

October 20, 1959

42

PEKING

REVIEW

---

---

Democratic Reform  
Progresses in Tibet

Panchen Erdeni's report at last week's session of the  
N.P.C. Standing Committee (p. 6).

China Supports Soviet Union's  
Disarmament Proposal

The N.P.C. Standing Committee resolution and Foreign  
Minister Chen Yi's speech (p. 10).

The Workers Live Better

The Minister of Labour shows how conditions for the Chi-  
nese workers have improved in the past ten years (p. 13).

"Cold War" Ballyhoo in the U.N.

---

Sino-Indonesian Joint Communiqué

---

*Chinese Press Opinion and  
Other Features*

---

---

北  
京  
周  
報

# *Facsimiles of Chinese Paintings*

by

**JUNG PAO CHAI**

## *Terns*

by HSU PEI-HUNG (Ju Peon)



**Terns** painted in 1935 by Hsu Pei-hung (1895-1953), and now in the keeping of the Hsu Pei-hung Memorial Hall in Peking, is one of the artist's best works. The withered reeds, the empty expanse of water, the dark forms of the four terns all suggest the subdued mood of the late autumn.

This is the first attempt of the artisans of Jung Pao Chai to reproduce so large a painting (109 x 104 cm.) by the woodblock engraving method. They have dedicated their success to the 10th anniversary of the founding of People's China.

Now on sale as a hanging scroll mounted on silk.

---

## *Mist*

**Mist** is one of the rare Sung dynasty paintings now in the collection of the Palace Museum in Peking. It is the work of Hsia Kuei, the celebrated painter of the Southern Sung dynasty, whose genius had a profound and far-reaching influence on later Chinese landscape painting.

In this typical work, rocks, trees, stream, pavilion, path and bridge appear out of the mist in a zigzag, subtly balanced composition that exactly catches the atmosphere of a picturesque and typical Chinese scene.

Reproductions by the Jung Pao Chai Studio are true to the original in every detail. Now on sale as a hanging scroll mounted on silk, 24.5 cm. in diameter.



**JUNG PAO CHAI STUDIO Stationers and Publishers** 86 Liu Li Chang, Peking, China

Our prints are distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** P. O. Box 399, Peking, China

# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

October 20, 1959 Vol. II No. 42

## CONTENTS

<b>EDITORIAL</b>	3
“Cold War” Ballyhoo in the U.N.	
<b>ROUND THE WEEK</b>	4
Industrial Push; Busy Days on the Farm; Hupeh Beats the Drought; Central Archives Opened	
<b>ARTICLES</b>	
Implementing Democratic Reform in Tibet — Panchen Erdeni	6
Foreign Minister Chen Yi on Soviet Disarmament Proposal	11
Chinese Workers Live Better — Ma Wen-jui	13
Lane No. 53 in Shanghai — Kao Chieh	16
<b>DOCUMENTS</b>	
N.P.C. Standing Committee Resolution Supporting Soviet Disarmament Proposal	10
Sino-Indonesian Joint Communiqué	12
<b>ART, CINEMA</b>	18
<b>CHINESE PRESS OPINION</b>	20
Soviet Space Conquest; CENTO Meeting Denounced; Demand for Amnesty in Spain; The Passing Show; Another U.S. War Provocation	
<b>CHINA AND THE WORLD</b>	22
More Guests Leave for Home; Pooling of Scientific Experiences; I.A.D.L. Resolution on the Tibet Question	
<b>WHAT'S ON IN PEKING</b>	23

Published every Tuesday by PEKING REVIEW  
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China  
Cable Address: PEKING 6170

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

## “Cold War” Ballyhoo in the U.N.

THE U.N. General Assembly, dominated by a U.S.-operated mechanical majority, has included the so-called “Tibet question” on its agenda. A “cold war” ballyhoo, with the U.S. and British imperialists playing the first and second fiddles and such imperialist lackeys as Ireland and Malaya dancing to the tune, is on in the U.N.

All the stops have been pulled as they play the phony theme of “concern” for “fundamental human rights” in Tibet. What a fantastic farce! All the facts—extensively reported in past issues of our magazine—prove that the Tibetan people are overthrowing the most savage serfdom and are securing their rights as human beings. The report made by Panchen Erdeni (see p. 6) throws further light on the true situation in Tibet. Under the cannibalistic system of the past, about 95 per cent of Tibet's population of 1,200,000 were serfs and bond slaves. They owned nothing and were not even masters of their own bodies. The serf-owners had all the rights, including the inhuman “right” to torture the serfs at will, gouge out their eyes and chop off their limbs—which they exercised mercilessly. Now a motley band of imperialists, colonialists and racists, led by the U.S. imperialists, have come out in “defence” of “fundamental human rights” in Tibet, by which they actually mean the inhuman “rights” of the serf-owners. This is the height of cynicism and contempt for human intelligence.

What the U.S. imperialists are really after is to whip up an anti-Chinese campaign, meddle in China's internal affairs through the U.N. and poison the international atmosphere. For all the imperialist sabotage and slanders, People's China continues to leap forward at home and heighten its stature and prestige internationally. In their unmitigated hostility towards the Chinese people, the U.S. imperialists have masterminded the present mudslinging and name-calling campaign against China. Dragging the so-called “Tibet question” into the U.N., Washington and its henchmen are flagrantly breaching the U.N. Charter which specifically provides that “nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. . . .”

In whipping up this anti-Chinese campaign, the U.S. imperialists have another axe to grind. They hope to prevent the relaxation of international tension in general. In the face of the mounting popular pressure throughout the world for a “thaw” in the “cold war,” Washington has recently had to make some gestures of easing the tension. But influential circles in the United States are in mortal fear of this trend. They have chosen the present time to start a hue and cry against China to becloud the international atmosphere and counter this trend.

The United Nations is writing another dirty page in its history as the United States makes use of it, as it did during the war of aggression in Korea, to further its imperialist designs. All self-respecting member states of the U.N. should abide by the original purposes and principles of this organization and refuse to be taken in by this shameful U.S.-directed hoax.

For the People's Republic of China, standing solidly on its great achievements, no calumnies, at the U.N. or elsewhere, can besmirch the reality, still less deter its progress. As the saying goes, dwarfs kneeling in a mud pond can try their hardest to spit at a giant on a high mountain, but they will only find their saliva falling back on their own faces.

# ROUND THE WEEK

The spotlight has shifted from the anniversary festivities, which linger as a heartening memory, to the factories and fields where the big story of China is being written: sustained progress in the big leap. Steel continues to command frontpage attention and a new note is the discussion of overfulfilling this year's target of 12 million tons. Premier Chou En-lai's participation in ceremonies in Paotow celebrating the going into production of blast furnace No. 1 ahead of schedule highlights the significance to the national economy of the emerging steel giant in the grasslands of Inner Mongolia. And in these mid-October days, which the Chinese lunar calendar designates as *han lou* (cold dew), reports of good autumn harvests are pouring in from all parts of the country.

## Industrial Push

The daily press is full of reports of new achievements on the industrial front as workers throughout the country are working to fulfil the 1959 plan from ten to fifteen days ahead of schedule and pave the way for a further big leap forward in 1960. This is the picture:

**Peking.** Workers in the capital boosted industrial production in September to an all-time high—23 per cent higher than the preceding month and 36 per cent above the output of September last year. But it hasn't stopped at that. Despite the fact that there were fewer work days in the first ten-day period of October due to the tenth anniversary holidays, Peking workers turned out more electricity, coal, pig iron, steel, rolled steel, coke, cotton cloth and cotton yarn in this period than they did in the first ten days of September.

In this new upsurge, an interesting phenomenon is the emulation among workers. Emulation is not new, but new and higher forms have evolved. We see emulation among factories; among workers of different enterprises doing the same type of work; among the various shifts, work teams and individuals within an enterprise, motivated by the goal of catching up with the most advanced. Emulation to attain advanced norms takes different forms. One of these is the "1,000-machine-tool-hour emulation"—three shifts of operators of a machine tool strive to complete the quota for 1,000 hours in a single month. To promote the spirit of co-ordination, a novelty is "chain emulation"—workers of consecutive stages of production strive not only to excel in their own work but also to help

others, especially those working at the preceding or succeeding stages on the production line. Thus the coking plant workers strive to supply the iron smelting shop with high-quality coke in sufficient quantities and in good time. Virtually all workers in the capital are involved in this "network" of emulation. The result: the soaring production we have noted.

**Shanghai.** This city's daily steel output was 3,900 tons in July. It rose to 5,200 tons in August. By the latter half of September, it soared to 7,300 tons and new records of 8,661 tons and 9,236 tons were set lately. The Shanghai steel workers are out to make good their promise of fulfilling the state plan of 1.65 million tons of steel this year 15 days ahead of schedule.

Having overfulfilled the third quarter industrial plan as a whole by 2.5 per cent, Shanghai's workers have set their sights for greater gains. But their fourth quarter tasks are arduous ones. As industry hits a new high throughout the country, heavier demands are being made on Shanghai as one of the country's major industrial bases. Workers in the city, for example, are striving to produce, in excess of the state plan, power-generating equipment totalling from 150,000 to 250,000 kw. to meet the rising demand. This net increase alone is nearly half of last year's total output.

**Liaoning.** The steel workers led off the new upsurge in this great northeast China industrial base. Inspired by the Communist Party's call to increase production and practise economy, they challenged the coal miners and railway workers in emulation and pledged to overfulfil the annual steel production plan by 10 per cent. The province's 200,000 coal miners answered immediately and vowed to turn out an extra 2 million tons of coal on top of the annual plan. The railway workers, on their part, promised to move in all the goods needed and to haul all that is produced for other parts of the country. The machine-builders also joined in and guaranteed to deliver the equipment in quantity, quality and time, as required. Thus an extensive emulation centring around steel production got into full swing. The score: Total industrial production in August was 12 per cent higher than July. Another increase of 15.7 per cent was registered in September. Compared with July, daily output of steel in September was 15.6 per cent higher. Increases in pig iron and rolled steel were 14.5 per cent and 23.7 per cent respectively.

The workers continued to press ahead. In the first ten days of October, Anshan steel workers turned out 5.2 per cent more pig iron and 24.3 per cent more rolled steel as compared with the first ten days of September.

**Szechuan.** Industry is growing at terrific speed in this province of agricultural fame—known as the "Kingdom of Heavenly Abundance." Compared with August, the output of steel in September shot up 62.77 per cent; iron, 43.6 per cent; coal, 22.59 per cent; and coke, 33.6 per cent.

To power this tremendous leap, the cadres worked side by side with the rank and file. Working at the furnaces, leading cadres of the Chungking Iron and Steel Company helped solve a number of key production problems and the company was enabled in September to chalk up several new records in a row.

From the above facts, a **general pattern of growth** emerges: 1. Output rises at accelerated speed; 2. The "rule" which prevailed in the past, that production was slack in the beginning and stepped up near the end of the month, has been broken. Rise in output in the past two months had been continuous. A new "rule" of sustained growth has emerged; 3. The development is characterized not only by rising output but also by improving quality, by less costs and greater safety in operations; 4. Better co-operation among the various areas and enterprises has been achieved.

## Busy Days on the Farm

These are the busiest days of the year for the peasants. They are busy doing three things: bringing in the autumn harvest, which accounts for more than half of the total crop of the year, and doing autumn ploughing and sowing, which are the foundation for next year's first harvest.

It is still too early for the total picture, but the good shape of things is unmistakable. Kiangsi Province in central China, for instance, has already brought in a great harvest of late rice from 6.8 million *mu* of land and the commune members are certain that the crop is much bigger than last year's. In the north, Shansi Province has already harvested more than half of its 45 million *mu* of autumn crops.

A characteristic of this year's autumn harvest is record per *mu* yields over huge areas. The pattern is evident from results like the following: In Shansi Province, the eleven people's communes in Licheng County, in the Taihang Mountain area, have reaped an average of 500 *jin* of maize per *mu* over an area of 35,000 *mu* and an average of 400 *jin* of millet per *mu* over an area of 20,000 *mu*. In Yicheng County in south



Shansi, an important cotton producing area, 159,000 *mu* averaged 80 *jin* of cotton per *mu*. This is 25 per cent more than its 1958 big leap crop. In Hsingling County, Shansi's noted region for oil-bearing crops, this year's harvest is estimated to be 20 per cent bigger than last year's. A tremendous harvest is also reported in Yoshi County of Anhwei Province in east China, which has averaged 1,100 *jin* of semi-late rice per *mu* over 160,000 *mu* of land.

Members of people's communes throughout the country went all out for another big crop this year. The slogan of the Shansi peasants is typical: "No grain will be left untouched, no ball of cotton will be left unpicked, and no seed of the oil-bearing crops will be lost!"

