

PEKING REVIEW

11

March 15, 1960

Towards the Thorough Emancipation of Women

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

P O E M S

by MAO TSE-TUNG

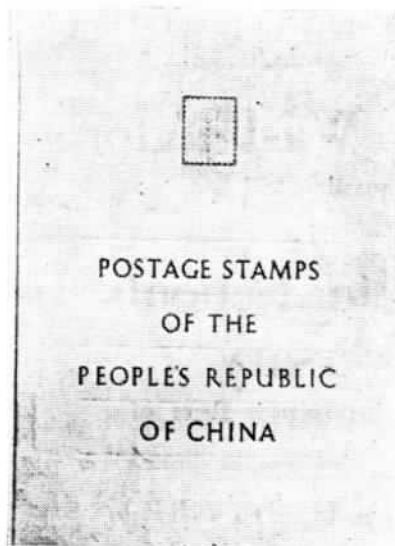
These nineteen poems were written by Mao Tse-tung in the traditional style. They have a tremendous range and a beauty and vision which will make them live as long as classical Chinese poetry is read. Some have been widely circulated but few had been published before 1957. This is the first time they have been gathered together in translation in one volume.

Background and explanatory notes are provided. There is a portrait of the author and reproductions of two pages of his original manuscript.

Cloth bound

38 pp.

Postage Stamps of the People's Republic of China



88 pp.

Every serious stamp collector will want a copy of this book. It is an illustrated catalogue of all stamps issued in New China from October 1949, when the Chinese People's Republic was founded, to March 1959. Each stamp is printed in its original size in a frame slightly larger in size than the stamp itself. This is for the convenience of collectors wishing to superimpose real stamps on the illustrations. Each stamp is fully catalogued with its description, index and serial numbers, denomination, colour, printing, perforation, and date of issue. In addition, there are four pages of coloured illustrations and one miniature sheet of a recent issue.

An introduction provides a short sketch of the history of Chinese stamps. It covers a period of about two thousand years, from the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) to the birth of New China. Its historical references and interesting illustrations will give readers in general and philatelists in particular an illuminating glimpse into the development of China's postal services and a deeper appreciation of Chinese stamps.

There are a number of blank pages at the end of this book for mounting new stamps issued in China after publication of this manual.

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

March 15, 1960 Vol. III No. 11

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March 15, 1960

ROUND THE WEEK

Trade Unions Report

The continuing big leap is carrying things forward so fast in China these days that it is necessary, every now and then, to check bearings in the new conditions it is creating so as to make a smooth advance to the next stage.

The executive committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions did just that when it met recently in Peking. Taking stock of the mass movements among the workers to carry out the Party's general line for building socialism, it found the facts encouraging.

The movement for technical innovations and technical revolution came in for major attention. Workers in every industry, trade and profession have carried it forward with enormous enthusiasm. They have made it a key factor in getting an all-round rise in output. It is now centring around mechanization or semi-mechanization of manual processes and streamlining of production through automation or partial automation. Initial gains are especially remarkable in view of the fact that they are mostly the results of the workers' ingenuity in using whatever equipment was at hand. Every such improvement is a step to speedier modernization of the nation's industries. The executive committee called on all workers to continue to carry forward this mass movement to ensure a continued leap forward of the national economy this year, to further develop technical innovations and the technical revolution and to give still more energetic support to the technical transformation of agriculture.

The executive's discussions made clear how closely workers' spare-time education is linked to success for the technical revolution. Trade unions play a big role here too. Spare-time schools have sprung up all over the country. The delegate from Changchun in Northeast China reported to the session that there are nearly six hundred such schools there. It has decided to wipe out illiteracy among its workers this year.

By the end of last year no less than 16 million workers and other em-

ployees were attending spare-time schools of all kinds throughout the country: a 50 per cent increase over 1958. Many enterprises now have their own comprehensive educational systems ranging from literacy classes to college and specialized courses. Liu Ning-I, President of the A.C.F.T.U., speaking at the session, called on trade unions to put further efforts into spare-time education, eliminate illiteracy among workers as quickly as possible, train technicians and specialists to meet the mounting demand and help the workers "scale the heights of science and culture."

As schools educating the workers in the spirit of collectivism and communism, China's trade unions play their role in many ways. Not the least of these is organizing hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the country to study the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. This has brought about a big advance in the political understanding of the workers and rallied them closer than ever around the Communist Party. The executive committee called for still greater attention to these activities.

The T.U. national executive session also took note of the fact that the growth of the national economy has greatly improved the standards of living of the workers. Average wages have increased. Last year the Government allocated 16 per cent more money than in 1958 for workers' welfare, including medical services, labour insurance and social amenities. This meant a big rise in real wages, not to speak of bonuses, awards and so on. The many new community dining-rooms, nurseries and kindergartens have proved a boon to the workers, enabling them, and especially women workers, to devote more time to their studies, recreational activities and, not least, to work with single-hearted zeal to build China into a strong socialist country.

Women's Day

China marked International Women's Day last Tuesday with all the honour and gaiety that befits a 50th

anniversary. Women were featured prominently in all the press and on radio and television. Whole pages and many programmes were devoted to the deeds of outstanding women in various fields of national construction. There was practically no town, factory, office or commune without its celebrations in honour of the day. There were garden parties, special theatrical performances, film shows, sports competitions, art exhibitions and get-togethers of all kinds. Canteens made up special dishes for women diners.

The Peking celebrations culminated in a grand meeting on the eve of International Women's Day in the Great Hall of the People. This great gathering was attended by Premier Chou En-lai and other Communist Party and government leaders. Among the more than ten thousand women who came to it were veteran revolutionaries who took part in the world-famous Long March, outstanding women workers who had been awarded the title "March 8 Red Banner Bearer" and women representatives of China's many national minorities. The gathering was also an affirmation of solidarity among the women of the world; delegates were present from the Soviet Union, Korea, Mongolia, Hungary, Japan and from the Women's International Democratic Federation.

The Great Hall of the People was the scene the following evening of a banquet, followed by a party for twenty thousand women. Toasts were drunk to the friendship and solidarity among women the world over, and to new victories in the struggle against imperialist aggression and in defence of world peace.

On March 5 a unique national radio broadcast meeting was held. It was organized by the National Federation of Women and nine other organizations. Women all over the country listened in. They heard Tsai Chang, President of the federation, extend warm greetings to the women of the nation and congratulate the ten thousand outstanding women and groups who had been awarded the titles "March 8 Red Banner Bearer" or "March 8 Red Banner Group" for their big contributions to socialist construction. These women come from 48 nationalities and from every walk of life. All China marked March 8 in

tribute to them and to all those who contribute to the struggle for the emancipation of women, and as a pledge to exert still greater efforts for freedom for women throughout the world.

There was a special fervour to celebrations in Lhasa. Just a year ago, the reactionaries here still held women slaves and serfs under their thumbs, and subjected them to every kind of tyranny and abuse. This year 7,000 Tibetan women gathered in the People's Square before the Potala Palace to celebrate their own holiday for the first time in their lives.

Backing Up the Communes

Spring ploughing and sowing is going ahead in many parts of China. The rural people's communes are receiving great help from all sides. Industrial workers and trade organizations, in particular, are giving unstinted help. This illustrates the communist spirit of co-operation that prevails in China today.

Extensive use of new-types of farm implements and the increasing mechanization of agriculture call for more tools, machines and technicians than the communes can provide themselves with. Many factories have stepped into the breach with the necessary help. Factories and plants in Liaoning Province have on their own initiative established direct contacts with about four hundred communes, undertaking to make farm tools and machines for them and helping them train technicians. Young workers in over a thousand factories and plants in Wuhan have been using their spare time to make equipment for the communes out of scrap metal and whatever other spare material they can lay their hands on. Factories in Harbin have helped train thousands of young Heilungkiang peasants to operate and maintain farm machines; they have also dug into their own stocks for spare engines, machine tools, foundry and forging equipment and hundreds of other machines to speed up the modernization of agriculture in the province.

Aid for the spring sowing takes many other forms too. Skilled workers and technicians in various provinces have organized mobile teams which tour the countryside to repair farming tools and pass on technical knowledge

and experience to the peasants. Young workers in Shanghai have made use of their off days for the last two months running by organizing such mobile teams, well equipped with tools to tour the communes on the city's outskirts. Other factories and plants are helping communes set up their own workshops for making and repairing farm tools. Besides contributing to the more rapid technical transformation of agriculture, such help and co-operation strengthens the links of the worker-peasant alliance.

Trade organizations are also doing their bit by seeing to it that country warehouses and shops are stocked with all the necessary consumer goods, as well as necessary equipment, chemicals and insecticides. With the gradual modernization of agriculture, new features have entered into the dealings of trade organizations with the communes. They are providing more tractors and machinery for farming and irrigation, spare machine parts and similar new types of goods. Their job is not only to sell these things to the communes, but see that commune members know how to use and service them too. All this, of course, makes new demands on trading personnel.

But here again the communist spirit is not lacking. This great pooling of efforts for the good cause of socialism is laying the groundwork for a grand turnout of commune strength in the spring sowing.

The New-Born Will Triumph

With so many new things appearing in New China these days, it is necessary to make sure we adopt the right attitude to them. *Renmin Ribao* devoted a whole page on February 29 to this question. Its second page that day splashed the banner headline: "How Marxists Should Treat New-Born Things," and carried selected quotations on the subject from the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung, grouped under four subheads: New-Born Things Will Definitely Triumph; New-Born Things Are Bound to Face Struggles as They Grow; We Must Resolutely Safeguard New-Born Things and Not Be Afraid When They Have Defects; We Must Resolutely Oppose a Pessimistic View of New-Born Things.

Renmin Ribao's editor introduced this special page with a short note

which reads: "One of the major differences between Marxists and non-Marxists is their attitude towards new-born things. To help readers understand the attitude of classical Marxist writers on this question, we have selected these quotations from their writings for readers' reference. Basing themselves on the materialistic dialectical viewpoint and an understanding of the objective laws of social development, Marxists believe that new-born things will definitely triumph and eventually replace old, outdated things. But it is not all plain sailing as new-born things grow and reach maturity. On the contrary, the process of growth is fraught with serious struggles, and it is inevitable that they should show certain defects and mistakes. Marxists should show warm consideration for new-born things, resolutely safeguard and foster their growth, and under no circumstances take a cold, sarcastic, reproachful or even snubbing attitude. With the conviction that new-born things are bound to triumph, Marxists take a revolutionary optimistic view of them and are resolutely opposed to any pessimism regarding them."

More Fish on the Menus

The spring fishing season is on. Big shoals of fish and prawns are reported moving north along the China coast. All the fishing ports are abustle, from Lushun-Talien up in the North to Haifeng and Chanchiang in the South. The spring fishing season is comparatively short, but it yields the richest catches of the year, making up about 50 per cent of the year's total. Many fishing boats have already put out to sea, and soon the big fishing fleets will be out.

Fish figures prominently on the richer diets and more varied menus planned by millions of community dining-rooms and canteens in rural communes and city enterprises. A directive jointly issued early this month by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council underscores the importance of this year's fishing. It calls on the nation's fishery communes and state aquatic products concerns to net a record catch of both salt-water and freshwater fish this spring.

The fishermen are all set to answer the call. They have more power-driven



A Fishing Fleet Gets Ready to Put to Sea

Woodcut by Tang Yu-tzu

craft and better equipment than ever before. Fishery communes on the Choushan Islands off the coast of Chekiang Province have three times as many power-driven fishing craft as they had last year. Compared to last year, five times as many such craft will be operating this year in China's biggest spring fishing ground off the Kiangsu coast. To ensure a good catch, fishing communes all along the coast have set up a wireless communications network to give timely information on weather and movements of shoals.

Good early spring catches have already been reported from the Choushan Islands fishing grounds and off South China. Kwangtung landed a record catch in January, a 21.8 per cent increase over the same period last year. Catches in the neighbouring province of Fukien were even better; over 36 per cent more fish were netted in February than in the same month last year.

Fishing in inland rivers and lakes is also better organized with particular attention to catching freshwater fry for breeding and stocking new inland fisheries.

Gala Day in Shumchun

March 5 was a gala day for Shumchun, the little railway town between Canton and Hongkong. More than twenty thousand people crowded in to celebrate completion of the dams and dykes of the Shumchun Reservoir

there which will give the surrounding area a store of water and electricity and protection from flood. More than 300 representatives from Hongkong and Macao came to the rally especially to offer greetings and congratulations.

Hongkong and Macao have suffered from a water shortage for years. When this problem came up in a chat as Tao Chu, First Secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial Committee of the Communist Party, welcomed the Hongkong and Macao representatives to the celebration, he expressed his deep concern about it. He told them that apart from preventing local floods and generating electricity, the reservoir could definitely supply Hongkong with water if the people there so desired.

In the years since liberation, Shumchun has grown from a wayward village into a bustling little town. Many new buildings have gone up and a new theatre has just been built. Local operas and plays will be staged and Chinese films shown here not only for the local people but also for their compatriots from Hongkong and Macao. A rest home to be built here will also be at their disposal.

As we go to press, news comes that on March 8 one of the two reservoirs built in Chungshan County in Kwangtung began supplying water to Macao at the request of the people there. This prompt help was received with deep gratitude by the people of Macao which is suffering from a dry spell.

Towards the Thorough Emancipation Of Women

by TENG YING-CHAO

Following is the text of a speech by Teng Ying-chao, Vice-President of the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China, delivered on March 7 at the rally of women of all circles in Peking in celebration of the 50th anniversary of March 8, the International Working Women's Day.—Ed.

Dear Friends! Dear Comrades!

