

PEKING REVIEW

28

July 12, 1960

Empty U.S. Talk About Disarmament Denounced

Renmin Ribao exposes U.S. trick to hide its arms drive and war preparations behind a smokescreen of words (p. 7).

Halt the Criminal Persecution of Overseas Chinese in Indonesia!

Protests against murders of overseas Chinese in Tjimahi (p. 8).

Small and Medium Enterprises Play Big Role

Facts on a key aspect of China's big leap in industry (p. 12).

Cuba Fights Back

Phonetic Alphabet—Short Cut to Literacy

北
京
周
報

Stories of the Chinese People's Volunteers

This is a collection of 11 narratives recounting the heroic feats of the Chinese People's Volunteers during the Korean war: the story of Squad Leader Lei Pao-shen, whose men destroyed 11 American tanks without incurring a single casualty; of Liu Kuang-tse, single-handed captor of 63 enemy soldiers; of airman Chang Chi-hui, who brought down U.S. "ace" pilot G.A. Davis in air battle; of battalion and company commanders, fighting with boundless courage and wisdom; and of heroic scouts, masters of the art of surprise attacks on enemy positions.

Based on life itself, these are the stirring tales of people who defeated an enemy far superior to themselves in equipment, and who by their heroic deeds revealed a great truth to the world — U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger whose aggression can be smashed by a people fighting for the honour and independence of their motherland.

SUPPORT THE JUST AND PATRIOTIC STRUGGLE OF THE SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE

As is generally known, a gigantic struggle was recently launched in south Korea against the fascist rule of the U.S.-Rhee clique. This struggle of the south Korean people has dealt a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and inspired the people of other lands in the world in their fight to defeat aggression and gain independence, freedom and peace. The Chinese people, together with all peace-loving people in the world, give full support to the south Korean people in their just and patriotic struggle. On April 28, in Peking, capital of China, 600,000 people from all walks of life participated in a mass rally in support of the south Korean people. Mass rallies were also held in Shanghai, Nanking, Chengtu, Lanchow and many other cities. Standing resolutely beside the south Korean people are the 650 million Chinese.

This booklet contains the message of the rally in Peking, the speeches of Liu Ning-I, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Li Young Ho, Ambassador of the Korean Democratic People's Republic to China. Also included are two editorials from *Renmin Ribao* of April 25 and 29, 1960, entitled "The South Korean People Raise Their Voice," and "Hail the Heroic South Korean People."

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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NEWS AND VIEWS

July 12, 1960 Vol. III No. 28

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ROUND THE WEEK

All Support to Agriculture

The national drive to back up the agricultural front is taking on new dimensions. Industrial, trade, scientific, educational and, in fact, all other departments throughout the country are doing their share for this task. The slogan "Agriculture is the basis for the development of the national economy; give it all our support!" is heard across the land.

The press gives special prominence these days to news of how such aid is going to the countryside. A major share of this aid, of course, comes from the industrial departments. Besides helping the farms in current tasks, such as repairing harvest tools or combating drought, they are working out long-term plans to help mechanize agriculture as quickly as possible. The provincial bureau of machine-building industry in Kansu, Northwest China, has drawn up a concrete plan for the technical transformation of agriculture in that province. Besides making farm machinery for the rural communes, the bureau will help them set up their own engineering plants. It has already sent several teams out to various parts of the province to put this plan into effect.

Szechuan Province, known as China's granary, has set about this work in a comprehensive way. All the rural counties in the province now have direct contacts with industrial departments which have undertaken to give them technical aid. By the end of June, more than 4,600 factories and engineering schools had signed long-term agreements with counties or people's communes. With the overall aim of speeding up the modernization of agriculture, they will help the rural counties or communes set up farm machinery works and plants to make chemical fertilizers and insecticides and process farm products. To put these enterprises firmly on their feet, they will set aside for the purpose what machines and materials they

can spare, help train technicians to man them and even transfer some of their own personnel to work in the communes. They will also help repair, assemble or manufacture farm machinery urgently needed by the communes. With such help, rural communes in various parts of the province set up in the first quarter of this year more than 22,000 plants for making farm machinery, chemical fertilizers and insecticides, and trained nearly 100,000 technicians to staff them.

Similar networks of co-operation woven all over the country will go a long way to ridding China soon of its technical backwardness in its agriculture and raising agricultural production to a still higher level.

Students Do Their Stuff Too

College students are giving brawn and brain to the farm front too. In busy farming seasons, tens of thousands of them flock to the countryside to do a stint of work in the communes, to help build reservoirs, harvest crops or do other farm work. This, however, is by no means the major aspect of the help they are giving. Like the industrial workers, Peking's college students, particularly those studying engineering and agronomy, have established regular links with rural communes on the outskirts of the capital and are giving them various types of technical aid.

Students of Tsinghua University, one of the foremost engineering institutions in the country, are helping one suburban commune build a sizable plant for repairing and making farm machinery. The Peking Agro-Technical Institute has successfully designed over 60 mechanized or semi-mechanized farm tools suited to local conditions. Many of these have already been taken up by the communes. Teachers and students of the Peking Agricultural College have gone in groups to make on-the-spot studies and work in the communes. Those working in Tahsing County are experimenting together with local peasants to transform

the alkaline flats there into rice fields. Chemistry students of Peking University have helped another commune set up a chemical analysis station. With the help of the peasants, they have successfully trial-produced a chemical fertilizer by local methods at a low cost. Now they are going ahead to produce it in large quantities.

The Peking Mining Institute has set about the task of helping agriculture in a big way. More than a thousand of its students and teachers have gone to help the communes in Changping and Yenching Counties build their own industrial enterprises and train their own skilled workers. During their stay there, they have helped four communes in Changping and a fishing area in Yenching set up two foundries and a machine repair factory. They also introduced more than a hundred technical innovations, helped repair 40 machines for irrigation, set to rights a small power station, and trained a number of local commune members who are now able to work as technicians on their own.

Into 1961

The remarkable successes achieved on China's industrial front are in no small measure to be attributed to the soaring labour enthusiasm of the workers. Encouraging preliminary reports from 21 provinces and autonomous regions and the cities of Shanghai and Kunming show that more than 111,000 young workers and 1,400 groups have completed their full quotas for 1960 and have "entered 1961."

Besides these, more than 2.35 million young workers and some 30,000 groups were over the halfway mark of this year's production targets by June 5. Each doing the work of several, these men and women are emulating one another and racing with time to bring about another leap forward in industrial production this year. Ingeniously tapping the potentials of their machines, they are not only themselves adopting the new skills and methods that have been evolved in the technical innovation movement, but are organizing shock brigades to disseminate the new techniques among their mates to bring about an all-round rise in production.

There is another factor accounting for these successes which has been given much prominence in the newspapers these days. This is the important role played by leading cadres who have made it a rule to go to the front line of production, to tackle problems with the rank and file on the spot, and find the right solutions to boost production to new heights.

New Members for the Party

The ranks of the Chinese Communist Party continue to grow steadily. More than 30,000 people in Peking were admitted into the Party in the past year. In Shanghai 80,000 joined the Party since the beginning of 1959. Tens of thousands of others in various parts of the country have reinforced the ranks of the Party which is the guiding force in China's socialist revolution and construction. These recruits are the finest sons and daughters of the Chinese people, men and women who have taken a firm working-class stand in the various political campaigns of the past few years. Tried and tested in these struggles, they have demonstrated a high revolutionary spirit, shown themselves to be fully dedicated to the Party's cause. The great majority of them are outstanding workers in their own fields, with splendid achievements to their credit.

The new Party members come from every walk of life. Many of them are industrial workers or members of rural communes. Yu Chung-fa, a veteran worker in the Peking Electron Tube Factory, is typical. A pacesetter in work, he is always in the van in responding to the Party's calls and has made a splendid job of every task entrusted to him. He has given an especially good account of himself in the mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution. His many innovations have saved for the country millions of yuan. But what particularly distinguishes him is that he is tireless in helping his mates improve their skills and raise their political consciousness.

Among the thousands of new Party members in Shanghai are Wang Lin-ho, an outstanding worker at the Hukuang Scientific Instruments Works who succeeded in making a 10,000-volt Schering bridge after 371 attempts; Wang Chuan-chuan, a nationally-

known woman worker at the Chiuhsin Shipyard; Wu Pei-fang, a primary school teacher; Fang Jung-fu, an internationally-known football referee; and Li Ken-tung, vice-director and chief engineer of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant. Each in his own field has made no small contribution to the common cause of socialism.

Agricultural Prospects Fine in Tibet

There has been great progress in Tibet in the year since the quelling of the rebellion. In the farming areas, peasants have organized themselves into mutual-aid teams. Just a year ago they were mostly serfs; today they are working with unparalleled enthusiasm to increase agricultural production.

In some parts of the Loka area in the past, hardly 7 per cent of the cultivated area was irrigated. Now the peasants have built enough canals and ditches to extend the irrigated area to 60-80 per cent. In the past, a *khal* (about a *mu*) of land used to get a maximum dressing of 1,000 *jin* of manure a year. Now, each *khal* gets as much as 15,000 to 20,000 *jin*. Carrying out the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture with meticulous care, Tibet's farmers are expecting a bigger harvest this autumn than they have ever had before.

In livestock breeding, too, big changes are taking place. In one area, over 90 per cent of the lambs born this year have survived, as against an average of only 60 per cent in the past.

This encouraging picture is contained in a report submitted by inspection teams to Panchen Erdeni, Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet. Consisting mostly of patriotic members of the upper strata of society in Tibet, the teams made a three-month inspection tour of the Lhasa and Loka areas. On their return they expressed themselves convinced of the bright prospects of the rural areas in Tibet.

Panchen Erdeni received the report with satisfaction. He told the members of the teams that by making this inspection tour, they had seen with their own eyes how the Tibetan peasants, after organizing mutual-aid teams, were stepping up agricultural

production. Tibet, said Panchen Erdeni, was once held in the dark thrall of feudal serfdom. For thousands of years, the working people were oppressed and enslaved. They would never be able to live happily if the rebellion last year were not quelled and if feudal serfdom and reactionary rule were not overthrown. Now the Tibetan people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, are working hard to reap a rich harvest this year. The situation today is extremely good. It stands in sharp contrast to the miserable past. With such bright prospects lying ahead of them, Panchen Erdeni told the members of the inspection teams, they should continuously remould their ideology, be modest in learning from the masses, arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thinking, devote themselves wholeheartedly to the cause of building a socialist, new Tibet and work for the realization of communism.

A Self-Taught Village

Hsieh Family Village, with its six households tucked away in the mountains of Hopei Province, got into the headlines last week for starting its own junior middle school literally from scratch.

So isolated that the regular educational system hadn't reached it yet, this village of Hsingtai County was still 100 per cent illiterate even in 1954. That was when it formed itself into a farm co-op. Since no one could read or write, it had no book-keeper. Members totted up their workdays by cutting notches on a wall. Finally, however, as the farm's operations became more varied the records got into a tangle. They began to see that the Communist Party was right—they must set up a literacy class. They also decided to send the only two school-age children in the village to school in another village.

But who was to teach their literacy class? They solved this problem by electing young, illiterate Hao Chiu-sheng to be their teacher. Twice a week, Chiu-sheng climbed to the other side of the mountain more than a mile away to study at the Huamu Village. What he learnt he passed on to his students. When a question cropped

up that Chiu-sheng could not answer, he would take it along with him on his next trip to Huamu.

Soon, the villagers thought out another method—whenever went out of the village to visit friends or relatives must return with a few new characters. When Hao Kuei-yuan's young son asked permission to visit his grandma, Kuei-yuan asked him: "How many characters are you going to bring back?" "One." Kuei-yuan exclaimed in mock surprise: "Only one? That's not enough! At least three. Otherwise no go!" This task the child fulfilled—a "teacher" of three characters.

There were other methods. Huamu's school teacher often came to work on the field bordering Hsieh Family Village. So the co-op members there decided to invite him to lunch every time he came. He made use of the time saved from walking to and fro for lunch to teach his hosts new characters. Now and then a pedlar showed up, the villagers would treat him to food and tea and ask him to leave behind some characters.

By such efforts they made such progress that in 1955 they learnt to use a dictionary got from Huamu's school teacher. This they called their "all-time-ready" teacher. They studied even harder than before. Before the wheat was gathered in 1956, the whole village was literate; every one of them had mastered 1,500 Chinese characters.

Some felt quite satisfied now that they were able to do simple book-keeping, or write a letter. But at this juncture, the township Party organi-

zation came with this advice: "You have just taken a first step. To build socialism you need more cultural and scientific knowledge." Their eyes opened wider, the villagers set up their first spare-time primary school and every one of the village's six families enrolled. Still relying heavily on Huamu's teacher in the language course, they repaid him by gathering firewood for him. Arithmetic was taught by the village's two full-time students when they came home on their summer vacation. In autumn 1958, one of them returned to become a full-time teacher. In a big-leap effort, they completed the whole primary school course in a year and learnt the phonetic alphabet to boot. In November 1959, encouraged by the Party, they set up a spare-time junior middle school. Their full-time teacher, while teaching himself, attended the spare-time normal school set up by Lulo Commune which the village had joined. The six families now subscribe to the *Hopei Daily*, the *Hsingtai Daily* and several popular magazines. They have a growing library of a hundred books. Applying their book learning, they raised their 1959 output of fruits from the 3,900 *jin* of the previous year to 9,300 *jin*, and their per *mu* yield of maize from 300 to 800 *jin*.

