

# PEKING

February 23, 1960

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# REVIEW

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## Oppose U.S. Moves to Turn Japan Into a Source of War

A *Hongqi* article on the U.S.-Japan military alliance  
(p. 6).

## Manual Labour Tempers Cadres

The significance of government personnel taking part  
in physical labour (p. 9).

## Water Conservancy, 1959-60

Progress report on the nationwide building of water  
conservancy projects (p. 12).

## National Drive for More Pigs

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### Mechanization—New Stage in Technical Revolution

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*Round the Week, Literature  
And Other Features*

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

# A SHORT HISTORY OF MODERN CHINESE LITERATURE

by *TING YI*

The story of the birth and growth of modern Chinese literature from the May Fourth Movement in 1919 to the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

The May Fourth Movement marked the start of the new democratic revolution in China, as well as the beginning of a completely new literature; a proletarian literature dedicated to the struggle against imperialism and feudalism.

The three decades which followed the May Fourth Movement saw the emergence of such outstanding writers as Lu Hsun—the leading figure of the new culture—Kuo Mo-jo, Mao Tun and a host of others. A great number of new literary works were produced—some of permanent interest and value, others that played a briefer role in the events of their day. This book describes the writers and their more important works in these years and the main struggle that was waged on the literary front between those who supported the revolution and those who fought against it.

314 pp.

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# A SHORT HISTORY OF CLASSICAL CHINESE LITERATURE

by *FENG YUAN-CHUN*

A brief account of the development of Chinese literature from the earliest times to the May Fourth Movement of 1919. Surveying the rich variety of literary styles of the past, it pays particular attention to the evolution of the realist tradition of classical Chinese literature with its strong undercurrent of romanticism and deeply humanistic outlook. The distinctive features of each historical period are described with its chief literary schools, and the achievements and position in literary history of the most important writers. The major works of each period are briefly analysed.

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

February 23, 1960 Vol. III No. 8

## CONTENTS

<b>EDITORIAL</b>	3
Mechanization — New Stage in Technical Revolution	
<b>ROUND THE WEEK</b>	4
Small and Medium Adds Up Big: Tilling Time Is Here; Women to the Fore; Welcome Home; Provocation by Americans	
<b>ARTICLES</b>	
Oppose the U.S. Move to Turn Japan into a Source of War — Hongqi Commentator	6
Main U.S. and Japanese Military Bases in Japan (sketch map)	8
Manual Labour Tempers Cadres — Li Fang	9
Water Conservancy 1959-60: More, Bigger, Better, Faster! — Yang Min	12
National Drive for More Pigs — Ho Shan	13
Wang Feng-En — Our Correspondent	15
<b>SIDELIGHTS</b>	17
<b>LITERATURE, SONG AND DANCE</b>	18
<b>CHINESE PRESS OPINION</b>	20
U.S. Obstructs Ban on Nuclear Tests; French Atomic Explosion Denounced; U.S. Plots at Lahore; Herter's Provocation; The Passing Show	
<b>CHINA AND THE WORLD</b>	22
Celebration of Sino-Soviet Alliance; Chairman Liu to Visit Albania; Cultural Co-operation with Fraternal Countries; Nepalese National Day; Japanese Kabuki in China; Chinese Rice Planting Methods Popularized in Japan; Chinese Youth Group for Chile; Chinese Books in Ecuador	
<b>WHAT'S ON IN PEKING</b>	23

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## Mechanization—New Stage in Technical Revolution

A nationwide movement is now on to mechanize fully or in part all manual operations in industry and transport. This is a new stage in the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution that is transforming workaday life throughout China. Two things stand out in this campaign—the wholesale way the masses are participating in it and the rapid results obtained. In industrial Shenyang, Taiyuan, Harbin, Loyang, Changchun and Chungking in a matter of days, more than a million workers joined in to put mechanized speed and efficiency into processes and activities that have for long years been done by hand. In Hangchow, where manual work predominated in the iron, wood and bamboo ware and garment industries, workers in 300 enterprises introduced full or partial mechanization of virtually all work processes within a fortnight. In Tientsin, one of China's major industrial cities, only a bit over a month was needed by workers to raise the degree of mechanization of intrafactory transport from 1-10 per cent to 80-100 per cent. Mechanization proceeds apace even in local, county-run enterprises where technical conditions are less favourable. Thus, in 300 county-run enterprises in southern Shansi Province, the degree of mechanization and semi-mechanization was raised from an average of 30 per cent to 76 per cent within 50 days.

Mechanization and semi-mechanization are an inevitable development in the advance of the technical revolution. As new techniques and equipment are introduced in the main workshops and production rises sharply, processes that are still done manually become ever tighter bottlenecks especially in workshops doing subsidiary work. To break such bottlenecks and prevent any drag on soaring production the first temptation is often to call in more hands. But this brakes the rise in labour productivity and in most cases, anyway, is simply impracticable because, in the days of the continued big leap forward, there is a shortage of labour. Mechanization and semi-mechanization therefore are the natural way out.

There is hardly need to mention why the workers are keen on mechanization. The hardships that mechanization entail for workers under capitalism—in the first place, technological unemployment—simply do not exist under socialist conditions in China. The workers describe the mechanization of arduous manual work as a second "liberation" giving their creative energies fuller play and providing them with more time and energy for study and cultural pursuits and leisure.

The drive for mechanization and semi-mechanization is today the pivot of the whole campaign for innovations and technical revolution. It would be difficult to exaggerate its importance as a key aspect of the new, big leap stage in China's socialist construction which began in 1958, a stage of unprecedentedly high speed growth.

In the 60s China will keep up this big leap forward and modernize her industry, agriculture, science and culture. The manual operations which still play so big a part in industrial production—a sign of economic backwardness—must be mechanized. Mechanization is the target of the day in the technical transformation of China's industry and transport. The way it is going leaves no doubt that in the days ahead it will provide ever greater power for the big leap forward.

# ROUND THE WEEK

## Small and Medium Adds Up Big

The small and medium-sized industrial enterprises that have mushroomed all over the country since the great leap forward began in 1958 have enabled China to put an appreciable spurt into her advance to industrialization. Easier to handle, requiring less investment and yielding quicker results, they have boosted productive capacity in a way that would have been impossible if the country had relied only on building large, modern enterprises.

Reports coming in over the past few days show ever more clearly what an important role such enterprises play. In 1959 they accounted for 37 per cent of the gross national investment in industrial construction. The situation in iron and steel indicates what is involved. More than a thousand small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises sprang up in various parts of the country in 1959 on the basis of the small indigenous furnaces which were born during the mass movement for more iron and steel in 1958. The output of pig iron in these new plants accounted for more than half of last year's total national output and far exceeded the total amount of pig iron produced in 1957.

The proliferation of small and medium-sized factories of all types, centring on the steel and machine-building industries, has transformed the whole industrial layout of the country. Heavy industry was formerly confined to just a few key centres in China. Now almost every province has its own iron and steel centres and machine-building works. Before 1958, only Shanghai and Harbin could manufacture whole sets of power-generating equipment; now such equipment in the small and medium range can be produced in most parts of the country. Similar developments have taken place in the oil and other industries. Before 1958 the country had just a few big oil refineries; now there are small refineries for making synthetic oil even in such provinces as Shantung, Shansi, Kweichow and Kwangsi which two years ago had no oil industry at all.

These enterprises bring other tangible gains too. They have resulted in large numbers of technicians and managing personnel being trained in a variety of ways to meet their growing needs, a big asset to the technical revolution; their wide distribution all over the country also enables industry to adapt itself better to the needs of agriculture and

the rapid advance in rural mechanization.

All this is a spectacular victory for the Communist Party's policy of "walking on two legs"—developing small and medium-sized enterprises using simple methods of production along with the building of large, modern enterprises.

## Tillering Time Is Here

People's communes are humming with spring activity. While putting finishing touches to preparations for the spring sowing, they are working hard to ensure a rich summer harvest of winter wheat. Warm spring breezes are quickening the sprouts in the wheat fields and an important phase has set in—the tillering or branching of the plants, which will largely determine the amount of the harvest. Commune members are determined to do all they can to enable the wheat plants to put out many, full-laden ears this year.

Farm work got a head start this spring in most parts of China's wheat belt stretching from Shensi in the Northwest to the coastal province of Shantung. It started in some places a fortnight and in others a month earlier than usual. Water from countless wells and ponds, many of them newly sunk and built last winter, is being pumped and led to the fields; the sluice-gates of big irrigation canals and reservoirs have been opened to give the plants adequate watering. Honan, China's leading wheat grower, set the pace in expanding its irrigation network. Last winter 450,000 irrigation ditches were dug, over 70,000 ponds and small reservoirs were built and 10,000 springs opened up. This has put an additional 20 million *mu* of land under irrigation, a key contribution to a bigger, better crop.

Shantung stole a march on several other northern provinces by starting its spring farm work three weeks earlier than usual. Its many small irrigation projects completed last winter are proving their worth. Trade departments there have rushed supplies of treadle-wheels and other irrigation machinery to the countryside in time for the watering of the wheat fields while industrial concerns are making more of these machines for the communes. In many provinces, hundreds of thousands of commune members are working in shifts round the clock to give the wheat several dressings of fertilizer—the food it now urgently needs for growth. Small factories making fertilizers by indigenous

means have sprung up in their thousands. In Yishui County in central Shantung, over eight thousand such factories have produced enough fertilizer to give the county's 900,000 *mu* of wheat land two or three dressings.

Prospects of a rich summer harvest are bright. The area planted to winter wheat this year in China is 18 per cent larger than last year. Great care was lavished on the sowing last autumn and the crop was carefully tended throughout the winter. Returns from Honan, Shantung, Hopei, Shensi and four other major wheat-growing provinces show that dressings of fertilizer were given to over 90 per cent of the wheat lands there last winter. The crop is doing extremely well, with first and second grade shoots accounting for about 90 per cent of the total.

Signs of dry weather have appeared in some parts of the country, but prompt measures have been taken to combat possible drought. Last year, the people's communes showed they were well able to take care of themselves. They brought in a record grain harvest despite the worst drought and floods in years in some parts of the country. They have no doubt that, with firm Party leadership, they can as before deal with anything that turns up and reap a rich wheat harvest again this summer.

Farm work carried out last winter has, in fact, laid a solid foundation for an all-round, continued leap forward in this year's agricultural output. An additional 3 million irrigation projects—including reservoirs, ponds and irrigation ditches—were completed during the winter. They will extend or improve irrigation on about 200 million *mu* of land. A sufficient supply of manure is assured, largely through increased pig breeding. Preliminary returns show that more than 200,000 million *dan* of manure have been collected throughout the countryside; this will give over 100 *dan* of manure to every *mu* under winter and spring crops. Soil improvement has also been carried out on 100 million *mu* of land. Over 1,100 million *mu* of land was ploughed last winter, and most of it deep ploughed. This thorough spade-work holds the promise of another bumper harvest of all the crops this year.

## Women to the Fore

There will be an extra special enthusiasm in celebrating International Women's Day in China this year. The advance of the socialist revolution and socialist construction has taken China's women steadily and swiftly up the road of complete emancipation. The establishment of the people's communes, especially, has freed women in the villages from household drudgery, carrying them

a long step forward to complete equality with men and a new, full socialist life. There is, indeed, plenty to celebrate, but this March 8 China will especially celebrate those women who played an outstanding part last year in building socialism.

To commend these advanced women workers for their splendid contributions in socialist construction and to stimulate others to follow their example, the honorary titles "March 8 Red Banner Bearer" and "March 8 Red Banner Group" will be conferred on ten thousand outstanding individual women and groups. This was recently announced in a joint statement issued by the National Women's Federation, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and six other organizations. The awards will be presented by the National Women's Federation on International Women's Day. The statement also called on all women in the country to uphold the general line for building socialism, to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's teachings, and exert still greater efforts for the realization of a continued leap forward this year.

### Welcome Home

A rousing welcome home was given to over eight hundred returning overseas Chinese from Indonesia when they arrived in Canton a few days ago. Many had suffered harsh treatment at the hands of Indonesian officials before they were allowed to embark for home.

Four ships sent by the Chinese Government early this month to bring home other returning overseas Chinese have arrived at Tandjung Priok, the port of

Djakarta. Their arrival was welcome news for those overseas Chinese who were sent to internment centres by the Indonesian authorities, have been deprived of their means of livelihood, and are waiting anxiously to get back to China. As we go to press, news comes that nearly five hundred overseas Chinese have embarked on one of the ships after overcoming great difficulties.

In West Java, over six thousand Chinese have asked to be put on the first ships going home. Thousands of others in East Java, Sumatra, Bangka, Belitung and other places have also expressed their wish to return as soon as possible to take part in China's socialist construction. The Chinese Consulate-General in Djakarta and Consulates in Medan, Makassar and Bandjarmasin are busy dealing with their applications, preparing passports and completing other arrangements for their early return home.

