

PEKING REVIEW

48

December 1, 1961

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Show the Renegades Up for What They Are

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Life in the Fishing Communes

Ballet, Art and Other Features

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

December 1, 1961 Vol. IV No. 48

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ROUND THE WEEK

Light Industry Goes Inland

Recent reports from various parts of the country indicate that light industry is spreading deep into China's inland provinces, turning out an ever increasing amount of consumer goods for the people in those regions. This is certainly welcome news since formerly most of this country's light industry was concentrated in the coastal areas, and the people inland had to have their supplies brought in. The building of light industrial factories inland started soon after liberation, but has gone forward much more quickly since 1958. A dozen years ago, for instance, more than 60 per cent of the sugar refineries were in the southern provinces but today they are to be found in practically every region in the country.

The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in China's far west formerly had only handicraft workshops but few factories. Today its light industrial plants are producing more than 10,000 kinds of consumer goods. Last year they turned out 41 per cent of the textiles, hosiery and other daily necessities needed by the region. This proportion went up to 59 per cent in the first nine months of this year.

Just a few years back modern industry was almost unknown in the multi-national Chinghai Province. Now this northwestern area is also producing over 10,000 light industrial products, including plastics, glassware, rubber goods and machine-made paper. Most of these factories were set up in or after 1958.

Up in the north, in what was once another industrially backward area, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region is now producing an increasing variety of light consumer goods including glassware, cigarettes, paper and stationery. By the end of last year 32 per cent of its own needs were supplied locally. Quite a change for this area that was formerly exclusively pastoral with just a sprinkling of farms.

Neighbouring Shansi Province, which also formerly had to depend on Shanghai and other coastal cities for most of its consumer goods, can now supply most of its own needs. This north China province has just reported that 20 more brand-new light industrial plants have recently gone into production there and their products, including alcohol, silk textiles, dairy products, matches and other things, are already appearing on the market, much to the delight of the Shansi people.

Altai Herdsmen Win Laurels

The Altai Special Administrative Region in northern Sinkiang hit the headlines recently for its outstanding achievements in livestock breeding. Over the past 12 years, its flocks and herds multiplied nearly fivefold, recording an average annual increase of 15 per cent. In 1959 and 1960, besides selling large amounts of wool and other animal products, its people's communes and state farms shipped out 11,000 head of draught cattle and another 200,000 animals for beef and mutton.

Larger than Chekiang Province on the eastern coast, mountainous Altai lies deep in China's northwest. Of its 110,000 inhabitants of 13 nationalities, four-fifths are Kazakhs. The other important groups are Uighurs, Hans, Huis and Mongolians. There are many rich natural pastures on the Altai Mountains; they have big forests too and much mineral wealth. The name Altai itself means gold in both Kazakh and Mongolian.

Up to the time of liberation the region had an exclusively pastoral economy. It was under the guidance of the Communist Party and the People's Government that the Altai peoples have achieved their many successes. The people's communes played a big role in speeding up economic progress. Taking account of the Altai's special features, the local authorities helped the herdsmen map out a concrete development plan and carry it out. The



A Song from the Pastures

Woodcut in colour by Su Lang

main stress has been on livestock breeding, while the cultivation of grain crops has been introduced steadily. Stock raising has been closely integrated with crop growing, promoting a rapid mutual advance. The crop stubble, for instance, left in the fields after the grain has been reaped makes welcome fodder just when grass is getting scarce.

By 1956, the Altai had nearly 3 times as many cattle and sheep as in 1949. Grain and fodder crops were practically sufficient to meet all local needs.

Good management and ingenious use of available resources by the people's communes have pushed the region's economy ahead. Extension of sown areas has not meant that the pasturage area has had to be reduced but rather that the pastures have been improved. New watering facilities have increased the pastures' carrying capacity. In the past three years the communes built a water conservancy network which brought 600,000 *mu* of farmland under irrigation. Many formerly dry pastures are now stocked with thriving herds.

East China Trade Fair

Economic ties between town and countryside were further cemented at the recent regional trade fair held in Shanghai. The fair was attended by representatives from six east China provinces — Kiangsu, Chekiang, Shantung, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Fukien — and the go-ahead city of Shanghai itself. In 20 days of brisk trading,

some 2,500 contracts were signed, involving transactions totalling 240 million yuan.

These transactions demonstrated the spirit of mutual help between industry and agriculture. Shanghai has undertaken to supply the rural areas with 54 million yuan's worth of manufactured goods including such items as spare parts for farm machines, communications equipment, bicycles and thermos bottles — all in heavy demand in the countryside. More than 70 per cent of the items to be shipped to the countryside are consumer goods for daily use, contributing to the comfort of the peasants' households. In return, Shanghai is to receive, among other things, 27 million yuan's worth of farm and side-line products, half of them essential raw materials for the city's industry.

The new trade exchanges benefit both parties concerned. In the past, noogoora burr, an oil-bearing crop which grows wild in Anhwei Province in great abundance, was pressed on the spot to provide oil for the local soap-making industry. But this local processing was not too efficient and much valuable oil was wasted. Now, as a result of a contract signed at the fair, Anhwei is selling this crop to Shanghai's modern soap-making, paint, ink and other industries which use oil as raw material in return for good soap from that industrial base.

The various provinces and their special administrative regions and counties also did good business with

each other at the fair. Fukien has arranged to get bone-meal and other fertilizers much needed by its mountain regions from Kiangsu; river-laced Kiangsu, in its turn, will receive from Fukien and Chekiang the bamboo which it needs for its water transport. Kiangsi will supply Kiangsu with firewood and charcoal; and Chekiang has undertaken to meet urgent orders from the Shantung saltfields for bamboo brooms. Total inter-provincial trade done at the fair amounted to over 10 million yuan.

Taishan's Success Story

Taishan was once one of the poorest counties in Kwangtung Province. Lying on the coast, it has plenty of potential farmland but for long centuries much of this was not tilled. Only 60 per cent of its 600,000 *mu* of alluvial land in its sandy coastal districts was planted to paddy rice. The rest stood idle. Though the climate is suitable for two crops of rice a year, due to lack of proper irrigation on 220,000 *mu* only one annual crop could be raised. Other large areas were wastelands either because of the excessive alkalinity of the soil or because much of the inland was hilly and difficult to irrigate. At that time its yields were low on large tracts of Taishan's farmland, hovering around 100 *jin* per *mu*. Most of the grain it needed had to be shipped in.