Says *Gongren Ribao* (The Daily Worker) editorially: "We should all learn from the splendid example of the Hsieh Family Village how to get greater, faster, better and more economical results in our workers' spare-time education as well as in socialist construction."



Pass the Word Test and the Road Is Open!

Sketch by Shao Yu

Chinese Government's Note in Reply to Soviet Government on Disarmament

The discontinuance of the Soviet Union's and the other socialist countries' participation in the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee has further exposed the deceptive scheme of the imperialist countries headed by the United States to cover up their arms expansion and war preparations by empty talk of disarmament. The Chinese Government fully supports this just step taken by the Soviet Government.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad interim Chang Wei-lieh called on Soviet Vice-Foreign Minister Y.A. Malik on July 6 and presented to him a note of July 5 from the Chinese Government in reply to the Soviet Government's note of June 27 on disarmament. The text of the Chinese Government's note follows. — Ed.

THE Government of the People's Republic of China has received the note of the Government of the U.S.S.R. dated June 27, 1960, and has fully noted the various opinions expressed in it by the Soviet Government.

Disarmament is the common desire of the peoples of all countries in the world, and is an important measure in safeguarding world peace at the present time. With a view to promoting a settlement of the disarmament question, the Soviet Government has repeatedly put forward positive proposals. The Government of the People's Republic of China has consistently given strong support to the disarmament proposals advanced by the Soviet Government at different times.

Since the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee began its work, the Soviet Union, in striving for an agreement with the United States and the other Western countries on the disarmament question, has time and again made great efforts. The Soviet Union decided, on its own initiative, to reduce its armed forces by one-third, and on June 2 of this year again submitted new proposals for general and complete disarmament, advocating disarmament by stages and the institution of control on the basis of disarmament. The imperialist countries headed by the United States, however, refused to enter into substantive discussion on the new Soviet proposals. They tried hard to make the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee discuss their own proposals for control and inspec-

tions without disarmament so as to attain their dirty objective of spying on the socialist countries. More than this, while negotiating disarmament, U.S. imperialism has been stepping up its activities of arms expansion and war preparations. And it is precisely during this period, as is known to the whole world, that the United States approved the aggressive Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. This is further vivid proof that the imperialist countries headed by the United States do not desire disarmament. Under these circumstances, just as pointed out in the Soviet Government's note, if the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries had carried on negotiations with the United States and the other Western countries in the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee, it would have amounted to participating in hoodwinking the people—a thing to which the socialist countries absolutely could not agree.

The discontinuance of the Soviet Union's and the other socialist countries' participation in the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee has further exposed the deceptive scheme of the imperialist countries headed by the United States to cover up their arms expansion and war preparations by empty talk of disarmament. The Government of the People's Republic of China fully supports this just step taken by the Soviet Government.

The Government of the People's Republic of China has consistently stood for general disarmament and has made unremitting efforts to promote it. Since 1951, China has repeatedly, on its own initiative, reduced its armed forces. We have taken the initiative in withdrawing the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea. We have repeatedly proposed that all the countries of the Asian and Pacific region conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression and make this region an atom-free zone. The Government of the People's Republic of China holds that only by ceaselessly increasing the might of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, uniting the peace-loving people and countries of the whole world to wage a resolute struggle against the activities of arms expansion and war preparations of the imperialists headed by the United States, and impressing on the imperialist countries that continued opposition to disarmament would be to their disadvantage, can the imperialist countries be compelled to sit down to earnest disarmament negotiations. The Government of the People's Republic of China approves of the Soviet Government's position of being prepared to continue disarmament negotiations, and will, together with the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the peace-loving people and countries of the whole world, wage unremitting struggles against the policies of aggression and war pursued by the imperialists headed by the United States and for the realization of general disarmament and the safeguarding of world peace.

Empty U.S. Talk About Disarmament —A Trick That Won't Be Tolerated

Following is a translation of a "Renmin Ribao" editorial on July 7, 1960. — Ed.

THE Soviet Government on June 27 announced that it would cease to participate in the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee because the imperialist countries headed by the United States had, over a long period of time, obstinately stalled the disarmament talks and had no desire whatsoever for an agreement on the disarmament question. The Governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria also took the same action. This has exposed the scheme of the United States and its accomplices, Britain, France, Canada and Italy, to use empty talk about disarmament to deceive the peoples of all countries and cover up their arms expansion and war preparations. The Chinese Government, in its note in reply to the Soviet Government, expressed full support for the just step taken by the Soviet Government and approval of the Soviet Government's position of being prepared to continue disarmament negotiations.

SINCE the start of the conference of the East-West Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva on March 15, this year, the Soviet Union, for the purpose of reaching agreement with the Western countries on the disarmament question, has time and again put forward concrete proposals, and especially its new proposals of June 2 for general and complete disarmament. These proposals have adopted certain views of the Western countries. But the Western countries headed by the United States, bent on creating trouble at the conference table, not only failed to take any step to promote an agreement on disarmament but also tried their utmost to stall the talks in an attempt to make the conference engage in endless wrangles over control and inspection without disarmament and turn the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee into an organization which would be utterly incapable of promoting disarmament. Under these circumstances, if the Soviet Union continued to participate in the debate at the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee—a debate which would not settle any real issue, the world public would in fact be confused, think that the conference was really doing something about disarmament, and thereby entertain illusions. The Soviet Government stated that it could not participate in this deception of the peoples of all countries.

Since the exposure of their criminal activities in obstructing disarmament, the Western powers have pretended to be innocent and tried to make believe that they were willing to continue the disarmament negotiations and even slandered the Soviet Union as having wrecked the disarmament talks. How absurd and ridiculous this is!

If the Western powers headed by the United States really had the slightest sincere desire for disarmament, why, throughout the long period of three months of conference, did they use such deceptive tricks as "control" without disarmament to drag out the talks and thereby lead the conference to a deadlock? Evading substantive questions of disarmament during the whole course of the conference, the Western powers never expressed their readiness to agree to the prohibition and destruction of the means of delivering nuclear weapons, the removal of military bases abroad and the reduction and eventual abolition of armed forces and conventional armaments. The representatives of the Western powers, of the U.S. in particular, kept on trying to justify their war preparations, and their establishment of military bases on foreign territories. At the same time, the imperialist powers headed by the United States have intensified their arms expansion and war preparations. The United States has approved the aggressive U.S.-Japan military alliance treaty and frantically clamoured about war. Here are some recent facts about their arms expansion and war preparations and their war cries:

ON June 26, U.S. Defence Secretary Thomas Gates announced that the United States was militarily "ready" for either a small war or a major war.

The *Wall Street Journal* reported that the United States had stepped up its "airborne alert," that every minute of the day and night B-52 bombers were cruising over the subarctic and ready to deliver devastating nuclear weapons to assigned targets "deep in the communist heartland." On June 28, British Defence Minister Watkinson admitted that Britain also took part in such "airborne alert" flights.

The United States also conducted a series of missile tests. On June 23, it trial-launched two "Polaris" missiles. On June 24 and July 1, it twice trial-launched "Titan" I.C.B.Ms. On June 28, the U.S. Navy Department announced that U.S. missile submarines would formally test the launching of "Polaris" missiles. The U.S. Congress has recently decided to add 200 million dollars to military expenditures for the development of missiles and other new weapons. The United States will also conduct underground nuclear tests this month.

The United States has supplied missile weapons to strengthen the aggressive troops of the NATO bloc. It is preparing to install in Europe 300 "Polaris" missiles that do not need fixed launching sites, and is planning to supply the NATO bloc with missile submarines. France has set up its first "Nike" missile battalion. West Germany has set up a network of atomic rocket bases with more

than 300 installations for the firing of nuclear weapons. U.S. Army Secretary Brucker announced on July 4 that missile weapons would be supplied to West Germany.

On June 27, U.S. President Eisenhower once again declared blatantly that the U.S. would keep its aggressive forces "strong, modern, and alert" and that it must "accept the risks of bold action" in dealing with the socialist camp.

On June 28, Nelson Rockefeller, while calling for a 3,500 million-dollar boost in military spending, openly advocated "the strategy of a first strike." According to him, the U.S. found itself "best equipped" for this strategy. The U.S. *Time* magazine, the *I.F. Stone's Weekly* and the *Evening Star* on May 8 and 9 simultaneously published three articles which disclosed that the U.S. ruling circles were stepping up the plan for such a "pre-emptive" strategy.

On June 30, the U.S. Congress approved military appropriations to the huge amount of 40,000 million dollars, or over 600 million dollars more than what was requested by the U.S. Government.

THE above facts show that the imperialist countries headed by the United States will never lay down their butcher's knife in their efforts to seek high profits for the monopoly capital groups, retain their "deterrent" and engineer attacks on socialism and repression of the national and democratic movements in Asian, African and Latin American countries. Therefore, however hard we the socialist countries may strive for the realization of disarmament, the imperialist countries headed by the United States will always seek to obstruct and sabotage it by hook or by crook. It is obvious that obstacles in the way of the realization of disarmament do not come from the socialist countries — they all come from the imperialist countries headed by the United States which are by nature aggressive and war-like.

Anti-Chinese Activities in Indonesia

China Protests Against Tjimahi Murders

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE cold-blooded murder of two overseas Chinese women and the wounding of two other Chinese on July 3 by Indonesian soldiers and police has aroused deep indignation among the Chinese people. This new crime climaxed a fresh series of outrages against overseas Chinese in Indonesia. It took place in Tjimahi, a little town near Bandung, as the West Java military authorities pushed through the forcible evacuation of overseas Chinese there.

China's Ambassador to Indonesia Huang Chen called on Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio and lodged a serious protest with the Indonesian Government on July 4, the day after the killing. The Ambassador put forward the following demands: an immediate end to the forcible evacuation of overseas Chinese; punishment of

In the past three months and more, the imperialist countries headed by the United States have carried out their scheme of arms expansion and war preparations under cover of the endless talks of the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee. This is another profound lesson to all peace-loving people of the world. The utterly ferocious aggressive bloc headed by the United States will not accept the proposal for general and complete disarmament. The peace-loving people of the world must on no account entertain any unrealistic illusions about U.S. imperialism and must not be deceived by imperialism.

THE Chinese Government and people have consistently stood for general disarmament. They have given active support to all useful proposals for disarmament put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Since 1951, the Chinese Government has repeatedly, on its own initiative, reduced its armed forces. The Chinese People's Volunteers, on their own initiative, already withdrew from Korea. China has repeatedly proposed that all the countries in the Asian and Pacific region conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression and make this region an atom-free zone. We will continue, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to make untiring efforts for general disarmament. We hold that the peoples of the socialist countries, who stand at the forefront in defence of world peace, must maintain a high degree of vigilance, thoroughly expose the scheme of the imperialist countries headed by the United States in obstructing disarmament, and mobilize the people of the whole world to oppose firmly the arms expansion and war preparations of the imperialist countries and thwart the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war for world hegemony. Only by so doing can the imperialist countries be compelled to sit down for serious disarmament negotiations; only by so doing can world peace be safeguarded effectively.

the murderers; compensation to the families of the killed; immediate release of the arrested overseas Chinese; a guarantee against future recurrence of similar incidents; and an open apology. The Ambassador also demanded that a Chinese consul should be enabled to go to the site of the incident to make an investigation and conduct a joint examination of the dead bodies together with the West Java military authorities.

Stop These Crimes At Once!

Reports of the Tjimahi bloodshed touched off a nationwide wave of angry protests. Newspapers throughout the country carried the news. On July 5, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator voiced the sentiments of the Chinese people when he demanded an immediate stop to the

criminal persecution of overseas Chinese in Indonesia. The Tjimahi incident, he wrote, has aroused the deepest indignation among the Chinese people. "Recently, as a result of the joint efforts made by both the peace-loving people and enlightened and far-sighted individuals in Indonesia, it was once reported that the anti-Chinese campaign launched by certain influential Indonesian circles might be easing to some extent. But, unfortunately, the bloody incident of July 3 once again proves that those influential Indonesian circles have no intention of easing up their anti-Chinese activities. On the contrary, they are stepping up their persecution of overseas Chinese. They do not even hesitate before the creation of bloody incidents to further poison friendly relations between China and Indonesia in an effort to achieve their ulterior ends."

"This killing of overseas Chinese in Tjimahi was by no means accidental," Commentator wrote. "It was a bloody incident deliberately created by those forces in Indonesia who are hostile to friendship between China and Indonesia. Of late, instead of calling a halt to the anti-Chinese, discriminatory activities, they have further intensified them. It must be noted in particular that the military authorities in West Java have most treacherously betrayed the promise made by the Indonesian Government that overseas Chinese will no longer be forcibly evacuated. Since the latter part of May, they launched a second wave of forcible evacuations of overseas Chinese on a large scale and discriminatory activities against the Chinese. In the course of this forcible evacuation, the West Java military authorities have repeatedly resorted to such barbarous measures as arrests, summonses, threats of the use of force by troops and police and sealing of houses to encroach upon the freedom of person and property of overseas Chinese. These anti-Chinese forces in Indonesia have even raised the cry that they would not hesitate to 'create bloody incidents' to evacuate overseas Chinese by force. Now, these forces in Indonesia which are hostile to China-Indonesia friendship have begun their bloody persecutions."

Commentator went on to point out: "The Chinese people deeply understand that the Indonesian people are their friends and that between the Indonesians and the overseas Chinese there exist feelings as close as those between brothers. The criminals who murdered overseas Chinese are a mere handful of reactionaries. They are spurned by the Indonesian people who cherish friendship between China and Indonesia. It is the common demand of the Chinese and Indonesian peoples that these murders of overseas Chinese and intensified anti-Chinese activities by certain influential Indonesian circles be stopped immediately. The Indonesian Government has the obligation to mete out severe punishment to the murderers, compensate the families of the victims, immediately release the arrested overseas Chinese, halt the forcible evacuation and take effective measures to end at once the anti-Chinese activities which poison friendly relations between China and Indonesia."

