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Peaceful Competition: An Inevitable Trend

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China's northernmost province leads the way in mechanized farming (p 12).

A Job for Every College Graduate

MIDNIGHT by Mao Tun Ranked among the best novels to appear after the May Fourth Movement of 1919, Midnight is a representative work of the celebrated contemporary novelist Mao Tun. The central figure is Wu Sunfu, an industrial capitalist in Shanghai of the thirties under Kuomintang rule. His story takes the reader into the thick of the struggle between the native Chinese capitalists and the comprador-financial clique backed by the imperialists. The writer described in vivid detail how Wu plots with reactionary politicians, swallows up smaller competitors, exploits his workers and suppresses their strikes but finally meets his match on the stock exchange in a battle with even more cunning competitors than himself. As in no other novel you are taken into the offices, homes and minds of the Shanghai capitalists of the day, and sense the restless ennul of their offspring and the revolutionary forces that surge in the offing.

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THE FAMILY by Pa Chin An incident packed story of China's turbulent twenties, The Family is a brilliant exposure of a large feudal household, slowly disintegrating with all its stupid cruelties and hypocritical conventions. Pa Chin tells of tragic love affairs and broken marriages, of those who struggle, cry out and go down in defeat—and of an awakening younger generation that fights back blow for blow, breaking away from the old and decadent.

324 pp.

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PEKING REVIEW

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(BELJING ZHOUBAO)

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Plain Speaking

THE deeply disturbing situation in the Kingdom of Laos has further deteriorated since the Sananikone government, at U.S. instigation, tore up the Geneva and Vientiane agreements early this year and started civil war.

U.S. imperialism has been pulling the wires in Laos for a long time. After the signing of the Geneva accords, Washington played all sorts of dirty tricks to obstruct negotiations between the Laotian Government and Pathet Lao fighting units. These efforts, however, came to nothing and a coalition government was set up in Laos. But Washington refused to desist. U.S. pressure brought down the Souvanna Phouma cabinet and facilitated the establishment of the present pro-American Sananikone government. A reign of terror was instituted.

At the same time, U.S. military personnel and war material have poured into Laos and U.S. military bases have been built on Laotian territory. All this constituted a glaring violation of the Geneva agreements. It is quite obvious that the United States is doing everything in its power to convert the whole of Laos into one of its military bases. Reuter reported on August 8 that "the United States has started to replace outdated American equipment now being used by the Laotian army" and that "about 100 American advisers have arrived since July 25." According to press reports from Bangkok, the SEATO military advisers have already studied the possibility of sending troops to help the Sananikone government. U.S. imperialism is bringing its military threat nearer to the borders of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam.

As a guarantor of the Geneva agreements and a next-door neighbour of Laos, China naturally views the ominous turn of events in Laos with grave concern. The stand of the Chinese Government and people is clearly defined in the statement of the spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry as reported elsewhere in this issue.

The Geneva agreements are the foundation on which peace in Laos and in Indo-China is built. All the troubles in Laos and the grave threat they pose to peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia stem from the crude violation of the agreements by the United States and the Sananikone government.

That's why solution of the problem lies in faithful implementation of the Geneva agreements. The United States and the Sananikone government must stop violating the Geneva agreements, remove all U.S. military personnel and war supplies from Laos, dismantle all U.S. military bases on Laotian territory and reactivate the International Control Commission in Laos if the U.S.-created tension in Laos is to be removed.

To uphold the Geneva agreements is the common duty of the two sides to the armistice in Laos and of all countries concerned. It has nothing whatsoever to do with the United Nations. Any attempt to get U.N. meddling is merely intended to cover up U.S. aggression and represents in itself an open violation of the Geneva agreements.

As pointed out in the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, the U.S. Government and the Laotian authorities must face all the consequences of their activities in violating the Geneva agreements, aggravating tension in Indo-China and further endangering China's security. It is hoped that this timely reminder will not go unheeded.

ROUND THE WEEK

New Spurt in Industry

In spite of the hot weather industrial workers throughout the country have chalked up fresh achievements in the drive for higher output, better quality and greater economy. Take Liaoning, China's most industrially developed province, for example. The total value of industrial goods produced by this northeastern province in the first seven months of the year was 49.3 per cent more than in the same period last year. Steel was up 49 per cent; iron, 31.2 per cent; rolled steel, 39.9 per cent and coal, 46.7 per cent.

But far from resting on their laurels workers in various industries have decided to excel themselves again in August and September, the two vital months for fulfilling the third quarter targets and indeed annual production plans. By eight o'clock on the morning of August 10 the workers at Anshan, China's leading metallurgical base in the central part of Liaoning, had produced 1.800 tons of rolled steel over and above the target set for the first ten days of the month. Now they have undertaken to turn out 100,000 tons of rolled steel in excess of the quota set in the state plan for the whole third quarter. They have also challenged steel workers in other parts of the country to bring about similar increases as a gift to the nation on its forthcoming tenth anniversary.

The drive to produce more, better, and at less cost in August and September to greet National Day this October First has spread to industry after industry. This does not mean that such new successes will be pulled off by any appreciable increases in manpower and new investments. The key lies in technical innovations. Shanghai gives a pretty fair idea of this trend. In the first six months of this year China's biggest industrial city put forward as many as 250,000 proposals for technical innovations. More than half of these have been put to practical use, raising output, cutting costs, improving quality and producing a greater variety of products.

This campaign for a higher output through improved techniques has given new impetus to a popular kind of emulation: workers and whole factories are seeking out their opposite numbers, and challenging each other, factory versus factory and worker versus worker to see who makes the best contribution. "Models" are chosen workers emulation and

factories each try to improve on their performance. When the record of a chosen model, worker or factory, has been superseded by others, new ones are chosen. This gives everyone a chance to show what he can do and draws the best out of everyone.

The quarter of a million workers of the rising industrial city of Chungking have chosen 3,500 of their best as "models" for emulation, and a number of factories as well. The first day of August there saw a marked rise in output. The converter workshop of the No. 3 Iron and Steel Plant, which took one of the most successful converter workshops of the Chungking Iron and Steel Company as its "model," succeeded in raising its output to 173 tons of steel that day, 53 tons more than the target set by the state. The workers, determined to emulate and beat the performance of their "model," went to their colleagues there direct to get the latest technical knowhow. Given the information needed, they came back to put it into practice. Output went up with a leap. The idea of "emulating the model" means mastering the experience and high level of technique of the most advanced units. It isn't just a campaign to break records.

Battle Against Drought

While in some places in north China the trouble at present is too much rain, such as around Peking where much of the farmland in the outlying districts of the city is flooded with water, the greatest menace to peasants along the Yangtse Valley and elsewhere is drought. For weeks on end the greater part of Honan, Shantung, Anhwei, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsu and Kiangsi Provinces have had little or no rain. Crops are threatened on tract after tract of farmland, parched and cracked like the back of a tortoise.

Honan has been hardest hit. In most parts of the province, when the drought was at its worst, moisture content in the soil went down to 14 or 15 per cent and even to around 6 per cent. Of the 110 million mu or so of land planted to autumn crops 80 million mu were stricken; 40 million mu most seriously. Honan, the star producer of China's wheat, has not experienced such unusually dry weather for many a year, and not since 1942 has so much of its farmland been so afflicted.

At the first sign of danger the provincial Communist Party committee and the government called on the people to go all out to fight the drought and protect the autumn crops. All available resources were mobilized for the struggle. Secretaries of the Communist Party organizations from the provincial level down to the villages set an example in taking on the toughest jobs, working shoulder to shoulder with the peasants as they guided them in bringing water to the thirsty fields. Some 20 million people, constituting about two-fifths of the population of the province, turned out every day.

The many water conservancy works built in the last few years, and especially during the big leap forward of 1958, were all turned to full account. Water was directed to the farmland from more than 4 million ponds, 700,000 wells, 7,400 reservoirs, and 170,000 irrigation ditches and canals. Some 400,000 water-wheels and nearly 5,000 sets of power-driven irrigation machinery were in operation day and night in all parts of the province. In the latter part of July the threat to the crops grew worse. The mercury registered over 40 degrees Centigrade, but the drought fighters stuck stubbornly at their jobs. Where no machinery was available people carried bucket after bucket of water to preserve the life of the plants. By the first week of August the people of Horan were watering the fields at the rate of 5,550,000 mu a day. Ar. estimated 70 million mu of droughtstricken farmland was irrigated mu by mu at least once. In most cases, the crops are now growing well again.

In the struggle against drought this year the people's commune has shown its worth. It has greater resources and manpower at its disposal than the farm co-op which it displaced, and is better equipped organizationally to fight natural disasters. In the Kaifeng area, for example, when the reservoirs, ponds and irrigation ditches were drying up towards the end of July, the local communes immediately took emergency measures. In a matter of three days 40,000 wells were sunk, 660 ponds excavated and 20,000 ditches dug to bring irrigation to the fields. The facilities provided for members in the way of nurseries for the children and community kitchens and so forth helped to raise efficiency all round.

Honan has won the first round in the battle against the severe drought, and so have Hupeh and other provinces. The weather, however, has not broken yet. August and September can still be very freakish months, bringing flood and water-logging as well as drought. But the peasants are working hard to keep the elements at bay.

In view of the extremely abnormal weather this summer which continues to threaten the crops, the Central Com-

mittee of the Communist Party and the State Council issued on August 13 a joint and urgent directive calling for a nationwide and sustained struggle against drought, flood, water-logging and attendant outbreaks of locusts and other insect pests. Much has been achieved so far in bringing irrigation to about 100 million mu of drought-stricken farmland since July and the people's communes are showing their advantages in organizing a resourceful struggle on a massive scale against these natural calamities; the directive, however, has urged the people to be on their guard in the coming weeks

First Railway into Chinghai

Chinghai, smallest in population but largest in size of all the provinces of China, has written finis to its history as the only province in the country without a single railway line. On August 4, the first train to run on its soil rumbled along the new-laid tracks of the Lanchow-Chinghai Railway, carrying a full load of freight and passengers. This maiden journey started from Hokow, the junction of the Lanchow-Chinghai and Lanchow-Sinkiang Railways in neighbouring Kansu Province. and ended at Minho, gateway to Chinghai from the east. The occasion was marked with all the fanfare reserved for a special event.

The new line runs through some of the most difficult country in the north-Construction began last year. Track-laying continues on the section leading to Sining, the seat of the provincial government, about a hundred kilometres from Minho. Completion of the line is eagerly looked forward to. It will go a long way to modern-Chinghai, a task greatly handicapped by lack of rail transport. Even though only the border town of Minho is yet connected with the railway network of northwest China. the benefits of the railway are already making themselves felt on the economy of the area. Everything that came into Chinghai hitherto, consumer or capital goods, had to be carried in on lorries. cart or pack animal. The railway will give enormous economies in time, costs and effort.

Chinghai, rich in minerals and livestock, will now command wider markets for its products. A great impetus will be given to the economy and culture of the national minorities of the area— Tibetans, Mongolians, Kazakhs, Huis.