Many overseas Chinese from various parts of West Java have already assembled in Djakarta awaiting return. Their compatriots in the city are looking after them well. Accommodation and other services have been provided for them; temporary clinics have been set up, and free medical service given to the sick.

When Ambassador Huang Chen and his wife visited the place where overseas Chinese from Garut are staying, many were moved to tears of joy and gratitude when he conveyed to them the sincere greetings of the Chinese Government and people. He told them that their compatriots back home were much concerned at their plight, and assured them that everything had been arranged

for them so that, upon their return, they could either take part in building their socialist motherland, continue their studies, or, in the case of the old, spend their old age in happiness in their native villages. Among those awaiting return are grey-haired people who, sold as indentured labourers in their youth, have worked in Indonesia for scores of years and done their bit as pioneers in developing the country. Many still remember the bitter days now past when a corrupt home government was unmindful of and powerless to help them when they were oppressed and persecuted. Today at the first hint of need they feel the resolute, helping hand of their motherland, which welcomes them home with open arms.

### Provocation by Americans

The most sinister elements continue to meddle provocatively in the question of overseas Chinese in Indonesia. On the morning of February 16, while the office of the General Confederation of Overseas Chinese Associations in Djakarta was busy handling work entrusted to them by the Indonesian military authorities involving the reception of overseas Chinese from West Java and making arrangements for their return to China, three Americans claiming to be correspondents forced their way without permission into the offices and without even so much as a by-your-leave started taking photographs and films. They were escorted by two armed Indonesian soldiers and accompanied by another Indonesian in plain-clothes.

The three Americans refused to say to which paper they belonged and acted in an insufferably overbearing way. Though personnel of the Confederation told them not to take photos, the Americans continued to make trouble, and one of the Indonesian soldiers threatened to take action against the Chinese. A dispute ensued when the Americans struck out at the Chinese with their cameras and other instruments, while the Indonesian soldier in an attempt to intimidate the Chinese present fired six shots.

Shortly after this incident, Indonesian civil and military police blockaded the Confederation's office. When they finally went off, they took away with them a leading member of the Confederation. According to personnel working in the Confederation, this was the third time that these Americans had come to the Chinese organization to take photos and make trouble. It is learnt that an agent of the Chiang Kai-shek clique followed the Americans into the office of the Confederation and hurriedly took photos when the incident occurred.

Overseas Chinese in Djakarta are justly incensed by these provocations.



Laying on Fertilizer

Woodcut in colour by Ku Yuan

# Oppose the U.S. Move to Turn Japan Into a Source of War

by "HONGQI" COMMENTATOR

*Following is the full text of an article published in "Hongqi," No. 4, 1960. — Ed.*

**I**N the West and in the East, U.S. imperialism — the most vicious enemy of world peace — is accelerating the build up of two sources of serious war danger.

In the West, U.S. imperialism is speeding up the arming of West Germany and the revival of West German militarism. The NATO bloc has already rescinded its ban on the manufacture of atomic weapons by the Bonn authorities and the United States is actively preparing to set up guided missile bases in West Germany. The recent anti-semitic activities, initiated by West German forces of reaction and directed in essence against the Communists and the people, result from U.S. support and connivance. The United States has up to the present persisted in a policy of the long-term division of Germany and has stubbornly refused to sign a peace treaty with that country. The revival of West German militarism has always been an important component part of the U.S. imperialist policy of war and aggression.

**I**N the East, U.S. imperialism has openly taken Japan into the aggressive U.S. military bloc and atomic strategic system thereby accelerating the revival of Japanese militarism. Recently it concluded with its follower, the Kishi government of Japan, the so-called "Japanese-U.S. Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security." This is a treaty of aggressive military alliance. The Japanese reactionaries and U.S. imperialism in signing this treaty made a criminal move, extremely serious in nature, in joint preparation for new aggression and war, threatening Asian and world peace.

The terms of the Japanese-U.S. treaty of military alliance require Japan to safeguard United States military bases on her own territory and at the same time become an accomplice in U.S. aggression and expansion abroad. The Japanese-U.S. treaty of military alliance is directed not only against China and the Soviet Union, but also against many other countries in Asia. Under this treaty, Japan continues to recognize the right of the United States to station troops and control military bases in Japan and assumes the obligation to expand her armaments. In the name of "encouraging economic co-operation" between the two countries, U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital are intensifying their economic plunder of Southeast Asia and other areas. These facts demonstrate that the conclusion of the Japanese-U.S. treaty of military alliance was a serious step taken by U.S. imperialism in hastening

the revival of Japanese militarism in the political, military and economic fields.

The Japanese reactionaries have tried to cover up the truth with the claim that the signing of the treaty was an expression of Japan's independence. This is sheer deception. In its alliance with the United States, Japan plays the role of ally and subordinate — an ally in appearance, a subordinate in reality. As a subordinate, Japan is reduced to a U.S. tool for war and aggression. It must serve U.S. imperialist global strategy, militarily, politically and economically and renounce full national sovereignty. Only in this context can one speak of U.S.-Japanese relations as "an alliance." This is how the monopoly capitalists of Japan, working hand in glove with U.S. imperialism to rebuild Japanese imperialist forces and even to revive the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with U.S. support, sacrifice the interests of the Japanese nation and people.

The Japanese monopoly capitalist class is the main prop of Japanese imperialism. It was the arch criminal responsible for launching the war of aggression against China and the Pacific war. After World War II, with the assistance of U.S. imperialism and the stimulation provided by the aggressive war in Korea, Japanese monopoly capital, far from being destroyed, revived and developed rapidly. In Japan today, both industrial and banking capital have a fairly high degree of concentration. Among the more than 438,000 firms in Japan, only 192 monopoly enterprises each have a capital greater than 1,000 million yen (2.8 million U.S. dollars), while their combined capital alone constitutes 40 per cent of all capital in the hands of all Japanese firms. These monopoly enterprises play a dominant role in various fields. In the steel industry, for example, the big three — Yawata, Fuji and the Japanese Tubing Company — produce 80 per cent of the total steel and iron output. In the textile industry, Toyo, Kanebo and eight other major firms control 50 per cent of the total cotton textile output. The seven commercial banks — Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Sumitomo, Fuji, Dai-ichi, Sanwa and Tokai — account for 45.8 per cent of total bank deposits and 42.8 per cent of bank loans.

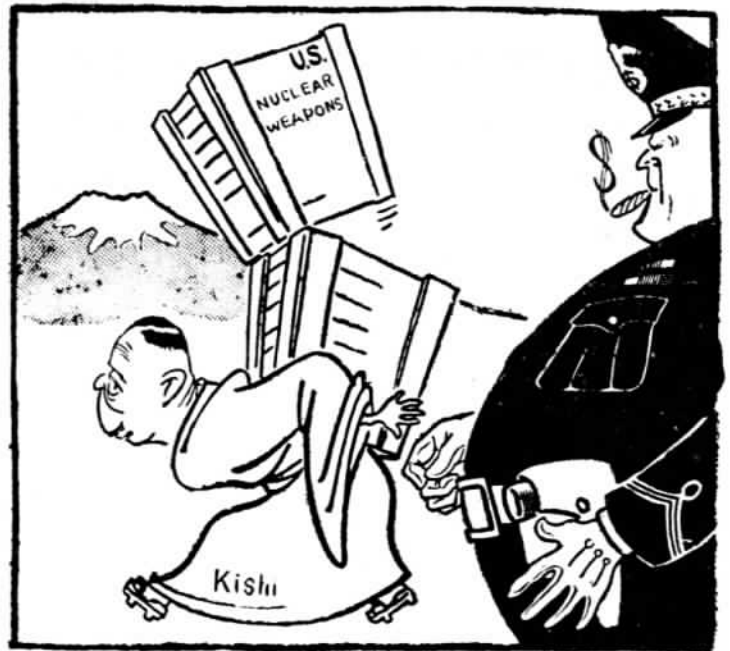
**S**IMULTANEOUS with the restoration and development of Japanese monopoly capital, Japanese reactionaries have been strenuously promoting a policy of foreign expansion. After the war, the Japanese economy registered rapid but one-sided growth. The level of industrial production today is three times that of prewar Japan. In 1959 Japan nosed out France to become the fifth largest steel producer in the world, with production more than double

the peak figure attained during the Pacific war period. On the other hand, Japanese exports increased by only 21 per cent and the level of national consumption by only 18 per cent compared with the prewar period. The contradiction between production and market demands has become ever more serious and acute in Japan. In the 9 years between 1949 and 1958, Japan was hit by three economic crises, each more serious than the last. Behind the current Japanese "prosperity," a new and graver economic crisis is brewing. It is precisely for this reason that Japanese monopoly capital groups have been vigorously pursuing a policy of foreign expansion, primarily in Southeast Asia.

Japanese monopoly capital groups are following the well worn and familiar imperialist path of economic militarization, armament expansion and war preparations. They are actively developing a modernized war industry and the steel, electronic and atomic industries related to arms production; they are experimentally producing guided missiles. Thanks to U.S. assistance, Japan, on a par with West Germany, now boasts armed forces totaling 220,000 men. The firing power and mobile capability of the Japanese army are respectively four and seven times greater than their prewar levels. The present policy of Japanese reaction is to build up its armed forces with modern equipment with an eye to eventual nuclear armament. According to the Kishi government's blueprint for its second stage of arms expansion (1961-65), Japanese armed forces will be increased to 320,000 in 1965 and military expenditure will be doubled in comparison with present figures. Before 1965, Japan will set up 30 "Nike" guided missile companies and two "BOMARC" companies and establish from 10 to 15 guided missile bases throughout the country.

**T**HE revival of Japanese militarism and the resurgence of Japanese imperialism pose a serious threat to Asian and world peace; but above all they portend dire calamities for the Japanese people. Since April of last year, the Japanese people have staged 11 nationwide united actions in opposition to the Japanese-U.S. military alliance and for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. The number of people taking part in the various forms of struggle reached more than 10 million. Although the Kishi government has signed the traitorous treaty of military alliance with U.S. imperialism against the will of the Japanese people, they continue their bold, unyielding and heroic efforts to oppose ratification of the treaty and, furthermore, to abolish it.

The struggle of the Japanese people for peace and independence has the warm support of China, the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving peoples and countries of the world. Although theirs will be a hard and tortuous battle, it will be crowned with final victory. On the other hand, in carrying out their policy of war and aggression, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will inevitably encounter insurmountable difficulties. First of all, confronted by the might of the Soviet Union and China, the Japanese reactionaries are forced to consider the consequences of an invasion of those two countries. The new, people's China of today is not the old China of the 30s ruled by the traitorous, reactionary Kuomintang clique. The Chinese people, who have stood up and are



"Equal" partners

by Sun I-tsens

making their country ever more powerful, will never allow Japanese militarism to ride roughshod over us. The great Chinese and Soviet peoples have forged an unbreakable alliance against aggression. Should the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries dare to commit provocations against China and the Soviet Union, then, just as the Soviet *aide memoire* of January 27 to Japan pointed out, "Japan's involvement in a new war would inevitably be catastrophic; who does not know that at the present time under conditions of modern nuclear-rocket war, the whole of Japan with her small and thickly populated territory, dotted, moreover, with foreign military bases, would be subjected in the very first minutes to the tragic fate of Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

Nor is the Asia of today the Asia of pre-World War II. In directing its aggression against the Southeast Asian countries, which it considers to be comparatively weak, Japan will certainly encounter the firm resistance of the peoples of these countries and suffer shameful defeat.

The revival of Japanese militarism by the United States and the collaboration of U.S. and Japanese reactionaries do not testify to their strength, but rather to their frailty. It may be recalled that it was in September 1958, when the Japanese Foreign Minister Aichihiro Fujiyama and the then U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles talked in Washington, that the United States decided to revise the former Japanese-U.S. "Security Treaty" and execute a new treaty of military alliance between the two countries. That was a time when U.S. imperialism found itself in a deepening state of isolation. It was then that the Iraqi people threw off the shackles of colonialism and won national independence and the United States, attempting to suppress the Arab national independence movement, openly landed its armed forces in Lebanon. And it was then, too, that U.S. imperialism, aggravating tension in the Taiwan Straits, openly carried out armed provocation and military threats against the Chinese people. These crimes of aggression and war

(Continued on p. 9.)