Women Shot in Cold Blood

The Tjimahi incident gives a measure of the brutality used against the overseas Chinese by the reactionaries in

Indonesia. At 5 a.m. on July 3, the West Java military authorities sent scores of soldiers and police to force all overseas Chinese in Tjimahi to evacuate. These Chinese have been living in the place for generations. The military authorities cut off all traffic and surrounded the area with sentries. To force the overseas Chinese to evacuate, soldiers and police opened fire on defenceless Chinese women. Yang Mu-mei was killed on the spot by a bullet. She was already four months with child. Yeh Chin-niang was hit by seven bullets. As she lay on the ground, she cried out for help. But the armed brutes around her threatened to shoot anyone who dared to go to her aid. Half an hour elapsed before she was allowed to be taken to hospital. By then it was too late. She died on the way. In the meantime, two other overseas Chinese were wounded and several others arrested.

To cover up the crime, local Indonesian army men and police took away Yang Mu-mei's body by force and washed away the spilt brain and blood on the ground. Later, a second batch of army men and police arrived on the spot. As those who had done the killing withdrew to Bandung, they brazenly declared that it would have made no difference even if they had killed more overseas Chinese. In the afternoon, the local military authorities again dispatched armed personnel in three tanks to Tjimahi, to create an atmosphere of terror and to intimidate and overawe the overseas Chinese there.

Forcible Evacuation

These murders came in the wake of a lengthening series of atrocities. In carrying out the forcible evacuation of overseas Chinese in Madjalaja, Padalarang, Ujungberung, Tjilamaja, Lawang and many other places, the West Java military authorities, at the instigation of certain influential Indonesian circles, have frequently resorted to such measures as beating up overseas Chinese, firing shots to intimidate them, cutting off water and electricity supplies, sealing up their houses, forcibly occupying the buildings of overseas Chinese organizations and other forms of violence.

The July 3 Tjimahi incident was an act of cold-blooded murder that warrants the severest condemnation. The two victims, Yang Mu-mei and Yeh Chin-niang, left behind them eight and ten children respectively. Messages of condolence were sent to their families by overseas Chinese organizations in Djakarta and other cities in Indonesia, and by the Commission for Overseas Chinese Affairs and the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese in Peking. From Bandung, Bandjar, Sumedang, Lembang, Tjiamis and other surrounding areas, thousands of overseas Chinese went to Tjimahi to mourn the death of their compatriots and express their sympathy to the bereaved families.

Returned overseas Chinese in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Foochow, Nanning, Kunming and other cities throughout the country have held meetings to condemn and protest against these atrocities. All have called on the Indonesian Government, for the sake of friendly relations between the two countries, to guarantee that no more forcible evacuations will recur and comply with the just demands put forward by Ambassador Huang Chen in relation to this incident.

At a meeting in Tientsin, Lin Hsiu-lan, daughter of the deceased Yeh Chin-niang, bitterly indicted the West Java military authorities for the murder of her mother. Now studying at Tientsin University, she received the news of the death of her mother and her grand-aunt Yang Mu-mei just as she and workers and technicians at the Tientsin Tractor Plant were happily working together on innovations proposed for an automatic production line. It was a tragic blow. The sheer brutality of the act that deprived her of her mother caused a deep revulsion of feeling among her workmates. At a meeting attended by 3,000 students, including over 1,000 returned overseas Chinese, Lin Hsiu-lan passionately declared: "Before all the peace-loving people of the world, I charge the West Java military authorities, instigated and supported by influential Indonesian circles, with the bloody crime of killing my mother and grand-aunt. Both of them were law-abiding overseas Chinese. Like most other overseas Chinese in Tjimahi, they worked hard to earn a living. Most of these overseas Chinese have been living in Indonesia for several generations. They have helped to build up Indonesia economically, and they fought together with the Indonesian people against the Dutch colonialists and Japanese militarists. But now, they are persecuted by these influential Indonesian groups who do not even stop at killing our kinsmen."

At a recent meeting at which the Committee of the People's Republic of China for the Reception and Settlement of Returned Overseas Chinese reviewed the work done in the first half of this year, deep concern was expressed in connection with the intensified anti-Chinese activities in Indonesia. The meeting bitterly denounced the perpetrators of the Tjimahi murders and supported the demands made by Ambassador Huang Chen. The meeting at the same time drew attention to the fact that the anti-Chinese activities launched by the influential Indonesian groups shamefully failed of their aim. These groups tried in vain by these activities to stir up

chauvinistic sentiments, divert the Indonesian people's attention from their struggle for national independence and democratic rights and deal a blow to the democratic and progressive forces in Indonesia, hoping thereby to curry favour with the United States and pave the way for a military dictatorship. But the results were not what they intended. The ban they have placed on the economic activities of the overseas Chinese, which are beneficial to the local economy, has resulted in a deepening of economic difficulties in Indonesia. As far as the Chinese people are concerned, the meeting pointed out, these anti-Chinese activities will not in the least harm the great People's Republic of China; the friendship between the Chinese and Indonesian peoples will grow further, and the great unity among all patriotic overseas Chinese will be further expanded and consolidated. Overseas Chinese who have returned in large numbers are reinforcements in China's socialist construction. The meeting took note of the fact that though these influential Indonesian groups have ignominiously failed to achieve their purpose, it is not to be expected that they will call a halt. At present, they are still carrying on with their empty talk of friendship while continuing their anti-Chinese activities, even to the point of bloodshed.

The plight of the overseas Chinese is receiving the closest attention of the Chinese Government. All those who are suffering persecution, are homeless or have lost their means of livelihood will be assured of as warm a welcome home to their motherland as the more than 40,000 who returned in the first five months of this year have received. It is clear that justice demands that the Indonesian Government should bear the responsibility of sending back to China all those overseas Chinese who are forcibly evacuated, who have lost their means of livelihood and who wish to return to their own motherland. And an immediate halt must be put to the criminal persecution of the overseas Chinese in Indonesia!

Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

Cuban People Fight Back

by SU MIN

ON June 29, the Cuban Revolutionary Government ordered the take-over of the installations of the U.S. Texas Oil Company in Cuba. This was one of a series of powerful counter-moves by Cuba to rebuff the current all-out U.S. attacks against it. In quick succession, the Cuban Government took over the properties of U.S. Esso Oil and British-Dutch Shell and on July 6 adopted a decree authorizing the Cuban President and Premier to nationalize U.S. properties through expropriation when such action was deemed conducive to the defence of national interests.

To strangle the Cuban revolution, the U.S. imperialists have declared open economic war on Cuba and are launching a two-pronged attack to undermine its economy. In

collusion with the U.S. State Department, the U.S. oil companies which together with British-Dutch Shell monopolized petroleum production in Cuba stopped crude oil supplies to that country and refused to refine crude oil supplied it by the Soviet Union. This was a clear effort to cut off fuel production and thereby disrupt the Cuban economy. No sooner had the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate completed in indecent haste the legislative procedure "authorizing" the U.S. President to reduce the import quota on Cuban sugar than Eisenhower immediately announced the reduction of 700,000 tons of Cuban sugar imports for the remaining months of 1960. The meaning and purpose of this act is only too clear — to browbeat the Cuban people with the economic "big stick."

Washington has, of course, never for a moment relaxed its intrigues against the Cuban revolution, nor has it tried to conceal its hostility towards it. Ever since the founding of the Cuban Revolutionary Government following the overthrow of the U.S.-backed dictator Batista in January 1959, the U.S. Government has tried to subvert it from within and without. Crude press vilification and diplomatic pressure, support for reactionary Cuban forces, repeated bombings of Cuban territory by U.S. planes and threats and actual use of economic pressure along with preparation for armed invasion of Cuba have gone on for months without end and are too numerous to recount. But, of late, as the Cuban revolution deepens in content and develops in scope; as it moves on to eliminate U.S. domination; as it increasingly wins the admiration of and points the way for all Latin American peoples, U.S. aggressions against Cuba have become more and more open and more and more frenzied.

U.S. Intervention—More and Frantic

The threatening U.S. note of June 4 to the Cuban Foreign Ministry signalled this intensified attack. By falsely charging Cuba with a "campaign of slander" and other trumped-up "crimes" against the United States, it heralded a renewed outburst of hysteria against Cuba in the U.S. press to condition the American public to further U.S. aggression. In the Congress, representatives and senators vied with each other in demanding a break in diplomatic relations with Cuba, in the invocation of the "Monroe Doctrine," and even blockade and armed occupation of Cuba. Former U.S. ambassador to Cuba Earl Smith urged armed intervention against Cuba by the dispatch of O.A.S. troops to "supervise a free election."

The United States has simultaneously intensified its subversive activities against Cuba. Recently, a so-called "revolutionary front" was organized under Washington's aegis by Cuban counter-revolutionaries in Miami, Florida, long an anti-Cuban centre in the United States. The U.S. imperialists are actively arming and training Cuban war criminals and mercenaries in preparation for armed invasion. Inside Cuba, the United States is employing the most brazen cloak and dagger methods in its efforts to overthrow the Cuban Government. Not long ago, two staff members of the U.S. embassy in Havana were caught red-handed by the Cuban authorities holding a conspiratorial meeting with a band of Cuban counter-revolutionaries. And on June 26, a big blast in an ammunition dump of the revolutionary armed forces in Havana was another shocking crime committed by the United States in the wake of the *S.S. Le Coubre* explosion in Havana Harbour which sought to deprive the Cuban people of arms to defend themselves.

Meanwhile indications mount that the United States intends to use its Guantanamo naval base in Cuba as a bridgehead for armed attack against the Cuban people. As U.S. reinforcements and weapons for ground forces poured in to the naval base, the U.S. embassy in Havana



Defend Cuba! Defend the Revolution!

Woodcut by a collective of the Central Institute of Fine Arts

secretly printed notices intended to be posted as warnings to safeguard U.S. properties in the event of war.

Washington is at the same time supplementing its political, economic and military moves with diplomatic manoeuvres. On June 27, the U.S. State Department brought "charges" against Cuba in the "Inter-American Peace Commission" of the U.S.-controlled Organization of American States. With the U.S. bourgeois press in full cry for "invoking the Caracas Resolution against the Castro regime," it is obvious that the United States is once again, as when it engineered the armed overthrow of the Arbenz government in Guatemala in 1954, scheming intervention by using the O.A.S. as its tool for naked aggression.

Heroic Cuba Stands Firm

The heroic Cuban people are far from being cowed by these bare-faced threats and plots. Having taken their destiny into their own hands they do not entertain illusions about the "colossus of the North." They are defending their revolution by developing it further. As the latest Cuban moves indicate, they are responding to each and every aggressive step of U.S. imperialism with still more resolute struggle. They have displayed revolutionary heroism in countering the threats and armed intervention of U.S. imperialism. In the face of divisive U.S. attempts to split the revolutionary movement by means of the thread-bare anti-communist bugaboo and collusion with Cuban reactionaries, the Cuban people are strengthening their unity and consolidating and broadening their revolutionary united front. "Fatherland or death" has become the rallying cry of the embattled Cuban people. Workers and peasants' militia are ready at all times to defend every inch of their homeland.

The current frenzied attack against Cuba by U.S. imperialism is not a manifestation of strength, but rather of weakness. It testifies to the fear and desperation of U.S. imperialism confronted by the heroic struggle of the Cuban people. In the course of their triumphant struggle against

the U.S. puppet Batista and in the defence of the revolution, the Cuban people have learnt from experience not only to perceive the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism but also to discern its true dimensions as a paper tiger.

In receiving Latin American friends in Chengchow on May 8 this year, Chairman Mao Tse-tung said that the people are the decisive factor, and that reliance on the unity and struggle of the people is bound to bring the defeat of imperialism and its lackeys. It was precisely by relying on their unity and struggle that the Cuban people were able to defeat the Batista dictatorial regime armed to the teeth by the United States and smash the countless schemes of sabotage and subversion of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Faced with new threats of U.S. armed intervention, the Cuban people will no doubt further consolidate their unity and defeat the enemy by waging still more resolute struggle.

Industry

Small and Medium Enterprises Play Big Role

by CHU CHI-LIN

The myriads of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises that mushroomed over the past two years and more have contributed significantly to China's economic development by accelerating the process of industrialization; effecting a more rational geographical distribution of industry; giving effective support to agriculture; and training large numbers of administrative personnel and skilled workers. In this way they powerfully supplement the big modern industrial enterprises, which are also being energetically developed.

THESE first months of 1960 have witnessed the setting up of small modern and indigenous-style industrial enterprises by local authorities on a massive scale. Up to the end of April, more than 7,000 such enterprises had been commissioned throughout the country. In addition, the rural and urban people's communes built tens of thousands of small industrial units. Together with those that came into being earlier, these local industrial concerns have played no small role in the current high-speed growth of China's national economy.