Today, women and men from all walks of life in Peking are gathered here to hold a grand rally in warm celebration of the 50th anniversary of March 8th, the International Working Women's Day. We are greatly honoured by the presence of the leaders of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and state. With us to celebrate this brilliant festival are many honourable guests invited by us, including the representatives of the Women's International Democratic Federation; representatives of the women of the Soviet Union, Korea, Mongolia and Hungary as well as those of Japan; wives of foreign diplomatic envoys to China; women specialists and wives of specialists of foreign countries helping China in its construction. Their presence further honours and adds to the significance of our rally. On behalf of Chinese women and the presidium of this rally, I would like to extend a hearty welcome to our distinguished guests from various countries and express warm greetings to all our friends and comrades present today.

FIFTY years ago, at the Second International Conference of Socialist Women held in Copenhagen, at the suggestion of Clara Zetkin, a vanguard fighter of the proletariat and outstanding leader of the world women's movement, March 8th was set as the International Working Women's Day. From that day on, March 8th has become a day for the world's working women to unite and fight for their emancipation. In commemorating this great festival, we should, first of all, follow and carry forward Clara Zetkin's revolutionary loyalty to the cause of liberation of the proletariat and emancipation of women. Clara Zetkin's whole life was devoted to the struggle to defend the interests of the working people. To safeguard the purity of Marxism, she waged an uncompromising struggle against the revisionists of the Second International. She ardently loved peace and firmly opposed imperialist and colonial wars. She resolutely upheld the interests of the working women and spent her lifetime fighting for women's emancipation.

We are very glad to see that with the continual victories of the proletarian revolution and national liberation and people's democratic movements, the women's emancipation movement has also undergone an unprecedentedly vigorous development. The victory of the

Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia ushered in a new era in human history; many other socialist countries were established in Europe and Asia after the Second World War. In these countries, women have attained emancipation; like men, they have become true masters of the state and made greater contributions to socialist revolution and socialist and communist construction. In Asia, Africa and Latin America, the broad mass of women have taken an active part in the struggle to win and preserve national independence and their own rights. In other capitalist countries, the struggle for the rights of women and children has also made marked progress. In the worldwide movement for the defence of peace, the broad mass of women are playing an ever more significant role, and becoming an increasingly important force in the fight for peace and against the imperialist policy of war. With this rapid development of the women's emancipation movement, the international solidarity of women throughout the world has also been strengthened. We are confident that, in this era of the East wind prevailing over the West wind, the women's emancipation movement, as an important part of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism, will surely win ever greater victories.

THE Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, have found and persevered in the three great treasures, namely, the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward tempo of development and the organizational form of the people's commune, and thus brought about a continuous leap forward state of speedy and proportionate development of our socialist construction. The main targets of our Second Five-Year Plan have been fulfilled three years ahead of schedule. Our people are now striving with full confidence to build our country in the not too distant future into a powerful socialist state with a modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and culture.

Guided by the general line for socialist construction and propelled by the great leap forward and the people's commune movement, the Chinese women's movement has since 1958 entered a new stage—that of the realization of women's thorough emancipation. The broad mass of women in both cities and the countryside, under the leadership of the Party, have all enthusiastically taken part in social labour. Almost all able-bodied rural women have taken up various kinds of labour in the people's communes, thus becoming a main force in agricultural production. In cities, a great number of housewives and family members of workers and functionaries have also actively joined social labour. The ranks of women workers and functionaries are rapidly expanding. By the end of 1959, their total number in the country had exceeded eight million, an increase of over five mil-

lion as compared with 1957 and more than 13 times that before liberation. In particular, the great majority of workers in the urban community-run industries are women. Starting from scratch, they have set up workshops with their own resources. They have gone all out for production and helped promote the thriving growth of urban local industries. The entire female population has made great contributions not only to industrial and agricultural production, but also in the fields of culture, education, science, technology, public health and athletics. On the various fronts of socialist construction, Chinese women deeply experience the paramount honour and joy of work. Whether in the factories or in the fields, women sing ardent praise of work. Here is a song they have sung:

*Who sings most on the mountain side?
The girls' songs fill many baskets.
To hear them sing, the moon fairy leans out,
The goddess of weaving halts her spindle.
They both say, "Heaven is no place to linger.
We want to descend to work in a commune,
Where life is full of joy and cheer,
And everywhere resounds our sisters' laughter."*

Many, many such folk songs fully show the incomparable joy and sense of pride of New China's women in work. Their feelings are in striking contrast to those of women in capitalist countries forced to do slave labour. This shows how ridiculous and stupid are the imperialists in slandering China as practising "forced labour."

TO meet the needs arising from the great leap forward in production and the participation of broad masses of women in social labour, household work is being socialized throughout the country in both cities and the countryside, collective welfare services and social services have been set up extensively and are being consolidated and developed on a sound basis. Community dining-rooms, nurseries, kindergartens, maternity homes and homes of respect for the aged are now found everywhere, in the mountains or on the plains, in cities or countryside. The collective way of living has been extensively adopted. Taking Peking for instance, there are already more than 12,000 community dining-rooms, more than 1,200 service repair shops, and more than 18,000 nurseries and kindergartens taking in more than 610,000 children. In the rural outskirts of Peking, 92.4 per cent of peasant households now eat in community dining-rooms. This releases the labour power of more than 250,000 women to engage in production. In Peking proper, close to 200,000 housewives have taken part in social labour. Just as in Peking, collective welfare services and social services have rapidly developed and improved throughout the country, making it possible for women to take part in work without worry and thereby powerfully promoting the development of production.

The participation of the broad mass of women, under the leadership of the Party, in social labour and collective life has not only greatly promoted the transformation and progress of society but also accelerated women's own remoulding and progress. The great masses of Chinese women have taken up honourable jobs in social labour and gained high socialist consciousness and a certain level of culture and technical skill. They are in high

spirits and full of go. They have shed the feelings of inferiority inherited over thousands of years and display their gallant mettle in being able to do all things and do them well. They have developed the communist spirit of learning from the advanced and helping the backward, braving difficulties and leaving convenience to others. Making sacrifices for the public good and taking pleasure in helping others is becoming a custom among the mass of women. As to women in the circles of industrialists and businessmen, they are also exerting efforts to remould themselves. Quite a number of them have taken part in social labour, thus taking a big stride forward in turning themselves from exploiters into working people. The social status of women has been greatly raised. The feudal patriarchal system has been thoroughly smashed, and new-type democratic harmonious families have been brought into being everywhere.

In productive labour there have emerged from among the ranks of women millions of advanced groups and advanced individuals. They are found in all villages and cities and on all fronts. There are numerous pace-setters and red banner bearers. Right here at this rally today are quite a number of advanced women and representatives of advanced women's groups. This is our honour and pride.

THE great achievements of the Chinese women's movement are a result of the persevering labour and heroic struggle of the broad mass of women throughout the country together with the rest of the nation under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. In order to consolidate and develop our achievements, all Chinese women should, together with the rest of the Chinese people, hold even higher the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking and persist in developing the three great treasures for socialist construction and fight for a continuous and even better leap forward. For this we propose the following four tasks for the women of China:

Firstly, women of the whole country should plunge themselves enthusiastically into the drive to study Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writings, so as to further raise their political consciousness and ideological and theoretical level.

The Chinese people fully realize from their own experience that Marxism-Leninism is universal truth and that Mao Tse-tung's thinking is the model for integrating the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with actual practice of the Chinese revolution. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, creatively using and developing Marxism-Leninism, has led us in the past to win the great victories of the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. He is now leading us to carry on the socialist revolution in a deeper way and to develop socialist construction at high speed. He will in the future lead us to win still greater victories on the road of socialism and to advance triumphantly to communism.

Now, an upsurge in studying Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writings has appeared among the masses. A great many women have taken up these studies with zeal. These studies will help us acquire more firmly a proletarian world outlook, hold firmly the proletarian stand, distinguish between right and wrong, persist in the correct line of the Party, and wage a res-

olute struggle against right opportunism and modern revisionism. Through these studies we shall always be able to maintain a fiery revolutionary will, give full play to a spirit of uninterrupted revolution, and forge ahead bravely along the path pointed out by the Party. We have only just begun our study movement. More women in the country should plunge themselves into this drive, practise while they study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's works and arm themselves with these great ideas, so as to make greater contributions to socialist construction.

Secondly, women of the whole country should continue to go all out and participate enthusiastically in the campaign for increasing production and practising economy centring on technical innovations and technical revolution as called for by the Party.

All able-bodied women who have not yet taken part in social labour should do so consciously and according to the needs of the state. Women who have already done so should take an active part in technical innovations and technical revolution, plunge themselves gallantly into the mass movement for the full or partial mechanization of manual operations. This movement is of key importance to the present high-speed development of socialist construction, raising of labour efficiency and reduction of physical labour and is also urgently demanded by the mass of Chinese people and women. We should further emancipate our minds, topple idols, continue to give play to the spirit of daring to think, speak and act, extend this revolutionary movement to all fronts and corners, and strive to unfold a mass movement for automation or semi-automation in large modern enterprises, so that a great change may be brought about through various means in the face of production and technology in our country, and our productive forces may be developed at an even higher speed.

Thirdly, great efforts should be made to run collective welfare services and social services efficiently, so as to further realize the socialization of household work and transform scattered, tedious and stupefying household drudgery into collective socialist economic undertakings.

Lenin, the great revolutionary teacher, once said: "The real *emancipation of women*, real Communism, will begin only where and when . . . its [petty domestic economy] *wholesale transformation* into large-scale socialist economy begins." Chinese women deeply realize from their experience the brilliant truth of this teaching of Lenin's. The socialization of household work and organization of collective life can both fully release labour power to promote the development of socialist production at top speed, nurture a communist spirit and establish a new relationship of fraternity and unity. It can also make family life more democratic, harmonious and happy, and enable children to receive a better social education and be brought up as new communist-minded men and women. Therefore, we should exert efforts to gradually make collective life the principal way of life.

We should further develop the organization of collective life in an all-round way on the basis of socialization of the main items of household chores. Women throughout the country, working and planning together, should concern themselves about and support the development of collective welfare facilities—community

dining-room, nursery, kindergarten, tailoring shop, service centre, maternity home and home of respect for the aged. They should help establish more such services and run them better. Women serving in these undertakings should wholeheartedly devote themselves to their work, ceaselessly raise their professional level and do all they can in the service of production and the masses so that everybody is satisfied.

Fourthly, we should diligently learn to read and write and acquire scientific knowledge and resolve to scale the heights of culture and science.

The broad mass of women in our country deeply realize that:

*Communism is a paradise,
But not for illiterates;
To take the citadels of science and technology,
One must first mount the hill of literacy.*

The elevation of the people's cultural and scientific levels is an essential condition for high-speed socialist construction. In the past decade since the founding of our People's Republic, tens of millions of women have emerged from the state of illiteracy. A great number of them have raised their cultural level to that of a secondary school student. Many women workers and peasants have attacked scientific problems and made outstanding achievements. However, continuous, strenuous efforts still have to be made in this field. Those still illiterate should resolve to learn to read and write within a short time. Those now literate should at once take up studies in spare-time schools or special training courses. Women of New China, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party, should be resolved to do great exploits, shake off once and for all their backward cultural state and scale the heights of culture and science. We must do what Chairman Mao Tse-tung has expected of us, "We shall emerge in the world as a nation with a high cultural level."

WE Chinese women not only take an active part in the socialist construction of our motherland, we also consistently love peace and have made unremitting efforts to defend peace. We are glad to see that, as a result of the repeated struggles waged by the forces of socialism, national revolution and peace and democracy against the imperialist forces of war, there has now appeared a certain trend towards relaxation of international tension. However, we cannot fail to note with vigilance that, while making false peace gestures, U.S. imperialism is intensifying arms expansion and war preparations, vigorously developing inter-continental ballistic missiles, setting up military bases everywhere, and actively reviving West German and Japanese militarism, turning these countries into sources of grave war danger. We should particularly note that of late, even words of peace are used less and less by U.S. imperialism, while leading figures in the U.S. ruling circles are again engaged in open and flagrant clamours for war. This once again enables the people of the world to see more clearly that the nature of U.S. imperialism never changes, that it is always the arch enemy of world peace, and that full vigilance must be maintained and resolute unremitting struggles must be waged against it.

An important component of U.S. imperialism's "peace" plot is to sabotage the unity between the socialist countries, particularly that between China and the Soviet Union. This scheme is but an extremely fatuous dream. No force on earth can break the unity between the socialist countries, between China and the Soviet Union. The more the enemy tries to sabotage this unity, the more we shall uphold and consolidate it. The Chinese women and Chinese people, long educated in internationalism by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party, have always linked their destinies with those of the great socialist family headed by the Soviet Union. In the interest of our common cause, we will safeguard the unity of China and the Soviet Union and the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union as the "apple of our eye." We will answer the enemy's plots to sabotage our unity with reinforced unity.

U.S. imperialism is also vainly attempting to make use of certain questions between China and some other Asian countries left over by history to disrupt China's solidarity with other Asian countries and isolate China. This plot has also suffered heavy blows. Not long ago, our Government concluded with the Government of the Union of Burma a Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and a Sino-Burmese Agreement on the Boundary Question, setting a new example for friendly co-operation and amicable relations between Asian countries. Our country has exchanged with Indonesia instruments of ratification of the Dual Nationality Treaty. A joint committee has been set up to implement this treaty, and negotiations are being held on questions concerning the return of overseas Chinese. Thus a good start has been made for the overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question between the two countries.

人民日报

RENMIN RIBAO

New Stage in the Women's Emancipation Movement in China

Following is a slightly abridged translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial of March 8, 1960, honouring the 50th anniversary of International Working Women's Day.—Ed.

TODAY, March 8, is the 50th anniversary of International Working Women's Day. Women the world over will warmly commemorate this great revolutionary red-letter day—a red-letter day of unity. During the last 50 years, the emancipation movement of the working women of the world has made great headway.