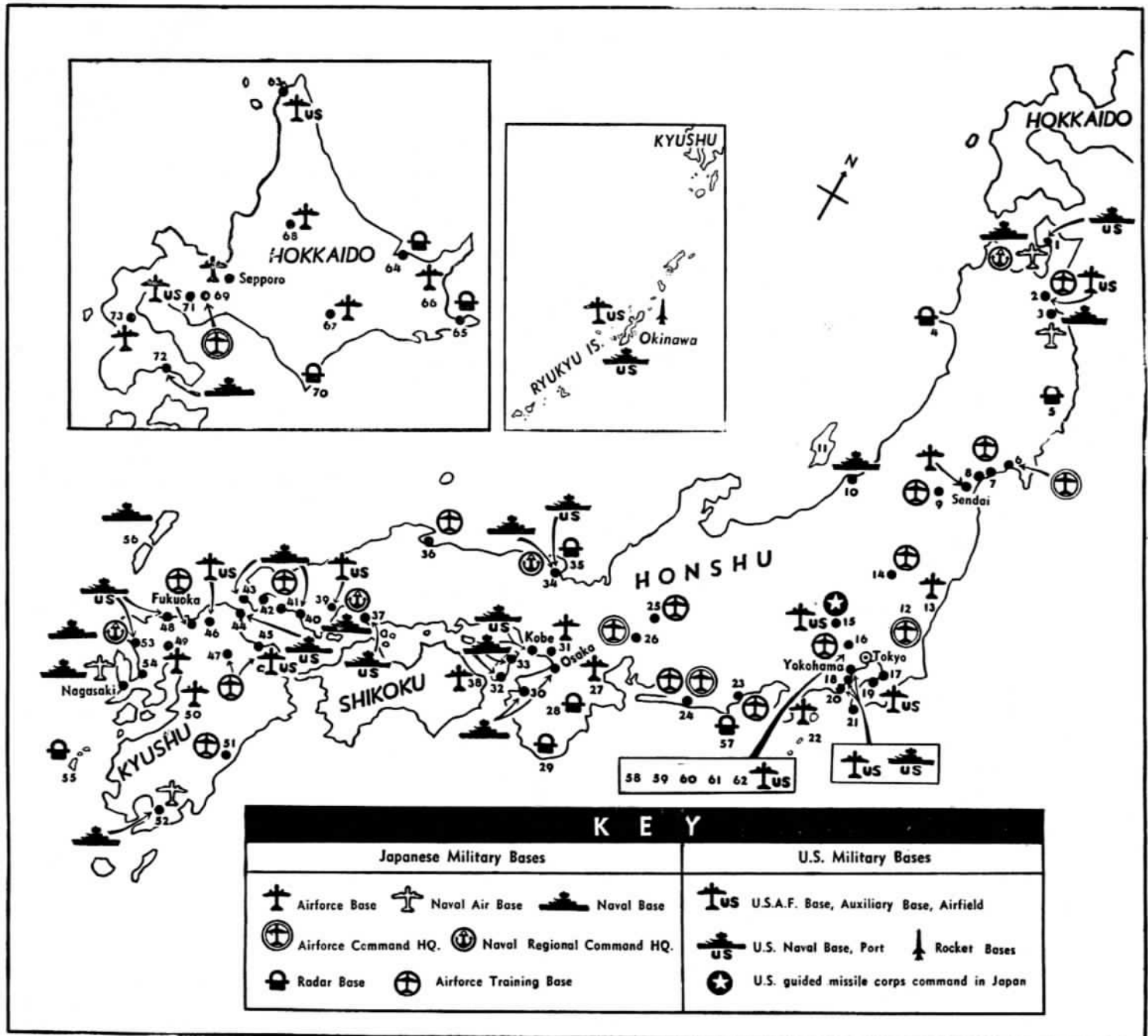
# MAIN U.S. AND JAPANESE MILITARY BASES IN JAPAN

The signing of the Japanese-U.S. "Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security" in Washington on January 19 signifies the formation of an aggressive military alliance in the Far East. Openly reviving Japanese militarism and speeding up Japan's rearmament, the treaty also envisages the use of Japanese armed forces not only to guard U.S. military bases in Japan but also to abet U.S. aggression and expansion abroad.

One object of the new treaty is to legalize the continued military occupation of Japan by the United States and its use of Japan as a nuclear war base. There are at present more than 100 U.S. military bases scattered throughout Japan.

In line with the current U.S. emphasis on nuclear armament, these are largely air and naval bases equipped with rockets and nuclear weapons. Stationed on them are some 70,000 U.S. troops.

The Japanese-U.S. alliance has as its targets China and the Soviet Union; at the same time it is directed against the rest of Asia. But in our time when the socialist camp is incomparably superior in strength, when the peoples of Asia are awakened and when the Japanese people themselves are waging a powerful struggle against the aggressive treaty, these grandiose schemes will come to nought.



1. Ominato 2. Misawa 3. Hachinohe 4. Kamo 5. Yamada 6. Yamato 7. Matsushima 8. Tagajyo 9. Yame 10. Niigata 11. Sado Is. 12. Kasumigaura 13. Hyakurigahara 14. Utsunomiya 15. Irimagawa 16. Tachikawa 17. Chiba 18. Yokosuka 19. Kisarazu 20. Kurihama 21. Tateyama 22. Niijima 23. Shizu-hama 24. Hamamatsu 25. Gifu 26. Komaki 27. Akeno 28. Kasatori 29. Kushimoto 30. Wakayama 31. Itami 32. Yura 33. Kariya 34. Maizuru 35. Kyo-gamisaki 36. Miho 37. Kure 38. Tokushima 39. Iwakuni 40. Tokuyama 41. Bofu 42. Ozuki 43. Shimonoseki 44. Moji 45. Tsuiki 46. Itazuke 47. Ogoori 48. Hakata 49. Mutagahara 50. Takemiya 51. Nyutabaru 52. Kanoya 53. Sasebo 54. Omura 55. Shimokoshiki 56. Tsushima Is. 57. Omaezaki 58. Asagasumi 59. Fuchu 60. Yokoda 61. Atsuki 62. Zama 63. Wakkanai 64. Abashiri 65. Nemuro 66. Kenebetsu 67. Obihiro 68. Asahikawa 69. Kita-chitose 70. Erimo 71. Higashichitose 72. Hakodate 73. Yagumo



roused the stern wrath of the Arab and Chinese peoples and met their powerful resistance; at the same time they were unanimously condemned by all peace-loving peoples and countries of the world.

To extricate itself from this growing isolation, the United States was anxious to have Japan pull its chestnuts out of the fire in Asia. This was the immediate cause for the U.S. decision to settle questions concerning the conclusion of a treaty of military alliance with Japan.

Formal negotiations between Japan and the United States for the revision of the original Japanese-U.S. "Security Treaty" and the signing of the new Japanese-U.S. treaty of military alliance started in October 1958, following Fujiyama's return from the United States. They dragged on for nearly 16 months before agreement was finally reached. This was certainly no accident. It was due to the powerful resistance of the Japanese people, which upset the timetable prepared by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for a speedy conclusion of the military alliance. It was also evidence of acute contradictions between Japanese and U.S. monopoly capital groups. They sleep on the same pillow but dream different dreams and the alliance is only a front to cover up their different selfish ends. Sharp clashes over the revision of the "Security Treaty" took place within the Japanese ruling class itself, and even among factions of the ruling Liberal

Democratic Party. Although proposed "revisions" by a section of the Japanese ruling class were finally withdrawn under the alternating threats and blandishments of U.S. reactionaries, it fully revealed that within the ruling class in Japan, there are contradictions between those traitorous monopoly capital groups which are in close collusion with the United States and other monopoly capital groups. A section of the Japanese monopoly capitalists have great apprehensions about Japan's being led by the nose into the global U.S. atomic strategic system. As the people's movement in Japan gathers momentum, differentiations within the Japanese ruling class will become even more sharply defined.

The Chinese people join other peace-loving peoples and nations of the world in their unflagging support to the Japanese people's struggle for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality and against the resurrection of Japanese militarism and the conversion of Japan once again into a hotbed of war. Although the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are today still rather arrogant and although we must maintain a sharp vigilance against their moves to unleash a new war of aggression, yet, as the Statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry pointed out, "The times have changed. No matter how frenzied the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries may get, their criminal schemes to enslave the Japanese people and menace the Asian peoples are doomed to failure."

## Aspect of the Socialist Revolution

# Manual Labour Tempers Cadres

by LI FANG

**I**N the past two years, cadres of all grades in Party and government organizations in China took part in manual labour in the countryside and factories. The participation of cadres in manual labour was established as a basic system by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party during the rectification campaign in 1957. It is an important part of the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts in China. It has proved to be a most effective measure for tempering cadres and has become a permanent feature in Chinese political life today.

The system has a long tradition. During the ten-year civil war (1927-36), the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression (1937-45) and the War of Liberation (1945-49), many of our cadres devoted part of their time to doing some kind of manual work either in co-operation with the masses or on some production projects initiated on their own. After liberation, the great number of cadres who took part in land reform and the movement for farming co-operation consistently shared the toil of the peasants while mobilizing them.

In May 1957, the Central Committee of the Communist Party issued a directive on the participation of leading cadres in manual labour. It was followed by others, elaborating the particular forms of cadres' par-

ticipation in manual labour. Cadres throughout the country responded enthusiastically. Except for the aged and the sick, all those working in Party, governmental, military, economic, cultural, educational and scientific organizations have regularly taken part in some kind of manual labour. This practice of requiring cadres to do manual labour has since entered a new stage; it is executed in a more comprehensive, planned and organized way.

### One with the Masses

Taking part in manual labour fuses cadres and people in an indissoluble unity. It helps dispel attitudes of separation from the masses and manual work. The Party and government functionaries in China are a part of the masses. Themselves steeled in mass struggles, they go out among the people to give leadership. This they can do only if they are genuinely close to the life of the people, understand and share it fully, and serve the people heart and soul. When victory in the revolution has been won and socialist construction "gallops apace" as is the situation in our country today, it is more necessary than ever for cadres at all levels to guard against alienation from the masses and against falling into subjectivism and bureaucratism in their methods of work. Taking a hand in production and working among the people like ordinary

labourers provides cadres and particularly leading cadres with a splendid opportunity to know popular thought and feeling more intimately, to obtain a clearer picture of how Party policies are being carried out at the "grass roots" and to tackle many practical problems through on-the-spot discussion with the masses. The example of cadres' participation in manual labour has made the masses increasingly aware of their position as masters of the country and the consequent responsibility. It has inspired them with greater enthusiasm for production. The cadres who worked among them have, in turn, been encouraged and enlightened by their enthusiasm and energy. This identification of cadres with the masses is the very foundation of our successful revolutionary work.

### Remoulding Intellectuals

The building of socialism and communism demands that the proletariat train intellectuals with a high degree of class consciousness and professional skill from its own ranks. With such a background they can retain close ties with the masses from whom they sprang and work wholeheartedly for the cause of communism. How can such a development be fostered? Cadres of worker and peasant origin must, of course, raise their political, cultural and professional qualifications, in order to attain the goal of socialist and communist consciousness and professional proficiency. A new type of young intellectual must also be reared in our schools and colleges. In addition, effective measures are required to temper and remould existing intellectuals who are already cadres working in government and other organizations. The process of "remaking" the self is one of coming to think and feel with the same heart and mind as the workers and peasants. It also calls for the integration of mental and manual labour. This is an important aspect of the Communist Party's cadre policy.

While large numbers of our best cadres were trained and selected from among the workers and peasants both before and after the victory of the revolution throughout the country, many intellectuals also took part in revolutionary work and some joined the Communist Party. Plunging themselves into the revolution, many carried with them the ideas of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois democrats. Their former class position and viewpoint were not yet reformed. They had a long way to go before becoming proletarian revolutionaries. This transformation can be achieved only by a thorough remoulding of their bourgeois world outlook. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out in his "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," "They (intellectuals) must continue to remould themselves, gradually shed their bourgeois world outlook and acquire a proletarian, communist world outlook so that they can fully meet the needs of the new society and closely unite with the workers and peasants. This change in world outlook is a fundamental one, and up till now it cannot yet be said that most of our intellectuals have accomplished it. We hope that they will continue making progress, and, in the course of work and study, gradually acquire a communist world outlook, get a better grasp of Marxism-Leninism, and identify themselves with the workers and peasants. We hope they will not stop halfway, or, what is worse, slip back; for if they do they will find themselves in a blind alley."

To get a better grasp of Marxism-Leninism, however, it is not enough to rely on books alone. It is more important to learn from practice. Under present conditions, the most effective way to temper and remould the intellectuals is for them to take part in manual labour in the countryside and factories. This gives them the opportunity to be among workers and peasants, to immerse themselves in the revolutionary mass campaigns for carrying out the Party's general line for building socialism which are sweeping the country. The necessity to solve practical problems and put these solutions to the test in the heat of the mass movements will enable them to identify themselves with the workers and peasants and thus step by step bring about a radical change in their world outlook.

Too many intellectuals brought up in the atmosphere of the old society lived in a kind of ivory tower, remote from the reality of life and the throbbing world of production. Their knowledge of production was as limited as their understanding of the facts of life. In their thoughts and feelings, they stood far away from the labouring people. After taking part in manual work they can more readily understand the thoughts and hopes of the working people. They begin to have a better understanding of the incomparable strength and wisdom of the masses. Today many of the urgent technical problems of production which confront the workers and peasants have been given priority by scientific research workers. The wealth of experience of the workers and peasants in production has provided an inexhaustible source of research for scientists and technicians.