After liberation and land reform the peasants' collective efforts increased yields between 5 and 7 per cent annually and finally turned Taishan into a grain exporting county. A further spectacular advance was made this year. Thanks to the good work of the people's communes, the early rice crop topped last year's by 46 per cent, and a pretty good late rice crop is being gathered in.

This fine result was got by enlarging the crop area. Water conservancy works built over the past three years by the communes — 8 large and medium-sized reservoirs, irrigation channels, ponds and feeder ditches — enabled the farms to plant an extra 69,000 *mu* to early rice and another 90,000 *mu* to late rice. In addition, the communes also planted crops on a large number of small plots and areas of former wasteland. All this added up to the weighty success achieved this year.

Fraternal Albania's 17th Anniversary

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

CHINESE Communist Party and state leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai sent a message of hearty congratulations to the leaders of the Albanian Party of Labour and state on the 17th anniversary of the liberation of Albania on November 29.

The message, after expressing the warmest greetings, states: "In the past 17 years, the Albanian people with their glorious revolutionary traditions, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by its long-tested leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, have displayed unflinching heroism, given full play to the revolutionary spirit of indefatigable endeavour, overcome difficulties and scored brilliant victories and tremendous achievements in the resolute struggle against their enemies both at home and abroad and in the building of socialism. The Albanian people are now working with selfless enthusiasm to implement the Third Five-Year Plan — the plan for further development of socialist construction in Albania — adopted at the Fourth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour. We are fully convinced that the Albanian people, united closely around the Albanian Party of Labour, will overcome all difficulties in the path of their advance and will achieve new and ever more brilliant successes in socialist construction.

"The Albanian People's Republic is a glorious member of the great socialist community; standing firm at the southwestern outpost of the socialist camp, it has made important contributions to the defence of the security of the socialist camp. The Government of the Albanian People's Republic is unswervingly pursuing a peaceful foreign policy and is waging an unyielding struggle in defence of world peace, for the realization of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and in support of the revolutionary movement of the oppressed nations and peoples. The Albanian Party of Labour is steadfastly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism; it faithfully abides by the Moscow Declaration of 1957 and the Moscow Statement of 1960; it resolutely safeguards and strengthens the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement. The Albanian Party of Labour, in waging an uncompromising, principled struggle against the modern revisionists represented by the Tito clique of Yugoslavia, has played an important role in the defence of Marxism-Leninism.

"The Chinese and Albanian peoples are close brothers in the great socialist community. The people of our two countries support each other and co-operate closely both in socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and for the defence of world peace. The friendship between the people of the two countries, based on Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, fully accords with

the interests of the people of our two countries and the whole socialist camp. The Chinese people will continue unswervingly to make the greatest efforts to develop the unbreakable friendship between themselves and the Albanian people and to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the people the world over."

Fresh Demonstration of Solidarity

The 17th anniversary of Albania's liberation was the occasion for fresh demonstrations of solidarity between the Chinese and Albanian peoples. On November 29, Albanian Ambassador to China Reis Malile gave a gala reception in Peking attended by Premier Chou En-lai, other Chinese leaders and members of the diplomatic corps. Vice-Premier Chen Yi and the Albanian Ambassador addressed the gathering. The day before there was a mass rally of Peking citizens which heard speeches by both the President of the China-Albania Friendship Association Chiang Nansiang and the Albanian Ambassador. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and P. Shtyti, deputy leader of the visiting Albanian government economic delegation, were among the distinguished guests present.

Speaking at the Albanian Ambassador's reception, Vice-Premier Chen Yi warmly praised Albania's splendid successes which, he said, were scored thanks to the courageous struggle of the Albanian people under the correct leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. Socialist Albania, Chen Yi declared, will for ever stand like a giant at the southwestern outpost of the socialist camp. The Vice-Premier continued: "All provocations and disruptive schemes directed against Albania by imperialism, Yugoslav modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries will certainly meet with ignominious defeat."

"The peoples of China and Albania," he continued, "have always considered it their noble internationalist duty to safeguard the unity of the socialist camp. The imperialists and their followers are now continuing to aggravate international tension, stepping up their provocations against the socialist camp and intensifying their attacks on the forces of peace, democracy, national liberation and progress. Under these circumstances, it is of especially great significance to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp composed of twelve countries. The peoples of China and Albania will always stand together with the peoples of the other socialist countries and with all oppressed peoples and nations, and march forward hand in hand and fight shoulder to shoulder for the victory of world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism."

The celebrations also included commemorative activities organized by members of the China-Albania Friendship People's Commune, Chinese and Albanian students in the Peking Institute of Foreign Languages, and special

anniversary coverage in the press and radio. Ambassadors of the two countries recently held public receptions in Peking and Tirana to mark the 12th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Albania.

Brilliant Record

Albania's 17 years since liberation have been a record of brilliant achievements under the leadership of the Party of Labour. Here are some facts and figures published in the Chinese press.

*Albania is one big construction site. More than 450 projects have been completed or are under construction. The total value of construction projects completed in the past five years alone amounts to 23,370 million leks. The volume of construction this year is expected to be increased by 12 per cent compared with last year.

*Industrial production today is 25 times that of pre-war. Many new branches of the national industry, including power, engineering, building, textile, food and other light industries, have been established. Currently, in 12 days as much chromium ore and in 5 days as much coal is produced as in the whole year of 1938. Petroleum output in the second half of 1959 and the whole of last year exceeded that of the ten years from 1934 to 1944.

*According to the directives on the Third Five-Year Plan adopted at the Fourth Congress of the Albanian Party

of Labour in February of this year, more than 400 major industrial projects will be built between 1961 and 1965. On the average, in the coming 5 years, one new enterprise will be completed in the country every 4 days.

*The socialist sector now occupies a dominant position in Albanian agriculture. The area under cultivation has more than doubled during the past 17 years. Despite natural calamities in the past two years, agricultural production in 1960 increased by 60 per cent as compared with prewar 1938.

