

PEKING REVIEW

18

May 5, 1961

Chairman Mao Sharply Condemns U.S. Aggression Against Cuba

May Day 1961

Roundup of nationwide celebrations (p. 3).

Some facts and figures on workers' life in China (p. 16).

Workers' struggle shakes the capitalist world (p. 13).

Lasting Sino-Cambodian Friendship

Text of Sino-Cambodian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual
Non-Aggression (p. 10).

Press comment (p. 10).

Chinese Government Agrees to Proposed Geneva Conference on Laos

China's Fast-Growing Tractor Industry

Cinema, Music and Other Features

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS



SELECTED WORKS
OF
MAO TSE-TUNG

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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NEWS AND VIEWS

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CONTENTS

ROUND THE WEEK	3
China Celebrates May Day	
ARTICLES	
Chairman Mao Tse-tung Sharply Condemns U.S. Imperialist Ag- gression Against Cuba	6
What Kennedy Is Up To — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	6
China Agrees to Participate — Chinese Government Statement	7
Does the U.S. Wish to Settle the Laotian Question Peace- fully? — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Observer	8
Protest Against Violation of China's Air Space by Laos Rebel Clique — Chinese Foreign Ministry State- ment	9
Sino-Cambodian Treaty of Friend- ship and Mutual Non-Aggres- sion	10
Lasting Sino-Cambodian Friend- ship	10
Long Live International Labour Day! — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	11
The Workers' Struggle Shakes the Capitalist World — Chou Tao	13
China's Workers in 1960	16
China's Fast-Growing Tractor Industry — Tang Tsung-lieh	18
CINEMA, MUSIC	20
SIDELIGHTS	22
CHINA AND THE WORLD	23
May Day Solidarity; Sino-Mongo- lian Trade; China Recognizes Sierra Leone; First Guinean Ambassador; Chinese Delegation in Cuba	

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Round the Week

China Celebrates May Day

The nation celebrated International Labour Day in rousing, joyous fashion in solidarity with the world's working class, with all progressive mankind. From Urumchi in the west to Shanghai in the east, from Harbin in the north to Canton in the south, in city and countryside alike the people, young and old, in their holiday best, thronged to the squares, parks and village meeting places to join in the celebrations. In Peking, Shanghai, Shenyang, Wuhan and other cities, there were colourful parades and, in the evening, people danced in the streets. Many worked on Sunday so that they could enjoy the day off after the festival. It was a day of rejoicing, rest, visiting, shopping, entertainments.

On the national and international scene the Chinese people have a lot to cheer about. Since they became the masters of their own country eleven years ago, the Chinese working people have achieved much in building a prospering, socialist land. The ravages of unfriendly nature last year are being manfully overcome. Socialist construction continues apace. Internationally, the current situation is favourable as never before to the cause of the world's working class.

Preparations for the celebrations started early. Days before this red letter day, there was the usual house-cleaning and window shining. Decorative arches rose before the gates of offices, factories, schools and other public buildings. Big red Chinese palace lanterns lit corridors and doorways. Many coloured flags flew atop the houses, but the predominant colour was the red of revolution, the traditional red of happiness. Banners carrying the slogans: "Long Live the Great Unity of the Working Class of the World!" "Long Live the Chinese Communist Party!" were seen everywhere.

In workshops and mines, workers put in extra efforts, setting new production records to greet their holiday. Miners at Peking's Chinghsi Colliery who topped their targets for the first quarter pushed ahead in their emulation campaign to turn out more high

quality coal at lower cost and continue their feat in the second quarter. Tunnelling workers at the Mentow-kow mine fulfilled their production plan 10 days ahead of schedule. Steel makers at China's steel centres—Anshan, Wuhan, Shanghai and Chungking—all reported new successes in the technical innovation campaigns for more quality steel and a bigger range of products.

In the south, on the Fukien front, during May Day the People's Liberation Army suspended shelling the Chiang Kai-shek forces on Quemoy and other islands so that their compatriots and the officers and men of the Kuomintang forces could also observe International Labour Day.

Chairman Mao Among the Workers

In the past the major attractions on May Day were the big parades and mass demonstrations concentrated on the central thoroughfares or squares of cities like Peking or Shanghai. Since May Day last year meetings, parades, and other activities have been decentralized and held in many parts of the big cities. This enables many more people to take part in and enjoy the celebrations. The festivities have become more extensive and varied. In Peking, celebrations went on simultaneously in scores of places, in parks, at factories, in suburban people's communes and schools. While people were holding a rally and entertainments on Tien An Men Square, members of an urban people's commune were holding their celebration in a lane in Hsitan, and workers at Peking's No. 2 Cotton Mill were attending their own rally on the mill's spacious grounds. In Peking three million people turned out to join May Day celebrations in varied forms.

In Shanghai, like their workmates in other parts of this great industrial centre, workers and staff of the Shanghai Power Generator Works gathered together to salute International Labour Day at their plant. But their celebration was undoubtedly the happiest in the city. To their immense joy they found that one of the guests who had come to join their



Chairman Mao Tse-tung with Shanghai workers at a May Day meeting

meeting was none other than Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself! They cheered and applauded so long that the speaker of the day, Yen Chun, deputy secretary of the works' Party committee, could hardly begin his speech. When he finally managed to, his first words were "How happy we are to have Chairman Mao here with us to celebrate May Day!" This set going another standing ovation and loud cheers of "Long Live Chairman Mao!" Yen Chun and other speakers who followed him all thanked Chairman Mao and pledged that they would continue to hold high the "three red banners" and set new production records in the socialist emulation campaign. Chairman Mao, all smiles, greeted the big crowd and shook hands with all the outstanding workers present at the meeting.

In no time word that Chairman Mao was with the workers there spread through the city. Shanghai's citizens delighted in the honour of having China's great and beloved leader with them for red May Day.

In the evening Chairman Mao attended celebrations organized by the Shanghai people. He also received local leaders of the democratic parties and representatives of educational, cultural and scientific circles.

On the same day, in southern China, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, attended the holiday mass rally in Changsha, Hu-

nan. In the north, in Hantan, a rising industrial city of Hopei Province, Premier Chou En-lai joined the local working people in their festivities. And in the west, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended the May Day celebrations with the workers of Chengtu in Szechuan.

There were other events which added colour and jubilation to the working people's holiday. In the cities across the land, members of the urban people's communes coupled their May Day celebration with that of the first anniversary of the establishment of the urban people's communes. In Inner Mongolia, the people also celebrated the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. In Peking's Tsinghua University, the nation's leading polytechnic institution, students, faculty members and alumni celebrated its 50th jubilee on the eve of May Day.

International Solidarity in Peking

Peking's celebration of International Labour Day actually began on the eve of May Day. On the evening of April 30 the State Council gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People. In the beautiful Banquet Hall, to the strains of Chinese music, Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and other leaders of the Party

and Government and 1,800 guests drank to the great solidarity of the working people of the world.

Speaking at this reception, Vice-Premier Chen Yi extended a welcome to over 800 friends from more than 50 countries on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people. Pointing out that the current world situation is unprecedentedly favourable to the people of the world, he said, "Let us further strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement, let us further strengthen the unity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, further strengthen the unity of the people of the whole world, and strive for new victories in our cause of peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi extended a welcome to the comrades from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to the comrades of the Communist Parties of New Zealand, Italy and other fraternal Parties who were present. He greeted the great unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement and the great achievements scored in the common cause.

Welcoming friends from the Asian countries, the Vice-Premier congratulated them on their successes in winning and safeguarding their national independence. He also congratulated the Laotian people on winning their important victory in the struggle against U.S. intervention and for peace, neutrality, national amity and state unity.

Chen Yi congratulated the African people on their victories won in the struggle against colonialism, and hailed the birth of many new independent states in Africa.

In greeting China's friends from Latin America, the Vice-Premier warmly congratulated the Cuban people on smashing U.S. armed aggression, a great victory won under the leadership of the Cuban Government headed by Premier Fidel Castro. At this the whole hall rose to give the Cuban guests a standing ovation.

The Vice-Premier also extended greetings to friends from other parts of the world. In conclusion he greeted the representatives of the Chinese people from every walk of life on the great victories won by them under the guidance of the three red banners of

the general line for building socialism, the big leap and the people's communes.

His speech was interrupted by enthusiastic applause again and again.

The next day visiting trade union delegates from 30 countries were guests of honour at a dinner party given by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Drums and Firecrackers

On the morning of May Day, the beating of drums and cymbals and the exploding of firecrackers woke late-sleeping citizens all over the city. Every district had its parades and celebration meetings. The great square before Tien An Men was crowded with people being delightedly entertained by plays, dances, songs and other performances both professional and amateur. The square was both stage and auditorium, a shifting, colourful sight. Traditional dragon and lion dances were performed by six "dragons" and forty "lions." While a brilliantly dressed phoenix dance and a fan dance was going on in the centre of the square, plays and local operas in many styles held the attention of audiences on the sides. Peking's many parks were also transformed into fair grounds and stages and scenes of international gatherings.

At nine o'clock Tung Pi-wu, Teng Hsiao-ping, Peng Chen and other leaders of the Party and Government dropped in at Chingshan Park where 1,600 Peking youngsters had already gathered to celebrate May Day. Young Pioneers lustily cheered their visitors who sat down with them to see plays and other performances. Moving over later to the nearby Working People's Cultural Palace, they chatted with the workers, watched the shows, and took pictures with the holidaying crowds. Chen Yun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, joined the merry-making at the Temple of Heaven and happily saw a Hopei *bangzi* opera there.

A big ovation greeted Peking's guests, trade union delegates and other friends from many countries wherever they went. Trade union delegates from the 11 socialist countries attended the May Day meeting and celebrations at Peking's No. 2 Cotton Mill. Feng Mailun, the director of the mill, welcoming the delegates, hailed the unity of the socialist countries and the great unity



At the May Day banquet given by the State Council to visitors from all parts of the world

of China and the Soviet Union as the strong bulwark of peace.

Trade union delegates from Cuba, Algeria and other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America joined the rally of 10,000 in Changhsintien, a historic centre linked immortally with the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese railway workers. Hsiang Shou-lu, the manager of the modern Changhsintien Locomotive and Wagons Works, who spoke at the meeting, expressed the Chinese workers' ardent support and sympathy for the Cuban, Algerian, Laotian and Congolese peoples and other peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Delegations from the fraternal Communist Parties of New Zealand, Italy and Martinique also joined the Chinese people in their celebrations.

Many guests went with the students from Peking's colleges to the Summer Palace. There too were dances and other entertainments. A skit called *The Adventure of the Owl* presented by students of Peking University attracted huge crowds. The audience found that the leading character in the play, a man by the name of Kennedy, wasn't sleeping any too well these days, and the play told the reasons why.

In Chungshan Park, the Albanian State Folk Dance Troupe gave a joint performance with Chinese artists. The crowd went wild with glee when the artists suddenly switched from Albanian to Chinese to give a rendering

of *In Praise of Mao Tse-tung!* Cuban friends were among those who visited Chungshan Park. Wherever they appeared the people greeted them with a loud "Cuba si, Yanquis no!"

In Peihai Park, Brigadier Aung Gyi and other members of the Chinese Burmese Joint Boundary Committee were among the many who enjoyed the gay and lovely scene from a boat on the lake.

There were plenty of other activities elsewhere in the capital. In both the city and its suburbs theatres and cinemas were filled to capacity. Leading artists of the capital presented the best of their repertoire at holiday programmes in the factories and rural people's communes. Several exhibitions also attracted huge crowds.