As we know from Marx's historical materialism, since the emergence of class antagonism in human society, working women have been the object of the most cruel and barbarous oppression by all exploiting classes. Private ownership of the means of production is the social root of the exploitation of working women. The oppression

Our Government has repeatedly proposed to the Indian Government the holding of talks between the two Premiers to explore avenues towards a settlement of the boundary dispute. We are glad to see that the Indian Government has accepted our Government's proposal and Prime Minister Nehru and Premier Chou En-lai will meet shortly in April. We believe that through the meeting between the two Premiers, it is entirely possible for the boundary dispute between China and India to be settled in a friendly and peaceful manner and thereby consolidate and develop the friendship between the two peoples. All this fully demonstrates China's sincere desire to defend Asian-African solidarity and world peace, and thoroughly explodes the imperialists' slanders accusing China of "aggression" and "expansion." At the same time, it is an eloquent proof of the great vitality of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence which cannot be destroyed by any force on earth.

To defend world peace and fight for the thorough emancipation of women, we Chinese women will unswervingly consolidate the unity of the women of the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union and our solidarity with women of Asian, African and Latin American countries and with all peace-loving women throughout the world. In our common struggle, we shall further support and learn from one another. The present situation is unprecedentedly favourable to us while the enemies of peace and socialism are on their last legs. Let us carry on and develop the revolutionary tradition of March 8th, International Working Women's Day, raise high the banners of peace, democracy and socialism and advance victoriously towards the great goals of world peace, human progress and the thorough emancipation of women!

of working women is in essence class oppression. Therefore, their true emancipation can only be realized when they wage a class struggle, eliminate class oppression and abolish private ownership of the means of production under the guidance of a Marxist political party. It is exactly for this reason that Marxists have always held that the women's emancipation movement should not, and cannot possibly be carried on in isolation; that its victory is possible only when it is linked with the proletarian revolutionary movement. The women's emancipation movement, a broad mass movement embracing women of various social strata, is part of the great social, class struggle. Proletarian, Marxist-Leninist leadership alone can guide women onto the path of complete emancipation. Moreover, it is the working women who are the most resolute revolutionary force among the

female population. The women's emancipation movement can therefore be carried through to the end only when it has the working women in industry and agriculture as its main force, while rallying women of all other strata.

The Great October Socialist Revolution opened a new era in mankind's emancipation; it also opened a new era in women's emancipation. The people's democratic and socialist revolutions in 11 East European and Asian countries during and after the Second World War not only brought these countries to the bright road of socialist construction but also the women in these countries to the bright road of complete emancipation. At present, the struggles of the people of all lands for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism is developing with great vigour. Its victory is the decisive prerequisite to women's emancipation. This is why the working women in various countries participate in these great struggles with enthusiasm and have made important contributions to them. Experience proves that women's emancipation is out of the question when isolated from the revolutionary movement. Marxist-Leninist theory on women's emancipation is the only correct theory on this question. And the path of women's emancipation in the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union is the only correct path for the emancipation of women throughout the world.

TOGETHER with the rest of the people in the country, the working women in China, led by the Chinese Communist Party and united with women of various strata, have experienced the great struggles of the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. The victory of the new democratic revolution enabled the Chinese women to free themselves from the class exploitation and oppression by imperialism, bureaucrat capitalism and feudalism and, with the men, become masters of the country. The victory of the socialist revolution has in turn completely realized the socialist ownership of means of production and eliminated once and for all the roots of class exploitation and class oppression. This has provided Chinese women with ample opportunity for various activities in political, economic, cultural, social and family life.

But, does this mean that the goal of women's emancipation is fulfilled with the victory of the socialist revolution? The Marxist-Leninist answer is: women's emancipation has not yet been completed and many important things remain to be done. In his *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State*, Engels pointed out:

The emancipation of women and their equality with men are impossible and must remain so as long as women are excluded from socially productive work and restricted to housework, which is private. The emancipation of women becomes possible only when women are enabled to take part in production on a large, social scale, and when domestic duties require their attention only to a minor degree.

Clearly, the victory of the socialist revolution is far from being the end of the women's emancipation movement. "To take part in production on a large, social scale"—this is the direction defined by Marx and Engels for the continued advance of the women's emancipation movement following the victory of the socialist revolution. In his article *A Great Beginning*, Lenin said:

Notwithstanding all the laws emancipating woman, she continues to be a domestic slave, because petty

housework crushes, strangles, stultifies and degrades her, chains her to the kitchen and to the nursery, and wastes her labour on barbarously unproductive, petty, nerve-racking, stultifying and crushing drudgery. The real emancipation of women, real Communism, will begin only where and when a mass struggle begins (led by the proletariat wielding the power of the state) against this petty domestic economy, or rather when its wholesale transformation into large-scale socialist economy begins.

Lenin made it clear that to release or not to release women from housework is the "yes or no" question to women's genuine emancipation, the "yes or no" question to real communism. Communism requires that people have a high degree of political consciousness, a high level of cultural and scientific knowledge and skill in production. It is inconceivable that mankind would be able to enter communism while women still remain tied to petty and stultifying household drudgery. How to deal with the question of women's participation in productive work and housework is, therefore, an extremely important matter of principle for the complete emancipation of women and the realization of communism. In a socialist society, there can be two diametrically opposite attitudes towards this question: One holds that women should go back to their kitchens and engage in housework; the other maintains that women should leave their kitchens, free themselves from housework and take part in social production. The former is a wrong attitude which is in actual fact a reflection of bourgeois or even feudal ideas. The latter alone is the correct Marxist-Leninist attitude.

In his notes on the article *Women Go to the Labour Front* from the book *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside*, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "For construction of the great socialist society, mobilizing the broad mass of women to take part in productive activities is of extremely great importance." The cause of socialist construction in our country requires women to participate in social production and our women, too, are anxious to free themselves from housework and take part in social production. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, our Party and Government have consistently paid attention to mobilizing women to take part in social production. By 1957, the number of women workers and functionaries in the country totalled 3,286,000, an increase of 447.7 per cent over 1949; the number of women in the countryside taking part in agricultural production was even greater. However, to those women who were still tied to petty housework, to participate regularly in social production was still a dream to be realized. They, including those in the countryside bound by housework and housewives in the city, still constituted the greater part of the female population of the country.

IT was only after the beginning of the big leap forward in 1958 that this situation began to be radically changed. The big leap required large numbers of women in industrial and agricultural production. In the last two years, in the city and in the countryside, women, some hundred million of them, joined the big leap and helped bring about the great development in production. The broad masses of women have become, like the men, an essential force in the continued big leap. This is an unprecedented change in Chinese society, especially in the life of women. Participation in social production by large numbers of women has immediately resulted in great changes in their

way of life. As ownership of the means of production in our country is socialist in nature and industrial and agricultural production is carried out on a social and collective scale, this inevitably requires a way of social life which conforms with it. Since large numbers of women in the countryside and housewives in the city take part in production, the question of housework, mainly cooking and looking after the children, must be solved. The solution of the question of housework used to pose an extremely difficult problem in the past. But, with the establishment of the rural people's communes and welfare facilities in urban districts, the possibilities for solving this problem have been created; they also indicate the direction for the future. The establishment of people's communes and community dining-rooms, nurseries, service centres and other collective welfare establishments in urban districts have greatly reduced women's household burdens, giving them time to take part in social production. Women's participation in production "on a large, social scale" envisaged by Engels 76 years ago is beginning to be a reality in China. "The real emancipation of women" as described by Lenin 41 years ago has also begun to happen in our country. The great historic significance of the big leap and the people's communes has been manifest in regard to women. China's women have finally found the practical way to free themselves from housework and take part in social production, and thus complete their emancipation. This is why we say that the women's emancipation movement in our country has entered a new historical stage.

TODAY, women in China are a vital force in our great socialist construction. Joining efforts with the whole nation, they have done their bit in fulfilling the main targets of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule, and are striving for a continued leap forward in the national economy of 1960. By the end of 1959, the number of women workers and functionaries exceeded eight million, an increase of over five million compared with 1957. In the countryside, nearly all who are able have taken part in production. The ten thousand outstanding women and groups elected for this Women's Day are the standard bearers among China's over 300 million women and an indication that women have taken part in production "on a social scale." While making great progress themselves, these outstanding women influence those around them to advance together.

The political understanding of women has greatly deepened and their enthusiasm is boundless. According to statistics for the first half of last year, 540,000 women distinguished themselves as advanced workers in state-owned factories and mines. Large numbers of rural women are engaged in main branches of farm work instead of their former subsidiary work. Such work as field management, pig feeding, the collection of manure, etc. is undertaken largely by women who have become a main force in agriculture. Housewives in the cities have also been active in organizing community-run workshops. Incomplete figures compiled by 11 big and medium-sized cities including Peking, Tientsin and Harbin in the autumn of 1959 showed that women accounted for 76 per cent of the workers and staff members in these workshops. Peking headed the list with 95 per cent. Starting from practically nothing, the women who constitute the major

force in such workshops have contributed handsomely to the development of urban local industry.

Young women in China now have every opportunity for education — from primary school, middle school to college. Most of the working women have joined literacy study groups. Having learnt to read and write, many have gone on to study in half-day schools or spare-time primary schools. Some are enrolled in spare-time middle schools or colleges. Such advances in political and cultural levels have enabled many to become electricians, tractor drivers, agro-technicians, building workers, drillers, train dispatchers, aviators, technicians, engineers, medical doctors, teachers, accountants, workers in the fields of arts, literature and physical culture, scientific workers, and Party and government cadres. Chinese women have changed radically in the past few years. They are no longer backward, with vision narrowly confined to the four walls of the home, but are honoured builders of socialism, working with political consciousness, diligence, ingenuity and frugality.

THE primary objective of the women's movement in China today is the mobilization of still more women to join social production. Those who have already done so should actively participate in the technical innovation campaign and technical revolution. To meet the needs of the great leap forward in production and the demand of women for participation in social labour, all household work should be further socialized, and energetic efforts be made to run the collective welfare amenities and social services efficiently. This would transform the scattered, stupefying, trivial household chores into large-scale socialist economic enterprises.

Today there are 50 million children in nurseries and kindergartens in China's countryside and cities. Hundreds of millions of people are eating at community dining-rooms. Calling such community dining-rooms, nurseries and kindergartens young shoots of communism, Lenin said in his article *A Great Beginning*:

Here we have the simple, everyday means, involving nothing pompous, grandiloquent or ceremonial, which can in actual fact emancipate women, which can in actual fact lessen and abolish their inequality with men as regards their role in social production and public life.

Revolutionary practice in our country has fully borne out this truth. With the steady increase in production our social service facilities are enlarged and are taking on new features. In many cities, service centres have been set up by street organizations taking over the miscellaneous housework now left behind by women taking part in social production. The latter no longer have any need to worry about household work. We may expect that in the not too distant future, all 200 million young and middle-aged women will participate in social production. The call by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in 1955 for "every woman . . . to take her place on the labour front" will become a reality before long. This will be an extremely significant event for women as well as for national construction.

We are deeply convinced that our women, under the wise leadership of the great Communist Party and the leader of China's various nationalities, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, will raise high the banner of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune, and with the rest of the country will certainly fulfil the great tasks in this new stage of our socialist construction.

A Visit of Peace and Friendship

Following is an abridged translation of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao," March 6, 1960.—Ed.

COMRADE N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, has just visited India, Burma, Indonesia and Afghanistan. This was a visit of peace and friendship, and this was the reason why he was given a rousing welcome by the peoples of these countries everywhere he went. The Chinese people note with pleasure the success of Comrade Khrushchov's trip and the further growth of the bonds of friendship, as a result of this visit, between their great ally, the Soviet Union, on the one hand and their friends, India, Burma, Indonesia and Afghanistan, on the other.

Comrade Khrushchov's tour of these four countries is of great significance in supporting the struggle waged by the people of the countries of the East against colonialism and imperialist aggression. In his many speeches made during the trip, Comrade Khrushchov sternly condemned the colonialist plunder and enslavement of the Eastern countries. He pointed out that the anti-colonialist struggle had not come to an end, that the colonialists would not relinquish their positions voluntarily and that they would use all their strength to maintain their rule. The organization of military and political blocs is a form of collective colonialism. SEATO's underhand activities against Indonesia, Cambodia and Laos are proof positive of this. Comrade Khrushchov, when discussing the signing of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and the revival of Japanese militarism, emphasized that this was a very dangerous game. He said: "For what purposes are U.S. troops remaining in Japan? I don't think they are there to deal with the typhoons which once in a while strike this region. They are directed first of all against People's China and the Soviet Union."

At the same time, Comrade Khrushchov confidently declared that the knell of colonialism had been sounded with millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America rising to greet a new life and to fight for their national independence and the right to independent national development. He noted that the tide of the national liberation movement had been rising steadily higher. He also declared that the day was not far off when the people of all nations would free themselves once and for all from the shameful fetters of colonialism. Appraising highly the significance of the anti-colonialist struggle, Comrade Khrushchov pointed out that the problem of liquidating colonialism is closely connected with the problem of defending world peace.

In clear-cut terms, Comrade Khrushchov expressed the deep sympathy and wholehearted support of the

socialist countries for the anti-colonialist struggle of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. Faithful to the teachings of Lenin, he declared, we stood for and will steadfastly stand for the liberation of the peoples from colonialist slavery. It is for this reason that during his visit, Comrade Khrushchov repeatedly emphasized that the Soviet people completely endorse and would help in the efforts made by the Indian, Burmese, Indonesian and Afghan peoples to develop their national economies and overcome poverty and backwardness. In Indonesia, Comrade Khrushchov reiterated the Soviet Government's full support for Indonesia's rights and demands in relation to West Irian. It is clear that these solemn statements of the Soviet Union against colonialism and imperialist aggression are a great inspiration and support to all those peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for and safeguarding their independence. At the same time, they deal a severe blow to colonialism and imperialism.