*The agricultural co-operative movement has played a vital role in these successes. At the present time, the co-operatives produce 65 per cent of the grain, 87.4 per cent of the cotton, 74 per cent of sugar beet and 68 per cent of the tobacco output of the country. The average per-hectare yields achieved by the co-operatives greatly exceed those of individual peasant holdings in the country.

*There has been a rapid increase in the level of mechanization of agriculture. The number of tractors has increased from 60 in 1947 when the first group of tractor stations was established to more than 4,900 today. The number of sowers has increased about 50 times.

All this is eloquent proof of the diligence and heroism of the Albanian people and the correctness of the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour. It shows that socialist Albania will forge ahead with seven league boots in the years to come.

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

Let Everybody See the Face of The Renegades

by OBSERVER

Following is a translation of a "Renmin Ribao" article published on November 28. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

THIS paper today publishes extracts from a speech delivered by Tito in Skoplje on November 13 and some tabulated data on U.S. "aid" to Yugoslavia. These two items warrant the attention of all comrades in the Chinese Communist Party and all the Chinese people and deserve their study.

Renegades to Marxism-Leninism

The Yugoslav modern revisionists are renegades to Marxism-Leninism and agents of the U.S. imperialists. They subsist on hand-outs from U.S. imperialism. They are engaged in traitorous, underhand activities against the socialist camp, activities designed to wreck the communist movement and the national-democratic movement in the various countries. It is just as the Statement of the 1960 Moscow Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties has pointed out: "The Communist Parties have unanimously condemned the Yugoslav

variety of international opportunism, a variety of modern revisionist 'theories' in concentrated form. After betraying Marxism-Leninism, which they termed obsolete, the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia opposed their anti-Leninist revisionist programme to the Declaration of 1957; they set the L.C.Y. against the international communist movement as a whole, severed their country from the socialist camp, made it dependent on so-called 'aid' from U.S. and other imperialists, and thereby exposed the Yugoslav people to the danger of losing the revolutionary gains achieved through a heroic struggle. The Yugoslav revisionists carry on subversive work against the socialist camp and the world communist movement. Under the pretext of an extra-bloc policy, they engage in activities which prejudice the unity of all the peace-loving forces and countries."

In his speech, Tito defined his attitude towards the international communist movement of today and completely exposed his sinister counter-revolutionary features. At the present time when imperialism and its stooges are whipping up an anti-communist campaign on a worldwide

scale, it is highly necessary to unmask publicly the attitude of the Yugoslav modern revisionists, these renegades to Marxism-Leninism, towards the international communist movement of today.

Teachers by Negative Example

We have always held that it is a major task of us Communists constantly to show up the Yugoslav revisionists serving the interests of imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries. The Yugoslav modern revisionists are teachers by negative example to all Communists and to the peoples of all countries. People can see from Tito's speech what the modern revisionists are for and what they are against; what they like and what they bitterly hate. This will tell us, in a reverse way, what is correct and what is wrong; what we must do and what we must not do. In this way, more people will become clear headed.

In this speech, Tito accused Albania of being a "great danger to peace," and said in a threatening tone: "We must not allow" Albania to "undermine peace in the Balkans." This is a further exposure of the long-conceived scheme of the Tito clique to subvert and swallow up Albania. The Tito clique bitterly hates Albania, for no other reason than the fact that the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people, surrounded by the enemy on all sides, have firmly adhered to socialism, resolutely opposed imperialism and ceaselessly exposed

the Yugoslav modern revisionists for the renegades that they are.

They Are Just a Handful

The imperialists, the reactionaries of all countries and the Yugoslav modern revisionists seem to have perked up lately. They think they can get something from the controversies within the socialist camp and the international communist movement; they hope to get from this something useful for their counter-revolutionary activities. But they have rejoiced too soon. The imperialists, the reactionaries of all countries and the modern revisionists number only a handful of persons, making up but a very small percentage of the population of the various countries while more than 90 per cent are the people who, basically speaking, stand opposed to them and will not go along with them. In the last analysis, they can never escape their doom. The scientific theses of Marxism-Leninism are irrefutable and the unity of proletarian internationalism is indestructible.

In publishing these two documents, our aim is to enable all comrades of our Party and people throughout the country to get an even fuller understanding of the situation confronting the international communist movement at present, so as to facilitate the thorough defeat of the international anti-communist conspiracy of the imperialists, the reactionaries of all countries and the Yugoslav modern revisionists.

Facts and Figures

What Price the Tito Clique?

SINCE the end of World War II, and more particularly since the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers' Parties published in 1948 its resolution on the question of the Yugoslav Communist Party, the Tito clique of Yugoslavia has received huge amounts of "aid" from the United States.

Neither Yugoslavia nor the United States has ever published the exact figure on "military aid," but judging from what the American press has disclosed, it can be estimated at over \$1,000 million.

Figures on "economic aid," as made public by Yugoslavia, are as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1945-50: | 294 million dollars (economic aid) |
| 1950-51 fiscal year: | 94 million dollars (economic aid without compensation) |
| 1951-52 fiscal year: | 78 million dollars (economic aid without compensation) |
| 1952-53 fiscal year: | 124 million dollars (economic aid without compensation) |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1953-54 fiscal year: | 65 million dollars (economic aid without compensation) |
| 1954-55 fiscal year: | 121 million dollars (economic aid without compensation) |
| 1955-56 fiscal year: | 100 million dollars (economic aid without compensation) |
| 1956-57 fiscal year: | 120.8 million dollars (long-term loan for 40 years) |
| 1958: | 62.5 million dollars (agreement on loan in surplus farm produce) |
| 1959: | 1959 agreement on loan in surplus farm produce — 94.8 million dollars agreement on loan for Panceva Nitrogen Fertilizer Factory — 22.5 million dollars agreement on loan from Export-Import Bank — 7.7 million dollars agreement on loan for the purchase of diesel engines — 5 million dollars agreement on loan for the construction of Kosovo thermal-power station — 9 million dollars |

DR. MENDE'S PLEDGES AND DR. FREISE'S POLITICS

THE other day a young German dentist by the name of Dr. Freise took a step unheard of in the history of Western politics. As one who voted for the Free Democratic Party in West Germany, he sued Dr. Erich Mende, its chairman, for a "breach of trust." In the September elections Dr. Mende reaped a lot of votes by promising that he would not join in a coalition government under Adenauer of the Christian Democratic Union. With the election safely over, Dr. Mende, after a show of playing "hard to get," promptly did just that—bargaining himself and his party into ministerial posts in a new Adenauer government.

