenhower declared: "I say to Spain and to the Spanish people that we are working together for a world free of war and hunger, and for peace, liberty and justice."

### **Year of the Rat: The Wishful Squeak**

UPI brings its subscribers what it calls "the Chinese calendar" for 1960, the traditional Year of the Rat, predicting "more national calamities for China . . . harvests will be poor and famine will sweep the mainland. Floods will occur in the spring and summer and drought will stalk the mainland in the autumn and the winter."



their colonial bondage and win national independence.

The broad and surging national independence movement in Africa is shaking the foundations of the imperialist colonial system and has instilled fear in the overlords of the British empire, says the commentary. It is against this background of a disintegrating colonial empire that Macmillan hurriedly went to Africa close on the heels of Eisenhower and de Gaulle.

Seeking to preserve their sphere of influence in Africa, the British have, in addition to the usual and sustained practices of armed suppression and the sowing of discord and bribery, appointed a number of commissions for the East and Central African colonies which have in turn put forward plans for fraudulent "constitutional reforms." In this way, Britain hopes to appease explosive African sentiment and preserve its colonial rule by adding a few seats to African representation and granting some powers of what it calls "internal

self-government." This would enable Britain to continue to pull the strings while its hand-picked agents stage the show, the commentary points out. The current Kenya round-table constitutional conference in London provides an example of British tactics. Despite Kenya's insistent demand for independence, the British Colonial Secretary stated that independence was not the objective of the conference.

With regard to the countries which have attained or will soon attain independence, Britain is trying by various means, including "assistance" and "investment," to maintain its political influence and control and its dominant economic position.

In the course of his tour, Macmillan put up a show of "keen interest" in the well-being of the people of the underdeveloped countries. He urged Africans to "co-operate" with the colonialists for "peaceful evolution." But in defiance of the demand of the Central African

people for independence and dissolution of the "Central African Federation," he asked the Africans to "co-operate" with the "Monkton Commission" which was seeking ways and means of preserving the "Central African Federation."

Macmillan also did his best to justify the "state of emergency" proclaimed in Central Africa and other territories and the mass arrests of African nationalists, to uphold the brutal racial discrimination against the African population practised by the colonialists in the Union of South Africa and to support French plans for nuclear tests in the Sahara.

Imperialism, unwilling to concede the loss of its remaining positions in Africa, is, in its death throes, putting up a last-ditch desperate fight. But Africa has awakened and its unshakable will to independence and freedom was reaffirmed by the recent Second All-African People's Conference in its resounding call for the liquidation of colonialism, the commentary concludes.

## 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.

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **SPRING THUNDER** The story of a heroic peasant uprising in Hunan during the First Revolutionary Civil War. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Feb. 16, 7:15 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

### THEATRE

The Japanese Zenshinza Kabuki Troupe headed by Chojuro Kawarazaki, is visiting Peking and will perform the following plays:

▲ **SAKURA SOGORO** Sogoro, a peasant of Sakura, heroically sacrifices his life in the struggle against the exactions of an avaricious landlord.

▲ **THE CONTRIBUTION BOOK** To escape persecution at the hands of his brother, Yoshitsune and his followers disguise themselves as mendicant monks and make their way safely through a closely guarded pass.

Feb. 16, 7:00 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **SHUNKAN** Shunkan and his two friends are exiled to a lonely isle. One friend marries a girl of the island. At length pardons are granted to them, but only three persons are allowed to board the returning boat. At the last minute, Shunkan decides to let the girl return to the capital in his place.

▲ **NARUKAMI** A fairy tale. With a magic spell Marukami imprisons the God of Rain so that for three months there is not a drop of rain on earth. To save mankind, a girl braves fearsome dangers to see Narukami. Moved by her pleas he gives her the secret of the spell. She releases the Rain God and saves the people from drought.

Feb. 17 & 18, 7:00 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **TAMING DRAGONS AND TIGERS** A play about the big leap forward in China's countryside. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It describes how villagers

overcome difficulties to get raw materials for their furnaces in the 1958 drive for steel. Feb. 16-20, 7:00 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **A REVOLUTIONARY FAMILY** Adapted from the autobiography of Tao Cheng, a mother of a revolutionary family. Her husband and sons laid down their lives for the people and she too has devoted her life to the revolution. Produced by the China Children's Theatre.