The Yellow River Serves Steel

With completion of the first water supply system to serve the new iron and steel centre at Paotow, in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. people of the grasslands are counting the days when the first heat of iron will be flowing from the No. 1 blast furnace, now in the final stages of construction. At nincteen hours on August 4 water from the Yellow River began to come over the mains of the new waterworks and run to the workshops and the building site of the blast furnace. Electrically operated from beginning to end, this water-supply system is fully equipped to make the muddy waters of the Yellow River run clear when they reach the steel works,

The building of Paotow's water supply system was a challenge to the endurance and ingenuity of the workers and engineers engaged on the job. Work had to be done throughout the bitter cold of the grassland winter and in the sweltering heat of summer. The engineering work involved was complex and some of it was being attempted for the first time in China. Aid came from many organizations in the country and the Soviet experts gave a big hand to help expedite the work.

Former Serfs at School

Many former serfs of Tibet are going to school for the first time in their lives. Most of them can attend classes only in their spare time but they are taking to study with a joy and determination that defy description. Only a few months back they were still chattels of their manorial lords, condemned to unrelieved drugery, without a square meal or a decent shirt to their back.

It seemed preposterous for them even to dream of books and pens. Now, with the quelling of the rebellion launched by the reactionary clique of the upper classes who sat on their necks for so long, these seris are getting a chance to study.

In all the 1,300 years since the Tibetan written language was devised in the times of Sron-tsan Gampo, Tibet had not been known to possess even a single regular school. Hardly anybody among the working people knew how to write his own name. Several schools were set up by the Central Government after the peaceful liberation of Tibet with a view to giving the ordinary people a formal education, But obstacles were put in the way by the former local The result was that Tibet rerulers. mained economically and culturally backward

Great changes followed the quelling of the rebellion. In the short space of four months, schools for the working people were opened by the dozen. In Lhasa alone, the residents' committee with the assistance of the Military Control Commission of the People's Liberation Army set up 19 primary and evening schools with an enrolment of 2,000 workers, pedlars, former beggars as well as children. In the Loka area which was once the stronghold of the rebels, former serfs took the first opportunity to set up schools of their own. Books found their way into the yurts of the herdsmen on the Nagchuka grasslands for the first time too. From one end of Tibet to another the emancipated serfs are taking up schooling in real earnest.



Harnessing the Yellow River

Woodcut by Li Hua



Peaceful Competition: An Inevitable Trend

by YU CHAO-LI

Following is the translation of an article that appeared in "Hongqi" (Red Flag), August 16, 1959, theoretical fortnightly published by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Sub-heads are ours.—Ed.

PUBLICATION of the communique on the exchange of visits between N. S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States, has been welcomed and applauded by world public opinion. It is a good thing that the heads of the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States have decided to call on each other; this is good for the relaxation of international tension.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries stands consistently for peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition. The Soviet Union has worked tirelessly and in many ways for an easing of international tension, for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means and for the holding of faceto-face talks between the top-ranking leaders of East and West. These efforts enjoy the warm support of peaceloving countries and peoples throughout the world. World opinion, including public opinion in the United States, admits that the bringing about of mutual visits between the heads of the Soviet and U.S. Governments is a great victory for the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy.

The U.S. Predicament

Relaxation of international tension is the common hope and crying need of all the countries and peoples of the world who treasure peace. Whoever goes counter to this universal aspiration and wilfully creates tension anywhere will certainly end up in the predicament of the man who "lifts up a stone only to crush his own feet." The authors of the U.S. policy of aggression might as well wake up and take a sane look at reality, then they will see that although they try to create tension everywhere, what happens, as often as not, is exactly the opposite of what they expect: they have everywhere "intensively" mobilized the people on the spot to rise up against them; everywhere the people are encircling them. The creation of tension by the United States as a measure against the socialist countries can only prove again and again that the socialist camp is powerful and unshakable. When the United States creates tension and attempts to use it against the nationally independent countries, this can only further stimulate the growth of the national independence movement. And when it makes the situation extremely tense, even its own allies are frightened and try to hold away from it. The policy of creating tension serves furthermore to heighten the political understanding of the people at home. It is thus clear that the creation of tension by no means always works to the advantage of the one who creates it.

Why then does the U.S. Government so stubbornly cling to its policy of the tense situation? It is because it has hopelessly enmeshed itself in contradictions from which it cannot escape. The post-war U.S. economy is built on militarization. The United States has set up a network of military bases and military blocs, which form a new colonial system. It seeks to keep up the huge profits of the armament makers, to maintain its rule over its own people, to retain control over its allies, to maintain its occupation of foreign territories and suppress the national independence movements. And in order to achieve all this, it has to resort to the creation of a tense situation. So one can no more hope to get the United States to give up its policy of creating tension than one can expect "a cat to keep away from fish."

However, circumstances are more powerful. Under pressure from the changing situation, U.S. foreign policy is forced to make certain changes. The socialist camp is so incontestably powerful that "big stick" methods and subversion simply don't work. Moreover, U.S. military science and technique lags far behind that of the Soviet Union. All this makes nonsense of the "deterrent policy." In the vast neutral areas the high-handed policy of repression has got no where; it leads to endless troubles and things are getting out of hand. The allies of the United States too are refusing more and more to submit to its dictates. Thus, under pressure from the people of the world, the policy makers in Washington have been compelled to accept some measures for lessening tension. The agreement of the United States to an exchange of visits between the heads of the Soviet and U.S. Governments is one such trial measure of relaxation.

Farce of "Captive Nations Week"

At the same time that the United States authorities make this gesture of relaxation, they also stage the farce of "captive nations week." Why this awkwardness, this obvious self-contradiction? If we take a closer look at the situation, then we will understand that it is no mere coincidence that these two contradictory phenomena are mixed together. They are a reflection of the quandary that U.S. foreign policy is in: It wants tension but is afraid of it; it is forced to turn to relaxation, but at the same time fears it. It is in a real dilemma. They are like two pills; both have been found to be too bitter to swallow but neither can be done without. It seems that the United States cannot do without tension, but at the same time it dares not refuse relaxation. Depending on the market quotations, so to speak, the United States chooses the tune it is going to play.

The United States was forced to turn to relaxation while at the same time being mortally afraid of it. That was the real reason behind the "captive nations week." In the event the U.S. President made a fool of himself. He exposed himself before the peoples of the world as a hypocrite. While talking about thawing the ice, he also made a clown of himself in a Presbyterian church. As president of a nation which prides itself on being a civilized power, he bowed his head in prayer and uttered his curses there; in a series of statements and orders, he used the cold war languages of the gutter press to attack the Soviet Union and communism and sought the help of God to "liberate" the socialist countries and to wipe out communism. He even used such warlike phrases as "let us breathe deeply of the clean air of courage, preparing ourselves to meet the obligation of our day in trust." Name-calling is no way to fight a battle and so his words are not worth refuting. It is a despicable and foolish thing to use means which are so out of keeping with international usage and even common sense in crudely intervening in the internal affairs of other countries. It is no wonder that even a bourgeois commentator like Walter Lippman said that this way of acting was hypocritical and put the country in an awkward position.

Lincoln's Unworthy Descendants

Eisenhower made a special point of announcing that the place where he prayed in the church was only a few feet from where Lincoln prayed in the evening of November 19, 1863. Those in the United States who talk vociferously of "delivering the captive nations" are very fond of quoting the well-known words of Lincoln about ". . . that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world, for all future time. It was that which gave premise that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance." (Lincoln's address at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, delivered on February 22, 1861.) These words of Lincoln's have not lost their lustre of wisdom to this day. It is a pity that Lincoln's unworthy descendants should have made them the theoretical justification for their policy of aggression. Everybody knows that when Lincoln talked about giving hope to the world, he was referring to the world under the rule of the colonial masters and the feudal dynasties. The Declaration of Independence of the United States, like the Magna Carta of Britain and the Declaration of Rights of France, once illumined the history of the world's bourgeois democratic revolution. But today, human history has reached the era of socialism-communism, and the capitalist world has long become old and feeble. The

bourgeoisie of the United States and the world have not to this day realized the teachings of Lincoln and it will never be able to do so. The bourgeoisie of the United States and other imperialist countries have become the very antithesis of Lincoln's teachings. They have become slave drivers who deprive mankind of its right to independence and liberty and oppress the people in their own and other countries. U.S. imperialism today is the biggest slave driver in human history. All the peoples who are enslaved by U.S. imperialism must fight this slave driver to lift "the weights from their shoulders" to gain an "equal chance." It is the new world of socialism which brings light and gives hope to this old world. It is a monstrous insult to Lincoln that his unworthy descendants should have used his words as a weapon to oppose the new world of socialism.

Decadent Capitalism

As a new-born republic, the young United States of America did once set itself against the decadent autocrats of Europe. In The Federalist papers, the United States bourgeoisie put forward the well-known idea that its "deeds and examples" would demonstrate to the whole world the advantages of the bourgeois democratic republic. History has proved that capitalism did indeed possess greater vitality than feudalism. But, because the capitalist system is characterized by the swallowing up of the small by the big, the bourgeois states, as soon as they are full fledged, engage in aggression and expansion abroad, whenever possible. In modern times, capitalism has become decadent and moribund - it has reached the stage of imperialism. It is now not feudalism but socialism that stands in opposition to imperialism. In his work On New Democracy published in 1940, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, writing in a spirit of great confidence, gave a scientific analysis of the development of the world situation. "The ideological and social systems of feudalism have a place only in the museum of history. The ideological and social systems of capitalism have also become museum-pieces in one part of the world (in the Soviet Union), while in other countries they resemble 'a dying person who is sinking fast like the sun setting beyond the western hills,' and there they will soon be sent to the museum too. On the other hand, the communist ideological and social systems are sweeping the world with the momentum of a land-slide and the power of a thunderbolt, and enjoy perpetual youth." Twenty years have passed since then. Of the imperialist countries who seemed so strong at that time, some have collapsed, and others have been seriously weakened, while socialism has triumphed in countries which contain one-third of the world's population and the invincible socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union has been formed. The socialist system is increasingly demonstrating its unbounded vitality and winning the hearts of the world's people. It is indeed true that imperialism will not last long and will soon be sent to the museum too. Imperialism has completely lost confidence in the future, and that is the fundamental reason why the United States imperialists are afraid of peaceful com-

It was the great Lenin who put forward the policy of peaceful competition between the socialist system and the capitalist system. The Soviet Union and the other

socialist countries have resolutely adhered to this policy. The socialist countries have complete confidence in their future and by their "deeds and example" are proving to the whole world the superiority of the socialist system. Since there exist in the same world countries with different social systems, the only correct policy to avoid the disasters of war is the policy of peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition. This policy conforms to both the interests of the people of the socialist countries and the interests of all mankind. Which system is good and which is not? Let the people of the various countries judge by the facts and make their own choice. No one should force the people of other countries to accept his own social system; and, anyway, that cannot be done. Let each of us go his own way. You believe in your capitalism, while I believe in my communism. You believe in your theism, while I believe in my materialism. In our country, there is freedom of religious belief; one is free to believe in Buddhism. Islam, Christianity or any other religion, or not to believe in any religion at all. We are in no way like those reactionary American politicians who are so utterly unreasonable as to want to compel others to believe in God, and only in the God of the U.S. imperialists at that, and threaten, otherwise, to "organize a crusade." Won't this lead to armed conflict? In that case you have again forgotten what the Bible says: "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." In the capitalist countries, there are people who believe

in communism. In our country, there are some people who still believe in capitalism. No one is to blame for this state of affairs. For as long as there are workers and people in your country, there is bound to be communism; since the people cannot be destroyed, communism cannot be destroyed either. In our country, there are survivals of the influence of the exploiting classes and so there are still some people who believe in capitalism and even some who will carry such outmoded and rotten ideas to their graves. Only there is this difference: in our country the number of people who believe in capitalism will grow smaller and smaller, while the number of people who believe in communism in your country will grow larger and larger. That the capitalist system will be replaced by the socialist system is the inevitable law of historical development; it is also the inevitable result of peaceful competition. Probably you may draw a different conclusion, that is your business. The point is, while we are not afraid of capitalism, you are as afraid of communism as if doomsday itself were coming. This is your basic weakness. Better be a little sober-minded! Fear can in no way prolong one's life; on the contrary, it tends to shorten it.