Dr. Freise filed his suit with the lowest Bonn court, which decided that it was not competent to handle it. Now he is soliciting financial support to take the case to a higher court. He insists that in suing Dr. Mende he is really following the American way of doing things. He told reporters that while studying political science in the United States as a Fulbright scholar, he was taught by his Yale professors that if the Americans "don't like what the people on top do, they just show them." ("Heavens!" exclaimed one American resident in Bonn, "the courts would never get around to anything else if this went on at home.")

Freise's naivete is only apparent. His concern for Dr. Mende's political integrity goes no deeper than his own political prospects. For if he is suing Dr. Mende, why doesn't he sue Dr. Adenauer and his followers as well? How many promises have they broken? And who doesn't know, as the American resident in Bonn knows, that every day and every hour the bourgeois politicians in the West, and first and foremost those in the United States, are breaking their election promises? And this cannot be otherwise. Force and deception are the two pillars of bourgeois politics.

No, Freise is doing something else his American professors taught him: the publicity stunt. The "politically initiated" in Bonn are already saying that no one around town will be surprised to find Dr. Freise standing for parliament in the 1965 election . . . and making and breaking his election promises.

In addition, Yugoslavia has received \$230 million in both short and long-term loans from the U.S.-controlled International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and loans totalling \$430 million from the United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Administration.

These figures show that since 1945, Yugoslavia has received more than **\$3,200 million** in military and economic "aid" from the United States and U.S.-controlled international organs. *U.S. News & World Report* (Nov. 27) estimates that the total U.S. "aid" Yugoslavia has received since World War II is even higher than this and amounts to **\$3,500 million**.

1959-60 agreement on special economic and technical aid — 2.3 million dollars
agreement on loan for the construction of Trebisnica hydro-power station — 15 million dollars
Totalling 156.3 million dollars

1960:

1960 agreement on loan in surplus farm produce — 18.8 million dollars
agreement between the Yugoslav Government and the Export-Import Bank on loan for subsidizing the purchase of goods — 3 million dollars
agreement on loan for the purchase of diesel engines — 14.8 million dollars
agreement on loan for the Zagreb Plastics Factory — 23 million dollars
agreement on loan for building nuclear reactors for laboratories — 0.35 million dollars
agreement on loan for the technical aid programme — 4 million dollars

Totalling 63.95 million dollars

1961:

agreement on loan for the expansion of Kosovo thermal-power station — 14 million dollars
agreement on loan for the expansion of the Sisak Iron and Steel Works — 8.5 million dollars
agreement on loan for the purchase of diesel engines — 5.2 million dollars
agreement on loan from the technical assistance administration for training of agronomists — 0.42 million dollars
agreement on loan from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization for subsidies to Yugoslav students — 0.13 million dollars
agreement on loan for the construction of Seny hydro-power station and transmission grid — 30 million dollars
agreement on loan from International Co-operation Administration for Yugoslavia's reform of the foreign exchange system — 25 million dollars
agreement on loan from Export-Import Bank for the reform of Yugoslavia's foreign exchange system — 50 million dollars
agreement on loan for the purchase of scientific instruments and equipment for the Vinca Nuclear Research Institute — 0.15 million dollars

1961 agreement on loan in surplus farm produce — 30.4 million dollars

1961 agreement on another loan in surplus farm produce — 33.6 million dollars

Totalling 197.4 million dollars

These figures add up to a total of over \$1,476 million. If loans from the U.S. Export-Import Bank of \$55 million before 1954 and \$24 million in 1956 are included, the grand total runs to over \$1,555 million.

U.S. Sabre-Rattling Heightens World Tension

by CHENG LI-TA

When we say "imperialism is very vicious" we mean that its fundamental nature cannot be changed. Till their doom, the imperialist elements will never lay down the butcher's knife, nor will they ever become Buddhas.

— Mao Tse-tung

WASHINGTON is stepping up its war preparations and is getting ever more unbridled in its blustering and threats of war. White House officials and Pentagon brasshats constantly threaten the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp. Admitting that the U.S. Government is arming "at a heavy cost," Kennedy has declared that to defend what he calls "freedom," the United States will not refrain from using force.

Earlier, the U.S. Vice-President Johnson boasted: "The United States has today hundreds of manned inter-continental bombers capable of reaching the remotest parts of the Soviet Union—neither Khrushchov nor his supporters can find a place to hide."

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk declared that a tough attitude is to be assumed in both military and diplomatic fields.

In October the U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara crowed that "the appropriate response, nuclear or non-nuclear, whatever best supports our objective, will be made promptly and in concert." U.S. missiles and bombers, he added, would be able to reach their targets.

The ruling circles in the United States have long been notorious for their sabre-rattling but recently they have become particularly provocative in their incitement to war.

Ubiquitous Military Exercises

Their shrill cries for war have been backed with a series of military moves. U.S. armed forces in Western Europe and elsewhere have been greatly augmented and military exercises are being conducted all over the globe.

In the Far East. In mid-October the U.S. Seventh Fleet and the Third Marines carried out large-scale landing and guerrilla warfare exercises on northern Okinawa. The army next staged big military exercises at Iriomote in the Ryukyu Islands to train jungle warfare units. Starting from November 26, in the name of the Philippine aviation week, an air force exercise of the SEATO countries took place in Manila. A joint U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek parachute exercise was held recently on northern Taiwan, and a joint five-day minesweeping exercise in early November in the South China Sea.

In the Middle & Near East. The U.S. air force took part in CENTO's air force exercises held between November 7 and 9. Very recently, the U.S. navy also held exercises with the forces of the CENTO countries in the Arabian Sea.

