

# PEKING

March 31, 1959

13

# REVIEW

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## FOR A DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIALIST NEW TIBET

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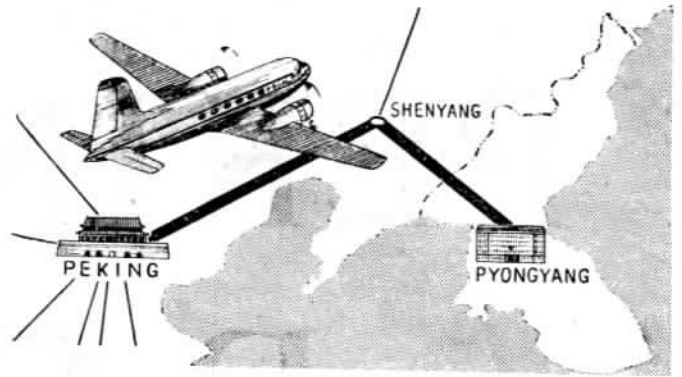
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# PEKING REVIEW

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March 31, 1959 Vol. II No. 13

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## Nyasaland Knocks Colonialism

THE Chinese people's warm sympathy goes out to the heroic peoples of Africa in their struggle for independence and freedom. Voicing this sentiment of the Chinese people, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, in a statement printed elsewhere in this issue, reiterates full support for the magnificent fight now being put up by the peoples of Africa against colonialism and imperialist aggression.

The violent outbursts in Nyasaland have attracted widespread attention. For quite some time, the long-suffering people of this beautiful "Land of the Lake" have fought in one form or another against British rule. They are particularly opposed to the British-imposed Central African Federation, because they do not want to be placed under the thumb of Rhodesian white settlers or mine operators.

Press reports indicate that the current national independence movement in Nyasaland is developing on a much larger scale and displays greater militancy than at any time in the past. Furious African demonstrators stormed prisons and airfields. A Reuter dispatch dated March 3 from Blantyre, much as it tried to play down the whole thing, gave some idea of the savage bestiality of the British colonialists and the revolutionary mood of the resentful Nyasaland people. "Twenty-six Africans were killed," so the story disclosed, "when the security forces opened fire on surging crowds at different points in Nyasaland today. The forces opened fire, killing 20 Africans and wounding 25 at Nkata Bay when a crowd attempted to release prisoners detained under the emergency regulations. At Mzimba, Africans broke into the prison and freed the men detained. Almost 100 arrests were made in the Blantyre-Limbe area after tear-gas and baton charges."

The Nyasaland African Congress, the Congress Youth League and the Women's League have been outlawed. Hundreds of Congress leaders were arrested, and many of them, including Dr. Hastings Banda, have been deported.

These acts of naked repression show up the true colours of the British colonialists. Even *The Times* of London on March 4 noted with grave misgivings that such measures "are of doubtful political wisdom" and "may cost dear in the future."

The people of Nyasaland will settle for nothing short of complete independence. Dr. Banda made it perfectly clear when he said: "We mean to be masters in our own home, in our own country, and on our own continent of Africa."

The significance of what's going on in Nyasaland is best understood in the general context of the chain of events now unfolding in Africa. The upheavals in Nyasaland were preceded by riots in the Belgian Congo and in French Equatorial Africa, and their impact on other British colonies in Africa has been profound. British newspapers disclose with alarm that "the pot is boiling" in the Rhodesias, Kenya and Tanganyika. It is all too clear that the national liberation movements in Central and Eastern Africa, like a chain reaction, are steadily shaping up into an irresistible force that will hasten the complete collapse of Britain's colonial empire in Africa.



## All of China Supports Government Action In Putting Down Rebellion in Tibet

On Saturday evening, March 28, the Central People's Broadcasting Station interrupted its programme to announce that at nineteen hours it would have important news on the putting down of a rebellion in Tibet. People throughout the country who heard the announcement stood by. At the appointed hour they were glued to their radios listening to three important statements—an Order by the State Council, a Proclamation of the Tibet Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and a news communique on the rebellion in Tibet by Hsinhua News Agency—all of which are published in full in this issue of *Peking Review* (pp. 6-9).

The news that a reactionary clique of the upper social strata in Tibet had assembled rebellious bandits, in collusion with the imperialists, and had launched an offensive against the P.L.A. garrison in Lhasa, in betrayal of the motherland, angered the population and evoked a nationwide wave of support for the measures taken by the Central People's Government to put down the rebellion.

In Sining, capital of Chinghai Province which adjoins Tibet and has many inhabitants of Tibetan nationality, the people of all the national minorities sharply condemned the reactionary traitors and voiced their heartfelt support of the Central People's Government's action to put down the rebellion quickly and protect the interests of all of China's national minorities. At the Chinghai Institute for Nationalities, where the students and teachers met to discuss the situation, one and all expressed the view that the only result of the abortive rebellion will be to push forward the democratization of Tibet and promote the rebirth of the Tibetan people.

Kuchiasai, Deputy Secretary-General of the Chinghai People's Council, himself a Tibetan, voiced the feelings of his fellow Tibetans in the province when he declared that "we fully support the order issued by the State Council and hope that the government will mete out severe punishment to those dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries. The Central People's Government was lenient and patient with them all along, in the hope that they would realize their mistakes and come to their senses. But they were stubborn to

go their own way and even went so far as to launch a rebellion. The heroic People's Liberation Army is at present mopping up the rebels. All of us Tibetans in Chinghai Province pledge our firm support."

Lozongchashi, who represents Panchen Erdeni of Tibet in Sining, said on Sunday that the rebellion initiated by the reactionary clique of the upper strata in Tibet moved completely against the interests of the Tibetan people, betrayed the homeland, sought to undermine China's unity, and would come to naught. On the contrary, he stated, their action will further consolidate the unity of the motherland, hasten the doom of the reactionary forces in Tibet and promote the democratization of Tibet and the rejuvenation of the Tibetan people.

The Mongolian people and other nationalities inhabiting the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region made it clear that they stood solidly behind the steps of the government to strengthen national unity and against the "black sheep" of the nationalities. Hafenca (of Mongolian nationality), who is Vice-Chairman of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, declared that the people of the Autonomous Region wholly endorsed the measures taken by the State Council to preserve the unity of the motherland and the solidarity of its nationalities. He said that total defeat is the fate of this band of traitors.

The people of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in China's far west, inhabited by more than a dozen nationalities, greeted the State Council's order to dissolve the Tibetan local government and put down the rebellion. Zakelov, Vice-Chairman of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, said: "For a long time the rebels in Tibet have carried out traitorous activities. In the past the Central People's Government has waited many years for the Tibetan local government and the reactionary elements of the upper strata in Tibet to turn over a new leaf. Instead of mending their ways, however, they went so far as to launch armed rebellion. The suppression of the rebellion conforms to the interests of the people of Tibet and all the other national minorities in the country."

Workers, peasants, students, teachers, cadres, and housewives in Peking and other cities got together after listening to the broadcast on Saturday evening and discussed the situation in Tibet and the measures taken by the government. The workers of the Peking Farm Implements Factory, for example, which has supplied Tibet with large numbers of harvester combines and other farm tools in the past, voiced the opinion that the punitive action of the P.L.A. against the rebels in Tibet was designed to safeguard the motherland and enhance the unity of all its nationalities.

Members of the people's communes in the countryside could hardly contain their indignation when they heard that the reactionary forces in Tibet, working hand in glove with the imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek clique, were trying to split the motherland. One old commune member, who had been a hired farmhand in the old society, expressed his sympathy for the Tibetan people, simply and clearly: "What these reactionaries in Tibet want is to drive the peasants and herdsmen for ever like beasts of burden. No, this will never do."

Hundreds of Tibetan students, many from Lhasa and other parts of Tibet, who are now studying at the Central Institute for Nationalities, the Peking College of Medicine and other schools, demonstrated solid support for the order of the State Council. More than eight hundred students and teachers of Tibetan nationality at the Central Institute for Nationalities held a meeting immediately after the news was broadcast. They addressed a letter to the Working Committee of the Communist Party in Tibet pledging their support. At the end of the letter the young Tibetan men and women expressed their readiness to answer the call of the motherland.

In an interview with a Hsinhua News Agency correspondent, Shirob Jaltso, President of the Chinese Buddhist Association, said that the rebellion of the reactionary forces in Tibet and its defeat open a new chapter in the history of Tibet and that this is a great thing for the Tibetans. The 76-year-old Venerable Shirob Jaltso, renowned in Buddhist circles in Asia, told the correspondent:

"The local government of Tibet and the reactionary clique of the upper strata colluded with the imperialists, gathered a band of traitors and bandits and launched an armed rebellion. This is most atrocious. They went against the will of the Tibetan people, betrayed the motherland and the canons of Buddhism. This is intolerable under the law of the land or the canons of Buddhism."

The Venerable Shirob Jaltso said that he had hoped to meet the Dalai Lama again in Peking, when the National People's Congress takes place in April, but the rebels had abducted the Dalai Lama, which caused him grief. He said that "the Communist Party and the Central People's Government have been faithfully implementing the 17 articles of the agreement on the peaceful liberation of Tibet, and have done very much for Tibet and its people. The government and Communist Party have always enjoyed the warm and true affection of the broad masses of the people of Tibet."

"What the Central People's Government has done with regard to the situation in Tibet," he went on, "conforms completely with the interests of the Tibetan people. As a Tibetan and Buddhist, I fully agree with the measures taken by the central authorities to put down the rebellion completely and to dissolve the Tibetan local government which initiated this rebellion. Only by having the rebellion put down can the Tibetan people enjoy tranquillity and a happy life. I have lived in Tibet for a number of years and I understand the enlightened section of the upper strata there and the broad masses of the Tibetan people. The government and the Communist Party have always worked for the good of these people. They support and feel close to the Communist Party and the Central People's Government. The rebellion of the reactionary clique of the upper strata went against their interests. That is why they stand behind the Central People's Government in putting down the rebellion. With their full support, I believe, the rebellion in Tibet can be put down quickly."

From one end of the country to the other the people of China are confident in the future of Tibet and strong in the conviction that the rebellion and its complete defeat will hasten the end of the reactionary forces in Tibet and promote the building of a democratic and socialist, new Tibet.

### **N.P.C. Deputies On Tour**

Deputies of the newly elected 2nd National People's Congress, which is China's supreme organ of state power and sole law-making body, are making tours of

inspection before Congress convenes on April 17 in Peking. It has become a practice for the people's deputies to go out among the people, visit factories and farms, and see how things are in their own constituencies, or in other areas, before the session takes place. Sometimes they go along such trips together with members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, which is the organization of the people's democratic united front in China. This year, the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. is scheduled to meet at the same time in Peking, and quite a number of N.P.C. deputies and C.P.P.C.C. members are making joint tours of inspection.

More than a hundred deputies and C.P.P.C.C. members have been inspecting Peking. After hearing reports from various departments of the Peking People's Council (i.e. the municipal government), including reports on municipal construction, education, public health, water conservancy, etc., they set out to visit factories, schools and universities, local administrative bodies and the people's communes in the rural parts of the capital.

In Shanghai, some 70 N.P.C. deputies and C.P.P.C.C. members are inspecting factories, educational institutions, scientific bodies, courts and people's communes around the city. The Deputy Mayor gave them a detailed account of Shanghai's industrial and agricultural production and other fields of work and invited suggestions for spurring the bigger leap forward in 1959.

