

PEKING

February 10, 1959

6

REVIEW

A CONGRESS ON THE MARCH TO COMMUNISM

Renmin Ribao editorial on the 21st Congress of the
Communist Party of the Soviet Union (p. 6).

Asian-African Economic Co-operation

Excerpts from Vice-Premier Chen Yi's speech at a
reception given by the Ceylonese Ambassador to China
on Ceylon's Independence Day (p. 9).

Intellectuals Return from the Countryside

Experiences of *xiafang* cadres in the villages and
factories (p. 10).

A Visit to Shunteh County

A picture of the diversified rural economy of a county
in south China (p. 13).

*Archaeology, What's On in Peking
and Sidelights*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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New Facsimile Reproductions

by

JUNG PAO CHAI

Geese

by HSU PEI-HUNG (Ju Peon)

Three white geese in a pool beneath the willows. One feels that these three are but the forerunners of a more numerous flock that is approaching this quiet corner from the waters that extend beyond the range of vision of the picture. Here is a delicate balance of tranquillity and lively movement, of what is and the expectation of what is to come. This is a picture that is much admired by many because the artist has here combined his virtuosity in sketching with that traditional "bird's-eye" viewpoint which is so characteristic of Chinese painting.

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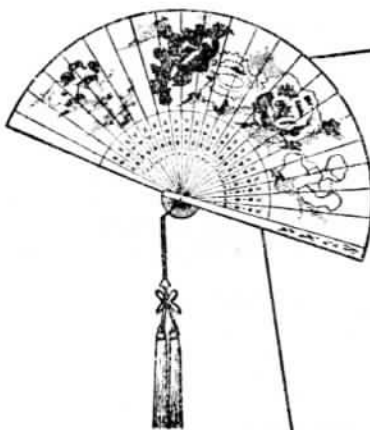
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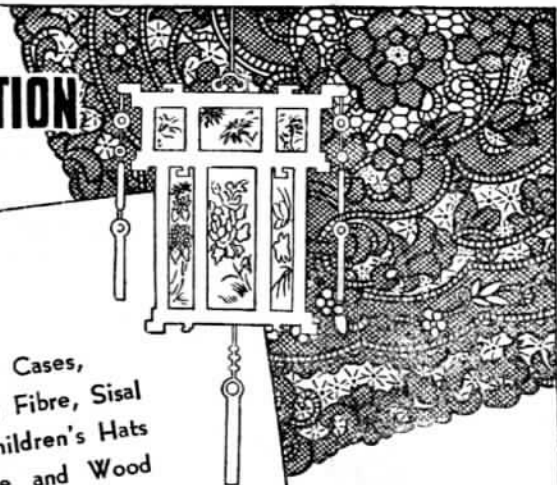
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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

February 10, 1959 Vol. II No. 6

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL	3
Spring Festival	
ROUND THE WEEK	4
China Hails Moscow Congress; January Results in Industry; No Shelling During Spring Festival; Spring on Hainan Island; Busy Days on the Farm; Peasant Emulation; Review of Rural Work	
ARTICLES	
A Congress on the March to Communism— <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	6
Greetings to Soviet Communist Construction	8
Asian-African Economic Co-operation	9
Back from the Countryside —Li Fang	10
A Visit to Shuntch County —Our Correspondent	13
Crimson Sky, Sea of Flames —Sha Ou	15
CHINESE PRESS OPINION	16
The C.P.S.U. Congress; U.S. Military Intervention in Laos; Shameless Decision of F.I.B.A.; U.S. Designs on Africa; The Passing Show	
CHINA AND THE WORLD	18
Malaya's Unfriendly Act; Afro-Asian Youth Conference; Briefs; Cultural News	
FOREIGN TRADE NOTES	19
SIDELIGHTS	20
ARCHAEOLOGY	21
WHAT'S ON IN PEKING	23

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SPRING FESTIVAL

THIS issue of *Peking Review* comes off the press in the midst of the gay and colourful Spring Festival celebrations. With the Chinese people, the holiday atmosphere of the Lunar New Year's Day is a time-honoured tradition. It is the time for relaxation and merry-making after a full year's work.

The year 1958, as our readers know, witnessed a great leap forward in the whole national economy unparalleled in Chinese history. It was a year which the Chinese people can look back on with justified pride and well-founded satisfaction. The initial successes thus far achieved augurs well for the future. This highly fruitful year further enriched China's experience in building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results in accordance with the basic principle laid down in the general line for socialist construction.

The Chinese people are not content to look back on the past. They prefer to look forward to the future. Aim high and look far. That is New China's way. And what does the future hold?

On the basis of the brilliant achievements already scored in 1958, China will advance to still greater victories in 1959. Steel is to increase from 11 million tons to 18 million tons and food grain from 750,000 million *jin* to 1,050,000 million *jin*. Strenuous efforts and active preparations are being made all over the country to ensure the attainment of these objectives. As reported elsewhere in this issue, the January results in industry in many leading cities are highly encouraging. The nationwide drive for manure and fertilizer is sure to give a fresh impetus to the expansion of agriculture. The entire Chinese nation is going all out in 1959 for a still greater leap forward in building socialism.

On this traditional merry-making occasion, the Chinese people look back on the past with the feeling of a man who has done a splendid job and look to the future with the confidence of a man who feels certain he can do still better in the year ahead. That's why this year's Spring Festival is being celebrated with particular relish and happiness.

Across this vast homeland of ours, from Harbin in the north to Hainan Island in the south, from Shanghai on the eastern coast to Urumchi in the western hinterland, the festival mood reigns supreme. Everywhere one feels the pulse of overflowing vitality and vigour, the catching spirit of cheerfulness and optimism, and the hustle and bustle common to national holidays.

Of particular interest in this year's celebration of the Spring Festival are the unusually rich and varied cultural and recreational activities, sports games and other social functions. Theatres, cinemas, and concert halls are playing to packed houses. New plays, new films and new programmes have been prepared. And workers, peasants and students have set up their own theatrical, singing, and dancing groups. In many cases, amateur players give performances on themes closely related to their real life.

Work while you work and play while you play. In the nationwide celebration of the Spring Festival, people everywhere are enjoying themselves to the full. In this high spirit the Chinese people are tackling their gigantic job ahead.

ROUND THE WEEK

China Hails Moscow Congress

The people of China share with the people of the Soviet Union the joy in the triumphant forward march to communism spelled out by the 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. Teng To, President of the Peking Branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, who, by the way, is also head of the All-China Journalists' Association, said the Chinese people have always looked upon the successes of the Soviet Union as their own successes and feel elated and inspired by the great strides they are taking to realize the goal of communism.

In Shanghai, when the newspapers carrying news reports on the final session of the Moscow Congress and the text of *Renmin Ribao's* leading article "A Congress on the March to Communism" (see page 6) reached the newsstands they sold out at once. Chen Wang-tao, President of Fudan University, who took a special interest in the section on "new stage of the building of communism and problems regarding Marxist-Leninist theory" in N.S. Khrushchov's report, said that this was not only of great significance to the Soviet people in guiding them to communism but to all socialist countries.

All of China had followed the Moscow Congress with great attention. The Chinese press and radio gave wide coverage to its proceedings. Long excerpts of N.S. Khrushchov's Report on the Control Figures for the Economic Development of the U.S.S.R. (1959-65) appeared in all newspapers. When a full Chinese translation was available, *Renmin Ribao* on February 1 published the full text which ran to almost six pages. The report has become an important topic of discussion in the factories, people's communes, government offices, universities and schools and in the Chinese army.

At these meetings the consensus of opinion is that the 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. is a political event of the first order and that the Seven-Year Plan of economic development of the Soviet Union is a landmark in the building of communism. These great achievements, the people here say, strengthen still further the confidence in the triumph of the cause of communism. Inspired by the Soviet example, many people have come forward with renewed pledges to work harder and better to make their contribution to accelerating China's socialist construction.

One veteran steel worker of the Shih-chingshan Iron and Steel Works in Pe-

king said that from all these tremendous gains in the Soviet Union we could and should learn more from Soviet experience and show greater energy and vigour in making a still bigger leap forward in all fields. Many workers in other factories in Peking and elsewhere are speaking up in similar vein. They view the 21st Congress as marking a new historical period for the Soviet people—the period of all-out building of communism.

Members of the Chinese army, navy and air force hailed the great programme of advance towards communism embodied in N. S. Khrushchov's report. The officers and men of the P.L.A. are studying the report and discussing it from the vantage point of learning from the Soviet Union.

One air force unit is typical in voicing the sentiments of many people, that the achievements in the Soviet Union, the Soviet Lunik, and the blows struck for peace and freedom by the people in their national liberation struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America, etc. once again bear out the correctness of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's analysis—that "the enemy is rotting from day to day, while we are getting better daily."

January Results in Industry

Reports from different parts of the country record overfulfilment of January industrial targets and a steep rise in production.

In Peking, the gross output value of industrial production was more than 170 per cent higher than the same period last year. More than a hundred factories and mines completed their quotas ahead of schedule.

In Shanghai, industrial output value registered an increase of 56.3 per cent over January 1958. The output value of its heavy industry was 89.1 per cent higher. Output targets for cotton textiles and the knitwear industry, heavy metal-cutting machine tools, steam turbine generators, boilers, mining equipment, cement and nitric acid were overfulfilled.

In Tientsin, largest industrial city of north China, industrial output value went up nearly 80 per cent, as compared with January 1958.

In Nanking, industrial output value was 2.71 times that of January 1958.

In Tsingtao, textile centre and a well-known holiday resort, 52 textile mills exceeded their output targets for cotton yarn, cotton cloth, printing and dyeing

and knitted piece-goods. The average daily cotton yarn output was about 7.5 per cent more than in the last quarter of 1958.

In Wuhan, on the Yangtse River, the Tayeh iron mine which is a major supplier of the new metallurgical base in this triple city overfulfilled its production target by 31 per cent. Its textile industry topped the state plan by 4.3 per cent in total output value and brought off a 58 per cent increase in output as compared with the same month last year.

In northeast China, the Measuring Instruments and Cutting Tools Plant in Harbin produced twice as much as in December 1958. The Talien Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant chalked up an increased output of more than 30 per cent. At the Motor Accessories Plant in Changchun, the motor centre, output was 26 per cent higher than in December 1958. The daily output of the coal-dressing plant in Shuangyashan, in Heilungkiang Province, was 20 per cent more than during the same period last year.

All in all, January production is a very promising beginning for 1959.

No Shelling During Spring Festival

The artillery units of the People's Liberation Army on the Fukien front have received orders to stop shelling the offshore islands during February 7-9, in order to enable Chinese compatriots and the troops of Chiang Kai-shek on the Quemoy islands, on the Tatan, Erhtan and other islands to celebrate and enjoy the Spring Festival holidays in peace. The Spring Festival is a traditional Chinese holiday and the suspension of shelling is an act of consideration, a P.L.A. spokesman at G.H.Q. on the Fukien front declared on February 6.

Spring on Hainan Island

While winter's chill still nips north China, it is springtime on Hainan Island off the south coast. On China's second largest island, the peasants in the people's communes are already transplanting rice shoots, an unmistakable sign that farm work is in full swing.

Subtropical Hainan is China's leading producer of rubber and coconut, coffee and oil palm, and quite a few other tropical crops, but rice is its staple food crop. Commune members in the eastern and southern parts of the island are now at the height of their rice transplanting season.

Compared with other years, the 1959 opening season on Hainan Island is outstanding for a number of things: the introduction of new, simple, mechanical aids has doubled the efficiency in rice transplanting. Much of the farmland set

aside for high yields has been ploughed to a depth of over a foot, five or six inches deeper than last year. At least six times more fertilizer than last year has been applied. And for the first time the peasants are getting improved farm tools made by the woodworking factories and iron foundries set up by their communes.

Busy Days on the Farm

Elsewhere in the country — where it is still too early for sowing — deep ploughing, collecting fertilizer, and the finishing touches to irrigation projects are under way. In response to the call of the Communist Party and the government, most people's communes are concentrating on fertilizer, getting a maximum amount "to feed the land and crops," as the peasants say.

Szechuan, China's most populous province, which produced over one-tenth of the country's grain in 1958, started to prepare for the spring sowing a month earlier than usual. Its 5,000 or so people's communes organized a huge army of several million to collect manure and manufacture chemical fertilizer. Hunan Province, southeast of Szechuan, is striding ahead in water conservancy, in addition to the fertilizer campaign.