Deeds Are More Important

Lip service to peace, to peaceful coexistence is preferable to talk about war. But actual deeds are more important. In speaking about "thawing" one must watch how those who are responsible for the "ice" behave. This explains why the peace-loving people the world over pay so much attention to the words and deeds of the U.S. President. Without the slightest excuse the U.S. aggressor has been building military bases right and left abroad, seizing and occupying other people's territories at this point and at that and trying to prolong his unwelcome stay. If there is going to be a "thaw" and coexistence, then

these military bases must first of all be withdrawn and the occupation of other people's territories ended. There is no reason at all for the United States to hold on to all those places which it occupies and which are not a part of the United States. It must get out, and that's all there is to it. The earlier it frees itself from these places the better it will be for it; the longer it clings to these places the more will it find itself on the defensive. The representatives of U.S. monopoly capital cannot as yet perceive this, nor will they reconcile themselves to the necessity of doing this. Wherever they feel it necessary and possible, they will continue to create new tension. But it is still possible that they will take some measures to relax tension under the increasingly strong pressure exerted by the peace-loving people of the world. What exactly will happen, however, depends on the way the U.S. Government acts.

The socialist camp with the great Soviet Union at its head is the powerful bulwark of world peace. Every success won by the Soviet Union in its peaceful foreign policy gives fresh strength to the confidence of the people of the world in their fight for peace. Tension created by the imperialists cannot scare them in their struggle for peace. As long as the forces of peace the world over are on their guard, forge stronger ties of unity and give unrelenting battle to the war conspiracies of the imperialists, it is possible to stay the hand of the war maniacs.

Peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition are inevitable trends. Those who resist the march of the times will stand condemned and convicted before the bar of history.

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On the Worsening Situation in Laos

-by the Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman

A SPOKESMAN of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, commenting on the situation in Laos, declared on August 12 that the U.S.-created tension in Laos will be eliminated only when the United States and the Sananikone government cease their activities against the Geneva and Vientiane agreements, withdraw all American military personnel, arms and ammunition from Laos and scrap all American military bases in that country, and when the normal control and supervisory functions of the International Commission are resumed and the Geneva and Vientiane agreements are thoroughly implemented.

The spokesman pointed out that the responsibility for the recent further deterioration in the Laotian situation rests solely with the U.S. State Department and the Sananikone government of Laos. In order to wipe out completely the patriotic and democratic forces in Laos and turn Laos into a full-scale U.S. military base, the United States has instigated the Sananikone government to continue to extend the civil war, arrest the leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat (Laotian Patriotic Party) and launch a nationwide campaign of terror and repression against members of the former Pathet Lao fighting units and Laotian patriots and democrats. The United States has also got the Laotian authorities to sign the French-Laotian joint communique, and so enable large numbers of American military personnel openly to enter Laos and take control over the Laotian army. American officers now have under their control the training and command of the Laotian army, from its headquarters down to each military area. At U.S. instigation, the Laotian authorities' collusion with the remnant armed forces of the Chiang Kai-shek clique has been increased. The United States has also induced the Laotian authorities to conclude a series of agreements with Thailand and south Viet-nam to facilitate the introduction of American arms into Laos, and tried to draw Laos step by step into the system of U.S. military blocs militarily, politically and economically by means of these bilateral agreements. It is, moreover, stepping up the establishment and expansion of military bases and centres for dispatching special agents in areas bordering on China and the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam.

These activities of the United States and the Sananikone government seriously violate the 1954 Geneva agreements and the 1957 Vientiane agreements and are the root cause of the present tension in Laos, the spokesman stressed. The U.S. State Department's slanderous charges against China and the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam are the clumsy trick of a thief crying "stop thief!"

The spokesman described as nothing but sheer sophistry the U.S. State Department's pretense that Laos, with its population of only about two million, cannot be a menace to the security of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam. He said: nobody considers the Laotian people a menace to the peoples of China and Vietnam, just as the Chinese and Viet-namese peoples have never been a menace to the Laotian people. Historically, we have always lived in peace with Laos. China, Vietnam and Laos would have been able to live together in peace in accordance with the Geneva agreements and the Bandung spirit and become close friendly neighbours, had the U.S. imperialists not supported and instigated the Sananikone government of Laos to sabotage the Geneva agreements, depart from the road of peace and neutrality, adopt a policy of hostility towards China and the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam, and allow the United States to establish and expand its military bases in Laos and introduce military forces into Laos. However, in order to realize its ambition to extend aggression and intervention in Indo-China and menace China, the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam and those Southeast Asian countries which pursue a policy of peace and neutrality, the United States has persistently sought to turn Laos into an American military base and drag it step by step into the aggressive SEATO bloc. This naturally poses a threat to China and Viet-nam, as well as to the peace of the whole of Southeast Asia. In its statement of August 5, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam solemnly condemned the United States and the Sananikone government for repudiating the Geneva and Vientiane agreements. The Chinese Government and people fully support this statement.

The spokesman further pointed out that to involve other countries in its dirty activities of aggression and intervention in Laos and save itself from isolation, the United States, along with the Sananikone government, is scheming to bring up the Laotian question in the United Nations. This scheme in itself is a violation of the Geneva and the Vientiane agreements, because what is involved in Laos is that the Laotian authorities must faithfully implement the Geneva and the Vientiane agreements; this is a question which concerns the two parties to the Vientiane agreements and the countries participating in the Geneva conference and one in which the United Nations has no right at all to intervene.

The Chinese Government and people are watching closely the daily deteriorating situation in Laos, the spokesman concluded. All activities of the U.S. Government and the Laotian authorities violating the Geneva agreements and creating tension in Indo-China, and further menacing the security of China, will certainly face the firm opposition of the Chinese Government and people. The U.S. Government and the Laotian authorities must bear full responsibility for the consequences of their activities.

Winged Horse in People's Korea

by SU MIN

"LIKE a winged horse in flight! Build socialism within four to five years!" This is the slogan one hears among the masses of the Korean Democratic People's Republic today. The number of "winged-horse" work teams is growing on a nationwide scale. You find them in factories, coal mines, textile mills, farm cooperatives. . . .

The winged horse is a fitting symbol for the advance of the Korean people. On the eve of the 14th anniversary of their liberation on August 15 this year, they have fulfilled their First Five-Year Plan target for value of industrial production, two and a half years ahead of schedule. Now they are pressing on to fulfil their 1959 plan. When that is accomplished, People's Korea will have surpassed Japan in per capita production of electric power, coal, pig iron, cement, chemical fertilizers and grain.

It is no easy road the Korean people have travelled these past 14 years. Thirty-six years of Japanese colonial rule left deep scars on the country both economically and spiritually. In 1945, the Korean people were liberated by the Soviet army from Japanese occupation. But soon came the U.S. imperialist occupation of the southern part of the country. The 38th Parallel became an artificial boundary across the land, dividing it into two. At that time north Korea with its ten million people was short of food and it lacked technicians and skilled workers. It was the south that had hitherto supplied most of the country's food. It had accounted too for most of Korea's light industrial production, such as it was.

People's Korea had to build its own industry and develop its agriculture almost from scratch. But thanks to their hard work and with the help of the Soviet Union, post-liberation progress was rapid. The output of the main industries quickly surpassed pre-liberation 1944 levels. Following land reform in 1946, that gave land to the peasants and put them on the road to co-operation, the area was soon able to supply all its own needs in grain.

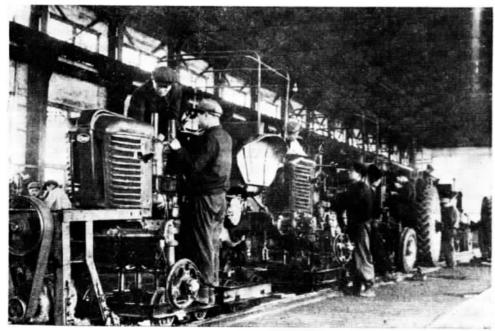
Then came the treacherous, savage blow from the south in 1950. The U.S.-Syngman Rhee forces were repelled but their savage attacks on the young People's Republic caused incalculable losses to the Korean people. U.S. napalm and phosphorus bombs and indiscriminate shelling gutted the towns and villages of Korea. Two million men, women and children, about 20 per cent of the population, perished. Hundreds of thousands were made homeless. In cities like Pyongyang, the capital of People's Korea, not a single building of any size was left with all its four walls and roofs standing. No district, however humble, was spared from U.S. attacks. Even in little villages of a few tiny hamlets, fields and lanes were pocked with bomb-craters in "saturation bombing." The land was ploughed up with high explosive made by the U.S. trusts.

Post-War Progress

The Korean people, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese People's Volunteers, drove the invaders back to the 38th Parallel. They carried on production under the

most difficult conditions. Factories were set up in mountain caves. In 1953 the firing ceased. By then industrial production was 64 per cent of what it was in 1949. Output of grain was still 12 per cent short of the pre-war level.

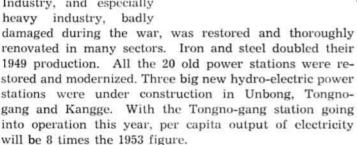
The Korean people showed the same heroism in rebuilding their country as they had in defending their homeland. In 1954 the Korean Workers' Party put forward a threeyear reconstruction plan. Giving priority to the development of heavy industry while simultaneously developing agriculture and light industry. the Korean people fulfilled that plan in two years, eight months. By then industrial output had climbed above the pre-war 1949 level. In the countryside, the agricultural co-operative movement had forged ahead. In 1954, the very first year after the ceasefire, grain yields in the co-ops were



Assembly line at a Korean tractor works

from 10 to 50 per cent higher than on individual farms and the cash earnings of co-op members were as much as seven times greater.

The successful implementation of the threeyear plan laid a firm foundation for further advance. In 1957 People's Korea began its First Five-Year Plan. Its first year targets were overfulfilled. The next year, 1958, the national economy sprouted wings. Industry, and especially heavy industry, badly



A Booming Economy

The rapid progress of the machine-building industry was one of the notable achievements of 1958. Before liberation Korea could only produce simple agricultural machines and sewing machines. In the period of restoration, it mainly depended on imports from the socialist countries. By 1958 the Korean engineering industry was producing various kinds of metal-cutting tools, complete sets of equipment for blast furnaces, powerful turbines and pumps capable of drawing up two tons of water per second. It began to produce motor cars, tractors, and 3,000-ton freighters. Its growth has continued. In the first half of this year it produced nearly five and a half times as many metal-cutting tools as were turned out in the corresponding period last year.