### **National Conference of Outstanding Workers**

In the final quarter of this year a national conference of outstanding workers from various fields of socialist construction will be held in Peking. This was announced last Tuesday. A joint call has been issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council to all branches of industry, communications, and construction and to all working in the fields of finance and trade as well to realize a still greater upsurge in production this year and to send the most outstanding units and individuals to the conference.

Since the 1959 construction programme has been put into effect, the workers and administrative staffs throughout the country have been working to better their records of last year. It is to give recognition to the best personal and group achievements this year, to sum up and popularize their most successful

experiences and prepare the way for going forward to still greater jobs of socialist construction in the years ahead, that the conference has been called. To all intents and purposes, it is a sequel to the national conference of outstanding peasants and farming units, held in Peking last December.

Shanghai, China's largest industrial city, Anshan, the country's major steel centre, Peking, which is fast becoming an industrial city itself, and a host of other cities responded warmly and immediately to the joint call of the Party and government. The "red flag" emulation drive initiated earlier in the year in the factories and mines was given a new impetus by the announcement. In vying with one another to make the biggest contributions to the nation's targets for the year, workers everywhere are pressing ahead with the technical revolution, since this, and not increased manpower, holds the key to greater achievements. Everybody is trying to excel himself. The spirit in the workshops and the pits is not to settle for anything less than the best effort to accelerate the country's industrial progress.

### **Accent on More Pig Iron**

This spirit has led to a national emulation campaign among the steelworkers who man the small blast furnaces in all corners of the country. The common objective is to help feed the steel industry with enough pig iron to produce the 18 million tons of steel set for 1959. Stress is laid on raising the daily output of each furnace, reducing the rate of coke consumption and increasing quality. A national conference was held in Peking recently to swap experiences and devise measures for raising the technical level of operation.

Most of the small blast furnaces in service today were built in the latter part of last year. They did a grand job in helping to bring off the difficult feat of doubling China's steel output to 11 million tons last year. This year, they will play a still bigger role in the national effort to achieve 18 million tons of steel, for they are expected to furnish about half of the country's pig iron output.

While attention is necessarily focussed on the larger metallurgical works, the industry is making a big effort at present to push up the output of these small blast furnaces. The importance of the battle for more pig iron looms large because it is all too evident that the production of steel must depend on a sufficient and good supply of pig iron.

# ORDER OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

## The following order is herewith proclaimed:

Most of the *kaloons*\* of the Tibetan local government and the reactionary clique of the upper social strata colluded with imperialism, gathered together rebellious bandits, rebelled, wrought havoc among the people, held the Dalai Lama under duress, tore up the 17-article Agreement on Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet and, on the night of March 19, directed the Tibetan local army and rebels in an all-out attack against the People's Liberation Army garrison in Lhasa. Such acts which betray the motherland and disrupt the unification of the country cannot be tolerated by the law.

To safeguard the unification of the country and national unity, in addition to enjoining the Tibet Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to put down the rebellion thoroughly, it has been decided that as from today the Tibetan local government is dissolved and its functions and powers will be exercised by the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region. During the time when the Dalai Lama Dantzen-Jaltso, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, is held under duress, Panchen Erdeni Chuji-Geltseng, Vice-Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, shall act as Chairman. Pebala Choliehnjamje, member of the Standing Committee of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, is hereby appointed Vice-Chairman of the Preparatory Committee. Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, member of the Standing Committee and Secretary-General of the Preparatory Com-

\* The local government of Tibet is called *kasha* and its six members are called *kaloons* in Tibetan. — Ed.

mittee, is hereby appointed Vice-Chairman and Secretary-General of the Preparatory Committee.

Eighteen traitors, Surkong Wongching-Galei, Neusha Thubten-Tarpa, Hsinka Jigmedorje (Shasu), Yuto Chahsidongchu, Tsrijong Lozong-Yiehsi, Kachang Lozong-Rentzen, Dala Lozongsungdin, Khemey Sonamwongdui, Rongnamse Thubtan-Norzong, Pala Thubtenwenten, Nonghsi Thubtan-Zongchu, Namselin Panchunjigme, Menjelin Jalyanggeltseng, Karihpen Tsewong-Dorje, Pengchu, Weisegeltseng (Kundelinchasa), Gungalama, and Tsupugamapa Rihpeidorje, are hereby dismissed from their posts as members of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region and from all their other posts and shall be punished respectively according to law.

Sixteen persons, Teng Shao-tung, Chan Hua-yu, Hui Yi-jan, Liang Hsuan-hsien, Tsuiko Dongchutseren, Chantung Lozongnamje, Gahden Tsripa Thubten Kunga, Chienpaitzuli, Ngapo Tsirtenchoga, Dorjetsirten, Shirou Dungchu, Geltsengpintso, Lozong Tzucheng, Chunjue, Pintsowongchui, and Wang Pei-sheng, are hereby appointed members of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region. The Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region will lead all the people of Tibet, ecclesiastical and secular, to unite as one and make common efforts to assist the People's Liberation Army in putting down the rebellion quickly, to strengthen the national defence, protect the interests of the people of all nationalities, maintain social order and strive for the building of a democratic and socialist, new Tibet.

**CHOU EN-LAI, Premier**

March 28, 1959

## Communique on Rebellion in Tibet

*The following communique on the rebellion in Tibet was issued by the Hsinhua News Agency on March 28. — Ed.*

**V**IOLATING the will of the Tibetan people and betraying the motherland, the Tibetan local government and the reactionary clique of the upper social strata colluded with imperialism, gathered together rebellious bandits and during the night of March 19 launched an armed attack against the People's Liberation Army garrison in Lhasa. Acting on orders to put down the rebellion, the units of the valiant People's Liberation Army stationed in Tibet utterly routed the rebellious bandits in the city of Lhasa by March 22. Units of the People's Liberation Army, assisted by patriotic people of all sections of the population in Tibet, both ecclesiastical and secular, are now mopping up the rebel bandits in some other places in Tibet.

In order to safeguard the unification of the motherland and national unity, Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council issued an order on March 28 which, in addition to enjoining the Tibet Military Area Command of the People's Liberation Army to put down the rebellion thoroughly, announced the decision that as from that day the Tibetan local government which instigated the rebellion would be dissolved and the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region would exercise the functions and powers of the Tibetan local government.

The Tibetan local government and the reactionary clique of the upper social strata began their armed rebellion in Lhasa on March 10. The Dalai Lama was



originally scheduled to attend a theatrical performance in the auditorium of the Tibet Military Area Command of the People's Liberation Army on March 10. The proposal was made by the Dalai Lama personally more than a month earlier and the date of March 10 was fixed by the Dalai Lama himself. On that day, however, the rebellious Tibetan clique spread wild rumours alleging that the army units of the Tibet Military Area Command would detain the Dalai Lama; and using this as a pretext, they staged the armed rebellion, put the Dalai Lama under duress, and raised such reactionary slogans as "drive out the Han people" and "independence for Tibet." At the same time, they killed Kanchung Soanamchiatso, a Tibetan official of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, and wounded Sampo Tsewong-Rentzen, the Tibetan Vice-Commander of the Tibet Military Area, and others who opposed the rebellion. The armed rebels at the same time surrounded the headquarters of the Tibet Military Area Command of the People's Liberation Army and the offices of the Central People's Government agencies in Lhasa.

The Tibetan traitors have carried on their rebellious activities for quite a long time. These rebels represent imperialism and the most reactionary of the big serf owners in Tibet. Since the Chinese People's Liberation Army entered Tibet and the Central People's Government and the Tibetan local government concluded the Agreement on Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet (namely, the 17-article agreement) in 1951, they have been plotting to tear up this agreement and preparing for armed rebellion. But the motherland thrives and prospers day by day, the policy of the Central People's Government towards Tibet is correct and the garrison units of the People's Liberation Army in Tibet observe strict discipline; all this has won the warm support of the people of all sections in Tibet, and so the rebellious conspiracy of this handful of reactionaries got no support from the Tibetan people. In accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution, the Central People's Government has always upheld the solidarity of all the nationalities in the country and solidarity among the Tibetan people, and the implementation of regional national autonomy in Tibet. This is warmly welcomed by the Tibetan people. The Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region was established as early as April 1956. But owing to obstruction by the reactionaries in the local government of Tibet, the preparatory work for the autonomous region made little progress. The 17-article agreement stipulates that the Tibetan army must be reorganized and that Tibet's social system, which is serfdom, must be reformed in accordance with the wishes of the people. These two important tasks could not be carried out as a result of obstruction by the reactionaries. The Central People's Government, waiting for the reactionaries to see the light, informed them at the end of 1956 that during the next six years, that is, for the duration of the Second Five-Year Plan, the reform would not be carried out and the Tibetan army would not be reorganized.

**T**HE local government of Tibet is called *kasha* and its six members are called *kaloons* in Tibetan. Of the six *kaloons*, two are patriots: Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and Sampo Tsewong-Rentzen, who was wounded by the rebels on March 10. One of the other four, Yuto Chahsidong-

chu, had already turned traitor in 1957 and fled to Kalimpong—the centre of the rebellious elements' activities abroad. The three others, Surkong Wongching-Galei, Neusha Thubten-Tarpa, and Hsinka Jigmedorje (Shasu), came out openly as traitors in the present rebellion. Before this, these traitors had used their legal status in the *kasha* to muster the reactionary forces of the upper social strata, collaborated with the external enemy and actually directed some of the most reactionary big serf owners in Sikang and Tibet in organizing armed rebel forces in certain regions east, north and south of the Tsangpo River to oppose the Central People's Government and betray the motherland. Their rebellion was engineered by the imperialists, the Chiang Kai-shek bands and foreign reactionaries; the command centre of the rebellion was in Kalimpong; and their leader is the dismissed *sitzub* Lokongwa Tsewongrouten. Many of their arms were brought in from abroad. The rebels' base south of the Tsangpo River on a number of occasions received air-dropped supplies from the Chiang Kai-shek bands, and radio stations were set up there by agents sent by the imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek bands to further their intrigues.

**B**EGINNING in May and June last year, on the instructions of the Tibetan local government and the reactionary clique of the upper social strata, the rebel bandits attacked the Chamdo, Dinching, Nagchuka and Loka areas; they disrupted communications; plundered the people and engaged in rape, arson and murder; they attacked agencies and army units of the Central People's Government in these places. In the spirit of national unity, the Central People's Government repeatedly enjoined the local government of Tibet to punish the rebels and maintain social order. But the local government of Tibet and the reactionary clique of the upper social strata took the magnanimity of the Central People's Government for a sign of weakness. They were saying: the Han people can be frightened off; in the past nine years, the Han people have not had the courage to lay even a finger on our most wonderful and sacred system of serfdom; if we attack them, they can only defend themselves and not hit back; they dare not suppress the rebellion themselves, but only enjoin us to suppress the rebellion; if we bring a large group of forces to Lhasa from other places to deal them a blow, they will surely run away; if not, we can seize the Dalai Buddha, take him to Loka and gather forces for a counter-attack to retake Lhasa; if we fail, we can run to India; India sympathizes with us and may help us; there is also the powerful United States which can also help us; president Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan has already given us active help; the Dalai is a god, who dare disobey him? The Americans say that the people's commune movement in China has angered the people who are ready to rebel; it is high time to drive out the Han people and proclaim independence, and so on.

The ambitions of these reactionaries soared sky-high and they were ready to take over the whole universe. They therefore refused to do their duty to check the ravages of the rebel bandits, but instead actively stepped up their treacherous intrigues. After concentrating considerable counter-revolutionary armed forces in Lhasa, they started their armed rebellion on March 10, openly scrapping the 17-article agreement.