Other provinces and autonomous regions are not sitting on their hands waiting for the spring sowing either. Although it is still winter in the north-eastern provinces, preparations are being made there too, as in Chinghai Province in the west where the newly set up farm tools factories and workshops are turning out sowers for close planting, improved tools for irrigation work and transport vehicles. From one end of China to another, adequate preparations are being made for the spring sowing and the 1959 targets of 525 million tons of grain and 5 million tons of cotton.

Peasant Emulation

One of the motive forces of the drive to ensure these targets is emulation. It is a long word but in socialist China it is a household word—it means learning from one another and mutual encouragement.

In Kiangsu Province, for example, Yangchung, which is not a very outstanding county as most counties go, is striving to become the first county in the province to reap a per *mu* yield of 1,000 *jin* in the following three grains —wheat, barley and hull-

less barley —and challenges other counties to do the same. *Renmin Ribao* in its issue of January 30 gave Yangchung's example, its challenge and effort, a high rating. It featured the story on its front page, wrote a leading article about it and asked other regions to follow suit.

On February 2 *Renmin Ribao* again gave its most prominent space to the emulation drives —the ones that have been set in motion in Hupeh and Kiangsi Provinces. In Hupeh, 24 counties are competing among themselves as to total output, per *mu* yields, total incomes and rates of increases in staple food crops and cotton, sale of products to the state as well as achievements in carrying out "the mass line." At the same time, the star county of Hsiaokan, which gained national fame last year with its phenomenal successes in grain production, has issued a challenge to all other counties in Hupeh Province to see which will produce the most and the best grain and cotton during the year. Since then a fast developing emulation campaign has unfolded, sparking competition between counties and between one commune and another. The emulation drives have brought forth the best in both members and cadres of the communes to realize the watchword for 1959 — a bigger, better and all-round leap forward.

Review of Rural Work

All these emulation drives are necessary to bring about a high tide in production, but they should be guided by a communist spirit —being thoughtful and considerate, ever ready to give a hand to the other fellow or unit and helping others to move forward and make progress. This was pointed out by the national conference on agricultural work convened by the Rural Work Department

of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

In session between January 13 and 26 the conference analysed developments since the beginning of the movement to set up people's communes in the latter part of last year and devoted the main part of its discussion to ways and means of meeting the needs of the bigger leap forward in 1959 and to measures for strengthening and streamlining the management of the people's communes. The conference attached great importance to putting the stress on production and urged that this should be at the core of the current check-up and consolidation of the people's communes.

Raising the level of management in the people's communes will be an important guarantee for a bigger leap forward this year, the conference declared. And it will be for the communes, under the coordinating leadership of the state, to produce a much higher level of administration and management than the farm co-ops. The conference made an exhaustive study of the employment of the labour force. It considered as most important the question of raising the actual output per work-day by carrying forward the tools innovation campaign, streamlining labour management, improving methods of preparing farmyard fertilizer, eliminating wasteful practices in the employment of labour and perfecting the political and economic work in the communes.

Tan Chen-lin, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party's Central Committee, addressed the conference at its concluding session and pointed out that never have such favourable conditions existed for bringing about a big leap forward in agriculture that will exceed last year's. Among the conditions listed by him and the Director and Deputy Director of the Department of Rural Work of the Central Committee, which had called the conference, were correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the rich store of experience accumulated last year, a higher standard of management in the people's communes, and emancipation of the mind by the people. These, plus the hard work of the whole Party and nation, will guarantee still more remarkable successes on the agricultural front in 1959, they said.



Transporting fertilizer —stepping stone to bumper harvest
Painting in Chinese ink and colour by Yu Tung-fu

A Congress on the March to Communism

Following is the translation of an editorial that appeared in "Renmin Ribao" (People's Daily) on February 5, 1959. —Ed.

IN the past few days the Kremlin Palace in Moscow has powerfully attracted the attention of the whole of mankind. The Twenty-first (Extraordinary) Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is being held there. The report made by N.S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on "The Control Figures for the Economic Development of the U.S.S.R. During the Years 1959-1965" is being enthusiastically discussed at the Congress. This is a congress dedicated to the pledge to build communism in the Soviet Union. Bearing aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, it will lead the whole Soviet people forward towards the great goal of communism. This meeting, of great historic importance, is a clear demonstration of the power, prosperity, love of peace and solid unity of the Soviet Union. It also shows mankind the way history is developing. The current Congress will not only accelerate the building of communism in the Soviet Union but also greatly contribute to the development of the international communist movement and the strengthening of the world's peace forces. It is a great inspiration to all those who are fighting for peace and socialism.

The report made by Comrade N.S. Khrushchov summed up the rich experiences of building socialism in the Soviet Union, put forward a grand programme for the all-out building of communism, demonstrated the determination and confidence of the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union in advancing courageously to make communism a reality. It also gave a detailed analysis of the present international situation, showing the determination and confidence of the Soviet Union in preventing war and safeguarding lasting peace. The report, warmly supported by the whole Soviet people, has won the unanimous approval of progressive world public opinion.

Here we should like to give our views on that part of the report concerning the building of communism in the Soviet Union. The part concerning the international situation will be dealt with separately.

DURING the last forty years and more, advancing along the glorious path opened up by the October Revolution, the Soviet people have achieved a thoroughgoing victory for socialism. The backward Soviet Union of the past has today become a socialist country with a powerful industry and collective agriculture. Since the Twentieth

Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. headed by Comrade N. S. Khrushchov, have won great successes in every field. During this period, the series of important measures taken by the Soviet Communist Party, including the reorganization of administration in the building industry and in industry in general, the energetic measures taken to develop agriculture, the educational reform which closely links the school with life, the consolidation and expansion of socialist democracy, etc., have rallied the Soviet people closely round the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and have brought their initiative and creative energies into fuller play. Soviet industrial output is more than four times what it was in 1940; the output of means of production has gone up more than five times. Soviet agriculture has grown considerably in the past five years. The average annual output of grain is 39 per cent more than it was in the previous five years. Last year the Soviet Union had an unprecedentedly rich harvest. The total output of grain amounted to over 8,500 million poods. It was the Soviet Union that launched the first artificial earth satellite in human history and the first artificial planet in the solar system. This shows that Soviet science and technology have reached a peak unattained by any people before and opened a new epoch in mankind's conquest of space. The high-speed growth of the Soviet economy and the striking achievements of Soviet science and technology have fully demonstrated the incomparable superiority of the socialist system. This further proves that once they stand up and become masters of their fate, the working class and the working people can accomplish miracles. The capitalist world has been put into the shade by this soaring advance of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp. Although Dulles and his ilk still repeat the hoary lie that Soviet economic achievements come from "compelling the people to lead a hard life," even they themselves do not believe their own lies. On the basis of the general economic upsurge in the Soviet Union, there is a steady rise in the material and cultural life of the Soviet people. Compared with 1940 the real income of Soviet workers and employees had nearly doubled by 1958, while that of the Soviet peasants (calculated on the basis of peasants engaged in actual production) more than doubled. Three-fourths of the national income of the Soviet Union was used to satisfy the personal material and cultural needs of the labouring people, and the rest—one-fourth of the national income—to extend socialist production and satisfy other social needs, all of which also goes to the labouring people. In the United States, on the other hand, the capitalist classes which only make up around one-tenth of the entire popula-

tion grabbed more than half of the country's national income. Several million Americans have to content themselves with hunger—the gift of the “freedom to be unemployed.”

THE Soviet Union today is entering a new era of historical development—the period of all-out development in the building of a communist society. The cardinal tasks of the Soviet Union in this period are to establish the material and technical foundations of communism, to further strengthen the economic and defensive might of the U.S.S.R. and, at the same time, to satisfy ever more fully the growing material and spiritual needs of the people. The Seven-Year Plan is the principal landmark of this new historic advance.

In the coming seven-year period, as is laid down by the Seven-Year Plan, the Soviet Union will bring about an all-out development of its productive forces and on the basis of priority for the heavy industries, bring about increases in all branches of the economy sufficient to ensure the establishment of the material and technical foundations of communism. These increases will also ensure that the Soviet Union will take a decisive step in winning the victory in peaceful economic competition with the capitalist countries. A substantial rise in the living standards of the people will be assured by strengthening the country's economic powers, further developing techniques in all branches of the national economy and continuously raising the productivity of social labour. The Seven-Year Plan lays it down that total value of industrial output will increase by about 80 per cent, the equivalent of the total increase in output value achieved by the Soviet Union during the last twenty years; the total value of agricultural output will increase by 70 per cent; investments in the national economy will total 3,000,000 million rubles, which is approximately equivalent to all investments made during the entire preceding period of the existence of Soviet power; national income will be nearly six times that of 1940, the year before the war; the incomes of the workers and peasants will be raised by about 40 per cent. The Seven-Year Plan also provides for large-scale housing construction and great efforts to increase production of consumer goods, shorten the work-day, increase wages and develop and improve public welfare facilities. All this, along with the plans to discontinue taxing the population mentioned in Comrade Khrushchov's report, fully shows what an exciting and happy life increases in production will bring the labouring people under the socialist system.

The Seven-Year Plan will provide not only the material but also the spiritual requisites for the Soviet Union to advance to communism. Simultaneously with its programme to improve the material welfare of the people, it takes as its indispensable and major task in the construction of communism the strengthening of the Party's ideological work, the raising of the level of communist consciousness of the working people, first and foremost that of the younger generation, educating the people to have a communist attitude to labour, inculcating the spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism, and overcoming capitalist vestiges in the people's minds and struggling against bourgeois ideology. Comrade Khrushchov has pointed out that to get to communism, “we must mould the man of the future right now.” The

Seven-Year Plan envisages tremendous developments in Soviet education, in schools of all types. By 1965, the Soviet Union will have more than four and a half million experts equipped with a higher education; this will be a 50 per cent increase compared with 1958.

The period in which the Soviet Union carries out the all-round building of a communist society is also the decisive stage in the peaceful economic competition between socialism and capitalism. Comrade N. S. Khrushchov stressed in his report that “it is the fundamental problem of the coming seven years to make the most of the time factor in socialism's peaceful economic competition with capitalism.” As is well known, the total value of industrial output of the Soviet Union today is 36 times what it was in 1913, whereas that of the United States is only a bit more than four times. In the coming seven years, the Soviet Union will continue to advance at a speed undreamed of by the capitalist countries. The Seven-Year Plan provides for an average annual increase of 8.6 per cent in industrial production and an 8 per cent increase in agricultural output; such a rate of increase is at least four times greater than that of the United States. By 1965 when the Seven-Year Plan is fulfilled, the absolute output of certain main products in the Soviet Union will surpass present industrial levels in the United States, while the output of some other products will closely approach the present U.S. level; total and per-capita output of the most essential agricultural products in the Soviet Union will all surpass present U.S. levels. After the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan and in another five years or even less, the absolute and per-capita output of industrial products in the Soviet Union will catch up and outstrip the United States, to take first place in the world. This will mean a victory of historic significance in the peaceful competition between socialism and capitalism.

COMRADE Khrushchov's report devoted much space to a discussion of a number of theoretical questions regarding the Soviet Union's transition from socialism to communism. This part of the report will undoubtedly attract the special attention of the peoples of the socialist countries and of communists in all parts of the world. Comrade Khrushchov pointed out that the transition from socialism to communism is an historical process which is governed by laws and cannot be disrupted or skipped over at will; that there is no wall separating socialism and communism; and that the passing over to communism cannot be regarded as a sort of ambling progress. “We cannot hurriedly and rashly carry out what is immature, as this will distort and undermine our cause. But we also cannot rest satisfied with the achievement already attained as this will cause stagnation,” he said. These points apply not only to the Soviet Union but to all countries passing from socialism to communism. This part of the report also dealt in detail with the distribution of the material and cultural values produced by society among all its members, the question of how to develop and bring closer together the collective-farm form of socialist property and that belonging to all the people, the question of the state in the period of transition to communism, and put forward the creative conclusion that the socialist countries will pass to communism more or less simultaneously. Comrade Khrushchov theoretically expounded the thesis that as the economic law operating under socialism is balanced, propor-

tionate development, countries which were relatively backward economically and culturally in the past are able to make up rapidly for lost time and quickly raise their economic and cultural levels by drawing on the experience, co-operation and mutual assistance of other socialist countries. This is a great inspiration to the peoples of the countries in the socialist camp. Here is shown the sharp contrast between the relations of fraternal mutual help which exist among the socialist countries and those of "the big fish swallowing up the small fish" which exist among the capitalist countries.