In Heilungkiang Province in the far north, 3.8 million people—more than a third of its total rural population—are out in the field harvesting. Crops of 60 per cent of the province's 80 million *mu* have already been brought in. More than 15 million able-bodied men and women are in the fields today in Shantung, along the east coast.

As we go to press millions of commune members in regions both north and south of the Yellow River are busy sowing.

In Shantung 40 million *mu* of land have already been sown to winter wheat and in Hopei Province, by October 5, over 23 million *mu*, which is 70 per cent of this province's planned winter wheat target. In neighbouring Honan by October 8, more than 34 million *mu* have already been sown to winter wheat—more than half of the province's plan.

## Hupei Beats the Drought

The people of Hupei Province, an important agricultural region, have their own success story to tell: victory in a heroic battle against the worst drought in 70 years. For 90 days from the end of June no rains came and 50 million *mu* of the province's total 62 million *mu* of land under cultivation suffered severely from drought.

Thanks to strong leadership of the Communist Party and the people's communes, as soon as the first signs of drought appeared seven million people were mobilized to fight it. 140,000 cadres of the province, from the secretaries of the provincial Communist Party committee down, left their offices and carried water to the fields. The province's transport, industrial, commercial and public health departments all helped the battle to the best of their abilities. The slogan of the stubborn Hupei people "We fight wherever there is a drought, we struggle as long as the drought lasts!" rang throughout the length and breadth of the province. Ignoring the scorching



Piling up the harvest



In the yard



To the granary

Sketches by Ku Yuan

sun they dug canals, ponds, and wells and brought water by every ways and means, sometimes literally drop by drop, to the thirsty plants.

In the early days of September, after two months of struggle, the ponds were empty, rivers became dry, and fatigue was overtaking most of the drought-fighters. The resolution of the Lushan session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, however, injected new strength into the fighters. With renewed vigour, the people turned to new water sources. They transported water from the faraway Yangtse River and the other big rivers and lakes, and dug wells in the dried up ponds and river-beds!

As a result they reaped a great harvest of early rice and managed to save the crops of semi-late rice, late rice and cotton. In addition they succeeded in planting the second crop of late rice and

drought-resistant crops over more than 3 million *mu*.

But that is not all. During the fight the Hupei people built and restored 190,000 canals and channels, opened up 200,000 wells and other water sources, set up dykes at 96,000 places, and as a result extended irrigation to 20 million *mu* of land—turning a bad thing to good.

The victorious peasants of Hupei are unanimous that next to the Party's leadership, the first credit must go to the people's commune. Without this organization, efficient deployment of manpower and resources and precision coordination, victory would have been inconceivable.

## Central Archives Opened

One day last week a new building in Peking's western suburbs was honoured by the visit of Chu Teh, Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and five *laos* (venerable elders) of the Chinese Communist Party: Tung Lao (Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic), Lin Lao (Lin Po-chu, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee), Hsu Lao (Hsu Teh-li, Member of the Party's Central Committee), Wu Lao (Wu Yu-chang, President of the China People's University), and Hsieh Lao (Hsieh Chueh-tsai, President of the Supreme People's Court). They were accompanied by many of the nation's well-known scholars. The occasion was the official opening of the new Central Archives.

The Central Archives were established by order of the State Council. The new massive building which was started in 1956 and completed only a month ago is equipped with air conditioning, moisture-regulating devices and microfilming and other facilities.

There are three departments. The first keeps the archives of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. It preserves all the documents of the Chinese Communist Party from its founding to liberation. The second department houses the archives of the Central People's Government. The third department keeps the archives of the Ming and Ching dynasties covering the period from 1410 to 1911. It has under its care over 5 million documents of the central government of the Ching dynasty and several thousand Ming documents.

With the founding of the Central Archives all the important archives in China from now on will be kept here and in the Office of Historical Material of the Third Institute of History of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Nanking which now has the archives of the Northern warlord regimes and the Kuomintang government. This is a noteworthy aid to historical and other researches in China.

# Implementing Democratic Reform in Tibet

by PANCHEN ERDENI

*The Standing Committee of the Second National People's Congress held its tenth enlarged session on October 14. Panchen Erdeni, Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, made a report at the session. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi spoke on the Soviet Union's new proposal for general and complete disarmament. During the ensuing discussion, the speakers voiced unanimous support for the Soviet proposal and a resolution to this effect was adopted. We publish here the full text of Panchen Erdeni's report, and elsewhere in this issue the speech of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi and the resolution of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.—Ed.*

I AM very glad to have attended the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the founding of our People's Republic in Peking. During the past ten years, our country has scored tremendous successes in consolidating the unification of the motherland and in strengthening the unity of all the nationalities and has won great victories in people's democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction. Our country's achievements in all spheres inspire us to continue to forge ahead with giant strides. Our great motherland is now in a period of unprecedented prosperity. It is my firm belief that under the leadership of the great Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and under the beacon light of the Party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results to build socialism, it is entirely possible for the people of all nationalities of our country to build China into a great socialist state with modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture in fifteen to twenty years or a little longer.

This year is one of a continued leap forward in socialist construction throughout the country. The state of the country as a whole is very good, and a fundamental change has taken place in the situation in Tibet. Following the putting down of the armed rebellion launched on March 10 this year by the reactionary clique of the upper social strata in Tibet to undermine the unification of the motherland and national unity, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of the Tibetan people, which had long been held back by the reactionaries, rose swiftly. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Tibetan people have entered a new stage, that of carrying out democratic reform vigorously. The one million serfs who were subjected to cruel oppression and exploitation generation after generation have stood up and with their own hands they want to abolish completely the cruel, backward, dark and reactionary feudal serfdom. Warm sunlight shines all over Tibet. Happiness and joy fill all hearts. Tibet will become a democratic and socialist new Tibet.

## A Peaceful Revolution

As things now stand in China, democratic reform among the Tibetan people has the character of a peaceful

revolution. Its main expression is the policy of redemption adopted towards those serf-owners and their agents who have not participated in the rebellion.

Democratic reform in the Tibet region is being carried out by stages and step by step, under leadership and in a planned way. There are in the whole region 900,000 people engaged in agriculture and 300,000 in livestock breeding. Democratic reform is being carried out mainly in the agricultural areas. In agricultural areas with a total population of 400,000, the first stage of democratic reform, namely, the carrying out of "three antis" (opposition to rebellion, unpaid *ula*—*corvée*—and chattel slavery) and "two reductions" (reduction of rent and interest), has been successfully completed or will soon be completed. In individual places, the second stage, that is, abolition of land ownership by feudal lords and introduction of land ownership by the peasants and distribution of land to the peasants, has been completed. In the remaining agricultural areas which have half a million population, preparations are being made for the campaign of "three antis" and "two reductions."

Why has it been possible for democratic reform to develop rapidly and smoothly in Tibet and to become a tremendous mass revolutionary movement in the short period of a few months?

It is because ruthless exploitation and oppression by the feudal serf-owners planted age-old hatred in the hearts of the working people and it has indeed long been their burning desire to destroy feudal serfdom completely. Given the opportunity to realize their wishes, the working people naturally rise with great determination and vigour to wage resolute struggle against feudal serfdom.

It should be mentioned in particular that the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Central People's Government have laid down correct principles and policies with regard to democratic reform in Tibet.

In April of this year, I came to Peking to attend the First Session of the Second National People's Congress, together with Vice-Chairman Ngapo, Deputy Jijigme and others. At that session the Tibet question was discussed in detail and a resolution on this question was adopted which

gave great inspiration and support to our work and to the Tibetan people. While the Congress was in session, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and many other leading comrades of the central authorities gave us valuable instructions on the principles and policies of democratic reform in Tibet. The resolution of the National People's Congress and the instructions of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao Tse-tung provide us with the correct orientation. We faithfully conveyed and resolutely carried out the instructions of the central authorities at the Second Plenary Session of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region. The meeting fully supported the resolution of the National People's Congress and the instructions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and unanimously adopted a resolution to carry out democratic reform in Tibet. This resolution immediately won the whole-hearted support of the masses of the people, both ecclesiastical and secular, and the positive approval of all patriotic and progressive people of the upper social strata and became a powerful weapon for mobilizing the people of the entire Tibet region to institute democratic reform.

Experience in the democratic reform movement, in the past months, has enabled me to realize profoundly that only by going among the people and standing together with them, as the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung instructed us to do, is it possible to understand the suffering of the people, to comprehend fully that democratic reform is the vital demand of the people in Tibet and hence to give active support to the just struggle of the masses. Many representatives of the labouring people for the first time were invited to attend the Second Plenary Session of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region. They presented innumerable concrete facts in denouncing the crimes of the three groups of big manorial lords, proving that feudal serfdom is truly a vast mountain weighing down on the masses and that without removing this vast mountain, the people in Tibet would never be able to achieve emancipation, nor would the development and prosperity of Tibet be possible.

It was set forth by the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung that in Tibet the two stages of democratic reform and socialist transformation should be separate and that democratic reform should be carried out in two steps. In recent months, as a result of implementing the instructions of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung in the democratic reform, the political consciousness and the organizational level of the masses have been greatly raised, social order has been unprecedentedly stable and agriculture, livestock breeding and also industry and trade in the cities have made steady advances. Facts have proved that the instructions of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung completely conform to the situation in Tibet and are correct.

### **Mobilizing the Masses**

Democratic reform is an earth-shaking, revolutionary struggle. This struggle is being carried out by peaceful methods, but this does not mean that the masses are not to be mobilized. On the contrary, it would be utterly impossible to destroy feudal serfdom thoroughly and

consolidate the results of the democratic reform by carrying out democratic reform in Tibet as if granting a favour without fully mobilizing the masses and without the masses rising to take part in the struggle on their own initiative. Full mobilization of the masses, therefore, is the key to the victorious completion of democratic reform in Tibet. A correct and firm class line of mobilizing the masses must be pursued during democratic reform in order to mobilize them fully and carry out democratic reform successfully. Since Tibet is characterized by feudal serfdom, the class line in the democratic reform is: to rely on the poor serfs and slaves, unite with the middle serfs (including the better-off serfs) and all other forces that can be united with, and deal blows to the rebellious and most reactionary serf-owners and their agents, so as to eradicate feudal serfdom thoroughly. In this way, we have organized an enormous anti-serfdom force in Tibet. This force, with the slaves accounting for 5 per cent of Tibet's population, poor serfs 70 per cent, and middle serfs (including the better-off serfs) 20 per cent, plus the large number of people of the middle and upper strata who are patriotic and anti-imperialist and stand for democratic reform, embraces more than 95 per cent of the total population in Tibet. The unity of the Tibetan people has entirely isolated the rebellious and most reactionary serf-owners and their agents. The flames of the democratic reform movement are spreading to every corner of Tibet's countryside. Let those Tibetan reactionaries who have fled abroad howl! The feudal serfdom which they uphold will very soon disappear in Tibet, never to return.

The adoption of the policy of redemption means that during democratic reform, only the land, livestock, houses, farm tools and other means of production of the rebellious serf-owners and their agents are confiscated and distributed to the peasants, while those of the serf-owners and their agents who did not join the rebellion are to be paid for and distributed to the peasants. This distinction will enable more people of the upper social strata to have still more trust in the Party's policy of long-term co-operation, to have confidence that if they side with the people and persist in a patriotic, progressive stand, give active support to the democratic reform movement and join in the movement themselves, proper arrangements will be made regarding their political status and livelihood, and they will have a bright future. We should, under the leadership of the Communist Party, continue to strengthen the united front work in Tibet in every respect, unite with and educate the bulk of the upper strata people and work for the early completion of democratic reform in Tibet and Tibet's transition to socialism.

### **Freedom of Religious Belief**

Freedom of religious belief is a long-term, unalterable policy of the Party and the state. In the past eight years, the People's Liberation Army men and the cadres working in Tibet have consistently adhered to the religious policy of the Party and the state. The resolution on democratic reform adopted by the Second Plenary Session of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region stipulated that freedom of religious belief should be protected and patriotic and law-abiding





The people till their own land in Tibet

Oil painting by Tung Hsi-wen

right to equality and freedom. Their emancipation has been achieved under the leadership of the Party and the government and after they have vented their grievances and broken the constraints of feudalism with their own hands in the struggle. The serfs and slaves have become the masters in the rural areas after knocking the arrogance out of the serf-owners and their agents in the villages and establishing the political supremacy of the working people. Now the peasants' associations formed by serfs and slaves have truly taken political power in the rural areas into their own hands; the ruling organs of

the former Tibet local government in the villages have been thoroughly crushed.

monasteries and historical sites and relics safeguarded. This shows that the policy of the Party and the state towards religion is firmly adhered to during democratic reform.