There were many sports activities too: there were football and basketball matches played by first-rate teams, while some 10,000 table tennis enthusiasts met at the Workers' Gymnasium to celebrate the victories of the Chinese team at the recent 26th World Table Tennis Championships and saw a round of matches.

In the evening Tien An Men Square was again the centre of attraction. A million Peking citizens danced in the open under a galaxy of floodlights. Fireworks tossed flowers of light and glittering constellations across the night sky. One variety, the "Phoenix in Splendour" which spilt a milky way of hundreds of coloured stars, seemed especially fitted to the gay mood of the merry-makers.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung Sharply Condemns U.S. Imperialist Aggression Against Cuba

ON April 28 in Hangchow, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, received a number of guests from Africa and Asia and had a cordial talk with them.

They were Abdoulaye Diallo, Secretary-General of the All-African People's Conference; Camara V. Bengaly, Member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea; Sow Mamadou, Deputy Director of the Ministry of Planning of the Guinean Republic; Keita Koumandian, General Secretary of the Teachers' Trade Union of Guinea; Chafik Irshidat, General Secretary of the National Socialist Party of Jordan; Tennyson Makiwane, Member of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress (South Africa); Erinayo O. Ogwalakwel, Secretary of the Teachers' Trade Union of Uganda; Charles Carrere, First Secretary of the Senegal Branch of the African Independence Party; A.P. Banda, Chairman of the Eastern Provincial Organization of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia; and Paul N. Mwok-Handa, Delegate of the Kenya African National Union to the recent World Peace Council meeting held in New Delhi.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung expressed deep sympathy and support for the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples in various African and Arab countries. The present international situation, he pointed out, is exceptionally favourable to the peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism. He said that in waging struggle against imperialism victory can be achieved by taking the correct line, relying on the workers and peasants, uniting with the broad masses of revolutionary intellectuals, the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie who oppose imperialism, as well as all patri-

otic anti-imperialist forces, and maintaining close links with the masses. Revolutionary parties and forces, he pointed out, are invariably in the minority at the outset, but it is they who have the best prospects.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung strongly condemned U.S. imperialist aggression against Cuba. U.S. imperialism, he pointed out, in hastily launching this attack against Cuba, has once again revealed its true face before the whole world, and this proves that the Kennedy Administration can only be even worse and not better than the Eisenhower Administration. U.S. imperialism's crime of using the United Nations as a tool in its aggression against the Congo and in murdering Lumumba, has further enhanced the African people's understanding of U.S. imperialism.

The desire expressed at the recent meeting of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council in Bandung for the peoples of Asia and Africa to strengthen their solidarity with the Latin American people, Chairman Mao said, is fine and beneficial to the common cause of the people the world over in their struggle against imperialism.

The Chinese people, he said, regard the victory of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the anti-imperialist struggle as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles.

Among those present on the occasion were Chou Chien-jen, Governor of Chekiang Province, Huo Shih-lien, Secretary of the Chekiang Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, and Li Chieh-po, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

What Kennedy Is Up To

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

The following commentary appeared in "Renmin Ribao" on April 30.—Ed.

A BIG amount of information from Washington indicates that the U.S. Government is intensifying its plots for new acts of aggression against Cuba. This cannot but arouse the vigilance of all peace-loving people.

The United States invasion of Cuba launched with its mercenaries suffered an ignominious defeat and has been severely condemned by public opinion throughout

the world. However, the policy makers in Washington, aggressive by nature, have not shown the least signs of repentance; instead they are flying into a rage and have come out all the more blatantly for further armed aggression against Cuba. Kennedy has even thought it no longer necessary to conceal his features as the ringleader of aggression against Cuba. He openly admitted on April 24 that he "was alone responsible" for "the recent events [the failure of U.S. armed aggression against Cuba]." What does this mean? Evidently, the U.S.

President intends to play openly the role of the "hero" in aggression against Cuba.

In the past few days, the White House has been busy holding closed meetings. Kennedy who has put up the signboard of the "new frontier" has run to beg advice from his predecessors, Eisenhower and Truman, and made big efforts to muster support for his policy of aggression from the various ruling groups at home. U.S. news agencies and newspapers have disclosed that the Democratic and Republican Parties share basically identical views on the question of further aggression against Cuba. One after another certain Republican leaders have pledged support to "whatever necessary actions" taken by Kennedy against Cuba. Nixon went even farther and shouted blatantly that if Kennedy decided to send U.S. armed forces to Cuba, he would give his full support. All this is not irresponsible clamour; it can only be regarded as a "foreboding of evil."

Meanwhile, the U.S. Government is stepping up the deployment of its armed forces. At the present moment, at least 30 U.S. warships are active in waters and in ports near Cuba. The U.S. authorities have also decided to move the big attack aircraft carrier *Shangri-La* from the Mediterranean to waters near Cuba. These moves are obviously not aimed at securing "progress" for Latin America. It is also worthy of note that the U.S. Government has sent notes to a number of Latin American countries to coerce them into following the U.S. line of aggression against Cuba. Events show very clearly that the United States is making intense preparations for fresh aggression against Cuba.

Geneva Conference on Laos

China Agrees to Participate

Following is the text of the statement issued on April 26, 1961, by the Government of the People's Republic of China supporting the proposals of the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question.— Ed.

THE People's Republic of China, like the Soviet Union, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the other socialist countries as well as all the other peace-loving countries, has stood consistently for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question, resolutely supported the proposal put forward on last January 1 by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, for the holding of an enlarged meeting of the Geneva Conference with the participation of 14 nations, and always held that the holding of such a conference is the key to the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. On April 24 the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, as Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, finally reached agreement on the decisions to convene the above-mentioned international

When referring, in his April 20 speech, to the lessons to be drawn from the fiasco of U.S. aggression against Cuba, Kennedy indicated that one of the "useful lessons" was that the strength of the people should not be underestimated. But it appears that Kennedy has not really profited by this lesson. Historical experience has shown that imperialism will never lay down its butcher's knife and the more defeats it suffers, the more frenzied will it become. This truth has been deeply grasped by the heroic Cuban people in the course of their protracted struggle against the U.S. aggressor.

In a special statement on April 27 the Cuban Government called urgent attention to the threat of direct U.S. armed aggression. It also declared that Cuba was willing to conduct negotiations with the United States to end the tension between the two countries and realize peaceful coexistence. At the same time, it warned the United States that if it attacked Cuba, the Cuban people were ready to fight against such aggression to the end. However, the U.S. Government has truculently refused to negotiate with Cuba. This has even more clearly laid bare the aggressive designs of the Kennedy Administration.

All people of the world who cherish peace must pay close attention to the new schemes of U.S. imperialism. They must go energetically into action to put a stop to the U.S. criminal activities of aggression against Cuba and give resolute support to the Cuban people's struggle against aggression. The Cuban people may rest assured that at all times, the Chinese people and the peoples of other countries will be at their side.

conference in Geneva on May 12 with the participation of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the countries concerned, to call on the parties concerned in Laos to cease fire, and to enjoin the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos to reconvene. On April 24, the Chinese Government received the three documents concerning the above-mentioned decisions of the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference and fully supports the positive measures stipulated in them. The three documents are very clear and specific, and no distortion is permissible. The Chinese Government will work for the earnest implementation of these measures.

The grave situation in Laos is caused by the fact that the United States of America has been interfering in the internal affairs of Laos in violation of the 1954 Geneva agreements. The United States, in collusion with Thailand and south Viet Nam, has instigated and supported the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique in Laos to launch a civil war, in an attempt to overthrow the legal Government of the Kingdom of Laos headed by Prince Souvanna

Phouma. It is quite obvious that, in order to bring about a cease-fire in Laos and to ensure the cease-fire, it is imperative that the United States, Thailand and south Viet Nam immediately end their assistance to the rebel clique in Laos and immediately withdraw their military personnel and military equipment from Laos, and that the Chiang Kai-shek remnant troops which have fled to Laos be disarmed immediately and sent out of Laos. The Chinese Government fully supports the appeal of the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference to the parties concerned in Laos to cease fire before the convening of the international conference and their appeal to the representatives of the parties concerned in Laos to enter into negotiations for concluding an agreement on questions connected with the cease-fire. Premier Souvanna Phouma, on behalf of the Royal Laotian Government, has promptly responded to the cease-fire appeal of the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference. Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Neo Lao Haksat, has also responded to the cease-fire appeal of the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference. At the same time, Captain Kong Le, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Laotian Army, has asked the rebel clique to send representatives to Xieng Khouang for negotiations with the delegation of the army of the legal Government of the Kingdom of Laos and the delegation of the armed forces of the Neo Lao Haksat on the question of a cease-fire. Now, it is necessary for the rebel clique in Laos to demonstrate its sincerity for a cease-fire by deeds. The Chinese Government ardently hopes that the parties concerned in Laos will quickly open negotiations on the question of a cease-fire and conclude a relevant agreement.

The Chinese Government is in favour of reconvening the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos. But, the terms of reference of the International Commission on Laos were laid down in the agreements concerning Laos reached at the 1954 Geneva Conference. Since the situation in Laos has undergone a great change,

it is obviously necessary for the enlarged meeting of the Geneva Conference to give new consideration to questions concerning the International Commission on Laos and make new decisions thereon in the light of the new situation in Laos. Pending the decision of the international conference, the International Commission on Laos can exercise necessary supervision and control over the cease-fire in accordance with the directives of the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference and with the provisions of the cease-fire agreement to be concluded by the parties concerned in Laos. The Chinese Government hopes that the reconvened International Commission on Laos will make contributions helpful to the cease-fire in Laos.

The Chinese Government has decided to send a delegation led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to participate in the international conference due to be convened in Geneva on May 12, and is ready to work together with all the other participant nations to reach agreement on strictly ensuring the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Laos and non-interference in its internal affairs. It should be pointed out that to attain this aim is by no means easy and requires serious and complicated struggles. Vigilance must not be relaxed in the least against the danger that the U.S. Government and its followers may continue or even expand their aggression and intervention in Laos, or resume aggression and intervention in Laos after the war has stopped. The Chinese Government sincerely hopes that, with the Laotian people strengthening their unity and persisting in struggle and under the great pressure exerted by the peace-loving peoples of the whole world, the events which occurred in Laos after the 1954 Geneva Conference and led to serious consequences will not be repeated, and that the enlarged meeting of the Geneva Conference will make new contributions to the safeguarding of peace in Laos, Indo-China and the world.

Does the U.S. Wish to Settle the Laotian Question Peacefully?

by OBSERVER

Following is an abridged translation of a commentary published in "Renmin Ribao" on May 1. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

SINCE the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference put forward proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question, people throughout the world have been hoping to see the enlarged Geneva Conference convened on schedule, a cease-fire realized in Laos and the International Commission in Laos enabled to contribute helpfully to the cease-fire. The legal Government of the Kingdom of Laos and the Neo Lao Haksat Party have both promptly responded to the appeal of the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference for a cease-fire. The

Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Cambodia, Burma and China have actively supported the various proposals of the two Co-Chairmen. But the U.S. Government, arch criminal bearing chief responsibility for the serious situation in Laos, has taken a diametrically opposite attitude.