After the outbreak of the March 10 rebellion in Lhasa, the Dalai Lama wrote to the representative of the Central People's Government in Tibet on three occasions saying that he had been seized by the reactionaries and was making all possible efforts to deal with the illegal actions of the reactionary clique. In reply, the representative of the Central People's Government welcomed the attitude of the Dalai Lama and expressed the hope that the local government of Tibet would change its wrong attitude and do its duty in suppressing the rebellion.

The reactionary elements, however, not only failed to show any sign of repentance but were determined to extend the rebellion. They had the effrontery to carry off the Dalai Lama by force from Lhasa on March 17; on the night of March 19 they launched an all-out attack on the People's Liberation Army units stationed in Lhasa. Hopes for a peaceful settlement were thus extinguished. The reactionary forces of Tibet finally chose the road to their own extinction.

At 10 a.m. on March 20, the troops of the Tibet Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army were ordered to take punitive action against the clique of traitors who had committed these monstrous crimes. With the aid of patriotic Tibetan lamas and laymen, the People's Liberation Army completely crushed the rebellion in the city of Lhasa in just over two days of fighting. Preliminary statistics show that by March 23, more than 4,000 rebel troops were taken prisoner, and over 8,000 small arms of different kinds, 81 light and heavy machine guns, twenty-seven 81 mm. calibre mortars, six mountain guns and 10 million bullets were captured. Encircled by our troops, many of the rebel troops surrendered in groups.

**T**HE rapid suppression of the rebellion in Lhasa shows that the traitorous clique in Tibet is certainly doomed and that the future of the Tibetan people is bright. Primarily this is because the Tibetan people are patriotic; they support the Central People's Government, ardently love the People's Liberation Army and oppose the imperialists and traitors. Tibet (including the three areas of Chamdo, Chientsang [Yu], and Houtsang [Tsang]) has a total population of 1,200,000, while the rebel bandits number only about 20,000. Most of these were deceived and intimidated into joining the rebels. This number also includes some rebellious elements who fled to Tibet from areas east of the Kingsha River in what was formerly Sikang Province, and are known as the Kamba people. The overwhelming majority of the Tibetan people are peasants and herdsmen who live in extreme poverty, and they eagerly hope to free themselves from the darkest feudal serfdom in the world. There are also many patriotic progressive people among the upper and middle social strata in Tibet. They support the Central People's Government, oppose the rebellion and advocate democratic reform of the unjust social system so as to turn Tibet step by step into a civilized, progressive area. Thus, Tibet already has a labouring class determinedly aspiring to emancipation, and fairly large sections of patriotic, progressive people as well as middle-of-the-road elements in the upper and middle social strata who are in favour of reform. The task at present is first to put down the rebellion and establish peace and order. In the course of this, the policy of the Central People's Government in deal-

ing with the rebel elements is to punish without fail those guilty of major crimes, not to punish those who were intimidated into joining, and award those who perform meritorious services. The Central People's Government has instructed the People's Liberation Army units in Tibet to unite on a broad front with all Tibetans who have not taken part in the rebellion, undertake to protect the lives and property of the peasants, herdsmen, and people of the industrial, business, political and religious circles in Tibet, respect the habits and customs of the local people and their religious beliefs, protect the lamaseries and cultural institutions and relics and safeguard the interests of the mass of the people and social order. It is not permitted to take retaliatory action against, to injure or humiliate those who are taken prisoner and those of the enemy who have laid down their arms.

**T**HE Chinese Government, for its part, considers that adherence to the five principles of peaceful coexistence should prevail in relations between China and the neighbouring countries to the southwest, and in the first place in relations between China and the great friendly country of the Republic of India. The five principles of peaceful coexistence were put forward for the first time in the agreement signed between China and India on April 29, 1954, on trade and intercourse between the Tibet region of China and India. Considering the fundamental interests of the two countries, there is no reason at all why both parties should not adhere to these principles fully both now and in the future. Chinese Government quarters welcome the statement of Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, on March 23 on non-intervention in China's internal affairs, and consider this statement to be friendly. On China's part, there has never been any interference in the internal affairs of India or discussion of the internal affairs of India at the sessions of the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee. It considers such discussion of the internal affairs of a friendly country to be impolite and improper.

In order to wipe out the rebel bandits thoroughly, the State Council has ordered the units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in Tibet to assume military control in various places in Tibet. The tasks of the military control commissions are: to suppress rebellion; to protect the people and the foreign nationals who observe the laws of China; to set up, with the authorization of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet and the Tibet Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, administrative bodies at various levels in the autonomous region of Tibet, and organize self-defence armed forces of patriotic Tibetans to replace the old Tibetan army of a little more than three thousand men, which was rotten to the core, utterly without fighting capabilities and has turned rebel. The Military Control Commission in Lhasa was formally established on March 23. Military control commissions will be set up in succession in other places with the exception of Shigatse, the capital of Houtsang [Tsang] area which is under the leadership of Panchen Erdeni, and where there is no need for one. The military control commissions in Lhasa and other places are all composed of the representatives of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and representatives of the local patriotic people. The important cities and areas of Ari, west of Lhasa;



Gyantse, Phari, Yatung, southwest of Lhasa; Damshune and Nagchuka, north of Lhasa; Chetang, south of Lhasa; and Taichao, Lingtze, Tsamu, Dinching, Chamdo and Dza-i, east of Lhasa, are now all under the firm control of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The overwhelming majority of the local people are co-operating closely with the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Rebel bandit activities continue only in some very remote places.

Since the Dalai Lama, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet, is still held under duress by the rebels, the State Council has decided that Panchen Erdeni, Vice-Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet, shall act as Chairman during the period when the Dalai Lama is held under duress. The State Council has also appointed as Vice-Chairmen the Living Buddha Pebala Choliehnamje and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Standing Committee members of Tibetan nationality of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region. Ngapo is concurrently Secretary-General. As soon as order has

been restored, local administrative organs of the autonomous region of Tibet will be set up one after another throughout Tibet at all levels and begin to exercise the functions and powers of autonomy. At the present time, autonomy and the system of military control by the People's Liberation Army are simultaneously in force. Autonomy will gradually and completely replace military control when the rebellion is put down and peace and order are established.

As the result of the rebellion by the reactionary forces in Tibet and the defeat of that rebellion, a new page is unfolding in Tibet's history. The conclusion can now be drawn that the imperialists and Tibet's reactionary forces entirely miscalculated the situation in Tibet. Contrary to their wishes, the rebellion they started in Tibet has not led to a split in the motherland and the retrogression of Tibet, but instead has helped to strengthen national unification, accelerate the doom of the reactionary forces in Tibet, push forward democratization in Tibet and bring about the regeneration of the Tibetan people.

## Proclamation of the Tibet Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

FOR a long time the Tibetan local government and the reactionary clique of the upper social strata have plotted a rebellion in collaboration with imperialists and reactionaries outside the country. For quite some time they gathered together rebellious bandits and connived at their ravages, their disruption of communications, their plundering of merchants and travellers, and crimes of rape, arson and murder in various parts of Tibet, which brought suffering to the people.

The Central People's Government, adopting an attitude of magnanimity, repeatedly ordered the Tibetan local government to punish the rebels severely and safeguard law and order. But the Tibetan local government only feigned compliance. It not only evaded responsibility for stamping out the rebellion, but connived at and supported it and thus encouraged the rebel bandits. By March 10 of this year, most of the *kaloons* and the reactionary clique of the upper social strata in Tibet even joined the rebels. They put the Dalai Lama under duress, tore up the 17-article Agreement on Measures for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet, openly betrayed the motherland and undermined unification of the country. They murdered in cold blood Kanchung Soanamchiatso, a Tibetan official of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, and wounded Sampo Tsewong-Rentzen, Deputy Commander of the Tibet Military Area Command. In addition, on the night of March 19, they launched an all-out attack on the People's Liberation Army garrison in Lhasa. Their crimes could not be worse.

In order to protect the unification of the motherland and national unity and to relieve the people of the Tibet region from their suffering, our army has been ordered to take punitive action to put down the rebellion. We

believe that all the people in Tibet, ecclesiastical and secular, will energetically help our troops put down the rebellion and not give shelter or supplies to the bandits, or provide them with information.

As to the rebels, our army, in pursuance of a policy of leniency, will deal with each case on its merits. We will not go into the past misdeeds of those who desert the rebel bandits and come over to us; those who render meritorious service will be rewarded; all prisoners will be well-treated; they will not be killed, insulted, beaten or searched and deprived of their personal effects. Those who persist in error and resist stubbornly will be severely punished.

Our army observes strict discipline. It protects the interests of the people, and agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and commerce. It is fair in business transactions and does not take a single needle or a thread from the people. It respects the religious beliefs and the customs and habits of the people and protects lamaseries and cultural relics.

All the people, ecclesiastical and secular, it is hoped, will live and work in peace, not listen to and believe rumours or create disturbances.

**Chang Kuo-hua**, Commander;

**Tan Kuan-san**, Political Commissar;

**Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme**, **Teng Shao-tung**, **Sampo Tsewong-Rentzen**, Deputy Commanders;

**Chan Hua-yu** and **Wang Chi-mei**, Deputy Political Commissars.

March 20, 1959

# EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

*The following six letters were exchanged between the Dalai Lama and General Tan Kuan-san, acting representative of the Central People's Government in Tibet and political commissar of the Tibet Military Area Command. The correspondence took place between March 10 when the clique of Tibetan traitors started their rebellion in Lhasa and the night of March 17 when they carried off by force the Dalai Lama from Lhasa. On March 19, they launched their all-out attack against the People's Liberation Army garrison in Lhasa. All three letters from the Dalai Lama are in his own handwriting. This correspondence throws much revealing light on the circumstances of the rebellion.— Ed.*

## I

March 10, 1959

Respected Dalai Lama,

It is very good indeed that you wanted to come to the Military Area Command. You are heartily welcome. But since the intrigues and provocations of the reactionaries have caused you very great difficulties, it may be advisable that for the time being you do not come.

Salutations and best regards,

**TAN KUAN-SAN**

\* \* \* \* \*

## II

March 11, 1959

Dear Comrade Political Commissar Tan,

I intended to go to the Military Area Command to see the theatrical performance yesterday, but I was unable to do so, because of obstruction by people, lamas and laymen, who were instigated by a few evil elements and who did not know the facts; this has put me to indescribable shame. I am greatly upset and worried and at a loss what to do. I was immediately greatly delighted when your letter (this refers to the letter sent by General Tan Kuan-san to the Dalai Lama on the 10th— Ed.) appeared before me—you do not mind at all.

Reactionary, evil elements are carrying out activities endangering me under the pretext of ensuring my safety.

I am taking measures to calm things down. In a few days when the situation becomes stable, I will certainly meet you. If you have any internal directives for me, please communicate them to me frankly through this messenger (this refers to Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme— Ed.).

**THE DALAI LAMA,**

written by my own hand

\* \* \* \* \*

## III

March 11, 1959

To Dalai Lama:

The reactionaries have now become so audacious that they have openly and arrogantly engaged in military provocations. They have erected fortifications and posted large numbers of machine guns and armed reactionaries along the national defence highway (the highway north of the Norbu Linka) thereby very seriously disrupting the security of national defence communications.

On many occasions in the past, we told the *kasha* that the People's Liberation Army is in duty bound to defend the country and to ensure the protection of communications related to national defence; it certainly cannot remain indifferent to this serious act of military provocation. The Tibet Military Area Command has sent letters, therefore, to Surkong, Neusha, Shasu and Pala asking them to tell the reactionaries to remove all the fortifications they have set up and to withdraw from the highway immediately. Otherwise, they will have to take full

responsibility themselves for the evil consequences. I want to inform you of this. Please let me know what your views are at your earliest convenience.