Monasteries are one of the three groups of big manorial lords in Tibet. During the democratic reform, the feudal prerogatives of the monasteries and their system of oppression and exploitation must be abolished. If, after the abolition, the income of the monasteries is insufficient to provide proper subsistence for the lamas, an appropriate subsidy will be granted by the state. We think that state subsidies should go mainly to those lamas who are wholly engaged in scripture reading or who are old, weak or disabled. Those able-bodied lamas should take part in production.

The characteristics of the pastoral areas differ from the agricultural areas. Our main tasks in the pastoral areas are the establishment of democratic state power and the protection and development of stock-breeding. The ownership of livestock by those manorial lords and livestock-owners who have not taken part in the rebellion and all the herdsmen will not be changed; livestock of those manorial lords and livestock-owners who have rebelled will revert to the herdsmen. The feudal prerogatives and the feudal system of oppression in the pastoral areas will be abolished. The "three antis campaign" will be carried out in a planned way and step by step; the policy of benefit for both herdsmen and livestock-owners will be put into effect.

### The Great Changes

As a result of the conscientious and thorough carrying out of the principles and policies laid down by the central authorities, great victories have already been won in democratic reform in Tibet. Tremendous changes have taken place or are taking place in that part of Tibet's agricultural areas with a population of 400,000, where democratic reform has been or will soon be completed. The following facts are prime illustrations of this.

First, 360,000 serfs and 20,000 slaves have already been emancipated. Politically, they have obtained the

Secondly, there are roughly over 1.5 million *khal* of land (a *khal* approximates a *mu* — Ed.) in the areas where the "three-anti and two-reduction campaign" has been or will soon be completed. On this land, the policy of "harvest to the tillers" has been instituted with regard to the land of the rebellious serf-owners (about 1.05 million *khal*). The more than 200 million *jin* of food crops harvested from that land this year have completely gone to the peasants who tilled the land. As to the land of those serf-owners who have not taken part in the rebellion (roughly 450,000 *khal*), the rent has been reduced to 20 per cent of the crops. Previously, more than 70 per cent of the income of the peasants was taken by the serf-owners. This, together with the abolition of various kinds of unpaid *ula* (corvée) and the exploitation of the working people by the serf-owners through usury before 1958, has enabled the working people to own most of the fruit of their labour. For the oppressed Tibetan serfs, this never happened before. Consequently their enthusiasm in production has grown enormously. The new characteristics of Tibet's agricultural production this year are that the peasants have done more weeding and watering and reclaimed more land than before; the yield of the land has gone up generally. An unprecedented harvest has therefore been reaped despite such unfavourable conditions as harassing activities by the rebels and floods.

Thirdly, the working people who have stood up now know clearly what to love and what to hate; they have drawn a clear demarcation between right and wrong. Their ideological level and consciousness have been raised. During democratic reform, the working people, by venting their grievances, have generally come to understand that their poverty is not the result of bad fortune, but of the iniquitous old system in Tibet, the ruthless oppression and exploitation by the reactionary, ruling upper class. They are deeply aware that the Communist Party alone is their saviour and that only by firmly trusting the Communist Party and firmly following the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung can they achieve



real emancipation and happiness. They sincerely thank the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They describe Chairman Mao Tse-tung as the sun, the lode-star and a real Buddha.

With the advance of democratic reform and the heightening of the people's ideological level and consciousness, the relations between the Han and Tibetan peoples have shown further progress. The emancipated Tibetan people have generally become aware that the working people of the various nationalities have the same interests. They say: "The Han cadres and People's Liberation Army men who have entered Tibet have the same hearts as we do though they do not speak Tibetan, while the reactionary upper social strata of Tibet have hearts different from ours even though they speak Tibetan."

Fourthly, the desire for education and knowledge has been growing daily among the emancipated working people. In the villages near Lhasa and Shigatse, since the "three-anti and two-reduction campaign" was carried out, quite a number of serfs and slaves have set up night schools and literacy teams on their own initiative and have been active in study. It can be envisaged that after the completion of democratic reform, an upsurge of study among the Tibetan people will surely follow rapidly.

#### **U.S. Plot at the U.N.**

U.S. imperialism and reactionaries in its satellite countries have brought forward a proposal on the so-called Tibet question in the United Nations, alleging that the Tibetan people now have no fundamental human rights, no civil liberties and freedom of religion, and that the Chinese Communist Party has ruthlessly suppressed them, aiming to wipe out the Tibetan nationality. This is an out-and-out fabrication. In the past, the Tibetan people, under the rule of a handful of reactionaries, indeed had neither fundamental human rights nor civil liberties. Religion was defiled by feudal serfdom and the Tibetan people had no real freedom of religious belief. The Tibetan nationality there was actually faced with the danger of extinction. But at that time, none of these gentlemen uttered a single word on behalf of the Tibetan people. Now when the Tibetan people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the Central People's Government, has risen to suppress the rebellion and carry out democratic reform and actually enjoy fundamental human rights, civil liberties and freedom of religion, advancing along the path of prosperity and happiness, these gentlemen make their appearance and oppose and viciously slander the heroic struggle of the Tibetan people. What is in their minds is obvious! Their behaviour only serves to unmask before the world their ugly plot of deliberately creating international tension, their enmity towards our country, hatred for the Tibetan people and their vain attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of our country.

I want to warn these gentlemen that the Tibetan people and the people of the other nationalities of China resolutely oppose your despicable actions. The United Nations has absolutely no right to interfere in the internal affairs of our country. It is a disgrace to the United Nations itself that U.S. imperialism and its satellite countries make use of the rostrum of the United Na-

tions to violate the U.N. Charter, continue the "cold war" and obstruct the relaxation of international tension. The Tibetan people will absolutely not alter the direction of their advance because of the clamour of the imperialists. Countless facts have shown that what the imperialists malign us for are precisely the things we should do and have done right. We must, under the leadership of the Central People's Government, completely destroy feudal serfdom, which is cruel, savage, reactionary and backward, and continue to weed out the remnant rebels who carry on their activities clandestinely. Only by doing so will the Tibetan people be able to have genuine fundamental human rights, genuine civil liberties and freedom of religion. Only by so doing can the Tibetan nationality advance and prosper.

#### **The Sino-Indian Boundary Question**

Here I want to say something about the Sino-Indian boundary question. On this question I entirely support Premier Chou En-lai's letter to Prime Minister Nehru dated September 8, Premier Chou En-lai's report to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on September 12 and the resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the Sino-Indian boundary question. The Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region and the people of all walks of life in Tibet entirely support the just, reasonable and friendly standpoint and attitude adopted by our government with regard to this question.

During its rule in India, Britain for a long time carried out wanton aggression against our country's Tibet. The so-called McMahon line was the direct product of the policy of aggression pursued by Britain against our country's Tibet. It has never been recognized by the Government of China and has all along been firmly opposed by the people of all nationalities, including the Tibetan people, in China. Therefore it is entirely illegal. The two countries — China and India — have not only been victims of imperialist aggression for a long time, sharing the same fate, but have maintained friendly relations from generation to generation. The reasonable and friendly policy advanced by our government for solving the Sino-Indian boundary question should have met with the welcome and understanding of the Indian Government. But it is regrettable that the Indian Government ignores the reasonable position and friendly attitude of the Chinese Government, attempts to impose on China India's one-sided position on the Sino-Indian boundary question and has even sent its troops to cross the illegal McMahon line and the traditional border on the western section of the Sino-Indian boundary line, encroaching on territories which belong to China. This cannot but distress us.

China and India are the initiators of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We highly value the friendship between China and India. At the same time, we also hope that India will attach importance to Sino-Indian friendship, immediately withdraw Indian troops from the places which they have invaded, stop all anti-Chinese activities and achieve a fair and reasonable solution of the question of the boundary between the two countries through peaceful negotiations on the basis of the five principles and the wish to maintain the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The work in the Tibet region has indeed made very great progress in the past few months, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. But this is only the beginning, a great deal of work still awaits accomplishment. We must continue to follow the instructions of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, unite all the people, ecclesiastical and secular, in Tibet, carry through the revolution in Tibet which has already begun and strive for Tibet's progress and development.

The preparatory work for the Tibet Autonomous Region should be speeded up. Now the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region has adopted a plan for the readjustment of administrative areas in Tibet.

County administrative organs are being set up one by one in accordance with this plan. At the same time, great numbers of Tibetan cadres are being brought forth in the course of the democratic reform movement. This hastens the maturing of conditions for the establishment of the Tibet Autonomous Region. I am confident that under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and with the vigorous assistance of all the fraternal nationalities, especially the Han people, the economic and cultural undertakings of the Tibetan people will certainly grow by leaps and bounds. The task of building a prosperous, happy and socialist new Tibet will certainly be triumphantly accomplished.

*(Subheads are ours—Ed.)*

## N.P.C. Standing Committee Resolution Supporting Soviet Disarmament Proposal

*Following is the text of the resolution adopted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on October 14.—Ed.*

**T**HE Government of the Soviet Union, on September 18, 1959, issued a declaration on the question of disarmament and, at the same time, made a new proposal for general and complete disarmament. This proposal of the Soviet Government has opened up a bright new path for a practical solution of the question of disarmament in which the people of the whole world are most eagerly concerned, and has thus greatly inspired and strengthened the confidence of the people of the world in safeguarding peace. It is still another important contribution by the Soviet Government to ease international tension, avert the calamity of war and defend world peace. Naturally, this peace proposal immediately won warm welcome and universal support from all the peace-loving countries and people.

The people of the whole world see clearly that the Soviet Government, which unswervingly pursues a peaceful foreign policy, has made tireless efforts to defend the peace of mankind, to oppose aggressive war and strive for the realization of general disarmament since the first day of its founding. Since the conclusion of the Second World War, in particular, the Soviet Government has taken various opportunities to put forward a series of peace proposals on armaments reduction, on banning the use of weapons of mass destruction and dismantling military bases on foreign soil in an effort to ease international tension and, at the same time, promoted solutions to these questions by its own deeds. The Soviet Government has repeatedly reduced its own armed forces on a large scale. It has greatly cut down its military spending and, at one time, unilaterally suspended nuclear weapons tests. All this fully shows the sincerity of the Soviet Government and people to bring about general disarmament and safeguard world peace.

However, the imperialist aggressive bloc headed by the United States has persistently pursued a policy of armaments expansion and war preparations, and has re-

sorted to all sorts of tricks to obstruct and sabotage the Soviet peace proposals on disarmament. Whenever the Soviet Union took the initiative to make constructive proposals on disarmament, the Western countries, headed by the United States, backed away from the original stand they had taken. Obviously, it was solely due to the unreasonable obstruction and sabotage on the part of the U.S. aggressive bloc that the question of disarmament, in which the people of the whole world are eagerly concerned, remains unsolved to this day. The bellicose U.S. bloc is again resorting to malicious distortions and attacks on the new, reasonable proposal made by the Soviet Government this time. It must be pointed out that should the U.S. ruling clique continue its unreasonable refusal to reach any agreement on the disarmament question, it will once again expose its true colours as opposing the people and opposing peace and at the same time, will never be able to shirk its grave responsibility for intensifying the cold war and obstructing the easing of international tension in the eyes of the people of the whole world.

**T**HE Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people unswervingly pursue a peaceful foreign policy, make all-out efforts for the defence of peace and against aggression, and have always stood for general disarmament, the dismantling of military bases on foreign soil and a permanent ban on the use of nuclear weapons. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China fully supports the Soviet Government's declaration and concrete proposal of September 18, 1959 on general and complete disarmament, and is of the opinion that the new proposal fully corresponds to the pressing desire and basic interests of the people of all nations. Its realization will bring about a fundamental change in the international situation and thereby establish a reliable guarantee for world peace. The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people will continue to exert their utmost efforts, together with the Soviet Union and all other peace-loving countries and peoples, for the realization of general and complete disarmament.

# Foreign Minister Chen Yi on Soviet Disarmament Proposal

*Following is the full text of the speech made by Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, at an enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on October 14.—Ed.*

**T**HE Government of the Soviet Union issued a declaration and proposal for general and complete disarmament on September 18 this year and presented them to the U.N. for discussion. The new Soviet proposal is of very great significance for promoting general disarmament by all countries and for consolidating the cause of lasting world peace. All peace-loving countries and people warmly welcome and support the new Soviet proposal on disarmament.