Prior to the issuing of the Co-Chairmen's messages, the U.S. Government more than once declared that what it wanted in Laos was "peace and not war," "a settlement concluded at the conference table and not on the battlefield." But when prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question actually appeared, that same U.S. Government took a negative attitude towards the Co-Chairmen's proposal to call an enlarged Geneva Conference on May 12. Up till now it has failed to state ex-

PLICITLY whether it will accept the invitation to attend the conference. This naturally justifies doubts about the United States having any desire for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question.

Washington Steps Up Intervention

As is universally known, when the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference were negotiating on the convocation of an enlarged Geneva Conference and a cease-fire in Laos, the U.S. Government hastily announced the establishment of a so-called "Military Assistance Advisory Group" in Laos; this was to enable the civilian-dressed U.S. officers who have all the time been in Laos to formally put on their uniforms and directly command the rebel forces in their operations. U.S. military personnel have been discovered taking part in operations on the Vang Vieng, Muong Sai and Thakhet fronts. At the same time, the U.S. Government has stepped up its military assistance to the Laotian rebel clique; it has sent a group of heavy transport planes to Laos to airlift rebel troops to the front. The United States, while maintaining a negative attitude towards participating in the Geneva Conference, maintains an active attitude in stepping up military operations in Laos. Is this what the United States calls an attitude in favour of a settlement concluded "at the conference table"?

It is also to be noted that, at the same time, the U.S. Government called together member states of the aggressive SEATO bloc to conduct a ten-day air force exercise in the Philippines and an amphibious operation exercise, the biggest ever held by that aggressive bloc, in the South China Sea. It should be noted, too, that Kennedy has been engaged in feverish activities in the past few days, calling a series of conferences and even asking advice from MacArthur who unleashed the war of aggression in Korea and was defeated by the Korean and Chinese peoples. In the past few days, there has been much war clamour coming from the United States, calling for direct participation in the Laotian war by the armed forces of the United States and the aggressive SEATO bloc. Can these activities of the U.S. Government serve to confirm Kennedy's professed desire for "peace and not war" in Laos?

Originally there was no war in Laos. Who was it then that provoked the civil war there and has intensified and expanded it day by day? Facts show that the U.S. policy of aggression and intervention is the root cause of the war in Laos. The capital of the legal Government of the Kingdom of Laos was originally in Vientiane. Who was it then that forced Prince Souvanna Phouma, Premier of the legal Government, to leave the capital? Everybody knows that Vientiane was seized by the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique organized, trained and armed by the United States, by the Laotian rebel troops commanded by U.S. generals in plain clothes and including military personnel of Thailand, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique and the Philippines. So, in order to bring about and ensure a cease-fire in Laos, isn't it fully justifiable to demand that the United States, Thailand, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique and the Philippines stop their aid to the Laotian rebel clique and withdraw their military personnel and military equipment from Laos and that the remnant Chiang Kai-shek troops that have fled to Laos be disarmed and driven out of that country? However, the U.S. Government has

Protest Against Violation of China's Air Space by Laos Rebel Clique

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 3 issued a statement on the intrusion into China's territorial air made by aircraft of the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique of Laos. The statement reads as follows:

At 15:20 hours on May 2, 1961, a U.S.-made C-47 aeroplane of the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique of Laos intruded into China's territorial air in an area of Yunnan bordering on Laos. This aeroplane circled over China's territory for 12 minutes before it fled away in the direction southwest of Mengman, Yunnan Province, China. In regard to this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issues this statement strongly protesting against this act of provocation by the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique of Laos in scheming to violate the peaceful boundary between China and Laos. Occurring at a time when the United States of America is actively preparing for direct military intervention in Laos in a deliberate plot to expand the civil war in Laos, this incident is by no means accidental and cannot but arouse the serious concern of the Chinese Government. The Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique must immediately stop such encroachment, otherwise it will be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

tried to mislead world public opinion, and Lincoln White, spokesman of the U.S. State Department, had the effrontery to brand the Chinese Government's statement as a "belligerent statement." But one may ask: Can there be anything more absurd than to designate as "belligerent" the Chinese Government which has consistently respected the independence, sovereignty and peace and neutrality of Laos without ever interfering in its internal affairs and which has always sought a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question without ever sending a single soldier to Laos? As for the U.S. Government which has persistently carried out aggression and intervention against Laos, tried to subvert the legal Laotian Government holding to a policy of peace and neutrality and sent large numbers of military personnel to directly command the operations of the Laotian rebel troops, can it claim to "ardently love peace"?

U.S. Must Stop Its War Threats

The gentlemen in Washington should know that peace can never be won by relying on war threats and that any new military provocation by the United States will inevitably meet with ignominious defeat as before in face of the resistance of the Laotian people supported by the people of the whole world.

The Chinese Government and people fully support the various proposals made by the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question; they firmly advocate the convening of an enlarged Geneva Conference, and ardently hope that a cease-fire can be achieved in Laos and the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos can carry out work conducive to a cease-fire in that country. However, we absolutely cannot tolerate any misinterpretation by the U.S. Government of the proposals of the Co-Chairmen in an attempt to cover up its own aggressive activities. The U.S. Government must put an end to its war threats, stop making trouble and sit down at the table of the international conference in Geneva to settle the Laotian question peacefully.

Sino-Cambodian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression

Following is the text of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Cambodia. — Ed.

LIU Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia,

Desiring to maintain a lasting peace and a cordial friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Cambodia,

Convinced that the strengthening of good-neighbourly relations and friendly co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Cambodia conforms to the vital interests of the two countries,

Have decided to conclude the present Treaty in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the spirit of the Asian-African Conference held in Bandung in 1955 and the principles adopted at it, and

Have, for this purpose, appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

For the People's Republic of China:

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

For the Kingdom of Cambodia:

His Excellency Pho Proeung, Prime Minister of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia,

Who, having exchanged and examined each other's full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

Article I

The People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Cambodia will maintain a lasting peace between them and develop and consolidate their friendly relations.

Article II

Each Contracting Party undertakes to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the other.

Article III

The Contracting Parties undertake to settle any disputes that may arise between them by peaceful means.

Article IV

Each Contracting Party undertakes not to commit aggression against the other and not to take part in any military alliance directed against the other.

Article V

The Contracting Parties will develop and strengthen the economic and cultural ties between the two countries in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Article VI

Any difference or dispute that may arise out of the interpretation or application of the present Treaty or one or several articles of the present Treaty shall be settled by negotiation through normal diplomatic channels.

Article VII

The present Treaty is subject to ratification in accordance with the constitutional procedures of each of the Contracting Parties. It will come into force on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification which will take place in Phnom-Penh as soon as possible.

It will remain in force so long as neither of the Contracting Parties denounces it with one year's notice.

In faith thereof, the Plenipotentiaries of both sides have signed the present Treaty.

Done in duplicate in Peking on the nineteenth day of December, nineteen sixty, in the Chinese, Cambodian and French languages, all three texts being equally authentic.

(Signed) CHOU EN-LAI	(Signed) PHO PROEUNG
Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China	Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia

Lasting Sino-Cambodian Friendship

THE ceremony for the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Cambodia was held in Phnom-Penh on May 2. Chinese Ambassador Wang Yu-ping and Cambodian Foreign Minister Nhiek Tioulong signed the protocol of the instruments for the Governments of the two countries. Both the Chinese Ambassador and the Cambodian Foreign Minister spoke at the ceremony.

In his address, Foreign Minister Nhiek Tioulong said that this treaty not only manifested the firm will of the Chinese and Cambodian peoples to co-operate in the spirit

of mutual understanding and safeguard peace in South-east Asia and the world; it also has another great significance, he declared. It eloquently proves that, by respecting the principles of *Panch Shila* and with a sincere desire for peaceful coexistence, two countries having different political systems and ideologies can join hands and strive for the happiness of their peoples. He said that the Royal Cambodian Government would make all efforts in striving for the aim pursued in the treaty.

The signing of this treaty, Ambassador Wang Yu-ping said, is the logical outcome of the restoration and development of the traditional friendship which has for long

existed between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples. This is the outcome of the exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries to help strengthen mutual relations; it is the fruit of the favourable developments in political, economic, cultural and other relations in recent years. It is a great victory achieved by the two Governments in preserving and developing the Bandung spirit; it is also a good example of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. Ambassador Wang added: "This treaty will open up an even broader avenue for the development of relations between our two countries. The fraternal co-operation between them in the political, economic and cultural fields, which conforms to their common happiness and interests, will be developed and strengthened from generation to generation. The Chinese people and Government will always be loyal to this solemn treaty, and will highly treasure this sincere friendship forged by the leaders and peoples of our two countries."

In an editorial published on the day when the treaty was made public, *Renmin Ribao* writes that this treaty fully embodies the Chinese Government's peaceful foreign policy and the Royal Cambodian Government's policy of peace and neutrality and that it demonstrates the firm and unshakable attitudes of the two Governments in up-

holding the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit.

Under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk, the editorial says, the Kingdom of Cambodia has defended its national independence, and held firmly to a foreign policy of peace and neutrality. By relying on its own resources, it has speeded up its national construction with good results. The Chinese people have a great admiration for these efforts made by the Kingdom of Cambodia and all the successes achieved and are confident that the Kingdom of Cambodia will certainly achieve still greater successes.

The Chinese people, the editorial says, are engaged in a tremendous socialist construction. They sincerely wish to live in peace and friendship with all the countries of the world and particularly with those which are its close neighbours. In striving for the realization of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems the Chinese Government and people have made efforts which are known to all. These efforts have promoted the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world. In conclusion, the editorial expresses the hope that the friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples will be as eternal as the sun and the moon and ever-green throughout the ages.

Long Live International Labour Day!

Following is a slightly abridged translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial on May Day. — Ed.

THE festival of the unity of all the working people of the world — May 1, International Labour Day — has arrived among us again in the midst of a radiant spring. The Chinese people are celebrating this grand festival with boundless joy together with the working people of all the world.

The international situation is excellent today as the working people of the whole world mark this great day. A few months ago, the Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties pointed out that the chief result of development in the past few years had been "the rapid growth of the might and international influence of the world socialist system, the vigorous process of disintegration of the colonial system under the impact of the national-liberation movement, the intensification of class struggles in the capitalist world, and the continued decline and decay of the world capitalist system. The superiority of the forces of socialism over those of imperialism, of the forces of peace over those of war, is becoming ever more marked in the world arena."

Developments in the international situation in the past few months have become increasingly favourable to the struggles of the peoples of various countries for world peace, national liberation, democratic freedom and socialism. Today, while joyously celebrating the festival of the unity of the working people of the world, we note with joy that new victories are being constantly gained in these struggles.

We note, first of all, that the socialist camp is radiant with the glory of spring. On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties, the unity of the international communist movement and that of the socialist camp has been further strengthened; the unity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples, the cornerstone of the unity of the socialist camp, has also been further strengthened. The peoples of the socialist camp are making joint efforts to achieve new successes in their economic construction and in safeguarding world peace. On the basis of the enormous achievements gained in 1960, the socialist countries are continuing to make progress this year in building communism and socialism. The great Soviet Union has triumphantly entered the third year of its magnificent Seven-Year Plan; many other socialist countries have also started fulfilling their new Five-Year or Seven-Year Plans for the development of their national economies. The measures taken by the socialist countries to reinforce agricultural production have opened up new prospects for agricultural development in these countries.