Their participation in manual labour has brought many intellectuals a step nearer to the goal of being "both red and expert," that is, having a high degree of socialist and communist consciousness coupled with professional and technical proficiency. "Three months of manual labour yields better results than ten years of book reading," and "it roughened our hands but made our hearts red." In these words many intellectuals summed up the value of their rich experience. This change of heart is a reflection of the change in their bourgeois world outlook to a proletarian world outlook.

### Slanders Exposed

Western imperialists slander our practice of sending cadres to take part in manual labour as a "system of enslavement" directed against the intellectuals. They had relied on the emergence of "democratic individualists" among Chinese intellectuals, whom they had hoped to use to block China's march to socialism. Their illusions on this score collapsed and in their frustration and chagrin they can only resort to slander. Actually, it is in the capitalist countries and nowhere else that the intellectuals are confined to the narrow cell of the individualist bourgeois world outlook, and conditioned to abject service for the bourgeois rulers. Intellectuals in socialist China, on the other hand, have a broad horizon before them. Their talents and energies are used in the interest of the overwhelming majority of the people. As a result of their gradual assimilation of the proletarian world outlook and gradual identification with the workers and peasants they are freeing themselves from the spiritual enslavement left as a grim heritage from the old society.

Participation in manual labour is also indispensable for cadres of worker and peasant origin and those steeled

in long years of revolutionary struggle. If they separate themselves from production for too long a time and grow out of touch with the masses they will also come to be out of tune with the thoughts and feelings of the working people and become susceptible to the influence of bourgeois ideas. Taking part in manual labour will reinforce their ties with the masses, increase their resistance to, and finally eliminate the influence of bourgeois ideas as their communist ideology is steadily enhanced.

The participation of cadres in manual labour has an even longer range significance. The tendency to look down on manual labour, born of the separation of mental and manual labour originating in class division and class antagonism is deep-rooted in man's mind. Being one with the people and taking a hand in production will do much to eradicate this traditional concept which is absolutely incompatible with socialism and communism. It helps build a communist attitude towards labour and paves the way for the gradual integration of mental and manual labour. This gradual elimination of the difference between mental and manual labour is one of the basic conditions for the transition from socialist to communist society, and we must even now begin to create the conditions for this transformation while in the midst of carrying out socialist construction. For this we must evince an ardent love for labour and blend mental and manual labour step by step.

### Varied Forms

In principle, except for the aged and the sick, all Party and government functionaries in China, irrespective of their rank or seniority, should take part in manual work. In practice, this participation takes varied forms.

Intellectuals of the younger generation who have not gone through revolutionary wars or the severe test of revolutionary struggles and who have not had any experience of productive labour are sent by rotation in groups to do physical work in production units, mainly in the people's communes. They work in the countryside and factories for about a year. There they work, eat and live together with the workers and peasants. Manual work is their main concern, but they also devote part of their time to political and ideological work and lend a hand in general and scientific education among the masses. Through this form, more than 1.3 million cadres were sent in the past two years to work in the countryside and factories.

For leading cadres in Party, government and people's organizations and the general run of functionaries the practice is to participate in manual labour for a month each year in people's communes or factories. Quite a few leading cadres take part in manual labour while on tours of inspection at the "grass roots." Through this practice, leading cadres, too, have raised their ideological level and further improved their working style. They also take this opportunity to make deep-going local investigations and studies and to observe how central tasks presented by the Party at given periods are executed. They are able to assist in summing up the experience accumulated and help administration at the basic levels strengthen its leadership and improve its work.

The particular form that participation in manual work takes in the case of cadres working in rural areas is even

more comprehensive and flexible. The general practice is for them to take part in farm work themselves while leading the peasants in production. Many of them have cultivated experimental plots together with the peasants and agricultural technical personnel. This has proved an effective way to link science and technique with production. Some have gone to the production brigades to work for a short period as ordinary commune members.

Taking their cue from cadres in rural areas who cultivated experimental plots, those working in factories, mines, transport and communications and in trade have inaugurated a practice known as "working with the shift," that is, to regularly take part in manual labour in their own fields of production and work. Since manufacturing and mining enterprises require relatively complicated techniques they are usually initially assigned as apprentices or assistants to skilled workers.

Technicians in industry and agriculture have regularly taken part in physical work in their factories and communes. This is actually field work on their part. Social science workers in the course of their participation in manual labour engage in investigation and researches in their own special fields. Teachers have either joined the students in running small farms and factories attached to schools under the "work while you study" programme or taken part in production in people's communes, factories and mines. Writers and artists are required to establish close ties with the workers and peasants so that the stirring facts of life and particularly the thoughts, feelings and activities of the labouring people who are changing the face of China and themselves making history can be accurately and penetratingly reflected in their works. Singers, musicians, dancers and theatre people perform in the countryside and factories. On tour they, too, take part in such manual work which does not adversely affect their professional skill.

The People's Liberation Army has introduced the practice of requiring officers to spend a month each year as common soldiers in the companies. These officers drill, work, live and take their recreation together with the rank and file. They are one of them and make great friends with them.

In addition, cadres of all grades have helped the peasants to sow and gather the harvests in busy farm seasons. They have also done short spells of voluntary work on state construction projects.

These varied and flexible forms have provided the vast numbers of cadres in China with an opportunity to temper and remould themselves through participation in manual labour and establishing close ties with the workers and peasants. This has enormously strengthened the ties between the Party and the labouring people, improved the cadres' ideological level and working style and stimulated the revolutionary enthusiasm of the labouring people. As such it was a key factor in effecting our big leap forward in industry and agriculture since 1958.

All in all, the participation of cadres in manual labour is a matter of great significance in the course of socialist construction in our country. It not only plays an immediate role but has an important bearing on the broad perspectives of our social development.

# Water Conservancy 1959-60: More, Bigger, Better, Faster!

by YANG MIN

**R**URAL China has, in the past few months, experienced a surging tide in water conservancy construction. On hundreds of thousands of building sites some 70 million commune members fought against time to enhance their power to battle the twin evils of waterlogging and drought. Whether building a reservoir in the southern province of Kwangtung, digging irrigation canals in the northeastern province of Heilungkiang or pouring concrete in the temporarily emptied river bed on the lower reaches of the Urumchi in Sinkiang, they worked with a will and with unmatched enthusiasm.

Since last October, over 3.1 million water conservancy and water and soil conservation projects have been completed. As a result, 200 million *mu* were either brought under irrigation or provided with better irrigating facilities and 156,000 square kilometres were safeguarded by water and soil conservation measures. Projects still under construction include more than 270 large reservoirs, each with a storage capacity of over 100 million cubic metres, and some 2,700 medium-sized water conservancy works. These are respectively 4 times and 1.6 times the number built during New China's first decade.

The current efforts are part and parcel of a campaign which will continue in a rising crescendo during the winter-spring seasons for the next few years. The Chinese people are determined to rid the cultivated land from one end of China to the other from ordinary drought and waterlogging within several years—a gigantic task in China's socialist construction.

The realization of this objective has been greatly facilitated by the organization of the people's communes. The commune introduces favourable factors for building larger projects and integrating different kinds of water conservancy works. It may link scattered and independent irrigation and drainage works into relatively complete systems. With greater resources at its disposal, it undertakes medium-scale projects which were formerly considered beyond the capacity of farm co-ops. Moreover, the unified and planned use of water and the exploitation of small and medium-sized rivers now definitely fall within the scope of the communes.

Some regions were hard hit by serious drought or flood last year. Kwangtung, for instance, suffered the most severe flood in a century and Hupeh the most onerous drought in decades. Had this happened in pre-liberation days, it would have spelled disaster. However, thanks to the leadership of the Communist Party, the ability of the people's communes to cope with the situation and the unstinting efforts of the people, these natural calamities were brought under control. This is strikingly illustrated by the fact that when Honan underwent a

lesser drought in 1942, 50 million *mu* of farmland bore no crops at all and 3 million people died. The yields, however, on about five-sixths of the drought-affected land in Honan rose rather than decreased last year.

The irrigation and drainage facilities were the decisive factors in this crucial battle against nature. Recognizing the benefits derived from their previous labour, the peasants maintained their high spirits and enthusiasm. The ranks of builders have expanded steadily since the nationwide campaign opened last October. Honan Province, which got under way with some 3 million people in the province participating could, by early December, count upon 9 million. The mounting numbers and strength of the water conservancy builders throughout the nation stepped up the tempo of construction.

By the end of January, Chekiang, Anhwei and Hunan had exceeded their targets for the whole winter-spring period. Shantung had brought 11,150,000 *mu* under irrigation by January 10. Similar successes were registered on big projects. The channels of the Yellow River at the Weishan project and the Han at Tankiangkou project were diverted ahead of schedule. Reports of overfulfilment of 1959 plans also came from such varied sites as the Fenho Reservoir in Shansi, the Chingho Reservoir in Liaoning, the Fuho Dam in Kiangsi and the Sanmen Gorge project on the Yellow River in Honan.

## High Labour Efficiency

In the four months from last October to January, about 20,000 million cubic metres of stone and earth work were completed on the water conservancy front. This was not achieved by increasing the number of builders but as a direct result of higher labour efficiency through the use of improved tools and vehicles. In the month between the middle of December and January, the national average of earthwork moved per day by each builder rose by one-third. In some more advanced regions, the figure far surpassed the national average. It reached 12.4 cubic metres in Anhwei Province as a whole and 33.6 cubic metres in the Pengpu Special Administrative Region of the same province.

The mass movement to improve tools and introduce new techniques generally launched at the building sites produced enormous results. By the middle of January, more than 80 million improved or new building tools and pieces of equipment had been utilized by water conservancy builders throughout China. They covered all the five major categories of work—digging, loading, transporting, unloading and tamping.

Explosives are now employed to loosen the earth. Shoulder poles and baskets, traditional tools used for

thousands of years, have generally been replaced by carts, barrows and waggons running on improvised iron or wooden rails. Various types of tools and vehicles, some drawn by engines, others by animals or labour-saving devices are used to transport or tamp down the earth and for other jobs.

By combining modern and indigenous methods, mechanized and semi-mechanized tools, the builders of the Tzuyunshan Reservoir in Kiangsi increased their efficiency more than 10 times what it had been before the tool reform and technical innovation movement. Its builders devised indigenous hoists and wagon trains powered by steam engines. The hoist lifted the earth to the dam level and multiplied work efficiency some 60-fold. Trains covering the longer spans between loading and point of destination raised the amount of earth transported 13-fold. The reservoir is expected to be completed one year in advance of scheduled time and with half of the originally estimated manpower, materials and money. Thus 300,000 *mu* of land will be watered and become fertile.

Dynamite for loosening or blasting earth and stone has fully demonstrated its effectiveness. Explosives made it possible for workers on a reservoir in Shensi to loosen 130 cubic metres of earth per man per day. The Jiliao People's Commune, Honan, in building a 22.5-kilometre irrigation channel worked out the novel method of studying 23,000 holes with explosives. The explosive charges in each were linked and the blast set off simultaneously. This gigantic force moved 241,000 cubic metres of earth and stone making way for the channel.

Extensive building of water conservancy works in the countryside demands huge amounts of material and equipment, which are, in the main, provided by the communes

themselves. Consequently plants and factories run by the communes utilizing local resources and indigenous methods sprang up on the building sites.

The Yen-hui irrigation canal system, Shensi, is a paragon of resourcefulness. Its inadequate technical staff was brought to full strength by the addition of people trained in schools established by the building site authorities. The project also turned out dynamite and cement made from local materials. As a result, not only will the project be finished considerably ahead of schedule but the building cost will be reduced by 700,000 yuan or one-half the original estimate.

Although the water conservancy building sites are self-sufficient in so many things, they receive support in the supply of important materials from other departments. Trading agencies in Kweichow Province, for instance, ensured that more than 4,000 tons of steel products were allocated to water conservancy projects.

Putting the water conservancy works under construction into earliest possible operation is a matter of serious concern. Priority is generally given to those projects that can be fully engaged in a short period. Building of reservoirs, locks, ponds, wells and other engineering works that store water or conduct it to the fields goes hand in hand with the digging of ditches, land contouring and embankment of farm plots.

Now with the approach of spring sowing the water conservancy builders are turning once more to their regular farm work. In the interim they have made a major investment in labour and enthusiasm which will yield high interest in the form of richer crops and water control this year.

## The Mass Way

# National Drive for More Pigs

by HO SHAN

A MASS campaign to raise more pigs is now on in China. It started in the winter of 1959 in answer to the call of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung to bring about an all-round development of animal husbandry with the accent on pig breeding. Since then counties, people's communes and production brigades have all set up their pig farms and reports of rapid growth in pig breeding are pouring in.

In semi-mountainous Hsinlo County, Hopei Province, for instance, the pig population in mid-December 1959 was 1.06 million, or 3.4 times the 1958 figure. This means an average of 11 pigs per household, or 2.3 head per person and 1.04 head per *mu* of land. By the end of 1959, Yushan County in Kiangsi Province scored a threefold increase over the figure at the beginning of the year and an 18.5-fold increase compared with the early years of liberation. This comes to an average of 5.4 pigs per house-

hold, or 1.28 head per person and one head per *mu* of land.