COMRADE Khrushchov stressed that the principal, the determining factor in the advance of all countries to communism are the laws common to all of them. Marxist-Leninists must be good at applying these common laws in the different stages of development of each country in accordance with the specific conditions in that country. Here he laid bare the truth about the so-called "special road of Yugoslavia" of the Tito group which betrays Marxism-Leninism, and completely shattered the vain dream entertained by the Yugoslav revisionists of being able to find so-called "differences" between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communist Party.

There can be no doubt that the victorious road taken by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in leading

the Soviet people to build communism, and all their successful experience in travelling this road, will enormously enrich the theory of Marxism-Leninism and will become a brilliant example to all the socialist countries. We, the Chinese Communist Party, will persevere in learning from the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union and working to consolidate and strengthen that greatest friendship which exists between our two Parties and countries.

Forty and more years ago, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led the people in blazing the trail for mankind to socialism. Today, by putting forward the Seven-Year Plan, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has again raised up before mankind a bridge leading to communism. History has already drawn the conclusion that the road of the Soviet Union, of the October Revolution is a broad way by which humanity will eliminate exploitation, oppression and aggression, a road leading to a world of universal well-being. The Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union proves once again that no force in the world can prevent mankind from marching to final victory along this road. Let us warmly greet the success of the Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the new achievements by the Soviet people in the all-out building of communism and wish the working people throughout the world new victories in their own struggles, which draw inspiration from the cause of the Soviet people.

Greetings to Soviet Communist Construction

VICE-PREMIER Chen Yi has warmly greeted the advance of the Soviet Union into the era of the all-out building of communism and lasting Sino-Soviet friendship. He was speaking at a banquet on February 6 celebrating China's traditional Spring Festival, at which he was host to the Soviet experts helping China's socialist construction.

"The 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was a great event in contemporary political life," Chen Yi declared. "The Soviet Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy was a splendid programme for the construction of communism. It greatly enhances the confidence of the people of the world in their struggle for peace. Our friends rejoice at it while our enemies are shaken."

The Vice-Premier stressed that the current international situation was very favourable to the people the world over. The might and solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, especially the strength and unity of China and the Soviet Union, was the decisive factor checking war and safeguarding world peace. Today, the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries were quickening the pace of construction; the fulfilment of the Soviet Seven-Year Plan and the growth of the economic strength of all the socialist countries would inevitably bring about a fundamental change in the face of the world, he said.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, Vice-Premier

Chen Yi expressed gratitude to the Soviet experts for their help to China's socialist construction. The Soviet experts, he said, were technical experts who, trained and nurtured by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, had a rich scientific knowledge and a high level of political understanding. The great Soviet Seven-Year Plan would need their services very much, but the Soviet Party and government nevertheless had sent them to help China's construction; this was a manifestation of the great spirit of internationalism for which we wanted to express our heartfelt gratitude and admiration.

The Soviet experts who had come to China, Vice-Premier Chen Yi noted, regarded construction in China as their own. They had a deep affection for the Chinese Party and people. They had left their own motherland and home to come to help China. This too was a manifestation of the great spirit of internationalism for which we must express our heartfelt thanks and admiration. The Vice-Premier concluded his speech by proposing a toast to the might and unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, to the health of Comrade N. S. Khrushchov and to the health of all the Soviet experts.

CORRECTION: In *Peking Review*, No. 5, February 3, 1959, the seventh line from the bottom in the first column on p. 6 should read: "steel output in 1958 amounted to 54.9 million tons; grain output. . . ."

Asian-African Economic Co-operation

Vice-Premier Chen Yi Calls for Mutual Help for Faster Progress

VICE-PREMIER Chen Yi has again stressed the need for mutual aid among the Asian and African countries to speed up their economic construction.

In a speech at the reception given by the Ceylonese Ambassador William Gopallawa to mark the 11th anniversary of Ceylon's independence on February 4, Chen Yi said: "We peoples of Asia and Africa are not by any means prosperous. After we have rid ourselves of the colonialists, we have to rely on our own hard work to industrialize our countries in order to shake off our backwardness and become masters of our own destiny. We are happy that the Asian and African countries have all achieved some success in this respect over the past few years. In the future we should exert ourselves even more in learning from and helping each other to speed up our progress."

Warmly congratulating the Ceylonese Government and people on their national day, the Vice-Premier paid tribute to the great efforts they had made in upholding their national independence and developing their national economy. "The Chinese Government and people rejoice over every positive step taken by Ceylon in building up the country and every success attained. We sincerely hope that Ceylon, which has already won its political independence, will also become a very prosperous country economically."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi praised the valuable contributions made by the Ceylonese Government during past years in safeguarding Asian and world peace and promoting friendly co-operation among nations. The efforts of Prime Minister Bandaranaike in actively promoting economic co-operation among the Asian and African countries, the Vice-Premier noted, "are in full accord with the spirit of the Bandung Conference and the common interests of these countries. We appreciate and support them." Chen Yi also thanked the Ceylonese Government and people for their friendly attitude in supporting the restoration of China's rights in the United Nations and China's struggle to liberate Taiwan and the coastal islands.

Pointing out that Sino-Ceylonese economic and cultural exchanges have already greatly strengthened the friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples, Chen Yi expressed the confidence that "friendly co-operation between our two countries will develop further in the new year, contributing in an even greater measure to the peaceful construction of our two countries as well as to peace in Asia and the world."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi condemned the hostile attitude of certain ill-intentioned leaders in the Western countries

towards the economic development of the Asian and African countries, and especially to China's achievements in construction. He said: "This only exposes their dirty scheming, which is to permit the Asian and African peoples to go hungry and cold without the opportunity to straighten their backs and lift their heads. They will do all they can in the way of cursing, slander and sabotage against anyone who goes against their will, in an attempt to isolate him and bring him to his knees.

"We, the Chinese and other Asian and African peoples, will of course pay no attention to the nonsense of these malicious lords. We will smash through all the obstacles they have put in our path and continue our courageous forward march.

"The day is not far off when all the Asian and African peoples will become masters of their own destiny and the colonialists will be utterly defeated."

*A Must for Students of Modern
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Back from the Countryside

by LI FANG

Most of the intellectuals who left their office desks last spring to work alongside the peasants and workers have now returned to their old jobs. The reports they have brought back have left no doubt that the policy of "xiafang" (transferring to work at the grass-roots level) is one of the best ways of training a body of public servants dedicated to the people and the cause of socialism.

OVER a million intellectuals in government offices, enterprises and schools went to the farms and factories for a year's work. Some 25,000 of them were from central government offices. During the past year, they learnt a good deal about production and its techniques. They got invaluable experience of working at the lower levels of local administration. But most important of all, they had raised their level of political understanding. They find they can now more completely identify themselves with the working people.

A year ago, most of them were city-bred intellectuals without any practical experience of manual labour. Not many of them had taken an active part in early revolutionary struggles. Most of them had taken part in various mass movements since the liberation, and so to some extent had adapted themselves to the new standards and values of the new society. But they still had something of the old idea that "the scholar is the salt of the earth." Consciously or sub-consciously, they considered brain work superior to manual labour. Working people were remote and unfamiliar to them. They found it difficult to understand the thoughts and feelings of peasants and workers or share their likes and dislikes. They themselves understood that in a country where the working class takes the lead, they would fit into society better and serve it better, the quicker they discarded their old bourgeois outlooks and attitudes. And as the experience of many Communist Party members and others had shown, working alongside the peasants and workers was an excellent school. That is why they had seized on the opportunity of the call issued by the Party and not only volunteered but in some cases heatedly argued for a chance to go. Not all who wanted to go could be spared from their jobs.

Love and Respect Labour

It is by labouring oneself that one learns most quickly to love and respect labour. Xiafang cadres will tell you that now. As intellectuals, they all knew the lines from the old Chinese poem:

*"Who knows rice in the bowl,
Hard-earned every grain?"*

Now they paraphrase it:

*"We know rice in the bowl,
Hard-earned every grain!"*

Many have described their experiences. Three young university graduates who worked in a government institution in Kiangsi Province told a news reporter that it was with some misgivings that they first went to work in the Tamao Mountains. They were unused to physical labour and at first missed their office routine. But their ideas soon changed. Tamao is famous for its bamboo forests. They got an immense satisfaction out of building their own bamboo house and learning to make a host of beautiful and useful bamboo wares. It was hard work but they learnt in practice that, as they put it, "labour is the source of all social wealth. Without labour there would be no socialism or communism. Only labour will create a better life!"

Many intellectuals admitted that before they put their hands to farming tools, they thought farming a pretty simple kind of work which could be learnt easily. "It seemed simple to plait a wicker basket," said Kuo Fushan, an assistant in the Kiangsi Teachers' College who was also working in the Tamao Mountains. "But what a good deal of painstaking work it was for those who taught me and for myself before I succeeded in making a really good basket!" It was then he learnt to respect labour, Kuo said, and also those who taught him how to labour. The peasants were not only intelligent and skilled with their hands but they had a rich store of knowledge. He grew greatly attached to his new friends and deeply respected their simplicity, straightforwardness, and sincerity in helping others.

Working-Class Feeling

This was generally the case with xiafang cadres. This new-found love and respect for labour and the working people made them anxious to do more for the labouring people. Their eagerness to work in turn earned them the praise of the people who were quick to signify their approval. To cite just one example: of the 300 people of the Chinese Academy of Sciences who went to work in the mountain area of Chingchin, Hopei Province, 168 were elected model or outstanding workers by the local people. During the year four were elected delegates to the township people's congresses. Ten were elected outstanding young builders of socialism.

Their experiences, compounded of close contact with the peasants and workers and physical labour, contributed to the building of working-class feeling among the xiafang cadres. "I understood that landlord exploitation was hateful, but I just could not hate it the way the peasants did," said Chang Hsu-yen, a translator of the Foreign Languages Press. But after working on the farms in the northeast, Chang, himself the son of a landlord family, said he came to realize what he would have felt like if the fruits of his labour had been stolen by the landlords.

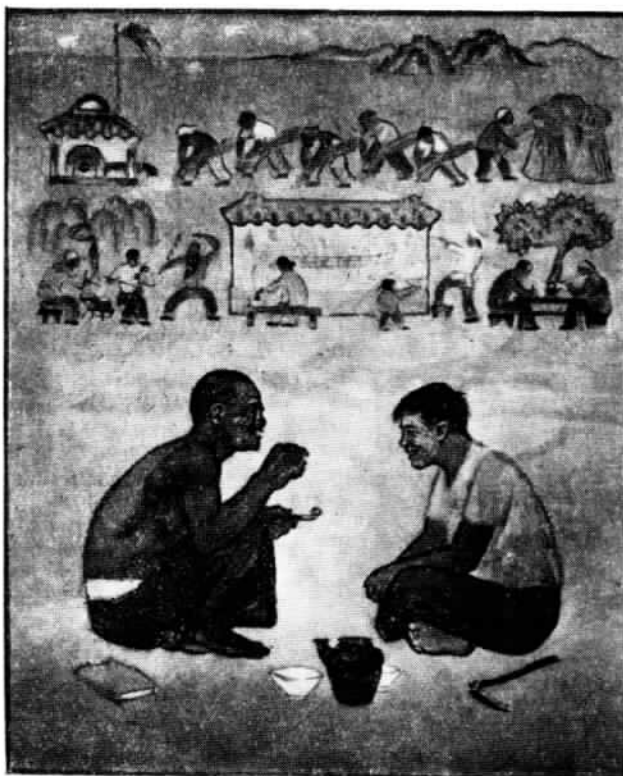
The year's experience has also helped them to understand better the policies of the government and the Communist Party from the working people's point of view. Those who were on the spot during the establishment of the people's communes know how the peasants acclaimed this movement. They were surprised to learn that in the cities, some bourgeois intellectuals were vague about the significance of this movement and had misgivings about it. To be able to view problems from the standpoint of the vast majority of the people and not of the limited few is essential for the intellectual if he wants to be politically sound. In this, they found their *xiafang* experience very helpful, for when one actually becomes one of the vast majority, he is more likely to judge things in terms of that majority.

The *xiafang* cadres describe many other gains, for instance, better health, the habit of thrift and so on. But the most important gain is the political one. They have come back more socialist-minded, understanding not only theoretically but in a concrete way that the strength of the collective is boundless while that of the individual is very limited. Only by merging with the collective, they found, can the individual best contribute his share. With such understanding gained they find themselves better placed to combat their own egoism; and the better they do this, the closer they move towards their goal of becoming real working-class intellectuals. This is an important political step for all those who wish to play their role in building socialism.