Salutations and best regards,

**TAN KUAN-SAN**

\* \* \* \* \*

**IV**

March 12, 1959

Dear Comrade Political Commissar Tan,

I suppose you have received my letter of yesterday (March 11—*Ed.*) forwarded to you by Ngapo. I have received the letter you sent me this morning. The unlawful activities of the reactionary clique cause me endless worry and sorrow. Yesterday I told the *kasha* to order the immediate dissolution of the illegal people's conference and the immediate withdrawal of the reactionaries who arrogantly moved into the Norbu Linka under the pretext of protecting me. As to the incidents of yesterday and the day before, which were brought about under the pretext of ensuring my safety and have seriously estranged relations between the Central People's Government and the local government, I am making every possible effort to deal with them. At eight thirty Peking time this morning a few Tibetan army men suddenly fired several shots near the Chinghai-Tibet Highway. Fortunately, no serious disturbance occurred. As to the questions mentioned in your letter (referring to the letter of the 11th sent by General Tan Kuan-san to the Dalai Lama—*Ed.*), I am planning to persuade a few subordinates and give them instructions.

Please communicate to me frankly any instructive opinions you have for me.

**THE DALAI**

\* \* \* \* \*

**V**

March 15, 1959

Respected Dalai Lama,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your two letters dated March 11 and March 12. The traitorous activities of some reactionary elements among the upper social strata in Tibet have grown to intolerable proportions. These individuals, in collusion with foreigners, have engaged in reactionary, traitorous activities for quite some time. The Central People's Government has all along maintained a magnanimous attitude and enjoined the local government of Tibet to deal with them in all earnestness, but the local government of Tibet has all along adopted an attitude of feigning compliance while actually helping them in their activities, with the result that things have now come to such a grave pass. The

March 31, 1959

Central People's Government still hopes that the local government of Tibet will change its wrong attitude and immediately assume responsibility for putting down the rebellion and mete out severe punishment to the traitors. Otherwise the Central People's Government will have to act itself to safeguard the solidarity and unification of the motherland.

In your letter, you said: "As to the incidents . . . which were brought about under the pretext of ensuring my safety and have seriously estranged relations between the Central People's Government and the local government, I am making every possible effort to deal with them." We warmly welcome this correct attitude on your part.

We are very much concerned about your present situation and safety. If you think it necessary and possible to extricate yourself from your present dangerous position of being held by the traitors, we cordially welcome you and your entourage to come and stay for a short time in the Military Area Command. We are willing to assume full responsibility for your safety. As to what is the best course to follow, it is entirely up to you to decide.

In addition, I have much pleasure in informing you that it has been decided that the Second National People's Congress will open its first session on April 17.

Salutations and my best regards,

**TAN KUAN-SAN**

\* \* \* \* \*

**VI**

March 16, 1959

Dear Comrade Political Commissar Tan,

Your letter dated the 15th has just been received at three o'clock. I am very glad that you are so concerned about my safety and hereby express my thanks.

The day before yesterday, the fifth day of the second month according to the Tibetan calendar (March 14, 1959), I made a speech to more than seventy representatives of the government officials, instructing them from various angles, calling on them to consider seriously present and long-term interests and to calm down, otherwise my life would be in danger. After these severe reproaches, things took a slight turn for the better. Though the conditions here and outside are still very difficult to handle at present, I am trying tactfully to draw a line separating the progressive people among the government officials from those opposing the revolution. In a few days from now when there are enough forces that I can trust I shall make my way in secret to the Military Area Command. When that time comes, I shall first send you a letter. I request you to adopt reliable measures. What are your views? Please write me often.

**THE DALAI**



# People's Communes and the Emancipation of Women

by LI TEH-CHUAN

*Vice-President of the National Women's Federation*

**F**ROM their inception the people's communes showed their great value in promoting the further development of the productive forces and helping to enhance collective life and socialize domestic work. They have won the warm support of the whole population, particularly of the women who greet them with broad smiles. The reason for this is that people's communes have created the most favourable conditions for their complete emancipation. With the communes the women's movement in our country has entered a new historical stage of development.

After the victory of the democratic revolution and socialist transformation the women of China freed themselves from both political and economic exploitation and oppression and won an equal status, politically and legally, with men. But they were unable to take part freely in regular social labour, and still did not have the opportunity to bring their creativeness and talents into full play.

## **Taking Part in Social Labour**

There has been a great change in the situation since the big leap forward and the founding of the people's communes.

The people's communes are large in scope, with a large membership, large tracts of land and rich resources at their disposal. This has enabled them to carry out comprehensive production and construction on a large scale. The combination of industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs and the all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries have paved a broad road for the participation of women in social labour. When every family and every household lived as a separate unit, heavy household chores absorbed a large amount of the women's labour power. Even though they wanted to take part in more social labour more regularly they were tied down by their daily household work and were not in a position to detach themselves from it. The liberation of women from household work thus became one of the central problems of the people's communes in further developing their productive forces.

The collectivization and socialization of household work is out of the question when individual production prevails. Even in the initial stage of agricultural co-operation, it was impossible to realize this all at once. With the development of production and the daily advance of collectivization in production, the collective idea, too,

developed in the minds of the people and collective undertakings serving the life of the people also developed gradually. With the founding of the people's communes, on the basis of the needs of the all-round development of production and on the basis of the expansion and elevation of collective ownership, it became possible to make use of manpower and material resources in a unified way and rationally, to a greater extent than in the farm co-ops, to organize the life of the people extensively, and turn scattered, individual household work into collective undertakings of society as a whole. Since the establishment of the rural people's communes last year, there has been a general development of community dining-rooms, nurseries, kindergartens, sewing groups and other public service centres throughout the country. After collective life had developed there was a great release of labour power. Now one person can prepare meals for forty to fifty people whereas in the past every family needed one person to prepare the food. Take Shantung Province for instance. When life was organized collectively in that province, the labour power of more than 6 million women was freed; this amounted to a one-third increase in labour power.

## **Socialization of Household Work**

The collectivization and socialization of household work has freed women from heavy household burdens so that they can take part in social labour. This has solved the contradiction between social labour and household work. It not only plays an important part in developing socialist production but also has a profound and far-reaching significance as far as women are concerned. Once women have stepped out of the family, which is a very small world, and take part in social activities alongside men, learn technique, raise their cultural level and lead an organized political life together with men, they will be able to really enjoy equal rights with men in labour and daily life, which means the realization of women's complete emancipation. Engels pointed out long ago: "It will then become evident that the first premise for the emancipation of women is the reintroduction of the entire female sex into public industry; and that this again demands that the quality possessed by the individual family of being the economic unit of society be abolished." Lenin also said: "The real *emancipation of women*, real Communism, will begin only where and when a mass struggle begins (led by the proletariat wielding the power of the state) against this petty domestic economy, or rather



Studying in the fields

Painting in Chinese ink and colour by Wei Tzu-hsi

when its *wholesale transformation* into large-scale socialist economy begins." These ideals are now being realized in our country.

Since last year, Chinese women, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have greatly emancipated their minds, and their enthusiasm in labour knows no bounds. The number of women taking part in social labour has increased unprecedentedly and the field of labour, too, was further expanded. There has also been a remarkable increase in their knowledge and skills and they have made great contributions to socialist construction in our country. Last year, the number of women workers and office employees in the country more than doubled, as compared with 1957. Women are now working in various fields of industry, commerce and service trades; in the countryside, women are taking part in various types of productive labour of the people's communes. Women have also shown remarkable success in learning and improving their technical know-how. In Kweichow Province, for instance, over 50 per cent of the young and middle-aged women learnt to use new-type farm tools last year. In the field of technical innovations and inventions, women have also made outstanding gains and many model workers have come to the fore. Hsieh Chiao-yueh, who is a member of the family of an armyman

in Jenhsien County, Hopei Province, returned to her home village to take part in agricultural production. Overcoming all sorts of difficulties she improved manure-carrying carts and raised their transport efficiency by five and a half times. She also invented, among other things, a hand-driven washing machine, and improved the shares for deep ploughing and a sowing machine used in close planting. Because of her work, she is widely commended by her fellow villagers.

As a result of the development of culture and education in the people's communes, large numbers of women are now studying in spare-time schools and technical schools. They will soon banish illiteracy and backwardness.

Last year's practice fully proves that the more developed socialist construction is, the greater the contribution women make; when women's labour is universally respected, their social status, too, is raised.

### Changes in Family Life

The collectivization and socialization of household work is a revolution in the minds of the people and in their daily life, and causes great changes in family life. The remnants of the patriarchal system are thus done away with. Democratic, united and harmonious family relations are thus further consolidated and developed. The expansion of social, collective welfare services has also greatly reduced the burdens of child care for the parents, and relations between family members are no longer based primarily on economic factors. Men and women work together, study together and make progress equally. In daily life, they help each other and take care of each other. Only family life based on equal rights is a genuinely happy and full life.

The people's commune also displays its great merits in protecting women's welfare. In the people's communes, women are generally entitled to a maternity leave with full pay. According to incomplete statistics for 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, more than 100,000 maternity homes were established in the countryside so that modern midwifery is now available to mothers giving birth. In some communes there are also rest homes for the mother and child after birth so that the mother can have a full rest and be well taken care of. This is something women in old China could never dream of.

The people's commune, as a productive unit and a unit that organizes the life of the people on a still larger scale, and the acceleration of the technical and cultural revolutions, will greatly help eliminate all obsolete ideas and habits, and promote the growth of the people's understanding of socialism and communism. All prejudiced views against women left by the old society will gradually wither away and such a change in the people's spiritual world will also greatly hasten the complete emancipation of women.

However, we still have a long way to go. At present, in our country, the economic foundation is still very backward, culture and science are not yet well developed. As all the people's communes were only set up recently, many of their systems have not yet been brought to perfection and people still lack experience in this sort of thing. So their merits are still not being brought into full play.

However, we shall work steadfastly to consolidate this new system; and during the all-round leap forward in socialist construction in 1959, all the women in our country, together with the whole population, will continue to go all out and work in a communist spirit. They will actively carry on the technical revolution, work hard, work realistically and practically and work with ingenuity, strive to raise labour productivity and successfully fulfil

this year's construction task. We believe that, with the great advance in production, and with the constant elevation of the material and cultural life of the whole population, the complete emancipation of women in our country will be realized more rapidly.

*(Abridged translation of an article published in "Jiefangjun Bao.")*

## Part-Work, Part-Study

# Half-day Agricultural Middle Schools

by C. K. CHENG

**X**INHUA RIBAO, daily organ of the Kiangsu Province Communist Party Committee, devoted nearly half of its March 20 issue to the first anniversary of a new form of rural education in the province — the part-work, part-study agricultural middle schools. It highlights a letter from Lu Ting-yi, Director of the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, to the comrades in Kiangsu in which he spells out his views on the future of the agricultural middle schools in the country as a whole.

### It Started in Kiangsu

Kiangsu, on the eastern seaboard, with a population of over 40 million, was one of the very first provinces in China to experiment with part-farming, part-study schools. The success was immediate. It began with two such schools in two separate counties early in March last year. The peasants welcomed the idea from the very start because it enabled their older children to work and study at the same time. The Communist Party attached great importance to this new experiment. When the Communist Party Committee of Kiangsu Province met to evaluate its experience on March 17, 1958, Lu Ting-yi took part in the discussions and helped work out the policy for its further development.