### Rapid Growth

Pig breeding has a long tradition in China but its really rapid growth began only after the liberation. In 1949, China had just over 57 million pigs. By the end of 1958, the number of pigs in the country rose to 160 million, an increase of 177 per cent. The rate of increase rose more rapidly since the mass campaign for pig breeding began in the winter of 1959. Last October saw a 5.4 per cent increase over September, and in November there was an increase of another 9 per cent. By the end of 1959, the number of pigs reached 180 million, 13 per cent more than in 1958. Now the goal is one pig for each person or even one pig per *mu* of land. To date, four counties, 217 people's communes and 23,107 production brigades and teams have reached the goal of one pig per *mu* of



To Market

Woodcut by Wu Chiang-nien

land; 18 counties have realized the goal of one pig per person.

Pig breeding is an important part of animal husbandry. In China, it is interlinked with farming and has a close bearing on the people's livelihood. Every part of the pig's body, moreover, consists of valuable raw materials for industries. The hopes of the Chinese peasants for a prosperous life are reflected in the old Chinese peasant aphorism "when there are rich crops of the five grains, the six animals prosper." It also symbolizes the close relation that exists between agriculture and animal husbandry promoting mutual growth. By providing animal husbandry with abundant fodder, agriculture can ensure its steady and rapid growth. At the same time a well-developed animal husbandry can provide agriculture with fertilizers and traction power.

As a result of the expansion in pig breeding, Hsinlo County mentioned above was able to use in 1959 nearly twice as much manure on each *mu* of land as in 1958. Coupled with other measures for increasing farm production, this produced a 25 per cent increase in the output of food crops compared with 1958. Yushan County, also with notable achievements to its credit in pig breeding, was able to give each *mu* of land three times as much manure as in 1958 and its total output of food crops went up 20 per cent above the 1958 figure.

More pigs mean more manure and more manure helps to bring in bigger food crops. Realization of this fact has fired the imagination of the peasants, hence the drive to raise more pigs and set up more pig farms as quickly as possible. Kueihsingchuang is a small village in Hopei Province with only 41 households. After the switch to the people's commune, it became a production brigade of the Wangqiansi Commune of Wuchiao County. Within a short ten months it increased its number of pigs from a mere 17 to 257. This was the result of bold mass efforts. Pigsties were built with

whatever materials were available. Everyone in the village contributed his share to the collection of fodder. And this success is only one of many in China's vast countryside.

Communist Party organizations at all levels have given good leadership to the work. Special organizations were created to take charge of pig breeding and leading cadres were appointed to give direct guidance to it. Campaigns were organized to emulate those areas or communes which had achieved outstanding success. "Cultivation of the experimental plot" — a method which has proved to be so effective in bringing cadres and masses close together in many fields of work — has been introduced to pig breeding, too. In Shensi Province, more than 600 leading cadres from the counties, cities and people's communes have gone to the pig farms to work together with the pig breeders. This direct participation of cadres gave a fresh fillip to the interest and enthusiasm of the masses in pig breeding.

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### Commune Aids Development

The establishment of the people's communes has created excellent conditions for the speedy development of pig breeding. Not a few farm co-operatives tried to develop collective pig breeding before the communes were established, but because of their small size and lack of enough resources they could not make much headway. With their abundant manpower and material resources, however, the people's communes and their production brigades are in a better position to run pig farms. In what is now the Wangyue Commune of Changsha County, Hunan Province, the peasants had set up collective pig farms in the days of farm co-operation but they only managed to raise 80 pigs in two years. In 1959, the commune invested 150,000 yuan and allocated 80,000 workdays to build four large pig farms, 92 medium-sized ones and 487 small ones. The number of pigs raised in these farms increased to more than 86,000 in a single year.

To date, the people's communes, production brigades and community dining-rooms have set up 2 million collective pig farms. This has been found to be the best way to implement the Party policy of putting the accent on collective breeding and supplementing it by private breeding. It offers a sure guarantee for the speedy development of pig breeding.

Last year, in Honan Province, a mass campaign was set on foot for communes, production brigades and production teams to run pig farms, each big enough to care for 10,000, 1,000 and 100 pigs respectively. This was the way that in less than six months, the province got an increase of 80 per cent in its pig population. By last November, Chekiang Province had more than 125,000 pig farms.

Pig farms run by the people's communes and production brigades help to expand the commune's economic resources. The pig farms run by the Wangyue Commune, for instance, earned 480,000 yuan in 1959. This income was used to buy three tractors, six pumps, one electric blower, a complete set of power generating equipment and other farm machines.

The state farms also play a big role in pig breeding. By the end of 1959, the state farms in Liaoning Province raised three times as many pigs as they had at the end

of 1958 and supplied 3.16 times as much pork to market. The number of pigs in the state farms in Hopei Province last December increased 3.5 times compared with the beginning of the year. Besides supplying large numbers of fattened hogs for market, the state farms have also provided the people's communes with a rich store of experience in pig breeding.

Such are only the first fruits of the great mass campaign for pig breeding which, as recent reports show, is gathering increasing momentum.

## Profile of a Labour Hero

# WANG FENG-EN

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

AS I write the story of Wang Feng-en, a recent letter from him lies on my desk. It is warm and friendly but at the same time short and to the point — which is typical of the man. I first met him at the National Conference of Outstanding Groups and Workers in Peking last October. At the conference, he pledged, in the shortest possible time, to help mechanize most of the manual processes in the insulating materials shop of the Shenyang Transformer Plant where he works. His letter said he had made good his promise. He had also changed a punch-press over to automatic operation to such a degree that the workers now call it the "robot."

At 36, Wang Feng-en is a worker for more than 20 years. He put his rich production experience to good use after the liberation. He has more than 230 important inventions and technical innovations to his credit — an average of about one every ten days.

Because he had only three years of formal schooling before liberation, Wang utilized every opportunity to pick up a general and theoretical education. There were plenty such opportunities, for the plant runs spare-time schools and organized lectures, etc. In 1956, he was sent to a school for cadres in Sian for a year of intensive study. He learnt so much and applied it so well that he was promoted to engineer in the big leap year, 1958. The button he wears above the medals for each time he was elected model worker — one for every year since 1952 except 1956 when he was a model student — identifies him as a faculty member of the Northeast College of Engineering. He began to lecture there on the technology of transformer manufacture in the same year, 1958. It was then too that he was elected a deputy to the Second National People's Congress.

Solid of build and a bit on the short side, Wang is soft-spoken and usually wears a slight smile on his face.



Sketch by Shen Chin-sheng

His square jaw and firm mouth give him the look of one who says little but has great drive — an accurate impression. Piecing together his life story, which he told me in bits, I understood why he so hated the old society, and why he so loves the new. These passions are at the bottom of his ceaseless inventiveness.

### Living in Hell

He was four when his mother died. His father and one of his two elder brothers were miners at the Penki Colliery, then owned by the Japanese. The other brother was a foundryman. But all the wages these three able-bodied workers brought home could not keep the family out of debt. Wang's short time in school was paid for by a married sister with money she scraped by sewing. And almost from the time

he could walk, Wang made his own contribution to the household by selling half-burnt coal picked up from garbage heaps.

In his third school year a tragedy hit the family. His sister died soon after childbirth. Then, he had to quit school and go as an apprentice, first to a plasterer and then to a blacksmith. He took beatings and all sorts of maltreatment during his apprenticeship.

When Wang entered his first factory — the Penki Special Steel Plant — at 13, the beatings went on, given by the Japanese foreman.

Blow after blow fell on the household till Wang Feng-en found himself alone in the world when he was not quite 20.

The chain of tragedy began when his elder brother, the foundryman, got badly burnt by molten iron. Neither safety measures nor labour insurance then existed. The severely injured man got back on the job as soon as he could to keep body and soul together, but could not stand it and soon collapsed and died slowly and painfully.

Then the other brother was killed when the roof of his mine caved in. Feng-en has never forgotten the tragic sight of his mutilated body, as it was dug out of the crumbled rocks.

Wang Feng-en's hatred for the man-eating old society became an all-consuming flame after the terrible end of his father, who in thirty years of toil in the mine had accumulated nothing but debts.

It came about in this way. All the miners had to hand over a considerable part of their wages, called "workface money," to the labour-gang boss who was also a ruthless usurer. They also had to pay tribute to the Japanese overseer. Once the elder Wang had no money for this, and was so cruelly beaten up by the Japanese that he had to be half-carried home by his mates.

Then the gang-boss, who had refused to make him a new loan to pay the Japanese, beat the old man again, this time fatally, for not getting back to work soon enough — because a miner not on the job deprived this parasite of his "kick-back."

At that time, Wang Feng-en was on the night-shift at an electric motor works. His father, feeling he would not live till morning, entreated the boy to stay with him. But the son was now the only worker, without whose wage there would be no money for either food or medicine. With a heavy heart, he put on the worn-out cotton-padded jacket he shared with his father and went to the factory. Reaching home at daybreak, he found the old man dead on the bed. Heartbroken, he dressed the body in the much-patched jacket for burial.

Things were no better under the Kuomintang who took over from the Japanese in 1945. But the Kuomintang did not last long. Within three years they had been thrown out by the People's Liberation Army.

### **Beginning of a New Life**

After the liberation, Wang Feng-en, formerly one of the most oppressed and humiliated, emerged as a member of the class that leads the country. The workers, who had been ruthlessly exploited and had absolutely no voice in management, were now masters of the enterprises and the rank and file were consulted on both production and welfare. Wang, as a veteran worker, became a member of the administrative committee of his factory.

Materially, though life began to improve at once, conditions were still very difficult in the early days due to wrecking by the Kuomintang in its flight. The plant was in bad shape and producing little. Nevertheless, the workers were in high spirits. They listened, avid and inspired, to the secretary of the factory's Communist Party committee who talked about the prospect of China's industrialization and the good life the workers were to build for themselves — like that in the Soviet Union.

Along with changes in the factory and the country, Wang Feng-en too became a different man. In the old, nightmarish days he had tried to save his energy and do as little as possible. Now he was seized with eagerness to improve production. As early as 1949-50 in the campaign for new output records, he devised a forming

table for insulating sheets which considerably raised efficiency. For this achievement, he was highly commended.

### **Worker Turns Engineer**

In 1950, he was transferred from the electric motor shop to a new one making transformers: more and better ones were needed by the national economy which was being rapidly restored and developed. In 1951, the factory decided to manufacture 5,000 kva. units. These were very modest compared to the huge ones the country is making today, but they were a big undertaking for an enterprise that never made a transformer before liberation and only 500 kva. ones afterwards. The leap to ten-times-bigger ones was made with little equipment and no trained engineer. The Communist Party committee, with full confidence in the will and ingenuity of the workers, brought the problem to them for deliberation.

In order to make insulating cylinders for the transformer, a special winder was required — but not available. "Why not devise one ourselves?" Wang Feng-en suggested.

He was entrusted with the task and a number of apprentices were assigned to help him. There was no information on design and manufacture and no sample to go by, but Wang figured that the insulating sheet winder would work in more or less the same way as the coil winding machines which he knew. So he gathered some scrap metal and started experimenting.

When the first few trials failed, some of his friends were discouraged. But the Party committee gave full backing, encouraging him, helping draw lessons from the failures, and telling him not to worry about materials wasted in the trials. Heartened, Wang Feng-en went to a veteran lathe turner named Chou for advice. With his help, a machine was finally improvised. It produced a cylinder but a warped and wrinkled one that could not be used. As Wang racked his brains day and night for a solution, his wife unwittingly came to his aid. One day, as she was pressing some clothes with an electric iron, he suddenly thought, "Why not attach one to the winder to smooth the cylinder?" He rushed to his shop and did this. It worked.

From there on, Wang and his mates went on to improve a coil winder, devise a punch-press and finally make the 5,000 kva. transformer.

Having emerged victorious and with skills greatly improved from their first serious test, they became more confident. The material and spiritual foundations for greater success were thus laid.

In October 1952, Wang Feng-en took a step that was natural for him and at the same time momentous. He joined the Communist Party, which had delivered him from a living hell, made him an outstanding worker and given him a future to strive for. He had long wanted to live and work like the Party members who shouldered the hardest jobs and showed the deepest concern for others. Now he became one of them.

### **Profound Devotion**

After the winding of insulating cylinders was mechanized, the shearing of shellac paper, still done by hand,



lagged behind and held up production. Wang Feng-en, who was also pained to see his fellow workers suffer from skin irritations from shellac, set himself the task of mechanizing the job.

But just as he felt the solution within reach, his rheumatism picked up in early hardships became acute. Secretly, he pocketed the factory clinic's written recommendation that he be sent to a sanatorium, and kept on working until the Party committee took a formal decision to send him off for rest and treatment. Before leaving, he stayed up all night to prepare the blueprints for the cutter and personally handed them to the shop-foreman for trial manufacture. When he learnt, on returning two months later, that the cutter was not altogether successful, he took a quilt to the shop and did not leave for three days and nights until it performed perfectly.