In Europe. U.S. imperialists have been conducting provocative military exercises both in West Berlin and in West Germany. In West Berlin, occupied by the United States, Britain and France, five military exercises have been held since the beginning of October. In West Germany, similarly provocative manoeuvres were conducted four times in October alone. The "Autumn Shield" exercises held between October 23 and 28 in Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria, near the border of the German Democratic Republic, were of a particularly offensive and provocative nature. The imaginary enemy was "Red aggressors from the East." On November 7, some 60,000 U.S. troops conducted another provocative military exercise on a still larger scale in Hesse, West Germany, also near the border of the German Democratic Republic. It is reported that this will be followed by others between the Rhine and the Marne, even bigger than the one in Hesse.

In Latin America. While stepping up its preparations for a new attack on Cuba, the U.S. imperialists have been holding a number of military exercises in co-ordination with some other Latin American countries. A U.S. navy task force has been carrying on "anti-submarine" exercises ever since August along the South American coast. Beginning on October 29, the naval forces of the United States and Uruguay held joint exercises between Montevideo and Punta del Este.

In North America and Hawaii. On October 14 and 15 the United States and Canada held joint aerial exercises which involved a quarter of a million men and were described as the biggest of their kind in the history of North America. During these exercises a new electronic system called "spadats" (space detection and tracking system) and three lines of a radar warning system were tested.

In August, the U.S. conducted exercises in South and North Carolina, the biggest since 1941. These were followed by one held in the Hawaiian Islands between Octo-

ber 30 and November 2. It was reported to be the biggest held in that area in postwar years.

As a show of "strength," the United States recently announced that a naval fighting group comprising the aircraft carrier *Essex* and six destroyers would soon leave for "manoeuvres" in the Atlantic and would remain "for an indefinite period" near the Atlantic approaches to the Arctic Sea. Republican Senator James van Zandt disclosed on November 9 that most of the U.S. missile submarines were at present prowling in the Norwegian Sea close to the Soviet Union.

According to a Defense Department announcement (November 22), the U.S. armed forces in October alone increased their strength by over 172,400. On November 21, the State Department declared that while sending its delegate back to the talks on discontinuing nuclear weapons tests, the United States would carry on such tests, that it was its policy to go on developing nuclear arms so as to keep its so-called nuclear "superior capability."

These bellicose words and actions show that the U.S. imperialists' aim is obviously to aggravate world tension.

The Leopard Cannot Change His Spots

On the pretext of the so-called "Berlin crisis," Kennedy has greatly stepped up U.S. war moves since last July.

Kennedy-Pak Jung Heui Talks

Washington's Clumsy Puppet Show

by JEN TA

THE south Korean puppet General Pak Jung Heui is now back in Seoul after meetings with President Kennedy, Secretary of State Rusk, Secretary of Defense McNamara and other high U.S. officials in Washington in mid-November. The communique issued after the Kennedy-Pak talks stated that the position of south Korea in the "maintenance of peace and security" in the Far East and the problems of "common defense" in the Pacific were discussed. Washington let it be known that it would continue to "extend all possible economic aid and co-operation" to the Pak Jung Heui regime to maintain "a strong anti-communist posture" and build a "democratic foundation" in south Korea. Adding the usual threats, it affirmed its determination "to render forthwith and effectively all possible assistance to the Republic of Korea [south Korean puppet regime] . . . including the use of armed forces, if there is a renewal of armed attack."

Following on the heels of the Pak-Rusk and Pak-Ikeda meetings in Seoul and Tokyo, this is a further sign of Washington's support for the shaky rule of the puppet military junta in south Korea. Giving fulsome praise to Pak Jung Heui's "far-reaching reforms," "dedication" and "bold plan," Kennedy promised to provide arms and equipment for the "modernization programme" of the 600,000 south Korean puppet troops.

While whipping up a war hysteria, he claimed that these preparations for war, unparalleled in peace time, were to cope with threats to U.S. security. This is a bare-faced lie. U.S. bourgeois journals have unanimously pointed out that the "Berlin crisis seems to have been eased," but the Kennedy Administration is intensifying its war threats. This shows that the Kennedy Administration's hypocritically professed hope for relaxation of international tensions is pure deception.

It is now clearer than ever that the Kennedy Administration is merely taking negotiation as a means to push ahead with its policy of aggression. The U.S. President openly declared in a recent speech that the United States would resort to both tough and soft means and stressed that negotiations could be held only on U.S. terms. "This nation," he said, "cannot abdicate to its adversaries the task of choosing the forum and framework." Viewing this in the light of the recent U.S. moves, it is not difficult to see what the Kennedy Administration is after.

The latest deeds of the U.S. ruling circles have once again shown the world the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. Its vociferous calls for war bode ill for world peace. The peoples throughout the world must maintain a high degree of vigilance.

These facts furnish fresh evidence of U.S. determination to aggravate tension in Asia and to use south Korea as a base for aggression. It illustrates that the United States, as the world centre of reaction, inevitably relies on the most reactionary elements abroad to perpetuate its colonial rule.

The Tail-Wag-Dog Farce

It is interesting to recall that when the military junta seized power last summer, it at first made a few gestures of "independence." It temporarily suspended the U.S. command's control over the south Korean puppet troops and put members of the puppet Chang Myun clique under arrest. These moves were necessary to consolidate Pak Jung Heui's position in the factional dogfight and to deceive the south Korean people, whose anti-American and patriotic sentiments were reaching boiling point. American officials were worried for a while and made it known that the military junta was "stepping on Uncle Sam's toes." American bourgeois papers hinted that the military strongmen in Seoul were "overdoing it." Kennedy acted as if he were rather cool about the coup. It was clear then that, although a fascist puppet regime was absolutely necessary for its purposes, Washington had not yet made up its mind which puppet clique it would support.

The Washington talks, however, indicate that for the moment at least the Kennedy Administration has definitely granted Pak the status of "favourite son" (to use the expression of the Japanese news agency Kyodo). This is only natural. Since wresting power from Chang Do Yung—who represents another wing of the fascist military clique—Pak Jung Heui has bent over backwards to show his "determination to fight side by side with the United States." He has put his puppet army back under the command of the U.S. occupation forces. He has released American placemen like Chang Myun from gaol. On Washington's instructions, he is speeding up "normalization" of relations with the Ikeda government of Japan. (See "Behind the Hakone Talks," *Peking Review*, No. 47.)