Feb. 16-22, Peking Theatre

### CHINESE BALLET

▲ **LEIFENG PAGODA** A new Chinese ballet adapted from the legendary love story *The Tale of the White Snake*. The White Snake fairy falls in love with a scholar. A scheming recluse sets him against her and later imprisons her in the Leifeng Pagoda. Many years later, her son rescues her and she returns to the immortal realms. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Feb. 17-21, 7:15 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

### CONCERT

Performance by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra

Chopin: *Piano Concerto No. 2*

Tchaikovsky: *Symphony No. 5* in E minor  
Lo Chung-jung: Suite from *The Red Guards of Lake Hunghu*

Conductor: Li Teh-lun

Pianist: Chou Kuang-jen

Feb. 21, 9:30 a.m. Shoudu Theatre

### FILMS

▲ **THE INDESTRUCTIBLE FRIENDSHIP** A Soviet documentary in colour about mutual Sino-Soviet help in socialist construction, cultural exchanges, and friendly visits.

▲ **THE GREAT FRIENDSHIP** A documentary produced by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio. A record of the unbreakable friendship forged between the Chinese and Soviet peoples since the October Revolution.

▲ **MOSCOW AND ITS PEOPLE** A Soviet documentary about the capital of the Soviet Union.

▲ **AVALANCHE** It describes the people's uprising in the Caucasus led by Kirov on the eve of the October Revolution. A Soviet feature film dubbed in Chinese.

(The above four films will be shown in Peking's main cinemas Feb. 16-19.)

▲ **WITH ONE HEART** A poor peasant, cruelly exploited by a landlord, is at his wits end what to do. The Communist Party explains to him why he is poor and how to solve the problems of poor peasants like himself. He joins the 8th Route Army and fights for the people. Produced by Changchun Film Studio.

Feb. 19-23, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club

▲ **GIRLS ON THE ICE** A colour film produced by the Changchun Film Studio. How a girl skating champion helps her friend set up a new record. A tribute to the sporting spirit of New China's young people. Feb. 19-23, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **SOVIET BALLET** A selection of eleven items danced by the Bolshoi Theatre Ballet, including *Les Sylphides*, *Men of Stalingrad*, and excerpts from *Swan Lake*, *Stone Flower*, *Thunder Path*, etc.; recorded by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio. In colour.

Feb. 19-23, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

### EXHIBITIONS

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

At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

▲ **ART EXHIBITION OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

At the Wen Hua and Chuan Hsin Halls in Palace Museum

### PEKING PLANETARIUM

▲ **NEW FEATURE**  
"Red Rocket Visiting the Moon"

Also

"Travelling Through the Universe"

"Night and Day, and the Four Seasons"

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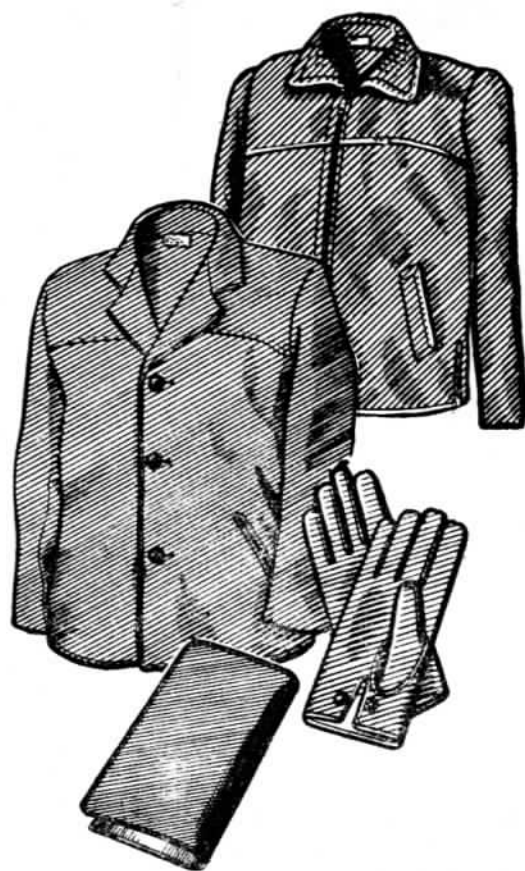
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