Light industry has also made big progress. This year's output will be 12.5 times that of 1953. Nowadays its textile mills can produce in two days as much as north Korea produced in the whole of 1944. A feature of its rapid advance is the mushrooming of small and mediumsized local factories throughout the country since June last year. Two thousand such plants are using local raw materials to process foodstuffs and to produce all kinds of sundry consumer goods and agricultural machinery. The output value of these local industries this year will comprise more than one-quarter of the total output value of all industry.

Farming too has forged ahead. By August last year all farms were organized in co-operatives. Cotton output was eight times the 1957 figure. The output of grain had nearly reached the target set for 1961.

Small co-ops have joined together to form big ones. These co-ops are now not only the basic units leading rural production but have also taken over the functions of local government administration. In management,



Stalin Avenue in modern Pyongyang

planning, and distribution of labour power, these advanced co-ops have more than shown their superiority.

The Korean peasants are now working to build a comprehensive irrigation network in the next two or three years, to bring about electrification within a year or two and mechanization of agriculture within four to five years.

Higher Living Standards

The rapid development of industry and agriculture has provided the foundation for raising the people's living standards. Last year, factory and office workers' real wages were 50 per cent above the 1949 level. In January this year money wages were raised by another 40 per cent. In 1958, compared with 1957, the average money income of each peasant household had gone up nearly 50 per cent. Income in kind has also increased. The average co-op member today enjoys a higher standard of living than the former middle peasant. Many of them have moved into newly built houses with glass windows, electric light, and with telephones available in the co-op offices.

Education has also made big advances. Last year, compared with pre-liberation days, there were three times as many primary schools, nearly 20 times as many secondary schools and ten times as many higher educational institutions. In November last year, compulsory middle school education was introduced throughout the country.

Housing, of course, was a serious problem left by the war and a special effort is being made in this respect. In Pyongyang alone homes for twenty thousand families will be built this year. Many recreational and rest centres have been built.

These great successes of the Korean people's efforts are inseparably linked with the support and aid of all the members of the socialist camp. This was particularly important during the early stages of restoration and reconstruction. Today Korea is standing firmly on its own feet.

As they work to complete their 1959 plan, the Korean people are looking forward with confidence to the future. Last September the Workers' Party had already marked out plans for the next six or seven years. The targets are: 20,000 million kwh. of electricity a year,

25 million tons of coal, 4 million tons of pig iron, 3 to 3.5 million tons of steel, 500 million metres of textile fabrics and 7 million tons of cereals. Fulfilment of this impressive socialist programme will give Korea one of the world's largest per capita industrial outputs. With the spirit of the winged steed abroad, the Korean people are confident that they can realize these targets within four to five years. This will give them the complete economic framework of socialism.

The Workers' Party and the government have launched a series of important measures to guarantee realization of the 1959 plan and the follow-up plan for completing socialist construction. These include intensified communist education among the working people so as to raise still higher the level of their political consciousness; the cementing of closer contacts between the cadres and the masses; the launching of a technical reform movement and the raising of labour productivity.

Contrast in South Korea

There could be no more startling contrast between this record of brilliant achievements in the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the appalling conditions in south Korea. As a result of the U.S. occupation and Syngman Rhee's reactionary rule, south Korea has been turned into a living hell.

Military expenditure eats most of the budget. Plagued by U.S. dumping and a run-away inflation, industry and agriculture have withered. Up to November last year, 4,000 enterprises, medium and small, had closed down. The value of industrial production was less than half what it was during the Japanese occupation. The living standards of the south Korean people had sagged to a third of that period's figure. This former "granary" of Korea, that used to export grain in large quantities, has now become a land of starvation.

Over one-fourth of the population is unemployed or only semi-employed; hundreds of thousands of peasant households are destitute; one million school-aged children are wandering the streets. *Daybreak*, a magazine in south Korea, writes that south Korea "is in the third stage of T.B. and is reaching the edge of death."

The people of the Korean Democratic People's Republic have made many offers to help their brothers in the south; their government has put forward many proposals to end the tragic division of their country. All these efforts have been rebuffed by the Syngman Rhee clique under the dictation of Washington. But this has not disheartened or discouraged them. They are showing daily what they are capable of as masters in their own land, and builders of socialism. Their achievements are strengthening and consolidating the democratic, revolutionary state power; they are laying a basis for the eventual unification of their country and enhancing the strength of the whole socialist camp—a great contribution to safeguarding the peace of Asia and of the world.

On Heilungkiang's Broad Lands

Mechanized Farming Moves Forward

by YANG MIN

HEILUNGKIANG, the northernmost province of China, leads the whole country in the development of mechanized farming.

This year, 20 million mu—one-fifth of all cultivated land in that province—are being tilled by machinery, while on another 30 million mu, the ploughing, sowing and reaping of wheat are being done by new type animal-drawn farm implements. On the state farms in the province, which work some 15 million mu, 70 per cent of the field work (ploughing, sowing, harvesting, threshing) is already mechanized. In quite a few people's communes tractors are being widely used for various purposes.

More up-to-date methods, Heilungkiang's experience in the last few years has shown, mean bigger harvests. The machine-sowing of wheat which makes deep ploughing and close planting possible without increasing manpower, generally results in 20 to 30 per cent higher yields. Other crops, including millet, soya beans and sorghum, show an increase of 10 to 20 per cent.

The history of mechanized farming in Heilungkiang is longer than that of any other province; it goes back to 1947 when, China's very first mechanized farm, the Tungpei State Farm, was inaugurated in the heat of the liberation war. Located in liberated Peian County, it was set up as a pilot project to guide the peasants, step by step, onto the road of collective mechanized farming.

In the ensuing years, the local authorities did a great deal to modernize and mechanize farming.

When the movement for mutual aid and co-operation began to gain ground, stations promoting new type animaldrawn farm implements were set up throughout the province to popularize their use and spread new farming skills.

Machine and tractor stations were introduced with the establishment of co-operative farms. They were developed further when these changed into advanced agricultural producers' co-operatives, i.c., collective farms. The first, the Huachuan Machine and Tractor Station, was founded in 1951 at the time of the birth of the famous Hsinho Collective Farm, now one of the units under a people's commune of the same name.

People's communes were established in 1958. At the end of the year, more than 1,000 tractors were owned

by the communes. In the province as a whole, there are now 10,063 tractors (counted in 15 h.p. units), and 1,237 combine-harvesters. Since farm tools drawn or powered by machinery are still few, great importance is attached to the improved animal-drawn implements. Of these, in Heilungkiang, the people's communes own four-fifths.

Mechanized farming has the warm support of the Heilungkiang peasants, for it has not only saved much manpower but increased their income along with production. Take Paichuan County, in the Nunkiang River area, for instance. As a result of the use of tractors and other measures in 1958, the total grain output there increased by 79 per cent, compared with 1957. The total income of the county was 68 per cent more then the previous year, while the

average annual income per person, increased by nearly 30 per cent.

The cost of production on mechanized farms is also 70 per cent less than on those cultivated by animal-drawn tools.

Why in Heilungkiang?

That Heilungkiang leads in mechanized farming is no accident. Its development is necessitated by local conditions. The province has more land, and less population, compared with other parts of the country. For every able-bodied man there are some 53 mu of land to till. In fact, a man has to till more as part of the rural force is being transferred to work in water conservancy, forestry, mining and other industries — which is absolutely necessary as these branches of the economy make headway.

The frost-free period in Heilungkiang is extremely short (between 103 and 148 days). This imposes a further strain on manpower. Under these conditions, intensive and meticulous farming, as practised elsewhere, is out of the question. Hence, output per unit area in the province has always remained rather low, in spite of its fertile land. This is another reason for the necessity and fairly rapid introduction of agricultural mechanization.

Not only is mechanized farming urgently required by Heilungkiang, but conditions are favourable for meeting the need. The province is well developed in industry, and particularly machine building. Its industrial output now accounts for about two-thirds of the total production of industry and agriculture. With the help of the other industrial areas in China, it is not impossible in the not distant future, to provide enough tractors to mechanize farming throughout the province.

Secondly, with the establishment of people's communes and the increase of their public reserve funds, peasants in the province have accumulated enough money to buy more tractors and other agricultural machines. Even before the people's communes were set up, agri-



Combine-harvesters at work

Woodcut in colour by Chao Mei

cultural co-ops in Heilungkiang had already raised huge sums for this purpose.

Heilungkiang is also making great efforts to bring up its own mechanics and tractor-drivers. Over 20,000 tractor-drivers including a large number of women have been trained in the last few years; incidentally, China's first woman tractor-driver got the knack here as early as 1949. A province-wide network of repair services for agricultural machinery is now being set up.

Research and Prospects

In addition to over 70 farm-tools research institutes for improving animal-drawn implements, one for agricultural mechanization was set up last year in Heilung-kiang. Among its tasks is to suggest measures for the carrying out of the mechanization programme in the light of natural, economic and technical conditions in the province. It will also design tractors and other machinery fitting these conditions. Specifically, it will devise and trial produce special machines suitable for "ridge cultivation" (growing crops on ridges which is the traditional way of cultivation, and still a suitable one, in Heilung-kiang).

Of the mechanized state farms in the province, the biggest is Sino-Soviet Friendship Farm, equipped with machinery presented by the Soviet Union in 1954. This year, one of its production brigade compiled some statistics to show the rising efficiency of mechanized farming. With seven tractors, six combine-harvesters and six sowers it cultivated 19,500 mu. All the field work was done with only 50 men; every one, therefore, cultivated an average 390 mu of land. Compared with the old farm tools, the labour-productivity was 390 to 1.

The whole farm now has 13,000 people; they are doing the work of over a hundred thousand peasants using the techniques of the past.

Practically, every peasant in Heilungkiang today can tell you the advantages of mechanized farming. All are working hard to make it province-wide.

A Job for Every College Graduate

by LU YUN

MORE than 70,000 young men and women are graduating this summer from China's colleges and universities. Most of them will spend their vacations in their home towns for family reunions, then... to work!

The demand for college graduates this year is many times more than the number available. With China's rapidly expanding economy this has been a regular state of affairs for some time now, but this year the gap between supply and demand is bigger than ever. Yet China's higher educational network has been expanding rapidly too ever since the liberation. In 1958, higher educational institutions had 660,000 students; this was 50 per cent more than in 1957 and more than four times the preliberation peak figure of 155,000 in 1947. But even this phenomenal rise has failed to keep pace with the advance of the economy and growth in other spheres.

Assignments for the Graduates

Thus while further measures are being taken to increase the supply of trained personnel, it is essential to assign the limited numbers available in a planned way. In recent months the State Planning Commission and other authorities concerned have been consulting with government departments and other productive enterprises and institutions in drawing up lists of assignments for the new graduates. The main principles governing the current distribution of graduates were actually worked out and announced in mid-July.

This year, the majority of engineering graduates, comprising three-fifths of the total of all graduates, will join the iron and steel, machine-building, coal, power industries and the communications and transport services. Science graduates are especially needed this year as teaching staff in colleges and universities, as well as in the rapidly increasing number of research institutes. The 20,000 graduates from teachers' colleges will all go into the growing educational network. This summer's graduates in the arts will go to the leading theatres and art companies, film studios and studios of industrial design, etc. The State Planning Commission is responsible for assigning jobs to the more than 62,000 graduates of colleges and universities under the Ministry of Education. The remainder are graduates from schools set up by the various provinces, and provincial authorities therefore have first call on their services.