Inevitable Collapse of Puppets

But while the puppet Pak Jung Heui has won the official blessing of his U.S. bosses, he has become the most hated man in south Korea today. The south Koreans know that one traitorous clique is just as bad as another. In its effort to smother popular discontent, the Pak Jung Heui military junta has resorted to unbridled terror and ruthless repression. In the six months since the coup, it has banned over 1,000 publications; arrested, jailed, shot or otherwise persecuted over 100,000 people, including more than 6,000 public figures. Many patriots were put to death simply because they dared to advocate the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Meanwhile, the economic crisis in south Korea is daily worsening. Even the official Blue Book released by the

junta was forced to acknowledge that production has further dwindled; conditions on the farms have greatly deteriorated; unemployment is rising fast (it has increased by another half a million in the last six months); and 98 per cent of the small and medium-sized businesses are in dire straits. A galloping inflation has played havoc with the economy. In Seoul, south Korea's "capital city," tens of thousands of people go hungry every day because they cannot afford to buy food. A recent AP report admits that something really serious will happen if this state of affairs continues for another five or six months.

Though they have ridden roughshod over the land for 16 years, time is running out for the U.S. imperialists and their flunkies. The intensification of fascist repression, the collusion with Japanese monopoly capital under the guise of carrying out a so-called "Five-Year Plan for the Economic Rehabilitation" of south Korea and the tightening of U.S. military control planned in Washington during the Kennedy-Pak talks—are the desperate moves of desperate men. Since they all aim at prolonging U.S. colonial rule, which is the root cause of the political and economic crisis in south Korea, they are bound to fail.

The U.S. attempt to use a fascist military junta to reinforce its domination is meeting with mounting opposition. The south Korean people have already paid a heavy price in their struggle to rid themselves of the U.S. rule of plunder and bring about the peaceful reunification of their country. They will not lightly give up till these goals are realized. If such U.S. puppets as Syngman Rhee, Chang Myun and Huh Chung collapsed one after another under the blows of the people's movement, will this U.S. puppet Pak Jung Heui fare any better?

In Our Society

Life in the Fishing Communes

by WU HSIANG

WINTER winds are blowing off China's eastern coasts. This year's main fishing season has ended in the north, but with their new diesel-powered vessels the northern fishermen are now able to carry on their trade far to the south. Off Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces heavy shoals of hairtails have probably drawn more fishing vessels than in any previous year. The winter season usually provides one-third of the annual hairtail catch off Kiangsu's Shengszu Islands. This season's shoals have attracted fishermen of six coastal provinces from Liaoning in the north down to Fukien in the south. Two thousand teams numbering tens of thousands of fishermen from Choushan County in Chekiang are out after the hairtails.

Power Behind the Sails

Motor junks and motor trawlers are playing an increasingly large part in China's sea fishing industry. Three times as many motor junks are being used today as in 1957,

the year preceding the formation of fishing people's communes. Every fishing commune in the major fishing centres of the country has its own fleet of motor junks. The state fishing enterprises have also increased the size of their motorized fleets—junks powered by diesel engines. Many of them are equipped with two-way radios so that they can maintain constant contact with their land bases, getting up-to-date information on the weather and movements of shoals, as well as the usual radio fare of news and entertainment.

This mechanization is an important development in the industry. It enables the fishermen to go much further afield in their search for fish, to brave stronger winds, and open up new fishing grounds. It has added to the variety of fish caught and increased chances of good hauls. It enables the fishermen to use bigger and heavier nets.

It is no wonder that the new diesel-powered fishing boats are so highly regarded by the fisherfolk. They

call them "iron bulls of the sea" just as the peasants, busy mechanizing their commune farms, call their new tractors "iron bulls of the fields." Powered fishing craft are appearing in ever greater numbers not only off the coast but on inland waters as far west as Chinghai Lake.

The improved weather forecast services which the fishermen enjoy, and the care now exercised in the industry has maintained an impressive safety record. An elderly woman of the Mayitao People's Commune in Chekiang at first adamantly refused to allow her two sons to join the deep-sea fishing crews. She had lost her second son on the high seas before liberation. A year or so ago she finally changed her mind and gave her consent. "Those motor junks have driven away all my worries. They're safe and reliable. The way the commune looks after the safety of the men at sea has put my mind at rest about my boys," she says.

This care for the safety of the men in the industry is only one aspect of the significant changes that have taken place.

Striking Contrasts

There is a striking contrast between the social status of the fisherfolk of China today and yesterday. In the old days they were brutally exploited economically; they were cruelly discriminated against politically and socially.

Sung Jen-shan is a veteran fisherman. He is also deputy head of Kaiping County, Liaoning Province. Kuo

Chin-tsai, well-known skipper of a trim motor junk, is also deputy town head of Shenchiamen, Chekiang. Many other fishermen hold important posts in the people's government. That's nothing strange today, but twelve years ago in the old society it could never have happened.

It is not difficult to get stories of the old days from the fishermen of Shanwei, a fishing port in Kwangtung Province. The days of Kuomintang reactionary rule are still fresh in many minds. Grandfather Chung there tells a typical tale of Chinese fishermen in pre-liberation days. In 1943 his leaking old boat became unpatchable and there was nothing for it but to drag its mouldering timbers up on the beach and leave it there. He had no money and nothing to repair it with or to buy a new one. Utterly destitute, he was forced to give three of his children away in the hopes of getting them fed and kept alive at least. But all three died. Poverty undermined his own health. Even after liberation he, his wife and his children lived mainly on government relief for some years. Now that his three remaining sons have grown up and joined fishing crews things have changed beyond recognition for the family. Their earnings are more than sufficient for all their needs and he, his wife and grandchildren are well looked after by them and the commune in which they live.

The Old Days Dead

Old fishermen in Shanwei recall clearly the "three deadly dangers" that beset fishermen in those old days: typhoons, pirates and the ruinously low prices paid for their catches by those "land sharks" — the fish merchants. Old and badly made boats and inadequate gear resulted in small hauls. There was no meteorological service available to them. Fishermen out at sea were at the mercy of the weather. At Chapo, another fishing port in Kwangtung Province, 28 large boats were lost in one typhoon before liberation. That tragedy left more than 500 widows and hundreds of fatherless children in that fishing town.