Particularly noteworthy are the brilliant achievements of tremendous historical significance scored by the Soviet Union in the conquest of space. The recent great, pioneering feat of successfully launching a manned spaceship by the Soviet Union and safely returning it to earth has opened a new era in man's conquest of space. It demonstrates once again the unparalleled superiority of the socialist system and its great vitality; the United States has been left farther behind in the field of science and technology. The peoples of the Soviet Union and all

other socialist countries, while engaged in communist and socialist construction, firmly support the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, resolutely oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war and work unremittingly for the realization of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems and for the development of friendly relations among the various countries. The strengthening of the unity of the socialist camp and the growth of its might and international influence have greatly inspired the peoples of various countries in their fight for world peace, national liberation, democratic freedom and socialism, and have provided the most reliable guarantee for victory in this struggle.

At present, the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, like mounting tidal waves, are powerfully sweeping against the world colonial system. In Asia, the Laotian people are winning successive victories over U.S. imperialism and its stooges and have dealt severe blows to the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism to convert Laos into a U.S. colony and military base. The south Korean people's struggle against the Chang Myun puppet regime and the south Vietnamese people's struggle against the Ngo Dinh Diem clique are also developing rapidly.

In Africa, the Congolese people, rallying around the legal Congolese Government headed by Antoine Gizenga, are carrying on an undaunted struggle against the plot of the new and old colonialists such as the United States and Belgium to split and swallow up the Congo. The Algerian people are raising high the banner of national liberation and are becoming ever stronger in their steadfast struggle. The peoples of Kenya, Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Zanzibar and Angola are continuing their struggles for independence. Following the attainment of independence by 17 African countries last year, Sierra Leone proclaimed its independence on April 27 this year and Tanganyika will become independent in December.

What particularly warrants rejoicing by the world's people is the fact that, in Latin America, the Cuban people have recently smashed the invasion by U.S. mercenaries, thus safeguarding the Cuban revolution and world peace and greatly inspiring the peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa in their struggle to oppose imperialism, and achieve and safeguard national independence. The victory of the Cuban people shows that the tide of history can never be stemmed and the flames of revolution can never be extinguished. The surging national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America have become a great force of our time against imperialism and for safeguarding world peace.

On the other hand, the moribund imperialist camp is going into a steeper decline and becoming more and more rotten everyday. The United States, the most powerful country in the capitalist world, is in the throes of an economic crisis. Last February, the number of unemployed in the U.S. totalled 5,705,000, the highest figure reached in the past 20 years. The U.S. attempt to shift the burden of its economic crisis onto the other capitalist countries has further intensified the contradictions and struggles between them. The tremendous growth of the national liberation movement of the people in various



Workers of the World, Unite!

Poster by Chien Ta-hsin and Yang Wen-hsiu

countries is daily narrowing down the area open to imperialist exploitation and plunder abroad. This will necessarily lead to the monopolies in the imperialist countries intensifying their exploitation of the working people in their own lands so as to reap super-profits; this will result in the daily sharpening of class contradictions and give rise to a new growth of the workers' movement in these countries.

Since the beginning of this year, there have been mounting waves of strikes in the capitalist countries. In Western and Northern Europe, nationwide general strikes took place in Belgium, Italy, France and Denmark. The nationwide strike that embraced over one million Belgian workers and lasted for over a month has been, in particular, the fiercest of all European strikes in recent years. Workers in Japan have also waged massive spring struggles. In India there have been continued strikes by workers battling for better living conditions. In the United States, workers' strikes have been unceasing as a result of the daily growing economic crisis and rising unemployment. At the same time, popular movements to oppose armaments and war preparations and to safeguard world peace have increased in scope in the capitalist countries.

The struggles of the people in all countries for peace, national liberation, democratic freedom and socialism have dealt heavy blows to the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and increasingly isolated U.S. imperialism. After assuming office, the Kennedy Administration, with an olive branch in one hand and arrows

in the other, has been intensifying U.S. arms expansion and war preparations and stepping up aggressive activities while making certain peace gestures. Confronted with the steadily growing awakening of the people all over the world and their solidarity and struggles, the Kennedy Administration has engaged in glib talks of "peace," claiming that it is willing to ease international tension. In the few short months since taking office, however, the Kennedy Administration has exposed its true nature by the most barefaced aggressive actions. The recent U.S. imperialist aggression against Cuba has shown up Kennedy's true face. The Kennedy Administration, just like the Eisenhower Administration, will teach people all over the world by its aggressive actions and enable more people to see through the imperialist nature of the U.S. Government with each passing day, and greatly strengthen their will to struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Since the beginning of this year, the Chinese people, guided by the three red banners of the Communist Party—the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune movement, and on the basis of the continuous leap forward in the past three years, have resolutely carried out the policy of developing agriculture and grain production in a big way by the whole Party and the whole people. A big effort is being made to overcome the difficulties created by the serious natural calamities in the past two years, to strive for a better harvest this year and to fulfil the new tasks in industry, transportation, commerce, culture, education, public health and other fields of socialist construction. The Chinese people, together with peace-loving people

the world over, have made important contributions to opposing imperialism and defending world peace. On the basis of the Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties, the Chinese people have strengthened their solidarity with the Soviet people and with the people of all the other socialist countries. The friendly relations between China and the Asian, African and Latin American countries have been strengthened and developed on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Chinese people have always regarded as their own the cause of the struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism. The Chinese people vigorously support the just struggles of the peoples of Laos, Cuba, Algeria, the Congo and other countries. Friendly contacts between China and the people of other countries have been established and these are developing daily. We have friends all over the world.

Today, while jubilantly celebrating the festival of solidarity and struggle of the working people all over the world, the Chinese people are looking forward, full of confidence, to the bright prospects of the cause of world peace and human progress. Let us unite still more closely with the people of all countries who are striving for world peace, national liberation, democratic freedom and socialism, and struggle for new and ever more brilliant successes in this cause.

Let us celebrate the First of May, International Labour Day! Long live the great solidarity of the working class all over the world! Long live the great unity of the people all over the world!

The Workers' Struggle Shakes the Capitalist World

by CHOU TAO

THE Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow in November 1960 points out that our time is a time of struggle between the two opposing social systems, a time of socialist revolutions and national-liberation revolutions, a time of the breakdown of imperialism, of the abolition of the colonial system, a time of transition of more peoples to the socialist path, of the triumph of socialism and communism on a worldwide scale. This clear-cut analysis shows that the end of imperialism and the triumph of socialism are equally inevitable. The general crisis of capitalism has now reached a new stage. In an attempt to save itself from its impending doom the monopoly capitalist class has launched an attack on the interests of the working class and the broad masses of people all along the line and increasingly intensified its exploitation and oppression of them. The working class and the broad masses of people have no alternative but to rise in self-defence and fight back heroically. The class struggle in the capitalist countries is getting daily sharper; mass polit-

ical and economic struggles are rising and the mounting working-class movement is shaking the capitalist world, hastening the process of the decline and collapse of the capitalist system.

Sharpening Class Contradictions

Since 1960, a number of capitalist countries headed by the United States have been in the throes of a new economic crisis, economic stagnation or a slow-down in their economy. To preserve their reactionary rule and secure super-profits, the monopolies in these countries are doing all they can to shift the evil consequences of the economic crisis onto the working class and the broad masses of the people. They have further intensified their exploitation of the working class and all the working people; they have stepped up arms expansion, war preparations and aggression abroad, tried hard to destroy or reduce to the minimum the democratic rights of the working class and the people, or even headed day by day to-

wards fascist rule. This has led inevitably to ever sharper class contradictions and to an ever fiercer class struggle between monopoly capital and the working class and people of every stratum.

Chronic unemployment in the major capitalist countries and the rapid increase in the ranks of the unemployed workers constitute one of the main causes of this further sharpening of the contradiction between capital and labour. Economic decline has resulted in enterprises working under-capacity in the capitalist countries; the monopolies have rapidly introduced automation in production and "rationalization of enterprises" in order to increase the intensity of labour of workers and subject them to unrestricted and intensified exploitation. This has led to large-scale lay-offs of workers, and a drastic rise in the number of unemployed. By mid-March, in the United States the number of unemployed workers had grown to approximately 6 million; the number of "areas of substantial unemployment" had increased to 101, or more than two-thirds of the 150 major industrial centres in that country. By last February, in Canada the number of unemployed workers had grown to 719,000. Unemployment in these two countries broke the highest records in two decades. By December 1960, the number of unemployed workers in Italy, Britain and West Germany had grown to 1.6 million, 420,000 and 270,000 respectively. The number of unemployed and semi-employed workers in Japan has reached 7.12 million. Facts prove that the capitalist countries have neither the desire nor the ability to solve the increasingly worsening problem of unemployment.

Serious unemployment, soaring prices, heavy taxation, intensified exploitation and the steady fall in real wages have added to the impoverishment of the working class. According to official U.S. sources, the wages of U.S. workers in the postwar period rose only 1.5 per cent a year on the average while the cost of living index went up 52 per cent from 1946 to 1960 and the per capita tax burden in the past ten years rose 86 per cent. Even U.S. President Kennedy had to admit that there were 17 million persons in the United States who every day went to bed with empty stomachs. From 1957 to 1959, living costs in Britain rose three times as fast as wages while 1960 retail prices were 3 per cent higher than in 1959. The wages of French workers went up only 18-20 per cent since 1957, while living costs rose 30 per cent during the same period. This year the taxes paid by a family of four will increase 129 per cent. Living costs of Italian workers in 1960 rose 68.51 times as compared with the prewar years.

In sharp contrast with this impoverishment of the working class, monopoly capital is becoming increasingly concentrated; by speedily introducing automation and "rationalization," the monopolists have intensified their exploitation of the workers and raked ever larger monopoly profits. Although the United States was in the grip of an economic crisis in 1960, its monopolies still made bigger profits than in 1959. In 1960, the big West German corporations got 15 per cent more profits than in 1959. The big British corporations too got a 14 per cent increase.

In such capitalist countries as the United States, Japan, Italy and France, the chronic farm crisis and the reactionary farming policy followed there are accelerating

the growth of unemployment among the farm workers and bankruptcy among the farmers. The incomes of farmers have dropped drastically and large numbers of them have moved into the cities. In the United States, large numbers of small and medium-sized farm households have gone bankrupt and statistics show that every five minutes see a farmer leave the countryside. According to the "Agricultural Principle Law" which the Ikeda government is prepared to implement, 60 per cent of Japan's farmers will be driven off the land and turned into cheap reserves for the industrial labour force or replenishments for the army.

Not only that. In order to prop up the increasingly decaying and tottering foundations of capitalism, the monopolies have also launched frenzied political repressions and attacks on the working class. By means of various reactionary legislative restrictions, abolition of the workers' democratic rights, and by strengthening police rule, they have used brutal force to suppress the workers' struggles. In 1959, the United States passed the "Kennedy-Griffin-Landrum Act" which is even more reactionary than the anti-labour "Taft-Hartley Act." It gives the U.S. Secretary of Labour absolute power to compel any trade union to provide a report on its revenue and expenditure and other important documents. It also prohibits any member or former member of the Communist Party from holding any post in a trade union. In 1960 the Bonn government also proposed a fascist "State of Emergency Law," which announced the launching of a further attack against what remains of the workers' right to democratic freedom. Last year, the Japanese Diet forcibly passed a law prohibiting demonstrations in the vicinity of the Diet. The reactionary governments in Italy, Belgium and Japan have bloodily suppressed the struggles of the workers and arrested, dismissed or punished them en masse. In France, democratic rights have been further restricted, personal dictatorship and the trend to fascist rule are markedly strengthened.