Linking Theory with Practice

Another valuable lesson they learnt was the importance of combining theory with practice. Chang Pao-tung of Tientsin Medical College relates that he had specialized in the study of parasitic insects for six years, yet when he was asked to help wipe out gadflies in the suburban people's commune where he had come to work, he found that his knowledge of gadflies got from books and laboratory test tubes was far from adequate. He consulted the peasants with whom he worked. They were able to describe to him eleven varieties of gadflies and gave detailed accounts of their life-cycles. With this help, he was able to devise scientific methods for their eradication.

Study divorced from practice showed its drawbacks. This came as a bit of a shock to most of the *xiafang* cadres who had formerly buried their noses in books. It gave them many useful lessons and often led them to more effective methods of research. They were able to link their research with practical life and found many new subjects well worth their study. Many important inven-



A "xiafang" intellectual with his peasant teacher

Oil painting. A collective work by the class of 1959, Central Institute of Fine Arts

tions and innovations came out of this.

Writing in *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily), Tsang Cheng-yao, in charge of the *xiafang* cadres of the Ministry of Agriculture, reported: "We did things we wouldn't have dared even to think about in the past—for instance, the high-yield records we got on our experimental farms last autumn. We succeeded in raising over 18,000 *jin* of sweet potatoes to the *mu*, 1,600 *jin* of tobacco, 36,000 *jin* of turnips, 66,000 *jin* of Chinese cabbage and so on. Compared with the national figures, these aren't so high, of course, but they were an eye-opener for us who had only book knowledge of farming and spent our time at office desks." The 171 *xiafang* cadres of the Ministry of Agriculture wrote 235 papers during the past year dealing with a wide variety of scientific and technical sub-

jects. Over 20 of these papers were of great academic interest. Tsang properly hailed this as a victory for the *xiafang* policy—a policy aimed at making functionaries both politically mature and professionally proficient.

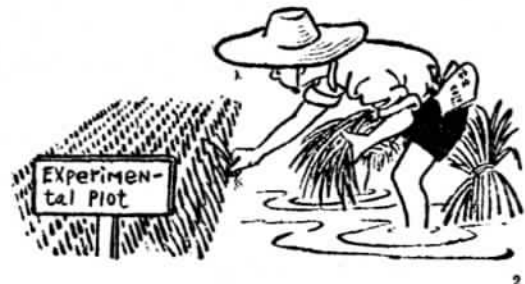
This opinion is shared by people working in other fields. Musicians found their *xiafang* experience helpful to professional proficiency. After returning from work in Sinhua, Kiangsu Province, members of the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra wrote: "Physical labour brought us into closer contact with life. As we worked we often listened to vigorous work songs and folk songs, and we ourselves felt the rhythm of labour. We organized performances in co-ordination with current political and production tasks. Such work greatly benefited us. For us performers of Western instruments, how to master our national style, how to better serve the cause of socialism and how to create a new school in the art of performing on Western instruments, these are just the problems, in our opinion, which we should tackle. . . . And *xiafang* went a long way in helping us solve these problems."

Closer Ties with the People

In addition to tempering themselves the *xiafang* cadres had another task—to give whatever practical help they could in building socialism. These two tasks were so closely inter-related that if one wasn't well done it was unlikely that the other could be. They found that the most efficient means of tempering themselves was through the service they gave to the local people. With this in mind, they not only threw themselves wholeheartedly into productive labour, but also did all they could to help the cultural and technical revolutions and lend a hand to the local cadres in managing production. In the upshot they forged still closer ties with the local cadres and people.



1
*I was a city man
 From tip to toe.
 Things on the farm
 I just didn't know.
 But the peasants gave me a warm
 hello
 Before I learnt to wield a hoe.*



2
*Eating rice
 Was always very nice,
 But when I started on the farm, yes
 indeed,
 I couldn't tell a seedling from a
 weed.
 Well, it didn't take long, oh no,
 Till the peasants taught me how to
 make rice grow.*



3
*I was there when the commune was
 born,
 When we doubled the harvest of
 corn,
 Turned out our first heats of steel,
 And introduced the free meal,
 For commune members one and all.
 My joy is recorded in a painting on
 the wall.*



4
*After ten months I wasn't the same,
 I left with much more than I came.
 I filled in the gaps of my school
 education,
 Learnt that labour makes the nation.
 Today it's back to the city once
 more,
 An intellectual who now knows the
 score.*

Functionaries from the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the First Ministry of Machine-Building who were transferred to work in the rural areas of Chengchow and Sinhsiang in Honan Province helped set up a group of small plants in these places. Many of these have already gone into production. The first secretary of the Sinhsiang Committee of the Chinese Communist Party had high praise for these intellectuals. After enumerating the list of plants and schools they had helped to set up and the technical innovations they introduced, he went on to say in an article in *Ren-min Ribao*: "By mixing with the peasants and giving all their free time to helping the peasants in their domestic work, the *xiafang* cadres won the confidence of the peasants. They were regarded as trusted friends... Their good relations with the peasants contributed to closer relations between the government and the people and further raised the prestige of the government and the Party in the eyes of the masses."

Xiafang cadres of the Central Broadcasting Station helped to set up a complete broadcasting network in Tsang Hsien, Hopei Province. The Ministry of Public Health

personnel will always be remembered for the number of clinics and health centres they established and the medical and sanitation workers they trained in the villages to which they went.

A review of all the contributions made by the over one million *xiafang* cadres would make an endless list. But one more at least must be mentioned. During the past year, the educational policy of the Communist Party of integrating education with productive labour has taken a giant step forward. The socialist view that everybody, no matter what his position, is an ordinary labourer, is being accepted by an ever growing number of people. The *xiafang* policy was a big step in training intellectuals of the working class.

To carry the Communist Party's tradition of tempering its cadres through physical labour further forward, it was decided last September that, with the exception of those who are getting on in years or are physically weak, all government functionaries should do manual labour for at least one month every year. The experience of *xiafang* shows that that is an excellent idea.

A Visit to Shunteh County

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

CROSSING the Pearl River southward from Canton, it is an hour's bus ride to Shunteh County,* noted for its diversified economy. It is one of the few in China that has already brought such development to a fairly high degree. That is why visitors have been going there from many parts of the country recently. A group from Heilungkiang, China's northernmost province, came to see how it was developing aquatic products; delegations from Chekiang, Kwangsi and Kansu to investigate silkworm-breeding, one from Fukien to pick up points on sugar-cane growing, several from Hupeh and Shantung to learn from Shunteh's experience in varied rural economy.

A wide range of activities has long been one of the county's characteristics. In 1958, technical renovation and improved management led to a doubling, and in some cases a several fold increase, in the production of the various branches of its agricultural economy as compared to 1957. In 1958, too, the county which was formerly short of grain became practically self-supporting in food grains. A fair amount of capital construction was undertaken in both industry and agriculture. The average income of the local population, already higher than in many other areas, also doubled. Hence the nationwide interest in Shunteh.

More Fish Are Bred

Fish-breeding in ponds, sugar-cane growing and sericulture were traditionally the three main occupations of Shunteh. A year or two ago, paddyfield rice and pig-breeding were added. Now all are co-ordinated, each branch complementing the others. Mulberry leaves are raised to feed silkworms. These not only produce silk but their excreta is the best fish food. Mud dug from the fish ponds, in its turn, is good fertilizer for mulberry groves and sugar-cane fields, while shredded sugar-cane leaves are also a fish food. A kind of lotus growing on pond waters feeds not only fish but pigs.

About two-fifths of the county's 700,000 *mu* of "cultivated area" are taken up by fish ponds. Last year their production rose greatly after the peasants boldly applied the principle of "close planting." Instead of stocking them with 700-1,000 fish per *mu* they raised the density to 10,000. With other appropriate measures, this meant an average yield of 2,000 *jin* of fish from each of Shunteh's 280,000 *mu* of ponds—almost six times that of 1957.

The local people, however, are not content with present achievements. To stock the ponds as fully as possible, they decided recently, as a first step, to merge 100,000 *mu* of small ponds, each only a *mu* or two in area, into larger ones with a surface of scores, several hundred or

even a thousand *mu* and more. It was also decided to deepen the ponds from the old 1.5 metres to 3-5 metres. Thirty thousand people are now engaged in these jobs.

I saw how they did it at the Hsinchiao People's Commune. Lin Chun, a team leader, led 500 people to dredge a pond half-emptied by pumping. Standing on the bank, I saw many fishing boats moving mud dredged from the pond. Pointing to a small river in front of us, Lin Chun told me this had been already blocked at two places; now they were merging the empty course with four small ponds to form a large pond of 160 *mu*. The peasants had known even earlier that large ponds were needed to rear big fish, he said, but to make these was beyond them on an individual basis—or even in the co-operative. A project of this size required the labour of five to six hundred people for three months. After completion, there was still the problem of 700,000 *jin* of fish to stock it, plus large amounts of fish food. Only the people's communes have such resources.

Sericultural Innovations

Silkworm rearing in Shunteh also exhibits the effort the peasants put into the technical renovation and improved management. Artificial lighting and other means are used to make the silkworms feed and grow faster. For better nutrition and digestion, they are fed with white-of-egg, and magnesium sulphate and a solution of granulated sugar are sprayed on the mulberry leaves. Many of the old thatch-roofed houses once used for sericulture have been pulled down, and new spacious quarters have been built. Experiments are being made to keep the rooms at constant temperature and humidity the year round so that the silkworms can be reared in all four seasons, and produce ten crops of cocoons a year instead of seven.

Pig raising is a side-line which was taken up only recently in the county. But it has moved forward very fast. In 1958, 400,000 pigs, three times more than in 1957, were reared in Shunteh. The peasants are showing remarkable devotion and ingenuity in pushing the work forward. I was deeply impressed by the "pig hospital" run by the Xingtian People's Commune. It is housed in a white building standing amid green trees and has a dispensary and spacious grounds. Pigs with infectious diseases have special quarantine quarters. Records are kept of each animal. Attached to the hospital is a registry office in which pedigrees are kept. The hospital also experiments boldly with treatments, and with advancing the time of breeding. In future, not only sick pigs but all those in poor condition and with weak appetite will be sent to the hospital for building up.

What about industry in the county and how has it been stimulated by the doubling of agricultural output? To

* Since this article was written, Shunteh County has been merged with neighbouring Panyu County, and been renamed Panshun County.—Ed.

find out, I visited Shatou and Jungchi, two small towns facing each other across a river, which the Shunteh people proudly call "our industrial base." The industrial department of the county Communist Party committee has moved to Jungchi to give on-the-spot leadership to the expanding development there. One of its staff members, Comrade Shao, took me around. Pointing to the chimney-stacks rising from the town, he named the industrial units that have sprung up: iron and steel works, machine-building plant, chemical fertilizer factories, ship-building plant, refractory factory, sugar refineries, silk filatures, wine distillery, glass works, the electrical implements works, silk filature machinery plant, and so on. Most of them were built in 1958, along with the expansion of existing ones.

In the county machine-building plant, I saw block after block of modern workshops beside the small, older houses. In 1957, it had some 200 workers and produced only simple farm and sugar-refining machines. By the end of 1958, 1,360 were at work. Last year, besides complete sets of cane-sugar refinery equipment the plant produced a fair number of lathes and planing machines, which were used both to equip the plant itself and the farm machine plants run by the people's communes. There are ten communes in the county, and each built one or more farm machine shops last year.

If Shunteh County's machine-building industry started from a very little, its chemical fertilizer plant sprang up from almost nothing. Accompanied by its director, I began my visit from the laboratory, where six analysts in white overalls worked intently. The drawers of the big cabinets were filled with chemical fertilizer samples and the appropriate reagents. The plant, the director told me, was built in May 1958, and began producing in June, while construction was proceeding. Now it turns out more than 30 types of chemical fertilizers, and its daily output is 30 tons. The laboratory has also trained 163 analysts for people's communes of Shunteh, all of which now have their own smaller chemical fertilizer works and laboratories. The county plant no longer produces the rougher type of fertilizer but concentrates on the better grades. Not long ago it successfully made a trial batch of 2.4.-D, a plant-growth stimulant.

The ship-building plant, standing on the river-bank at Shatou, is one of the latest-built of the county's industries. Construction began in August last year. Only a small number of its 280 workers had previous experience in building small boats; the rest were ordinary carpenters, formerly in handicraft co-operatives. Yet in the past three months they have launched 40 motorized junks, each of which can carry 25 tons of cargo. They are now constructing diesel-driven passenger vessels, each with a seating capacity of 150 passengers.

Shunteh's industrial prosperity excited me immensely, but my companion, Comrade Shao, took a more sober view. It was true many factories had been built, he said, but

the proportion in value of the county's industrial production compared to that of agriculture had dropped slightly since 1957. This was because agriculture had moved ahead so much faster than industry that now industry has to catch up.