As Wang's spiritual stature grew, his skills improved. Wherever a bottleneck developed with production pressing ahead, he was there to break it. He became a master in the entire technology of transformer manufacture. His lectures on the subject, made to students, got such an enthusiastic response that the Northeast College of Engineering engaged him as part-time professor. In 1958, he wrote a monograph on the technology of insulating cylinder manufacture. He has become, in short, an outstanding example of a man both "red" and "expert," that is, with profound devotion to the socialist cause and expert knowledge.

I might mention that Wang Feng-en lives happily — with his wife, four children and mother-in-law — in his own flat which has running water, central heating, gas and electricity. The family recalls only as a bitter by-gone memory the rotten potatoes, frozen hard as cobblestones, and the terrible-tasting acorn meal that was the workers' food in the past. Fine flour and rice now grace their table every day.

But it is for a better life for all, not personal gain, that Wang Feng-en's energy and skills, like those of millions of others, have blossomed as China builds socialism.

## SIDELIGHTS

**Unique Mountain Canal in Shansi.** In their ceaseless efforts to conquer nature, commune members of Kaihsiu County, Shansi Province, have come up with a fresh victory — the completion of a unique 17km.-long "Happiness Canal" which girds 20 hills and crosses 21 valleys. It will water 90,000 *mu* of dry farmland. Lacking engineers, tools or experience, the members exercised their ingenuity to the full. At one point the canal had to cross a valley some 62 metres below its own level. Collective thinking and mass effort finally solved the problem by devising a huge syphon tube over 600 metres long. Other difficulties presenting seemingly insoluble problems, but finally met and conquered, were a number of tunnels totalling 7 km. in length and many aqueducts, one of which was nearly 49 metres high and some 200 metres long. In the course of construction many simple instruments were devised and new tools introduced by commune members who became "experts" themselves in the process. Their confidence bolstered by success, they now plan to harness three more rivers in the county to irrigate the hilly land.

**New "Weiqi" Monthly Published.** The exciting *weiqi* match between *weiqi* masters Liu Ti-huai and Kuo Ti-sheng in the championship competitions at last year's First National Sports Meet was described and analysed in detail in the first issue of *Weiqi*, a new monthly published in Shanghai. The issue also included articles on how to play *weiqi* for beginners and an analysis of a famous game played in the 17th century. *Weiqi*, known as *go* in Japan where it is very popular, is a game played with pips of black and white on a board of 361 squares. The object of each player is to encircle the pieces of the other and occupy as much territory as possible. Considered by many the game of games, it has been popular in China for 3,000 years. In recent years the game has spread among the workers and peasants of China, who previously had neither the time nor the peace of mind to indulge in such pastimes. The journal *Weiqi* is published under the auspices of the Shanghai Municipal Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

**Rare Animals Found in Yunnan.** Valuable material for scientific research has been provided by the recent discoveries of many rare animals in the forests of subtropical Yunnan Province in Southwest China. Among 1,500 speci-

mens collected by the Yunnan branch of the Institute of Zoology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences are gibbons (long-armed apes), sambars, two-horned hornbills, red jungle fowls — the ancestor of the domesticated chicken — the amphibious flying lizards and flying frogs, and not least, the rare barbinal fish and other unusual species of fresh water fish. Four gaurs (wild oxen) were caught in the primeval forests of the Hsishuangpanna Tai Autonomous Chou. One of them, after three months of human care, is showing signs of becoming domesticated.

**"But There Is No Mistake, Comrade!"** A friend told us of his unusual experience some days ago. He was late going to see a film at Zhongyang one Sunday evening. The moment he stepped into the cinema he was a little taken aback — on the stage was a young man playing the piano in grand style to what appeared to be a very appreciative audience. "There must be some mistake," he murmured to himself half apologetically as he backed out. Surely the ticket was for a film and not a concert performance. "But there is no mistake, comrade!" the usherette whispered. She then proceeded to tell him about their new weekend feature. Students and teachers of the Central Conservatory of Music now come to give short concerts in the half hour or so before the show begins. Boy and girl students, all teenagers, announced their own numbers, a little diffidently, and then plunged into playing their wind and string instruments with confidence and style. There is, too, a good deal of delightful vocal music, both Chinese and Western. The whole thing is voluntary, gratis, arising from a desire on the part of the accomplished teachers and students of the conservatory to bring their art to a wider public and make their unique contribution in these days of carrying forward the big leap. On this particular occasion the pianist was none other than Liu Shih-kun, second prize winner in the 1958 Tchaikovsky International Violin and Piano Contest, still in his early twenties but already a big name in Chinese music. The new feature at Zhongyang, which has been taken up at nearby Shoudu is a welcome addition to the cultural life of Peking. With the experience gained before the footlights even before graduation the new generation of Chinese musicians are being moulded into fine, professional artists. And something else. Our friend seldom goes to concerts. That evening he heard a concert as well as saw a film. A seed of interest in fine music was planted. And there were many who had a similar experience. They bought a ticket for the cinema and got a "double treat" — all for the price of a pack of cigarettes.

## LITERATURE

### "Red Anyuan," History of a Colliery

More than twenty factory histories have appeared in book form during the past eight months. But since the start in Tientsin of this movement to write factory "biographies" (see *Peking Review*, No. 20, May 19, 1959) selections from more than a hundred have been published in newspapers and journals throughout the country, and the work of compilation continues. *Red Anyuan*, compiled and edited by four staff members of the colliery, and published by the Kiangsi People's Publishing House, is one of those that have won special praise from reviewers and readers alike.

Anyuan is one of the oldest collieries in China. It was started in 1898 by bureaucrat capitalists under the thumb of the Japanese imperialists and exemplified all the worst features of such enterprises. The workers were preyed upon not only by the owners, but by feudal gangster racketeers who were past masters in the art of fleecing the shorn lamb. Anyuan also played an important part in China's working-class movement. The big Anyuan strike of 1922 led by Mao Tse-tung and Liu Shao-chi had nationwide repercussions in the labour movement of the day and far-reaching effects on later revolutionary developments. The series of short memoirs which start off this history: "It Happened to an Old Miner," "Nai-chuan and His Family," and "One Day at Anyuan," recall those days when a miner was treated "worse than cattle." The oppression practised at Anyuan was unendurable and the Anyuan miners organized their first strike as early as 1905. They downed picks again in 1906 in solidarity with the uprising which was then sweeping through their own province of Kiangsi and the neighbouring province of Hunan. Unfortunately there was as yet no working-class political organization to provide the type of leadership needed. Though they were waged with tremendous courage, these struggles were largely spontaneous mass risings that were crushed by the superior forces of the reaction. Each, however, steeled new leaders and gave the Anyuan workers fresh experience.

"It was in 1921. The dark clouds were suddenly dispersed and the blue sky appeared above us." Trudging in from Hunan came a slight young man, in a worn blue student suit, an umbrella slung on his back. This was Comrade Mao Tse-tung. He made careful inquiries into local conditions and the miners' life and suggested a course of action. Young as he was, wherever he went he left an indelible

impression on people for his utter sincerity and honesty of purpose, his wisdom and staunchness. He sowed "revolutionary seeds"; one after another, the first elements of a well-organized working-class movement came into being—a miners' club here, a night school for workers there, a few study groups. Finally a real trade union took shape and the core of a Communist Party group was formed.

The big Anyuan strike of 1922 is naturally one of the highlights of this history. Out of a number of reminiscences of this event the figure of a young trade union leader emerges in bold relief. This is Comrade Liu Shao-chi. Then only in his early twenties he already showed a talent for revolutionary organization and displayed an indomitable revolutionary will and courage. To put forward the demands of the miners, he himself, at the risk of his life, bearded the warlord Li Hung-cheng in his den. Later a miner asked him: "It's said that you have thirteen gold tablets with you to ward off evil and that's why the boss dared not touch you. Is that true?"

"I haven't got any gold tablets," answered Comrade Liu Shao-chi. "But what I have got is support and inspiration from you people, from the fact that you have united the hearts of thirteen thousand miners into one!"

Steeled and tested in these struggles, there was a rapid advance in the political understanding of the Anyuan miners. By 1925 there were already more than three hundred Communist Party members in Anyuan.

This naturally attracted the attention of the reactionaries. In 1925 they stormed the workers' club, captured and sentenced to death its director Huang Ching-yuan and many other miners' leaders. Half of the Anyuan miners were fired. The workers organized their militant answer to these attacks. *Red Anyuan* recreates these events through a number of moving stories, each of which deals with some special facet of the situation. They contain some vivid character sketches. In an attempt to intimidate the miners, the local militarists ordered the corpse of Huang Ching-yuan to be publicly exposed for three days and a company of soldiers was detailed to stand guard over it. The miners however succeeded in recovering the body of this revolutionary martyr on the very night of the execution. It was sent to Changsha, the provincial capital of Hunan, and there workers, peasants and students staged an impressive demonstration of protest on the day of the funeral with the bier in the midst of their massed ranks.

The spirit of the Anyuan miners was indomitable. When Chiang Kai-shek's

betrayal of the revolution in 1927 sent a wave of white terror coursing over the land and the working-class movement was at a low ebb, the Anyuan Workers' Club continued to function. Hope and confidence in the final victory of the workers' struggle was steadfastly kept alive in Anyuan throughout the vicissitudes of the succeeding years. *Red Anyuan* relates the tale of Mother Chiu, an ordinary housewife, the wife of a Red Armyman. For more than twenty years, often at the risk of her life, she kept a secret. There was a certain wall which in winter she would keep covered with piled up rice stalks and in summer with melon vines which she planted by it. When liberation finally came she allowed the eight huge characters on it to appear and there they are today: *Anyuan Gongren Baodong Wansui!* (Long live the Anyuan workers' uprising!)

*Red Anyuan* contains many moving stories about these heroic people, the support they gave to the Northern Expedition against the warlords (1926), their participation in the Autumn Harvest Uprising (1927), and the reinforcements they sent to the revolutionary base on Ching-kangshan Mountains, in the long years of guerrilla warfare and underground activities that followed and, finally, in protecting the colliery from Kuomintang saboteurs so that it could be turned over intact to the People's Liberation Army.

With such a history, it is easily understandable with what spirit the Anyuan miners set about the work of socialist construction. What was merely an agglomeration of backward coal pits ten years ago has been swiftly transformed into a huge coal base south of the Yangtse River. This has brought about vast changes in the life of the



An illustration from "The Long Bridges," a history of the Fengtai Bridge Plant by Chen Mou

miners themselves. *Red Anyuan* gives some typical examples: in 1951, the only tool young miner Ko Ching-szu knew how to handle was a primitive hand-pick; by 1954 he was operating a modern coal-cutter; in 1955, a coal combine; and now he is an expert hand at hydraulic mining. In 1949, Kang Hui-yun was just an ordinary miner; now he is a chief engineer.

The story of *Red Anyuan* is mostly told in the form of memoirs and reports some of them well-written enough to stand comparison with the best literary works of this kind now being produced. Each section has an appendix giving the reader all the relevant background material he needs to understand the general historical situation of the period described. This fills in the gaps inevitably left in the memoirs and features and gives a necessary coherence to the whole.

This method adopted by the Anyuan miners is by no means the only one used in compiling factory histories. Some are collections of reminiscences and features written by workers and staff which can all be read as independent works but which have a certain relationship between them as they all deal with the same place. The *History of the Wuhan Steel Works* is one such. Others, like *Fifty Years of a Power Plant* (a history of the Shihchingshan Power Plant in Peking's suburbs), are written by a single writer after he had collected the necessary material through interviews and discussions. Some devote most of their attention to the life and struggle of the workers after liberation, such as *The Cradle of Locomotives* (a history of the 30-year-old locomotive plant in Shenyang). Some put greater emphasis on the pre-liberation history of the enterprises and their workers; the *History of the Mentoukou Coal Mines* is one of these. Here again as elsewhere in cultural work the principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom has been applied to produce a varied and stimulating new literary genre.

## SONG and DANCE

### **The Polish "Mazowsze" Ensemble**

The Polish State "Mazowsze" Song and Dance Ensemble is with us again. When we first saw them in 1953 they seemed so quintessentially Polish, gay and charming that one could hardly envisage a change that wouldn't reduce their perfection. And here they are again, as fresh as ever and even better, with a richer repertoire and an almost entirely new group of performers.