On top of all this there were taxes and levies too numerous to name. A fisherman paid a tax when he went to sea and another when he moored his boat on his return. If he held a wedding party he would have to send suitable "gifts" to the local despots and gang bosses to ensure that it could be held in peace. He had to "buy" the right to bury deceased members of his family on land. In some places fisherfolk were forbidden to live permanently on land or to marry land dwellers, so whole families lived crowded on one small boat which afforded little protection against the elements. Others lived in make-shift huts built on the beaches to comply with the taboos of the old social order. These miseries ended with the liberation and the advance of socialist construction in New China.

The material foundations for the great improvements that have taken place in their lives derive from the greatly increased efficiency and productivity of the industry. The people's communes have played a significant role in this. The communes especially prove their worth when typhoons along the coast and drought inland brought many difficulties to the fishing industry last year. Thanks in no small measure to their superior advantages in pooling resources

KEEP ABREAST OF EVENTS IN CHINA

with

PEKING REVIEW

Informative articles, features, columns on current political, economic and cultural developments in China

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A Fishing Harbour in Chekiang

Woodcut in colour by Ping Ni

and rationalizing the use of manpower, the communes were able to beat every obstacle to better hauls.

Sales and Services

The fish merchants of the past who were little better than gangsters have given place to state trading departments which serve the fishermen well. Trading boats make the rounds of the villages and not only purchase the catch at reasonable prices, but supply all kinds of fishing materials and equipment and household goods for the fishermen's homes. A doctor or medical team is usually on board to treat illness and mobile cinema teams too take the opportunity to travel with them and put on shows of an evening.

Last spring trawlers and fishing boats from many different places converged on the big Luszuyang fishing ground north of the Yangtse estuary. This is one of China's most important grounds for yellow croaker. Soon they were joined by the *Hai Feng*, a large transport vessel, which collected the catch and acted as a real "mother ship." It set up a "general service centre" on deck to sell all kinds of daily necessities, repair clothes and equipment and arranged for haircuts and baths.

This sort of "service at sea" is not unusual these days. Some general stores even did more than that. For instance, some stores in Tientsin organized their shop assistants to go with the fishing fleets to sea and do business. They serve the fishermen during rest breaks, sell articles of daily use and the commoner medicines, give haircuts, write letters and mend clothes. When the fleet is at work, they also lend a hand casting and hauling in the nets or landing the catch. These services are a boon to men who sometimes spend weeks at sea on a single cruise.

Schools

Extensive educational work is a feature of the cultural side of the fishermen's new life. In the old society neither the fishermen nor their children had a chance of formal schooling, let alone get a college education. Now a primary school education is generally available to their

children with further wide opportunities for a middle school education. Many youngsters from fishermen's families are studying in the Shanghai and Shantung Aquatic Products Colleges. Literacy classes and many other special classes have been organized for the adults.

Taihu People's Commune in Kiangsu Province specializes in catching and breeding fresh water fish. More than 1,000 children attend its five primary schools. To meet the needs of its adult members, the commune has arranged for literacy classes to be held on the boats so that lessons can be given on the way to the fishing grounds.

New Chapo

Since liberation many new fishing villages and ports have been built. Great numbers of fisherfolk have already left their small boat homes and shacks to settle down in new modern houses in pleasant surroundings. More are preparing to follow suit. Some of the housing is built by the government and some by the local people's communes.

Chapo in Kwangtung, which we have already mentioned, is a little fishing port which in the past has periodically suffered catastrophic typhoon damage. Now it has two new breakwaters against hurricanes raging in from the sea and is a welcome haven for fishing vessels. It is a thriving place as it is a fishing commune centre as well. It has several new factories including an engineering plant, a shipyard, a workshop making nets and other fishing gear, an ice plant and processing plant for aquatic products. A well-stocked general store, a bookshop, dispensary, two restaurants and a hotel complete the bustling picture. A fishermen's club provides facilities for many recreational activities.

Gambling houses, opium dens and the other sorts of organized vice that in the old days clustered around fishing ports like barnacles on a ship's bottom have disappeared from here as they have from everywhere else in China. Now, as a day's work is done and dusk falls over this seaside town, the loudspeakers broadcast the news of the day. Not far from the centre of town the commune's telecommunications room works round the clock, collecting the weather news and keeping contact with the fishing fleets at sea.

Peking Industry Makes the Grade

by CHEN PO-SAN

PEKING products were better represented this year at the recent Chinese Export Commodities Fair in Canton than in any previous year. The city's 100 exhibits, representing some 14 handicrafts and industries, made a good showing among goods from all over the country in the crowded halls of the new nine-storey building that housed the fair.

Some of the capital's newly established industries displayed their new products: modern universal milling machines, automatic telephone exchanges, precision balances, quartz glass products and chemicals—all high quality products. The machines and equipment show fine standards of performance.

Peking's handicrafts and light industries, however, provided the greatest number of exhibits. Significant improvements could be seen in the cloisonne ware, an art handicraft for which Peking has long been famous. This displayed new colours and a great variety of shapes and decoration. Some showed bold design with fine depth and purity of colour in the tradition of the Ming Dynasty craftsmen. Others took their inspiration from the more refined and delicate patterns favoured during the Ching Dynasty. Still other designs achieved a new, fresh vividness and vitality with the use of decorative motifs taken from either traditional or modern Western-style painting.

Space forbids detailed reports on the other lovely handicrafts on display, but mention must be made of the fabrics: cashmere, suitings and deep pile coating of quality far removed from the coarse woollen goods produced in Peking before liberation. These fine new products come in a great variety of patterns. There were 16 in woollen suitings and fine wool venetian alone. Another attraction was the 9-foot concert grand piano with its excellent tone and beautiful finish made by the Peking Musical Instrument Plant. Other musical instruments, particularly the harps, violins and guitars, were also of excellent quality.