A little more than two years ago, rural China presented a typical pastoral scene. There were rich fields, lush pastures, some cottage workshops and mills, but hardly a smoke-belching chimney denoting modern industry. Since 1958, however, innumerable small and medium-sized industrial enterprises have sprung up bringing changes to the rural scene as swift and all embracing as those of another kind celebrated by an ancient Chinese poet:

*As sudden as a night of spring breeze,
Pear blossoms bloom on a thousand trees.*

It all began in 1958 and became a nationwide campaign when the broad masses of people, answering the call of the Communist Party, cast aside notions on the impenetrable mysteries of industry and plunged into a

Answering the latest U.S. imperialist threats against Cuba, Premier Castro declared in Havana on July 6 that the Cuban people would never bow to the United States. The Cuban people, he said, are infinitely stronger than the arrogant oligarchy that rules the United States and U.S. efforts to smash the Cuban revolution can only strengthen and make it firmer. The Chinese people greatly admire the Cuban people for their fearless display of contempt for U.S. imperialism. They will support the Cuban people in all their struggles against this vicious enemy of the world's peoples.

Never has the international situation been so favourable to the Cuban people's fight to safeguard their national sovereignty and independence, never has Cuba's future been so promising and bright. The latest U.S. imperialist scheme, like those that went bankrupt before, will fail and the Cuban revolution will advance from victory to victory.

colossal drive for iron and steel. Tens of millions of peasants made history by going in for industry in a big way. First they set up numerous indigenous-style furnaces and then developed them into small modern and semi-modern enterprises. There are today numerous such iron and steel works spread throughout the country.

In the wake of the great drive for iron and steel, a large number of other heavy and light industrial plants—small and medium-sized coal mines, power stations, synthetic oil plants, cement works, engineering works, construction materials plants and chemical and light industrial plants—also came into being.

Accelerating Industrialization

It is obvious that a man can walk or run quickly only on two legs. With a single leg or one-and-a-half, he can, at best, hop or limp along, and soon becomes exhausted. In China, the big modern plants, the sinews of socialist industrialization, serve as one leg; the small and medium-sized concerns provide the other that enables the economy to make the big leap forward continuous. The experience of the past two years and more has amply demonstrated the vitality of the smaller local enterprises.

China's industry bounded ahead in 1958 and 1959 at a speed that astonished many observers. Gross industrial output in those two years shot up by 66.2 per cent and 39.3 per cent respectively. By 1959, it was 131.5 per cent higher than 1957, showing the phenomenal average annual rate of increase of 52.2 per cent. One of the most important factors making this tremendous leap possible was the small and medium-sized enterprises which, being relatively easy to build and operate, made their weight felt, as the Chinese saying has it, as rapidly as "a pole casting a shadow as soon as it is placed in the sun."

Last year, the newly built local small and medium-sized blast furnaces produced considerably more pig iron

than the entire country had in 1957. They accounted for more than half the total output of 20.5 million tons in 1959. The small and medium-sized converters made more than one-third of the country's steel. About half the iron ore and more than three-quarters of the nation's coke came from the newly built small and medium-sized iron mines and coke ovens. The small and medium-sized coal mines accounted for 40 per cent of the overall national coal production last year—an amount exceeding the total output of 1957. Small cement works produced one-seventh of the cement last year, roughly equivalent to one-third the total output of 1957. With the small and medium-sized enterprises forging ahead along with the big ones, it is small wonder that, in 1959, China's output of such major industrial products as steel, pig iron, coal and cement registered increases ranging from 29 to 115 per cent over the preceding year.

As the existing small and medium-sized enterprises improve their techniques and more such enterprises come into being, they will continue to play a significant role in 1960 towards fulfilling this year's state economic plan to raise the nation's pig iron and steel production by 34 per cent and 38 per cent respectively compared with 1959 and the gross industrial output value by 29 per cent.

Dispersal of Industry

New small and medium-sized plants are largely located in areas where little or no industry existed before. As late as 1958, China's major iron and steel works were concentrated in 11 provinces and municipalities. With the establishment of small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises, however, virtually all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions now have one or more iron and steel works. The small coal mines developed in the past two years are mostly located in the southern provinces, which were previously believed to lack coal deposits. A number of provinces and autonomous regions where oil had never before been produced, today, all have their own small synthetic oil plants. The small machine-building, chemical and light industrial plants grew at an even greater pace. Virtually all 1,700 counties of China now have such plants.

The simultaneous progress of small and medium-sized industry and large-scale modern industry adds up to a most encouraging picture: the shaping up of a nationwide industrial network centring round ferrous metallurgy and machine-building. Moreover, a foundation has been laid for the further growth of indigenous industry which utilizes scattered resources more economically and rationally and helps meet the expanding local and national need for increasing assortment in both producer and consumer goods.

As the overwhelming majority of the small and medium-sized industrial plants are in the countryside and smaller towns, they are in an advantageous position to give effective support to agriculture. In fact, most of them were built for the specific purpose of giving direct aid to agricultural production. Last year, apart from large quantities of pig iron delivered to key steel-making enterprises, the small and medium-sized iron and steel plants supplied millions of tons of pig iron, steel and rolled steel directly to other local industrial plants and

to agriculture. The Fenghuangwo Iron and Steel Works, a small integrated enterprise in Macheng County, Hupeh Province, serves as an example. The steel and rolled steel it produced last year was used to make 800 sowers, veneer saws and indigenous-style lathes, as well as kitchen utensils and other household metal goods. It supplied the metal parts for 30,000 carts and 700,000 farm implements. It helped to establish a telecommunications appliance plant, which is now producing telephone exchanges and electric motors. It also produced all the rolled steel that went to the building of a local 20,000-spindle textile mill.

The tens of thousands of small agricultural machinery plants have become an important element in the manufacture and repair of new-type and traditional farm implements helping to raise labour productivity. All 20 people's communes in Hsinting County, Shansi Province, for example, have established farm machinery plants. They produced a total of 27,000 pieces of farm machinery and tools in 1959, raising efficiency many fold. In the building of water conservancy projects alone, it is estimated that the employment of new machinery and tools saved the labour of 53,000 able-bodied peasants—40 per cent of all in the county. The small chemical and chemical fertilizer plants established in Honan Province turned out large quantities of fertilizers and, by producing sufficient rubber pipes to keep the irrigating machines working day and night, played a particularly significant part in the fight against serious drought.

With the establishment of people's communes throughout the countryside, more and more tractors, irrigating machinery and motor vehicles were employed with the result that the demand for liquid fuels soared. The better part of the crude oil produced by small synthetic oil plants went to meet this need.

Commune-run industry is also a big income booster. Last year, with gross output values 70 per cent and about 400 per cent respectively more than 1958, the rural and urban people's communes brought added income to their members and enabled administration to set aside considerable amounts as public funds for expanding production and collective welfare. It is expected that the gross output values of rural and urban commune-run industry will register fresh increases of 50 per cent and 100 per cent respectively in 1960.

School for Skilled Workers

The recently founded small and medium-sized industrial plants are veritable schools for administrative personnel and skilled workers. No fewer than one million peasants turned iron and steel workers in 1959. Half of them have already become skilled. The coal mines, chemical and synthetic oil plants, cement works, etc. have also trained large numbers of administrative and skilled personnel.

The erstwhile peasants demonstrated amazing technical ingenuity and the small enterprises were able to solve their problems of production technique in an astonishingly short time. The small blast furnaces are an example. A complete set of techniques for iron smelting by small blast furnaces was evolved in 1959. By the beginning of that year, the average coefficient of utilization (output of pig iron per cubic metre of available volume per 24 hours) of the small blast furnaces was 0.6 ton. It

shot up to one ton by the year's end. The proportion of up-to-standard pig iron more than doubled during the same period. The efficiency of converter steel making also rose rapidly. While the average coefficient of utilization of the small converters (output of steel per ton capacity of converter per 24 hours) was less than 10 tons at the beginning of the year, it was more than 14 tons in many provinces by December. The small chemical plants successfully manufactured such basic products as sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids, soda ash and caustic soda as well as synthetic ammonia and organic synthetic products that are technically more complex.

Moreover, as equipment for the smaller enterprises is relatively restricted in size and easy to make, they are in a very favourable position to experiment with new techniques. A number of China's big blast furnaces successfully raised their coefficient of utilization to two tons and more—an advanced level rarely attained anywhere in the world. But hundreds of the small blast furnaces achieved monthly average utilization coefficients exceeding two or even three tons, covering in a single year the distance traversed by big blast furnaces in three. In February, the average utilization coefficient of all small blast furnaces in Anhwei Province reached 1.695, surpassing the national average for all big blast furnaces. These amazing records were made because workers and staff members of the small enterprises dared to break through the shackles of technical convention and outmoded regulations. Their experiences are not only applicable in small enterprises but are

of great value to the major ones as well. By the introduction of new techniques that greatly cut smelting time and improve quality, small converters in Tsingtao succeeded in raising their coefficient of utilization to 34 tons. The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry has decided to popularize this experience among the country's big converters. The small enterprises are in fact acting as pilots of a kind to the big modern enterprises in the technical innovations campaign.

More small and medium-sized industrial projects are being set up. The work is going ahead in a still better planned way and at an accelerated pace. In Shansi Province in the North, for example, a large number of small converters and indigenous-style rolling mills are being built. These are to be combined with the small coal mines and iron-smelting plants to form integrated iron and steel works. As a greater part of China has iron ore and coal resources, it is expected that each special administrative region will have its own small modern integrated iron and steel works. The counties and people's communes are also vigorously building small iron and steel plants. Around them, small chemical, synthetic oil, machine-building, power-generating, non-ferrous metallurgical and farm products processing plants are being energetically developed.

In the meantime, the existing small and medium-sized industrial units are constantly improving their technique and triumphantly advancing to new heights of production in 1960.

Report from Shanghai

Technical Revolution in a Generator Plant

by LIN KUO-HSU

THOUSANDS of people have visited the Shanghai Generator Plant in the past few months to see for themselves the momentous changes brought about by the mass technical innovations and technical revolution movement there. In less than two months, technical innovations transformed all 70 types of work at the plant. Sledge hammers and chisels were discarded by one workshop one day; on the next, another shop retired wooden work benches for winding coil by hand; manual operations which used to constitute about half the work were virtually eliminated; whole production lines went automatic. . . .

This amazing speed of change came from working-class ingenuity in the drive to speed socialist construction.

During workshop discussions of the plant's production plan, the workers, conscious of the sweeping developments on the economic front as a whole and the key importance of the power industry in providing energy for that development, determined to give a boost to their efforts. They promptly put forward a leap forward plan with higher targets than called for by the state plan. It was this will to leap ahead that was the driving force behind the ensuing technical revolution. It swept through

the plant like a hurricane blowing out old ideas, sweeping out mental cobwebs.

The Spark

It began with a debate in the shearing and punching shop around a simple device contrived by a veteran worker named Kuan Chin-sheng. Kuan tended a shearing machine while an apprentice stacked up the shorn silicon steel sheets that fell haphazardly from the machine. Output was low. "Couldn't something be devised that would automatically stock the jobs and save manpower?" Kuan asked himself. He found a steel plate, several iron rods and old rollers and rigged up a device to catch and automatically stock the sheets. It worked. He and the apprentice began to work the machine in two shifts by turns. Output doubled.

The device was a crude affair and at first nobody paid particular attention to it. But the Communist Party branch called the entire shop to an on-the-spot conference right by the shearing machine. A debate ensued.

"Some said that automatic operation cannot be introduced in our shop. Well, isn't this automatic?"

"I'll be darned if it is! It's just a crude beat-up frame!" Someone disagreed.

"It's the result that counts! Isn't it a hard fact that one man does the work of two this way? What is that if it isn't automatic operation?"

"If that's automatic operation, then anybody can do it!"

This was precisely the point: there could be different types of automatic operations ranging from the simplest to the most complex; so long as it helped production and saved labour it was worth striving for.

With the disposal of the mystique surrounding technical innovations, the workers began to think up all sorts of mechanical and automatic devices.

Indigenous Method Proves Its Worth

Work in the plating section was backbreaking toil with heavy sledge hammers. When word got around that the workshop technicians had drawn up a design for a punch press that would end heavy manual work, the workers were overjoyed. But it turned out that the machine would be a monster needing a dozen tons of steel. It had three strikes against it: need for material not immediately available, bulky size in an already crowded workshop and it would take a long time to make.

The scheme was rejected by the workers as contrary to the spirit of getting greater, faster, better and more economical results. Instead, they decided to make for themselves by indigenous methods an edge trimming machine which would do the same job. At a "three-in-one" conference attended by leading cadres, technical personnel and workers, the idea matured through a free exchange of views. The new trimming machine was made in a few days. It did away with manual work and raised efficiency sixfold. It was further improved on 31 occasions and turned into a semi-automatic machine more serviceable than the big punch press originally envisaged.

There were zigzags in the course of the technical revolution. Not all accepted the new things with equal enthusiasm. Cooling fins cut on a special punch press fell from it in a random way at tremendous speed; three unskilled workers were employed to stack them. Tang Tao-ming, a young worker, made a device that stacked the fins and freed the three workers. It wasn't quite perfected however, and as a result there were a few rejects at times. Tang used the device during his shift but the workers on the next shift distrusted it and used to remove it. Encouraged by the Party branch, however, Tang and his colleagues proceeded to perfect the device. Finally it worked so well that the doubters began to use it and themselves set about making new labour-saving devices.



A Red Banner Workshop

Woodcut by Yuan Shuang-yin

With the ideological cobwebs brushed out of the way, the technical revolution roared ahead in the shearing and punching shop. Every work process and machine tool was affected. Within a single week, most of the manual work in the shop was mechanized; some of the processes were made automatic either in whole or in part. Productive capacity doubled.