Comrade Khrushchov's visit to the four countries once again gives full expression to the foreign policy of peace of the countries of the socialist camp and their sincere desire to promote peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems. The socialist countries unswervingly pursue a foreign policy of peace and insist on peaceful coexistence and friendly co-operation among peoples on the basis of mutual respect for each other's territorial sovereignty, non-aggression and equality and mutual benefit. The countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union have worked steadfastly for the relaxation of international tension and in defence of world peace. In particular, the Soviet Union recently took a series of steps and put forward proposals in the interest of peace, which have been warmly welcomed by the peoples of the world. Now, we note with similar pleasure that these peaceful actions and proposals on the part of the Soviet Union have won the approval and support of India, Burma, Indonesia and Afghanistan. This will undoubtedly exert a positive influence on the cause of world peace.

The foreign policy of peace of the socialist countries finds particularly clear expression in their economic and cultural relations with those countries which have won national independence. Comrade Khrushchov's visit to the four nations provides an example of true international co-operation. The economic and cultural agreements signed by the Soviet Union with India, Burma, Indonesia and Afghanistan make it clear that the economic and cultural co-operation of the socialist countries with these nations is entirely motivated by the desire to help them develop their national economies and raise their people's living standards. This contrasts sharply

with the "aid" from imperialism which is used as a smokescreen for aggression.

The Soviet Union is consistently helping those peoples who have overthrown colonialist rule so as to enable them to smash completely all the shackles which kept them in a subordinate status, to do away with their economic backwardness and achieve social progress and economic prosperity. It has rendered genuine assistance to these countries; the Indian Bhilai steel works with an annual capacity of one million tons, built with Soviet assistance, is an outstanding example of this. Now the Soviet Union has again offered India and Indonesia big loans for the development of their industries. All these facts will undoubtedly help more and more people in Southeast Asian countries to understand more clearly the policy of peace pursued by the socialist countries.

Comrade Khrushchov's visit to the four countries has further consolidated and promoted the unity and co-operation between the socialist countries and the countries which have won their national independence. It strikingly shows that there exists a solid foundation for the friendly relations between the socialist countries and these lands. Such relations of friendship are fully in keeping with the common interests of both parties and, furthermore, constitute an important factor in advancing the cause of world peace. We are confident that despite all the slander, obstruction and sabotage by the imperialists, the people of the socialist countries and the countries which have won their national independence will strive untiringly to cement and develop the friendship between them, thereby making fresh contributions to the cause of world peace and international co-operation.

Nepalese Prime Minister Koirala Arrives

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Hsi Chung-hsun and other government leaders, and thousands of welcomers greeted Nepalese Prime Minister Shri Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala at Peking airport on March 11 (as *Peking Review* goes to press). In Peking and other Chinese cities where Prime Minister Koirala and his entourage stopped, the warmest reception was accorded the distinguished Nepalese guests. On the evening of his arrival, Prime Minister Koirala and his party, which included Madame Koirala, Nepalese Minister of Works and Communications Ganesh Man Singh, Minister for Home and Law Surya Prasad Upadhyaya and Foreign Secretary Nara Pratap Thapa, were received and entertained at dinner by Premier and Madame Chou En-lai.

In a welcoming address at the Peking airport, Premier Chou En-lai declared: "China and Nepal are friendly neighbours. The towering Himalayas lying between our two countries have not been a barrier to the establishment and enhancement of friendly relations between our two countries, but have become a symbol of the long-standing and profound friendship between our two peoples." Premier Chou recalled that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the traditional friendship between China and Nepal had undergone a new development on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. "The friendly co-operation and contacts between the two countries," he said, "had during the past few years been strengthened daily in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. The continuous development of such friendly relations between China and Nepal is not only in the interests of our two peoples, but also in those of Asian and world peace."

Premier Chou En-lai expressed his conviction that the present visit of the Nepalese Prime Minister "will further promote friendly and good-neighbour relations

between our two countries and will contribute to the solidarity of Asian and African countries and to world peace."

Prime Minister Koirala in his reply expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome which, he noted, "is indeed a symbolic expression of your profound goodwill to Nepal and the Nepalese people."

Speaking of the friendship between the two countries, the Nepalese Prime Minister said: "It is my hope that my present visit to China will further strengthen our bonds of friendship." He pointed out that though China and Nepal had different political systems, "there is a close similarity in their policy of striving for world peace, universal brotherhood and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

Prime Minister Koirala also declared: "The establishment of a new social order in China has become a matter of great study and interest for all, more specially so for the well-wishers and friendly neighbours of China. As a neighbour and friend of the Chinese people, I was very eager to come to China to study and understand something of the development works in the new system obtaining in this country." He added that the problems facing China, which until recently had been a lesser developed nation, were "not dissimilar to those of other lesser developed countries of Asia and Africa."

Leading Peking papers have given editorial expression to the goodwill of the Chinese people for their neighbours to the south and stressed the traditional friendship between the two peoples. On the day of the honoured guests' arrival, biographies of Prime Minister Koirala, articles and photos introducing the Himalayan country of Nepal and its industrious people, as well as its struggles against imperialist aggression and friendship for the Chinese people, were prominently featured.

Battle Cries from Washington

by WU SZU

WASHINGTON was lately the scene of a bitter controversy over the U.S. missile development and outer space exploration programmes. For almost a month, the battle raged within the Eisenhower administration, at congressional committee and sub-committee hearings and in the U.S. press. So heated was the dispute that the magazine *Newsweek* described it as a "great debate" on U.S. military policies, comparable to that which preceded the termination of the Korean war.

The bone of contention was the "missile gap" between the United States and the Soviet Union and whether it accurately reflected a gap in their respective overall military strength.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Gates, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Twining and other military leaders presented an "optimistic estimate" in their testimony at congressional hearings. While forced to concede the amazing achievements of Soviet science and technology and acknowledge Soviet superiority in missile development, they tried to minimize the "missile gap" and denied that the U.S. lag constituted a "deterrent gap."

This "estimate" of the situation had the public support of Eisenhower, Nixon and Herter, but was the target

of a scathing attack by many Congressmen (particularly Democratic Congressmen) and leading U.S. bourgeois commentators. Senator Lyndon Johnson (Dem.) ridiculed Gates' appraisal as "wishful thinking, escape from reality, and avoidance of the hard facts of life." Walter Lippman, in his regular column in the *New York Herald Tribune*, pointed out that the Soviet Union was ahead of the United States in overall military capacity, in outer space exploration, in the rate of economic growth and in education; he lamented the fact

that the United States was fast becoming a second-rate power. Even Allen Dulles, Director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, admitted that there was no room for complacency since the Soviet Union far exceeded the United States in missile strength.

Allen Dulles' testimony and the comments of the U.S. press greatly incensed Eisenhower because it revealed to the world the truth of U.S. inferiority in the missile field. To salvage the situation, he inaugurated a nationwide campaign ("Operation Truth") designed to display American strength and "reassure American opinion, U.S. allies and the non-committed nations which are beginning to express serious doubts as to whether the United States could regain the lead in the field of cosmic exploration." (Agence France Presse.) Eisenhower exhibited the most extreme sensitivity when the controversy touched on the question of social systems. At his news conference on February 11, the U.S. President was asked whether the success of the Soviet moon shot did not prove the superiority of communism over capitalism. This question so enraged Eisenhower that he attacked the idea as "crazy." But rant and rave as he may, he cannot alter the fact that the controversy itself was a reflection of the East wind prevailing over the West wind and the bankruptcy of the U.S. "positions of strength" policy.

No Fundamental Difference

Of course, this latest wrangle within U.S. ruling circles is a sham battle. It does not signify any real disagreement on basic principles or policies. While indulging in elaborate peace gestures, Eisenhower disclosed his true colours in his State of the Union Message when he spoke of pursuing U.S. objectives "from a position of broadly based strength" and strengthening the "deterrent."

As for his opponents, including those Democrats who see in the "debate" an opportunity to "make hay" in an election year, they did not in any way challenge current U.S. war preparations. On the contrary, they attacked them as inadequate. While the Democrats and commentators like Walter Lippman favour increased military expenditures and devoting maximum economic power to missile development and cosmic exploration, it should not be supposed that the Eisenhower administration has been lax in this respect. The U.S. President has repeatedly stressed that American government expenditure for missile development "is getting close to the point where money itself will not bring you any speed, any quicker development." *Newsweek* (February 15) pointed out that the "hullabaloo" over the "deterrent" actually involved no fundamental differences in U.S. military strategy. "It was encouraging," the magazine noted approvingly, "that 1960's Great Debate struck close to the very heart of this



That Blooming Olive Branch

Cartoon by Jack Chen

matter," i.e., how to stay "in a hard race to maintain the nation's [U.S.] world position" which previously had been "taken for granted."

A Trick to Gain Time

Current U.S. peace gestures are a device to win time to extricate the United States from the predicament of its inferiority in missile development and space exploration. Washington's bickering exposed the bluff. It showed the "cold war" cavaliers as equally enthusiastic in their demand for intensified arms expansion and war prepara-

tions — particularly for stepped-up missile development — in an effort to improve their deteriorated military positions.

Gates in his congressional testimony spoke of eliminating during the next three years the "numerical superiority" which the Soviet Union now enjoys in I.C.B.Ms. Eisenhower in recent news conferences has also emphasized the frantic effort of the United States to develop I.C.B.Ms. He insisted that the country had not been "asleep" and did not intend to remain behind in rocketry and space exploration.

How "Peaceful" Can the U.S. Get?

The United States is currently engaged in a massive missile development programme with special emphasis on inter-continental ballistic missiles. Information disclosed by the U.S. press shows that top priority is being given to three prototypes: the "Minuteman," an I.C.B.M. using solid fuel and launched from underground sites; the "Polaris," an I.R.B.M. launched from submarines and the "Hound Dog," an air-to-ground I.R.B.M. fired from B-52G bombers.

The U.S. publication *Newsweek* reports that the Pentagon is doing everything possible to make the "Minuteman" operational and plans to have 800 by 1963. In that same year, the U.S. air force will have 28 squadrons of B-52G bombers (420 planes) equipped with "Hound Dog" missiles. The first squadron of B-52Gs will be placed under the U.S. Strategic Air Command sometime this summer. Also by 1963 the U.S. air force will have 27 guided missile squadrons equipped with 130 "Atlas" and 140 "Titan" missiles (both I.C.B.Ms); 20 of these squadrons will have underground launching sites.

On the navy side of the picture, top priority is being given to the construction of nuclear-powered deep ocean submarines, capable of carrying 16 "Polaris." U.S. Chief of Staff for Naval Operations Burke recently requested that the total number of "Polaris" submarines be upped to 45; he called for an appropriation of 975 million U.S. dollars for the U.S. navy to build within the next year six additional submarines beside the originally planned three. Further, it is intended to install "Polaris" launchers on merchant marine vessels and cruisers.

Washington is also stepping up construction of airfields on U.S. territories; an underground "Atlas" launching site at the Lincoln Air Base in Nebraska is under way and another four I.C.B.M. bases are planned. I.C.B.M. bases in the United States, planned and constructed, would thus total 14.

At the same time, the United States is expanding its strategic air force and setting up more I.R.B.M. bases on the fringes of the socialist countries. *U.S. News and World Report* reported that since the U.S. air force is still the main "deterrent," the budget for the new fiscal year allocates 6,000 million U.S. dollars for the manufacture of 1,510 latest type B-52H and B-58 jet bombers to replace out-dated aircraft.

In Britain, Italy and Turkey, construction of seven I.R.B.M. bases is being hastened. A Reuter's dispatch indicated that the United States planned to ship 45 "Jupiter" I.R.B.Ms to Italy and Turkey and is negotiat-

ing for the establishment of I.C.B.M. bases in Spain. Athens papers report that the Greek Government has agreed to the establishment of an I.R.B.M. base on the island of Crete. In the Far East, according to a U.P.I. account, the United States will send a new missile battalion to Okinawa to reinforce the two existing "Nike-Hercules" battalions there. In Europe the arming of the West German troops with atomic weapons has high priority. West German press reports disclose that by the end of this year, Bonn will have four guided missile battalions equipped with "Hercules" missiles and 276 launchers in operation.

In line with current Pentagon policies of developing both "retaliatory strength" in a global war and "capability" for "local wars," the United States is presently also engaged in the large-scale development of conventional weapons. *U.S. News and World Report* notes that the U.S. army will maintain 870,000 men, and that the new budget provides 9,400 million U.S. dollars for "modern equipment" to reinforce its "striking strength." Equipment will, in part, consist of large numbers of M60 tanks of the latest type and "Davy Crockett" light-sized rockets capable of carrying nuclear warheads. U.S. naval appropriations for the fiscal year are 11,700 million U.S. dollars. The number of newly constructed warships in 1961 will be greater than that for any postwar year with the exception of 1955. They include one nuclear-powered cruiser, three aircraft carriers (one nuclear powered) and 16 destroyers and high-speed ships equipped with guided missiles.

In the past month or so, the United States, in league with its junior partners in the military blocs, staged a series of provocative military manoeuvres in all parts of the world. In Europe, U.S. and West German troops participated in joint exercises in the use of atomic weapons on the border of the German Democratic Republic; at the Iberian Peninsula it joined Spain and Portugal in military manoeuvres. In the Middle East, it dispatched its air force units to Turkey, Iran and Pakistan for air demonstrations. In Southeast Asia, mustering the troops of Britain, Australia and Thailand, Washington held joint military exercises in the Gulf of Siam. In the Taiwan Straits area U.S. forces carried out a series of provocative manoeuvres with the Chiang Kai-shek clique. In Latin America, amphibious landings by U.S. troops in Puerto Rico and military exercises in the Panama Canal Zone were an open threat to countries fighting for national independence, particularly Cuba.