In China today the state is the people. Yet the critic may say that such planned distribution of trained personnel is clearly in the interests of the state, the collective, but what of the individual graduate? Every effort is made to satisfy the personal wishes and aptitude of the graduates. This is according to the socialist principles; it benefits the students and also benefits the work as a whole. The

students themselves are anxious to do all they can to help their country and their people. Their years of education at public expense have given them not only specialized knowledge but a deeper political and social outlook. The Chinese graduate of today is dedicated to the ideal of building socialism. There is abroad today a lofty-spirit of public service and initiative. They believe that "What's good for the country is good for me!" and they like to quote the old saying: "Vast is the ocean, the fish play freely; high is the sky, the birds fly at liberty."

We have spoken of the higher level of political and social consciousness of graduates today. No small part of the reason for this is the fact that the number of graduates from workers' or peasants' families this year is higher than in any previous year. In some colleges and universities they comprise half the total of graduates. Such graduates have a radically different outlook on life and work to the old run of intellectuals from the former upper classes.

Take, for instance, Li Ming. He got his interest in coal mines early as a child through the stories told him by his uncle, a miner in the "coal capital," Fushun. Now, as a graduate from the Fushun Institute of Mining, he is realizing his dream of working in the mines himself.

Yang Cheng-hsun, a graduate of the History Department of the Tientsin Teachers' College, is the first man with "book-learning" his family has had for generations. Where the old society robbed his peasant elders of the opportunity of getting an education, the new society is doing its utmost to bring education and culture to the people. While he was still in middle school, people in his village were looking forward to the time when he would finish his studies and return to pass on what he learnt to the youngsters. And this too was his dream. This year it will be realized and he goes to his new job with confidence. During practice periods, he has already tried out his hand in many classes and knows the ropes from the inside.

Professional Proficiency

This year's graduates had some unique lessons in political education. They all took part in the rectification campaign and the struggle against the rightists of 1957 and 1958, an important phase of our socialist revolution in the political and ideological fields. Later on they all took part in the movement to reform the educational system, to link theory with practice, productive labour with desk work, etc.

All this has greatly raised the professional proficiency of graduates. In this regard, a word must also be said about their graduation theses. Previously such theses were usually based on hypothetical data about imaginary projects. Since the educational revolution of last year, more and more of them are being linked with actual national construction projects or production. This has given an added interest and value to the last stages of students' training, increasing their proficiency and practical approach to things. Some theses produced are of considerable national importance. In Shanghai's Chiaotung University, 40 graduates of six departments designed the first collier to be built in China. It has automatic loading and unloading equipment and a carrying capacity of 15,000 tons. Specialists have highly praised the design. University professors and instructors characterized it as better than expected and it has successfully passed government scrutiny. Reservoirs, dams, power plants are the products of other theses.

Physically, graduates enjoy better health as a result of their participation in manual labour and the organized training they get in physical culture. With such all-round grounding they know what the people expect of them and they are confident that they can play a worthy part in national construction. But not only do they know they have a part to play, each knows definitely what that part is.

In Kuomintang days graduation meant unemployment. In New China, plans for cultivating specialists are closely linked with plans of national construction, China's young people today don't know what the "threat of unemployment" means. If they have any worry at all, it is how they can contribute more and serve the people better

It was in this spirit that long before the summer vacation was due, prospective graduates were already filing in requests to go to places where they are needed most. Chai Wen-li of Peking University expressed the general feeling pretty well when he wrote: "There is a 'promising place' everywhere in our country. Socialist construction everywhere is calling to us. A happy new life awaits our creative hands. We love Peking, our capital, and we also love the far away frontiers. I am willing to go to those frontiers where, led by the Communist Party and together with the local people there, I can work to transform the deserts, to put new cities there with their forests of chimneys or new farms with rich soil."

Report from Tibet

On a Manor of the Lhalus

by YUAN TING-CHIEN

Democratic reforms have begun in Tibet, marking the beginning of the end of the centuries-old serf-system. The following eyewitness account of conditions on a manor of a big serf-owner shows in concrete terms what this means to the people.—Ed.

NOT long ago I visited one of the manors of the Lhalus, a small one not far from Lhasa. Lhalu Tsebang-dogje was one of the ringleaders of the recent rebellion in Tibet; he was also a big serf-owner holding twenty manor estates (zhika in Tibetan) and ten pasturelands covering a huge area. After travelling for some time through its grounds I came to an expanse of well-kept grass beside a delightful stream. Overlooking all this was an imposing twenty-roomed house with a garage.

Actually this was not his main manor house but just a summer villa which he had built himself. The place was lavishly furnished but I was told that he had hardly spent a week here in residence since it was completed. It had been built by serfs attached to this and other estates he owned. With the exception of a few skilled carpenters and masons who received a little *tsamba* (parched barley flour) in payment, all the rest had had to bring along their own tools and food.

Lhalu himself rarely visited the place. A resident bailiff and an overseer supervised the thirty-two households attached to it. Fifteen of these were chaba, serfhouseholds who had belonged to the Lhalu family for generations; the other seventeen had become "attached" to the manor in various ways. They were duichun, serfs who had run away from their lords and resettled on Lhalu's estate, or worked on Lhalu's manor land while owing feudal service to other overlords such as the Daipung Monastery; the kasha, the former local government of Tibet; or to another ringleader of the rebellion, Yuto Chahsi-dongchu who was one of the rebel leaders in Kalimpong. These duichun paid a poll tax to their overlords and did a fixed amount of ula or corvée for them.

Two Kinds of Ula

It should be said here that the life of the serfs and general conditions on this manor estate were typical of those existing on such manors in Tibet. Serfs were liable to two kinds of *ula*. One due to the overlord and the other, public *ula*, due to the former local government of Tibet. It was originally the Lhalus, holding the manor in fief, who were obliged to provide manpower for the public *ula*, but by allotting a small part of their land to the serfs the Lhalus had shifted the burden of public *ula* directly onto the shoulders of the serfs. It was a convenient arrangement for Lhalu. The fifteen *chaba* serf households had only 325 *khal** of land for their own use, but they had to give Lhalu quite a lot of free labour for it. A serf working on a manor every other day is calculated as "half a man." The fifteen *chaba* households had to provide six-

^{*} A khal is an area of land large enough to sow one khal (approx. 12.5 kilogrammes) of seed on. — Ed.

teen and a half men to work at the Lhalu manor and on its lands all the year round. These were men and women of all ages. The youngest was actually fifteen and the oldest 57 years of age. They had to bring their own food and farm tools while on the job. At night they slept in the open-air, or, if they were lucky, in stalls and stables. Lhalu's bailiff forbade them to sleep in their own homes or even go home to get their food without his permission even though they lived within a radius of five hundred metres of the manor house. Even the married men and women were kept from going home under pain of a fine and, usually an extra bribe to the bailiff.

But this was not all. If required, the serfs had to send extra hands to help at the manor for building, repairing and painting the houses, or to carry goods and firewood. Spring and autumn usually found them toiling extra for several days carrying manure, seed, sowing grain or harvesting.

The manor also had first call on all their manpower or draught animals. At busy farm seasons all available manpower and draught animals were obliged to complete work on the manor land before the serfs could attend to their own farming. This naturally adversely affected the crops raised on their rented plots. The serfs also had to prepare the *tsamba* consumed by the Lhalus. For this they had to select the best *qingke*, grain by grain, grind it and pack it in sacks which they also provided. Lhalu was a connoisseur of *tsamba*. The sort he preferred was made of barley grains plucked just before they were fully ripe. When the right moment came all the manor serfs had to leave what they were doing to do this special *ula*. It took them several days' work in the fields.

The Life of a Serf

The chaba serfs were absent from home doing public ula for as much as half or two-thirds of a year. Lhalu's chaba Trashii Dondrub with a plot of 15 khal, for instance, had to send one member of his family to work full time for the manor; others went from time to time as needed, and he was also liable for public ula. Every year one member of his family had to tend cattle and sheep for 22 days for the kasha on its Rampalha pastureland. Then several more days were demanded for various transport services such as carrying butter, tea, hides, barley, charcoal, beef and mutton, wool, fodder, etc. But they might just as well be called on to deliver letters, build dykes or repair bridges. Trashii Dondrub couldn't recall all the ula services his household did. What was the good? They all had to be done without question anyway. "As to our own farmwork," he added, "that had to wait. When the call for ula went out, if you were eating, you'd best forget it and go right away!"

Only a few chaba on this Lhalu estate worked land allotted to them as serfs. Most of them rented land from the manor. Some of the duichun were also tenants. There were two types of tenantry: pog-zhing and chhe-zhing. In the case of the former the tenant paid a fixed rent of one khal or more for every khal of land. Most pog-zhing land was of poor quality and few serfs would rent it. The manor demanded half the crop on chhe-zhing land as rent but since the amount of the seed sown by the tenant was not deducted from the crop when it was divided the tenant got the worst of the bargain; he found himself paying the manor 70 to 80 per cent of the crop. Tsenyi, one manor

chaba, worked six khal of chhe-zhing land. Last year, his share of the 30 khal crop was 15 khal, but, after deducting the amount of seed sown, he really only got nine khal. In other words the Lhalu family took 70 per cent of his harvest.

It was no wonder that under such conditions practically every serf household on the estate was in debt to Lhalu. The total debt of the 15 chaba households amounted to 2,944 khal of barley and a sum of Tibetan money equivalent to over 1,840 yuan. Thirteen of the seventeen duichun households were also in debt. Most of the debt they owed was not the principal but the accumulating interest. Most of the debtors I found were utterly vague about the amount they had originally borrowed and how much they had paid back. Seven of the fifteen chaba households were actually paying interest on behalf of other debtors who had run away. This was a rule of the manor. They told me that every year just before the autumn harvest Lhalu's bailiff would come round the fields and put a piece of clay with a seal affixed on the most promising plots. No one was allowed to reap these fields until Lhalu's agent was on hand to supervise the harvest and see that no grain was hidden away.

Of the 32 serf households on Lhalu's manor only two or three had enough food to last them through the year. The great majority lived in poverty. After paying rent and interest on their debts, they usually found themselves left with only enough food for a few months in the year. Sometimes Lhalu left them even without seed grain for the next sowing. The double burden of impossibly mounting debts and *ula* services forced many serfs to take the desperate step of running away and becoming *duichun*. In fact nearly all the *chaba* households currently attached to the manor had been brought in from other Lhalu estates to replace those that had run away. Some had been here for ten or twenty years but several had been moved in only a few years ago.

When I visited the manor eight households were living on substitute tsamba made of dried beans and they drank tea without milk. The traditional qingke barley tsamba and buttered tea of the Tibetans was beyond their reach. The duichun, of course, were even worse off. Some of them utterly without means of making a livelihood had to go begging for the greater part of the year, while the nine cows and three dogs kept at Lhalu's manor lived on qingke tsamba provided by the serfs as part of their ula.

Joyful News

Lhalu's serfs greeted with joy the news of the quelling of the rebellion and their lord's downfall. They found it hard to believe at first that the long night of their misery was over. But it was so. The order was given that those who tilled the rebel Lhalu's lands should enjoy the full harvest from them. The serfs on this particular manor immediately organized a production committee and started the ploughing and sowing with a will. Tsering, one of its members, told me how a work team of the Lhasa Committee of the Chinese Communist Party had come down and issued them interest free seed loans with which they had sowed their land. Without that help, he said, so bankrupt were the serfs, that much of the land here would have had to lie fallow. Now they were looking ahead to a good harvest and taking an active part in the democratic reform that would end serfdom and make them free men.