The Soviet Government has always made great efforts to bring about general disarmament. Even before the Second World War, the Soviet Government had already presented broad proposals for complete disarmament. After the war, the Soviet Government time and again put forward a series of proposals on the question of disarmament. On May 10, 1955, the Soviet Government proposed that all countries undertake general disarmament and ban atomic weapons in two stages in order to avert the menace of a new war. In July of the same year, the Soviet Government reiterated this proposal at the meeting of the heads of government of the four Great Powers held in Geneva. On November 17, 1956, the Soviet Government again issued a statement on disarmament and the easing of international tension. The Soviet Government has not only advanced practical programmes for disarmament time and again, but has repeatedly proved by deeds its sincere desire for the achievement of disarmament. Since the conclusion of the Second World War, the Soviet Union has carried out extensive demobilization of its armed forces, dismantled all its military bases on foreign territory, reduced its armed forces by more than two million men and greatly cut its military expenditures. The Soviet Government also unilaterally suspended the testing of atomic and nuclear weapons for a time in 1958.

**N**OW the Soviet Government has again advanced proposals for general and complete disarmament in three stages within a period of four years. In the first stage it is proposed that, under appropriate control, the strength of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A. and the People's Republic of China be reduced to the level of 1,700,000 each, that of the United Kingdom and France to 650,000 each and that of the other states to levels to be agreed upon; in the meantime armaments and war materiel should be reduced. In the second stage it is proposed that the remaining armed forces of all countries should be completely eliminated and all military bases on foreign territory be dismantled, the troops and military per-

sonnel thus withdrawn to be disbanded. In the third stage it is proposed that nuclear and rocket weapons, air force materiel, all chemical and bacteriological weapons be liquidated; the production, possession and storing of these weapons be prohibited; all scientific research for war purposes be prohibited; military establishments and organizations be abolished; and allocation of funds for military purposes in any form be discontinued. To control the implementation of measures for general and complete disarmament, the Soviet Government proposes the establishment of an international control body. At the same time, the Soviet Government also takes into account the fact that if at present the Western Powers are not willing to agree to general and complete disarmament, the Soviet Government is prepared to come to agreement with the Western Powers with regard to appropriate partial measures on the reduction of armaments and on strengthening security, such as the establishment of an atom-free zone in Central Europe, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of European states and the dismantling of military bases on foreign territory, the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the member-states of NATO and of the Warsaw Treaty and agreement on the prevention of surprise attacks by one state against another. The fact that these proposals come from the Soviet Union, which was the first country in the world to launch an artificial earth satellite and a cosmic rocket, the first country to launch an automatic inter-planetary station and a country possessing the world's first-rate science and technology and a mighty industrial strength, fully shows the sincere desire and firm determination of the Soviet Government for the realization of general disarmament and the defence of world peace.

**B**UT the imperialist, aggressive bloc headed by the United States, which is bent on an arms drive, has persistently obstructed agreement on any disarmament proposal. Up to the present, the bellicose U.S. clique has not yet given up its policy of aggression and war; it is still carrying on the cold war, arms expansion and war preparations, continuing the establishment of military bases all over the world, stubbornly reviving the West German militarist forces, actively arming Japan and occupying our territory of Taiwan. Recently, in particular, it has instigated the Laotian Government to violate the Geneva and Vientiane agreements and incited the civil war in Laos. The bellicose U.S. clique is still viciously distorting and attacking the new disarmament proposal of the Soviet Union. If the U.S. Government is genuinely sincere about disarmament and the elimination of the "cold war," it should accept the proposal of the Soviet Government and, in actual deeds, take positive steps in the direction of disarmament.



The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people always cherish peace and firmly stand for the reduction of armaments by all countries in the world, especially by the Great Powers. We think that the new proposal of the Soviet Government for disarmament fully conforms to the fundamental interests and urgent desires of the Chinese people and the peoples of

the other countries of the world. I, therefore, request the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to discuss the proposal and adopt a resolution accordingly, to express firm support for the declaration and concrete proposal for general and complete disarmament put forward by the Government of the Soviet Union on September 18.

## Document

# Sino-Indonesian Joint Communiqué

*Following is the text of the joint communiqué signed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi and the Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio in Peking on October 11. Dr. Subandrio was received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung on the same day before the signing ceremony.—Ed.*

**T**HE Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia Dr. Subandrio, accompanied by Mr. Suska, Head of the Asian and Pacific Division of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. I. Hamzah and Mr. Karseno, officials of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia, visited the Chinese People's Republic from October 7 till October 11, 1959, at the kind invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi of the People's Republic of China.

During the visit the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia and his company were able to visit several agricultural and industrial projects of reconstruction in the neighbourhood of Peking. During his stay in Peking, views were exchanged between the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Chou En-lai and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Chen Yi in a friendly atmosphere. Talks were conducted between the Foreign Ministers of the two countries and the understanding achieved can be summarized as follows:

**One.** Both the Foreign Ministers consider that every issue which may give rise to estrangement between Asian-African countries should be dealt with in an amicable way in conformity with the principles of the Bandung Conference.

**Two.** Both the Foreign Ministers fully support the right of the People's Republic of China to recover its territory Taiwan and that of the Republic of Indonesia to recover its territory West Irian in order to accomplish their respective cause of national independence.

**Three.** The Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia reaffirms the point of view of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia that the People's Republic of China should be restored to her rightful place as a member of the United Nations Organizations.

**Four.** Both the Foreign Ministers express their welcome for the recent communiqué on the talks held between Chairman Khrushchov of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and President Eisenhower of the United States of America. Both consider that the exchange of

visits between the heads of government of the Soviet Union and the United States is conducive to the further relaxation of international tension and the safeguarding of world peace.

**Five.** It is the sincere hope of both the Foreign Ministers that the forthcoming summit conference should meet the expectations of nations everywhere in the world for peaceful coexistence amongst nations.

**Six.** Both the Foreign Ministers sincerely hope that the disarmament question could be solved either immediately or by stages so that all countries could devote their maximum manpower and material resources to economic construction so as to raise rapidly the living standards of the people and avert the threat of war of aggression.

**Seven.** Both the Foreign Ministers reviewed with satisfaction the growing friendship and understanding between the Chinese and Indonesian peoples, which is not only of extreme importance to the peoples of the two countries, but also of great help to the promotion of peace in the Far East and the world. Both the Foreign Ministers are convinced that the two countries will continuously strengthen their friendly co-operation in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference, and will jointly make contributions to the promotion of Asian-African solidarity and international peace. Plans are being considered by the two Foreign Ministers to enrich the contents of the friendly relations between the two countries in the economic and cultural fields.

**Eight.** Both the Foreign Ministers take cognizance of the fact that in the process towards economic development and stability in Indonesia, the economic position of the Chinese nationals residing there may be affected in some ways. Both the Foreign Ministers consider that an appropriate way should be sought for the solution of this question so that it will be in the interest of the economic development of Indonesia and that the proper rights and interests of the Chinese nationals will be respected. Both the Foreign Ministers agree that the economic resources of those Chinese nationals will still play a useful role in the economic development of Indonesia.

Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, has accepted with pleasure the invitation of the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia to visit Indonesia and this visit will take place as soon as possible.

# Chinese Workers Live Better

by MA WEN-JUI

Minister of Labour

**C**HINESE workers review their achievements in the past decade with joy and pride. In the ten years since liberation, they have boosted the total value of industrial output more than elevenfold, and on the basis of the growth of production, their material and cultural life has improved greatly.

Under the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, the national economy deteriorated steadily and increasing numbers of people lost their jobs. They trudged the streets and lived a wretched life. Even the more fortunate ones who had jobs were constantly menaced by hunger and unemployment.

This situation has been fundamentally changed since the founding of the People's Republic. With the rapid development of production and construction, the ranks of the working class expanded quickly as the following table shows:

Number of Workers (in millions)			
1949	1952	1957	1958
8	15.8	24.51	45.32

In nine years following liberation, the number of Chinese workers rose more than fivefold. This increase met the demand for labour power arising from rapid economic growth and, at the same time, satisfied the urgent desire of the mass of the people for employment. The right to work laid down in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China has thus been realized.

## Unemployment Problem Solved

One of the serious problems New China faced at the moment of its birth was the problem of unemployment left over by the old society. The number of unemployed in the cities exceeded 4 million, about half the number of employed at that time.

With the rapid rehabilitation and development of the national economy since liberation, and as a result of effective measures taken by the People's Government, the number of unemployed declined steadily. As far back as 1952, about half the unemployed had found jobs. By 1956, when the economy forged ahead at great speed under the impetus of virtual completion of the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, and capitalist industry and commerce, the problem of unemployment was essentially solved. When the economy made a big leap forward and people's communes were established throughout the countryside in 1958, the remaining unemployed were

entirely absorbed. The fact that serious unemployment was solved in less than a decade in an economically backward country of more than 600 million people eloquently demonstrates the incomparable superiority and vitality of the socialist system.

In New China today, not only has unemployment been solved, but the millions of young people who grow up every year are also given jobs in accordance with the needs of planned economic development and their personal inclinations.

Worthy of special note is the fact that in 1958, about 55 million housewives were relieved of the drudgery of their household chores and given gainful employment. In old China, few women had remunerative jobs. They were socially oppressed and, since they were not independent economically, their position in the family was a subordinate one. With the establishment of such welfare institutions as community dining-rooms, nurseries and creches, sewing and laundering groups, the women were able to get out of the kitchens and take part in social labour. They are now making splendid contributions in socialist construction. This is an important landmark in the history of the emancipation of Chinese women.

The increase in employment has a direct bearing on the improvements in the people's livelihood. A sample study shows that in industrial Tientsin, one out of every seven and a half people had a job before liberation. The proportion was one out of every three and a half in the latter part of 1958. Because there are more bread-winners in the family, per capita income rose even more than average wages.

## Higher Cultural and Technical Levels

The children of working people had little chance of getting a decent education in the old days. Most of them were illiterate. Now the doors of the schools and universities are wide open to them. At the same time, the industrial and mining enterprises also run spare-time schools of many types. In 1949, the year of liberation, 276,000 workers attended such schools. The number rose to 7 million by 1958. There were only 164,000 engineers and technicians in the country in 1952. By 1958, the number shot up to nearly 620,000.

To meet the needs of the growing economy, 5.6 million skilled workers have been recruited in the decade since liberation by 12 branches of industry and communications: metallurgy, machine-building, railway, communications, building construction, water conservancy and

electric power, coal-mining, petroleum, chemical industry, geology, textile, and light industry. Most of them were trained within the enterprises. They learnt on the job with the help of the technical personnel and the veteran workers. The rest were trained in technical schools. They acquired a general education, a political education and a theoretical foundation as well as technical skills. They are capable of performing both mental and manual labour and are in a better position to serve socialist construction. As a result of the implementation of the principle of combining study with productive labour, the technical schools became fully or partially self-supporting in 1958.

### Steady Rise in Wages and Welfare

Production in old China was at a low level and the workers and employees lived on starvation wages. Towards the last years of Kuomintang rule, runaway inflation and soaring commodity prices reached such heights that the workers and the bulk of the working people were at their wit's end to keep the wolf from the door.

Following the founding of the People's Republic, the Communist Party and the People's Government did a great deal to stabilize market prices. Since 1950, except for a certain number of commodities the prices of which fluctuated slightly, the prices of most of the staple commodities such as grain, cloth and sundry goods for daily use remained stable all along. For the first time in many years the working people in China were relieved of the anxiety of soaring prices.

The wages of the workers and employees also increased steadily with the restoration and development of production after liberation. Average wage increases between 1950 and 1952 were as high as 70 per cent. The rise in the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957) was 42.8 per cent. Average wages of those who were in the labour force in 1957 registered a further increase in 1958 of 3 per cent.

In addition, labour insurance and collective welfare services were introduced. Before liberation workers and employees were quite helpless in the face of difficulties caused by childbirth, old age, sickness, death, injury or disablement. In 1950, the Communist Party and the People's Government, with a view to freeing the workers and employees from these worries, decided to introduce labour insurance in all enterprises employing more than 100 workers and clerks. Those working in the smaller enterprises were also given similar benefits through the signing of collective agreements in the spirit of the labour insurance regulations. Free medical services were extended to government functionaries and workers in the fields of education and culture who may also receive special subsidies in case of need. Nurseries, sanatoria and rest homes for workers and employees also multiplied. The labour insurance fund is paid entirely by the administration and no deduction is made from wages. Expenditures by the state on labour insurance, free medical services, subsidies for individuals, and welfare services amounted to 14,100 million yuan between 1952 and 1958.

Housing for workers and employees built during the First Five-Year Plan had a total floor space of 94,540,000 square metres and an additional 26,420,000 square metres in 1958.