Class Struggle Unprecedentedly Aggravated

Confronted with this wanton attack by monopoly capital, the heroic working class and labouring people, resolute and indomitable, have started a large-scale struggle to win the right to live, to improve their living and their working conditions, to achieve and preserve democratic rights and safeguard world peace. They have won important victories.

At the present time the main content of the economic struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries is the demand for wage increases, opposition to dismissals and unemployment, opposition to the rise in the cost of living and to the evil consequences of automation and "rationalization" carried out under capitalist conditions. In 1960, there were more than 3,300 nationwide strikes in the United States. As many as 1.4 million workers participated in them. This year, the strike struggle continues to develop. In the wake of the great 300-day strike launched by more than 7,000 coalminers in the Miike Colliery to oppose "rationalization," the Japanese workers, since March 4, have launched two nationwide united actions participated in by more than 7.6 million people, demanding wage increases and the shortening of working hours and opposing the "rationalization of enterprises,"

etc. Fighting the "Austerity Programme" passed by the reactionary Eyskens government in order to intensify exploitation of the Belgian Workers and make good the so-called "losses" incurred in the Congo by monopoly capital, the Belgian workers in December 1960, launched an unprecedented strike lasting five weeks and participated in by more than a million people (one-ninth of the country's population). Belgium in the past 30 years has rarely witnessed a workers' struggle on such a scale. This heroic struggle of the Belgian workers marked a new starting point in the daily expanding strike struggle in the capitalist countries. In 1960, there were 2,814 strikes in Britain. Last year, the number of workers and employees in West Germany demanding wage increases reached 13 million. This has no parallel in German history over the past 40 years. More than one million public functionaries in France came out on a 24-hour strike on March 14 this year, shouting "Raise our wages!" and "de Gaulle, step down!" Last year millions of Italian tenant farmers and agricultural workers went on a large-scale strike, demanding the carrying out of land reform and wage increases. A "Peasants' Struggle Day" was observed in February this year, putting forward the same demand.

Since 1960, in addition to the large number of economic strikes, there has also been a noticeable increase in the number of strikes of a political nature in the capitalist world. A noteworthy change of major importance in the workers' movement today is the trend towards ever closer integration between economic and political struggles. The struggle of the Belgian workers who raised the slogan "Eyskens to the gallows!" in the fight against the "Austerity Programme" was spearheaded against the reactionary government which served monopoly capital. Last year, the Japanese working class succeeded in their struggle to compel the Kishi government to resign. This year, in their spring struggle, the Japanese workers again put forward a resolute demand for abrogation of the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty and the restoration of diplomatic relations with China.

In the capitalist countries, the struggle of the working class to win and uphold democratic rights is also sharply reflected in the fight against the revival of fascist elements, against autocratic rule and against all anti-democratic laws and regulations. Frustrating the attempts of the monopoly capitalist groups to maintain their reactionary rule by relying on fascist forces, the Italian labouring people last June and July launched a popular struggle against a fascist comeback; they firmly demanded that the neo-fascist parties be outlawed. This dealt a telling blow to the fascist forces and compelled the Tambroni government to resign. In France, an important part of the workers' struggle last year was carried out under the slogans "Oppose the personal dictatorship of de Gaulle" and "Uphold the basic principles of democracy." On April 24 this year, over ten million French workers took part in a general strike against the fascist putsch. In Japan, workers in public enterprises are persisting in their struggle to win back the right to strike which they were deprived of by the U.S. occupation authorities under the "Public Corporation Labour Law." In the United States, while demanding higher wages, workers are fighting for security of tenure in their jobs and the upholding of "work rules." In May last year, the American Negro Labour

Council was founded—a fact which points to a step forward in the struggle of the American Negro workers for equal rights and against racial discrimination.

Greater Unity, Greater Strength

Unity is strength. As the Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties declares, "The restoration of unity in the trade-union movement . . . is essential for heightening the role of the working class in political life and for the successful defence of its interests." Gradually, this idea is being grasped by the broad masses of workers. In some of the capitalist countries, members and basic units of trade unions of different trends very often, against the will of the Right-wing leadership at the top, take united action and wage common struggles. The growing unity and united action of the working class in France, Italy and Japan was effected precisely under such conditions. The great strike of February 1 last year, in which more than 10 million French workers took part, was the first nationwide united action in the French trade union movement since the split in 1947. Last year, on the initiative of the French General Confederation of Trade Unions, 46 national or local united front agreements were signed among trade unions of various trends in France. In Japan, during the 23rd nationwide united action, workers from trade unions of various trends fighting for a common goal joined forces to wage a united struggle. Facts have proved again and again that there are common interests which belong to the entire working class, that the workers' struggles have achieved victory time and again precisely because unity has been strengthened and the battle has been resolutely fought.

What is particularly noteworthy is the fact that in some capitalist countries, the broad masses of workers and peasants, hard pressed by unemployment and poverty and oppressed by reactionary regimes, have come to see their common interests and their enemies ever more clearly and are therefore strengthening united action. Last year, increasing numbers of Japanese peasants participated in the struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty. In February this year, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) and the All-Japan Federation of Peasant Unions formed the "Central Council of Workers and Peasants"—a national organization for joint worker-peasant struggle—and set as goals for joint struggle the fight against the "Agricultural Principle Law" and other reactionary measures which go against the interests of the peasants. Inevitably this trend will be increasingly strengthened and show its might in other capitalist countries as well.

The vigorous growth of the workers' struggles in capitalist countries has a great influence on and is of particular importance to the development of the international situation today. The ever-growing might of the socialist camp, the continuous rise in the national and democratic movements and the tremendous development of the workers' struggles in the capitalist countries—all these forces are merging to form an irresistible torrent that is crashing against the capitalist world. The world capitalist system has become weaker and ever more rotten. Before the world's peoples lie the glorious prospects of peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

China's Workers in 1960

Production • Education • Culture • Sports

PRODUCTION On May Day 1961, China's workers could look back on their achievements in the past year with considerable satisfaction. In 1960 they carried forward China's big leap in industry; this took her in steel production from ninth place in the world in 1957 to sixth place. Gross industrial output value in 1960 was nearly three times what it was in 1957.

Inspired by the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's communes, China's workers in 1960 continued their mass movement for increased production and economy. This movement was centred on technical innovations and technical revolution aimed mainly at achieving full or partial mechanization and automation. It embraced not only the industrial workers in every sphere of production but also ordinary city dwellers, teachers and students, and people in practically every other field of endeavour. During the course of this drive workers advanced thousands of rationalization proposals and successfully tackled innumerable key production problems. Such hand tools as sledge hammers and hand files, were banished from the workshops. The workers became operators of mechanized equipment of their own design or make.

As a result of this movement, the level of mechanization and semi-mechanization in industry as a whole was raised from about 30 per cent of all operations at the end of 1959, to about 50 per cent by the end of June 1960. The change was even more pronounced in such areas as short-distance transport, loading and unloading, building, mining, crushing, casting and forging, etc., where manual labour formerly predominated. This greatly improved working conditions and lightened work; labour productivity and the productive capacity of enterprises was sharply raised. More than 200 of the new technological processes devised and put into effect have since been proved to be of great significance. These include the "fine material, big blast and high temperature method" of iron smelting, the working of metals without cutting tools by precision casting, hot rolling, etc., and hydraulic coalmining. Among the wide range of new products successfully manufactured were high-voltage schering bridges, midget cars and rice-transplanters. Last year, a 100,000-kilowatt turbo-generator was successfully manufactured. This shows how rapidly industry is raising its technical level. The biggest generator ever made in old China was a 200-kilowatt A.C. unit. In 1956, China made her first 6,000-kilowatt unit with Czechoslovak help. Four years later, she was making a whole range of turbo-generators up to 100,000 kilowatts.

The quality of products was improved, costs reduced, and business management as a whole was made more effective.

During the year the socialist labour emulation movement of competing and catching up with, and learning from the advanced while helping to bring along the backward, reached a new high. Workers and staff greatly raised their political understanding. The spirit of socialist co-operation and mutual help was further developed. Workers took the initiative in passing on new processes and techniques which they had developed to their "opponents" in emulation.

Clearly envisaging agriculture as the basis of the national economy, a mass movement was also launched to give aid to agriculture. Workers and factories vied with each other to produce more and better farm machinery and tools, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, etc. They also sent service teams to the countryside to help repair farm equipment and train the peasants in operating farm machinery. Five special administrative regions in Honan Province, including Loyang and Nanyang, sent out thousands of such teams. They helped check and repair 5.5 million farm machines and tools. Many factories have "hooked up" with rural people's communes and helped the latter equip commune plants and workshops and train skilled workers for them.

Responding to the call of the Communist Party, in the latter half of 1960, the masses of workers unfolded a movement to increase output and practise economy centering on the two key links of the national economy — grain and steel. The output of steel, coal, timber and the volume of freight transported rose steadily day by day, with the result that by 1960, outputs of the major industrial products topped the targets originally set for 1962, the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan. This meant a great gain in precious time.

SPARE-TIME EDUCATION 1960 saw a rapid development of spare-time education for workers. The movement for wiping out illiteracy that had been going on without interruption for a decade developed on a much larger scale last year. In that year alone more than 5 million former illiterates learnt to read and write. This was more than double the number of new adult literates taught during the whole course of the First Five-Year Plan. The proportion of illiterates among the workers dropped from about 80 per cent in the early days of liberation to about 15 per cent in 1960.

China's industrial enterprises have well fulfilled their double task of producing goods and training fine personnel. Many industrial enterprises have established comprehensive spare-time educational systems. More than 20 million people were at spare-time schools in 1960. In addition to those in literacy classes, there were 10.91 million, or three times the 1957 number, at spare-time primary schools; 5.6 million or 3.1 times the 1957 number, were at spare-time junior secondary schools and primary technical schools; 1.58 million, also 3.1 times the 1957 figure, were at spare-time secondary technical schools and senior secondary schools; and 470,000 were at spare-time colleges. This last figure was 315,000 more than the total number of students in full-time colleges in 1947, the pre-liberation peak year.

The forms of spare-time education, too, are flexible. There are systematic general education classes as well as short courses to meet urgent production needs. Teaching is done not only in classrooms but also by mail, radio broadcasts and television. Spare-time education is forging ahead, guided by the principle of education serving the politics of the proletariat and being combined with productive labour.

In addition to giving workers spare-time education, the Communist Party and the Government have also sent thousands of outstanding workers to full-time secondary schools or colleges and tens of thousands of workers have been promoted engineers since liberation. One group of promotions in Shanghai alone last year raised 138 workers to the rank of engineer. More than 2,000 workers were selected in Chekiang Province to do the work of engineers or technicians. The number of worker-intellectuals is steadily increasing.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES China's workers enjoy an ever richer cultural life. There are workers' clubs, cultural palaces, libraries and various types of amateur literary and art organizations in virtually all cities and industrial and mining enterprises. Many cities and enterprises also have their own mobile cinema teams. All these cultural establishments were developed after liberation. The number of workers' cultural palaces and clubs rose from 700 in 1950 to 19,000 in 1957, and further to 32,000 in the first half of 1960. There were only some 300 trade union libraries in 1950. The number shot up to 26,000 in 1957 and further to 70,500 in the first half of 1960. By 1959, there were more than 2,000 mobile cinema teams, an increase of 50 per cent compared with 1957.