Shortly after this meeting this type of school became popular throughout the province. With only two such schools in existence in the first days of March, the number shot up to more than 2,000 by the end of the month. In April the number more than doubled again. Similar developments took place in Chekiang, Fukien, Honan and other provinces.

There were several reasons for the rapid rise of these schools. First of all, they opened the way to a solution of the problem of enabling all primary school graduates to move on to secondary education. An ever-increasing number of full-time secondary schools has been set up since liberation, but the increase in the number of primary school graduates far outpaced the expansion of secondary school facilities. This gap is now bridged by the emergence of the part-work, part-study agricultural middle

schools which go a long way to providing the opportunity for the teen-agers in the rural areas to continue their general education and get the technical knowledge necessary for skill in production.

In the past, practically all of the full-time secondary schools were in the cities and towns. With the advent of the agricultural middle schools, children in the rural areas can receive a secondary education in the villages. The distribution of secondary schools in the rural areas has become more even and this, in turn, furthers the development of rural primary schools and boosts adult education.

What's more, the agricultural middle schools spur the cultural and technical revolutions in the rural areas. With education combined with productive work and theory with practice in these schools, the students and teachers are often able to help agricultural production. In Chentse County, for example, the students of the Jianshe Agricultural Middle School worked out an effective technique under the guidance of the teachers for pruning fruit trees. A production team of the nearby commune which was having trouble with its fruit trees came for advice. The technique was passed on and the orchard flourished.

### Combining Study and Farming

As a new thing, the agricultural middle schools had to avoid two possible extremes to assume its proper place. There are three main types of schools in China today — full-time, half-time and spare-time schools. The half-time schools are also known as the half-day schools, and the agricultural middle schools belong to this category. When they first came into being, however, some people overstressed the "study" side to the point of wanting to merge them with the full-time middle schools, while others overstressed the "farming" side to the point of wanting to make them only spare-time schools.

Generally speaking, the agricultural middle schools are a kind of vocational school, helping agricultural production and training technical personnel for the people's communes. A system of part-farming, part-study is pur-





The village school

Woodcut by Liu Tsun

sued in these schools. The students devote one half of their time to studies and the other half to productive labour. In evaluating the agricultural middle schools, which he described as a new form of school in the Chinese educational world which already demonstrated its value, Lu Ting-yi said in his letter to the Kiangsu comrades:

Judging by their educational level, the overwhelming majority of the agricultural middle schools correspond more or less to the junior middle schools.\* The language course and general subjects taught at these schools are equivalent to those offered as basic courses in the junior middle schools. Judging by the technical education they impart, they train junior agrotechnicians. Classified by type, they are half-day schools. Judging by the age and qualifications of prospective students, they are primary school graduates between the ages of 13 and 16. Being what it is, do we need this sort of school? In my opinion, China will need this sort of school for a long time to come.

### Halfway Houses

With the speedy advances of China's iron and steel industry the whole process of mechanization and electrification in agriculture will be accelerated. In the years ahead there will be need for an ever-increasing number of technologically trained people to run the machinery and power stations in the rural areas. Already, with the expansion of the economy brought about by the people's communes, this is apparent, but as time goes on the need

\* The 7th, 8th and 9th grades in the Chinese school system.  
—Ed.

will be more acutely felt. Who will train these junior technicians and in the large numbers that are needed? "The agricultural middle schools will have to assume a large share of the responsibility," said Lu Ting-yi.

But the agricultural middle schools, notwithstanding the important role they play in developing agricultural production, are still only halfway houses. They are not the final goal. What will be the future of the agricultural middle schools, then? Lu Ting-yi said:

The superstructure must conform to the economic base. The upsurge of culture must depend on the upswing of the economy. Mechanization and electrification of agriculture will save a lot of manpower and will lead to a cultural upsurge. After that, when the country goes on a six-hour workday there will be a still greater cultural upsurge. When that day comes, the agricultural middle schools will gradually "wither away." That is to say, they will be transformed into full-time junior middle schools, group by group and in a planned way. Children between 13 and 16 will all be able to attend full-time junior middle schools.

### The Road Ahead

To transform these part-farming, part-study agricultural middle schools into full-time junior middle schools and, as still another step forward, to develop senior secondary education and later higher education in the rural areas, will require great efforts and a considerable period of time. For the time being, attention is focussed on running these agricultural middle schools well. Lu Ting-yi listed four guiding principles to ensure success:

- 1) The general courses should follow the most basic courses of the ordinary middle schools. These will include political education, language, mathematics, physics, chemistry.
- 2) The technical courses should aim at training junior agrotechnicians. As the economy advances, courses in agricultural mechanization and electrification and rural industry should gradually be added to the curriculum. . . .
- 3) Since the agricultural middle schools are neither full-time schools nor spare-time schools, the half-day school system must be enforced.
- 4) On principle only primary school graduates between the ages of 13 and 16 are admitted. . . . For those who wish to study and yet are too old to be admitted into the agricultural middle schools, arrangements should be made to enable them to carry on spare-time studies. . . .

If the ordinary full-time middle schools are one leg of secondary school education in China, then the part-work, part-study agricultural middle schools are the other leg. Only by developing both can the policy of "walking on two legs" in education — to achieve more, faster, better and more economical results — be carried out most advantageously.

#### CHINESE WEIGHTS and MEASURES at a GLANCE

- 1 *mu* = 0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre
- 1 *dan* (picul) = 0.05 ton or 0.984 hundredweight
- 1 *jin* = 0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023 pounds

# SIDELIGHTS

**Diary of a New "Peasant."** Here are some entries from the diary of Chiang Feng, a staff member of the University of Hangchow, which was published not long ago in one of the daily papers in Peking. He is a *xiafang* cadre (*xiafang* meaning working in the countryside or in factories for tempering through manual labour—see *Peking Review*, No. 6, Feb. 10, 1959, p. 10) back from the countryside.

I wasn't very concerned when one of Jen Yu's pigs died the other day. But today Yung Kang's pig went the same way. Our village has no vet. This is getting serious. I once took a veterinary course at college back in 1945. I think there's something I can do.

I sent for some new books on the subject. I've been studying them, but I find the going really hard. The jumble of names and medicines—especially those Chinese herbs, there are thousands of them! Give it up? Oh no. The Party had warned us there would be difficulties. I'm not going to let that put me off.

Early this morning before work began, I passed the word around, hesitantly though, that I'd treat ailing pigs. Immediately someone brought one along. Book-learning is all very well, but when it comes to the real thing—I didn't even know how to put a needle on the syringe! So I rushed over to Ying Chuan's—he's that boy who'd learnt first aid in the city—and asked him to teach me. This is my first day of doctoring. I think the pig's going to be all right.

We're now in the midst of spring sowing, but I haven't ceased to be the self-appointed vet of the village. I go around the different "wards" three times a day and take my "patients" temperature, etc. It gives me such a lift to see

the pigs getting well that I don't feel tired at all. Imagine, when I first came I used to make a detour whenever I saw a pig approaching from a distance!

I've been here a year now. I've healed some sixty pigs. I've learnt how to do farm work, and a good deal about treating pig diseases. But the most important thing I've learnt is that all knowledge comes from practice.

This evening I took a walk in the village. My peasant friends hailed me with such friendliness that a glow of warmth stayed with me for a long time. Was it Gorky who said: "The greatest satisfaction, the deepest happiness in life is to feel that you are needed and close to the people."

**In Lieu of Steel.** Ceramics and glass have been discovered to be very useful in making machine parts and other light industrial equipment in China. In the latter half of 1958, 110 kinds of ceramic machine parts were trial-produced, including drying cylinders for the paper industry, alcohol distillers, sulphuric acid towers, water pumps, acid-resistant pumps, lathes, blowers and rails. Sixty-three items are now in regular production. About 50 more, including equipment for sugar refining and the rubber industry, are being trial-produced. Experiments to make glass machine parts and other equipment started last September. In the six months since then 15 products have been successfully produced, including distillation equipment and pipes for sewage and central heating systems. Seven of these have gone into regular production, and costs have been greatly reduced in comparison with the materials used previously.

**A Unique Exhibition.** One, two, three, four—smooth, round patties of dough for meat dumplings came rolling off Li Wan-ho's rolling pin faster than you could count. In two minutes he had made 68 of them! And have you ever heard of one single noodle stretching continuously nearly one mile long made of a pound of flour? That's what Chou Tse-chieh did when he took a long roll of dough in his hands and started to pull it, twist it and double it, and repeat the process again and again until the threadlike noodles totalled almost a

mile under his dextrous and coaxing hands. . . . These were only two of the unique demonstrations at the recent exhibition held in Peking where over 50 mastercraftsmen from the catering and other service trades demonstrated their skills to their colleagues who had come to swap experiences. But it was 72-year-old "One-Cut Yang" who stole the show. One single cut from his knife gives you the exact amount you want from the huge round rice cake with dates before him which is his specialty. His measuring eye is as accurate as the scales.

**New Housing for Shanghai Workers.** Construction started recently in Shanghai on new, many-storied apartment buildings with modern facilities for 20,000 people. Built especially for the city's workers, these new flats will each have its own apartment with kitchen, bath and a little balcony. Each block of apartment buildings, accommodating about 2,000 persons, will be surrounded by lawns and trees, and will have its own kindergartens and nurseries, community restaurants, stores and shops. These housing estates, with a total floor space of 200,000 square metres, are located in districts where industrial enterprises are being built or expanded.

**Adding to the Beauties of West Lake.** This spring, plans are being made to turn the West Lake in Hangchow, famous beauty spot in east China, into one big sweet-smelling garden and orchard as well. Thousands of workers, students and government functionaries are out around the lake planting aromatic trees, like the cassia and sweet camphor. Palm, walnut and sweet bay trees will also be added. At one spot, some 800,000 orange trees will be planted and an orchard of 700 *mu* will be laid out. Other improvements and extensions of some of the scenic spots are also being carried out. In the past eight years, 20 million trees have been planted in Hangchow. The variety of flowers in the lake district has been increased from 200 species to more than 1,200 and more than thirty buildings of historical interest have been repaired and renovated.

**Pigeon Race.** China's Pigeon Society has announced plans for this year's annual spring race. The pigeon race will start from Lanchow in Kansu Province, cross the towering peaks of the Chinling Mountain Ranges and the Huashan Mountain through the provinces of Shensi, Honan and Anhwei and end in Shanghai in Kiangsu Province. The total distance will be 1,715 kilometres.



## **A Documentary on Iraq**

Peking is flocking to see the new full-length colour documentary *Daybreak in Iraq*. The fellow feeling which China cherishes for Iraq in the struggle against imperialism has generated the liveliest interest in the life and doings of the Iraqi people. Hence the popularity of this documentary produced by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio of Peking.

This documentary is the result of three months' work of two of its cameramen who visited Iraq shortly after the birth of the new Republic on July 14 last year. They have brought back some lovely scenes of the country on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates and of Mosul in the north, the Kirkuk oil fields, Sulaimaniya, Amara, Basra and Port Fao in the deep south. But this is much more than an attractive travelogue. It is a social document.