The Eisenhower administration, for whom Gates was chief spokesman in the missile controversy, came under severe fire from Democratic Senators like Lyndon Johnson and Stuart Symington. The latter regarded Gates' estimate based on what the Soviet Union "intended" to do rather than what it was capable of doing as harmful to the chances of a quick elimination of the "gap." As Walter Lippman put it, the assumption of the Eisenhower administration that "although the Soviet Union is now ahead of us [in missile development] . . . we are now moving faster than the Soviet Union" will in itself hinder U.S. efforts to catch up.

Bitter recriminations over the "missile gap" brought to public view the fact that while frantically developing its I.C.B.Ms, the United States is simultaneously enlarging the production and development of I.R.B.Ms and equipping its strategic air force, and submarine and ground forces with these missiles. The proclaimed purpose of this move is to "offset" the gap in I.C.B.Ms. Gates testified as follows: "We are expanding our missile program, putting missiles on our bomber force and bringing into operation Polaris submarines which we believe will offset any so-called missile gap, at least from the point of view of the validity of our deterrent." *The New York Times* (January 17) substantiated this statement with figures: it reported that for the past five years the U.S. Government had distributed its military appropriations in roughly the following percentages—46 to 48 for the air force, 28 for the navy and marines and 23 to 24 for the army. "When it comes to spending for new equipment," the article says, "the air force is getting a steadily rising portion—reaching 60 per cent." Meanwhile, Washington bigwigs in their testimonies also stressed the need to bolster up the "strength" of U.S. allies and military blocs, to expand U.S. armed forces and military bases abroad, especially its missile bases.

Arms Race for War

U.S. brasshats and politicians also made no secret of the fact that the present frenzied arms expansion in the United States is in effect preparation for both a global war and "local wars." Before the Senate and House Armed Services Committees Gates testified that the primary objectives of the two-pronged missile development programme were: "First and foremost, to deter the outbreak of a general war by providing and maintaining the capability to retaliate in case of any major attack made on us. Second, to support U.S. foreign policy and to provide and maintain the capability to apply the degree of force necessary to prevent and contain local wars." Since it is clear that no one is threatening the United States with any "major attack," Gates' "deterrent" in reality comes down to U.S. preparations for a world war, particularly the type of "preventive war" with which Pentagon brasshats have been preoccupied day and night.

As for "prevention" and "containment" of "local wars," this is nothing but a bare-faced justification for "applying the degree of force necessary" to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries in "support of U.S. foreign policy." "Limited wars" are, as the "debate" indicated, a major pillar of U.S. global strategy. Much of the sabre-rattling evident during the "debate" was, in fact, directed against Far Eastern, Middle Eastern and Latin American countries. Gates with consummate arrogance remarked,

"I think that the Far East is protected in the same way as the state of Pennsylvania is protected. It is protected by the Strategic Air Command and our other strategic weapons systems wherever they happen to be based." U.S. Secretary of the Army Brucker and Army Chief of Staff General Lemnitzer openly boasted of war plans drafted by U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff for the Southeast Asian region, including plans for military intervention in Laos. During a recent tour of the Far East Brucker launched a furious attack on the Chinese people and raved that Quemoy and Matsu were under U.S. "protection." U.S. Chief of Staff for Naval Operations Burke, urging speed in the production of Polaris submarines, declared that this was required to cope with a situation in which "two world 'hot spots' like the past Formosan Straits and Lebanon crises arise simultaneously."

An Object Lesson

The hypocrisy of Washington's new "peace look" becomes apparent when viewed in the context of such demands for "limited wars" and against the background of U.S. military manoeuvres in the Far East, the Middle East and the Caribbeans.

The latest quarrel within the ranks of the ruling circles in the United States is a "family" quarrel. It is a reflection of the disquiet and panic which has seized the cold warriors as they see their "positions of strength" slipping from beneath their feet. But even more significant in the eyes of the world is its exposure of the desperate efforts by U.S. imperialism to retrieve its lost positions behind the camouflage of peace, of its scheme to unleash either a sudden onslaught—when the occasion arises—or "limited wars." Although the "battle" in Washington has temporarily subsided, it has provided a useful object lesson: it teaches the peoples of the world that they must never for a moment relax their vigilance.

OPPOSE THE REVIVAL OF JAPANESE MILITARISM!

The conclusion of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance signifies the revival of Japanese militarism and Japan's open participation in the aggressive U.S. military bloc. This is an extremely grave step taken by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries colluding to prepare new aggression and war and to menace Asian and world peace.

This pamphlet contains important documents and commentaries concerning the opposition of the Chinese Government and people to the revival of Japanese militarism. It explains the firm stand taken by the Chinese people in opposing the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and in supporting the Japanese people's struggle for peace, democracy, independence and neutrality.

Its supplement contains five documents including a summarized text of the Potsdam Declaration in which China, the United States and Britain called on Japan to surrender, and the text of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance.

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Agricultural Middle School: Second Anniversary

by LU TING-YI

Lu Ting-yi is an Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council. His article, a full translation of which is given below, first appeared in "Renmin Jiaoyu" (People's Education). The half-day agricultural middle school, a part-work, part-study institution, is a new form of rural education which was first introduced in Kiangsu Province in March 1958. Since then more than 20,000 such schools have been set up in all parts of the country, and others are in prospect. For further information, see "Peking Review," Nos. 13 and 30, 1959.—Ed.

THE agricultural middle school is now two years old. This is a good thing. Experience has proved that the establishment of agricultural middle schools is an important method of getting greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing secondary education. Statistics compiled by Kiangsu Province showed that money expended by the state to train a student in an ordinary junior middle school amounts to more than 180 yuan a year, whereas that needed for the education of an agricultural middle school student is less than 20 yuan. Similarly, the financial burden on the student's family is reduced from more than 100 yuan to some 30 yuan a year. To train the same number of students, an agricultural middle school requires fewer teachers than an ordinary junior middle school. Students of the agricultural middle schools, though not studying as many subjects, can more quickly apply what they learn to production because they work part-time. They also have a deeper understanding and a firmer grasp of the subjects they have studied because they take part in production. These facts are too obvious to be denied by anyone.

The agricultural middle schools will train a considerable number of teachers who are both politically progressive and professionally proficient. Some of the teachers are drawn from cadres taking part in manual labour in the countryside. The great majority of them are graduates of senior middle schools. Going to the countryside, these teachers had no little difficulty at the start in handling teaching and manual labour at the same time. However, guided by the Communist Party, they have surmounted these difficulties, accepted the responsibilities of the agricultural schools, and become one with the peasants. They have thus become new people, labourer-intellectuals as well as educational workers who are closely linked with the peasants. Braving difficulties, they have chosen to temper themselves at posts where there are greater hardships. In this respect they remind us of those young people who left the cities and came to Yen-an and other liberated areas during past revolutionary periods. They have excellent prospects. We have every

reason to believe that from among them there will emerge very good communists and very good educational workers.

But, the significance of the agricultural middle school is greater than this.

FOR many years, secondary education could not go to the countryside. Nor could the village hold a middle school student. In the old society, there were people who talked a good deal about rural education but accomplished nothing whatsoever. In our socialist society, only two years after the founding of the first agricultural middle school, junior middle school education has already struck deep roots in the villages, and is regarded as "treasure" and "gold." Having once taken root, it cannot easily be slighted. Henceforth, we may hope that with the development of production, and especially the development of the mechanization of farming, senior middle school education, specialized secondary education, and even higher education will appear in the countryside. Henceforth, we may hope that the villages will not only be able to hold middle school students, but also college students and college graduates. This is an exceedingly happy event. With this event, the realization of communism becomes truly promising. Eighty per cent of our people are in the countryside. Our cultural revolution cannot be completed if cultural levels remain low in the rural areas, nor can communism be realized. To realize communism, we must, along with the growth of production, spread education among the whole people in the countryside and raise its quality, just as we do among the urban population. This is why the fact that agricultural middle schools have struck roots in the soil of the countryside is a matter of such great moment. It marks a step forward towards the elimination of differences between town and countryside, between workers and peasants and between brain work and physical labour.

According to estimates made by those concerned, when the question of agricultural mechanization is fundamentally resolved, China will need 1,840,000 farm machine drivers and 440,000 technicians. These are for agriculture only. Besides, the people's communes will still require many cadres to run their industries, education, public health, child-care, financial and trade work, etc. With secondary education in the countryside, we will have a rich source from which to draw such large numbers of cadres.

The agricultural middle schools, in two years, have had an enrolment of more than two million students. During the past two years, an average of one million students per year were admitted, not counting those who

dropped out midway. Taking this figure as a basis (there's no question that it will be exceeded) ten years later there will be nine million graduates. Isn't this a sizable force?

TODAY, agricultural senior middle schools have already been set up in some places. This is a very good thing. The half-day agricultural senior middle schools accept students 16 years of age and over. These people are rated full "man-power" labourers in the villages. While we can set up as many spare-time senior middle schools as necessary, half-day senior middle schools cannot be established in great numbers at one stroke because of the present limited economic resources of the communes and the fact that there is a labour shortage in agriculture. But we are certain that their numbers will gradually increase.

We can set up two types of agricultural senior middle schools. The specialized secondary schools cater to the need for intermediate-class technicians. There are various kinds of technicians; a variety of such schools can be established in accordance with our requirements. The senior middle schools, the other type, prepare their students for higher education and to become senior technicians and cadres with a high theoretical level. The

Communist Party committees of the people's communes should work out plans for these two types of schools in conjunction with the overall planned development of the communes and the deployment of labour forces. The cities should give active help in setting up these two types of schools.

Next year will be the third anniversary of the founding of the agricultural middle schools and will witness their first graduates. It is my hope that every one will try to ensure that these graduates attain high standards. Of these graduates, some will go on to study in senior middle schools, but the great majority of them must be given training in various techniques for work in the rural areas and organized to continue their spare-time studies. The agricultural middle school will be completely consolidated only after it helps production in a really tangible way.

My thanks are due to all teachers and staff workers of the agricultural middle schools who have laboured industriously, and to those who have energetically supported these schools. May they be ever modest and patient and continue to exert themselves to overcome difficulties, to strive to speed up our socialist construction and for the great ideals of communism.

"Image of the Nation"

A "Pauper's Plant" Takes the Lead

by CHIN YU-HUANG

The Kunming Pneumatic Tools Plant is known today throughout the country as the "Pauper's Co-op" on the industrial front. This requires some explanation. The "Pauper's Co-op" was the nickname of the nationally famous Wang Kuo-fan Agricultural Co-op — now the Jianming People's Commune. This "Pauper's Co-op," originally consisted of 23 poor-peasant families and a three-quarter share in the ownership of a donkey. Its members laid the basis of their present prosperity by buying tools, animals, fertilizer, etc. with the money they earned selling brushwood cut from a mountain many miles away. In thus relying on their own efforts this heroic co-op was extolled by Chairman Mao Tse-tung as "the image of the entire nation." The Kunming Pneumatic Tools Plant, its Communist Party secretary and veteran workers accomplished a similar feat in industry. Starting with a single vice, they finally succeeded in turning out in quantity top-notch pneumatic tools — and this, by their own efforts without asking for outside help. One may ask: what is the motivating force behind this? The answer is political understanding. "Politics is in command," to quote a current phrase in China. The Kunming workers, for example, worked hard not for their personal gain. It was their profound devotion to the socialist cause that gave them wisdom and strength. Theirs is a splendid example of the revolutionary drive so much in evidence in China today. It was in this spirit that the Chinese people, led by the Communist Party, won victory in the revolution against over-

whelming odds. It is in this spirit that they are rapidly transforming a vast backward country into a modern socialist power.—Ed.

IN a row of small single-storey buildings on the eastern end of Nanping Street, Kunming's busiest thoroughfare, a pneumatic tools plant was quietly born in 1959. It was a product of the big leap forward when the people plunged into industry in a big way.

To build Kunming, the "city of eternal spring," into Yunnan Province's industrial base, the provincial authorities had decided to set up a plant to manufacture pneumatic tools for the development of mineral resources that abound in this southwestern province. When the municipal committee of the Communist Party considered the question, a small, poorly equipped weighing instruments plant, known for the great persistence of its workers in overcoming difficulties, came to its notice and to this plant went the important assignment.

To Hang or Not to Hang

The entire plant was astir when news came that it was to switch to the manufacture of modern pneumatic tools. Deeply moved by the confidence the Party had shown in them, the veteran workers pledged that they would turn out pneumatic tools even if they had to do it with a hand file. A small group of people were doubtful. When they learnt that the only other pneumatic

tools plant in the country was a big Shenyang factory equipped with complete sets of modern Soviet machines and staffed by hundreds of technical personnel, they declared: "To make pneumatic tools with two 'dancing lathes' and a single fourth-grade turner is plain day dreaming."

Though not discouraged, the veteran workers were after all ignorant of pneumatic tools manufacture. Upon their suggestion, the administration invited an engineer named Chao to give a talk on the subject. The engineer came and, without a word, made the rounds of the workshops, shaking his head as he went. Finally he turned and said to Chang Yu-fu, secretary of the plant's Party branch: "To tell the truth, pneumatic tools require precision machining. It is impossible to make such tools with this kind of equipment."

The engineer's words strengthened the stand of those with conservative ideas. When the Party branch and the veteran workers wanted to hang out a signboard proclaiming the birth of the pneumatic tools plant, the conservatives were opposed and said: "We must wait and see for at least ten months before we hang out that signboard. What would we do if people came with orders?"