This success stirred the coil winding shop—the least mechanized in the plant. Sixty per cent of the workers here were women. They were handicapped by relative lack of skill and family duties. Some doubted whether they could play any part in the technical revolution at all. But was this really the case? The shop's Party branch called on the workers to debate it. But the debate proved to be unnecessary. Facts were more eloquent. Chu Shu-teh was a mother of five children and illiterate. In the past, she had the dubious reputation of being one of the slackest workers in the shop. But she became a different person in the technical revolution. She put forward two proposals to improve production techniques and they were effective. That convinced people that, given the drive, what the shearing and punching shop had accomplished could be done in the coil winding shop too and that women wouldn't long lag behind the men in technical matters. As to favourable conditions, paradoxically, the shop's poor equipment was a powerful spur for change and progress. Its workers undertook to overtake the shearing and punching shop in two weeks.

With the help of their worker-husbands from other factories, the women set to designing and making new machines. Their determination moved other workshops in the plant to come to their aid and manufacture the machine parts they needed on priority schedules. In less than a week, a score of new machines were commissioned. Throwing their old work benches into the courtyard, the women took charge of machines they themselves had helped make. They greatly raised the level of mechanization of their shop. In the winding section which had the largest proportion of women workers, the amount of manual work declined sharply. The most backward had

become the most advanced. Coil output rose so rapidly that the workshop was no longer a weak link but a pace setter in the plant challenging the other shops.

Communist Spirit and Automatic Production Line

Meantime, workers in the cold working shop were designing an automatic line to process cooling tubes. This job used to involve much manual work. The tubes were carried around by hand and cleaned by hand too in gasoline.

From the start, sights were set high: they planned to turn all seven work processes in the shop to automatic operation. One by one, the difficulties were surmounted. Then, they came up against a tough problem: a mechanism for the proper ejection and stacking of the processed tubes. It was at the shop's "three-in-one" conference while the more skilled workers and staff members were racking their brains for a solution that two young apprentices came up with an idea. Working on the analogy of a device measuring out rice in a rice shop which they had seen, they suggested applying the same principle to solve this problem. In fact, they had already blueprinted their design, but thinking themselves only "half-baked technicians" had hesitated to put it forward. Emboldened by the tremendous sweep of the mass technical revolution movement, they offered it now and, with proper improvements made to it, it worked.

During the last stages of the shop's transformation, an urgent call for help came from workers assembling the conveyor belt: they had run out of chains. It was midnight. Chains could not be obtained from the supply department or the other workshops. Work was held up. At this point, Yu Hsiang-lin, a worker, rushed limping in with a chain in his outstretched hand.

"Will this do?" he asked panting.

"Oh sure! Where did you get it?"

"Don't worry about that. See if it fits." Almost at the same time, a bench worker and a welder brought in two more chains.

Of course, the chains had not come out of the blue. The workers had taken them from their bicycles. Yu Hsiang-lin had bought his roadster because his leg got hurt. He used to polish it until it shone. Now he was sacrificing it for the automatic processing line. He was not the only one who put public well-being above his own. That three workers hit on the same idea without "collusion" was a good measure of the spirit of the workers in the shop.

Before daybreak, the automatic processing line was ready. It looked rather unorthodox. Nevertheless it was a "push-button job"; three people were doing a job previously done by 47. Efficiency shot up 72-fold.

From "Beat Up Frame" to Push-Button Work

The workers in the shearing and punching shop who had led off in the technical revolution in the plant now found themselves lagging behind their workmates in the coil winding and cold working shops. So, in the spirit of uninterrupted revolution, they plunged into a new

effort: to link up the improved individual machines into processing lines. In three days and nights of concentrated work, they completed ten such lines, one of which pushed up output by 150 per cent. Virtually all work processes in the workshop were mechanized and many workers were freed for transfer to other jobs urgently awaiting them.

Only two months ago, people were hotly debating Kuan Chin-sheng's "crude beat up frame." Now, "push-button" production had been practically achieved. Without the start given by Kuan's initiative, this transformation could hardly have been achieved in so short a time. From the indigenous to the modern, from the primitive to the advanced, such was the logic of development of the technical revolution.

Under the impetus of this technical revolution in the auxiliary shops, the tide of innovation rose too in the main production shops, including the big generator and transformer shops that were pretty well equipped from the start. In three short days workers in the former solved 50 major technical problems that stood in the way of increased production. Without the help of the big vertical lathe and planer they had asked for, they succeeded in doubling output. In the latter shop the workers set up three processing lines in a single night.

The technical revolution spread rapidly to every part of the plant. You had to be tough to tackle the back-bending work in the foundry; now the workers there are operating automatic transport, mould-making and cleaning machines they themselves have devised. The cooks in the plant's canteen have made new rice-washing and vegetable slicing machines. . . . Even the doorman is working on a gadget that will sell newspapers and stamps — his "side occupations" — automatically.

The workers did not suddenly become clever, nor was this the first time that they had tried their hands at technical innovations. But in the past, their initiative was braked by a certain awe of the difficulties of modern techniques; their efforts were dispersed, being concentrated on various unrelated problems. Once their minds were emancipated and they saw there was nothing mysterious in automation and the technical revolution provided a clear concentrated purpose — full and partial mechanization and automation to keep up the big leap and speed socialist industrialization — their efforts became doubly effective. It was like focussing sunlight through a lens to produce a concentrated ray of intense heat.

Mutual Aid and Scientific Research

One element of that "lens" was mutual aid. Whenever anyone ran up against a difficulty in solving a technical problem, generous aid from others was quickly available. When the women workers joined to mechanize the coil winding shop, workers in all the other shops put forward the slogan "Green light for the coil winding shop!" and gave top priority to the processing of parts it needed. A "task force" composed of the plant's most skilful hands and led by the trade union chairman came to help the women workers make their new machines. When workers in the shearing and punching shop were working on their new processing lines, their workmates

in the tools shop rushed through some 5,000 parts for them in a few days.

Helping others has become the greatest pleasure to generator plant workers. They have learnt to consider other people's job as their own, since everybody is working towards a common goal—the building of socialism.

The general technical level of the workers has risen sharply during the course of the technical revolution. At the same time, they felt a pressing need to increase their knowledge of modern science and technique still more so that they could master and improve the machines and

equipment they themselves had created collectively and map out their plant's future technical growth. Workers and technical personnel have jointly organized 70 active scientific research and study groups.

This impressive development of the creative potentialities of the workers of the Shanghai Generator Plant is only one example of many in China where the Communist Party, fostering the creative spark among the workers, is giving imaginative and inspiring leadership in the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution to speed the building of socialism.

Cultural Revolution in Wanjung

Phonetic Alphabet—Short Cut to Literacy

by LI HUI

Weeks ago we reported that the small county of Wanjung in Shansi Province, North China, had won national fame in our fast-developing cultural revolution. Wanjung successfully evolved a quick method of teaching adults to read and write Chinese. The following is an account of Wanjung's experience.—Ed.

WANJUNG in southern Shansi is situated on a loess plateau 800 metres above sea level. Its major crops are cotton, wheat and oil-bearing crops. But development of agricultural production here had long been adversely affected by the thick loess, the lack of water resources and drought which occurred nine out of every ten years. During the big leap in 1958, the county's 210,000 people, inspired by the general line for building socialism and thinking and acting in a daring manner, decided to put an end to drought once for all. They launched a mass movement to build water conservancy projects, manufacture chemical fertilizers, insecticides and other farm chemicals and introduce mechanization by indigenous methods. The enthusiasm of the people for garnering bumper harvests was great. But, they were painfully aware that although, as the saying goes, "Water conservancy projects and mechanization are good, without culture nothing can be accomplished." A commune bought a gas engine but there was no one to operate it; it built an indigenous chemical fertilizer plant but could not get the required technical personnel. Such being the case, what could be more natural than a tremendous eagerness on the part of the people to raise their level of science, culture and production technique.

The demand for cultural improvement immediately posed the new problem—how to go about it. First of all, the barrier of the Chinese written language was not an easy one to hurdle. It took time to consolidate previous gains made in literacy studies. Those who had become literate [learning 1,500 Chinese characters—Ed.] still did not command a sufficient number of characters to enable them to read and write freely by themselves. Some

easily forgot the characters they had learnt and became illiterate again and the weak-willed became discouraged and said: "It's not so easy to learn the characters. Each has its own eyes and brows. We study them till midnight trying to remember. But overnight they turn their backs on us and we cannot recognize them any more." To tackle this problem, the county Party committee, with the approval of the higher authorities, decided as an aid to apply the "Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet" adopted and issued by the National People's Congress in February 1953. Experiments were begun on a small scale in August 1958. Then the method was introduced among larger sections of people and finally was used in a sweeping campaign to wipe out illiteracy among the young and middle-aged of the whole county.

Phonetic Alphabet Is Key

A year and more of effort along this line brought unexpectedly gratifying results to Wanjung.

First was the great speed made possible in eliminating "letter-blindness." To master the alphabet requires 15 to 20 hours for young people in the countryside and 20 to 30 hours for the middle-aged. Using the phonetic alphabet to learn characters and practise writing, an average student needs only some 100 hours to master the required 1,500 characters. Thus the 300 hours previously required by traditional methods could be cut down by more than half. At present, the county's more than 13,200 young and middle-aged illiterates have all learnt to read and write and this was accomplished in a matter of two months on the average. People call the alphabet "the key to opening one's mind to characters."

Secondly, it enables those who have become literate to continue to raise their level through self-study. This solves the problem of preventing many from falling back into illiteracy due to lack of opportunity to use what they have learnt. Popular readers with phonetic annotation also help enrich the basic factual knowledge of the

peasants. It is, moreover, a natural way for them to learn the common speech [the standard pronunciation of the Chinese language which is quite close to the Peking dialect — Ed.].

The habit of reading has now become almost universal in the county of Wanjung. In the Chingku Administrative District of the Wanghsien People's Commune, every peasant has read on the average 70 to 80 books. Chairman Mao's works are read with the help of the phonetic alphabet. More than 8,700 peasants and rural cadres are currently participating in the county's campaign to study Chairman Mao's works.

Since November 1959 to the present, 374,000 books with phonetic annotation were sold in Wanjung. Some peasants even progressed to the point of being able to read those without the phonetics. The books they read included such full-length novels as *Tracks in the Snowy Forest*, *Railway Guerrillas*, *Bitter Herbs*, and also translated works like *How the Steel Is Tempered*. Towards the end of last year, there existed at one time in the county a shortage of books with phonetic annotation. So every time new volumes arrived, the peasants queued up to buy. They also queued up to borrow books from their commune libraries. Such things were unheard of in all of rural China's history.

Writing Comes Easier

Writing goes hand in hand with reading. The difficulties formerly encountered in writing were greatly reduced by the process of spelling out the phonetic word and substituting it wherever a too difficult character appears. In this way the thought of the writer is not interrupted, nor is his language impoverished by a limited grasp of the written language. Up to the present, peasants in Wanjung have written some 1,900,000 ballads, songs and poems. Many are quite good. Thus not a few rural poets are emerging. Not long ago, the National Conference on Cultural Work in the Countryside sent an inspection group to the county. Some newly literate peasants were invited by the Vice-Minister of Culture Hsu Kuang-hsiao to write poems on the subject "Wanjung Is a Lovely Place." In



Noon Break: A Familiar Scene Now in the Countryside
Woodcut by Li Hua

less than four minutes, four turned in their verses. One, by Li Tai-pai, reads:

*Wanjung is a lovely place — with beautiful Ku Hills
its centre.
In the past wild grass covered the mountain slopes.
Now there is the fragrance of flowers and fruits.
In the past our land was dry.
Now we work our watered fields.
In the past illiterates were many
Now all write poetry and songs.
With the Party's leadership,
People are for ever happy.*

The Wanjung peasants write many other things besides poetry. Leaders of production teams who could not sign their own names a year ago now write out daily assignments of work for their team members. Even more moving is the fact that now our peasants can file their applications to join the Communist Party or the Communist Youth League in their own handwriting, and in their own words express their deep devotion to the cause of communism.

The extensive use of phonetic annotation has greatly facilitated popularization of the common speech. People no longer regard it as strange or difficult. Now 50 per cent of Wanjung's population can speak the common speech.

Literacy Spurs Production

Raising the cultural level has had a remarkably positive effect on production, on people's political understanding, moral outlook, and on social customs and community spirit. Many new people and new phenomena have emerged. The case of Cheng Kuan-niu is a striking one in point. In the past the villagers called him the "gloomy one." For three generations, his family worked as farmhands, and when no job was available, had to resort to begging. Life has taken a new turn since liberation. From land reform he received land, an ox and a place to live. Life improved steadily but his political consciousness lagged behind. He even began to toy with selfish ideas stemming from the well-to-do middle peasants. Recently literate, he read a phonetically annotated booklet called *Liu Chieh-mei* Who Forgot His Origin Has Turned Back*. He began to realize that he, too, was a man who had forgotten who he was. This feeling disturbed him so much he could not hold back tears of remorse. Later, he read another booklet, *The Swarthy Lass Grows Cotton*. He linked his newly acquired book learning with his practical experience in production and cultivated two experimental plots. Last year Wanjung felt the impact of severe natural calamities, but in spite of this, Kuan-niu still obtained an exceptionally good harvest of cotton and sweet potatoes. People found Kuan-niu profoundly changed. From one solely concerned with himself and his family, he became an advanced agri-

*Liu Chieh-mei is a Hupeh peasant whose story—badly exploited by the landlords before liberation; tending to take the capitalist road after land reform; and recognizing his own mistakes as a result of the education given him by the Communist Party—was widely publicized in 1957 in the socialist education campaign.

cultural worker who heard and heeded the Party's words. Last summer, he himself wrote out his application to join the Communist Youth League and was accepted. Later he was appointed a vice-leader of his production team and is now a probationary member of the Chinese Communist Party.