Inspired by the revolutionary spirit of always going forward and never falling into complacency, the Shunteh people, in 1958, also did some rather wonderful things in science and technique. The Shunteh Silk Filature trial produced "7-A" raw silk, of a very high quality. Two members of a film projection team created a device to show films outdoors in broad daylight—and this is now being popularized throughout the province. The county built a power station using the sea tide to generate electricity—one of the first in the whole country—and followed with twenty more. In order to sum up and popularize the experience, an on-the-spot conference is to be held here, which delegates from many coastal provinces will attend.

Education and Culture

Remarkable progress has been made in wiping out illiteracy. Last year, in addition to more than 40 agricultural middle schools, a polytechnic school was set up with silk-textile, machine building and sugar refining, and an agricultural institute which lays special emphasis on the study of the various branches of Shunteh's agricultural economy. The county also has a normal and a commercial school and one to train health workers. The people's communes have their own hospitals, cultural centres, song and dance troupes and bookshops. Most have cinemas.

I saw newspapers published by the county and the communes, and collections of poems written by the workers and peasants. These publications are fresh and full of vitality, giving a sense of real life.

The people of Shunteh live far better than ever before. Apart from free meals, wages is based on the amount of work done. Many new houses are being built. Old people who have no family members to rely on can, if they wish, live in "homes of respect for the aged." School children pay not a penny for tuition.

The growth of Taliang Town, where the county people's council has its seat, reflects the increasing prosperity of life in Shunteh. Its many new buildings include a hotel and department store, both with three stories, and a library. An agricultural exhibition hall and a zoo are being built.



A cartoon from the pictorial published by Shachiao People's Commune, Shunteh County. The commune's fisheries will soon need a steam trawler!

Crimson Sky, Sea of Flames

Many poems dedicated to the heroic anti-imperialist struggles of the Cuban and Congo peoples are appearing in the Chinese newspapers these days and are being recited at meetings and in radio and television programmes. We present one of these poems written by Sha Ou, a well-known Chinese poet. — Ed.

Daybreak, with its bright hand,
Opens the door of 1959,
And I see
 a sea of iridescent flame:
Like the glow of sunrise
Ascending
From the West Indies
 and Africa.

The ocean is stirred by a crimson wave.
O Cuba and Congo!
O brothers!
With spears white as snow,
Thrust at the heart of the colonialists!
Shed the evil blood
Of the fiendish heart.
What a start for 1959!
How shall I voice my joy?
With open arms,
With songs and lyrics on my lips,
I join you, my brothers,
I join your fighting ranks.

From out the Atlantic,
Amid the Caribbean isles,
From a land green as jade,
Rears the punch of
A tight-clenched fist.
A million men shake
The streets of Havana.
A mighty parade!
Like a whirlwind,
Blowing wrath,
It shrieks and whirls,
And sweeps over the White House —
"Keep out of our affairs!"
This loveliest of lands
Once shed the bitterest of tears.
The killings and the tortures of that tyrant
Are the seeds of hate,
But like an egg under a hammer,
Batista is out at last!
The people's enemy seeks a nest in Uncle Sam's pocket
And Uncle Sam, sweating hard,
Hoping still to crush
Cuba's independence won in blood.
O vain hope!
The arms of six million make a wall,
The hearts of six million are a flame,
The tread of six million is a flood,
Impenetrable . . . unquenchable . . . irresistible!

Whirlwind carries storm,
Flame begets flame,



Big-Hearted Uncle Sam

By Ko Chao-chuan

Ocean is no barrier.
The River Congo churns and roars;
Stones of diamond
Grind the feet of the colonialists.
A tempest rocks
The "oasis of stability."
Eighty brutal years
Weigh like centuries.
The lava bursts.
In city and jungle,
The guns of vengeance have been aimed,
The fetters of slavery are strained,
The end of colonial rule will be proclaimed!
The Belgian throne shakes like a leaf.
There's no relief.
Bloody suppression and "independence" promises,
Will come to grief.

Crimson banners,
Banners of national freedom,
Hoisted high,
In Cuba, in the Congo,
In Latin America, in Africa,
They rise and fly,
Cheered on by the East wind, on high.
Like clouds that devour the sky,
Like blazing fire
They consume imperialism!

Glowing crimson sky,
Sea of flames,
The sound of breaking chains
Makes sweet music.
Crimson sky,
 Accept my song!
Sea of flames,
 Illuminate my verse!
Songs and lyrics,
Fly out swiftly!
Fly to Cuba caressed by the sea,
Fly to Congo, land of legends,
Tell our brothers fighting there
WE STAND WITH YOU!

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

The C.P.S.U. Congress

Reports on the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were prominently featured in the Chinese press throughout its duration. The full texts of Comrade Khrushchov's report and other important speeches were published. All papers featured, and many frontpaged, the enthusiastic comments on the Congress by Chinese workers, peasants, students, government cadres and men of the People's Liberation Army. The Congress and the control figures for Soviet economic development have been a central topic of discussion.

Renmin Ribao, which devotes many full pages to news of the Congress proceedings, declares editorially (February 5) that the Congress is a great inspiration to all those who are fighting for peace and socialism (full text of the editorial appears on p. 6).

Da Gong Bao's editorial (February 7) describes communism as "mankind's spring" and declares: "The sound of the bell being rung in the Kremlin in Moscow tells every corner of the world that that spring is near. This news lights up in the hearts of millions the burning desire for a future that is bright and happy."

"The 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union not only demonstrated the rocklike solidarity and unity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people, but also the firm unity of the international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism. It not only showed the determination and ability of the Soviet people to safeguard peace but also showed the will and unrivalled strength of the entire socialist camp to preserve peace. It gave expression to the hopes of the peace-loving peoples of the world. Progressive mankind rejoices at the great achievements of the Congress, from which it has drawn fresh spiritual strength and great inspiration," writes the paper.

Under the title "Landmark Towards Communism," *Guangming Ribao* (February 7) analyses the significance of the Congress and writes that the "Seven-Year Plan represents the hopes and future of mankind. . . . The great Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the pioneer leading the way to the heights of communism." The Congress, the paper says, has greatly contributed to the development of the international communist movement and the strengthening of the world forces for peace. It is a severe blow to imperialism and the reactionaries.

Gongren Ribao (Daily Worker) declares (February 7) that this historic Congress and the grand Soviet Seven-Year Plan, like a rising, man-made sun, lights up the direction of development of human history and warms the hearts of the world's working people. The beginning of this new era of communist construction by the Soviet people has provided still more favourable conditions for the development of peace and socialism throughout the world. The paper concludes that the brilliant example set by the Soviet people in communist construction "enhances our confidence and strength in accelerating socialist construction. The Soviet Union's today is our tomorrow. We shall always be united with the Soviet people, with the people of the countries of the entire socialist camp; we shall raise the banner of Marxism-Leninism high and march heroically along the road to communism."

U.S. Military Intervention in Laos

The United States is engaging in a series of activities of military intervention in Laos and causing growing tension in Indo-China. *Renmin Ribao's* Observer (February 4) refers to news reports that the U.S. imperialists were sending 82 Filipinos, who were employed at Clark Field Base by the U.S. Government, to take up jobs in Vientiane, and had handed over ten truckloads of American weapons and munitions to the Government of the Kingdom of Laos. He points out that these open military activities of the United States in Laos directly violate the Geneva Agreements. Articles 4 and 5 of the Final Declaration of the Geneva Conference lay it down that Laos will not join any military alliance, will not provide foreign powers with military bases, and will not ask foreign powers for aid in military materials, personnel or instructors.

"As a neighbour of the Kingdom of Laos and as one of the participants in the Geneva Conference," Observer writes, "China cannot but express its greatest concern about the tension in the Indo-Chinese peninsula resulting from open military intervention by the U.S. imperialists in Laos. . . . The Chinese people earnestly hope that to preserve the independence of its country, the Government of the Kingdom of Laos will live in peace with all countries, strictly adhere to the provisions of the Geneva Agreements and the promises it has made." Observer also points out that to ensure the continuing implementation of the Geneva

Agreements, the International Commission in Laos should go on playing its role.

The United States hopes to use the myth of "Vietnamese aggression" to justify its military intervention in Laos; but this will deceive no one, Observer comments. The Democratic Republic of Viet-nam has most strictly adhered to the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the Geneva Agreements. Consistently basing itself on the Bandung spirit, it has taken active steps to improve relations between Viet-nam and Laos, and advocated that existing issues between the two countries should be settled through friendly negotiations. "We support this correct line advocated and reiterated by the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam," Observer declares. But "it is regrettable that these efforts get no response from the Government of Laos." The reactionaries in Laos are attempting to persecute the democratic forces at home by fabricating the story about Viet-namese "aggression" and thereby hope to set up a dictatorial rule. The U.S. imperialists are using this same excuse to carry out further military intervention in Laos so as to draw it finally into the aggressive Manila bloc. If the U.S. imperialists succeed in their scheme, the Laotian people will once again be thrown into misery and tension will be greatly increased in Indo-China, he points out. No Laotian with a sense of national dignity and patriotism will allow this to happen; no one concerned with peace in Indo-China will tolerate this, Observer concludes.

Shameless Decision of F. I. B. A.

Peking's leading papers have sternly condemned the antics of the F.I.B.A. (International Amateur Basketball Federation) in connection with the world basketball championships in Santiago. The Soviet team won every game it played, but very properly refused to play against the Chiang Kai-shek clique's team; the Bulgarian team also refused to play this group which does not represent anyone; and for this the two teams, as a result of U.S. intrigues in the F.I.B.A., were deprived of all the points they had won.

Renmin Ribao publishes the statement by the All-China Athletic Federation protesting against the decision of the F.I.B.A. and expressing gratitude to the Soviet and Bulgarian teams for their firm support to the Chinese people in combating the "two Chinas" plot of the U.S. imperialists. The paper's Commentator writes (February 4): "Chinese sports circles and the whole nation are extremely indignant at this shameless decision of the F.I.B.A." "This is all too obviously another act by the U.S. imperialists and their followers in their scheme of creating 'two Chinas' in international sports."

U.S. imperialism, Commentator points out, has all along used the Chiang Kai-shek clique in many international organizations, conferences and activities to try and turn its "two Chinas" plot into a *fait accompli*. The firm opposition of the Chinese people and critical world opinion, however, have repeatedly frustrated these attempts.

The F.I.B.A.'s rejection of the just demand of the Soviet and Bulgarian teams and the granting of permission to the Chiang Kai-shek clique's team to take part in the championships, Commentator points out, fully exposes the attempt to carry out a political conspiracy under cover of the plea that "sports have nothing to do with politics." The refusal of Soviet and Bulgarian teams to play with the Chiang Kai-shek team won the respect of all upright people, Commentator states.

With their conspiracy exposed, the imperialist elements in the F.I.B.A. spitefully hit out against the Soviet and Bulgarian teams. "Such shameless behaviour is unprecedented in the history of sports," Commentator says. While the Soviet and Bulgarian sportsmen won honour and glory for their countries, the F.I.B.A.'s prestige has sunk to its lowest ebb in the eyes of the whole world, writes Commentator.

Da Gong Bao's commentary (February 4) describes the F.I.B.A. decision as an insult to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria as well as a provocation against the Chinese people. Protesting against this unreasonable and absurd decision, the commentary points out that this incident proves that the F.I.B.A. has degenerated into a tool of the U.S. imperialists in their plot to create "two Chinas." The Chinese people, *Da Gong Bao* stresses, stand firmly against the creation of a situation of "two Chinas" in any international organization.

U.S. Designs on Africa

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Joseph Satterthwaite, in a speech in Biloxi, Mississippi, on January 17 said that the face of the old Africa was changing and that the United States must "contribute to the stability and orderly evolution of this giant continent, be responsive to its needs and sympathetic to its legitimate aspirations." A Hsin-hua commentary notes that this is the first official U.S. statement following the outbreak of the anti-colonialist storm in the Congo. "Satterthwaite's statement once again reveals that the U.S. has nefarious designs upon Africa," it points out.

It is not hard to fathom what the United States means by demanding "stability and orderly evolution" in Africa, it says. It opposes the struggles

Spring Fever in Tokyo

Banboku Ono, Vice-President of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan, has called for the formation of a "United States of Japan" in which south Korea and Taiwan will be annexed to Japan.

The Kishi group of Class A war criminals evidently want to win fresh nooses for themselves.

Two Voices of America

In Monroe, North Carolina, two little Negro boys, aged eight and nine, were recently arrested and thrown into jail on a charge of attempted criminal assault against a female. Apparently a little white girl kissed one of the children during a game. Since their trial, the boys have been in a detention home and "if they behave themselves well" may be released before they are twenty-one.