This angered the veteran workers and a hot debate ensued.

Tale of a Single Vice

The argument went back to 1952, when the plant had only seven veteran workers and was making wooden weighbeams. Although a vice was their sole "equipment," they worked hard day and night. They wanted to show the capitalists, their former employers who had abused them as something less than cattle, what workers could do once masters of their own house. With the "vice plus drive" they moved from making wooden weighbeams to the manufacture of metal scales that were comparable in quality to those made in Chungking — the best in the country.

Then began the tremendous leap forward of 1958. The plant was called on to manufacture different types of hardware. A vice no longer sufficed. So they bought some scrap metal from a local machine tools plant and started rigging up machine tools themselves. After one month of hard work, they improvised two lathes and a shaper. But the parts were so crude the machines literally danced when started up.

With these "dancing" machine tools, the plant began to tackle the manufacture of push carts urgently needed for rural transport. It was at this point that conservatism first cropped up. Some people doubted that push carts could be made without modern machine tools and electric welding equipment. The Party branch posed the problem to the workers. It called them to a meeting and presented the difficulties involved in making the push carts. That very evening the workers came up with 200 suggestions and a dozen different plans for the venture. Lo Shu-teh and Nieh Sung-pai contrived a method of processing that did not require electric welding. Fu Chi-chang worked out a new method of casting the bushing for the ball-bearings which eliminated the use of copper then in short supply. . . . They finally turned out excellent push carts at very low cost.

In the nationwide drive for steel, the plant also went in for metallurgy. The conservatives once more repeated their arguments — there was neither the equipment nor the technical skill required. . . . But they were challenged by the veteran workers to answer the question: how was the first heat of steel in the world made? Were there well-developed steel-making techniques before or after the first heat of steel was made? This effectively silenced the conservatives and educated all the workers at the plant. The truth is: experience is accumulated only through practice.

Once the mind was emancipated, technical difficulties were overcome. Within seven days, the workers erected three converters. When the first heat of steel flowed, so flowed the tears of joy of the workers.

It was with the same spirit that they went on to make hundreds of machines, including hoisting engines, shears and precision drills. They more than quadrupled their gross output value in 1958 and won many citations from the municipal and provincial authorities.

Philosophy and the Mass Line

Participation in the big leap forward of 1958 made people realize their own power. Seizing this opportunity, Chang Yu-fu, the Party branch secretary began to lecture on philosophy to the workers. He explained the relationship between the subjective drive of man and objective laws and helped advance the workers' knowledge from the perceptual to the rational stage. One worker said: "We had little equipment. But we succeeded in making machines and steel. This was due to our subjective drive." Another remarked: "The kitchen knife cannot compare with the gun. But in the early days, the revolutionaries with kitchen knives defeated the gun-toting reactionaries. This too was due to subjective drive." The consensus was: "Difficulties are paper tigers that can only overwhelm lazy bones and cowards."

Their confidence enormously enhanced, the workers painted the signboard with the characters "Kunming Pneumatic Tools Plant" and hung it high at the plant's entrance.

But tougher problems were encountered from the outset. In manufacturing scales, the work had mainly involved casting and forging — a far cry from modern pneumatic tools which demand precision machining and heat treatment. The Party branch secretary, the plant director and other cadres from the rank and file were inexperienced. But they had one treasure — the Party's mass line — the meaning of which they grasped even more fully after studying the works of Mao Tse-tung. It was by pooling the wisdom of all concerned that they surmounted one obstacle after another.

The first difficulty lay in the fact that the plant did not have internal grinders for processing the cylinders of pneumatic picks. Having studied the problem, the Party branch committee called all workers to a meeting, issued a cylinder to each one and asked them to apply themselves to the problem of processing the cylinder without the help of an internal grinder. At the meeting, 400 suggestions were made. When the meeting was adjourned at seven in the evening, no one left. All were absorbed

in experimenting. Every kind of "grinder" was improvised. When the Party branch found that a method contrived by Chou Wen-yuan, using an ingenious grinding wheel proved most effective, it immediately called an on-the-spot conference to demonstrate and explain to everyone. Twenty-four hours later, all the cylinders were ground. Then, Nieh Sung-pai, another veteran worker, combining the experiences of other workers, modified two lathes, transforming them into internal grinders.

With this initial success, enthusiasm mounted. This spirit and drive were channelled by the Party branch to further devising needed equipment. In this effort, the veteran workers once more showed their mettle. One night, very late, the Party branch secretary noticed that the light was still on in one of the workshops and that someone was there intently poring over some object. He walked in. Shih Pen-min was studying his wrist watch which he had taken apart. It was a new watch which he valued so highly that ordinarily he couldn't bear to see a speck of dirt on it.

"Old Shih, what are you doing?" the secretary asked.

"I'm trying to improvise a machine that can drill holes in the pneumatic pick cylinder."

"Why have you taken the watch apart?"

"I'm studying the working of the gears. That may give me an idea."

"Good. Go right ahead—and don't worry about the materials you might need."

The next day the Party branch assigned two skilled workers to help Shih in his experiments. Within a week, they devised a drilling machine that raised efficiency 192-fold.

In this way, the workers developed 22 special machines and hundreds of fixtures and dies, fully equipping themselves for pneumatic pick production. And all this without a single cent of state appropriations or help from outside technical personnel.

Success Story

The first batch of pneumatic picks was made. But they worked only when upright. It was a failure. This drew fire from the conservatives: "We told you so," they said. The veteran workers were worried. But the Party secretary reassured them, saying that failures could also help if lessons were drawn. The workers were sure to win final victory.

The picks were thoroughly checked and found to be defective in precision. The workers' skills were not up to the job. So the Party branch turned the workshops into classrooms and organized the workers to learn from each other and perfect their skills. Kuan Cheng-jung, the only fourth-grade lathe turner around, sometimes lectured as many as eight times a day on metal-working technique. Many young apprentices saved their pocket money for technical manuals and all studied and practised with a stubborn will.

Skills rapidly improved. A second batch of pneumatic picks was completed. This time they worked upright and horizontal. But they were still dumb when head down. Inspection showed the hardness of the metal was

not up to standard and the trouble lay in defective heat treatment. This imperfection was eliminated and a third batch was tried. They worked, but were not powerful enough.

Three consecutive failures caused turmoil in the plant. The conservatives were impatient and accused the workers of wasting valuable materials. They even threatened to bring the case to the Party's municipal committee. The veteran workers were deeply pained. Some young fellows wavered. Everyone waited for the Party secretary to speak. At a meeting, he said: "We failed three times and there are indeed great difficulties. But all new things in the world fight their way out against difficulties. Let them go to the municipal committee. We'll keep on trying. If we succeed, the honour belongs to everyone. Should we fail, the Party branch takes all the responsibility."

With this, and the support of higher Party committees, the effort went forward tirelessly. Precision, hardness and polish of all the parts were further refined and the fourth batch of pneumatic picks proved a complete success.

Education of an Engineer

At a celebration meeting, representatives from other machine-building plants and the mines were invited—including Chao, the engineer who had predicted that no pneumatic tool could be made at the plant. An experienced miner was asked to demonstrate the pneumatic picks. They performed excellently and all the miners present were extremely pleased. Engineer Chao could no longer remain seated. He stole into the workshops to inspect the machines. Some time later he returned. Unable to control his emotion, he spoke to the meeting. "To tell the truth, I didn't believe you could turn out pneumatic tools with the kind of equipment you had. When I saw those beautiful picks that were just demonstrated, I thought you must have acquired much modern equipment. But what I just saw in the workshops was still the old equipment I saw before with the addition of a number of improvised machines. This is a real lesson for me."

The few conservatives in the plant also had second thoughts. Yang Pei-yen, chief of the planning section, for example, had not believed that the plant could make pneumatic tools. Now he conceded that the drive of the workers was not something to be calculated in terms of statistics and even realized that if he didn't change and improve his own work, he might find himself a "reject" in the big leap forward. He became an entirely different man and indeed improved his planning work to the extent that he won a citation as an outstanding administrator.

In 1959, the Kunming Pneumatic Tools Plant made pneumatic drills, scrapers, etc. in addition to pneumatic picks. It overfulfilled the state plan and was elected to attend the National Conference of Outstanding Groups and Workers in Peking. Entering 1960, the workers set themselves still higher targets: to increase production ten-fold and, by making modern equipment themselves, turn their plant into a first-rate modern pneumatic tools factory.

The South American Way

On the eve of his departure last month on a much-publicized tour of South America, President Eisenhower on television praised the U.S.A.'s "good neighbour policy" towards Latin America. Denying that the United States "has held Latin America in a colonial relationship," he declared that "in all history no nation has had a more honourable record in its relations with other countries than has the United States."

The television networks passed it all without batting an eyelash. The *Wall Street Journal* opined that the President would blend "a volatile prescription of cash and cajolery with which he hopes to soothe anti-U.S. fever in Latin America." And so Eisenhower set off on "the most ambitious Latin American journey ever undertaken by a chief executive of the United States." (U.P.I.)

What a reception he got! Surrounded by troops and police at San Juan's palm-fringed airport he declared that Puerto Rico had joined "the U.S.A. of her own choice," and "had a record of achievement in which many other people around the world found hope and inspiration." Outside the airport fence thousands demonstrated with banners declaring "Independence now!" and "U.S.A. means oppression!" Inside the fence the audience showed no reaction to Eisenhower's speech—there was no public address system.

He landed at Rio de Janeiro airport under air force protection. The national anthems were drowned out by two helicopters hovering protectively low over him and President Kubitschek. Thirty photographers crowding the cameramen's enclosure seemed strangely idle . . . they were all F.B.I. men.

Ten helicopters, 400 F.B.I. men, and a contingent of U.S. marines had arrived in Brazil two months before to perfect security arrangements. A special airfield had been built at Botafogo Bay, 300 metres from the U.S. Embassy in Rio, for Eisenhower and his staff in case of emergency. Arrests of "suspects" were made and 10,000 Brazilian uniformed police and plainclothesmen had been mobilized for the occasion. Military police with machine guns guarded the route from the airport to the Presidential Palace and no one was allowed in the streets as he drove past except those with residential cards.

Despite all this, Eisenhower faced innumerable anti-U.S. slogans and posters. Students leaned from windows shouting "Fidel, Fidel!" to demonstrate their support for the Cuban people. It was safer in the Presidential Palace. F.B.I. men had searched it from roof to cellar.

All the desks of the Supreme Court in Rio were locked up as a precaution against time bombs during Eisenhower's visit. At a luncheon address on a flying trip to Sao Paulo, Eisenhower extolled "free enterprise." But evidently fearful of the enterprising Brazilians, 5,000 police were there to protect him on his six-hour visit. F.B.I. men inspected the state governor's office before his arrival and pronounced it okay after forcing all gov-

ernment personnel, including the governor himself, to leave the building.

Did Brazil like all this? *Ultima Hora* wrote: "Brazil will not remain a reserve market for U.S. surplus agricultural produce, a warehouse for antiquated machines and a good customer for U.S. banks."

The U.S. President made a dramatic entrance into the heart of Buenos Aires by helicopter, soaring over the heads of angry demonstrators. They shook their fists at the chopper as it passed high above them. He received a "warm official welcome" as bomb explosions rocked the city. Although security arrangements here were the tightest of the trip and tens of thousands of police were posted along the Presidential route, prudence finally dictated the use of the whirlybird to avoid the demonstrators. On the eve of his arrival a mass meeting of several thousands denounced the visit. A hog-headed effigy wrapped in the Stars and Stripes was burnt.

Passing through Mar del Plata, an Atlantic resort city in Argentina, on his way to a quiet week-end, close girt lines of policemen protected him from the bathers on both sides of the ocean front drive, just in case. . . .

The same cries and the same tight cordons of armed police surrounded him wherever he went in Santiago, Chile. In Uruguay, he got the treatment again. When he arrived in Montevideo it was to shouts of "Long live the Cuban revolution!" and showers of anti-imperialist leaflets. The Uruguayan Government mustered 8,000 soldiers, cavalry, tanks—more than three-fourths of its armed forces—along the route from the airport to the city. Police threw tear gas bombs when students of the National University shouted "Cuba, Cuba!" and distributed anti-imperialist leaflets. As Eisenhower drove past he ran pat into the tear gas spread by his protectors. He was still red-eyed when he greeted members of the Uruguayan Government later. Many Uruguayan Congressmen boycotted the joint session of parliament which the U.S. President addressed. Outside tanks stood in combat readiness. Through an open window could be seen a streamer fluttering from the university building saying: "We don't want to be a colony!"

On March 3 a heavily guarded U.S. President left for home.



Nixon: Well, how was it?
Eisenhower: Better than yours!
But this took a beating!

by Sun I-tseung

U.S. Secretary of State Herter summed it up in words that can only be described as a daring contribution to what Eisenhower called "a sea of semantic disorder": "The trips was extraordinarily successful. . . . The outpouring of friendliness, kindness and affection was very gratifying."

—PIEN HSUEH

LIBRARY

Friendship Through Books

A lively exchange of books, periodicals and other publications helping to promote cultural interchanges between China and the other countries is going on through the International Exchange Section of the National Library of Peking. Ten years ago when the library entered this field, it had contacts with only half a dozen countries, now it makes exchanges with libraries, academic institutions, people's organizations, museums and publishing houses in more than a hundred countries in every part of the world, particularly the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. By the end of last year, it had received more than 484,000 copies of books, periodicals and other publications in nearly fifty languages.