The peasant-workers of the local chemical fertilizer plant in the Sunchi People's Commune provide another example. They read many scientific and technical books and utilized their newly acquired knowledge to manufacture more than ten different kinds of fertilizers. Then there is Wang San-wa of the multi-purpose food processing works of the same commune. After 13 hard-working days he succeeded in applying instructions from manuals he had read to making a wheat cleaning machine. This machine can clean five tons of wheat a day, 25 times more efficient than working by hand. In short the benefits of literacy to production are immediate.

Spare-Time Education Takes a Giant Step

Phonetic annotation also facilitates the teaching of language in the spare-time primary schools. Language textbooks for the lower primary schools which had previously required 80 hours to teach are now completed in

30 hours while the quality of teaching is maintained at levels higher than average standards in the past. An experiment was conducted in the Sunchi Administrative District of the Sunchi People's Commune. Results demonstrated that the students generally mastered 3,400 characters, were able to read the *Renmin Ribao* and the provincial paper, as well as write a composition of some 500 words in one hour. This experience in language instruction was duplicated in the upper primary schools. Many other advantages of phonetic annotation can be cited. No longer encountering difficulty in pronunciation, the students are able to concentrate their attention on character strokes and their meaning. They are also encouraged to cultivate the habit of reading books other than textbooks.

The experience of Wanjung points up in many ways the correctness of the Party's policy on the reform of the written language. It shows that the phonetic annotation of characters provides a short cut enabling the masses of workers and peasants to become well-educated, quickens the progress of the cultural and technical revolutions. A reliable support in the educational reform, it opens new paths to the revolution in the school system, curriculum, and the content and method of teaching.

Portrait of a Peasant Woman

Chang Chiu-hsiang—Master Cotton-Grower

by WANG SU

THE cotton-growing areas of the northwestern province of Shensi, ancient centre of Chinese civilization, were in 1959 hit by the severest drought in decades. In addition some districts felt the blight of insect invasions and blinding hailstorms. Despite such unfavourable factors, about one-fourth of Shensi's cotton fields produced no less than 100 *jin* of ginned cotton per *mu* and on vast tracts of land that figure was even doubled. The local peasants attributed this unusual success first to the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party, and then to the collective efforts of the masses and the superior facilities of the people's commune system for effectively dealing with such serious difficulties. Also important were the cultivation of huge high-yield fields and the popularization of Chiu-hsiang's experience.

Chiu-hsiang meaning "autumn fragrance" here refers to Chang Chiu-hsiang, woman deputy head of the Shuangwang Management District of the Chengguan People's Commune, Weinan County. Her name now long associated with cotton cultivation is renowned throughout the country. Since 1955 she has been the leader of a vanguard group cultivating small experimental cotton plots producing exceptionally high yields. Their experience has been widely popularized and emulated in Shensi.

Interview in Peking

When Chang Chiu-hsiang, a people's deputy from Shensi, attended the National People's Congress three months ago, I chatted with her briefly one evening in her

suite at the Qianmen Hotel. There was an atmosphere of bustle and stir in the suite as she and her associates took care of various matters. No sooner had our talk started when a deputy from Szechuan staying at the same hotel called to ask if she was free to see him and give him some pointers on cotton cultivation. And before our conversation came to an end, she warmly greeted a visitor, a young man from the Ministry of Textile Industry who it turned out had been a *xiafang* cadre (A *xiafang* cadre is one sent by government programme to participate in manual labour in the rural communes or factories for a period of time.—Ed.) at Chang's own commune only last year. Like old and intimate friends they plied each other with questions about their families and to an onlooker were eloquent testimony to the sympathetic and close ties developed between cadres and the people when they join in manual labour. After the mutual flurry of greetings he waited to talk to her further when my interview was over.

Medium height and on the slender side, Chang Chiu-hsiang radiates high spirits. Were it not for her graying hair, few would suspect she had already passed her 50th birthday. Her slightly accented, typical Shensi pronunciation coupled with frankness and sincerity have the effect of making one feel at ease. Some people might liken her to a good-hearted "auntie" from the countryside. To thousands of commune members of her own province she is an industrious, untiring farmer whose rich store of experience has contributed greatly to cotton

growing in the region, and an unselfish woman who would do everything to help others.

This woman deputy has bitter memories of childhood. Endless flight from famine, the unceasing struggle of her family to keep body and soul together, the humiliation of having to beg to survive — these are the images that dominate her childhood recollections. When she married, there was more of the same with the additional burden of being responsible for a family. She and her husband owned no land and literally had no place to lay their heads. Her husband did kitchen work in town and she picked up odd jobs of spinning, tailoring or anything else available in their home village of Palitien. In those rare times when things were a little better she would farm a few *mu* of rented land. When the barley had been gathered, she worked the land to its full by sowing some cotton.

A Better Life

Liberation brought great changes. During land reform her family of four received three *mu* of land and one room. Life began to improve and as her political consciousness increased she began to take an interest in public matters. She soon demonstrated a selfless devotion to the interest of the people. Because of her excellent work record and her long-standing reputation for industry and uprightness, the Palitien people elected her village head and then leader of a mutual-aid team; when the whole village organized into a farm co-op in 1955 she was made one of its chairmen. By that time she had already become a member of the Communist Party.

Life in Palitien where Chang has lived for decades has changed enormously. "None of the 60 households in my village," recalled the famous cotton-grower, "ever had a bicycle of its own. Now nearly every household has one. Since the commune provides free meals, the members use their wages for clothing, thermo-flasks, rubber shoes and other articles of daily use. Besides, many families have built up their savings deposits."

For Chang Chiu-hsiang's own family, too, life is better than ever. She lives with her husband in a new two-room house built with their savings two years ago. Her husband has become a pharmaceutical worker in a nearby county town, and her son works at a state-run food company in Chinghai Province. Her daughter and son-in-law also live in Palitien.

Chang Chiu-hsiang's group began to cultivate high-yield plots five years ago and Chiu-hsiang was the initiator of the experiment. After hearing the district Party secretary's call for raising bumper crops, she gave much thought to ways and means of getting extra-high yields of cotton from a small plot. However, she had to have a practical target towards which to work. The average yield in Palitien was, of course, too low. She began to investigate yields in other areas. When Chang heard in a newspaper-reading group that cotton yields in Sinkiang exceeded 1,000 *jin* per *mu* (unless specified, output is given in seed cotton throughout the article), she knew she had it!

She persuaded eight other women to join in the work. Their first troubles developed even before they sowed one seed of cotton in their one *mu* plot. Support from the local Party branch did not prevent the con-

servative peasants from throwing cold water on the whole project. Some said contemptuously that these women thought they could do what had never been accomplished in a thousand years. Others commented that they should stick to their embroidery — talking about 1,000 *jin* a *mu* was nothing but sheer bragging. Undismayed by this biting sarcasm the women set themselves high standards for every stage of their operation and tended the plants with special care.

Chang's group sought to learn advanced skills from every available source — the nearby agro-technical station, veteran farmers and newspaper articles. Chiu-hsiang herself often walked about six kilometres to the station for advice. The most serious problem confronting them that year was one of insects, which they dealt with by chemical as well as manual methods. They even used needles to ferret out worms from cotton stalks and leaves. "This is really embroidery work," joked members of Chang's group recalling the gibe of those with little faith. When the yield finally exceeded the 1,000 *jin* target there was much rejoicing and no little shock on the part of the conservatives.

Exuberant over their success, Chang Chiu-hsiang and the other women decided to do it again. They carefully enlarged the plot and in the next two years maintained both their outstanding yield and their honour! For the three years together they harvested an average of 1,089 *jin* per *mu*.

Experimental Plot: A Scientific Laboratory

Noting the stable record of the Chang Chiu-hsiang group, the provincial Party committee of Shensi decided in April 1958 to popularize their experience throughout the province. More than 17,000 cotton-planting groups established "Chiu-hsiang experimental plots" totalling over 60,000 *mu*. In that year alone, 120,000 co-op members visited Chang's high-yielding cotton fields, which had been enlarged to 4.3 *mu* and were producing much richer per *mu* averages than previously. Drawing heavily on the successful skills developed in working the experimental plots, Shensi's per *mu* yield of cotton showed substantial growth in 1958.

In that same year Chang became a research associate of the Shensi Academy of Agricultural Science and China's first peasant woman turned research member. While passing on her group's skills to others, Chang Chiu-hsiang and her team also continued to learn from others and advance their own knowledge and technique. "Planting cotton is a scientific job," she used to tell her peasant colleagues, "and it cannot be weighed down by dead rules. Flexibility is important. Every step must be considered in the light of specific conditions — weather, the quality of the fields and the cotton plants. As they say these days, it means grasping and mastering the natural law." Applying this principle to close planting she warned that specifications must be determined by the nature of the soil, irrigation facilities, the grade of seed and location of plots. Blind imitation of other's methods, according to Chang, cannot improve the crop at all.

She compared young cotton shoots in the early stages of growth to the first days of new-born babies,

when every care must be exercised to protect them from cold. As the temperature usually fluctuates at that season, their "nurses" must provide a favourable environment for their growth. Regular hoeing irrespective of rain or shine, weeds or no weeds is necessary to help raise the temperature of the soil.

Aid to Emulators

After a visit to Chengan County, Hopei, in the autumn of 1958, Chang Chiu-hsiang became deeply interested in trying to grow two crops, wheat and cotton, in a single year. Her group decided to embark on such an experiment the next year and a three-mu plot and cotton seedlings were accordingly prepared. While attending the National People's Congress in April last year she received a letter from home saying that the experimental plot of Hsueh Chun-hsiu's group was in a bad way. Hsueh was the leader of another group of women cotton-growers who were emulating Chang's team. Once back in Palitien, she went immediately to see Hsueh's plot. The latter explained that they had applied a certain fertilizer at the wrong time, and as a result cutworms had eaten away part of the seeds in the soil.

"This year our group has failed," said Hsueh. But Chang thought otherwise. She realized that it was already late to resow and still attain high-yield results. Transplanting was the only alternative. Chang, therefore, persuaded her group to offer their seedlings to Hsueh.

Old man Liu, equally interested in the new project and having worked vigorously with Chang, was puzzled by the offer. "We must consider the pros and cons," Chang explained, "from a broader view. Our experiment can be postponed until next year, but we cannot sit and watch Hsueh Chun-hsiu's group fail without lifting a finger. They have planted eight mu of experimental land while we planned to try the new method on only three. This offer benefits the cotton output of our commune as a whole."

Another member of Chang's group pointed out that "the seedlings in the nursery were sown ten days earlier than those of the experimental plot, and if Hsueh's group gets these larger seedlings we will surely fall behind them in the emulation." "The important thing is our hands," Chang replied with a grin, "diligent hands can turn weak plants into strong ones and strong seedlings are of no use to lazy bones."

With this and other assistance from Chang, Hsueh Chun-hsiu's group became close runners-up in the friendly emulation.

The experience of Chang Chiu-hsiang's group was summed up and published in pamphlets and newspapers and thus widely popularized. But new methods and techniques were constantly evolving from new circumstances and many cotton-growers from Weinan and other



Cotton Harvest

Painting in Chinese ink and colours by Hsu Hsien

parts of Shensi often preferred to see with their own eyes. Great numbers of visitors, including those intent on surpassing Chang's record in cotton per mu yields, came to Palitien in a steady stream to examine her group's experimental plots and exchange experiences in cotton cultivation.

During the winter months Chang has a regular circuit throughout Shensi, staying in a commune for two or three days at a time and giving talks on how to raise cotton yields to the assembled peasants from nearby villages. The Northwest Agricultural College also invited her to give lectures on cotton cultivation.

Everybody to the Forefront

In 1959 Chang's group expanded its experimental plot to nine mu and harvested an average of 1,587 jin per mu. Quickened by the emulation campaigns more than 1,300 mu of high-yield plots in the whole of Shensi exceeded the 1,000 jin level. Moreover, four groups even surpassed the record performance of Chang's team. Advanced skills were being acquired by ever growing numbers of commune members.

Chang herself is well satisfied that more and more people surpass or come close to the cotton yield of her own group. After all, that was the goal from the very beginning. As she put it to the recent session of the National People's Congress: "The purpose of cultivating high-yield experimental cotton plots is to acquire superior experience and thus raise the cotton yields of the whole province and the entire nation. . . Only when every plot gets higher yields, can the maximum contribution to the country be secured." "What we hold to be successful experiences," she continued, "originate from the masses, therefore, we are bound to pass them on to the masses and bring about a general rise in cotton production throughout the country."

"Everybody must be in the forefront," says People's Deputy Chang, "—that is what building socialism calls for."

THEATRE

New Plays Hit U.S. Imperialism

Four full-length modern-style plays originally staged as part of the June 21-27 propaganda week against U.S. imperialism are continuing their run in Peking.

In its satire, *God of Plague*, the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School pulls no punches. This must be one of the few plays in the world in which practically every character is a villain. They include Eisenhower, Herter, Allen Dulles, Twining, head of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Co. The entrance of this gang like a troupe of circus clowns sets the tone of burlesque comedy satire of the whole production. The music is strident and bizarre, the music of a charlatan's street show. The raucous colouring of the curtains emblazoned with a hideous human face and dollar signs suits the mood.

U.S. sabotage of the summit conference and the fiasco of Eisenhower's Far Eastern trip; U.S. play with peace talk as a cover for the warmongering nature of imperialism and their final self-exposure and discomfiture of the villains make up the action. This is the nearest thing to political newspaper caricature on the stage that Peking has seen. This is a collective work of the theatre.