SIDELIGHTS

Chinese Art Relics for All, On east Liulichang, Peking, you find a signboard on the door of a modest house in the famous street of art which says: Cultural Relics and Art Works Reproduction Studio. Assembled here are as skilled a group of craftsmen as you are likely to find under a single roof. They make reproductions of classical Chinese pottery, stoneware, metalwork, woodwork, and some porcelains which are practically indistinguishable from the originals. The purpose is not to fool anybody, to palm off copies as original antiques, but to make bonafide copies of some of the finest works of China's long art legacy accessible to art students and art lovers.

Authentic Chinese antiques of the earlier dynasties are hard to come by. and very expensive if available. Not even every museum can assemble or afford a really representative collection, not to speak of schools which conduct art classes. This studio in Peking produces reproductions, exact in design and colouring, of ancient relics and worksfrom neolithic pottery. Shang dynasty brassware, Sung dynasty porcelain, Tang dynasty tomb figures to modern works. Now schools, museums and individuals can get reproductions of priceless works authentic in every detail. The reproductions are clearly identified and sold as such. The existence of this staterun enterprise, established in 1956, is itself part of the steps taken since liberation to put a final end to the dis-



A contemporary copy of a Shang dynasty (1700-1200 B.C.) pot with tao tich (Ogre's mask) design in white pottery

honest practices that prevailed in the past when unscrupulous dealers sold copies of antiques as originals. In China today *every* copy is classified and priced as such.

The craftsmen in this unique studio, around 20 in all, are experts in Chinese art relics. Some are expert copyists in different media: pottery porcelain, metals, wood, and stone.

Pottery is the biggest concentration of the studio. It has reproduced more than 300 types of the neolithic, Han dynasty, Sui dynasty, Tang dynasty and other periods. We reproduce on this page one of their copies of Shang dynasty white pottery.

The studio also produces about 200 different rubbings, mainly from authentic copies of Han and Tang dynasty stone cuttings which would otherwise be lost because the original stonework no longer lends itself for direct reproduction.

The craftsmen are steeped in Chinese classical workmanship. Not only do they study the museum pieces exhaustively but they have a comprehensive collection of old art books and photos of art objects. They are top-notch artisans and their work contributes greatly to the study and popularization of China's art heritage.

Lao Ma's Vacation. "I can't begin to tell you how much I enjoyed myself at Peitaiho," Lao Ma writes. "We stayed in a mansion overlooking the sea, went bathing every day and had wonderful food and plenty of recreation. can imagine what all this means to me, who never dared dream of anything like this in the old society. I want to express my thanks here to the Communist Party which gave me this opportunity...." This is a letter which recently appeared on the bulletin board of the Foreign Languages Press in Peking, the building in which Peking Review is published. Ma Hsueh-chin - Lao Ma as he is known to everybody here - works in our publishing house canteen. He has just come back from a 10-day free holiday at Peitaiho, famous seaside resort near Peking. The son of a poor peasant, Lao Ma spent most of his life before liberation in back-breaking toil for the landlords. He had been at one time or another a cart driver, a coolie, a pedicabman, garbage collector - without a square meal in 40-odd years before 1949 After liberation came a steady income, a reunion with his son, whom he had given away at birth because he couldn't support a family, and the respect of his comrades. And now this vacation to Peitaiho-the beauty

spot of the Pohai Sea, once the exclusive resort of the rich. No wonder Lao Ma wanted to share his sentiments with all his fellow workers.

Water Transport Workers at School. Water transport workers are no longer "letter-blind," China's term for illiter-Latest statistics show that the vast majority of the country's water transport workers are now literate. They learn in spare-time schools of various levels and "study groups" are organized for smaller vessels with very small crews. Besides the 3 Rs for beginners. classes include political education and technical subjects related to navigation and water transport work. In Shanghai, for instance, 18 spare-time schools are open to formerly illiterate dockers. Sixty per cent of the dockers up to middle age have attained the level of primary school graduates. The water transport workers, long denied the opportunity to study, are now taking to learning like fish to water. Yuan Chihliang, a stoker since the age of 13, had always wanted to study. But the books he bought with hard-earned money to study in stolen hours were discovered by an officer and thrown away in the old days. At the time of liberation, he could hardly write his own name correctly. Since then he has made rapid progress in studying and is now fully capable of writing the reports, summaries and other things required of him in his capacity as general secretary of a branch of the Chinese Communist Party under the Canton Port Administration Some of the sailors have so well integrated study with work that they are now able to draw designs for technical innovations and plans for repairs.

Rare Plants Discovered. Peasants in Huoshan County, Anhwei Province. recently discovered two rare ling zhi plants (fomes japonicus), a kind of fungus found on the roots of decayed trees. They are shaped something like mushrooms with a shiny flesh-coloured stalk and yellow-brownish top. Judging from the concentric rings on the stalks, each of which indicates a year of growth, both of these plants are at least a century old. Because of its rarity, the ling zhi plant has often been mentioned in Chinese fiction as magic herb which can restore life. In the famous opera The Tale of the White Snake, for instance, the fairy White Snake was supposed to have gone to great trouble to steal a ling zhi plant to save her beloved's life According to Chinese medical literature, the ling zhi is good for neurasthenia, weak heart, insomnia and stimulating metabolism.

ART

Ming and Ching Painters

The recent exhibition of nearly ninety paintings of the Ming and Ching dynasties, held at the Gallery of the Chinese Artists' Union, shed a revealing light on the link between Chi Pai-shih, the outstanding artist of the early 20th century, and his forerunners during the last two imperial dynasties of China, Chi Pai-shih himself wrote about these painters: "The paintings of Hsu Wei, Pa Ta Shan Jen and Shih Tao show their complete mastery of the brush. They fill me with admiration. I wish I had been born three hundred years earlier so that I could have prepared the ink and paper for them! If they had refused my services, I would have stayed outside their gates and felt happy even if I had had to go hungry." Chi Pai-shih frankly acknowledged his indebtedness to them. It was with their help and that of other outstanding artists of their time that he found his way to the heights as an artist in the great tradition.

The Ming (1368-1644) and Ching (1644-1911) dynasties produced many artists who carried on the great tradition of Tang and Sung times. The Soochow group of painters, for instance, which perhaps exerted the greatest influence on painting during the Ming dynasty. produced such outstanding artists as Shen Chou and Wen Cheng-ming, Tang Yin and Chiu Ying, the former two specializing in traditional landscapes and the latter two in figure painting. Hsu Wei and others showed a more independent spirit. They painted natural objects with unorthodox, powerful brushstrokes, poetically expressing their admiration for the vigour and vitality of life.

By the time of the Ching dynasty, one group of artists, interpreting the classical tradition in ever narrower terms, tended more and more to conformist academism. But there were not a few artists, like Shih Tao and Pa Ta Shan Jen, men of strong convictions, who refused to serve what they regarded as foreign usurpers and whose political protestantism was reflected in their art. Hating the national oppression which was practised, they poured their hearts into their art. Their beautiful landscapes expressed their love for their country. Their protest took the form of an accented individualism in their art. Their paintings stood in sharp contrast to the academic style which took pride in plagiarizing and imitating works of the past.

On entering the hall at the exhibition in the Artists' Union, the visitor was faced by a long, highly decorative scroll, a landscape by Lan Ying of the Ming dynasty, painted with fine, meticulous lines after the style of paintings of the imperial art academy of the Sung dynasty. The composition is so arranged that it looks symmetrical and yet full of variety. Its colouring is mellow and pleasing. Opposite to it was a freely painted scroll by Chen Lao-lien of figures informally disposed in a landscape, done with forceful, expressive lines, alternating dark, thick strokes with quick light ones, a study in sharp contrasts. These two paintings set the mood of the conflict.

The interest in relation to Chi Paishih's development, of course, centred on the works of Shih Tao, Kung Hsien, Kun Tsan, Pa Ta Shan Jen and their colleagues. Disdaining studio pastiche, these artists drew material for their spirited and forceful paintings from real life.

Shih Tao, the Monk of the Bitter Cucumber, had good reason to be a dissident: he was a descendant of the Ming imperial house. He opposed imitation of the ancients and though he was a traditionalist in insisting that one must early master the brush and learn from the masters, he prided himself first of all on his complete originality. When the Ching seized the throne, he left home to become a monk. The strangely contorted forms of his landscape paintings, such as that shown at the exhibition, reflect a troubled spirit. But there is



Landscape

by Shih Tao

always a great strength in his brushwork, and great originality in his compositions. He travelled widely. His constant and intimate contact with nature enabled him to grasp its beauty; his mastery of brush technique enabled him to put his innermost thoughts and feelings onto the paper.

Kung Hsien's landscapes done with thick ink washes and their dark shade recall damp and misty days south of the Yangtse River. Pa Ta Shan Jen's Lotus in Chinese ink is a work of bold originality. With a few simple strokes and splashes he has painted several lotus plants in a dried pond. The flowers and umbrella-like leaves are balanced on tall, gawky stalks. Boldly exaggerating, the artist has refused to conform to the officially or generally accepted idea of the beautiful; he has sought with all his talent and imagination to bring out the strange, reedy beauty of his subject which has all the touching appeal of a long-legged adolescent. The link here with Chi Pai-shih's mature paintings in his later years is very clear. How bold he was is indicated by the contrast with the highly decorative landscapes of Yuan Chiang and Yuan Yao which were at the time considered the height of fashion and nobility. One is a mansion on a cloud swept hill done with studied and meticulous care. Its exquisitely fine lines might have been done with a ruler.

During the reign of the Emperor Chien Lung (1736-1796) the revolt against pedantic official academism was continued by the eight artists known as the Eight Evil Phantoms of Yangchow, because of their "desceration" of the officially accepted canons of art. An album of twelve paintings by Chin Nung, Lo Ping, Cheng Pan-chiao, Wang Shihshen, Kao Hsiang, Huang Shen, Li Shan and Li Fang-ying—the Phantoms—has recently been published by the Wen Wu Publishing House, Peking, but here we had the opportunity to see some of their originals.

Yangchow was at that time a centre of the rising mercantile urban bourgeoisie. The Phantoms' protestant art was undoubtedly an expression of the outlook of these new Chinese capitalist businessmen as they became conscious of their own interests in opposition to those of the feudal imperial power. The Phantoms were the Fauves of Ching painting. Continuing what they regarded as the classic tradition understood in its deepest sense and in opposition to the stiff and lifeless conventionalism and formalism of official painting, they sought to achieve a forceful and original affirmation of individual ideas. In this they certainly succeeded. However, this ideological revolt was only in its early stages and so it is not surprising that the dissident

note in the art of the Phantoms is somewhat tentative. Each artist has a challengingly individual style but their themes differ little from those of tradition. They eschewed grandiose palace landscapes and specialized in birds, flowers, insects, fish and the like. There is a lively, informal air to their work but the nearest they get to social criticism is with Lo Ping who took to fantastic genre painting and used ghost themes to ridicule society. A curiosity at this exhibition was his picture of a drunken Chung Kuei, a protecting spirit against demons, being teased by a troupe of imps who are pouring more wine into his mouth, stuffing things into his boot and in general raising hell.