The improvements in the workers' material life can be seen from the rise in the consumption of some principal goods by the urban population in the last few years:

### Per Capita Consumption by Urban Residents in 1958

(1952 = 100)

Grain	140	Edible vegetable oils	143
Meats	155	Fresh eggs	167
Sugar	195	Cotton cloth	116
Knitwear	267	Woollen fabrics	245
Bicycles	181		

This gives the lie to the slanders of the reactionaries at home and abroad who try to make the world believe that the national construction in our country is carried out at the expense of the people at large. In actual fact, the only things the Chinese working class have lost since liberation are the unemployment and poverty imposed on them by these same reactionaries in the past. And an even better and fuller life for our workers and people is in the offing.

In dealing with questions of wages and welfare, the Communist Party and the government have always adhered to the following principles: "To improve the living standards of the workers and employees on the basis of developing production and raising labour productivity"; "overall planning and all-round consideration for the interests of the six hundred million people of the country." It is thanks to these principles that we have correctly solved the relations between the workers and employees as individuals and the state, between consumption and accumulation, and correctly combined the immediate and long-term interests of the workers and employees, the improvement of living standards with the development of production. The implementation of these policies has also properly solved the relations between workers and peasants in the sphere of living standards and accordingly strengthened the worker-peasant alliance.

The Communist Party and government have also done a great deal to reform the wages system in the past ten years. The irrationality of the wage system of old China has been done away with and the socialist wage system of "to each according to his work" has been set up. This has aroused the great enthusiasm of the workers and employees in labour and their initiative to study culture and technique.

In the past ten years, a reasonable difference in the wages of different workers and employees is maintained. We oppose equalitarianism as well as too large a difference in pay, both being harmful to the enthusiasm of the workers and employees as a whole and to production.

### Great Improvements in Working Conditions

Before liberation, working hours in the factories and mines were extremely long and the intensity of labour was very high. Even the simplest safety devices and installations did not exist. Occupational diseases prevailed and accidents were everyday occurrences. The health of the workers was greatly endangered and life hung by a thread.

It is the consistent policy of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government to improve working



conditions, to protect the safety and health of the working people. This is embodied in the Constitution of our People's Republic. Many regulations on labour protection have been drawn up and promulgated by the state and various industrial branches in the past ten years and large special funds for labour protection have been appropriated to improve working conditions.

Today safety devices are installed on practically all machinery and power equipment. Where smoke, dust and poisonous gas inevitably appear in the course of production, different measures have been taken to dispel, absorb, or contain these nuisances and if possible, to improve the method of production. By installing ventilation and cooling devices and providing workers with free cold drinks, practically no workers in the high-temperature workshops now suffer from heat prostration. Working conditions in the mines have also been greatly improved. In most of the coal mines, coal-cutting and underground hauling has been mechanized to a very large extent. Before liberation, only 30 per cent of the coal shafts in the country had air ventilation systems, while every miner got at most one cubic metre of fresh air per minute. Today, all miners in the state-owned coal mines benefit from the newly installed ventilation systems, which provide over four cubic metres of fresh air per minute for every miner. Illumination in the pits has also been greatly improved. On many construction sites, actual construction is mechanized or semi-mechanized. All this has reduced the intensity of labour to a very large extent.

In state-owned and joint state-private enterprises, the eight-hour work day and six-day week have been introduced. For those whose work involves a risk to health, working time is six or seven hours a day. With the reduction of working hours our workers and employees now have enough time for rest and study.

### **Welfare for Women Workers**

According to the labour insurance regulations, our women workers are entitled to a 56-day maternity leave with pay. Expectant mothers are not given night shift assignment and do only light work. This has put an end to the misery that pregnancy and childbirth, which usually meant losing one's job, brought to women workers before liberation. With the increase in the number of women workers and the children of workers and employees, nurseries and nursing rooms for mothers spread like mushrooms in our factories, mines and other enterprises. The number of nurseries in 1958 was more than twelve times as high as in 1952. The number of children under the care of the nurseries grew more than 17-fold. All this has also given the lie to the imperialist nonsense about "slave labour" in China.

The Party's policy of safety in production has proved to be a powerful weapon in guiding and pushing forward the work of labour protection. Since the workers are the masters of the state and creators of material wealth, their safety and health must receive great care and be well protected. The policy of safety in production, one of the fundamental principles in the management of the socialist enterprises in our country, is in fact a manifestation of the socialist state's concern for both production and people. This is also one of the important marks of the

difference between our country and the capitalist countries.

The outstanding achievements in labour protection in the past ten years are also inseparably linked with the implementation of the Party's mass line, which is the principal means of achieving labour protection. By following the mass line in earnest, it is easier for us to find out in time the factors causing unsafe production, to improve the safety devices with greater effectiveness and less cost, to work out effective regulations for safety operations and have them carried out thoroughly. The mass campaign of checking up on safety measures and devices in production in our country in the past few years have been most rewarding.

### **Higher Labour Productivity**

"In the last analysis," said Lenin, "productivity of labour is the most important, the principal thing for the victory of the new social system. Capitalism created a productivity of labour unknown under serfdom. Capitalism can be utterly vanquished by the fact that Socialism creates a new and much higher productivity of labour." The rapid increase of the labour productivity and the firm base of the socialist economy in our country during the past ten years have again borne out this truth.

Taking the productivity of the workers as a whole, labour productivity of the industrial branches in our country increased by 42.7 per cent during the period of the rehabilitation of the national economy (1950-1952), an average annual rate of increase of 12.6 per cent. During the First Five-Year Plan, it increased by 61 per cent, an average annual rate of increase of 9.9 per cent. In 1958, even though the number of new workers was many times greater than in previous years, labour productivity still increased by 8 per cent while total industrial output value increased by 66 per cent. Compared with the labour productivity in 1949, the efficiency of the coal cutters in 1958 went up 3.4 times; that of iron smelters increased more than 17 times; steel workers, 8.6 times; cement workers, 5.3 times (1957 as compared with 1949); cotton textile workers, 74 per cent.

The reason why labour productivity in our country has grown so rapidly is that we have, under the guidance of the Party and People's Government, brought about the socialist ownership of the means of production, that we have persistently placed politics in command, adhered to the mass line, raised the cultural and technical level of the people, carried on the movements of technical innovation and technical revolution, improved the material well-being and working conditions of the labourers, carried out the principle of "to each according to his work" and distributed and used labour power properly. But since our original economic foundation was weak and mechanized production in our country is still not well developed, the labour productivity we have attained thus far is still comparatively low. Almost inexhaustible potentialities in this field still remain untapped. We are certainly not satisfied with the achievements we have made so far. Under the banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes, we are continuing to forge ahead with the high-speed development of the productive forces and further improvements in the living standards of the workers and employees.

# Lane No. 53 in Shanghai

by KAO CHIEH

**L**ANE No. 53 on Tapu Road, at the southern tip of the city limits, is just a mediocre housing estate in Shanghai. Its zigzagged cobblestone path is lined with brick houses in which some 1,200 families live.

Ten years ago Lane No. 53 was just another one of old Shanghai's famous slums, known by the local residents as a "living hell." Bordering on the rim of the old French Concession, it was separated from the "French Town" by a stinking ditch and barbed wire at the other side of which were European-style houses with their own individual gardens. But on this side of the wire, people lived in an entirely different world: mat hovels, doorless and windowless, pitched along the ditches, burying-ground and dumping-grounds, were their only shelter. Beggars, coolies, guttersnipes, unemployed workers and runaway peasants who came here in their flight from the famine of the countryside, were the chief settlers here, trying to keep body and soul together.

Here, the public utilities common in a big city were beyond their reach: no running water, no electric light, no paved roads and no sewers. Summer rain often flooded the place which was littered with garbage and nightsoil; mosquitoes and flies swarmed and epidemic diseases like cholera, smallpox and dysentery prevailed.

Today the entire area is tidy and pleasant with trees, shrubs and vines all around, and there are no mosquitoes and flies. In 1958, the tidal wave of the big leap forward swept over the place and created a stir among the housewives there, who organized themselves and set up workshops processing goods for the factories, established community dining halls, expanded and improved their nurseries, founded their own cultural centre, a health centre and a primary school run by themselves. . . . Not a single resident there is unemployed and every school-age child is at school.

And the story of Lane No. 53 is a typical story of what has been happening to the former slums of Shanghai.

## End of the "Thin Knife Gang"

In the bad old days, Lane No. 53 was plagued by gangsters and special agents. At house No. 36, to be specific, lived a family named Ti. The eldest son of the family was beaten to death by a gang of ruffians known as the "Thin Knife Gang," headed by a local bully named Liu Tai-shan, because he protested when Liu and his men tried to molest his two young nieces. The father wanted to avenge the wrong done to his son but the police and the court turned a deaf ear to his appeals. Old Man Ti had sold and pawned nearly all of his belongings to bring a lawsuit against these murderers, but

one year after the death of his son the killers were still at large and had not been brought to justice.

After liberation, a mass movement to suppress the counter-revolutionaries was launched which swept away the thugs, special agents and gangsters including the "Thin Knife Gang" and other local bullies of Lane No. 53. Liu Tai-shan, who had fled, was also caught by the People's Government in 1953 and brought to justice. On learning of the execution of Liu, Old Man Ti said: "The day I have been longing for has come. Now that the Communist Party has avenged my son's wrongs, I can die in peace."

## Rickshawman Becomes Cadre

As soon as the local bullies were brought to justice and the reactionary *pao chia* (tithing) system was destroyed, the residents of Lane No. 53 founded their own local residents' committee to run their own affairs. It co-operated with the municipal government by registering the names of the unemployed, giving relief to the needy families, improving the living conditions there in an effort to wipe out the slums in the district. In the second year of liberation, when Shanghai was still in the period of economic rehabilitation, the municipal government extended the water works to Lane No. 53 and later installed electric lights and built roads and sewers for the local residents. In response to the call of the government, they also levelled the cess-pools, cleared away tons of garbage and wiped out the mosquitoes and flies that once plagued the place. In two months, the "living hell" was turned into the cleanest spot in the district.

With the development of the nation's economic construction, the residents here all found jobs. Even those who had worked in the local residents' committee found jobs at other places and the committee had to be re-elected from time to time. At the fifth election, because all the male residents had been transferred to other work, six of the seven committee members elected were housewives and the seventh a man who happened to stay at home because he was an invalid.

The only one who had worked in the committee longer than the others was Old Man Li, in charge of relief work. But even he was employed in a state enterprise in 1957. "At 59, I got a real job; at 60 I became a member of the trade union . . ." are the words Old Man Li likes to tell anyone he comes across.

In a tidy grey cloth suit with a pair of black-rimmed spectacles, Old Man Li looks more like a school teacher than the rickshawman he had been for thirty years before liberation. Rickshaw pulling was then considered the most decent job among the inhabitants of Lane No. 53. But

what a life this man with a "decent job" led! Every morning, nearly all the rickshawmen went out to pull their rickshaws on an empty stomach. Because Li had a large family to feed, he had to save his earnings for the family and himself ate very little all day long. Even so only two of his seven children were alive at the time of liberation.

Because Li always pulled his rickshaw on an empty stomach, he felt weak and dizzy all the time. So he decided that he would have to strain as hard as he could to give his son some schooling, so that his son would succeed him as breadwinner for the family with better opportunities. But when he had managed to scrape up enough money to buy some stationery for his son and had sent him to the only private tutor in the locality, he found that the tuition fee was so high that he could not afford to pay it. His son, however, managed to learn to read as an eavesdropper outside the classroom of the tutor.

Old Man Li's wife, too, had to do odd jobs in order to help her husband keep the wolf from the door. When their son was ten years of age, Old Man Li and his wife decided to buy some coarse grain and make a "decent" meal to celebrate their son's birthday. But by the time they managed to bring some food home, the boy told his parents that he had already had his meal: kitchen garbage which was usually the hog food.

After liberation, Old Man Li's daughter found a job and later joined the Communist Party. She is now the secretary of the Party branch in a hosiery factory and a people's deputy to the district people's congress. His son has already completed his secondary school education and is now studying at the Shanghai Teachers' College, the first inhabitant of Lane No. 53 to become a college student.

Old Man Li is no longer a rickshawman and pedicab driver. Since his retirement he has been in charge of the public relief in that district.

At 58, he joined the Communist Party and became the first Party member in Lane No. 53. Soon afterwards, when the small library of the local residents which he was in charge of was taken over by the Chunghua Press, he became a staff member of this great publishing house.

### After the Big Leap

The suffering of the wives of unemployed or semi-employed workers were beyond description. This was the common lot of the housewives of Lane No. 53 before liberation. But today they live very differently. Their husbands are all earning enough to support their families while all their children can go to school now. From mat hovels they have moved into fairly comfortable brick houses. In Shanghai as a whole more than 700,000 people have moved into new houses since liberation. And the housewives have got jobs too.