After some glimpses of this fertile country with its rich natural resources and enormous oil deposits, the camera takes us to the ruins of the ancient city of Ur, the walls and hanging gardens of ancient Babylon and the site of the fabulous palace of Nineveh. Then we are reminded that, in spite of its ancient civilization, the Iraqi people were forced to submit to foreign rule. Their reactionary rulers sold the country's economy to foreign monopolies. A shot of pipelines carrying oil out of Iraq seems to symbolize the way the imperialists drained the very life-blood out of the Iraqi people. By picturing the appalling poverty that is the legacy of foreign rule, the film graphically explains why the Iraqi people rose and overthrew the Faisal monarchy in their quest for a free, happy and prosperous life. The faces of the people show their joy in their newly-won independence and freedom. The later shots of the Iraqi army, on the alert to defend the country, and the people, men, youth and women too, standing at arms, show their spirit and readiness to smash the schemes of the imperialists and reactionaries.

The film also records the sympathy and friendship between the Chinese and Iraqi peoples, expressed when the Iraqi Republic was menaced by the imperialists last year and hundreds of thousands of people in Peking came out to demonstrate their support for Iraq. The cameramen were in Bagdad when China celebrated her National Day last October, so we have some impressive sequences of the enthusiastic Iraqi people who thronged round the Chinese embassy to offer their congratulations. We see Premier Kassim

and other high government officials attending the reception given by Ambassador Chen Chih-fang. This film will go a long way to satisfy Chinese interest in the land and people of Iraq. It is a contribution to the friendship between the two peoples.

## HANDICRAFT ART

### **Carvings**

Over a thousand articles of handicraft art will be displayed at the Chinese Export Commodities Fair to be held in Canton from April 15 to May 15. Visitors to the fair will certainly be attracted by the consummate skill of the carvings in jade and other precious and semi-precious stones. These will be new works. This craft has a long and honoured tradition in China. The economic chaos of warlord and Kuomintang rule, however, put increasing burdens on the craftsmen. Many of them were destitute when liberation finally came to them.

Since liberation the economic situation and livelihood of these skilled craftsmen has steadily improved. In 1952, with the help of the People's Government, they organized themselves into co-operatives. Sale of their work was better organized. The mutual help of co-operation gave them a steady income and secure supplies of raw materials. Towards the end of last year the establishment of the Peking Jade Carvings Factory brought

together all the artisans in this trade in the capital under one roof.

The factory, situated in the south-eastern suburbs of the city, is a spacious, modern, four-storey building. The workshops are large and well-lighted. Workers enjoy canteen and other facilities. Veteran craftsmen earn as good a salary as most professional commercial artists. Apprentices in the old days worked for nothing. Here, apprentices get subsidies similar to those of other vocational students. They have the best masters in the trade to tutor them.

Working in jade, coral, jadeite, agate, turquoise and other precious and semi-precious stones, the craftsmen gathered here produce carvings which equal if not surpass the finest ever made. Their new works are displayed in a large ground-floor show-room.

One of the outstanding recent pieces is a six-armed Buddha taming a dragon, designed by Pan Ping-heng, a veteran craftsman. It is cut out of pink coral. The coral branches are skilfully used for the Buddha's arms. After carving the main figure the sculptor ingeniously used the rest of the main stem of the coral to carve a dragon held on a chain by the Buddha. There is no break in the carving of this intricate piece. Buddha, dragon and chain still form a single piece of coral. It is such skill that has made "Chinese work" a synonym for painstaking dexterity and artistry.

I once asked a Peking ivory-carver how he thought up a carving. He replied: "I saw it in the ivory." The Peking jade carvers are no less adept at "seeing things" in their materials and bringing them to surprising realization. They give meaning to flaws in the stone, accidental juttings and discolourations. An irregularly shaped piece of mixed red and white agate has been transformed into a covey of white birds with red beaks. Another piece comes astonishingly to life as a bunch of white flowers with red centres. A wealth of experience and knowledge of materials and possibilities lies back of the extraordinary inventiveness of these craftsmen. The passing on of such experience and knowledge is worth years of practical work to the young apprentices. The cut-throat competition of the past has been replaced by the swapping of experience and mutual aid. When the master craftsmen of the factory pool their experience on what to do with a particular piece of jade or jadeite, ideas fly like sparks from an emery wheel.

In carvings of human figures, a major branch of this traditional art, themes from famous classical Chinese novels or plays are as popular as ever.

But a feature of modern carvings is the increasing use of themes taken from



**A white jade vase from the Peking Jade Carvings Factory**





"A Buddha Taming a Dragon," a carving in pink coral by Pan Ping-heng

present-day life in China. A good recent example is *The Yellow River Will Run Clear* by Wang Shu-shen. Cut from a rare type of white jade found in Sinkiang, it is about a foot long and eight inches high, and took over a year to complete. It shows Chairman Mao Tse-tung with a surveyor holding a map, a People's Liberation Army man and a smiling peasant.

Wang Shu-shen, who has been carving for nearly thirty years, is now making a foot-high portrait sculpture of Chairman Mao in white jade. He has made hundreds of imaginary human figures in the past, but this is the first time he is attempting a large portrait of a living person—the leader of the Chinese revolution. He is opening up a new path in his art, but his graver and chisel move with the precision and dexterity that comes of a skill treasured and enriched over the generations and now inspired by the vitality of a new outlook. Peking's jade-carvers are now "seeing" new things imprisoned in their jade and awaiting liberation through their art.

—YU KO

## BOOKS

### "The Family" by Pa Chin

Foreign Languages Press, 324 pp.

*The Family* is a novel about a typically complex Chinese feudal *menage* in the final stages of degeneration and collapse. Pa Chin wrote the book with passionate sincerity nearly thirty years ago, when he was still a young man, brilliant, if somewhat intellectually immature. He knew his subject from personal ex-

perience; the novel is to some extent autobiographical.

It is the story of the Kao family, ruled by an aged patriarch, the Venerable Master Kao, a stern puritanical Confucianist whose iron hand is being weakened by illness. His four sons, middle-aged men with wives and children, head four households, each well staffed with servants, cooks, bondmaids and sedan-chair carriers. All live together on one large estate.

To the outside world, the family presents a picture of harmony and respectability. But Pa Chin, with a sharply pointed pen, reveals endless intrigue, venomous back-stabbing, and a shocking amount of dirty linen. And in the process of castigating the hated feudal family, Pa Chin simultaneously exposes the diseased society which was its environment.

Pa Chin writes lush, introspective prose, abounding in tempestuous phrases. He is quite skilled at creating a mood and setting a scene. His detailed, insistent probing into every movement, the way his characters seem to savour their reactions and mentally roll them around on their tongues—these are part of Pa Chin's distinctive style.

Women play an important role in *The Family*, and Pa Chin depicts several interesting types. Mistress Chen, concubine of the Venerable Master, is an ugly, superstitious, painted creature, who can be vicious when given the chance. Mei (for "plum blossom"), frail in health and limp in spirit, gradually pines away when Chueh-hsin, the First Young Master, is compelled to marry another girl in a match arranged by the parents—the usual feudal custom.

Jui-chueh, the attractive bride chosen for Chueh-hsin, makes him forget Mei, until the ill-starred girl reappears; Jui-chueh's devotion is so complete that she offers to step aside. Chin is a courageous girl, striving hard to be "modern" and independent, in spite of the feudal strictures which bound women like a straight-jacket.

But it is through his male characters that Pa Chin poses the book's fundamental conflict: Given an outmoded and dying social order and a harsh paternalistic family system, what is a young man to do when he finds their conventions futile shams while seeing in new and exciting ideas the glimmer of a far superior world?

One alternative is the course adopted by Chueh-hsin, the First Young Master. Eldest son of the eldest son, Chueh-hsin starts his training as future head of the Kao family when his father dies. Talented, handsome and aware of the new currents that are stirring, he is exasperatingly spineless. No matter how he is put upon, humiliated, injured, he always knuckles under. Chueh-hsin learns to "get along" with his family.

Another alternative is to fight, fiercely, with no quarter given, as Chueh-hui, the Third Young Master, does. A student, influenced by the progressive books and periodicals then beginning to circulate throughout China, Chueh-hui feels stifled by the hypocrisy and senseless cruelty he sees all around him. He joins in a students' strike, edits and writes for an agitational youth magazine. Chueh-hui falls in love with Ming-feng, the pretty bondmaid. He is shocked and enraged when she is driven to suicide. Finally, he breaks with the family completely and goes out into the world alone.

The strength of the novel is its penetrating portrayal of, and revolt against, the feudal family. Chinese critics regard *The Family* as one of the important and influential novels of pre-liberation China. But they have also pointed out the book's weaknesses. Chueh-hui never really breaks out of the shell of the lone individual, isolated from the people. While he knows what he is against, he has only the fuzziest notions of what he is for and how to attain it. Pa Chin's hero and protagonist, Chueh-hui, takes no direct part in the people's struggles; he is quite different from the revolutionaries whose organized efforts for and with the people created the new China.

When Pa Chin wrote *The Family*, the Chinese Communist Party had been in existence for ten years and was boldly leading the fight for millions of oppressed people. In Szechuan, Pa Chin's home and the locale of the novel, many young men—including those of feudal family backgrounds—became active Party members. Marxism, as a philosophy and a scientific guide to action, had been known to Chinese intellectuals for years, and was the ideology of China's most advanced thinkers. But the book fails to show any awareness even of the existence of Marxism or the Communist Party.

While *The Family* only leads the reader to the threshold without taking him through the door, in the thirties it exercised a considerable influence. Its glaring exposure of the injustice and cruelty of the traditional feudal families helped young people to recognize feudal society as their enemy and the enemy of China's progress. Some were so incensed that, taking their cue from Chueh-hui, they also left home, a few ultimately finding their way into the ranks of the revolution.

Sordid patriarchal dictatorships like the one Pa Chin describes are gone for ever in China today, replaced by closely knit loving families untainted by the greed and selfishness a rotten society engenders. But both as a stimulating piece of writing and a vivid record of the recent past, *The Family* remains a literary work of merit.

—PO LI

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## Bagdad Pact Minus Bagdad

Welcoming Iraq's withdrawal from the Bagdad Pact, *Renmin Ribao* says editorially (March 26) that this decision of the Iraqi Government "undoubtedly gives a great impetus to the struggle of the Iraqi people and the peoples of the other Arab countries against imperialism, and is a new telling blow to the imperialists and their agents."

In fact, the editorial recalls, the Bagdad Pact bloc, a criminal tool of the U.S. and British imperialists against the Arab countries, has been in a state of paralysis since the victory of the Iraqi revolution. But the imperialists are still making vain attempts to stage a comeback and ravage free Iraqi soil. Now, the editorial continues, the Iraqi Government's action thoroughly smashes the illusions of the imperialists and formally proclaims the death sentence on the Bagdad Pact. It demonstrates once again the determination of the Iraqi people to oppose imperialism, defend their national independence and pursue a peaceful and neutral policy.

This important step taken by the Government of the Iraqi Republic, the editorial states, will exert a positive influence on the consolidation of Iraq's independence and freedom and on the furtherance of unity among the peoples of all the Arab countries. Not only the Arab peoples, but the people of all countries the world over who oppose imperialism and cherish peace, sincerely welcome it.

From its inception the Iraqi Republic has carried on a sharp and intense struggle to safeguard its national independence and sovereignty. Just because of this, the Iraqi Republic and its leaders have won the support and respect of the Iraqi people, and at the same time have won the respect of the peoples of the Arab countries and the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, the editorial states.

*Renmin Ribao* notes that since the July 14 revolution, the Iraqi Government and people have on several occasions smashed plots of subversion and rebellion engineered by the imperialists and their followers. But the enemies of Iraqi independence and freedom are not reconciled to their failures. They are continuing to engineer interventionist plots against the Republic of Iraq. The editorial draws attention to the bilateral military agreements signed by the U.S. with Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, the recent Ankara meeting of the re-

maining members of the "Bagdad" Pact bloc and other events pointing to fresh imperialist intrigues against Iraq.