More typical of the group is an attractive miniature landscape with figures by Chin Nung, a versatile artist who only started painting when he was over fifty. Here too were examples of Cheng Pan-chiao's famous orchids and Li Fang-ying's plums, and paintings by Huang Shen, an artist whom Chi Paishih held in great esteem. "After seeing Huang Shen's paintings," he once wrote. "I began to realize that I've overdone my paintings in trying to make them resemble the objects I paint, and so that there's nothing extraordinary about them. Now I am determined to make a drastic change: I'll turn a deaf ear to those who condemn me, and I'll not feel complacent when others praise me." The paintings of the Yangchow school, in general, showed a vitality and freshness that could not be found in paintings by those artists who cautiously and unquestioningly imitated the ancients.

Their banner was carried forward towards the end of Ching times by Chao Tzu-chien, Jen Po-nien and Wu Changshih, whose paintings are shown in the last part of the exhibition. Jen Po-nien had a gift for catching the fleeting moment. His Peach Blossoms and Sparrows. painted in bright colours with two sparrows chirping as they wing their way swiftly past, gives a feeling of springtime. His figure paintings have that same quality of the arrested impression, whether it is of a traveller taking a rest beside his horse or a man out boating at night, he catches and records exactly their characteristic lines. Wu Chang-shih's bottlegourds in the traditional yellow and leaves in black ink could almost be mistaken for a painting by Chi Pai-shih who followed him.

These were Chi Pai-shih's forbears. After many years of groping, he himself recognized that these were his true teachers. With a mastery of the brush acquired in years of study and his firm roots in folk art, he assimilated their best teachings to produce his own freely and originally conceived paintings of



Lotus

by Pa Ta Shan Jen

landscapes, flowers, birds and insects, deeply imbued with a sense of the oneness of nature and a deep humanity.

The hanging of the exhibition was well done. It showed examples of the various schools of paintings and individual artists involved in his artistic conflict and consummation. After completing a tour of it the visitor feels a flood of enlightenment as he comes finally to a painting done by Chi Pai-shih in his early years. It is like a child in whom can be seen the hereditary resemblances to the great family that gave it birth. It comes as a revelation which few laymen would otherwise have detected.

-CHING HSIEN

SPORTS

Chinese-Hungarian Swimming Contest

A two-day swimming exhibition match between Chinese and Hungarian swimmers was held early this month at the largest open-air swimming pool in Peking. The Hungarians won two events, the men's 100 metres back-stroke and 400 metres free-style, while Chinese swimmers carried off firsts in six other events.

On the first day (August 9) of the match, the Hungarian ace swimmer Csikany Jozsef won the 100 metres back-stroke comfortably from Mu Hsiang-chieh in 1 min. 5.7 secs. China's 20-year-old Fu Ta-chin won the men's 200 metres free-style in 2 mins, 11.6 secs., beating the present champion Lin Chinchu by one-tenth of a second. China also won the men's 100 metres butterfly-stroke when Chen Yun-peng returned 1 min. 4.7 secs. The 400 metres free-style relay was carried off by the Chinese team which clocked 3 mins. 52.5 secs.

The second day saw keen competition in both the men's 200 metres butterfly-stroke and 100 metres free-style. In the former event, Hungary's Varszegi Lajos led all the way when, with about twenty metres to go, Chen Yun-peng made a spurt to win the event in 2 mins. 27.6 secs., a new national record. The 100 metres free-style was won by Mu Jui-lung. Katona Jozsef won the 400 metres free-style in 4 mins. 48 secs. The 800 metres free-style relay was won by the Chinese team in 8 mins. 55.5 secs.

In the men's 100 metres breast-stroke exhibition contest, Mu Hsiang-hsiung finished first in 1 min. 12 secs. flat, sixtenths of a second slower than the world record he holds.

Superb diving from the springboard and high platform by the Hungarian divers Konkoly Janos and Gerlach Istvan highlighted the two days of exhibition matches.

Iragi Eleven in Peking

The Iraqi Armed Forces Soccer Team visited Peking and played a friendly match with the August First Team before a capacity crowd at the Peking stadium early this month. The visitors led by 3 to 1 at half time, but the home team changed its tactics after the interval and, wresting the initiative from the Iraqi team, equalized the score after some well-organized attacks. The Iraqi eleven displayed brilliant team work during the first half; good collaboration between half backs and forwards and good ball control produced spectacular passing which drew applause from the 20,000 spectators present.

In Shanghai, the Iraqi eleven played a match against the Shanghai Team which ended in a 1:1 draw, but a few days later they lost 2:0 to the Hopei Team in Tientsin. The visitors will return to Peking after touring other cities in China and Korea and play a friendly match with the Peking Team at the end of this month.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Greeting Korea's National Day

The long common struggle against U.S. aggression has built up ties of a special friendship between Korea and China and this was reflected in the warmth with which China celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of the liberation of Korea on August 15.

Greeting the occasion, Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai in a message to the leaders of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Korean Workers' Party expressed the joy of the Chinese people over the Korean people's achievements in fulfilling their First Five-Year Plan target for the industrial output value two and a half years ahead of schedule. The message stressed China's resolute support for the Korean people in their struggle to bring about the withdrawal of all U.S. aggressive forces from south Korea and the peaceful unification of their country. It declared: "In the past year, the unbreakable friendship and close co-operation between the Chinese and Korean peoples have been further consolidated and extended in their cfforts for a common economic and cultural prosperity and national well-being. This will play a significant role in strengthening the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and in preserving Asian and world peace."

In Peking, an exhibition of the achievements of the Korean Democratic People's Republic shown in charts, photos and products has been attracting large crowds. Many among them were former members of the Chinese People's Volunteers who had fought with the Korean people against the U.S. aggressors. Those who witnessed the destruction visited on the country by the invaders are amazed at the progress made.

The Kwangtung Opera Troupe with its stars, the famous actor Ma Shihtseng and actress Hung Hsien Nu, is giving a series of performances in Pyongyang, Korea's capital, as part of the national day celebration programme.

President Ho Chi Minh Here

President Ho Chi Minh arrived in Peking on August 13 after touring three of the leading cities in northwest China. In Sian, capital of Shensi Province, the Viet-namese President visited an optical instruments factory and enamel-ware plant. He saw many of the historical sites in this ancient city including the Ban Bo Tsun Museum, the Ta Yen (Great Wild Geese) Pagoda of the Tang dynasty, the shrine of the famous Tang poet Tu Fu, and the Hua Ching Chih hot springs in Lintung County. He was also guest of honour at a gala garden party in one of the city parks. Sian's citizens gave President Ho a hearty welcome everywhere he went.

Sinology in U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia

Soviet sinology has grown in a big way. In the U.S.S.R., there are now some fifty institutes and research centres connected with this field of study. This October, to mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic and to review their work in the past decade, Soviet sinologists will meet in Moscow and hear various academic reports on the achievements of the Chinese people in socialist construction.

Soviet scholars are also co-operating with state publishing houses to publish translations of a large number of Chinese literary and scientific works this year. Twenty Chinese scientific works will be translated by the U.S.S.R. Institute of Sinology. Russian translations of Chinese classical novels such as Record of the Western Lands, Water Margin and The Scholars, and contemporary works such as Mao Tun's Midnight, Chou Erhfu's Dawn Over Shanghai and Li Liuju's Changes in Six Decades are also planned for this year.

Another important centre of sinology is the Czechoslovak Institute of Oriental Studies. Over the years, it has trained a core of Czechoslovak sinologists and introduced to Czechoslovak readers large numbers of Chinese literary works. Both classics like Strange Tales from a Studio and The Scholars and works by modern Chinese authors like those by Lu Hsun and Chao Shu-li have been translated. Recently, the institute's magazine, New Orient, devoted a special number to the May Fourth Movement in China.

The Lu Hsun Library of the institute has a collection of 40,000 volumes of Chinese books and is the largest of its kind in central Europe. The library is currently compiling a Chinese-Czech dictionary.

In Socialist Lands

Several groups of Chinese tourists are visiting the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe this summer. Among them are government, Party, cultural and educational leaders, outstanding industrial workers and labour heroes. The Shanghai Trade Union Council alone has arranged for 31 workers to make trips abroad since July.

A Sino-Bulgarian agreement on cooperation in broadcasting and television has recently been signed in Sofia. China has already concluded similar co-operation agreements with the other European People's Democracies.

The noted Chinese surgeon Professor Wu Ying-kai has been made an honorary member of the U.S.S.R. Pirogov Society of Surgeons.

The new Peking stamp-printing works built with Czechoslovak assistance has gone into full production. To commemorate the occasion and Sino-Czechoslovak co-operation, a stamp carrying a picture of the printing works has been issued.

Cambodia Honours Chinese Expert

Chinese expert Yang En-ping was recently decorated with the Order of the Chevalier of Monisaraphon by the Cambodian King and Queen. He is one of the many Chinese technical personnel who worked on the construction of the Cambodian Royal Radio Station in Phnom Penh.

The Phnom Penh station is a gift from Premier Chou En-lai to the Cambodian Premier Prince Sihanouk. It is equipped with a Chinese-made 20-kilowatt mediumwave transmitter and a 15-kilowatt shortwave transmitter. Construction of the station started in October last year and was completed in March.

Construction of a textile mill, paper mill and plywood factory—all projects of a Chinese aid programme—is going ahead at full speed in Cambodia.

Visitors

An Indonesian song and dance troupe led by the famous writer Banda Harahap. Composed of some fifty artists from north, south and west Sumatra, the troupe has a repertoire of 70 numbers.

A 25-member delegation of Japanese jurists led by Kunisuke Nagano, President of the Japan Lawyers International Liaison Association.

An Iraqi medical delegation led by Dr. T. Mardan Ali, which will study at first hand the prevention and treatment of parasitic diseases and schistosomiasis in China.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Peace Calls from Hiroshima

"It gives expression to the most earnest desire of the people of Japan and the whole world . . . it will undoubtedly win their warm response," so Renmin Ribao's Commentator writes (August 9) of the appeals and recommendations for peace of the Fifth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs which closed at Hiroshima on August 7.

Of the nations which now possess nuclear arms, Commentator points out that only the Soviet Union is striving unswervingly for the outlawing of these weapons and for peaceful coexistence among all nations. By contrast, the Western powers, the United States in particular, are clinging to their discredited policy of "positions of strength." They are intensifying the nuclear arms race, working to build bases for them on foreign soil and obstructing the real relaxation of international tension.

It is precisely because of sabotage by the United States and other Western powers that the Geneva conference for the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests has not yet reached agreement on the essential issues though it has been meeting for a year, Commentator says.

Japanese reactionaries tried to disrupt and obstruct the Hiroshima Conference, Commentator notes. The Kishi government brought pressure to bear on the Japanese people's movement against nuclear weapons in an attempt to force the world conference to cancel its scheduled discussion on the revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." During the conference Japanese fascist elements created disturbances and even attacked Japanese delegates in Hiroshima.

However, despite this, Commentator says, the world conference bravely stuck to its agenda, discussed the revision of the "Security Treaty" and appealed to the Japanese people to oppose Japan's militarization and nuclear armament and prevent the treaty revision. This proves that the will of the Japanese people against a military alliance with the U.S. and against nuclear armament is unflinching and cannot be destroyed by the reactionary forces.