One of the shops set up by the housewives was an establishment to weld zinc tubes for a battery works. At first, no one knew how to weld. So several of them were sent to the battery works to learn the technique. They wanted to learn it in a week so that they could then

teach the others. When the worker in charge of welding in the factory saw that his new apprentices were all housewives, he felt a bit puzzled: "Didn't you women say that you want to master the skill in a week while it usually takes us three years to learn?" They replied: "Don't be silly. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, there's nothing we housewives cannot do!"

And they learnt really hard, and managed to acquire the skill in a week as they had pledged. In six months, the number of workers at this workshop grew to more than fifty and its daily output went up from one or two thousand at the beginning to over 30,000 pieces of guaranteed quality. This women's workshop of Lane No. 53 has become famous in this part of the city.

Since most of the housewives have gone to work, they also set up nurseries, laundries, community dining-rooms and public baths to serve local needs. Today more than 300 children of the lane are under the care of the nursery run by the local residents' committee.

### An Interview

One evening last August, I had an interview with former members of the Lane No. 53 local residents' committee. Their own stories give you the best idea of the changes that have taken place in this part of Shanghai in the past ten years.

Who could imagine that all those present were the very persons who only ten years ago had lived on the verge of starvation, a life of humiliation and utter misery? Here is Chu Hen-chi, the chairman of the first residents' committee, who used to be a seaman, often without a job, and is now a cadre in the branch office of the district people's council. Here is Chin Kuo-fan, the chairman of the third residents' committee, who had worked as coppersmith, pedlar and pedicab driver before liberation and is now a lathe-operator. Here is Wang Chen-wu, a former pedicab driver, who became a steel worker during the leap forward.

Life for the other residents of Lane No. 53 is also changing rapidly. In 1953, 256 men were still unemployed and 99 households had to live entirely on government relief. Today all of them have found jobs while 575 housewives have also become either regular or seasonal workers. Only five of the 1,000-odd households now still receive government relief: three are aged widowers and the remaining two are disabled.

In 1949, the average monthly income for every person of the 135 households in one particular block there was only 8.99 yuan, just enough for a bare living. This year, however, it has gone up to 15.58 yuan. About half of these households now have bank deposits, 77 now have clocks, 48 have bought wrist-watches and 62 wear woollen clothes. Before liberation, these 135 households had 34 children studying in primary schools and 3 in secondary schools; today, they have 102 children in primary schools, 24 in secondary schools and two in colleges.

The story of Lane No. 53 is not an isolated one. It is characteristic of all the former slum areas of Shanghai and other cities as well, a typical picture of how the building of socialism buries the slums and misery of the past.



### German Art and Artists in Peking

During the tenth anniversary celebrations in Peking, there has been an unprecedented festival of the arts with performances by a galaxy of theatrical troupes, ballet, dance and opera companies, the great Bolshoi Ballet itself and now the Dresden Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. Its concerts are a festival of German music. It has played four symphonies (Nos. 1, 5, 6 and 9) and three concerti (Nos. 3 and 5 for piano and D major for violin) by Beethoven and orchestral works by Mozart, Haydn, Brahms, Schumann, Schubert, Mendelssohn and Weber. Three Chinese pianists appeared with it as soloists—Liu Shih-kun in Beethoven's *Emperor Concerto*, Li Min-chiang in Beethoven's third (C Minor) and Chou Kuang-jen in Schumann's *Concerto in A Minor*.

The joint performance of Beethoven's *Ninth Symphony* given by the 96-piece orchestra and a 185-voice Chinese chorus and soloists on October 11, under the baton of Professor Heinz Bongartz, leader and veteran music director of the Dresden Philharmonic, sounded out as a fitting tribute to the tenth anniversaries of both New China (October 1) and the German Democratic Republic (October 7).

The Dresdeners are currently touring China as part of these tenth jubilee celebrations and, among other things, a German film week has been held in ten major Chinese cities, while a Chinese film week was held in the G.D.R. On its opening night, October 8, the orchestra played some of Beethoven's best-loved works. It opened with the third *Leonora Overture* from *Fidelio*, followed by the *D Major Concerto for Violin* and the *Emperor Concerto* and wound up with the great *C Minor Symphony*.

Ferdinand Baumbach, the Philharmonic's concert master, played in the *D Major Concerto* and also in Mendelssohn's *E Minor Concerto* in the fourth concert. A distinguished representative of an important part of the German school of musicians, his playing is precise, striving for the beauty of simplicity and clarity of tone.

The audience gave an enthusiastic ovation to the successful co-operation between the Dresdeners and Liu Shih-kun, Chinese soloist in the E flat concerto. It was a tribute to the friendship between the Chinese and German peoples. It was symbolic of something else too. With 19-year-old Liu Shih-kun standing in the midst of these veteran musicians with their long and glorious tradition in symphonic music, it was a recognition

that Western classical music has come of age in New China too.

The orchestra gave a magnificent performance of the *Fifth Symphony*. The fourth movement was played with rare vitality bringing home the sense of victory after bitter struggles. Bongartz shaped his phrases meticulously and brought out the finest nuances from his sensitive ensemble, for example, the floral figures of the piccolo on top of the magnificent chords of the orchestra in the finale.

The "Choral" is no novelty to Peking audience. Since last July, the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and Chorus has performed it a number of times. But the joint performance by German and Chinese musicians on October 11 was of a higher order.

The agitated, dramatic first movement which is filled with conflicting emotions and often questioning in mood was recreated admirably. When the solo kettle drum spelt out the arresting rhythmic pattern of the great *scherzo* the orchestra completely enthralled its audience. This *scherzo* (marked *Molto Vivace* and *Presto*) is one of the greatest movements of the Ninth or any other symphony for that matter. The way Bongartz treated it was at once restrained and powerful. He eschewed dramatic effect as such, yet he got to the depths of this music with its intense feeling for humanity.

The two alternating sections of the third movement—*Adagio Molto e Cantabile* and *Andante Moderato*—were a model of serenity.

The symphony reached its triumphant climax in the last movement. Thanks to the able direction of Professor Bongartz and hard work on the part of its members the joint chorus of the Central Philharmonic Chorus, the Central Radio Chorus and the Student Chorus of the Central Conservatory of Music, has vastly improved and sang with greater assurance than they did a couple of months ago.

Schiller's *Ode to Joy* was sung here with a new meaning for the true brotherhood of mankind which has been realized in the socialist world. When Bongartz brought the music to its triumphant conclusion, the audience rose to its feet in tumultuous applause. Yen Liang-kun and Li Teh-lun, both conductors of the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, went on stage to congratulate Bongartz and the German musicians. It was a moving scene when the silver-haired Professor hugged young Yen, who had helped drill the chorus and conducted the Ninth in the past month.

It was a memorable performance. Bongartz's interpretation brought a deeper understanding of Beethoven to the Chinese audience, who have always been admirers of the master. He achieved a wonderful tonal balance of the various sections of the orchestra. True to the German tradition, the playing was refined, precise, powerful, yet never exaggerated. The splendid playing of the first oboist Rudolf Butowsky must not go unmentioned. He produced some of the most beautiful phrases in the solo oboe passages.

Two of the concerts—the second and fourth—were led by Siegfried Geissler, the Philharmonic's conductor. He charmed the audience with a completely understanding reading of the *Voice of the Forest* by the well-known Chinese violinist-composer Ma Ssu-tung (Sitson Ma), who was warmly greeted when he went on stage after the performance. Mozart's concerto for oboe, clarinet, bassoon, French horn and orchestra was delightful. The soloists (Heinz Butowski, oboe; Werner Metzner, clarinet; Helmut Radatz, bassoon; and Heinz Mann, French horn) played admirably.

The last concert led by Bongartz was highlighted by the performance of Brahms' *First Symphony*. This was given in an auditorium in Peking's northwestern suburb where many universities and colleges are concentrated. When the majestic first subject of the *Allegro non*



A joint performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony by the Dresden Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and a Chinese Chorus

## CINEMA

*troppo, ma con brio* was introduced, one experienced the same sonority of the strings as in the orchestra's rendition of Beethoven's *C Minor Symphony*, especially the opening motif of "Fate Knocking at the Door." The grandeur of Brahms' *First Symphony* was so well projected that the students and faculty cheered with unrestrained enthusiasm.

These memorable concerts of the Dresdeners will leave an indelible impression on Peking audiences.

On October 14, the Dresden orchestra were the guests for the day of the Sino-German Friendship People's Commune in Peking's outskirts. They played a number of items for over 1,000 appreciative commune members, while the amateur cultural ensemble of the commune reciprocated with Chinese songs played on Chinese musical instruments, together with the well-known *Blue Flag Song*, which received hearty applause from the visitors of the land of its birth.

Chinese audiences have vivid memories of such excellent German films as *Ernst Thaelmann, Stronger Than Night, The Council of the Gods, and Operation Teutonic Sword* which were shown in the past. Now from *The Sailors' Song, November Reminds Us, They Called Him Amigo, Polonia Express and Only a Woman* which the G.D.R. film week, from October 9 to 15, brought them, they have come to understand better the life and aspirations of their German brothers. Like many other good films produced by the Defa Film Studio, *The Sailors' Song* and *November Reminds Us*, both based on the mass revolutionary movement of the German workers and soldiers in November 1918, carry a message for the German and all other peoples: the fruits of the revolution can only be safeguarded under militant revolutionary leadership and with the working people taking power firmly into their own hands.

A notable feature of many of the films produced in the G.D.R. is their shattering exposure of the brutalities of the fascists. *They Called Him Amigo*, shown during the week, is one such film. Written by Wera and Claus Kuchenmeister, it is based on the real story of Kuchenmeister's father who was arrested and murdered by the Nazis. As Kuchenmeister has said himself: "The dark age is gone for ever in the German Democratic Republic; but one of our main tasks is to expose utterly our enemy, the fascists, throughout Germany, and rouse the German youth of today to a clear and complete understanding of the real nature of the dark forces of fascism."

These films and this music from Germany have brought the Chinese and German peoples closer together in their common struggle against the forces of reaction and war and for world peace and prosperity.

### *Lin Tse-hsu*

If the colonialists' version of history were to be believed, it was Lin Tse-hsu, not British opium, that caused the Opium War. The Special Commissioner sent by the Emperor Tao Kuang to Kwangtung is pictured by them as a stiff-necked fool, misguided enough to object to people being free to buy, sell and smoke opium, and whose devious ways resulted in a war that netted Britain Hongkong, the first unequal treaty with China and an indemnity of 21 million dollars. The film *Lin Tse-hsu* puts the record straight. Given the necessities of film dramatization it presents the historic truth and makes one of the best films released for the tenth anniversary festival by the Haiyan Film Studio of Shanghai.

The film story begins in 1838 with the Ching Emperor dispatching Lin to stamp out the opium trade in Canton. It ends when three years later he is dismissed from his post and exiled in disgrace to Sinkiang. It is a period that provides rich dramatic material. Lin is a genuine patriot. He is one of those who have pointed out to the Emperor that smuggled British opium is demoralizing the army and the people and draining the country of silver. The trouble is that high officials in the imperial bureaucracy are getting a rake-off from the illegal trade. So Lin finds himself fighting on two fronts: the foreign imperialist opium smugglers and corrupt and treacherous officials and compradors in his own camp. The British, of course, were getting fabulous super-profits from the trade. They were also well aware of the fact that opium sapped the vitality of its users. It is a merit of this film that it brings out these facts and particularly the role of that other force in the struggle: the people, who hate their corrupt rulers, the evil of opium and the foreign invaders. For them the Opium War was the beginning of the anti-imperialist struggle that triumphed a century later.

After his arrival in Canton, Lin with the wholehearted support of his friends, the Viceroy Teng Ting-chen and Admiral Kuan Tien-pei and the people, strengthens the fortifications guarding the river approaches to Canton and, later, succeeds in forcing the opium merchants to surrender their opium. It was the confiscation and burning of these 21,000 chests of British and American opium that Lord Palmerston seized on as a pretext for war. Foiled in his plan to attack Canton, the British Government sends its fleet north to occupy Tinghai on the Chekiang coast, and later to threaten Tientsin near the capital.

Alarmed at these setbacks, the Emperor dismisses Lin and sends Chi Shan as the new Special Commissioner to appease the British. Lin is banished to the north-west frontier, but before he leaves he sees Chi Shan, on British demand, spike the new guns at the forts defending Canton. The British, of course, promptly sail up the river, killing and plundering. At this the peasants of the Pearl River delta take things into their own hands. They organize themselves into the Ping Ying Tuan (Guards Against the British) to carry on the fight. The film ends on a reconstruction of the scene where the peasants, armed with a motley collection of weapons, round up a band of British marauders at Sanyuanli near Canton.