Meanwhile, the editorial points out, the imperialists are sparing no effort to whip up hatred and conflicts among the Arab countries and to create a situation of "Arabs fighting Arabs" in order to facilitate their armed intervention against Iraq and other Arab countries. Such a situation cannot but arouse the keen vigilance of the peoples of Iraq and the other Arab countries as well as all those who are concerned with the defence of peace and security in that area.

The just struggles of the Iraqi people are decidedly not isolated, the editorial adds. Despite the utmost efforts of the imperialists to sow disunity among the Arab countries and between the Arab countries and the socialist countries, the awakened Arab peoples, from their own vital historical experience, are able to see clearly the serious danger of these imperialist intrigues to their independence and security. "The socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, together with the Asian and African countries which actively uphold the spirit of the Bandung Conference, and all countries and peoples of the world who treasure peace and stand for justice have supported, today support and will continue for ever to support the struggles of the peoples of the Arab countries against imperialism and for national liberation," the editorial declares.

## The International Commission in Laos

"The International Commission in Laos must continue to function" is the title of a *Renmin Ribao* commentary (March 27). The Commentator quotes the statement of the Soviet Foreign Ministry of March 25 proposing that the two chairmen of the Geneva Conference ask the International Commission in Laos to resume its practical work, as quickly as possible, in supervising and controlling implementation of the Geneva agreements.

The responsible attitude of the Soviet Union, one of the co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, in upholding the Geneva agreements is warm-

ly supported and sincerely welcomed by the people of China and of all other countries who are concerned about peace in Indo-China. The British Government, the other co-chairman of the Geneva Conference, has a similar solemn duty, adds Commentator.

Referring to reports that British officials don't think there is any need to reconvene the International Commission, Commentator states that this news is disturbing; "we hope that, in view of the serious situation in Laos, the British Government will faithfully abide by the solemn obligation it accepted under the Geneva agreements and give an affirmative reply as soon as possible to the note of the Soviet Government."

Commentator notes that the situation in Laos is daily deteriorating because the Laotian authorities, instigated by the United States, have engaged in a series of acts violating the Geneva agreements. He cites many facts in this connection and concludes that a prompt convening of the International Commission to resume its functions completely conforms to the interests of peace in Indo-China.

Commentator, referring to recent statements by Indian President Prasad and Deputy Foreign Minister Madame Menon on the question of the International Commission in Laos, welcomes the attitude of India as chairman of that Commission. The Indian Government, Commentator declares, has in the past made significant contributions to the upholding of the Geneva agreements, and "we are confident that at this important moment, it will continue to make further contributions to peace in Indo-China."

It is only natural that as a signatory to the Geneva agreements and a neighbour of Laos, the Chinese people are particularly interested in peace in Indo-China, Commentator states. Radio Vientiane recently distorted the efforts of the Chinese people to defend the Geneva agreements as "interference" in Laos' internal affairs. "This cannot but arouse the indignation of the Chinese people," Commentator stresses. "In foreign rela-



By Jack Chen



tions, the Chinese people have all along stood for a good-neighbour policy and the five principles of peaceful coexistence. . . . But we can never allow the U.S. to sabotage implementation of the Geneva agreements and carry out its schemes of spreading aggression. On the basis of this stand, the Chinese people firmly demand thorough implementation of the Geneva agreements in Laos," Commentator concludes.

### French Municipal Elections

"De Gaulle's serious defeat in the recent municipal elections was a natural consequence of his increasingly unpopular policy," writes *Renmin Ribao* in an editorial (March 23).

Recalling the results of de Gaulle's policy, the editorial says that facts in the past few months have shown this so-called strong man of France to be utterly incapable of solving the country's problems. They also clearly reveal that this so-called supreme arbiter standing above classes is the most obedient servant of French monopoly capital and an agent of the French colonialists. The myth of de Gaulle is being exploded, the editorial says. His defeat in the municipal elections shows that quite a number of people who were deceived by him have been awakened by personal experience of his rule.

In striking contrast to this, *Renmin Ribao* stresses, is the growing prestige of the French Communist Party which by its correct policy and heroic struggle, has proved itself the most loyal defender of the interests of the French people and the most resolute fighter against the de Gaulle dictatorship. This is why hundreds of thousands responded to the call of the Party to make the recent elections a struggle for democracy, freedom and peace, and against poverty. In the elections, the paper points out, many who had been temporarily led astray voted for the Communists again, and quite a number who had never voted Communist before supported the Party's candidates.

It is worth noting, the editorial says, that on the initiative of the French Communist Party, some local organizations of the Socialist Party and other bourgeois parties formed alliances with it in defiance of their own right-wing leaders. "This is a development of great significance as it shows the growing disintegration within the Socialist Party and other bourgeois parties," it says. "It also reflects the dissatisfaction of French middle class and petty bourgeois elements with de Gaulle's policy of service to monopoly capital. It is a heavy blow to Guy Mollet, Felix Gaillard and their ilk who assisted de Gaulle by betraying the French working class."

## THE PASSING SHOW

### The Stab in the Pocket

Not long ago U.S. firms got Washington to annul on "security" grounds a successful British tender to supply turbines for a power plant. Now the idea is spreading. Washington is under pressure from U.S. capitalists to ban on the same plea most British heavy equipment and even woollen gloves.

Lord Stonham has complained in the House of Lords that "if things went on like this, the list of goods America would not buy from Britain would be longer than the list they would not let Britain sell to Russia."

### Pork Barrel for the Family Nest

One out of every seven U.S. Congressmen hires members of his family at public expense, writes *U.S. News and World Report*. Ten newly elected members have installed six wives, a daughter, a son, a mother and a sister on their office payrolls at salaries ranging from 4,000 to 13,300 dollars a year.

Last time in 1932, the House of Representatives had to open its payrolls to public inspection under pressure. It was found that about half its members had relatives on the payroll.



The French bourgeois ruling group, supported by the leaders of the right-wing of the Socialist Party, had hoped to isolate the Communist Party in the elections, but the result is that they who wanted to isolate others became isolated themselves.

The editorial warns, however, that the reactionary forces represented by de Gaulle in an attempt to consolidate their declining rule are bound to intensify their attacks on the democratic forces. But, "the aspirations of the French people and the trend of developments as shown in the recent municipal elections, cannot be blocked by the reactionaries no matter how hard their last efforts are," the editorial concludes.

### Japan Must Repatriate Korean Nationals

By delaying repatriation of Korean nationals now in Japan and insisting on "screening" them, the Kishi government is deliberately complicating the issue and trying to go back on its word, writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (March 22).

The pretext which the Kishi government gives for "screening" these Koreans is entirely untenable, says Commentator. The hundreds of thousands of Korean nationals who demand return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have, by their resolute and persistent struggle in the past ten-odd years, expressed a firm determination to return to their fatherland. It is this resolute struggle and the pressure of public opinion, both inside and outside Japan, that forced the Kishi government to

agree to their return. "This decision itself eloquently shows that the Kishi government was fully cognizant of the Korean nationals' determination to return to their fatherland," Commentator states.

Attention must be drawn to the fact, Commentator points out, that the U.S. imperialists have incited the Syngman Rhee clique to threaten to stop the repatriation by force, suspend the Japan-south Korea talks, and break off all relations with Japan. At the same time, he continues, the U.S. has brought pressure to bear on the Kishi government to get it to take a "mild," compromising attitude. The Jiji News Agency of Japan hinted, on February 28, that the Kishi government's plan to repatriate the Korean nationals "might be postponed or shelved." So it is quite clear, says Commentator, where this idea of "screening" came from. "It is the same notorious, despicable trick the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique used before when they obstructed the repatriation of Korean and Chinese war prisoners and kidnapped them."

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has time and again made clear its stand on this issue, and the Korean Red Cross has also expressed its objections to this "screening." "The Chinese people," declares Commentator, "fully support this stand and firmly oppose the attempts of the Kishi government to use this so-called 'screening,' which violates humanitarian principles, to prevent the Korean nationals from exercising their legitimate right to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."



## African National Independence Movements Supported

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity issued a statement on March 24 in support of the struggle of the peoples of Nyasaland and other parts of Africa for national independence. The statement reads:

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity resolutely supports the just struggle of the peoples of Nyasaland, Central Africa and other parts of Africa for national independence and against colonial rule and racial oppression. It sends warm fraternal greetings to the Nyasaland and other African peoples in their heroic struggle.

For many years the British colonialists have ruthlessly plundered and oppressed the Nyasaland and Central African peoples; they forcibly incorporated Nyasaland into the "Central African Federation." Since 1951, the heroic Nyasaland people have waged an unremitting struggle against British colonial rule. Now, large-scale struggles for independence have been launched in more than thirty areas throughout Nyasaland. The colonial authorities have carried out mass arrests of patriots in these areas, unleashed their army and police forces to carry out bloody repressions and massacres and sent their planes on wanton strafing missions. Despite this, the people of Nyasaland persist in their dauntless fight against the colonial army and police forces. At the present time the peoples of southern Rhodesia, northern Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Union of South Africa and other places have all been drawn into these widespread struggles. Together with the struggles which are being waged in other parts of Africa, they form a new anti-colonialist upsurge of all Africa; they are shaking the last colonial positions of British imperialism in Africa.

The Chinese people are deeply angered by the frantic repression and massacres perpetrated by the British colonialists in Nyasaland, Central Africa and other parts of Africa; they utterly condemn these barbarous acts. We demand that the Brit-

ish colonial authorities immediately stop these repressions and massacres of the peoples of Nyasaland, Central Africa and other areas of Africa and promptly release Dr. Hastings Banda, President of the Nyasaland African National Congress, and other patriots in Central and East Africa who have been arrested for fight-

## Iraqi People's Victories Hailed

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity cabled a message of congratulations on March 25 to the Iraqi Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity on Iraq's victories in the fight against imperialism and to defend her national independence. The message reads:

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity warmly congratulates the Iraqi people on the series of brilliant victories they have won in the fight against imperialism and for national independence and sends its expressions of highest esteem and fraternal greetings to the heroic Iraqi people.

In the recent struggle to stamp out the Shawwaf rebellion, the Iraqi people have won another victory over the forces that are scheming to sabotage Iraq's national independence, interfere in her internal affairs, and overthrow her government. They once again give proof that when reliance is placed on the people and democracy realized, national independence and solidarity can be powerfully defended and an unconquerable united strength formed. By this victory, the Iraqi people have protected the fruits of the revolution and shattered the various manoeuvres of the reactionary forces both inside and outside their country. Their fight has won the deep-felt sympathy and support of the Asian and African peoples and all the peoples

of the world who cherish peace and justice.

ing for independence. The African peoples must have independence and freedom.

The Chinese people naturally have a profound sympathy for the peoples of Nyasaland, Central Africa and other parts of Africa and will always stand by their side in the struggle to end colonialism and oppose imperialist aggression. We are convinced that the peoples of Nyasaland, Central Africa and other parts of Africa will triumph completely in the struggle against colonialism and for independence and freedom as long as they strengthen their solidarity and carry on a steadfast struggle. The imperialists and colonialists must get out of Africa! Victory will definitely go to the African peoples!

of the world who cherish peace and justice.