Interest in New China's tremendous achievements is, of course, one of the chief reasons for the increasing number of letters from people abroad, asking for books and publications to help them get a better understanding of China. One recent letter from a library in the Fiji Islands is typical: "The *Outline History of China* and the beautiful pictorials and other publications which you sent us have roused the attention and interest of many readers. The demand for these books is far too great for us to meet. We hope you will send us more of these books for circulation among our readers." Similar requests pour in every day from all corners of the world and every year thousands of copies of books and other publications are sent out by the library. These came to a grand total of 911,000 copies in 1959. The exchange service is a bridge to better understanding and friendship. To express their appreciation and friendship for the Chinese people, the Kishi government's hostility to China notwithstanding, several libraries in Japan have sent the National Library of Peking photographs and clippings of reviews of Chinese books that have appeared in the Japanese press. The public library at Nagasaki has set apart a special section for its collection of Chinese publications.

There have been many exchanges with other Asian countries. And now with the rise of the national independence movement, Latin America, too, wants to know more about New China.

In 1958, the National Library of Peking sent a Chinese exhibit to the exhibition of books and publications held by the Instituto de Recuperacion in Concepcion, Chile. It included the *Constitution of the People's Republic of China*, *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, *Sung Dynasty Album Paintings*, *Designs on Chinese Opera Costumes* and other books. This was well received by the local press. Last year when the Universidade da Bahia in Brazil planned to set up the first Afro-Asian research institute in Latin America, it asked the library to contribute a collection of Chinese books. This was readily complied with.

The library's own requests for books are usually well rewarded. Each year, in connection with the commemoration of world-famous cultural figures, the National Library of Peking regularly sends out requests for original editions of their works. Last year it received rare editions of works by the Russian wireless inventor Popov, the Yiddish writer Sholom Aleichem, the great composer Handel, the 19th century Brazilian writer Euclides da Cunha, and an old edition of poems by Robert Burns. The last was donated by the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh. In return, the National Library of Peking sent a small collection of Chinese publications. Such exchanges have led to friendly relations. The librarian of the National Library of Scotland wrote: "... I am delighted to hear that you liked the Burns material. . . . This is a wonderful collection of your publications in the fields of archaeology, art and architecture that you have now sent to us. For delicacy of colour and faithfulness of reproduction, some of the illustrations would be hard to rival, and we must arrange, as before, for a small exhibition."

The exchange of books has proved to be a special boon to research workers both here and abroad. Chinese scientific research workers, when in urgent need of reference material not available at home, often make their requests to colleagues abroad through the International Exchange Section of the National Library of Peking. In this respect, the help and co-operation which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have given deserves special mention. The Kwangtung Provincial Library, which is collecting all available documents on the Canton Commune of 1927, recently received

from the Lenin State Library a Russian edition of *Historical Materials Concerning the Canton Uprising of 1927*. The library of the Soviet Academy of Sciences never fails to answer requests for special scientific books or reference materials. Besides this, the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the Lenin State Library and the Library of the Social Sciences Section of the U.S.S.R. regularly send large numbers of scientific books published in Russian for the use of Chinese readers. The National Peking Library keeps one to three copies of each, and distributes the rest, according to their nature, to public libraries, colleges and universities, factories and mines or government institutions. These books have been of great help to China's economic construction.

Korea, Mongolia, Viet Nam and the other socialist countries frequently send parcels of books in their languages to the library. Almost every month the National Library of the German Democratic Republic sends over 200 new publications of scientific material and an equal number of periodicals and scientific journals. Valuable materials on the oil industry often arrive from oil-rich Rumania. The library also receives scientific works published in other countries, and the interested reader can find on its shelves such journals as *Meddelanden fran Statens Skeppsprovsningsanstalt* from Sweden, *Acta Naturalia Islandica* from Iceland, *Arquitectura* from Cuba, *Memoires de l'Institut Scientifique de Madagascar Serie E (Entomologie)*, and *Bulletin de l'Institut Oceanographique* from Monaco, etc. Last year, nearly 5,000 kinds of journals and periodicals were received by the library from abroad.

Book exchange carries with it friendship and good will. It has greatly enriched the National Peking Library's collection which is now one of the largest in the world.

CINEMA

What Is Woman's Work?

Everywhere Is Spring, a feature in colour made by the Haiyen Film Studio in Shanghai, brings a light, deft comedy touch to a type of problem that is much in the news these days in China—what happens when housewives take a job outside of the



The women's factory gets an important order. Standing in centre (from left to right) are Kuei-chen and Tsai-feng. A still from "Everywhere Is Spring"

home to free themselves from that tyranny of pots, pans and the washtub that has so much to do with their cultural backwardness and economic dependence on men. The emancipation of women inevitably collides head-on with deeply ingrained customs and habits. *Everywhere Is Spring* enacts some typical facets of the conflicts arising in different homes and how they are happily solved.

The clocks in a Shanghai lane tick off the hours after midnight. Early next morning, those who want to join the production team which the women of the lane have decided to set up are supposed to send in their names. In the quiet of the night in many homes people are still awake, arguing, quarrelling, reasoning.

Kuei-chen (played by Sha Li) has been a good wife all her life, meticulously attending to the needs and whims of her husband and obeying his every word. But tonight when her husband raises objections to her going out to work, usually obedient Kuei-chen obstinately insists on having her way.

In the home of Wang Tsai-feng (played by Chang Jui-fang), her husband is firmly on her side in her wish to join the team; it is the stubborn ideas of the old mother-in-law that have to be overcome. She believes a "woman's place is in the home."

Ah-feng (played by Wang Yi), an expert hand at sewing, is having a debate with herself. She wants to join the sewing team but hesitates to bring in her sewing machine which the team badly needs as a share.

Finally in one way or another, all these doubts and objections are over-

come. Family relations are reset on a new, happier and more stable basis while the big idea that inspires all these changes—the fuller participation of women in socialist construction and all that that means to them and to the nation—takes a fresh, big step forward. This is a bright and authentic picture of China's spring in 1958, the first spring of the big leap forward, told with humour and human insight.

Chang Jui-fang, who plays the leading role, has acted for more than 25 years on stage and screen and she is enriching this experience with a fresh-eyed understanding of the new people of today. In the *March 8th Canal* she played the heroine, a go-ahead village girl. Her acting did much to get this chosen in a poll of Peking and Shanghai theatregoers as one of the "most welcomed films screened in 1959." Now she gives an even more appealing performance as a young factory worker's wife in her first job.

Fan Hsueh-peng who plays her stubborn old mother-in-law gives a flawless characterization of all the Mother Lius who ever were. *Everywhere Is Spring* is directed by Shen Fu. Generally released on March 8, it is one of the six films specially screened for the 50th anniversary of International Working Women's Day (see "What's On in Peking," last issue). All six were shown simultaneously in all the leading municipalities, provincial capitals and other cities from March 8 to 14.

SHORTER NOTES

"SOS from Shansi" filmed. Script-writers of the Peking Film Studio, reading the news about the SOS from Shansi (see "Sidelights," last issue), immediately put up the idea of making a film of this story of how the lives of 61 road-builders were saved. The studio promptly okayed the suggestion and in a collective effort a script

was readied in 22 hours. Preparations went straight ahead for filming.

Hearing the news, the China Youth Art Theatre, the Peking People's Art Theatre, the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio, the August First Film Studio and many others all offered help. They promised to supply any actors and whatever material was needed. Workers in the Peking Film Developing Studio pledged to develop the film in record time, quality guaranteed. Film distributors and projection teams pledged good publicity and successful screenings throughout the country. The Peking Railroad Bureau detailed a special train to rush film workers to Pinglu, Shansi, the site of the rescue.

Two teams left on March 4 for location shots at Pinglu. Three others started filming in Peking on the day before.

Many noted directors, actors, composers and photographers have joined in the work of producing this film which is scheduled to be released this month.

Meanwhile, the Experimental Modern Drama Troupe of the Central Drama Institute is staging a modern play on the same theme, entitled *For 61 Class Brothers*, written collectively by its members. The Youth Art Theatre is staging its own production. Both are performing to packed houses every night. Versions are being created and rehearsed in other theatrical forms including traditional opera and *quyi* (ballads).

Worker Singers and Composers. More than 300 Shanghai workers recently took part in an unusual musical contest. All the songs sung and their musical accompaniments were composed by Shanghai workers. Organized by the city's Workers' Cultural Palace, the contest opened with a young male quartette in a song called *The Boot for Handicaps*. The verse runs like this:

*Hey, Handicaps! I warn you,
and away you must go!
Don't rouse up my temper,
Otherwise,
One kick will boot you to the
Eastern Sea!*

Members of the Shanghai branch of the Union of Musicians and other professionals helped the judging.

SIDELIGHTS

Commune Librarian Cum-Teacher.

From the first day she moved into her new job as librarian, Wang Hsu-jung was determined to make the library play an active role in the work and leisure of the commune. New to the job, she enlisted the help of an experienced librarian and set about the task of classifying, filing and arranging the 10,000 volumes in her care. She had old books rebound and soon the library was shipshape. Lending times and regulations were drawn up with the convenience of readers in mind. She studied the likes and needs of the people about her, quickly learnt what they wanted, and saw that they got it. The number of borrowers jumped from 30 to over 200 in a matter of weeks.

Not satisfied with merely waiting in the library for readers, she took books and magazines down to the commune's building sites and factories and to the production teams in the fields. She told them about new books received, read articles and items from newspapers to the workers during their rest breaks and got to know more about their jobs and special interests. These visits proved so popular that she got up a team of volunteers to help set up reading groups and circulate and collect books. Soon there were 54 "satellite libraries" and 130 reading groups.

In the evenings she holds literacy classes for commune members. Her zeal and cheerful devotion is a constant inspiration to her fellow workers to labour hard and well for the commune.

Every year, for the past few years she has been elected a model worker for her service to the people. This year, she was honoured by being sent as delegate to the Peking Conference of Outstanding Cultural Workers.

The Past and the Present. "Dear Comrade Editor, after reading the article 'How the Lives of 61 Road-builders Were Saved' (see *Peking Review*, Vol. III, No. 10, p. 21), I could not help thinking back to 25 years ago when my eldest brother was dying. The druggist next door refused my brother medicine because we were too poor to pay. There was

no one to turn to for help and as a last resort, my mother sold her less-than-a-year-old baby and bought the medicine with the money. But my brother was beyond help by then and I, that baby, was already sold. (I learnt of this after liberation when our family was reunited.) But today! When comrades are in need, the Party and people do everything in their power to help as a mother would her children. . . ."

This reader's letter to the editor of *Renmin Ribao* sums up the contrast which many others stressed between the man-eats-man society of the past and that of today where man-helps-man.

A Tugboat for Women's Day. On March 1, a tugboat slid smoothly down the Hutung Docks into the Whangpoo River, amidst cheers and happy shouting. The womenfolk cheered loudest and they had every right to do so since it was an all-woman-designed and built job—and only took them 18 days to complete the hull. Capable of towing 2,000 tons, this 200 h.p. tugboat was built and launched in honour of March 8, International Working Women's Day.

Friendly Rivals. Two major textile machine making plants, one in coastal Shanghai, and the other in mountainous Shansi, have relations as close as those between neighbours, though over 1,500 kilometres lie between them. Built before liberation the Shanghai No. 2 Plant's equipment is a poor second to that of the new Chingwei Textile Machinery Works in Shansi; the latter has the most up-to-date equipment and modern facilities but at first lacked experienced engineers and workers and consequently was not able to make the best use of its advanced technical equipment. To make good this drawback, a team of workers, engineers and members of management were sent to Shanghai to study the experience of Shanghai plants. The Shanghai No. 2 Plant to which they went not only received them with open arms and did everything it could on the spot to help these "student-visitors" but also sent a group of

skilled workmen and engineers along with valuable data for study to lend a hand in solving production and administrative problems in the Chingwei Works. They found that Chingwei had something to teach them too. The Shansi plant employed a pneumatic device for putting products into position on lathes for processing. This was something new. When introduced to the Shanghai No. 2, production increased 20 to 30 per cent. Through such mutual help, both plants topped their January production targets. Now they have both raised their goals, vying with each other. At the same time, they are planning further exchanges of personnel and experience.

Tip for Tired Travellers? Many a weary traveller on a long train journey has been revived by a judicious nip of spirits. Now a wee drop of famed Chinese *bai gan* (60 per cent proof) has enabled forty fish to travel for five hours out of water and live. The usual way of sending live fish overland is in tanks. This is expensive, bulky and some 50 per cent usually fail to survive. On an experimental shipment between two towns in Shansi, the fish were anaesthetized by placing a wad of *bai gan* soaked cotton wool in their mouths, and then packed between layers of wet cloth. This method resulted in a much higher survival rate and, of course, slashed freight charges. This was part of a series of experiments to find ways of sending live fish cheaply, quickly and in large quantities to stock the huge numbers of canals, reservoirs, water detention basins, etc. which have appeared throughout the country with the large-scale building of water conservancy projects and hydro-electric stations. Whether this particular method will be widely adopted remains to be seen. It certainly has possibilities!



In Support of Cuba

The U.S. imperialist hatched explosion on the S.S. *Le Coubre* in Havana Port and the many victims it has claimed has deeply shocked and outraged Chinese public opinion. Organizations of workers, women and youth have sent cables to the Cuban people condemning this despicable U.S. act and expressing sympathy for the Cuban people.

The messages all pledged unswerving support for the just cause of the Cuban people and the conviction that they will win the final victory in their struggle to protect the fruits of their revolution and uphold their national independence.

Chinese youth and students have received a cable from leading members of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba thanking them for their support expressed in a recent cable to the Cuban youth and students denouncing successive bombings of Cuba by U.S. planes and backing the Cuban people's struggle.

Youth Meet

"Chinese students stand resolutely by the side of the Cuban and other

Greetings to Denmark

Chairman Liu Shao-chi sent a message of greetings to King Frederik IX of Denmark on the occasion of his birthday and on Denmark's National Day, March 11. His message expressed wishes for the prosperity of Denmark and happiness for its people.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi attended the Danish National Day reception at the Danish Embassy in Peking. Vice-Premier Chen Yi proposed a toast to the further growth of friendly relations between China and Denmark and to world peace.