This was the sort of thing that James P. Mitchell, U.S. Secretary of Labour, evidently had in mind when he complained in a recent speech that "in the eyes of many people in the underdeveloped countries, the Americans appeared to be hypocrites" in professing to want to help them. Africans did not believe that the U.S. was interested in their progress when they read of American schools being closed to block racial integration, he said. South Americans scoffed at U.S. aid when they saw their fellow countrymen subjected to low wages, poor sanitation and no schools in U.S. migrant labour camps. These people had legitimate doubts, he admitted, about the U.S. as a result of racial discrimination.

"Little" Rock?



of the African peoples for independence and tries to prevent them from getting "out of control" and impairing the "interests" of the United States. On the other hand, the United States wants to undermine the old-time colonialist countries that possess colonies in Africa. Washington insists that they recognize the "evolution" of the situation and the incompetence of the old rule, and wants to replace them under cover of such high-sounding phrases. The aim of the United States is obvious: to ensure the overall infiltration of U.S. influence and establish U.S. hegemony over Africa. This policy has been manifest in U.S. relations with Africa in recent years.

In suppressing and sabotaging the independence movements of Africa, the United States has all along been on the side of the British and French colonialists, as clearly shown by its support for the French colonial war in Algeria. But obviously, the United States is not really protecting the interests of these old colonial countries. Under the pretext of helping to "develop the underdeveloped areas," the United States is doing everything possible to penetrate their spheres of influence in Africa and turn individual colonialism into a collective affair.

In pursuance of this unscrupulous policy, U.S. aggression against Africa is becoming more serious and the scale of economic plunder is increasing. U.S. monopoly capital regards Africa as a

vital source of raw materials, markets and an ideal source of cheap labour. Private U.S. investments in Africa in the post-war years have increased tremendously. At present, most parts of Africa are, in varying degrees, either directly or indirectly controlled by U.S. capital. Military and political infiltration has followed in the wake of economic plunder. The U.S. has established military bases in Morocco and Libya; signed military agreements with Ethiopia, South Africa and Liberia; and by means of U.S. "aid" directly controls government departments in some African countries.

With the rising tide of the African national independence movements the U.S. authorities are playing many tricks to cover up their role of colonialists, alleging that they "have no colonies." This is an attempt to entice the countries which have newly gained or are still struggling for independence to listen to the dictates of the United States which benefit U.S. economic expansion and extend its political control.

All the facts show that the United States is not out to satisfy the "needs" of the African peoples, but to pave the way for U.S. imperialist aggression and expansion in Africa. The "legitimate aspirations" of the African peoples are for independence and freedom, but U.S. "sympathy" means nothing but new traps for the African peoples.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Malaya's Unfriendly Act

The Malayan Government's order to suspend the operations of the Bank of China's agencies in Malaya is an extremely unfriendly act towards the Chinese people, declared Nan Han-chen, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China in a January 31 statement to Hsinhua News Agency.

"China has worked consistently for the promotion of friendly relations with Malaya on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence," Nan Han-chen pointed out. "The Chinese people have always had a profound sympathy for the Malayan people's demand for national independence. When the Federation of Malaya was founded, it was immediately recognized by the Chinese Government. China has also consistently worked for the development of trade with Malaya on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and exchanging 'what one has for what one has not.'"

It was in this spirit, Nan Han-chen went on, that the bank's agencies in Malaya have observed local laws, conducted normal banking business, contributed to promoting Sino-Malayan trade and given support to the local economy. The Malayan authorities however have made no corresponding efforts, but repeatedly obstructed the growth of friendly relations and trade. The order to close the bank's agencies was the latest of a series of acts of restriction and discrimination against Chinese trade with Malaya. "We can only express our deep regret over these extremely unfriendly acts," Nan Han-chen said.

Nan Han-chen noted that these moves by the Malayan authorities "are inseparable from the underhand activities of certain imperialists." "The U.S. imperialists, in particular," he stressed, "have always been unwilling to see the growth of friendly co-operation and trade relations between the Asian and African countries, especially China and the other Asian and African countries. They resort to all kinds of tricks to sow dissension among the Asian and African countries and disrupt unity and co-operation among the people of these countries. The action taken by the Malayan authori-

ties falls in exactly with the desires of the imperialists. Consequently it can only play into the hands of the imperialists and will bring no good to the Malayan people. Such an unfriendly act towards China cannot but affect adversely the smooth process of trade between the two countries."

Nan Han-chen concluded by expressing the belief that since the friendship between the Chinese and Malayan peoples was traditional and they had economic ties of long standing, no force could obstruct the natural growth of friendly relations and trade between them.

A *Renmin Ribao* commentator in its issue of February 5 cites several unfriendly acts by the Malayan authorities since the second half of 1958. In July they prevented Chinese goods from being shown at the Kuala Lumpur Exhibition; in October they announced that special permits were needed for the importation of Chinese cotton piece-goods; at the same time imports of four kinds of Chinese cotton piece-goods were altogether prohibited. No such restrictions have ever been imposed on imports from other countries.

The commentator points out that the U.S. imperialists have always tried by sowing discord and dissension to "make Asians fight Asians" and "Africans fight Africans." To their minds nothing could be worse than friendly co-operation and the growth of trade between the Asian-African countries and especially between China and the other Asian-African countries. In the past few years friendship, mutual aid and co-operation among the Asian-African peoples have developed steadily with the growing popularity of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This has steadily worsened the situation of the imperialists. The commentator draws attention to the fact that following their defeats in the Middle East and the Taiwan Straits, the U.S. imperialists have tried to get out of the extremely isolated position in which they found themselves by intensifying their disruptive activities to undermine normal relations among the Asian and African countries and wreck their unity and co-operation. One of the schemes the United States has resorted to is the vicious attack it has launched against the big leap forward in China's socialist construction and the campaign of slander it directs against the Chinese people's achievements as a "threat" to the world and especially to the Southeast Asian countries. In this context, the present series of unfriendly actions taken by the Malayan authorities play directly into the hands of the imperialists. Can it be, he asks, that the Malayan authorities have failed to notice that their unfriendly

attitude to China has already aroused strong dissatisfaction in Malaya and won the applause of the imperialists?

The commentator concludes: China has always been of the opinion that the growth of normal trade between nations will help improve economic conditions in the various countries and enhance mutual understanding and friendly co-operation. The facts have already proved that restoration of trade and friendly co-operation between China and Malaya fully conforms with the interests and aspirations of their peoples. It is our opinion that if the Malayan authorities change their present way of doing things and firmly adhere to the principle of equality and mutual benefit in international trade, friendly co-operation and business contacts between China and Malaya can be restored and developed.

Afro-Asian Youth Conference

Premier Chou En-lai has sent a message of greetings to the Afro-Asian Youth Conference. The cable expresses confidence that inspired by the spirit of the Bandung Conference and the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference, this conference will make important contributions to strengthening unity among the youth of Asia and Africa and the struggle to win and defend national independence and safeguard world peace.

One of the first speakers at the conference when it opened in Cairo on February 2 was the leader of the Chinese delegation, Liu Hsi-yuan. This was the first time that so many young people from Asia and Africa had come together, he said. Contacts among youth in these countries had been obstructed and their solidarity undermined as a result of imperialist oppression, but now an increasing number of countries in the region had stood up in freedom. They had smashed their colonial fetters, rid themselves of imperialist domination and were taking their destiny into their own hands. At the same time, other Asian and African countries were still fighting for their national independence and against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination.

Liu Hsi-yuan expressed the belief that the conference discussions would help to strengthen solidarity among youth in Asia and Africa and the cause of winning and safeguarding national independence and defending world peace and the welfare of youth.

BRIEFS

Professor Wang Kan-chang, noted Chinese nuclear physicist, has been

elected a vice-director of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute at Dubny, in the U.S.S.R.

Friendship medals have been conferred on 68 Polish scientists, professors and engineers for their services in helping China's construction. The presentations were made by China's Ambassador to Poland, Wang Ping-nan, on behalf of the Chinese Government. The Polish experts worked in China during 1952-1956.

CULTURAL NEWS

Chinese audiences will have the delight of another visit from the famous Polish State Mazowsze Folk Song and Dance Troupe this year; a Chinese Szechuan Opera Troupe will tour Poland. These, along with an exchange of cultural delegations and exhibitions, are part of the activities arranged under the 1959 Sino-Polish Cultural Co-operation Plan which was signed in Warsaw on January 30.

Cameramen of the Chinese Central Documentary Studio have completed a full length colour travelogue of Cambodia after four months on location in that country. It shows Cambodia's beautiful landscapes and the life of the people led by Prince Sihanouk and records many moving scenes of Sino-Cambodian friendship. The film will soon be released for general exhibition.

The Chinese musician Li Teh-lun was a recent guest conductor with the Helsinki City Orchestra. The programmes he conducted included the symphony *Motherland* by the young Chinese composer Wu Tsu-chian.

An exhibition of contemporary Chinese paintings is now being held in Paris under the auspices of the France-China Friendship Association. Works by famous masters and some examples of folk art are among the more than 80 items shown.

The opening ceremony was attended by two thousand guests including distinguished representatives of French cultural life and members of the diplomatic corps in the French capital.

The Parisian Folk Acrobatic Troupe now touring China has been a hit with Chinese audiences. More than 40,000 people saw their seven performances in Peking.

The Paris monthly, *Democratie Nouvelle*, turned its December 1958 issue into

FOREIGN TRADE NOTES

• Trade Mission to Denmark and Norway

A Government Trade Mission of the People's Republic of China headed by Pai Jen, Assistant Minister of Foreign Trade, paid a friendly visit last December to Denmark and Norway on invitation of the governments of these two countries. The mission was officially received in Denmark by the Foreign Minister, the Minister of Trade and Prince Axel, and in Norway by the Foreign Minister who is concurrently Minister of Trade.

Besides exchanging views on the development of trade with Danish and Norwegian government leaders, the Chinese mission also visited many industrial enterprises. These include a shipyard, aircraft and aircraft repairing plants, a surveying instruments works, oil mill and feather processing factory in Denmark, and the plant of Norsk Hydro, a paper mill, shipyard and an electric equipment plant in Norway.

The visit has undoubtedly enhanced friendship between the peoples of China and these Scandinavian countries, and will be a great help to the development of trade.

China has traded with Denmark and Norway for a long time. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, except for a year or two, there has been a fair amount of Sino-Danish and Sino-Norwegian trade, and since 1956 it has tended to increase. In 1958 the growth was remarkable. As compared with 1957, China's trade with Denmark jumped by 128 per cent, and with Norway by 96 per cent.

This welcome development was a result of the joint efforts of all concerned. Late in 1955, Danish industrialists and businessmen organized a trade mission to China and concluded many business deals with her state trading companies. At

a special China number. Leading articles, reportage and other special features give comprehensive coverage to the present situation in China: the most recent political developments, an analysis of the general line of the Chinese Communist Party for socialist construction, news of the great leap in industry, agriculture, education and culture and the growth of the people's communes. Cartoons from the Chinese press, charts, maps and papercut decorations make this a handy and attractive reference book on China today.

the end of 1957, a Danish government delegation led by Count Knuth-Winterfeldt visited China. Friendly mutual visits between the two parties brought the immediate conclusion of a Sino-Danish inter-governmental trade agreement. In June 1958, the Chinese Government signed its first trade agreement with the Government of Norway. While trade relations are thus being normalized, there are also frequent contacts between the industrial and business circles of the two countries and China. In the last two years, many Danish and Norwegian firms have made contracts with Chinese trading companies and representatives of the latter have visited Norway and Denmark. This has further promoted trade relations. Up to now, China's main imports from Denmark have been machinery, instruments, crude chemicals, insecticides, and drugs; while she has exported to Denmark soya beans, feathers, tung oil, silks, peach kernels, handicrafts, mineral products and other goods. From Norway China has imported mainly crude chemicals, non-ferrous metals, machinery, chemical fertilizer and paper, while its main exports to Norway have been soya beans, tung oil, hog casings, mineral products, silk and other products.

• Maritime Arbitration Commission Formed

A Maritime Arbitration Commission has been set up under the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. Established by decision of the State Council, it is composed of 25 legal, sea transportation, foreign trade and other experts.

The commission will deal with maritime disputes such as those arising from collisions between vessels, damage caused by vessels to harbour structures or installations, disputes over compensation for salvage services rendered at sea, the chartering of sea-going vessels, agency services, marine insurance, etc. It will try to settle such disputes in the first place by conciliation.