The solidarity between the Afro-Asian peoples and the Arab people will be strengthened and developed with each passing day in the course of the common struggle to oppose imperialism and achieve and preserve national independence. Imperialism is resorting to every kind of mean trick to split and sow dissension among the Asian and African peoples and disrupt relations between them; it is still engaging in subversion and interference. However, today, as the forces of peace grow stronger and the Asian and African peoples are awakening and their solidarity is being strengthened daily, all imperialist schemes are doomed to utter failure.

The Chinese people and the Arab people have always supported each other in their fight against imperialism. We supported and will continue to support wholeheartedly the Iraqi people in their fight against imperialism and for national independence; in this common fight, we will always stand by the Iraqi people. We are convinced that, united and courageous in their struggle, the Iraqi people will, under the leadership of Premier Kassim, overcome all difficulties and obstacles in their forward march and win still greater victories in their just cause of defending national independence, democracy and freedom.

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## Full Support for G.D.R.

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, has written to Johannes Dieckmann, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, expressing China's full support to the proposal of the Soviet Union made on January 10 for the convening of a peace conference to discuss and conclude a peace treaty with Germany. Chairman Liu Shao-chi expressed the conviction that "with the universal support of all the peace-loving peoples in the world, the sacred cause of the German people for the peaceful unification of their fatherland will be crowned with final victory."

The letter dated March 23 was a reply to an earlier communication from Chairman Dieckmann.

## Greetings to Soviet TU Congress

Liu Chang-sheng, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, speaking at the 12th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions now meeting in Moscow has declared that "the Chinese working class and people have always taken the great Soviet people as their brilliant example. The Chinese people will increase their efforts to learn from the advanced experience of the great Soviet people so that their country's socialist construction will forge ahead with still greater success."

Liu Chang-sheng, noting that China's successes in economic construction were inseparable from the assistance given by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, declared that "the fraternal Soviet workers have given all kinds of support to our socialist construction in the spirit of proletarian internationalism."

The Chinese trade union leader also paid tribute to the leading role of the Soviet Union in the international workers' movement and stressed that "the Soviet trade union is a shining example in the active struggle for the solidarity of the international working class and the unity of the international trade union movement."

## Chu Teh Ends Hungarian Visit

The Chinese Government and Communist Party Delegation headed by

Vice-Chairman Chu Teh concluded his visit in Budapest on March 25 after attending the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Soviet Republic.

In an address to a meeting of the Hungarian National Assembly on March 20, Vice-Chairman Chu Teh extended the warm congratulations of the Chinese Communist Party, Government and people to the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Hungarian Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Government and the Hungarian people.

Sino-Hungarian solidarity and mutual co-operation have become increasingly close in the course of the struggle against the common enemy and for the realization of the common cause; while frequent contacts between Party and government leaders of the two countries and their exchanges of views over a broad field have enhanced mutual understanding and friendship, Chu Teh declared. He thanked the Hungarian Party, Government and people for their powerful support to China's just struggle against the U.S. occupation of China's Taiwan and coastal islands and for the aid given to China's socialist construction.

While in Budapest, the Chinese delegation also visited an exhibition dedicated to the Hungarian Soviet Republic, an electrical appliances plant, and an agricultural producers' co-operative.

## Agreements with Socialist Countries

Several agreements were signed during the past weeks between China and the other socialist countries. In the field of trade, these are:

**The Sino-Hungarian Trade Agreement for 1959:** This envisages a big increase in this year's trade between the two countries. China will supply Hungary with minerals, oil-bearing seeds, raw materials for the chemical and textile industries, machinery and consumer goods. Hungary will supply China with complete sets of equipment, machinery for thermal power stations, electrical equipment, instruments, rolled steel, and pharmaceuticals.

**The Sino-Czechoslovak Trade Agreement for 1959:** This provides for a bigger trade turnover than last year. China will send Czechoslovakia more rice, cotton, fodder, molybdenum ore and mercury and, for the first time, wheat. Other Chinese products include pig iron, iron ore, tungsten ore, tin, furs, silk, tobacco, vegetable oil and fats, soya beans, tea and other foodstuffs. Czechoslovakia will ship to China a larger number of complete sets of industrial equip-

ment, particularly power station equipment, and many more heavy machine tools. Other items are metal presses, diesel engines, electric motors, blowers, tractors, instruments and raw materials for the chemical industry.

**The Sino-Rumanian Trade Agreement for 1959:** This too provides for more trade than last year. China will furnish Rumania with mineral ores, soya beans, animal products, tea, silks, satins and other consumer goods. Rumania will supply China with drilling equipment, blowers, equipment for power stations and cement plants, tractors, petroleum tank lorries and petroleum products.

**A China-G.D.R. trade contract:** Under this, the German Democratic Republic will supply China between 1959 and 1962 with complete sets of equipment for 32 power stations and one set of turbines. Another contract provides that the G.D.R. will supply China with equipment for two cement plants.

In the cultural field, signatures have been put to the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Rumanian cultural co-operation plans for 1959, the China-G.D.R. Scientific Co-operation Agreement which provides for co-operation and mutual assistance between the academies of sciences of the two countries in social and natural sciences research, and the 1959-1961 co-operation agreement between the Academies of Sciences of China and Czechoslovakia. Under this latter agreement, the two academies will exchange scientific workers for lectures and visits, make available to each other scientific information, help and train scientific personnel and join efforts for research work.

## Sino-Iraqi Relations

In a letter to the Iraqi Premier, General Kassim, Premier Chou En-lai has expressed the confidence that "mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries will be daily strengthened and their friendship deepened." He stated that "the Chinese Government will unswervingly adhere to the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the Bandung spirit to further consolidate and develop friendly co-operation between China and Iraq."

The letter was handed to General Kassim by the head of the Chinese Cultural Delegation Burhan Shahidi when it was received by the Iraqi Premier on March 22. Burhan Shahidi told the Iraqi Premier that "the Chinese people rejoice over every new victory and achievement of the Iraqi people because they regard these as their victories as well."

Premier Kassim warmly welcomed the Chinese delegation and expressing

Iraq's satisfaction that "all peace-loving peoples, including the great Chinese people, support us," he spoke of his conviction that "the political, economic and cultural relations between the Iraqi and Chinese peoples will become closer and grow with each passing day."

### Ceylonese, Indian Delegations in China

Two Ceylonese delegations are visiting China. The first is a seven-member delegation headed by the Ceylonese Minister of Transport and Works, M. Senanayake. The delegation signed a Sino-Ceylonese air transport agreement on March 26, which establishes a civil air service between China and Ceylon. The other is a four-member delegation headed by the Ceylonese Minister of Industries and Fishery, P. H. William de Silva.

An Indian delegation is presently in China to study China's experience in

iron and steel production. Headed by N. S. Raghupati, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, the group is especially interested in the working of small blast furnaces and machine-building plants in China. This is the second such Indian mission to come to China this year. An Indian water conservancy and irrigation delegation headed by M. Prasad visited China during January and February.

### BRIEFS

The centenary of the birth of the great Russian scientist and inventor of radio, Alexander Popov, and the 120th anniversary of the Russian composer Mussorgsky were celebrated in China. In Peking, special meetings were held by scientists and musicians. Speakers stressed the importance of learning from the example of these great Russian intellectuals in their deep devotion to their people and of studying the

advanced science and music of the Soviet Union.

The Chinese Government has donated 10,000 tons of wheat to help relieve famine in Yemen. In making the offer to the Yemeni Crown Prince al-Badr, the Chinese Minister to Yemen Chen Chia-kang reiterated China's support to the people of Yemen in their struggle against the colonialists.

The Chinese Red Cross Society has sent 15,000 yuan to the Moroccan Red Crescent Society and 10,000 yuan to the Tunisian Red Crescent Society as contributions to the Algerian refugees now in exile in those countries.

W. W. Freer, member of the New Zealand Labour Party and Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee for Industry and Commerce, and two other members of his party are visiting China.

## 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

▲ **ORPHAN OF THE CHAO FAMILY** Prime Minister Chao Tun of the ancient State of Tsin is killed by the ambitious minister Tu An-ku who orders the wholesale execution of his family. Chao's friends, Cheng Ying and Kungsun Shu-chiu, save Chao's infant grandson, sole heir of the family, by a desperate plot in which Kungsun gives his own life and Cheng Ying lets his own son die in place of Chao's grandson. The new production by the Peking Opera Company of Peking stars such well-known actors as Ma Lien-liang, Tan Fu-ying, Chang Chun-chiu, and Chiu Sheng-jung.

April 1, 7:00 p.m. Renmin Theatre

### BALLET

The Ballet Troupe of the Hungarian State Opera Theatre will shortly visit Peking to give several performances at Shoudu Theatre. Watch for dates!

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **MADAME BUTTERFLY** Puccini's famous opera in Chinese. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

April 1 & 2, 7:00 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

### THEATRE

▲ **THE SALESWOMEN** A new comedy by Lao Sheh, the well-known playwright, describing how three young girls and a housewife free themselves from household drudgery and become saleswomen. At first they have a sneaking contempt for their new jobs but they soon learn what socialist service means to the people, and make good. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Mar. 31-Apr. 2, 7:15 p.m. Shoudu Theatre  
Apr. 3-7, 7:00 p.m. Renmin Theatre

▲ **NAMELESS ISLAND** A new play produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. Adventure on the Fukien front. How the People's Army foiled an enemy attack.

April 3-6, 7:00 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

### FILMS

▲ **LIU CHIEH-MEI** Based on a true story. A former poor peasant, Liu Chieh-mei, forgets the past and wants to take the capitalist road. During the "great debate" in the countryside, he finally realizes the error of his ways. Produced by the Tienma Film Studio.

April 1-5, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema

▲ **A NEW ODE TO LIUHU** How the peasants in a village in Anhwei battle flood and drought by building water conservancy works and their life and outlook are transformed.

April 2-5, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club, Zhongyang

▲ **THE STORY OF LU PAN** The story about Lu Pan, an ancient Chinese craftsman, and his ingenuity in solving technical problems in bridge building and architecture.

April 2-6, Shengli, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre

▲ **SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE MIAO PEOPLE** Socialist construction in the homeland of the Miao people in Kwangsi.

April 2-5, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre

▲ **MILES OF FIRE** A Communist frustrates a White Guard plot and fulfils a dangerous mission during the Intervention. A Soviet film dubbed in Chinese.

April 1-6, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema

▲ **CRIN-BLANC** and **LE BALLON ROUGE** Two French shorts with Chinese sub-titles.

The first is about a boy who tames a wild horse by his loving care. The second is about a boy and his red balloon.

April 2-5, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club, Zhongyang

### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **EXHIBITION OF CHINESE 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 CZECHOSLOVAK PUPPET FILMS** by J. Trnka. Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till April 2.

At Zhongshan Park

▲ **HUNGARIAN ART EXHIBITION** celebrating the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian People's Republic. Opening April 2.

At Palace Museum

### GARDEN PARTY

Join the "Garden Party" at Beihai Park for the Ching Ming (Clear and Bright) Festival on April 5, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. You can enjoy the following:

- \*Peking Opera
- \*Pingju Opera
- \*Song and Dance Performances
- \*Puppet Shows
- \*Chess Games
- \*Ballroom Dancing
- \*And chu yi Variety Performances

### WHAT'S ON IN THE PARKS

- \*Enjoy the splendour of the peach blossom in the Summer Palace.
- \*Fishing under the willows in Beihai and Tao Ran Ting Parks. Bring your own fishing tackle or rent it from the parks.
- \*Boating on the lakes in the Summer Palace, Beihai Park, Shih Cha Hai and Tao Ran Ting Park.



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