The Opium War ended with the abject capitulation of the Ching Empire; the film rightly ends with the start of that revolutionary movement among the people the tenth anniversary of whose victory this film celebrates.

Chao Tan, a veteran stage actor, gives an excellent portrayal of Lin Tse-hsu in triumph and in disgrace. The film brings out well both the complex conditions of the struggle he was engaged in and particularly his ties with the people which gave him his strength. We see him on a tour of the city *incognito* soon after he arrives in Canton: he hears the boatmen complain about the lawlessness of the British merchant-smugglers; he is shocked to see the wrecks of men in an opium den, the break-up of families. All of this strengthens his determination to stamp out the evil trade in poison. Chao Tan's acting, supported by a strong cast, plays a key role in the success of this film. Wen Hsi-ying acts the young boatman whose father has been killed by the British, with Chin Yi as his wife. These two and the leader of the local fishermen, Kuang Tung-shan, played by Kao Po, typify the people of Kwangtung awakening to the need and means of resisting the invaders. It is Kuang who leads his fellow fishermen in pursuit of a British opium merchant trying to escape by boat to Macao, and in a successful ruse to wreck an enemy ship. It is the people who labour to build the Canton fortifications planned by Lin. It is they who follow the heroic example of old Admiral Kuan, dying at their posts rather than surrender. When Lin Tse-hsu is dismissed, the villagers around Canton arm themselves, pledge mutual aid between their villages and, but for their craven rulers, would have smashed this first attack of imperialism on their sovereignty and peaceful life.

The directors Cheng Chun-li and Tsen Fan have produced a notable film that says much that needed to be said about a much-distorted incident in history.

—MAI YI

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

to which it sent a large delegation headed by Secretary of State Herter.

## Soviet Space Conquest

*Renmin Ribao* (Oct. 12) editorially hails the successful launching of the automatic inter-planetary station by the Soviet Union. The editorial describes it as an outstanding contribution to the cause of human conquest of the universe.

The editorial notes that the Chinese people, together with progressive mankind as a whole and all fair-minded scientists of the world, warmly congratulate the Soviet people, scientists, engineers and technicians on their grand achievement in space exploration, unprecedented in the history of mankind.

The fact that the Soviet Union successfully launched a third cosmic rocket only three weeks after the launching of the second one has made the people of the world see clearly that for space exploration the Soviet Union has accumulated a great quantity of high precision and powerful rockets, thus enabling Soviet science to march forward in big strides towards the magnificent target of space conquest.

The launching of the third cosmic rocket shows that the Soviet Union has attained a level hitherto unattained by mankind in the three fields of scientific theory about cosmic space, of rocket launching and automatic controls. From the level now attained by Soviet science and technique, the time is not far off when Mars, Venus and other planets can also be explored by the cosmic rocket.

The people of the world rejoice at the glorious success of the inter-planetary station in the exploration of the moon. Its collection of scientific information of such extensive scope and for such a long time will undoubtedly make immeasurable contributions to broadening man's field of vision, enriching scientific knowledge about inter-planetary physics and human space travel in the future.

In its march into space, the Soviet Union has passed from experimental launchings to systematic study and conquest of space. These top-notch advances of Soviet science and technique are by no means fortuitous but are deeply rooted in the socialist system.

In striking contrast, the United States is in the midst of despondency, confusion and panic in the competition for space conquest.

Two years ago, the Soviet Union launched the first man-made earth satellite. This was one of the main signs of the fundamental change in the balance of forces between the two camps, with the East wind prevailing over the West

wind. The achievements of the Soviet Union in rocketry show that the Soviet Union, the most advanced country in the socialist camp, has surpassed the United States, the most powerful country in the capitalist world, in the pioneering branches of science and technique. The "policy of strength" and "deterrent policy" pursued by the United States relying on its strategic air force and nuclear warheads have utterly failed. At present, the United States is lagging farther and farther behind the Soviet Union in the theoretical and technical levels of rocket launching.

In the face of this hard fact, the planners of the "cold war" have to back down. New prospects for lasting world peace have been opened up now that the East wind grows stronger and the West wind wanes with each passing day. But after all imperialism is imperialism, it will never lay down arms of its own accord. While making some gestures for "relaxation" of tension in the West, hasn't the U.S. been stirring up a civil war in Laos in the East and fabricating the so-called "Tibet issue" in the United Nations to maintain the "cold war" atmosphere and aggravate international tension? This cannot but arouse vigilance. But at any rate, the situation in which the East wind prevails over the West wind is unchangeable. The forces of peace are stronger than ever. Greater difficulties confront the expansionist policy of the U.S. monopoly capitalist groups.

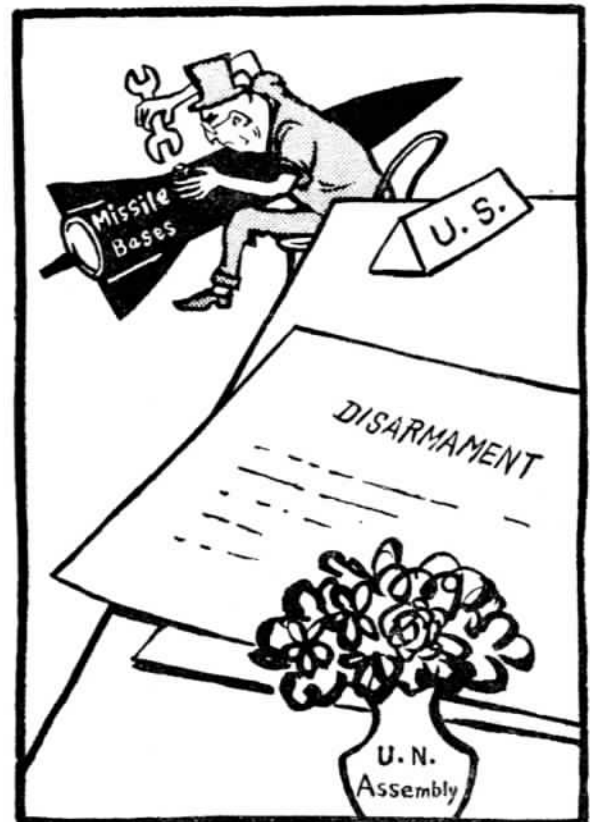
The feat of the Soviet scientists, engineers, technicians and workers demonstrates once again the superiority of the socialist system. It shows the bright future in store when man frees himself from the fetters of the capitalist system and devotes all his wisdom and energy to the conquest of nature, the editorial concludes.

## CENTO Meeting Denounced

The first council meeting of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) in Washington, D.C., showed that U.S. control over the organization is even tighter than it was over the dismembered Bagdad Pact, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (Oct. 12). The United States actually dominated the meeting

At the meeting, Herter and the lackeys of the United States harped on the hackneyed theme of "communist threats and aggression." Commentator continues. Herter tried hard to make the members of CENTO follow the U.S. policy of the arms drive to prepare for war. This shows that U.S. imperialism is intensifying the "cold war" in that region and is preventing a relaxation of tension there.

But the peoples of the Arab and Middle Eastern countries know clearly that it is the U.S., Britain and other Western colonial countries that have seized their rich oil resources and it is U.S. imperialism itself that has established aggressive military bases on their soil, says Commentator. The Secretary-General of CENTO, Baig, said at the meeting that its primary task was to protect the oil interests of the "free world" in the Middle East. As is generally known, the U.S. has edged out the British colonial forces in the Middle East step by step and secured a lion's share of the rich oil resources there, with Britain retaining certain oil interests only in the Persian Gulf. Every year huge profits from some hundred million tons of petroleum are pocketed by U.S. and British monopoly capitalists. Like the former Bagdad Pact, the so-called CENTO is essentially a tool of U.S. imperialism for plunder and expansion in the Middle East.



Busy with other business

Cartoon by Ying Tao



It can be seen from the news about the meeting and its communique that the main issue discussed by the planners of CENTO and their henchmen was how to organize new attacks against the national independence of the Middle Eastern countries, particularly the Arab states. Commentator points out. U.S. imperialism is plotting to place the armies of this aggressive bloc under its own unified and direct command and turn them into cannon fodder for its war of aggression in the Middle East. It is also working intensely on new schemes to subvert the lawful governments in the Middle East which defend national independence, and to suppress the national independence movements of the countries in the region. It was no accident that precisely when CENTO was in session an attempt was made in Bagdad on the life of Iraqi Premier Kassim. The guns fired on that street in Bagdad are eloquent proof of the frenzied hostility of the aggressive bloc to the newly born Iraqi Republic.

The people in the Middle East know from their personal experience in the past few years that the former Bagdad Pact was a yoke fastened on the Arab people. Now this spectre, which went into hiding as a result of the victory of the Iraqi people's revolution, has again emerged in Washington. This CENTO council meeting in Washington signaled a new U.S. conspiracy against the peoples of the Arab and Middle Eastern countries. It cannot but arouse the utmost vigilance of the peoples of these countries, Commentator concludes.

### Demand for Amnesty in Spain

The movement for a political amnesty in Spain is winning wide support among the Chinese people. Statements have been issued by Chinese trade unions, women, youth, legal and writers' organizations demanding amnesty for all Spanish political prisoners and exiles.

A spokesman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, quoted in the press, has pointed out that twenty years have passed since the end of the civil war, yet the Franco regime is still holding in jail and persecuting two hundred thousand Spanish patriots. Thousands upon thousands of Spaniards have been forced into exile. The General Union of the Spanish Workers has been banned. "Such outrages against democracy and freedom are intolerable," he declares. "We protest against the Spanish authorities' oppression of the workers and other sections of the Spanish people and demand that they proclaim an amnesty immediately for political prisoners both in custody and in exile."

A statement issued by the National Women's Federation expresses the deep sympathy and support of all Chinese women for the just struggle of the

## Beware the Fives and Sevens!

The Un-American Activities Committee is looking into the question of whether primary school teachers in California have been carrying on subversive activities among children between the ages of five and seven.

— News Item

### Chairman of the UAAC:

*Danger threatens! Raise a tumult!  
California, here I come!  
Trailing clouds of mental smog,  
Smears, expense accounts and television to the Angel's City.  
Sweet, indeed, are the uses of publicity.*

### Members of the Committee:

*What darkling thoughts lurk there  
beneath those auburn curls?  
What secrets do those childish babblings  
hide?  
Deep plots we fathom in those little pates  
To subvert these fair United States!*

### All:

*We're here to ferret out the missing link.  
What! Do the little blighters think?  
Get out the boiling oil! We'll make  
them stew!  
But woe! Will they invoke the Fifth  
Amendment too?*



Spanish people. The current struggle in Spain, it says, shows that Franco's long and ruthless oppression is opposed by the peoples of Spain and the whole world and that nothing can destroy the democratic forces in Spain.

*Renmin Ribao* (Oct. 13) carries an article by the noted Chinese poet Emi Siao appealing in the name of justice and the world's conscience, for support to the Spanish people's movement for an amnesty for all political prisoners and exiles.

The reactionaries invariably think that they can wipe out the revolutionary movement by more suppression and massacres, says the article. But the facts tell the opposite. For more than twenty years this reactionary dictator has ridden roughshod over Spain, but the revolutionary movement there is still going on.

The general strike called throughout Spain on June 18 this year demanded that the ruling authorities change their policy. This demand was met by a new wave of repression. Simon Sanchez Montero, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, the article notes.

"We firmly support the just and righteous demands of the Spanish people," declares the article. "The patriots, the fighters for national independence and the people's welfare are guilty of no crime. Let the thousands of Spanish exiles return to their native land!"

"The Chinese people who won independence and freedom only after an ar-

duous and bitter struggle will always stand on the side of the Spanish patriots and all democrats and progressive people. All who cherish peace, justice and democracy the world over support them," the article concludes.

### Another U.S. War Provocation

The guided missile tests which the U.S. is planning in Okinawa are another step preparing for war and creating tension in the Asian and Pacific region, declares a *Da Gong Bao* commentary (Oct. 12). Characterizing the planned tests as "a provocation against the peace-loving peoples of Asia," it notes that the U.S. sent guided missiles to Okinawa as early as May last year and atom-bomb-carrying American planes have been flying over the heads of the Okinawans. These acts of U.S. imperialism which have aroused the anger of the peoples, are by no means accidental, the commentary notes. The present international situation which is favourable to the development of the forces of peace and democracy has thrown the U.S. into a panic. Washington is trying hard to step up its war provocations and increase tension, and the Okinawa tests are part of this U.S. policy of aggressive war in Asia.