Arbitration will be carried out by a tribunal of three, selected from among members of the commission; two arbitrators will be chosen separately by each of the parties to a dispute and the third, an umpire, will be jointly nominated by these two arbitrators. The parties to a dispute may also jointly select a sole arbitrator from among members of the commission. They may appoint either Chinese or foreign citizens to act as their attorneys.

Decisions made by the Maritime Arbitration Commission will be final.

SIDELIGHTS

"Spring Scrolls." A sight to gladden the eye and add to the festive mood of the Lunar New Year (Spring Festival) are traditional red paper scrolls mounted on the house doors, often with papercuts or other gay decorations. These scrolls—"spring scrolls" as they are called in Chinese—contain couplets expressing hopes for happy events to come in the new year.

Fond as they are of the spring scrolls, the peasants weren't always able to afford them in old China. Time was when they didn't even have the money to buy a bit of red paper, not to speak of getting someone to write the couplets for them. Some used to ink the edges of a rice bowl and stamp it on the scrolls to represent characters, and others just posted up blank scrolls to express their unwritten hopes. Today, not only can they afford the holiday paper, they write the couplets themselves. And the contents of the couplets have changed too—they are no longer vain prayers to unresponsive deities but proud affirmations of the achievements they have made and their confidence in the future. As one of this year's spring scrolls proclaims:

*100 budding flowers open to greet the East wind;
The Red sun lights up the hearts of all peoples.*

Double-Kicking Petards. Firecrackers are a traditional feature of the Spring Festival, and Peking this year is celebrating with a bang. More than 180,000 special petards—the famous "double-kickers," "string of pearls" and others with equally fancy names—were sold by the firecracker-makers and 90,000 are on their way to the market as we go to press. That's without counting ordinary firecrackers. The bursting of the firecrackers added the last touch to the holiday hilarity.

It's Never Too Late to Start. Wu Hou-chang is a skilled lumberjack. At forty he can fell more trees than most young fellows. But one thing gives this shy man no end of embarrassment—his nickname "The New Youth." Most of his comrades could read and write fairly well, having learnt them a few years ago. But not Wu. One day a travelling bookseller came to the camp. Everyone began taking out subs to various magazines and papers. Wu Hou-chang stood aside, hesitating. He knew only 200 characters; what should he read? "Why not take *The New Youth*?" the bookseller suggested. *The*

New Youth, a paper for primary school children, with more illustrations than text. Wu jumped at this. "*The New Youth, The New Youth!* That's the paper for me!" he exclaimed. His mates heard of this, and that's how he got his nickname. Although Wu now reads more advanced papers, the name sticks—a memento of his late start in the battle for literacy.

First Primary School on Tangla Mountain. Eighty Tibetan boys and girls turned out in their colourful national costumes to attend the opening ceremony of the first primary school on Tangla Mountain on the "Roof of the World." The school is in the Uli area of the Tangla Mountain, on the northeastern border between Tibet and the province of Chinghai, through which the Chinghai-Tibet Highway passes.

Sports in Kweichow. In the multinational Puyi-Miao Autonomous Chou of Kweichow Province, in southwest China, the people are really going in for sports activities in a big way. Besides horse-racing, traditionally a favourite with the Puyi, Miao and Shui peoples, track and field events and basketball games are becoming popular pastimes, with the aid of the growing number of sports grounds and other facilities afforded by the people's communes. Basketball is second only to horse-racing in popularity. Today, no festival is complete in these parts without basketball contests. 3,000 basketball teams boast over 200,000 team members. Women now take to basketball playing as much as they do to cross-stitch embroidery, singing or dancing.

Rescue at Sea. At the Seamen's Club in Lushun, northeast China, a group of naval

officers and men were getting ready for a party. Suddenly two fishermen from a nearby people's commune burst in with distressing news: three of their fishing boats with nine men aboard were missing in a raging storm and they also feared for the fate of two sampans sent out to rescue them. The officers and men rushed to their small patrol boat at once, although they knew that, in the storm which had by now assumed gale force, the risks were tremendous. For two and a half hours they struggled with the roaring seas. One of the men was nearly swallowed by the waves but finally they succeeded in towing in both fishing boats and sampans and all the men aboard. For exceptional bravery over and above the call of duty this naval unit at Lushun received a special citation from the P.L.A. and prominent mention in the *Renmin Ribao* of January 29.

Explosives for Dam Building. A test to build a dam with explosives has proved successful on the site of the Tungchuan-kou Reservoir in Singtai County, Hopei Province. A stone mountain peak of 140,000 cubic metres was blown up and fell into the riverbed between two mountains as planned. A big dam 31 metres high and 112 metres long, in a crude state, was formed, blocking the flow of the Tsili River to form a reservoir.

The test was made by the Peking Prospecting and Designing Institute of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power with the help of Soviet experts. The method of exploding in a set direction is an advanced technique used in the Soviet Union. When the explosive is touched off, the rock fragments fall in a set course and accumulate in a distinct pattern. By usual methods, construction of the dam at the Tungchuan-kou Reservoir would have taken at least 700,000 work-days.

Peking's Film Choice. *Daughters of the Party* won first place in a poll jointly sponsored by the *Beijing Ribao* (Peking Daily), *Beijing Wanbao* (Peking Evening News), and Radio Peking. It is a colour feature film about the revolutionary activities of a young peasant woman and her two companions, all Communist Party members, and their loyalty and devotion to the cause of the revolution during the 1930s. Tien Hua of *The White-Haired Girl*, a popular film some years ago, acts the title role. Mao Tun, Vice-Chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, said about the film: "In the most difficult times of our great revolution, a young revolutionary gave her life; but many new daughters of the Communist Party came forward to carry on the fight for the same cause."



The Spring Festival is here

Drawing by Chang Kuang-yu

ARCHAEOLOGY

Finds at the Sanmen Gorge

The site of the Sanmen Gorge Reservoir on the Yellow River lies in the cradle of ancient Chinese civilization. This makes it essential to complete all archaeological work in the area before flooding of the reservoir begins. This is a considerable task: the reservoir will inundate an area of 3,500 square kilometres. Systematic archaeological work has already been going on here since 1955. It has yielded rich material and is a notable example of how capital construction in China today has directly spurred archaeological research.

Though Sanmen Gorge lies between Changan and Loyang, the two ancient capitals of China, and was a hub of communications in the Yellow River Valley, very little archaeological work was done here previously.

The Yellow River Reservoir Archaeological Team, jointly set up by the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Culture, began its work here in the autumn of 1955, two years before work on the reservoir actually started in 1957. To date it has discovered 211 sites and 73 ancient burial grounds, ranging from the Stone Age down through the following ages. Since 1956, working in the area around Shanhsien County in Honan Province, it has unearthed more than ten sites of different historical ages. The work already done confirms the fact that the Yellow River Valley was a major centre of human activity in ancient China, where man made uninterrupted progress from hoary antiquity down to today. Its history is China's history in miniature.

Prehistoric Finds

The discovery of objects belonging to the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and early Neolithic Ages within the site of the reservoir makes it clear that mankind began and continued its slow climb to civilization here, although the exact way the man of these times lived still remains to be studied.

Two cultures — those of Yangshao and Lungshan — stand out among the cultures whose traces have been discovered in this region. They were the most widespread and enduring Neolithic cultures of the Yellow River Valley and have provided the richest finds unearthed by the archaeologists. New light has been thrown on the nature and inter-relationships between these two cultures.

The geometric patterns and stylized designs of typical Yangshao painted pottery are well known. The archaeologists have found a fragment of pottery painted

in a realistic way with the figure of a frog; this, like the figures of the human head and fish discovered at Panpo near Sian, is a rare example of the painted pottery of the Yangshao culture. Furthermore, there are three fragments of a pottery vessel whose rim is decorated with life-like lizards in high relief — a striking example of the superb plastic art of that age. The discovery of a large number of stone spades and stone knives, but only a few remains of domestic animals — pigs and dogs — indicates that at that time primitive agricultural production was the principal means of livelihood. The Yangshao sites in this area usually contain evidence of different layers of this culture. Many sites are situated in close proximity to each other; some contain a considerable amount of painted pottery with very complex designs, while others yield much less painted pottery and that with only simple designs. Many of these pottery vessels show great variations in shape though their function is the same. Such differences indicate that this region witnessed the evolution of the Yangshao culture over a long period of time.

The Lungshan culture evolved at a later date than the Yangshao culture. That much was known, but it was difficult to tell what exactly was the relation between the two. Recent excavations in connection with the Sanmen project at early Lungshan sites in Honan Province have unearthed a small amount of painted pottery and also vases with pointed bottoms similar to those of the Yangshao culture. Other resemblances have also been found between the pottery and stone vessels of the two cultures. This suggests that the Lungshan culture of Honan was a direct descendant of Yangshao culture. The new Lungshan sites show that this culture falls roughly into two stages. In the earlier stage, all earthenware was hand-made; their shapes were rather simple and not much black pottery was made. In the later stage, the pottery was wheel-made; many new shapes were introduced and there was a large amount of fine polished black pottery. The Lungshan culture evidently also underwent a long process of evolution in this area.

Other remains of the Lungshan culture show remarkable progress in production. Sickles made of stone and shell began to appear in great numbers, and forked wooden ploughs were also widely used. All of these tools made their first appearance in the Lungshan culture period. By this time, not only pigs and dogs but cows and sheep were domesticated. These two latter were particularly plentiful. In short, compared with the Yangshao culture, the Lungshan culture was far more advanced both in economic



Bronze deer with a sea shell for its back. Early Western Han (206-141 B.C.)

production and cultural attainments, and was the forerunner of the brilliant and flourishing culture of the Shang dynasty (c. 16th-11th century B.C.).

The many new discoveries and definite stratigraphic evidence of the Sanmen Gorge sites clarify the basic characteristics of these two cultures and dispel the confusion caused by J. G. Andersson of Sweden who, in excavating the Neolithic site at the village of Yangshao, Mienchih County, Honan Province (some 50 kilometres to the east of Sanmen Gorge), indiscriminately assigned all the relics of the Yangshao and Lungshan cultures and East Chou periods which he found there to the Yangshao culture. He made similar mistakes while conducting excavations of the Yangshao culture in Kansu Province. The excavations at Sanmen Gorge and the patient research work done by Chinese archaeologists in the past ten years have now provided a wealth of scientific data which have toppled the suppositions on Chinese culture founded on Andersson's material.

New Light on Bronze Age

Archaeological surveys conducted in connection with the Sanmen project have found well authenticated Shang sites in Honan as well as in Shensi. Finds at these sites bear a close resemblance to the early Shang relics previously found at Erhlikang in Chengchow, Honan Province. This is an indication of its extensive spread.

Two burial sites of the Eastern Chou dynasty (770-221 B.C.) have also yielded important finds. One is a burial place of the State of Gua located in Shangtsunling, Shanhsien County (see *Peking Review*, No. 42, 1958). The discovery of ancient bronze swords here and in Loyang puts the use of bronze swords back to the early years of the Spring and Autumn period (770-475 B.C.). These bronze swords seem to have been evolved from the daggers used in Western Chou times (c. 11th century-771 B.C.).

The other burial site is in Houchuan, Shanhsien County. Here are more than a hundred tombs dating from the last years of the Spring and Autumn period to the close of the Warring States period (475-221 B.C.); they contain rich archaeological material. Over 580 bronze objects were discovered in a single large tomb of the late Spring and Autumn period. The largest of the seventeen bronze *ding* (tripod) found here has a diameter of 80 cm. Their use is revealed by such things as bronze hooks for moving the *ding* from place to place and ladles and forks for taking food out of the *ding* found side by side with them. Other finds of great interest include a bronze *ge* (dagger-axe) with an inscription of ten characters inlaid in gold, and an iron sword with gold ornaments. This indicates that although at this time objects of iron had already appeared in this area, they were still precious. Iron was then only used to make weapons, not tools, which was thought sufficiently valuable to be ornamented with another noble metal. This tomb also yielded three thin-bodied bronze *yi* (a kind of low ewer) incised on their inner surfaces with scenes of delicate long-robed figures performing a ritual dance of unknown nature, along with decorative designs of fish, dragons as well as of trees similar to those previously found in Huihsien County in Honan, Changchih in Shansi and Changsha in Hunan. It is a curious fact that no bronze mirrors have been discovered in these tombs of the Warring States period. Few bronze mirrors have ever been found in tombs of the period in north China; only some have been found in such tombs in Loyang and Sian. A large number of them, however, have been discovered in Warring States tombs in central China, indicating that burial customs at this time differed markedly from north to south.