Raging Storm, at the People's Art Theatre, has as its theme the current struggle of the south Korean people against the U.S. aggressors and their

puppet regime and for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

It starts with a dockers' strike in south Korea. They refuse to handle material and equipment sent to build a U.S. missile base. They are backed up by the people in a powerful demonstration.

In an act of ruthless repression, the puppet gendarmes kill fisherman Pak and his family. This fans the flames of revolt still higher. Syngman Rhee is besieged by the seaside. His U.S. overlords advise him to resign so that they can put up a less obnoxious puppet. But the surging tide sweeps on across south Korea as the people rise to fight against the new regime and its imperialist backers.

Fresh in Our Memory, produced by the China Youth Art Theatre, is a powerful exposé of the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism as the most vicious enemy of the people. It describes the series of aggressive acts committed by the U.S. imperialists against China in the 40s when the Kuomintang reactionaries, instigated by the U.S., started the civil war. It shows how George C. Marshall utilized his role of "mediator" to try to disrupt the operations of the People's Liberation Army and give the KMT troops a respite so they could muster fresh forces for the attack, and how at the same time the U.S. made use of the relief work of U.N.R.R.A. to send agents to spy on the liberated areas.

Towards the end of the play as the U.S. troops are being forced to evacuate China, their commander declares vehemently, "We will come back . . . because this is our irrevocable policy."

The Political Commissar of the P.L.A. in the play rightly points out, "Though U.S. imperialism is defeated this time it will never give up its aggressive designs against China, against the world," and he declares: "The Chinese people have stood up; we will never again tolerate imperialist aggression. We will never relax our vigilance!"

The play was originally scheduled to be staged in August. By putting in some hard work, the theatre brought it out in time for the current campaign. It is directed by the noted producer Chin Shan.

The China Children's Theatre's *Advance! Heroic Japanese People!* in seven scenes gives a vivid portrayal of the struggle which is being waged by the Japanese people in their fight for independence and freedom.

The anti-U.S. imperialist propaganda week has ended, but the campaign of which it was a part continues. That's slated to go on until its object—U.S. imperialism—has ended its noxious existence. Theatre people in Peking are fashioning even sharper art weapons against the arch enemy of the people.

DANCE

Dance Drama "The Small Knives Society"

The dance drama *The Small Knives Society* performed by the visiting Shanghai Experimental Opera Theatre left us with the impression that China's young art of dance drama has come a long way in recent years. Quite a number of fairly good dance dramas have appeared since the big leap forward. *Red Clouds*, *Wang Kuei and Li Hsiang-hsiang*, *To Die Rather Than to Yield*, as well as *Chiu An the Hero* and *The Immortal Fighter* draw their subject matter from revolutionary struggles. *The Magic Lotus Lantern*, *Shih Yi and Wang En* and *The Leifeng Pagoda* (The White Snake) are based on mythological stories and popular legends. And now we have *The Small Knives Society* which mirrors revolutionary struggle in modern history. Ideologically and artistically, these works have all achieved relatively high standards. Individually, each of them is distinctive in its own way.

The Small Knives Society recounts in dramatic terms the heroic anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggle of the people of Shanghai in the mid-19th century centring around the Small Knives Society led by Liu Li-chuan, Pan Chi-hsiang and Chou Hsiu-ying. It pictures with great fullness and graphically the distressing plight of the people who groaned under the



"Send Off" for the God of Plague

Woodcut by Huang Yung-yu



The Bow Dance from "The Small Knives Society"

oppression of the corrupt Ching Dynasty, and their determination to fight as well as their supreme confidence in ultimate victory. The dance drama is also a trenchant exposition of the ruthless Ching rulers' hand-in-glove manipulations with foreign imperialists—in this case, the British, U.S. and French imperialist who joined in 1855 to put down the peasant uprising. It drives home the truth that after the Opium War, the Chinese people, in order to overthrow the rule of feudalism, had to fight imperialism at the same time.

As soon as the imperialists encroached upon our country, they immediately allied themselves with domestic reactionary forces to ride roughshod over our people. This was the situation during Ching times and is also true of subsequent periods under reactionary rule. It is therefore highly significant to have such an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal dance drama staged today when all over the world people are rising to fight U.S. imperialist aggression.

The Small Knives Society is highly successful in design and choreography. The three main characters are portrayed with strength, sensitivity and great humanity. Many of the group dances are quite remarkable. The sword dance in the scene "Night Attack," and the bow dance in "Breaking Through Encirclement" capture the vigour of the people, utilize aspects of Chinese national tradition and are tremendously alive in movement and colour. Besides being excellently choreographed, the bow dance is an impressive reflection of the great militancy of those taking part in the uprising even after 17 months of bitter

siege. It helps deepen the characterization of the revolutionaries as well as advance the theme.

In the artistic treatment, there is clearly discernible the thought given to the audience's traditional theatrical tastes. There is an integration of elements of the traditional Chinese operatic form whether judged by pattern of design, movement, or the arrangement of scenes. Each scene has a main content of its own, complete in itself like a chapter in the classical serial novel, yet all are well knit together as a whole. The influence of traditional operatic forms is especially clear in scenes such as "Liberate the Convict from the Execution Site," "Capture the Official Seal" and other portrayals of combat. These impart to the viewer the warmth of familiarity yet with a strong sense of freshness in the new context. Much of the body movement is also based on traditional operatic conventions. Thus the whole drama has a unity of style. But this does not mean that the artists of this dance drama were constrained by tradition. *The Small Knives Society* is an illustration of the excellent creative use of tradition.

In the sphere of music its most important success is its use of our national instruments to good effect to convey mood, especially the mood of the more dramatic scenes. Great ingenuity is displayed in the employment of instruments. On some occasions, remarkable effect is obtained by the use of a single instrument such as the *pipa* (Chinese guitar) to express the anxiety and also the firm will of Liu Li-chuan and the army of the rebelling people under siege.

The Small Knives Society has been very warmly received by the press which, in addition to acclaiming it as a successful dance drama, drew attention to its fruitful quest to create a new type of dance drama with more pronounced national flavour.

SHORT NOTES

Shanghai Workers Roar

*"Welcome" the God of Plague,
The guns roar with laughter.
We've a splendid gift for him—
Shells!*

*The guns aim well,
His "peace" mask falls.
Ike's true face shows—
Gangster!*

*The dragon of the East dances,
Stirring up mighty storms.
If that God of Plague dares come
again—
He'll not escape!*

This rhyme by a young worker is one of hundreds written extemporaneously at a poetry contest held in Shanghai during the anti-U.S. propaganda week. On this occasion, the 6-storeyed building of the Shanghai Working People's Palace was the scene of a busy evening of art activities—when thousands of workers got together for theatricals, painting and essay contests in addition to versifying.

New Anti-U.S. Publications

In Praise of the Storm, just published by the Writers' Publishing House, is a collection of new poems, reproductions of cartoons and woodcuts and songs selected from the daily press and magazines of the last few months in support of the people's revolutionary struggles all over the world.

The Chinese Drama Publishing House has more than a dozen new publications on the theme of exposing and opposing U.S. aggression in various theatrical forms. On the same theme, the People's Fine Arts Publishing House has issued nearly 20 new posters in colour and the Music Publishing House has issued handy sheets of songs and music. Soon to come off the press are picture-story books with stills taken from documentaries and feature films including the new documentary *Storm in Asia*.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

New Stage of China-Ghana Friendly Relations

In its July 6 editorial, *Renmin Ribao* declares that the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Ghana signifies that "the friendly relations between them have entered a new stage."

Three years ago, the editorial recalls, when Ghana invited a delegation of our Government to its independence ceremony, the U.S., as revealed by the magazine *Newsweek*, felt "unhappy" and proposed that Ghana invite the Chiang Kai-shek clique which has been repudiated by the Chinese people. Now the decision of the two countries to establish diplomatic relations "cannot but deliver a telling blow to the dirty scheme of U.S. imperialism to undermine their friendly relations," says the editorial.

For a long period in the past, the peoples of China and the African countries were almost completely isolated from each other. This resulted from the brutal rule over the African continent by the Western colonialists, the editorial points out. But after World War II, with the development of the national independence movement in Africa and the complete emancipation of the Chinese people, a new epoch has dawned in the relations between China and Africa.

Since the Bandung Asian-African Conference, friendly contacts between the Chinese and African peoples have daily expanded while China has successively established diplomatic relations with Egypt, Sudan, Morocco and Guinea, the editorial states. The Chinese Government and the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria have affirmed in principle the establishment of diplomatic relations. Now China has formally set up diplomatic relations with Ghana. China's establishment of friendly and co-operative relations with African countries, particularly the trend towards such relations with more and more countries

in Black Africa, reflects, in essence, the decline of Western colonial influence in Asia and Africa and the daily growing solidarity between the peoples of Asia and Africa, the paper stresses.

The imperialists and colonialists fear the awakening and solidarity of the Asian and African peoples. Therefore, they try by every means to sow discord in the relations between the peoples of China and the African countries. The American paper *Christian Science Monitor* making such an attempt in a recent article, claimed that "Africans are relatively used" to contact with "Westerners" "despite the background of colonialism," "to Africans, the Chinese are largely strangers" and that Africans had a "traditional suspicion of the stranger." But such attempts on the part of U.S. imperialism to sow discord are vain and futile. It is true in a certain sense that the African peoples are "used" to "contact" with the Western colonialists. But what sort of "contact" is it? the editorial asks. It is the sort of "contact" through which the Western colonialists imposed colonial enslavement and cruel national oppression on the African peoples. The African peoples have had enough of it.

As to China's being "a stranger" to Africans, this was the outcome of the imperialist policy of news blockade and the isolation of Africa from the outside world over a long period of time. But the situation today is quite different. The news blockading policy of imperialism has been washed away in the tide of the African peoples' anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist movement. The African peoples are from their own experience entirely capable of distinguishing friend from foe. They understand deeply that the Chinese people are the most sincere and reliable friends of the peoples of all African countries in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding and achieving national independence, says the editorial.

There exists a deep-rooted and firm foundation for the development of the friendly relations between China and the African countries. The new growth in the friendly relations between China and Ghana is a striking example. The two countries had a similar past, a similar fate. Both suffered long from imperialist plunder and oppression. Even now, the peoples of the two countries still share the common task of opposing imperialism. The people of China and the peoples of Ghana and all other African countries are deeply concerned with each other's fate, they share each other's joys and sorrows. It is the common desire of the peoples of China and the African countries that relations of friendly co-operation should be constantly strengthened. We are therefore convinced that after the formal establishment of diplomatic relations, the ties of friendly co-operation between China and Ghana will undoubtedly have a greater and more comprehensive development. Likewise will the friendship between the two peoples blossom like buds in spring, concludes the editorial.

New U.S. Crime in South Korea

Denouncing the projected large-scale U.S. military exercises in south Korea on July 9 including the firing of "Honest John" rockets illegally introduced into Korea, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (July 9) declares that this is a new crime of U.S. imperialism violating the Korean Armistice Agreement, creating tension and preparing a new war in the Far East. This is a blatant provocation against the Korean people, he adds. Major General Choo Chang Joon, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side of the Korean Military Armistice Commission, has lodged a solemn protest against these military exercises and demanded an immediate stop to these provocative U.S. activities. The Chinese people fully support this protest and sternly condemn this new U.S. imperialist crime threatening the peace of Korea, Commentator declares.

Since the Huh Chung clique came to power in south Korea, it has com-

pletely revealed its true colours. Huh Chung and Syngman Rhee are birds of a feather, Commentator notes. The south Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is forging ahead vigorously. Students and peasants in south Korea are driving the lackeys of the U.S. from schools and villages. Students in Seoul and other parts of south Korea have been demonstrating against the bogus parliamentary elections being prepared by the Huh Chung clique, Commentator points out.

These large-scale military exercises of the aggressive U.S. forces are being held on the eve of the "election" farce stage-managed by the Huh Chung clique under the wing of U.S. imperialism. Their purpose is to give a direct boost to the puppet Huh Chung clique, to enable it, on the one hand, to use "parliamentary democracy" to deceive the people and, on the other, to intimidate the south Korean people and suppress their anti-U.S. patriotic struggle in a vain attempt to maintain U.S. colonial rule in south Korea, Commentator points out. Meanwhile, this latest provocation of U.S. imperialism once again shows that it is determined to hang on in south Korea, sabotage and obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea, occupy south Korea permanently, continue to push ahead its policy of war and wait for a chance to renew the aggressive war, says Commentator.

But the south Korean people who are fighting for independence and freedom cannot be cowed. U.S. armed threats will only make them more militant in their fight against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. U.S. imperialism will not be able to evade its criminal responsibility for all consequences arising from its serious provocations violating the Korean Armistice Agreement, Commentator concludes.

Support for Anti-Fascist Struggle in Italy

The Chinese people are deeply concerned with the just and patriotic

July 12, 1960

THE PASSING SHOW

ESSO - \$

Contravening their agreements with Cuba, the Esso Oil Company and Texas Oil Company branches in Cuba have refused to process Cuban-owned oil. For this attempt to sabotage the Cuban economy, they have been requisitioned by the Cuban Government. In an angry TV speech, Nelson Rockefeller, Standard Oil Co. owner and U.S. presidential prospect, has called for the U.S. to take the lead in measures against Cuba. This oily paper tiger wants "joint action" by the other American states. This could be done under existing "international agreement," he declares, and would "save other nations from going the way of Cuba."