Mass cultural activities are guided by the Party's policy of literature and the arts serving politics and production. They reflect the life of today and flourish in a way unknown in the past. Incomplete statistics for Shensi show that in the past two years the workers wrote more than 8 million poems, short stories and plays, songs and other musical compositions. 2,794 workers representing more than a score of nationalities, from 28 provinces, cities and autonomous regions took part in the National Workers' Theatrical Festival in May 1960, by far the biggest ever held in China. They brought with them 601 items; more than 80 per cent of these were their own compositions. Such works as *Women Militia* and *Nimble-Fingered Girls* have been included in the repertoires of

national song and dance troupes and are widely performed both at home and abroad. There were 623 entries at the Second Workers' Art Exhibition held in October 1960. These included scissorcuts, posters, sketches, oil paintings, water colours and sculptures contributed by 722 workers from 27 provinces, cities and autonomous regions. They showed that great progress has been made by the worker-artists. There is a wider, deeper choice of subject matter and their mastery of the various techniques has greatly improved. Since 1958 more than 500 amateur worker writers and artists have emerged in 18 cities including Peking, Shanghai, Harbin, Chungking and Canton and were accepted as members of the Union of Chinese Writers, the Union of Chinese Artists or the Union of Chinese Musicians. Many have become established writers or poets.

SPORTS More and more workers of both sexes and of all ages are taking part in sports. There was a particularly big increase since the Communist Party and the Government in 1958 put forward the policy of "developing mass sport activities, and raising standards on the basis of widespread sport activities, so as to meet the labouring people's demand for improved health in the big leap forward of production." In Heilungkiang Province 70 per cent of the workers regularly took part in sports in 1960, a 53 per cent increase over 1959. In Shanghai, 71 per cent more workers took part regularly in sports in 1960 as compared with 1959. The number of athletic teams also increased rapidly. By the end of June 1960, there were 242,000 athletic teams in the country with 3.1 million members. Changsha (Hunan) had 964 teams, a 12-fold increase over the beginning of 1958.

While sports have become increasingly popular, standards are also rising rapidly. Organized competitions play a big role in this. In the coal town of Fushun in northeast China, 1,000 competitions were organized in 1960 alone. Coaches, referees and other activists were trained in spare-time or short-term training classes. Their activities too helped raise standards considerably. Of the 8,871 athletes who competed in 1959 in the First National Games, 1,839 were workers; many of them broke national records. Quite a number of worker-athletes took part in international tournaments and won honours for China. One of the three heroes who reached the summit of Mount Jolmo Lungma in May last year was Chu Yin-hua, a lumberjack from Szechuan. Eighteen of the 70 participants who represented China at the recent 26th World Table Tennis Championships are workers. Chang Hsieh-lin, who defeated Hoshino, seeded No. 4 and Japanese champion of 1960, and reached the semi-finals in the men's singles, for example, is a young worker at the Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant.

The Government and trade unions have done a great deal to encourage sports. They appropriated large funds for the building of sports grounds and the provision of sports equipment. A special office has been set up to take charge of sports activities among the workers. Special sets of callisthenic exercises suited to the characteristics of their work have been designed specially for iron and steel workers, coalminers and textile workers.

Such are some of the gains of socialist China's workers in 1960.

China's Fast-Growing Tractor Industry

by TANG TSUNG-LIEH

*Director of the Tractor Bureau,
Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building*

MORE and more Chinese-made tractors are coming off the assembly lines and rolling onto the fields as spring ploughing gets into its stride. Machines are not yet the mainstay of China's farms. At the moment, the main dependence is still on hand-operated and semi-mechanized implements, but the number of modern, power-driven farm tools is increasing rapidly. Last year, there were three times as many tractors on the farms as in 1957. Those produced in 1960 alone helped increase China's tractor-ploughed area by more than 40 per cent. They are the harbingers of mechanized farming in China.

Rapid Growth

Tractor-making is a young industry in China built from scratch after liberation. Industry was extremely backward in old China under the triple rule of the imperialists, feudal landlords and bureaucrat-capitalists. Not a single tractor was made in the country. With the speedy advance of the iron and steel industry and agriculture after the founding of New China, a new tractor industry was established and developed rapidly. Its growth has been particularly striking since 1958. Today tens of thousands of tractors made in China are in service on state and commune farms.

The Communist Party and Chairman Mao have always paid great attention to the development of agriculture and the farm machine building industry. Work started on China's No. 1 Tractor Works in 1955 on the plain outside Loyang, a famed and ancient city in central China's Honan Province. Thanks to hard work on the part of the Chinese builders and selfless help from the Soviet Union, a giant modern tractor works was built in less than five years. Its spacious workshops are equipped with up-to-date machines; they are manned in many instances by people who, only a few years back, were farmhands from neighbouring farms ploughing with primitive ox-drawn ploughs. Such people know only too well what tractors mean for their peasant brothers. They helped put a zest into efforts, which carried the plant to its designed capacity in less than a year—a job which would ordinarily have called for three years of hard work. Output has steadily increased. Today the "East Is Red" type of tractors from the Loyang works have won fame throughout the length and breadth of the country.

The building of China's tractor industry has been guided by the set of policies known as "walking on two legs." At the same time when giant modern factories like the No. 1 Tractor Works were built, ordinary engineering works and repair and assembly plants have been renovated, their equipment has been made more up-to-date—technically transformed—and turned into tractor

plants. The plant now producing the "Red Flag" tractor, for instance, was formerly a farm tool plant of modest size which manufactured only ploughs, harrows and the like in the past. The makers of the "Iron Bull" and "Bumper Harvest"—two other popular models—were also medium-sized plants that previously only turned out machine parts or did repairs and assembly work. Before the big leap forward began in 1958, few people believed tractors could be made by such ill-equipped plants. But, combining bold thinking and action with a practical, down-to-earth style of work, their workers and staff got down to the job of preparing their works to produce tractors. The necessary new equipment was made or acquired; old equipment renovated, improved or adapted and within a very short time, these plants started producing tractors in batches. Their growth reflects, in a way, the development of China's tractor industry as a whole.

Tractor making began to receive even more attention after the Communist Party advanced the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the dominant factor in the national economy and integrating priority development of heavy industry with the speedy development of agriculture. Investments in capital construction for the tractor industry last year greatly exceeded that in any previous year. Tractor plants were built in many places in the country and more are under construction. Output in 1960 registered a more than three-fold increase.

Research and Technical Advance

Guided by the Party's policy of simultaneously developing modern and indigenous methods of production, considerable progress has also been made in technical and scientific research in the tractor industry. A special tractor research institute has been established and departments for technical research in the various enterprises have been strengthened.

Outstanding achievements have also been made in designing by adopting and improving upon innovations made or proposed by rank and file workers and peasants. In addition to the models mentioned above—the "East Is Red," "Red Flag," "Iron Bull," and "Bumper Harvest"—many new models were successfully trial manufactured in 1960. Among the new things tried out have been rotary tillers and various types of universal chassis. Existing tractor models have also been improved. As a result, China now has a wide range of tractor types. She is making heavy and medium caterpillar tractors for large-scale land reclamation and contouring as well as medium-sized wheel type machines for ordinary field work and light machines for garden type cultivation. She has tractors

specially designed for rice paddies as well as ordinary machines for dry fields. Certain other types of special-purpose tractors have also been trial produced.

Mass movements carried out under centralized leadership have enabled the various enterprises to improve their management and production organization. There has been a big drive to overcome the technical backwardness of the older plants and free their workers from heavy manual labour. Workers and staff in the course of this developed the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution to a new high. They centred their efforts on achieving full or partial mechanization and automation of their plants. Thanks to this drive, in a number of small and medium-sized plants, workers have laid down their heavy sledge hammers and become operators of steam hammers and other mechanized forging equipment devised by themselves. The punching and pressing shop of one north China tractor plant used to have to hammer out many parts by hand. But in 1960, productive efficiency was enhanced many fold and labour intensity considerably reduced as a result of the introduction of some 30 machines contrived by the workers themselves including riveting machines for wheel spokes and rim-forming machines. The devising of special equipment for processing rims in a tractor plant in northeast China enabled it to give technical assistance to other plants while comfortably fulfilling its own production plan.

Growth of Technical Forces

The tractor industry is rapidly training up a skilled work force. Progress has been especially remarkable since the institution of the system of cadres taking part in productive labour and workers participating in management. Production techniques and management have been improving steadily as a result of cadres and workers learning from each other in this way and also raising their qualifications by attending regular general education and technical training courses. The story of Ho Fu-lin, a worker at the No. 1 Tractor Works, is a striking example. Son of a poor peasant, Ho had his full share of suffering and humiliation in the old society. Poverty dogged him like his own shadow. He left home at the age of 15 to become a labourer only to be thrown out on the street four times in a single year. To make a long story short, liberation gave him an entirely new life both materially and politically as a member of the working class that leads the country. He began to put his exceptionally fertile brain to work. In 1959, he presented some 70 rationalization proposals which yielded notable results when put into practice. Last year he kept up the good work and made many fresh innovations including contributions to the theory of punching and pressing. He has several times been elected an outstanding worker and has now been promoted an engineer. Such worker-engineers as Ho are emerging from among the rank and file in the tractor industry in increasing numbers. At the same time, many specialized colleges are training technical personnel for the industry.

Significant Role

China's tractor industry is playing a most positive role in support of agriculture—it is laying a new technical foundation for the growth of agriculture. Accord-



Learning to Drive

Woodcut in colour by Yu Chi-hui

ing to a survey made in Paichuan County in northeast China's Heilungkiang Province, an average peasant produces 3,000 *jin* of grain a year and the rate of marketable grain is only 40 per cent in areas where old-type farm tools were in use; in areas where part of the work is done by tractors and other machines, the figures are respectively over 10,000 *jin* and more than 50 per cent; on mechanized farms, they are more than 40,000 *jin* and 75 per cent respectively.

The introduction of tractors on the farms have not only enabled the peasants to markedly improve their economic conditions, they help the peasants see their future prospects as well as the prospects of the people's communes still more clearly, thereby helping to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance on a new basis. It is no wonder then that commune members greeted the first batch of Chinese-made "East Is Red" tractors with great enthusiasm; they saw in them the dawn of a new era of ploughing without oxen.

In 1961, after three consecutive years of the big leap forward, China's tractor industry enters a new stage of development. With the Chinese people going in for agriculture and grain production in a big way, the tractor industry is producing more and better machines to help economize on labour power. At the same time, efforts are being made to raise the industry's technical level and research is being done to develop new types of tractors better suited to China's specific conditions and agronomical techniques. Faced with these responsible tasks, the workers of the tractor industry under the leadership of the Communist Party are going all out, summoning up their revolutionary drive, and marching forward with confidence to new victories.

Coming Features

Spring finds the leading film studios in this country busy on many new feature films.

The Changchun Film Studio in the northeast, the first large studio set up in New China in 1945 known to many readers for its productions of *The White-Haired Girl*, *Daughters of China* and others, and more recently, the comedies *Lads and Lasses in Our Village* and *Five Golden Flowers*. At the moment it is working on several films dealing with the big leap forward and some on historical themes. Among those being shot now is *The Furnace Aglow*, about a struggle between progressive and conservative ideas at an iron and steel base in the northeast during the big leap forward. Yu Min, its script writer who wrote the scenario of New China's first feature film *The Bridge*, spent a considerable time working, living and getting material first hand for the film.