The Kishi government, by following the warlike policy of the U.S. and by its open hostility to the movement against nuclear bombs, can only arouse the greater anger of the Japanese people and help push their struggle to a new height, Commentator concludes.

Unity at Monrovia Conference

Recalling that the Monrovia Conference of independent African states has demanded that France withdraw its troops from Algeria, end hostilities there and start negotiations with the Algerian Provisional Government and that it also called for material aid to Algeria by the independent African states, Renmin Ribao's Commentator (Aug. 11) writes: This is important support for the Algerian people. This conference reflects the unity, co-operation and mutual support of the African peoples in their struggle against colonialism and for the defence of peace.

Commentator refers to the monstrous crimes perpetrated by the French colonial troops in Algeria, and declares that "as long as French troops hang on in Algeria, that country's national independence cannot be achieved and the Algerian war will continue. No matter what methods the French colonialists may use, their efforts to subdue the Algerian people are futile. . . . In Algeria and throughout Africa the demand grows louder that French colonial troops must quit Algeria."

Commentator also notes the support voiced by the conference for the people of Uganda, Angola and Nyasaland who are struggling for their national independence. The conference's resolution demanding elections in Kamerun before its independence early next year fully conforms with the aspirations of the Kamerunian people, he states.

All this will undoubtedly exercise a positive influence upon the struggle of the people of all African countries striving for independence, writes Commentator. And the national liberation movement in Africa is an irresistible, historic trend. There are no means by which the U.S., British and French imperialists can block the African people in their march forward along the road of independence and freedom.

The Monrovia Conference shows that unity is being strengthened between the independent African states and those countries in Africa which are now fighting for their independence. At the same time, unity between the African people and peace-loving people in other parts of the world is also being strengthened. With these two forces of unity, Commentator concludes, the national liberation movement of the African people will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and advance from victory to victory.

"Little Free Trade Area"

The setting up of the so-called "Little Free Trade Area" marks the start of a tug-of-war between the two economic blocs of the West European capitalist countries. This analysis was given by a Renmin Ribao international survey. commenting on the decision of Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Austria and Portugal to form a European "free trade confederation."

The survey points out that the "Little Free Trade Area" is an exclusive eco-

— THE PASSING SHOW -

Wall Street Peace Panic

On August 10 heavy selling on the New York Stock Exchange of stocks of aircraft, missiles, rocket fuels, and other armament companies led to the sharpest decline in U.S. stock prices this year—a drop of 14.78 points in the Dow Jones industrial averages. Losses totalled an estimated \$5,500 million

Cause of the panic, said U.P.I., quoting Wall Street brokers, was "peace fears" — news of the forthcoming exchange of visits between Khrushchov and Eisenhower, the thaw in the cold war and possible cuts in arms spending.



"It's not serious! He always gets like this when the tension eases." Cartoon by Fang Cheng

nomic bloc set up under British patronage as a rival and counter to the "Common Market" plans of the six Western European countries. The establishment of the "Common Market," led by West Germany and France, seriously menaces British trade in Western Europe and its bid for the hegemony of that area. To prevent its establishment Britain earlier proposed the founding of a 17-nation "Free Trade Area," but this proposal fell through as a result of the firm opposition of West Germany and France. Britain, however, refused to back down. In the last six months and more, it has been pushing through preparations for establishment of the "Little Free Trade Area." The present situation is a product of British efforts.

The economic strength of the "Little Free Trade Area" is much less than that of the six-nation "Common Market"

(membership of which has been increased to seven with the recent adherence of Greece), the survey points out. The "Common Market" bloc has a population of over 160 million; its industrial output constitutes 21.6 per cent of the capitalist world's total and its exports amount to 24.1 per cent. By contrast, the "Little Free Trade Arca" has a population of something over 88 million; its industrial output accounts for 11.3 per cent, and its exports to only 16.8 per cent of that of the capitalist world. However, so far as trade is concerned, the "Little Free Trade Area" represents an appreciable threat to some of the "Common Market" countries, West Germany in particular. West German exports to "Common Market" countries account for 29 per cent of its total exports but its exports to the "outer seven" amount to 27 per cent. With the establishment of the "Little Free Trade Area,"

West Germany's trade with these countries will come up against a tariff wall and suffer sharp decline. In the Scandinavian countries which have always been large importers of West German goods, its positions will be taken over by Britain. Britain is taking advantage of this situation to try to bring pressure to bear on West Germany in the hope that talks for the establishment of the 17nation "Free Trade Area," which have been interrupted for some time, will be

The establishment of the "Little Free Trade Area" shows that the trade war among the capitalist countries in Western Europe has entered a new stage. Open competition between the two economic blocs will inevitably lead to more acute economic and political contradictions between them, the survey concludes.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

- Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. -

Programmes are subject to change, are times are not listed consult theatre or daily press.

PEKING OPERA

▲ THE ERROR AT THE FLOWER SHOW comedy produced by the China Peking pera Theatre. Yueh-ying, charming opera Theatre. Yuen-ying, charming daughter of a rich man, is given permis-sion to choose her own husband at a flower sion to choose her own husband at a flower show. But, instead of the handsome young man she falls in love with, the maid servant brings home one of the ugliest men alive. With the help of Lu Chih-shen, a famous gallant, the real bridegroom is found and all ends happily.

Aug. 19, 7:30 p.m., Rennin Theatre

THE PEACH BLOSSOM FAN Eased on A THE PEACH BLOSSOM FAN Eased on a play of the same title by the famous playwright Kung Shang-jen of the Ching dyn-sty. The story of the tragic love of a courtesan for a scholar, who betrays his love and his allegiance to the Ming dynasty for wealth and position in the service of the Ching. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre

Aug. 21, 7:30 p.m., Renmin Theatre

KUNQU

The moving tale of a irl. To save her village HUNG HSIA peasant girl. Kiangsi angsi pensani gita. 10 sate in pensani gita to opm destruction Hung Hsia leads a troop Kuomintang soldiers up to a precipice om which there is no return. Produced which there is no return. Produced he North Kunqu Opera Theatre. Aug. 21-23, 7:30 p.m., Laodong Theatre

YANGCHOU OPERA

THE 12 AMAZONS TAKE COMMAND and other operas produced by the Klangsu Yangchou Opera Troupe. The patriotism of the twelve warrior-maids of the Yang family and the heroism of that family's younger generation is the theme of this historical play of the Sung dynasty.

Aug. 18-20, 7:30 p.m., Chang An Theatre Aug. 22-26, 7:30 p.m., Ji Xiang Theatre

SONG AND DANCE

A song and dance troupe from Rumania is now visiting Peking and will present a programme of dances, songs and instrumental music.

Aug. 18, 7:30 p.m., Renmin Theatre

THEATRE

Coming Shortly: THE TRUE STORY OF Q based on the story by the great Chinese writer Lu Hsun. Produc Experimental Theatre of Peking. Produced by the

PRIDE OF THE STEPPES describes the A PRIDE OF THE STEPPES described in growth of national industry in Inner Mongolfa during the big leap last year. It is a drama of the struggle between advanced and conservative ideas, and the firm friendship between the Mongolian and Han nationali-ties. Produced by a drama troupe from the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. Aug. 19-22, 7:30 p.m., Peking Theatre

A THE LAST ACT A play about the life, work and struggles of a group of progressive theatre workers and how they faced the Kuomintang's white terror on the eve of liberation. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Aug. 18-21, 7:30 p.m., China Youth Art Theatre

A TSAI WEN-CHI Kuo Mo-jo's latest historical play. Tsao Tsao. Prime Minister of the Han Kingdom, sends two envoys to ask Tsai Wen-chi, who is married to a Hun noble, to return home and continue her scholar-father's work. On their return the life of one envoy is saved by Wen-chi when he is falsely accused by the other of treachery. On the death of her husband, she marries the loyal envoy and is happily reunited with her children. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Aug. 18-20, 7:30 p.m., Shoudu Theatre TSAI WEN-CHI Kuo Mo-jo's

feature film by the Tienma Film Studio: a tale of China's seamen's bravery and dauntless spirit in conquering difficulties.

Aug. 18-20, Xin Zhona Guo.

Theatre

Aug. 21-24, Shoudu, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema

ABANDONADAS (THE ABANDON-ED WOMAN) A Mexican feature film dubbed in Chinese, This life story of a woman deserted shows the greatness of maternal love, and the crime committed by a community which esteems only money WOMAN) and the rich.

Aug. 13-20. Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Shoudu, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Zhongyang Aug. 21-24. Shoudu, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema

▲ HAIDUKS' OATH A Bulgarian film tells how the heroic Bulgarian people fought for their independence and liberation against the Turkish aggressors and oppressors more

than 200 years ago. Dubbed in Chinese. Aug. 18-20. Shengli, Xi Dan Theatre Aug. 21-24. Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He

THE DESERTER A World War II story. A Polish h deserter, helped by mine-workers, the clutches of the Nazi secret A Polish film dubbed in Chinese.

Aug. 18-20, Shoudu Theatre, Peking Theatre

Aug. 21-24, Shengli, Xi Dan Theatre

▲ ANDREYKA A Soviet film dedicated to those who, from childhood, devoted their lives to the revolutionary cause. This is a story of young people growing up in a revolutionary workers' district in St. Peters-

Aug. 18-20, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Aug. 21-26, Shoudu Theatre, Peking Theatre

EXHIBITIONS

THE "FLYING HORSE" EXHIBITION of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. It shows the rapid strides made in every field of economy and culture since last year. Graphs, charts, photos, models and a linema show. Open daily 9:00-12:00 a.m., 2:00-7:00 p.m.

At Cultural Palace

EXHIBITION OF HO TIEN-CHIEN'S PAINTINGS Ho, a well-known painter in the traditional Chinese style, shows more than 300 of his paintings. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.

At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

WHAT'S ON IN THE PARKS

- "CARDEN ▲ "GARDEN PARTY" at Beihai Park. Under the full moon and in the open air. will be a lively evening get-together Aug. 18. The programme includes: Aug. Peking and pingju operas, quyi, acrobatics, juggling, shadow shows, puppet shows, and cinema, fireworks, etc. Don't miss it!
- "CINEMA PARTY" at Zhongshan Park. On the evening of Aug. 23. Remember the date!
- ▲ NEW COMERS AT PEKING ZOO: The vegetarian lantur The Indian lion-tailed monkey The Burmese sambar The Indian spotted deer

The beautiful sarus crane Open daily 5:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.

LECTURE

Lecture on the famous Russian dramatist Chekhov and his play, Uncle Vanya by Ko Pao-chuan, at 7:30 p.m., on Aug. 22, in the Sino-Soviet Friendship Hall.

VACUUM FLASKS



Yu-I Brand



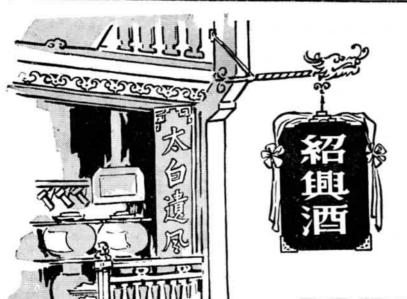




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PACKING

Variety	Alcohol content?	Packing	Net wt. (Approx.)	
Hsiang Hsuch Wine	18-19	Jar	25	Kilos
Hua-Tiao Wine	16-17	Jar	25	Kilos
Shan Niang Wine	16-17	Jar	25	Kilos



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