Their premiere in Peking, at the Great Hall of the People, delighted an audience



Dancing a Kujawiak

Sketch by Li Ke-yu

of ten thousand. Songs and dances followed each other in dazzling display. They began, appropriately enough, with a gay *polonaise* to verses with a warm message of greeting from the Polish people. A buoyant polka from Opoczno led on to an Opocznan *oberek* with a gay sense of humour; village girls make no secret of their liking for village boys as poor as themselves in preference to the rich good-for-nothings who sue for their favours. In the light and lively waltz from Lublin the partners whirled their way around with verve and charm; men with coat-tails flying, girls with huge crinoline skirts swirling. A Wielkopolska measure and a *krakowiak* danced to a country orchestra on stage added their rustic air to re-create scenes of old world village festivals. With movements recalling the Polish puppet show, the dances from the Warmia and Masuria districts have a most distinctive local colour. This is especially so when the singing dancers perform to the accompaniment of a village orchestra with a "devil's violin," a contraption that looks like a Mongolian fiddle on a five-foot staff with a variety of attachments that give out sounds like a cymbal, a corn-crake or an old saw. In contrast to the sturdy rhythms of the mountain areas with their wild leaps and shouts came the liltily graceful *polonaise* from the Lowiczanka district, the girls in light gauze skirts and their partners in black tail coats. Finally came the vivacious and magnificent Masurian dance, the last piece in an admirably planned programme. As always, one delighted in the style of this troupe, which it maintains without falling into the trap of putting a "stamp" on its work. That style is in everything it does. It is authentic, tasteful. This comes out particularly brilliantly in their costumes which are at once deeply traditional and yet have great creative originality.

The singing of the "Mazowsze" was as delightful as ever. They treated Peking to three Chinese songs this time including the Uighur melody *Long Live Mao*

*Tse-tung!* Their *Cuckoo* song has become a popular favourite since they sang it on their first tour. This time they sang it in both Polish and Chinese and again it was the hit of the evening.

This attractive ensemble got its name from the district of Mazowsze in central Poland which is especially rich in folk music and dancing. It was here that the late Tadeusz Sygietynsky, the composer, and his wife, the distinguished actress Marianna Sygietynska, were delegated in 1948 by the Polish Government to pick out the most talented young people between the ages of twelve and seventeen as prospective members of the ensemble. Sygietynsky in his own compositions preserved the finest folk traditions; he drew heavily on the legacy of Polish folk song and dance music. These compositions form the core of the "Mazowsze's" programme but many items are also brought direct to the troupe by the young members from their home villages. The *Cuckoo* is one of these.

On and off stage the troupe leads a comradesly creative collective life. Programmes are jointly discussed and criticized. This was the means by which the founder of the ensemble established the troupe's socialist tradition of maintaining close ties with the people from whom its art comes. It's no wonder then that its songs are popular favourites. Their dances too closely follow folk tradition and for all the lavishness of their costuming — necessary for the stage — retain an authentic folk flavour. This owes much to their discerning designers and first of all to Marianna Sygietynska, who now heads the troupe.

The principle of keeping close ties with the people is maintained in other ways too. Outstanding singers and dancers come now from all over Poland to perform for the ensemble and bring it new material. As even our sketch of the programme shows, the repertoire has gone far beyond the confines of Mazowsze to include folk songs and dances from other parts of Poland. New blood is constantly infused into the troupe by drawing in new talents while the more experienced members of the troupe go out to help develop popular artistic activities in many parts of Poland.

Since it gave its first performance in 1950, the "Mazowsze" has played to more than two and a half million people in Poland alone. It has also toured nearly all the socialist countries and other lands including Britain, France, Belgium and Austria. This time, before coming to China, it performed in Korea. In March it will go on from China to tour Japan and the Soviet Union. In ten years this splendid troupe has become not only the pride of the Polish people but a beloved part of that world culture treasured by all progressive mankind.

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## U.S. Obstructs Ban on Nuclear Tests

Commenting on the new Soviet proposal of the 16th at the three-power conference on the discontinuance of nuclear tests, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (Feb. 20) hails it as one more fresh effort to break the deadlock and make possible the conclusion of an agreement to end all nuclear weapons tests. This new proposal, if accepted, would lay the basis for eliminating differences on the question of criteria (objective instrument readings at control posts) for dispatching inspection teams for on-the-spot investigation of phenomena suspected to be underground nuclear explosions.

Since resuming its sessions in Geneva, the conference has made no progress on the long disputed question of supervision but has encountered new obstacles thrown in its path by the United States. On February 11, the U.S. delegate advanced a "new proposal" which provides only for the prohibition of tests in the atmospheric layer and in the oceans, with no restrictions on tests underground and in space. Commentator points out that the real purpose of this U.S. "proposal" was to establish an out for the U.S. so that it might resume nuclear tests at any time.

It is an open secret that the U.S. has all along attempted to block an agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests. Since the conference opened in Geneva in the autumn of 1958, the U.S. has consistently obstructed its progress either by rejecting the reasonable proposals of the Soviet Union or playing the game of one step forward and two steps back, perfidiously repudiating the stand and proposals it had already accepted.

The current U.S. manoeuvres are by no means accidental, but are part of its overall policy of accelerating the arms drive and war preparations. Playing for time to overcome its military inferiority and re-establish the long bankrupt policy of "deterrence," the Eisenhower administration is straining to develop intercontinental ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons, expand its missile bases at home and abroad and reinforce the war machine of the whole imperialist aggressive bloc. The U.S. publication *I. F. Stone's Weekly* recently noted that powerful forces in the U.S. Government wanted to put a permanent end to the negotiations in order to destroy for good any hope of reaching an agreement on disarmament. They are seeking a formula which would sabotage the negotiations and at the same time shift responsibility onto the Soviet

Union. The so-called "new proposal" of the U.S. is the very one aimed at killing these two birds with one stone.

People of all lands now see clearly that the failure of the Geneva talks to make progress is entirely due to U.S. obstruction. The Soviet Union has time and again shown its readiness to conclude a treaty banning all nuclear weapons tests. It has also put itself squarely on record not to resume such tests provided the Western powers will do the same. The new Soviet proposal is also meant to move the conference closer to an agreement. If the U.S. continues to adhere to its unreasonable stand, oppose the prohibition of subterranean tests and impede the progress of the conference, it will never be able to evade responsibility for sabotaging the talks, no matter what pretexts it may conjure up, Commentator concludes.

## French Atomic Explosion Denounced

Chinese public opinion strongly protests against the criminal act of the French Government in exploding its atomic device in the Sahara on February 13. This protest was issued in a joint statement on February 16 by the China Peace Committee, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and other popular Chinese organizations.

The statement says: "This is a new attack by the French colonialists on the broad masses of the African people. It is also a concrete expression of collusion between French and U.S. imperialisms in pressing on with their policy of aggression and war in the attempt to prevent relaxation of tension in the international situation. U.S. imperialism which abets and supports French imperialism in this crime must be held responsible for its consequences."

The statement concludes: "The Chinese people fully support the African people in their struggle against French nuclear tests in the Sahara. They will always support the African peoples' struggle against colonialism and to win and safeguard their national independence."

*Da Gong Bao* in its commentary on Feb. 16 stresses that this French provocation has been aided and abetted by the United States. The commentary recalls that Eisenhower declared on February 3 that the U.S. is planning to supply its allies, including France, with atomic and hydrogen weapons; that last year, the U.S. voted against a resolution at the U.N. General Assembly urging France not to carry out atomic tests in the Sahara; that at the end of last year, Eisenhower

declared that the U.S. was ready at any time to resume tests of nuclear weapons. Immediately after the explosion, the U.S. Defense Department came out with a statement welcoming the test. It said that France could contribute to the "joint defence" of the West, and urged more tests so that the new bombs could be ready for use as soon as possible, notes the commentary. This makes it clear that the French action was concerted with U.S. efforts to resume nuclear tests.

This atomic explosion could not intimidate the African people, the commentary declares. Furthermore, it merely serves to rouse the indignation of the African people, an indignation which will eventually turn into a force hundreds of times greater than this atomic device and will hasten the end of French colonial rule in Africa. The commentary calls for closer unity among the African people and all peace-loving people against further French tests in the Sahara, and greater vigilance against the U.S. plot to resume nuclear tests and speed up missile development and war preparations behind the smokescreen of peace.

## U.S. Plots at Lahore

The recent secret SEATO meeting in Lahore, Pakistan, which was supposed to be a SEATO "seminar on communist subversion," was held to plan further subversive activities and whip up tension in Asia, states a Hsinhua News Agency commentary (Feb. 15).

Setting the keynote for the "seminar," U.S. delegate, Richard S. Bissell, charged the junior partners of the SEATO aggressive bloc not to ignore the struggle



U.S. made "peace dove"

by Ko Chao-chuan

between "opposing political and economic systems." This U.S.-controlled meeting once again drives home the fact that despite its recent talk of "peace," the United States does not relax its stubborn efforts to destroy the camp of socialism as an "opposing political and economic system." The Lahore meeting was yet another U.S. move to intensify this struggle, the commentary states.

Parroting Bissell, other delegates fulminated about the need to cope with "communist subversion" while the SEATO Secretary-General Pote Sarasin of Thailand sought to capitalize on the overseas Chinese question to poison China's relations with the Southeast Asian countries.

However, the commentary notes, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find a market among the Asian people for such fabrications as this talk about "communist subversive activities," because they know from their own experience that there never has been any "communist subversion." They know quite well that, on the contrary, it was U.S. imperialism and the SEATO bloc it controls that supported the Indonesian rebels in an attempt to subvert the Indonesian Government, that incited the Sam Sary clique in subversion against the Royal Cambodian Government and that engineered the military coup in Laos. The commentary recalls that the civil war in Laos broke out in the wake of the SEATO Wellington Conference which discussed the "Laotian situation" amidst familiar outcries against "communist subversion." It is obvious that a further purpose of the U.S. in convening the Lahore conference was to step up subversive and aggressive plots in the Southeast Asian countries, including Laos.

Repeated SEATO military exercises in Asia preceding the Lahore conference, war preparations at the CENTO Karachi Conference, and the presence of representatives of the CENTO member states, Turkey and Iran, at the Lahore "seminar," all show that the United States is doing all it can to obstruct the relaxation of international tension. At the same time, to realize its imperialist ambitions, it is goading the military blocs under its control to intensify their war preparations and subversive activities so as to support its own preparations for nuclear war. These warlike activities of the United States call for the vigilance of all the peace-loving peoples in Asia and throughout the world, the commentary concludes.

### Herter's Provocation

The recent provocative statement issued by Herter, U.S. Secretary of State, calling for the secession of the three Soviet Republics of Lithuania, Latvia and

## That U.S. "People's Capitalism"

U.S. auto-king Henry Ford recently gave "the party of the century" for the debut of his daughter. It cost something over \$250,000 for the 1,270 guests who included "the bejeweled cream of Boston, Philadelphia and other cities. . . ."

Reporting on conditions in Virginia, the *Saturday Evening Post* writes that 41 per cent of the people in one county having exhausted their unemployment benefits, are being kept alive by handouts of surplus government food. A hospital in another county is treating cases of starvation. Ghost towns are springing up across the state. . . .

"Some desperate wives have entered into collusion with their husbands to begin desertion proceedings, because under West Virginian law, no family is eligible for state assistance while there is an employable male in the household, however impossible it may be for him to find work."

## The Expectant Guest

Apprehensive that popular hatred of U.S. imperialism will manifest itself during President Eisenhower's South American tour, Washington officials have demanded a 6,000 strong motorized column and a "steel cordon" of 400 men to protect him in Brazil in addition to his personal bodyguard of secret police. He will travel by helicopter while in the Brazilian capital. Even press photographers will not be allowed to get within thirty metres of him, reports U.P.I.



Waiting for Ike

Estonia from the Soviet Union is a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, declares a *Da Gong Bao* commentary (Feb. 18). Such clamourings by Herter and his kind are frenzied provocations against the Soviet people and represent typical "cold war" tactics to poison the international atmosphere and aggravate international tension, the commentary adds.

It points out that Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia overthrew the reactionary bourgeois governments in 1940, proclaimed the founding of Soviet Republics and applied for admission into the Soviet Union one after another. Since then socialist construction in these three republics has advanced with seven-league strides and their people have been leading a happy and free life under the enlightened Leninist national policy.

Herter's inciting statement shows once again that the nature of imperialism will not change, nor will its extreme hatred of the socialist countries. Recently, under pressure of the situation, the U.S. has made some tactical changes paying lip service to peaceful coexistence, but the fundamental aim of its foreign policy — to destroy socialism and for world domination — remains unchanged. A so-called study report on U.S. foreign policy towards the Soviet Union and Eastern

Europe, recently issued by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared that irreconcilable "basic conflicts" existed between the United States and the Soviet Union. The report held that peaceful coexistence or "cold war" was merely "the continuation of conflicts in different forms," the commentary points out.

The latest provocations by U.S. imperialism in connection with the so-called "independence day anniversary" of the three Soviet Republics and Herter's statement are new, hysterical "cold war" moves following the so-called "Captive Nations Week" in the U.S. last year. They show that the U.S. is engaging in undisguised acts of subversion against the socialist countries.

History will not regress, and the liberated people in the socialist countries will, under no circumstances, deviate from the path of socialism-communism, the commentary stresses. U.S. ruling circles are day-dreaming to hope for the restoration of capitalist enslavement in these three Union Republics of the Soviet Union. The outbursts of Herter and his like shed further light on the conspiracy of U.S. imperialism to intervene in and subvert the socialist countries. They demonstrate that U.S. imperialism remains the chief enemy of world peace, the commentary concludes.