Outdoor scenes are being shot for a film set in the north China countryside describing the birth of a co-operative farm started by poor peasants. Two films which are being eagerly looked forward to are *Third Sister Liu* adapted from the now famous local opera of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, and *Naval Battle of the 1894 Sino-Japanese War*, adapted from a popular modern play. Both are getting their finishing touches. Su Li, who is the director, said that in adapting *Third Sister Liu* for the screen every effort is being made to translate it into the medium of the motion picture. That is, he is trying to produce not a filmed opera but a film opera. Incidentally, Su Li is also preparing to direct a sequel to *Lads and Lasses in Our Village*. Other stories now being filmed include *The Guerrilla Leader Tung-mei* starring the well-known screen actress Pai Yang; *Ta-chi and Her Father* (a joint production with the Omei Studio, a newcomer in Szechuan) about the life of the Yis in the Liangshan Mountains; and *The Red Scarves and the Tractor Station*, a children's film. *The Circus' New Programme*, the first of its kind ever made in China about the life of circus performers, is near-

ing completion. It will soon be released.

Here in Peking, in the Peking and August First Film Studios, several new features in production are eagerly awaited by audiences which know and like them in other art forms. *Keep the Red Flag Flying*, a colour production based on Liang Pin's celebrated novel of the same title and one of the most important features the Peking Studio made last year, is now ready for release. The studio's two leading directors, Tsui Wei and Chen Huai-ai, who jointly directed the two "hits," *Song of Youth* and *Women Generals of the Yang Family*, are teaming up again this year in *People of the Northern Wasteland*, adapted from the modern play of the same title. This is a story about a group of demobilized officers and men of the People's Liberation Army who go as pioneers to open up a farm on the desolate Island of Wild Geese Nests. Tsui Wei, who played the veteran Red Armyman in *New Story of an Old Soldier*, will appear in this new feature in the role of an old hunter. He and his colleagues have gone on location to the actual area in the northeast where the events of the film are supposed to take place.

Other important features include a screen version of the Central Experimental Opera Theatre's *Spring Thunder*, starring Kuo Lan-ying; *The Hurricane* adapted from Chou Li-po's novel about land reform, the Stalin literary prize-winner of the same name; and *Sowing the Clouds* based on a short story by Li Chun, one of China's most promising young writers.

The August First Film Studio has completed a film on the new life of the Tai people who live by the border area of the southwestern province of Yunnan. It is also working on *Prelude to the Eastward March* (about the War of Resistance Against Japan) and *Locust Tree Village* which reflects the great changes in the villages since liberation.

Shanghai is an important motion-picture making centre with a large concentration of experienced film workers. Of the many popular films produced there in recent years, two biographical films, one about Lin Tse-hsu, the great patriot during the Opium War, and the other about Nieh Erh, China's pioneer of proletarian music, have been perhaps the most

warmly received in the country. Public attention is now centred on a new biographical film Shanghai's Tienma Studio has in production: *The Life of Lu Hsun*. Two other main features have recently been completed: *A Red Detachment of Women*, about the building of the first women's detachment by the Red Army in the 1920s at Hainan Island, and *Moyatai*, contrasting the different destinies of a mother in pre-liberation days and her daughter after liberation.

Cheng Chun-li, famous for his work as the director of *Lin Tse-hsu* and *Nieh Erh*, is now dealing with a new subject, the fight against schistosomiasis, the wasting disease that once ravaged many areas in the south and is now on the way to being wiped out. His new film, *A Withered Tree Revives*, is adapted from the successful play of the same title. The clash between old and new ideas in pig-raising provides the theme of a new film about the village. *The Prairie Fire* is about the 1922 strike at the Anyuan Coal Mines.

Public interest runs high concerning such other Shanghai productions as *The Small Knives Society* based on a successful dance drama, *Kuan Han-ching* starring the famous Cantonese opera actors Hung Hsien Nu (the "Red Thread Girl") and Ma Shih-tseng, as well as a feature on the new life of China's Miao nationality that promises to be both gay and colourful. In Shanghai, as elsewhere, both veterans and newcomers in the film world have plenty of work to do. Chin Yi, for example, one of China's most popular screen actresses and a veteran with a long list of roles in outstanding films to her credit, since finishing work in *Moyatai* in which she plays the leading role, is trying her hand for the first time at directing. Her first film in this new field is *Boundless Loyalty*, a portrait of a model teacher in a school run by the people.

Many new studios too are forging ahead with the help of those with more experienced workers and better equipment. In south China, the Chu-kiang (Pearl River) Studio has completed work on a feature on the life of southern fishermen, another about the life of an industrial worker and a feature for children called *New Members of the Young Pioneers*. In China's northwest, the Sian Film Studio, born of the big leap forward in 1958, has

already made 146 documentary shorts, scientific and educational films and 12 short and full-length features. Now it is working on *Iron Flows at Bashan* about people on the industrial front and *A Sparkling Life*, a lyrical film which praises the spirit of a selfless young actor. The Wuhan Film Studio has just completed its first feature, *Kinsmen*, about new ways of doing business under socialism.

This is only a partial list of the new films in a spring which promises to be a real "hundred flowers" season.

MUSIC

Recital of Ancient Songs

At a recent recital the Union of Chinese Musicians presented some of the first fruits of a systematic study of vocal music since the Tang and Sung Dynasties. The programme included individual songs as well as excerpts from a wide variety of ancient operas. Some were performed to the original accompaniments on traditional instruments, in others modern instruments were added to the orchestra.

The 82-volume *Chiu Kung Ta Cheng* (A Comprehensive Repository of Vocal Music), which fully lives up to its title, is a collection of musical accompaniments for poems and *tzu* (odes) of the Tang and Sung periods as well as operas of varied styles since the Sung Dynasty. This provided all the basic source material for this unique recital. The compilers of this book, the well-known 18th century musicians Chou Hsiang-yu, Chou Chin-sheng and others, spent five years collecting the airs, writing down the scores and preparing the printed edition after a careful collation of this material. Their collection has preserved for us 2,094 long and short melodies and their variants; altogether a total of 4,466 melodies. This has been a treasure-trove for research into China's national musical heritage.

The recent recital was intended as part of an effort to promote the study of our classical music, to trace the course of development of China's vocal music during the last several hundred years and to preserve and develop the fine traditions of the past in this field of art. China is fortunate that this



At the recent recital of classical songs. A chorus of the Central Song and Dance Ensemble and Central National Music Ensemble singing "Yi Wang Sun" (In Memory of a Young Nobleman), an ode by the Sung poet Chin Kuan

ancient tradition is a vitally living thing today. As a first step in searching through this enormous collection of musical compositions, the Musicians' Union was able to invite musicians and actors from the China Peking Opera Theatre, the Northern *Kunqu* Opera Theatre and other art organizations to rehearse and perform some of the airs in it. Many of the performers have more than an acquaintance with the ancient music.

Originally, all the tunes listed were in the Chinese classical notation. In the last few years specialists from the Northern *Kunqu* Opera Theatre have transposed these into modern notation. But they found, unfortunately, that the old notation was far from perfect. In many cases only the notes of the sung melody were recorded and in many others, even this was not done with sufficient care. This necessitated a careful study and rehearsals by the performers working with musicians specializing in these fields. New accompaniments were written for some songs on the basis of the original tunes. Some were re-arranged for several voices. This helped to give the recital a greater diversity of form and style. *Ta Chiang Tung Chu* (*The Yangtse Flows East*), an ode by the famous Sung poet Su Tung-po, for example, was performed as a solo for a male voice and also as a chorus for male voices alone as well as for male and female voices. In addition to traditional national instruments, like the lute or *pipa*, the piano was used for some accompaniments, and so was the saxophone. Different soloists gave markedly different performances

sometimes of the same song. Even though all aimed at preserving or conveying the essential character of the original, still interpretations naturally differ. The Central Radio Chorus and the soloist Kao Yun-fei separately sang *The Yangtse Flows East*. They gave different renditions but both succeeded in giving expression to the vigour and power of this immortal poem. *Kuei Chih Hsiang* (*The Fragrant Cassia*) were sung separately by a baritone in the modern manner and by a singer in the *kunqu* opera style. Both expressed in very different ways the romantic anxiety of a scholar awaiting his beloved under the moonlight.

The performers included several well-known veterans of various operatic styles, lutanists versed in classical Chinese music and musicologists specializing in the old melodies. Cha Fu-si, a 70-year-old player of the ancient Chinese lute, sang two solos to the accompaniment of clappers in the hands of the venerable Professor Yu Ping-po. The outstanding *kunqu* opera actor Pai Yun-sheng gave an impressive performance of *Huo Lang Tan* (*The Itinerary Pedlar*), an excerpt from an opera of the Yuan Dynasty. Their appetites whetted, music lovers will await with impatience the continuation of this extremely interesting series of concerts.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS

Chinese Painted Fans, old and new, at Beihai Park. Till the end of May.
New Landscape Paintings in the traditional style by Kiangsu Artists. At the Artists' Union Gallery. Till May 17.

SIDELIGHTS

Home Is the Worker. In the old days Shanghai was known to many as a "paradise for adventurers," but it was certainly a "hell" for the working people. With the liberation, the adventurers have made off and the workers set to with a will to build their own paradise. Paradises aren't built in a day, but the first results have been quick to show themselves. Already 80,000 workers and their families who, but a decade ago, used to eke out a living in dirty, dilapidated shacks along Soochow Creek and other slum districts, have moved into new apartment houses with modern facilities. These houses come in groups each with their shopping and service centres, schools, cinemas and recreational centres, forming complete communities. Wang Hsiu-ching and her steelworker husband used to live in a broken-down hut. Now their family has a flat with two bedrooms, a living-room, kitchen and bath. The rent is only 5 per cent of their income.

Every major city in China gives priority to working-class housing. In Tientsin, another industrial centre, well over four million square metres of floorspace of new workers' housing have been built.

Crack Specialist. On the miles of railway track that stretch into the distance, it is no easy matter to detect hair-thin cracks on the dull surface of the rails. But the Chinchow Railway Bureau of Liaoning Province has a renowned "rail doctor" who can not only detect the cracks on the surface, but also the invisible ones underneath—he is rail inspection worker Li Chun-fu. Where others see nothing, Li can spot hidden trouble in a rail at a glance, or with a tap of his hammer.

Li's "miraculous power" is no heaven-sent gift—it was hard come by through patient work inspired by a high sense of working-class responsibility and a questioning and searching mind. Not satisfied with routine inspection and discovery of cracks on the rails' surface, he set out to spot trouble before it got so bad it could be seen. In that way danger could be kept at two arms' length. Acting on a tip from old hands that faulty

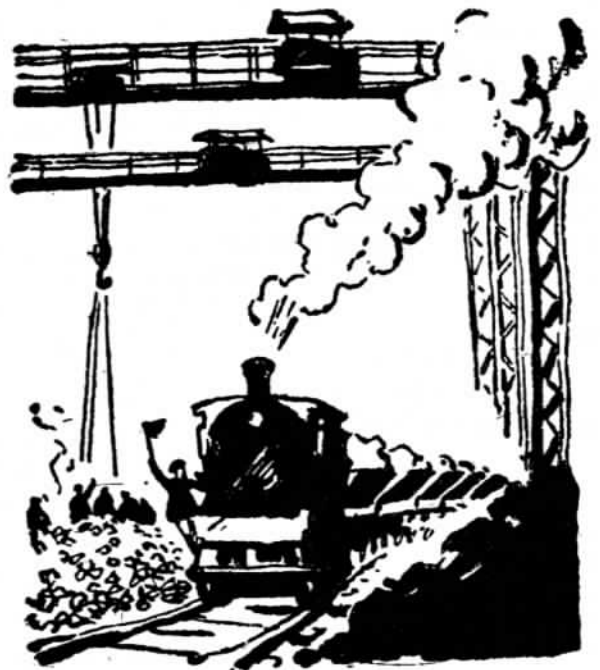
rails usually have a different gleam from good ones, but wanting to get the facts for himself, he picked a rail which he thought looked a bit different from the others and observed it closely for a whole month until it really did crack. Bit by bit he learnt to spot faulty rails on sight. He is expert too with the method of finding cracks in a rail with a hammer. He can detect the false note of a cracked rail immediately when struck with a hammer.