Ghana's Anniversary Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message of greetings on March 4 to the Government and people of Ghana on the occasion of the third anniversary of Ghana's independence. The message wished them new successes in their struggle against colonialism, to consolidate their national independence and safeguard African and world

Latin American students and people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the defence of world peace!" So ran one of the slogans on a banner raised over a big gathering in Peking University to welcome representatives of five Latin American countries — Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, Honduras and Venezuela — now visiting China at the invitation of the All-China Students' Federation.

Chang Ping-kwang, Chairman of the Students' Union of Peking University, declared at the meeting that no matter what armed threats or hypocritical Eisenhower visits the U.S. imperialists might organize, they could not hold back the irresistible current of the Latin American people's national and democratic movement.

The guests were enthusiastic in their praise of China's achievements in socialist construction and stressed their solidarity and friendship with the Chinese people, its youth and students.

peace; it expressed the hope for further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

U.S. Plunder of Art Treasures

Ever since it leaked out that the U.S. is plotting to get priceless Chinese



"They're quite safe with me.
I'm just a lover of art!"

by Jack Chen

art treasures out of Taiwan and ship them to the U.S. under pretext of organizing an exhibition, Chinese public opinion has been expressing itself with mounting indignation and demanding a stop to this plunder.

Artists, archaeologists, historians, scientific research workers and others prominent in the cultural life of the country have held protest meetings, issued angry denunciations and written to the press condemning this cultural banditry of the U.S. imperialists.

Tens of thousands of Chinese art treasures were plundered by the U.S. imperialists prior to the liberation and American museums and collections now contain some 2,000 bronze objects of the Shang and Chou Dynasties, ancient hand-copied Buddhist scriptures, Buddhist paintings, scrolls and sculpture of various dynasties. Now the U.S. is attempting to get its hands on more Chinese treasures dating from pre-historic times to the 19th century which were spirited away to Taiwan by the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Workers of the Research Institute of Tunhuang Cultural Relics recall that Horace Jayne, Vice-Director of the Philadelphia Museum of Art in the U.S., stole priceless murals and relics from the Tunhuang grottoes in 1924 and 1925 and these are still being held in the U.S. The American, Langdon Warner, was only prevented from stealing more by the mass protests of the local people.

Stop Persecution of Winston!

A spokesman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions has sharply condemned the persecution of the Negro leader Henry Winston by the U.S. Government. He said that it is precisely because Winston is an outstanding fighter for democracy and peace that he has won the esteem of all just and peace-loving people in the world, and is bitterly hated by the U.S. ruling class.

The Chinese working class and the Chinese people, the spokesman declared, resolutely condemn the savage persecution to which Winston is being subjected by the U.S. imperialists and firmly support the American working class and people in their struggle against these outrages.

Women, youth and other popular organizations have added their voices to this protest.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

New U.S. Outrage Against Cuba

The explosion of the *S.S. Le Coubre* in the port of Havana was a shocking atrocity perpetrated by foreign criminals and counter-revolutionaries. "It is a challenge to the dignity of the Cuban people and all mankind," writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (March 7). The Chinese people express deep grief for those killed and profound sympathy with the wounded. They voice their angry protest against the plotters of this barbarous atrocity, Commentator declares.

The people of Cuba, Latin America and the rest of the world know who the murderers are and why they committed this inhuman crime, Commentator points out. He quotes Cuban Premier Castro as saying that investigations of the explosion made it clear that the incident resulted from a premeditated plot of sabotage devised at the port of loading and that the chief culprits should be sought among U.S. government officials. After the U.S. Government failed in its attempt to prevent Cuba from buying arms for the defence of its sovereignty, this criminal sabotage was planned. As is generally known, the U.S. is violently hostile to the Cuban revolution and has sought by hook or by crook to strangle it, Commentator notes.

Referring to the brazen-faced U.S. communication of March 5 expressing "deep distress" over the explosion, Commentator points out that the very U.S. responsible for Cuba's sorrows was pretending that it "shared" the Cuban people's "grief." Furthermore, the U.S. statement deliberately avoided any mention of "sympathy from government to government." A. P. reported that the general handling of this statement further "reflected the strained relations between the U.S. and Cuba's Fidel Castro regime" and the fact that "the formal State Department statement pointedly omitted any reference to the Cuban Government" indicated U.S. "displeasure with the Government itself." Thus, Commentator points out, even in this hypocritical "message of sympathy," the U.S. harbours sinister designs against the Cuban Revolutionary Government and people.

The Cuban people are more firmly united than ever before and have reacted to the barbaric outrages and mad threats of U.S. imperialism with added courage. They are ready and determined to defend their revolution at all costs. The revolutionary spirit of the Cuban people makes them invincible, concludes Commentator.

De Gaulle Exposed

French President de Gaulle's recent speech reaffirming the French policy of aggression towards Algeria has utterly exposed how specious was his talk some months back "recognizing Algeria's right of self-determination." Now he has made it clear that France does not have the slightest intention of settling the Algerian question by peaceful means, states *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (March 12). A military victory, de Gaulle declared, is France's only answer to the Algerian War, and he added: "France must stay in Algeria!"

De Gaulle's six-month-old "peace" gesture was an artful dodge to extricate France from its Algerian predicament. Its main purpose was to

fool the Algerians into laying down their arms and thus preserve France's colonial rule there, something which he had failed to achieve by military suppression. He also sought to reduce the pressure of world opinion and avoid condemnation at the United Nations General Assembly. But even then, quite a few people already sensed that this was just another of de Gaulle's tricks, the editorial points out. Nevertheless, because of its wish for a peaceful settlement of the Algerian question, the Algerian Provisional Government expressed its readiness to negotiate with France, in the light of de Gaulle's promise, on conditions and guarantees for the exercise of self-determination so as to pave the way for a cease fire. The Algerian people did not reject talks but they have not given up fighting for their cause. De Gaulle's move, however, created acute contradictions among the French ruling class; it affected the morale of the French aggressive troops; it even led to rioting by the ultra-colonialists. This is why de Gaulle had to give up his tricks in a hurry and come out in his true colours.

In fact, in the last six months, the de Gaulle government while refusing to enter into negotiations with the Algerian Government, has been mak-

THE PASSING SHOW

Do-It-Yourself Security

Giving advice in building for the future in the atom age, Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York says every home in his state should be forced to dig itself an anti-fallout shelter. His civil defence commission states that protection from radioactive fallout in case of nuclear bombing can be had in a hole the size of a grave at a cost of between 75 to 100 dollars a person.



"Free World"

In the Union of South Africa the Natives Land Act allocates 8 per cent of the land to the 70 per cent of the population who are Africans. The rest is reserved for Europeans. Africans are prohibited from living in towns or building their own homes there even if they have the money. Working under semi-slave conditions, 400,000 Africans in the mining industry get less than 5 per cent of the wage paid to a European doing the same job. Africans are prohibited by law from being employed on skilled work. Under a 1956 law, the Minister of Labour can exclude any group of workers from any industry, trade or occupation and thus deprive them of their livelihood. White and non-white workers are prohibited from belonging to the same trade union. The Minister of the Interior has the power to uproot entire racial communities and banish them to any part of the country he chooses—writes a correspondent to the British weekly *New Statesman*.



ing energetic preparations to maintain its rule in Algeria. De Gaulle's recent speech was merely a true confession of his aims, the editorial declares.

Double-dealing is second nature to all the imperialists and reactionaries. When they think they can subjugate people by force, they do not hesitate to rattle their swords and engage in bloody acts of repression and aggression. When they find force does not work, they cover their claws with velvet and play political tricks. When political chicanery fails they again resort to arms. But as long as the people who are oppressed and attacked fight resolutely to the end, it is the aggressors and oppressors, no matter what tricks they try, who come to grief.

Sooner or later, peace will come to Algeria. Without an independent Algeria, peace in Algeria is out of the question. The Algerian people have on many occasions shown their deter-

mination never to stop fighting until independence is won. Final victory certainly belongs to the people of Algeria, the editorial concludes.

Free Glezos Now

"Immediate release of Manolis Glezos and other Greek patriots" is the common cry of fair-minded people the world over, writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (March 6) about the retrial of the Glezos case on March 12.

Glezos was arrested on a framed-up charge of "espionage," but even the principal "witnesses" for the prosecution finally admitted that the political police had no evidence to substantiate the charge. Nevertheless, the military court in Athens arbitrarily sentenced Glezos and other Greek patriots to long prison terms. This is illegal and contrary to the basic principles of democracy and justice, Commentator declares.

The Greek Government's fascist persecutions at home are inseparable from its dependency on U.S. imperialism and adherence to the U.S. cold war policy. The Glezos case represents an attempt by Greek ruling circles to suppress the rising demand of the Greek people for peace, independence, democracy and freedom, and thus to turn Greece into a war base for Wall Street monopoly capital.

But the will of the Greek people cannot be crushed by reaction. The Greek people regard the struggle for the immediate release of Glezos and other Greek patriots as one in defence of democratic rights and peace. The people of all lands and international organizations working for peace have vehemently protested against the persecution of Glezos and other Greek patriots by the Greek Government, Commentator concludes.

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

▲ **AT THE CROSSROADS** and **HUNG NIANG** The first is the well-known "fighting in the dark" acrobatic play; the second is based on episodes from the West Chamber concerning the vivacious servant-maid Hung Niang. Produced by the Fourth Troupe of the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

March 15, 7:00 p.m. *Guang He Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

▲ **TWO GENERATIONS** A new opera produced by the Urumchi Ensemble. A father and son are both railway workers, but their fates are very different. The father lived in poverty under Kuomintang rule; the son lives happily in New China. It proved too difficult to build a railway to Sinkiang Province in old China; today railway construction advances smoothly and swiftly with the support of the peasants in the people's communes.

March 15-20, 7:15 p.m. *Cultural Palace of Nationalities*

THEATRE

▲ **FOR SIXTY-ONE CLASS BROTHERS** new play based on the true story from Inghu County, Shansi Province. Sixty-one road-builders accidentally eat tainted food. A dramatic rescue operation saves their lives. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

March 15-20, 7:15 p.m. *Shiyun Theatre*

▲ **COMRADES, YOUR ROAD IS WRONG** A new play based on recent history. It describes the staunch final struggle waged during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression by the Communist Party against the capitulationists, who, because of their wrong policies, cause the Party to suffer heavy losses. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

March 15-22, 7:15 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **ON THE EVE OF SHANGHAI'S LIBERATION** A new play produced by the Shanghai People's Art Theatre. Underground revolutionaries in Shanghai give a powerful support to the People's Army during the War of Liberation. Close co-

operation between them saves Shanghai from much destruction by the enemy on the eve of liberation.

March 15, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **THE FIRST BLOW** A Bulgarian play in four acts about the struggle waged by the Bulgarian people and their great son Dimitrov against the Hitler fascists during the Second World War. Produced by the Liaoning People's Art Theatre.

March 17-22, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

FILMS

▲ **EVERYWHERE IS SPRING** A feature film in colour describing how housewives in a Shanghai lane organize themselves to play a bigger part in socialist construction. Produced by Haiyen Film Studio.

March 15-18, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou*

March 19-22, *Peking Theatre, Dong Dan Workers' Club, Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **FIVE GOLDEN FLOWERS** A comedy of mistaken identities from the Bai people, a national minority in Southwest China. Five able and beautiful girls all have the same name, Chin Hua. An outstanding young blacksmith at the market fair falls in love with one of them at first sight, but he visits the people's commune where his lover works and has a hard time in finding his own particular Chin Hua. Produced by Changchun Film Studio.

March 15-18, *Zhongyuan, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club*

March 19-22, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou*

▲ **SILVER FLOWERS IN THE BLUE** A feature film telling how New China's first women parachutists are trained. Produced by Xi An Film Studio.

March 15-18, *Xi Dan Workers' Club, Shengli*

March 19-22, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou*

▲ **PAUL ROBESON** A Soviet documentary on the life and work of Paul Robeson, the famous Negro singer.

March 15-17, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ **LIFE IS IN YOUR HAND** A Soviet feature film dubbed in Chinese about sap-

pers of the Soviet Red Army, who at the risk of their lives dispose of explosives buried by the German fascists.

March 19-22, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ **ANIMAL TRAPPERS** A Soviet feature film in colour, newly graduated, a young Soviet hunter fails to catch his first tiger alive, but with the help of veteran hunters, he learns to be a good trapper.

March 15-17, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou*

▲ **A WOLF'S DEN** A Czech film dubbed in Chinese. An avaricious mayor who marries a rich woman for the sake of her money is the background of this satire on "love" in a bourgeois society.

March 15-17, *Xi Dan Workers' Club, Shengli*

March 18-22, *Dong Dan Workers' Club, Shoudu Theatre, Peking Theatre*

▲ **AVALANCHE** It describes the people's uprising in the Caucasus led by Kirov on the eve of the October Revolution. A Soviet feature film dubbed in Chinese.

March 18-22, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Zhongyuan*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **G.D.R. ART EXHIBITION** Graphic art, sculpture, paintings, etc., from the G.D.R. Open daily 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

At the *Chuan Hsin Hall in Palace Museum*

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

At *Agricultural Exhibition Centre*

▲ **EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS** by contemporary women artists in celebration of International Women's Day. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

At the *Gallery of the Artists' Union*

SPORTS

▲ **FOOTBALL MATCH** The Soviet Spartak Football Team which is now touring in China will shortly visit Peking for matches with Chinese teams.

March 16, 22, 26 or 27, *Peking Workers' Stadium*

SPRING 1960

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