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## Celebration of Sino-Soviet Alliance

A reception given by the Soviet Ambassador Stepan Chervonenko in Peking on February 14 climaxed the nationwide celebrations in China of the 10th anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and Government joined with their Soviet hosts in hailing the achievements of the Sino-Soviet alliance.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi in a short address at the reception expressed the warmest greetings to the Soviet Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the great Soviet people on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people. Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in his speech said that "in the past ten years, there has been an all-round development in the relations of mutual help and co-operation between China and the Soviet Union in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields. Our two countries have supported each other and maintained close co-operation in the struggle to defend peace."

Hailing as a great victory of Marxism-Leninism the unprecedented advances made in the common cause of the two peoples in the past ten years at a time when the enemies of peace and socialism are tottering to their doom, Chairman Chu Teh stressed that on the basis of the Moscow meetings of the Communist and Workers' Parties in 1957 and the declarations issued, "we are determined to continue to develop our victories along the common road of the October Revolution so as to carry the struggle of the people of the whole world for peace and socialism to a higher stage." "In striving for the victory of that common cause," he pointed out, "we must spare no effort to strengthen the great unity of China and the Soviet Union and of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and on this basis, to strengthen our unity with all other peace-loving peoples and countries of the world."

## Soviet Friendship Delegation

The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association Delegation led by V.P. Yelyutin,

Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the U.S.S.R., is now on a tour of East China cities.

While in Peking to attend celebrations of the anniversary, the delegation, accompanied by Soviet Ambassador Stepan Chervonenko, went down to the Zhongsuyouhao (Sino-Soviet Friendship) People's Commune in Peking's suburbs where they saw its various undertakings and had lunch with commune members. The same evening a hundred commune members went to a return party in the Soviet Embassy.

## Helpful Teacher, Good Friend

The great popularity of Soviet literature with Chinese readers is well-known. Every year large numbers of the latest Soviet novels, plays and short stories are translated, published, read and discussed.

Rather unique is a collection recently published in Peking under the general title *Soviet Literature Is the Helpful Teacher and Good Friend of the Chinese People*. It is a compilation of comments on outstanding Soviet novels and literature by such noted Chinese writers as Mao Tun, Pa Chin, Lao Sheh and others. Included, too, are remarks by the Soviet writers themselves on what inspired these works and the creative process and methods involved. Finally, there are contributions from Chinese readers telling what they derived from Soviet literature, particularly its communist ethics.

## "The Great Friendship"

*The Great Friendship*, a documentary about the long history of friendship between the Chinese and the Soviet peoples, is now showing in China. It was produced as Chinese cinema workers' tribute to the 10th anniversary of the Sino-Soviet alliance. The film shows how the peoples of the two countries have supported each other since the great October Revolution. This is shown in sequences taken from the film archives recalling the big Moscow demonstration supporting the anti-imperialist struggle of the Chinese people in 1925 and in such little episodes as how Soviet doctors in the Amur region saved the life of a badly burnt Chinese boy.

In Moscow, 14 Chinese films are being shown during the anniversary week. These include the Chinese-Soviet wide-screen film *Wind from the East*, and the Chinese coloured film *The Long March*.

## Chairman Liu to Visit Albania

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, has accepted an invitation to visit Albania.

The invitation was extended by H. Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic.

## Cultural Co-operation with Fraternal Countries

China has signed with Korea, Viet Nam, Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia executive plans for cultural co-operation in 1960 during the past week in Peking.

The plans all provide for wide mutual contacts and exchanges in the fields of art, science, education, films, publications and sports.

## Nepalese National Day

Chinese government leaders sent messages of greetings to the Nepalese Government and people on the occasion of the Nepalese National Day on February 18.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi's message wished Nepal prosperity and continued growth in traditional Sino-Nepalese friendship.

Premier Chou En-lai in his message greeted the development of friendly co-operation between China and Nepal based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence which he said "is playing an increasingly beneficial role in promoting the economic prosperity of our two countries and the noble cause of safeguarding Asian and world peace." He expressed the conviction that friendship between the two countries will grow still stronger and develop in the years to come.

To celebrate the occasion, the China-Nepal Friendship Association arranged a reception in Peking on the eve of the Nepalese National Day.

## Japanese "Kabuki" in China

The Peking premiere of the Japanese Zenshinza Kabuki Company on February 15 was a lively demonstration of the deep-going friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. Well-known Chinese figures and leading artists flocked to attend the brilliant performance featuring some of Japan's greatest Kabuki actors in the leading roles.

Introducing the first performance, Yang Han-sheng, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, expressed the warmest welcome to the Japanese artists. The Chinese and Japanese peoples, he said, treasure their long-standing cultural ties; the Kishi government's attempt to undermine friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples will always fail for the simple reason

that the two peoples want to be friends. Declaring that the visit of the *Kabuki* Company will help strengthen cultural exchanges between the peoples of the two countries and make an important contribution to further increasing their friendship, Yang Han-sheng expressed confidence that the friendship between the two peoples would stand the test of time.

Yang Han-sheng also paid tribute to the great efforts and success of the troupe in preserving and developing the fine traditions of the Japanese national drama, noting that its close ties with the Japanese masses had brought new life to this classical art.

The leader of the Japanese troupe, Chojuro Kawarazaki, endorsing these friendly sentiments in a speech before the premiere, declared that "the Kishi government is executing a policy completely in opposition to the desire for friendship between the peoples of Japan

and China, and has signed the new Japan-U.S. 'Security Treaty.' This act runs counter to the will of the two peoples for a life of peace and friendship and the Japanese people are completely opposed to this policy."

"We will be happy if our visit contributes to cementing the friendship between our two peoples, to the struggle for Japan's independence, democracy and neutrality, to the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations, and to world peace," he concluded.

### Chinese Rice Planting Methods Popularized in Japan

The Japanese Michurin Society decided at its recent national conference to popularize among Japanese peasants the Chinese practice of deep ploughing and close planting of rice along with the use of greater amounts of fertilizer. The Secretary-General of the society reported to the conference the results

of last year's experiments with the Chinese method in 41 areas in 19 prefectures in Japan. The yield was 150 to 200 per cent higher than usual.

### Chinese Youth Group For Chile

A three-member Chinese youth delegation left for Chile on February 17. The delegation has been invited by the Young Communist League of Chile to attend its 4th Extraordinary Congress.

### Chinese Books in Ecuador

A new bookshop selling Chinese publications has been opened in Esmeraldas, northern Ecuador.

Mao Tse-tung's selected works, basic laws of the People's Republic of China, reproductions of Chinese art including albums of paintings by Chi Pai-shih and Chen Pan-ting and other publications are on sale and orders can be placed there for Chinese periodicals.

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

### — Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

#### PEKING OPERA

▲ **WILD HORSE WITH THE RED MANE** Against the will of her father, the prime minister of the Tang court, Wang Pao-chuan gives her heart and hand to Hsueh Ping-kuei, a poor man. For seventeen years she lives in poverty while her husband is away seeking his fortune. They are happily reunited when her husband returns as the emperor of Hsi Liang. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Feb. 23, 7:00 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

▲ **WU TSE-TIEN** The story of the concubine of a Tang emperor, who later became the first woman ruler of China.

Feb. 24, 7:00 p.m. Guang He Theatre

▲ **SHE SAI-HUA** A historical opera produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre. She Sai-hua is the beautiful and clever daughter of She Hung, a high court official in the Sung court. Two of She Hung's colleagues want their sons to marry her: Yang Chi-yeh, one of them, later to become a famous general, wins her heart and hand.

Feb. 28, 9:00 a.m. Zhong He Theatre

▲ **AT THE CHIUKIANG RIVER PORT** A historical opera of the last days of the Yuan Dynasty where its quarrelsome generals are facing defeat at the hands of Chu Yuan-chang, first emperor of the Ming Dynasty. A Yuan general rejects the advice of a subordinate and is nearly defeated but the latter saves him. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

Feb. 28, 1:00 p.m. Zhong He Theatre

▲ **THE GOLD BRICK** A historical tale retold by the China Peking Opera Theatre. An emperor of the Han Dynasty in his cups, slaughters many of his courtiers. One of them seizes a gold brick to kill him, but fails and has to take his own life.

Feb. 28, 7:00 p.m. Zhong He Theatre

#### CHINESE BALLET

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

Feb. 23-25, 7:15 p.m. Peking Exhibition Centre Theatre

#### THEATRE

▲ **TAMING DRAGONS AND TIGERS** A play about the big leap forward in China's countryside. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It describes how villagers brave dangers to get raw materials for their furnaces in the 1956 drive for steel.

Feb. 23-25, 7:00 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **DETAINED BY FLOOD** Flood has destroyed a section of a railway's roadbed and a train is marooned on high ground. The Communist Party group on it organizes its passengers and staff to overcome their difficulties. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

Feb. 25, 7:15 p.m. Shiyuan Theatre

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

Feb. 26-29, 7:00 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **THE MAGIC ASTER** Adapted from an ancient fairy tale. A young peasant is happily married but his wife is killed by her envious sister, who wants to take her place. The good animals of the valley help to put things right and the magic aster restores her to life. Produced by the China Children's Theatre.

Feb. 24, 7:00 p.m. Peking Theatre

▲ **THE GUN** Produced by the China Children's Theatre. The young "scouts" of a village in the liberated areas want a gun of their own. They capture one from the enemy, but finally decide to present it to the regular people's forces who can use it better than they.

Feb. 27 & 28, 3:00 p.m. Peking Theatre

#### FILMS

▲ **HAPPY CHILDREN** A colour film, produced by the Haiyan Film Studio, about the primary school children of New China.

Feb. 25-29, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **MY DAY OFF** A feature film about a Shanghai policeman who helps his neighbours on his day off and is busier than when he is on duty!

Feb. 23-28, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **NAMELESS ISLAND** A feature film in colour. Adventure on the Fukien front. Chiang Kai-shek forces take a beating from the navy of People's China.

Feb. 23-28, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre

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

Feb. 25-29, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **RED LEAVES** A Soviet feature film dubbed in Chinese. In that part of Byelorussia held by capitalist Poland twenty-five years ago, an underground revolutionary courier is wounded by the police. He manages to escape, but the police capture the secret letter he carries. Using the letter, a provocateur enters the revolutionary movement and many revolutionaries are arrested. The courier exposes and kills the provocateur. He is arrested and sentenced to death but a mass strike and protest save his life.

Feb. 25-29, Shoudu Theatre, Shengli

#### EXHIBITIONS

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

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

At the Wen Hua and Chuan Hsin Halls in Palace Museum

▲ **PALACE MUSEUM** On exhibition in its main halls is a magnificent collection of bronzes, ceramics, paintings, sculptures, murals, cloisonne and other handicraft objects. The museum displays its best and most representative works of each age from Neolithic times to the early 20th century. Open daily 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

#### PEKING PLANETARIUM

▲ **NEW FEATURE**

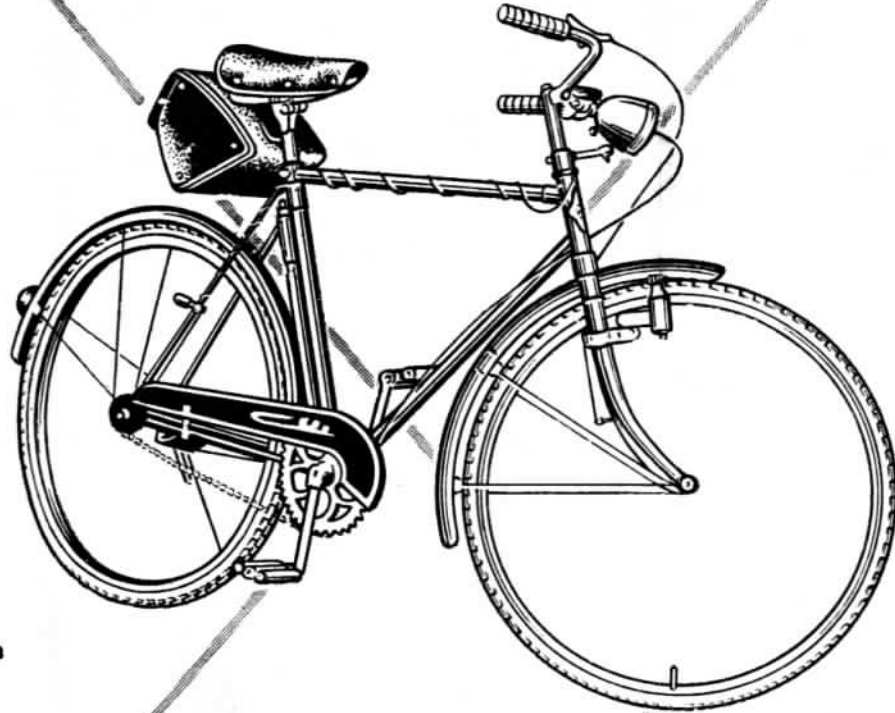
also "Red Rocket Visiting the Moon"  
"Travelling Through the Universe"  
"Night and Day, and the Four Seasons"

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