Using his skill and methods over the last few years, Li and his co-workers keep every inch of rail over a 2,000-km. stretch of line scrupulously examined so that timely repairs can be done. He has trained nearly a thousand rail inspection workers from all parts of the country to spot dud rails by a look or a sound.

"04" of Tientsin. Not a few of the tens of thousands of calls taken each day by "04"—Telephone Inquiries of Tientsin—are from people who want to thank it for its prompt and accurate service. Many of its operators have become so adept at their job that they have earned the affectionate nickname of "live phone books." One of them, Chang Hsiu-chen, can list offhand 3,000 numbers she's memorized. Besides hard work and a dozen ways of making the memorized numbers stick, 04 workers do their best to keep one jump ahead of possible inquiries and so be ready to give quick and efficient service. One way is to keep a weather eye on current events. When the Party issued the call to go all-out for agriculture, for instance, 04 livewires immediately listed and learnt all the phone numbers of the city's agricultural departments, farm machinery and fertilizer factories, and other places which have something to do with agriculture. Sure enough, the expected influx of calls in this direction came—and they were ready for it. Another part of their service is to study the phone needs of various organizations, factories and offices and voluntarily send them lists of numbers they are likely to need. The public phone booths at Tientsin railway stations are natur-

ally furnished with handy lists of phone numbers of hotels and hostels prepared by 04 for the convenience of travellers.

Behind the Masks. Miniature masks of beautiful stage heroines with up-sweeping eyebrows and almond-shaped eyes, the pasty-white faces of crooks, or gallant generals with long black beards and multi-coloured face markings in intricate designs are popular decorations for the home and favourite souvenirs of visitors to Peking. The making of painted face masks, replicas of Peking opera stage make-up, is a folk art which is reviving in China. At one of the workshops in west Peking which makes these opera masks, old artist Tang Ching-kun is one of many who were sought out by the People's Government after liberation to take up their art again. Times got so hard for folk artists like Tang and his colleagues before liberation that they hadn't even the money to go and see the operas and actors from whom they got their inspiration. Their number dwindled until there were only three families in all Peking which still kept up the dying art. Today these craftsmen are honoured as artists of the people, and their art is reviving under the encouragement of the Government and people. They are given every opportunity to see performances by top national opera troupes and study their actors' make-up. Like all the folk arts in New China, their art has got a new lease on life.



Sketch by Fu Chi and Tu Ming-chen

CHINA AND THE WORLD

May Day Solidarity

Friends from all the five continents began to pour into Peking as the great May Day holiday approached. For days the city's airport and railway station were especially busy with guests arriving to be met by jubilant welcomers. On May Day itself, the nation's foreign friends were much in evidence and everywhere made gaily welcome in the city—at public receptions, in the parks which were *en fete*, on the streets and at the million-strong carnival in huge Tien An Men Square.

More than 800 delegates from over 50 nations were in Peking for the International Labour Day celebrations. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions (A.C.F.T.U.) alone invited delegations and guests from 30 countries. At the same time, Chinese trade union delegations attended celebrations in the capitals of the fraternal socialist countries.

The city of Shanghai, which has had close ties with Leningrad for many years now, sent a special delegation to that great Soviet city on this occasion. Led by Chen Peihsien, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, it was given a hearty welcome in Leningrad and received by I.V. Spiridonov, First Secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee of the C.P.S.U.

WARM MESSAGES

International solidarity was also underlined in the large number of warm greetings sent and received by Chinese public organizations and figures on May Day.

Soong Ching Ling, President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, cabled N.V. Popova, President of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and A.A. Andreyev, President of the Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, wishing the Soviet people ever greater success in the building of communism and the defence of world

peace. "May the eternal, unbreakable and brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Soviet peoples be evergreen," the message declared.

To the World Federation of Trade Unions and trade union organizations in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other continents went hearty greetings in many separate cables from the A.C.F.T.U.

In his message to Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the W.F.T.U., President of the A.C.F.T.U. Liu Ning-I declared that in this year of 1961 in which bigger storms of revolution against imperialism are in the offing, the international trade union movement would play an even more significant role in defence of peace and for the victory of the cause of the working class. President Liu Ning-I also cabled greetings to the New York City Labour and People's Committee for May Day, 1961, in which he expressed the solidarity of the Chinese workers with the American workers fighting for world peace, democracy and social progress and against unemployment and in defence of their living standards.

Sino-Mongolian Trade

A Chinese Government Trade Delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Yeh Chi-chuang has returned from Ulan Bator after conducting trade talks there. It negotiated and signed the Sino-Mongolian Commerce Treaty and the protocol on exchange of goods for 1961.

Under the protocol, Mongolia will supply China with horses, hides, skins, casings and other goods. China will supply Mongolia with silks, clothes, leather products, tea, cotton and woollen articles and other consumer goods, building materials, industrial raw materials, machinery and spare parts, etc.

China Recognizes Sierra Leone

China has warmly greeted the emergence to independence of yet another West African state—Sierra Leone. On the eve of this happy occasion, Premier Chou En-lai, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, sent sincere congratulations to Prime Minister Milton Margai of Sierra Leone. Foreign Minister Chen Yi in a message of congratulations to Sierra Leone's Minister for External Affairs John Karefa-Smart informed him that the Government of the Peo-

ple's Republic of China had decided to recognize the new state. Many Chinese popular organizations and public figures, including the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the President of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, cabled greetings. *Renmin Ribao* and other leading Chinese papers marked the event with editorials.

Meanwhile, in Freetown, capital of the new state, Prime Minister Milton Margai received the Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Lu Hsu-chang. The latter attended the independence celebrations there as delegate of the Chinese Government.

First Guinean Ambassador

Camara Moussa Sanguiana, the first Ambassador of the Republic of Guinea to China, has arrived in Peking and has presented his credentials to Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

At the presentation ceremony, Ambassador Sanguiana spoke warmly of the close ties between Guinea and China. Colonialism, he said, had disrupted the links between Africa and China, but the common struggle against colonialism once again united them. The Ambassador pledged to work for the development of friendship and fraternal co-operation between the Guinean and Chinese peoples.

Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, speaking in reply, reiterated the Chinese people's unswerving stand of support for the African people's struggle to achieve and safeguard national independence. He expressed the admiration of the Chinese people for Guinea's achievements in consolidating its national independence and developing its national economy. Confronted with the same tasks of building up their countries, China and Guinea needed to learn from and support each other, he added.

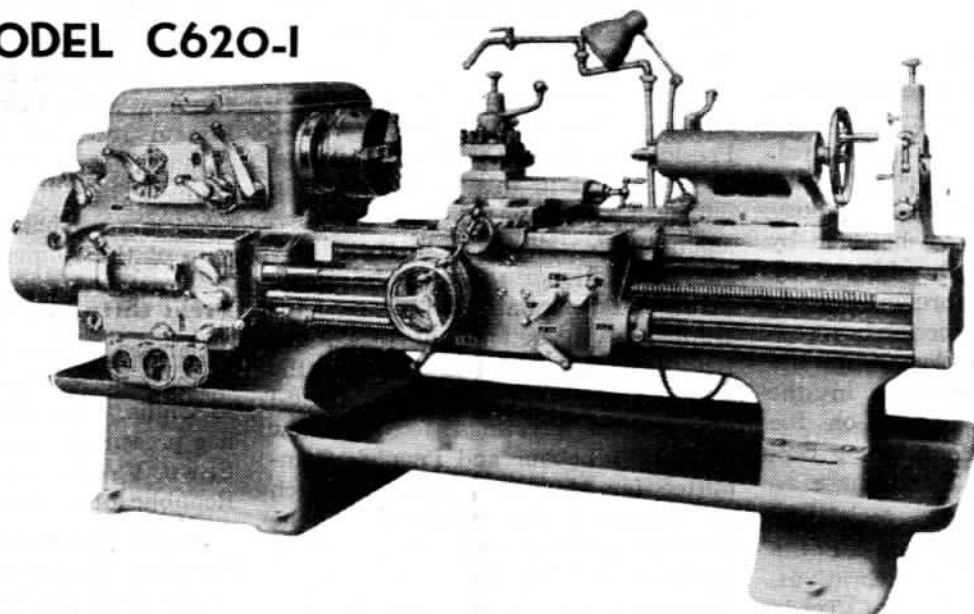
Chinese Delegation in Cuba

A Chinese friendship delegation headed by President of the China-Latin America Friendship Association Chu Tu-nan has arrived in Havana. It brought the greetings of the Chinese people to their Cuban brothers on the latter's signal victory over the U.S. imperialists. After attending May Day celebrations in Havana, it will visit other parts of Cuba.

GEARED HEAD LATHES

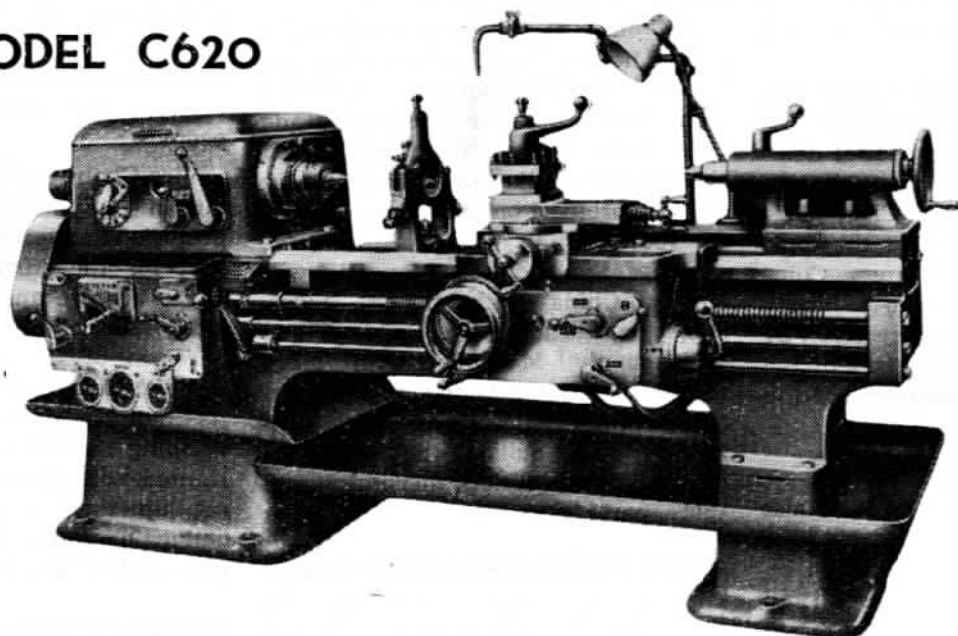
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