A U.S. presidential prospect

Face of the "Saviour"



Since Adenauer revealed to the Pope on January 22 that God had given his race a special task to be the guardian of the West against the "penetrative" influences from the East, it is not surprising to read in a geography textbook for West German secondary schools that "a Negro would never be able to establish a plantation. This requires far-sighted planning and the white man's scientific work . . . he has to leave manual labour to the Negro. The white man does the intellectual work, he supervises and directs," and ". . . over-populated Europe is justified, therefore, in regarding Africa as its raw material resource."

struggle which the Italian people are waging against fascism. They indignantly protest against the savage atrocities of the reactionary Italian Government, declares *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (July 8).

Referring to the bloodshed in Rome on July 6 when the police brutally attacked Italian patriots, Commentator points out that such sanguinary violence perpetrated by the Italian Government fully exposes its reactionary features as an enemy of the people.

This was not the first time that the reactionary Italian authorities used violence to suppress the people's anti-fascist actions, Commentator notes. The bloody repression against demonstrators by the police in Genoa on June 25 and 30, at Licata in Sicily on July 5 and the latest bloodshed on Saint Paul's Square in Rome fully expose the reactionary Italian Government as standing on the side of the fascist forces. It is equally clear that it is precisely due to the connivance of the reactionary Italian Government

in fascists' activities that these have become so rampant lately.

The bloodshed in Rome shows that Italy faces a serious fascist threat, says Commentator. To maintain their reactionary rule over the people, the Italian ruling circles are attempting to follow Mussolini's path. But the Italian people who suffered endless evil from fascism and have a glorious tradition of anti-fascist struggle will never allow the Italian reactionaries to do as they like. The latest outrage committed by the reactionary Italian Government in Rome will only arouse greater indignation among the Italian people and make them fight more determinedly than ever, declares Commentator. A tide of anti-fascist struggle is rising throughout Italy. If, more than ten years ago, Mussolini could not escape being hanged by the patriotic people in Milan, then today, when the consciousness of the Italian people has grown greatly, the fate of the remnant fascists will certainly be no better than Mussolini's if they dare try to stage a comeback, concludes Commentator.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

China-Ghana Diplomatic Ties

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Ghana have agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadorial diplomatic representatives. This was made public in a joint communique on July 5.

President Kwame Nkrumah has accepted Chairman Liu Shao-chi's invitation for a friendly visit to China.

Sino-Burmese Boundary Committee Ends 1st Session

The first session of the Sino-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee was successfully concluded in Rangoon on July 5. Composed of an equal number of Chinese and Burmese representatives, it was conducted in a spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding.

A communique issued at the session's close stated that the committee had reached unanimous agreement on working procedure, on its specific tasks and on the organization and dispatch of the joint survey teams and the joint investigation team. These teams will begin field operations some time in July. The communique also expressed extreme satisfaction with the speedy progress and fruitful results of the session and announced that the second session of the committee will convene in Peking in the fourth week of July.

During its stay in Rangoon, the Chinese delegation to the committee called on Prime Minister U Nu and Foreign Minister Sao Hkun Hkio who later held receptions in its honour.

Japanese Writers' Delegation Leaves

The Japanese Writers' Delegation left Canton for home on July 5, bearing in full measure the Chinese people's friendship for the Japanese people and support for their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle.

Before the delegation's departure from Peking, its members were guests at a farewell banquet attended by many leading Chinese writers and public figures.

Speaking at the banquet, Chu Tunan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, said that the delegation's month-long stay in China had enhanced the fraternal friendship of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and their solidarity in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism. The Japanese people, he added, have administered a resounding blow to U.S. war schemes and defended world and Asian peace; this has given fresh encouragement and support to the Chinese people and other peoples of the world. Noting that U.S. imperialism is playing new tricks to keep intact its aggressive forces in Japan, Chu Tunan said that confronted by the awakened Japanese people, all new U.S. imperialist intrigues are bound to fail.

The head of the Japanese Writers' Delegation Hiroshi Noma said in his speech that in the course of its visit the delegation achieved its purpose of drawing strength for the struggle for an independent and democratic Japan and strengthening Japanese-Chinese friendship and solidarity. He pointed out that the struggle of the Japanese people has reached that stage where nothing can block its advance; it is now showing determined opposition to the formation of another Kishi cabinet. The tremendous advance registered by the movement in the past month, Hiroshi Noma said, has created the basis for building a new Japan.

Hiroshi Noma said that Chairman Mao Tse-tung had spoken very well when he said that the Japanese people had found the method to free their country from subjection, adding that the Japanese people have searched for the method for 15 years and today have at last found it. "A new Japan is being born and I see it clasping hands firmly and uniting closely with New China," Hiroshi Noma said.

Latin American Visitors

Several Latin American delegations are visiting or have recently visited China.

Among the latest Cuban arrivals is a delegation of the Cuban Confederation of Workers, led by its Foreign Relations Secretary Odon Alvarez de la Campa.

From Brazil a journalists' delegation headed by Carlos Alberto Costa Pinto, a leader of the Brazilian National Journalists' Federation, toured China. Before departure the delegation was received by Premier Chou En-lai.

A Chilean agricultural delegation led by Clodomiro Almeyda Medina and a youth delegation led by Yuman Ley are presently visiting China, while an Argentine youth delegation headed by Miguel Antonio Gomez Pescie recently completed a tour of this country. Before departure, Chu Tunan, President of the China-Latin America Friendship Association, gave a cocktail party honouring the two youth delegations.

Detained Nepalese Handed Over

In accordance with the proposal made by Premier Chou En-lai in his letter to Nepalese Prime Minister B.P. Koirala on July 2, Chinese frontier guards on July 4 at Manitui, 250 metres southeast of the Kore Pass, handed over to the representative sent by the Nepalese side all the ten Nepalese personnel, their horses, all their articles, as well as the dead body of a Nepalese, detained in the recent unexpected incident resulting from a misunderstanding which occurred inside Chinese territory at the Sino-Nepalese border.

At 16:40 hours on the 4th, a representative of the Chinese frontier guards met in the locality a representative sent by the Nepalese side and at once handed over one by one to the Nepalese representative the ten Nepalese personnel, a dead body, together with the horses of these Nepalese personnel and all articles carried by them. A receipt in Nepalese was instantly signed by the Nepalese representative. The work of handing over and receiving was completed smoothly at 17:50 hours. In the process of handing over and receiving, both sides more than once expressed wishes for the promotion of friendship between the two countries and harmony along the border.

Chinese and Indian Officials Meet

Chinese and Indian officials meeting in Peking in accordance with provisions of the joint communique of the Prime Ministers of China and India, held ten meetings from June 15 to July 6. After preliminary exchanges regarding the scope of their work, the two sides agreed on an agenda pattern to be followed in the examination, checking and study of factual material relevant to the Sino-Indian boundary, on which each side relied in support of its stand. The officials of the two sides are now dealing with the first item of the agenda: location and natural features of the boundary, and are engaged in

obtaining clarifications of the descriptions of the alignments provided by the two sides.

BRIEFS

A Sino-Korean scientific co-operation agreement has been signed between academies of sciences of the two countries. It provides for the promotion of scientific co-operation and the exchange of scientific data and research experience.

Earlier, China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic concluded an agreement for joint work on the rivers along their common border. Its object is full utilization of the water

transport capacity of these rivers and stimulation of the development of the two countries' economy and trade.

A club attached to the Polish-Chinese Friendship Society was recently opened in Warsaw. It has a library and a cinema and will organize lectures, exhibitions and soirees to help its members keep abreast of current developments in China.

A Burmese plant equipped with Chinese-made machinery and built with the assistance of Chinese technicians was recently inaugurated in Rangoon. It manufactures bicycle tubes.

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

▲ **RECOVERING THE PRECIOUS SWORD IN A BATTLE OF WITS** An historical opera set in the Sung Dynasty. The eighth daughter of the Yang family, disguises herself as a Liao woman general and is wounded by a Liao princess, also a woman general. She flees to a temple and assumes the guise of a Taoist. The Liao princess taken with the handsome appearance falls in love with her and wants to marry her. Eighth daughter adroitly evades the determined princess and in a series of escapades also recovers the precious sword lost by her father in battle with the State of Liao. Produced by the Young Actors' Group of the Chengtu Peking Opera Troupe.

(Watch for dates and places.)

▲ **CHUNG LI-CHUN** An historical opera set in the Warring States period. The State of Lu schemes to swallow up the State of Chi by sending a beautiful girl to the king of Chi as a concubine hoping the latter will become so engrossed in this woman as to neglect state affairs. Had it not been for the brave and patriotic queen, Chung Li-chun, a woman general who leads the Chi soldiers to rout the army of Lu and expose the Lu stratagem, the Chi State would have been subjugated by Lu. Produced by the Chengtu Peking Opera Troupe.

(Watch for dates and places.)

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **MOLTEN STEEL** A new play produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre. The theme is concerned with the campaign for the technical innovations and technical revolution among the workers of the Shih-chingshan Iron and Steel Works.

(Watch for dates and places.)

QUYI

▲ **THE FLYING PHOENIX** A new play produced by the Peking Quyí Company describing how the housewives in a Peking people's commune built a chemical plant from nothing.

(Watch for dates and places.)

CEYLON DANCE TROUPE

The Ceylon Dance Troupe will shortly pay a visit to Peking and present two performances.

July 14 & 15 Cultural Palace of Nationalities

CONCERT

The Soviet pianist, composer and international prize winner Tatyana Nikolayeva, and Sorya Shekmurtayeva, violinist, will give a joint recital at Shoudu Theatre on July 14 & 15, 7:30 p.m. Their programmes include works by Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninoff, Paganini, Shostakovich, Mendelssohn, etc.

CHINESE DANCE DRAMA

▲ **RED CLOUDS** tells how the Li minority people on Hainan Island suffered under Kuomintang oppression and how they gained their freedom. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

(Watch for dates and places.)

THEATRE

▲ **GOD OF PLAGUE** A new political satire produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School. It describes how the wrecking of the summit conference by U.S. imperialism and Eisenhower's gangster trip to the Far East rouses an anti-U.S. storm among the Asian peoples. U.S. imperialism is exposed as it was making peace gestures while actually preparing for war.

July 13-19, 7:30 p.m. Shiyán Theatre

▲ **FORWARD, HEROIC JAPANESE PEOPLE!** A new play produced by the China Children's Theatre. It describes the nationwide demonstrations in Japan against U.S. imperialism and the Kishi regime.

July 13-19, 7:00 p.m. Peking Theatre

▲ **LOYALTY TO THE PARTY** A play produced by the Hunan Drama Troupe. It describes the inner-Party struggle against Chen Tu-hsiu's opportunism which resulted in the Party suffering heavy losses.

July 13-15, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

FILMS

▲ **FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY** A feature film showing how the People's Liberation Army defeats the KMT reactionaries in eastern China during the War of Liberation, carrying out Chairman Mao's strategy of mobile warfare.

July 16-18, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **ALONG THE CHIALING RIVER** A feature film on the life of a skilled worker in the old and new societies. In old China he suffers unemployment and want; with the help of the Party, he joins the workers' revolutionary struggle against the KMT reactionaries. After liberation he is able to devote all his creative energies to the building of socialism on the industrial front.

July 14-18, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club

▲ **ORDEAL BY IRON AND FIRE** A feature film produced by the Tienma Film Studio, about an outstanding young worker in a Shanghai generator plant who devotes his life to the Party and the working class.

July 13-15, Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **THE WHITE-HAIRED GIRL** An old feature film rescreened. Adapted from the classic opera of the same title, it tells the story of a peasant girl who, forced to flee to a mountain wilderness from landlord oppression, returns to the world of man after liberation.

July 13-15, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre

▲ **LILY** A Soviet ballet in colour. A classic story about the steadfast love of a young Cossack boy and a girl and her tragic death at the hands of her masters.

July 14-16, Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PEKING FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM** Two hundred new works including traditional Chinese paintings, cartoons, graphic art and sculpture. Reopened daily from 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

At Beihai Park

▲ **PHOTO EXHIBITION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND** Showing the achievements made by the Polish people in every field of national life. Open daily from 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:30 p.m.

At Temple of Heaven

▲ **NATIONAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION** Oil paintings, water colours, graphic art, etc.

8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At Palace Museum

8:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. At Beihai Park

8:30 a.m.-6:30 p.m. At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

SPORTS

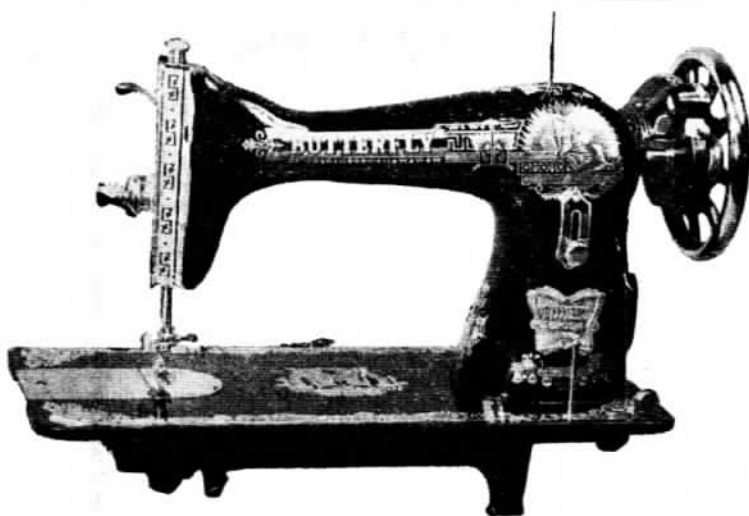
A visiting football team from the Lebanon will be in China soon.

(Watch for dates and places.)

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