Han Discoveries

The discovery of a large number of tombs of different periods of the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) has thrown light on this time. Tombs of the early Western Han are very similar to those of the Warring States period in the way they are built, the funerary objects they contain and the burial customs they reflect. This explains why many people in the past confused relics of the Western Han with those of the earlier period.

The bronzes of that period also had a close affinity with those of the Warring States; two newly discovered bronze *fang hu* (four-sided vessel) are decorated with exquisite geometric designs and inlaid with turquoise. Of considerable

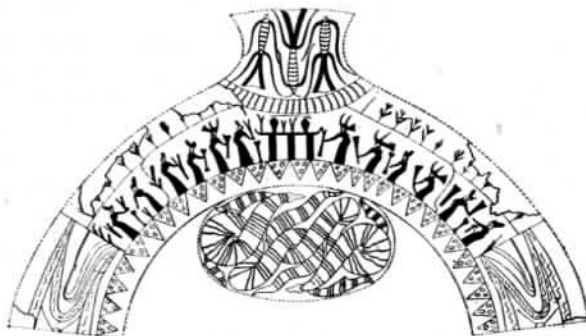
interest are four small crouching bronze deer, the back of each of which is formed of a sea shell. These can stand comparison with the finest examples of the art of animal sculpture from any period in Chinese history. Another interesting find is a group of pottery heads, with the details of the human face painted in by a masterful hand with a fine brush in ink on a white base. The faces of these heads are similar to those of the long-robed and big-sleeved pottery figurines commonly found in early Han tombs.

The Eastern Han tombs yielded a good deal of pottery funerary objects with a silver-green glaze, made in the shape of watch-towers, grain mills, granaries, kitchens, pigsties and sheepfolds. They give a vivid picture of the daily life of the time. In the last few years, such objects have been found in large numbers only in Shanhsien County and its vicinity; very little has hitherto been discovered in other parts of the country.

Both banks at the Sanmen Gorge dam site are of diorite-porphry. The workers at the site have discovered a path hewn through the rocks in ancient times. This path, in places floored with planks, was a considerable engineering work built to enable the towpath men to tug the grain boats through the rapid currents of the gorge. Inscriptions of various dynasties are carved on the sheer walls of the cliffs on both sides of the path, the earliest dating back to the first year of the reign of the Emperor Hopping of the Eastern Han (150 A.D.).

Pitfall for Archaeologists

Among the rich finds in the tombs of the Sui and Tang dynasties (581-618 A.D. and 618-907 A.D.) is a bronze measure dated the first year of Wang Mang, the usurper of the Western Han (9 A.D.). This discovery confirms that it was an old tradition in ancient China to use curios as funerary objects, so that to judge the date of a tomb simply on the basis of the date of an individual object found in it can lead and has certainly led to mistakes. In the same tomb we also discovered two silver coins of



Incised design on a bronze *yi*.
Warring States period (475-221 B.C.)

Khusrau I of the Persian Sassanian dynasty (531-579 A.D.). To date, 95 Sassanian silver coins have been unearthed in Honan, Shensi, Chinghai and Sinkiang, showing that in the Sui dynasty there were lively trade and communications between China and the Middle East countries.

The Tang tombs excavated include those of various periods of that dynasty. From a tomb dated the 14th year of the reign of Tien Pao (755 A.D.) was found a surprisingly well-preserved bronze mirror decorated with the familiar motif of a writhing dragon inlaid in mother of pearl. The use of mother of pearl was very popular in Tang times but the powerful design of the dragon and the exquisite workmanship of the inlay on this mirror makes it one of the most beautiful works of Tang craftsmanship. Tombs of late Tang were often found to contain huge quantities of fine porcelain. One important tomb unearthed belonged to a 15-year-old girl who died in the 15th year of the reign of Tachung (852 A.D.). It contained many porcelain toys: a small porcelain cart with dark-brown glaze, tiny porcelain figures of children, a child on horseback, a lion, sheep, dog, rabbit, monkey, and a miniature set comprising a porcelain bowl, vase, bucket and water vessel. They are tiny and delicately made with love and a delightful sense of humour. This is the first set of such porcelain toys ever excavated under scientific conditions in China. An inscription in the tomb reveals that the girl numbered a prime minister among her ancestors while her grandfather and father were both high officials of the Tang court. It was only natural that the tomb of a daughter of such a rich and influential family should be so lavishly furnished. The smaller tombs found have few or even no funerary objects, a reflection of the distinction between the rich and the poor at that time. The discovery of Tang porcelain from dated tombs provides valuable absolute dates for the study of the history of old Chinese porcelain. Other finds, such as many bronze and iron rulers with a length of 30.2 cm., also provide useful data for the study of conditions of production and system of measurement in use at that time.

Such are a few of the main finds made in the course of the excavations made near Shanhsien County in Honan at the Sanmen Gorge site in 1956 and 1957. The Peking Palace Museum put some of them on display recently. Excavations started in 1958 in Honan, Shansi and Shensi continue and it is confidently expected that the work in the future basin of the reservoir will be completed before the flooding of the reservoir starts.

—AN CHIH-MING



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

▲ **A HAPPY AND UNEXPECTED RE-UNION** Lee Kuei-chih, wife of a magistrate, learns that an old prisoner is none other than her own father, a victim of her step-mother's intrigues. She appeals to the new viceroy to review the case and finds that the latter is her long lost brother. The wicked are duly punished and a happy reunion ends the play. Mei Lan-fang as Lee Kuei-chih.

Feb. 10, 7:00 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*

▲ **CHIN HSIANG-LIEN** A well-known story of the Sung dynasty in which an ambitious scholar, after gaining wealth and position, tries to murder his wife and two children. He is brought to justice by Pao Cheng, a just magistrate. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Feb. 10, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **KING PA BIDS FAREWELL TO HIS BELOVED** King Pa bids farewell to his concubine, Lady Yu, before he attempts to break through the enemy encirclement. Unwilling to fall into enemy hands, Lady Yu commits suicide. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

Feb. 10, 7:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

▲ **THE JADE HAIRPIN** The well-known love story of the nun Chen Miao-chang and a scholar. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

Feb. 11, 1:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

▲ **THE DRUNKEN BEAUTY** With Mei Lan-fang in the title role. Waiting in vain for the Tang emperor to come to her, the beautiful concubine, Yang Kuei-fei drowns her sorrow in wine.

Feb. 12, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

▲ **THE RETURN OF THE PHOENIX** A comedy of errors. A young man wins a bride despite the schemes of a wicked step-mother. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

Feb. 12, 9:00 a.m. *Renmin Theatre*

▲ **YAO CHI** A traditional opera. The story of Liu Hsiu's ingratitude to his supporter, General Yao Chi, once he becomes the ruler of the Eastern Han Empire. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Feb. 13, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

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

Feb. 14, 7:00 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

▲ **SONG OF THE GRASSLAND** Two young Tibetans are very much in love but they belong to two hostile clans. Liberation puts an end to the age-old quarrel that thwarts their love and the two live happily ever after.

Feb. 10, 16 & 17, 7:00 p.m., Feb. 11, 1:30 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **THE HEAVENLY MAID AND THE MORTAL** A modern opera adapted from an old fairy-tale about the romance between a Heavenly Princess and a brave young peasant.

Feb. 11, 7:00 p.m., Feb. 12, 1:30 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **LA TRAVIATA** Verdi's famous opera produced in Chinese.

Feb. 12, 13, 19-22, 7:00 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **LIU HU-LAN** Based on the true story of a young girl revolutionary, Liu Hu-lan of Shansi, who was killed by the KMT warlord Yen Hsi-shan's men because she refused to submit to their orders. "A Great Life! A Glorious Death!" is the epitaph Chairman Mao Tse-tung wrote for Liu Hu-lan.

Feb. 14 & 15, 7:00 p.m.

Tianqiao Theatre

All the above operas are presented by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

PINGJU OPERA

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

Feb. 10-12, *Da Zhong Theatre*

CONCERTS

The Central Experimental Opera Theatre presents:

*Orchestral Music *Folk Dances

*Choral Singing *Solos

Feb. 10, 12, 9:30 a.m., Feb. 10, 15, 1:30 p.m.

Tianqiao Theatre

A musical evening of vocal solos, violin solos, chamber music, etc., performed by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

Feb. 10, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre (second floor)*

▲ **CONCERT** by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra

Beethoven: Symphony No. 3 (Eroica)

Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto in C Minor

Lu Chung-yung: Overture for the Inauguration Ceremony of the Ming Tombs Reservoir

Hsin Hu-kuang: Symphonic poem (*Gada Mirin*)

Conductor: Yen Liang-kun

Soloist: Lin Ke-han

Feb. 11, 10:00 a.m. *Peking Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ **MY FAMILY**—adapted from the autobiography of Tao Cheng, mother of a revolutionary family. Her husband and sons laid down their lives for the people and she too has devoted her life to the revolution. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of Peking.

Feb. 9-11, 13 & 14, 7:00 p.m. *Minzhu Theatre*

▲ **MY FAMILY** A version of the above produced by the China Children's Theatre.

Feb. 9-15, *Peking Theatre*

▲ **THREE BEAUTIES** A play by Tien Han, produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. The story tells of three women with different social backgrounds who share a common destiny during the Japanese occupation of Shanghai.

Feb. 9-12, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **BY THE BANKS OF SANGYANG RIVER** The play tells how, step by step, the peasants along the banks of the Sangyang River formed their co-ops, built reservoirs and power stations, and finally set up a people's commune. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

Feb. 10-15, 7:00 p.m. *Shiyuan Theatre*

FILMS

▲ **THE FIVE HEROES OF MT. LANG YA** Produced by the "August 1" Film Studio. A gripping story about five men of the 8th Route Army who engaged 3,000 Japanese invaders.

Feb. 12-15, *Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Zhongyang, Guang An Men*

▲ **A WOMAN CO-OP CHAIRMAN** A story of the selfless spirit of a woman co-op chairman who sets an example for her fellow members.

Feb. 12-16, *Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre*

▲ **THE NEW RECRUIT** How a raw peasant recruit of the People's Liberation Army becomes a brave and good soldier. Produced by the Changchun Film Studio.

Feb. 12-16, *Shoudu Theatre, Peking Theatre*

▲ **THE GIRL FROM SHANGHAI** describes the life, work and love of young people of today. A colour film produced by the Peking Film Studio.

Feb. 12-15, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Partong*

▲ **AND QUIET FLOWS THE DON** (Part III) The Soviet screen adaptation of Sholokhov's famous novel.

Feb. 10-15, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou*

▲ **THE SPARK OF THE PARTISANS** A Soviet coloured widescreen film about the heroic underground anti-fascist activities of a group of Ukrainian young Communists during the Nazi invasion. In Russian, with Chinese sub-titles.

Feb. 12-28, *Shoudu Cinema*

▲ **TILL ULENSPIEGEL** A colour film jointly produced by G.D.R. and French film workers, dubbed in Chinese. The story of the Flemish patriot who inspired his countrymen in their struggles against the Spanish invaders during the 16th century.

Feb. 12-15, *Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club*

SPRING FESTIVAL ATTRACTIONS

***ANNUAL SPRING FESTIVAL FAIR**—curios and antiques, paintings, calligraphy, carvings, toys and kites, handicraft products. Open from Feb. 8 to 23 in **Liu Li Chang** outside Ho Ping Men Gate.

*Join the "Cultural Club" at Wenhua Hall in the former Imperial Palace for the Spring Festival celebrations from Feb. 7 to 12, 7:00 p.m.—10:00 p.m. You can enjoy the following: ballroom dancing—table-tennis—chess—billiards, etc. Tung Hua Men Gate entrance.

*Special Spring Festival Programmes on Feb. 10 at the Cultural Hall in Beihai Park: films, comic dialogues, conjuring and acrobatics, chess matches, etc.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION** In eleven halls, it shows New China's great achievements in agriculture. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.—5:00 p.m. At San Li Tun, east suburb.

▲ **EXHIBITION OF CHINESE CALLIGRAPHY AND PAINTINGS IN TRADITIONAL STYLE** Sponsored by the Peking Research Society of Chinese Paintings. Open daily 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.

At Beihai Park

▲ **EXHIBITION OF SOVIET CARTOONS** by Boris Yefimov, V. G. Litvinenko and other leading Soviet cartoonists. Open daily 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.

At Zhongshan Park

▲ **NATIONAL PHOTO EXHIBITION** A graphic display of the nation's big leap forward in 1953. Open daily 9:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.

At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

▲ **THE CENTRAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY** is now open. Fossils and models of extinct prehistoric plants and animals are on display. Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.

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