The facts show that, with U.S. imperialism occupying parts of Asia and the Western Pacific, the tense situation in this region cannot be eased. To defend peace in Asia and throughout the world, the U.S. imperialists' acts of aggression and war provocation must be checked, the commentary concludes.

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## More Guests Leave for Home

More of the distinguished foreign guests who attended the 10th anniversary celebrations in Peking are returning home after touring various parts of the country.

The Albanian Delegation headed by Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Peking on October 10. Before his departure, Chairman Shehu had talks with Premier Chou En-lai.

The Bulgarian Delegation headed by Dimitar Ganev, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly, left Peking on October 13, after touring the capital and other major cities.

The Polish Delegation headed by President Aleksander Zawadzki left Peking for Korea on October 15. Before departure, President Zawadzki had cordial talks with Chairman Mao Tse-tung. After attending the anniversary celebrations in Peking, the Polish President visited the Viet-nam Democratic Republic.

Other departures during the past week included the Algerian Delegation headed by Minister of Social Welfare Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, the Iraqi Delegation headed by Minister of Internal Affairs Ahmad Muhammed Yahia and the Nepalese Delegation headed by Minister for Village Development Tulshi Giri. All these government delegations toured China's industrial northeast and were received by Chinese leaders during their stay in Peking.

The government delegation from the Republic of Guinea headed by Minister of Education Barry Diawandon left Peking on October 8. The visit served to bring China and Guinea closer together. While in Peking, the Guinean Delegation and the Chinese Government issued a joint communique announcing the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries (see *Peking Review*, No. 41). It also signed a cultural agreement with China and discussed with Chinese authorities the prospects for developing mutual trade.

The Afghan Government Delegation led by Minister of Commerce Ghulam Mohammed Sherzad, the Ghana Trade and Goodwill Delegation headed by Minister of Trade and Industry P. K. Quaidoo, and the Sudanese Cultural Delegation headed by Mr. A. M. Gubara, and the Burmese Minister of Culture U Chit Thaung and the Cultural and Goodwill Delegation he led have also left for

home. The Yemeni Minister of State, Sayed Ali Al-Muyyad and the Government Cultural Delegation he leads are still touring China.

A number of other distinguished guests from Asian and African countries are also touring China. Among these are Suwirjo, General Chairman of the Indonesian Nationalist Party, and Hardi, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Party; the Iraqi People's Delegation (Colonel Fadil Abbas Al Mahdawi, President of the Iraqi Special Supreme Court and leader of the delegation, left on October 9); the Japanese Delegation of All Circles led by the former Premier, Tetsu Katayama; and the Delegation of the National Union of Popular Forces of Morocco led by Mehdi Ben Barka.

## Pooling of Scientific Experiences

Both the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Rumanian Commissions on Scientific and Technical Co-operation planned for work on a larger scale than ever in the coming year when they held their annual sessions recently in Peking.

The Sino-Soviet Commission reviewed its work during the five years since the signing of the Sino-Soviet Agreement on Scientific and Technical Co-operation and expressed satisfaction that the extensive pooling of the two countries' scientific and technical achievements and produc-

## I.A.D.L. Resolution on the Tibet Question

— Adopted at a Bureau Meeting of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers held in Peking early this month —

The Bureau

Bearing in mind that Tibet for many centuries past has been an integral and component part of Chinese territory and that this fact has never been denied by any government;

Bearing in mind that at certain times the exercise of Chinese sovereignty has been obstructed to a certain degree by aggressive and lawless acts of foreign powers, which acts could never create a legal situation, because lawless acts cannot create legal situations (*ex iniuria ius non oritur*);

Bearing in mind that owing to historical circumstances, Tibet remained extremely backward, maintaining a cruel system of serfdom in which human rights and liberties were utterly disregarded, and large masses of the serf population were deprived of all political, economic, cultural and social rights;

Considering that the institution of democratic reforms brought about by the Government of the People's Republic of China will raise the living standards as well as the cultural level of the population of the Tibet region of China and promote the development and prosperity of Tibetans, and that this policy is in

conformity with the requirements of contemporary international law;

Taking note of the fact that some jurists with ulterior motives (such as the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva), ignoring these well-known facts, venture to accuse the Government of the People's Republic of China of disregarding international law by violating fundamental rights and freedoms, and even accuse it of committing acts of genocide — a distortion of the law and of the facts of such extreme absurdity as to amount to the use of legal phraseology to advocate a system of cruel slavery and serfdom, and that this activity is wholly unworthy of the legal profession;

Considering as an act of barbarism any attempt to protect under the veil of "law" a system of cruel slavery and serfdom;

Condemns any attempt to interfere with the internal affairs of the People's Republic of China as contrary to international law, and holds that lawyers who advocate the maintenance of such systems are lending their juridical knowledge to the service of lawlessness and are trying to create a "juridical" base for illegal interference in the internal affairs of China.

tion experiences had been of great value to the development of their national economies.

The communique issued by the Sino-Soviet Commission says that Soviet institutions will receive Chinese specialists to study the multiple use of natural gas, the production and installation of radio microwave communications, research work in oil shale and experience in open-cast coal mining. Soviet institutions will provide China with scientific and technical documents on metallurgy, power, machine building, the coal and chemical industries and building materials as well as data on physico-chemical

research in high polymer compounds and research work on intermediates of organic dyestuffs.

Chinese institutions will receive Soviet specialists to study ore dressing of molybdenum and tungsten, problems of degassing of coal seams, scientific research on the production of synthetic ammonia and other work. They will provide their Soviet counterparts with scientific and technical documents on metallurgy, machine building, coal, textile and chemical industries and research reports on the extraction of certain chemical products and samples of seeds from agricultural crops.

The protocol signed by the Sino-Rumanian Commission provides that Rumania will supply China with technical documents on petroleum, metallurgy, machine building, pharmacy, agriculture, forestry and railways and send specialists to China to give technical help on the multiple use of natural gas and in the building industry. China, in its turn, will provide Rumania with technical documents on geology, pharmacy, passenger coaches, and the design of harbours; she will also send rice and wheat specialists to Rumania and receive Rumanian specialists in China for a study of agricultural production, pharmacy and light industry.

## 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

▲ **HSI SHIH** A story of the Warring States period. Hsi Shih, a beautiful and patriotic girl of the Yueh Kingdom, allows herself to become the concubine of the King of Wu in order to save her country. Finally the Yueh Kingdom defeats Wu in battle and Hsi Shih returns home. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.  
Oct. 20, 7:30 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*

▲ **SORROWS OF THE CHU COURT** A traditional opera of the Spring and Autumn Period newly revised by the Peking Opera Company of Peking. The king of the Chu Kingdom plots to murder his son having taken his betrothed as his concubine. A faithful official helps the prince to escape.  
Oct. 21, 7:15 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **PEKING THUNDER** a new opera produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre. It tells the story of the heroic peasant uprising in Hunan during the First Revolutionary Civil War period.  
Oct. 20, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **LI HU-LAN** A modern opera based on the life story of a young girl revolutionary, Liu Hulan of Shansi, who was killed by the Kuomintang warlord Yen Hsi-shan's men because she refused to betray her comrades. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.  
Oct. 21 & 22, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

### CHINESE DANCE DRAMA

▲ **MAGIC LOTUS LANTERN** A modern Chinese ballet based on an ancient Chinese fairy tale. The nymph of Mt. Huashan falls in love with a scholar. Infuriated, her attachment to a mortal, her intolerant brother imprisons her. Fifteen years later her child, who has grown up to be a brave warrior, defeats his uncle in a battle and sets his mother free. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.  
Oct. 23-25, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

### THEATRE

▲ **TAMING OF THE DRAGONS AND TIGERS** A new play about the great leap forward in China's countryside. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It describes how the people of a village braved dangers in the mountains to get raw materials for their furnaces in last year's drive for steel.  
Oct. 20-31, 7:30 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **TSAI WEN-CHI** Kuo Mo-jo's latest historical play. Tsao Tsao, Prime Minister of the Han Kingdom, sends two envoys to ask Tsai Wen-chi, married to a Hun noble, to return home and continue her scholar-father's

work. On their return, Wen-chi saves the life of one envoy when he is falsely accused by the other of treason. On her husband's death, she marries the loyal envoy, is happily reunited with her children, and continues her father's work. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.  
Oct. 20-23, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **HEARTS AFLAME** A group of Volunteers back from Korea set up a factory in a disused building. Battling difficulties, they make it a success. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.  
Oct. 24 & 25, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **AESOP** A play by the Brazilian playwright, Guillermo Figuereido, based on the life story of Aesop, the slave and clever teller of fables of ancient Greece. It reflects the struggle between slaves and slave-owners, and the determination of the slaves to die for freedom rather than live the life of slaves. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.  
Oct. 26 & 27, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

### FILMS

#### NEW FILM MONTH

(Sept. 25-Oct. 25)

to mark the 10th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. Showings of the year's best colour films produced by the nation's leading film studios.

▲ **SONG OF YOUTH** Based on the popular novel by Yang Mo. A story of the heroic revolutionary youth movement in Peking in the early 1930s. Produced by the Peking Film Studio.

▲ **THE STORM** A new film portraying the great "February 7" railway workers' strike in 1923. Produced by the Peking Film Studio.

▲ **NEW STORY OF AN OLD SOLDIER** An ex-P.L.A. man tackles a new job setting up a state farm on the wastelands of northeast China. Produced by the Halyan Film Studio.

▲ **THE LIN FAMILY SHOP** Based on the famous short story by Mao Tun. The misfortunes of the Lin family epitomize the plight of the petty bourgeoisie under the rule of the reactionary and corrupt Kuomintang clique in the early thirties. Produced by the Peking Film Studio.

▲ **FIGHTING DETACHMENT OF THE HUI** about a detachment of Hui guerrillas who fought and outwitted the Japanese invaders. Produced by the "August 1" Film Studio.

▲ **THE MAGIC LOTUS LANTERN** A film version of the Chinese ballet staged by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre. Produced by the Tienma Film Studio.

#### — German Films —

▲ **THE SAILORS' SONG** The story of the revolt of German sailors at Kiel in 1917.

▲ **ONLY A WOMAN** A story of the struggle for the emancipation of women in mid-19th century Germany.

▲ **POLONIA EXPRESS** tells how the German workers helped the young Soviet Union in 1920.

(The above G.D.R. films are all dubbed in Chinese.)

### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.  
At *Peking Exhibition Centre*

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

▲ **EXHIBITION OF THE TEN YEARS' ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.  
At the *Wen Hua Hall* and *Chuan Hsin Hall* in *Palace Museum*

▲ **FOURTH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF GRAPHIC ART** Woodcuts in black and white and in colour, etchings, lithographs, etc. from all over China. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.  
At the *Gallery of the Artists' Union*

▲ **ART EXHIBITION** by Peking artists. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.  
At the *Wumen Gate* in *Palace Museum*

▲ **NATIONAL HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.  
At the *Wumen Gate* in *Palace Museum*

▲ **CHINGTEHCHEN PORCELAIN EXHIBITION** Open daily 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.  
At the *Tzu Ning Hall* in *Palace Museum*

### SPORTS

▲ **BASKETBALL** The Czechoslovak State Men's Basketball Team and the Bulgarian State Men's Basketball Team are now visiting Peking and will compete with our teams.  
Oct. 20 Bulgarian State Men's Basketball Team v. Peking Team

Oct. 21 Czechoslovak State Men's Basketball Team v. "August 1" Team

Oct. 22 Czechoslovak State Men's Basketball Team v. Peking Team  
At *Peking Gymnasium*

▲ **FOOTBALL** The visiting Algerian State Football Team will compete with a Chinese team on Oct. 21 at Peking Stadium. Watch for it!

▲ **TRACK AND FIELD FRIENDSHIP COMPETITION** between Chinese, Mongolian and Korean teams. Oct. 25, *Peking Stadium*

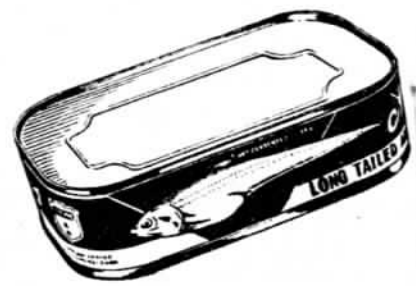
▲ **SWIMMING AND WATER-POLO CONTEST** between the visiting G.D.R. Swimming and Water-polo Teams and Chinese teams.  
Oct. 25 & 27, *Peking Stadium*



# Ma Ling

CANNED GOODS  
of Many Varieties

Known for  
Quality



CHINA NATIONAL FOODSTUFFS EXPORT CORPORATION

Shanghai Branch

26 Chung Shan Road E1, Shanghai, China

Cable Address: "FOODSTUFFS" Shanghai