Peking — Producer City

Since only goods for export were displayed at the fair, only a small part of the capital's manufactures were represented. What was shown did not and, of course, was not intended to give a complete picture of the capital's industrial advance. Besides the excellent products displayed, Peking is today producing scores of other goods comparable in quality to the best made anywhere across the country. Its fine-combed cotton poplin, for instance, has a velvety touch and such good wearing qualities that it is in great demand among consumers. No display of the capital's newly developed heavy industry is anywhere near complete without the many types of high-grade steel products it is now producing or its transformers and reciprocating blowers which have very high ratings for efficiency and reliability.

The quality and variety of these goods will inevitably surprise those who know only the old Peking, a city of splendid handicrafts but little industry. And even the

handicrafts were dying out or languishing before liberation. Peking's pre-liberation industry, what there was of it, was backward. Big changes, however, have taken place.

The Peking of today, turning out a wide range of products in hundreds of industrial enterprises, has grown up in the last twelve years. First came the rehabilitation and gradual modernization of old industrial enterprises. Then came the building of the fine No. 1 Cotton Mill in 1953, followed shortly by two other mills of comparable size. This was the beginning of large-scale industrial construction in the capital. The Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works was built in 1919 but it produced no steel and only a trickle of pig iron in Kuomintang days. Since liberation it has been steadily enlarged with a blast furnace, giant coke oven battery, modern sintering plant and steel-making workshops. Other metallurgical plants have been set up in the suburbs. The Chinghsi Colliery has been rebuilt and modern hydraulic mining methods have been introduced in some of its shafts. With the expansion of industry the demand for power has multiplied. To meet these needs, the Shihchingshan Power Plant has increased its capacity enormously and a big new heat-and-power plant began to supply electricity and heat in 1959.



Peking's new cloisonne

On the engineering side machine-building, electronics, and tool and instrument making as well as light engineering have been developed. These achievements have laid the foundation for changing the ancient "consumer-city" into a modern "producer-city."

How the Workers Improve Quality

Large-scale capital construction has raised production to many times the pre-liberation levels. The rise was particularly sharp during the three big leap years. Since then emphasis has been on increasing the range of products made and on quality. As in industry all over the country, the drive for quality has been concentrated and sustained. It was this that contributed in no small measure to the quality of the products shown at the Canton fair.

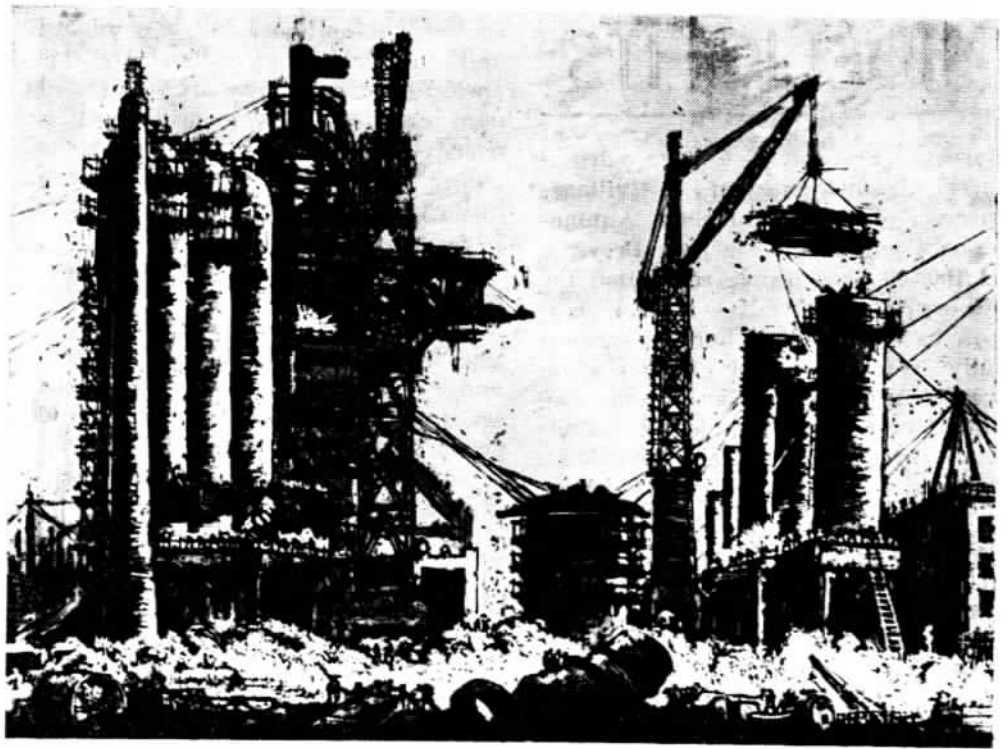
One of the main gears in the drive for quality is emulation: the comradely competition between factories, workshops and individual teams and workers to produce more and better goods, faster and more economically. Nearly 580 of the capital's industrial plants took part in the emulation drive for quality during the third quarter of this year; 40 of them won the coveted red banners and 102 received citations.

As the results indicate, these emulation drives were keenly supported by the workers. Up to 1960, for instance, the finest cotton yarn the Peking mills could produce was 60-counts. This year the mills installed new carding machines and twisting frames and launched a "red banner" emulation campaign for quality. An intensive technical training scheme was developed in the course of this campaign. All the 222 different processes done in the mills were carefully studied afresh, improved methods of operation were worked out and a committee of representatives from each of the eight key departments in the mills was given the job of selecting the best methods and popularizing them throughout the shops. The upshot has been that the mills now make 80-, 100- and 120-count yarn of A-1 quality. All three mills have been cited as "red banner factories."

The Peking Knitwear Plant, another red banner winner, has concentrated on new and better designs and styles to improve the quality of its garments. Its designers have consulted with and got ideas from the experts of the Central Institute of Industrial Arts and the city's best tailors; they have gone for ideas on colour schemes and styles to the traditional opera and ballet; some of their best colour combinations have resulted from studies of birds' plumage at the zoo and canvasses of customers' opinions. As a result, since last April the factory has produced 280 new designs and a wider range of knitwear to suit all tastes.

Learning from Others

A red banner factory does not rest on its laurels. It is expected to live up to its title by constantly making fresh advances. The Peking Transformer Works won top honours at a national competition during the second quarter of the year, but when examining transformers from other competing plants, its workers picked up fresh ideas for improving their own products and further reducing waste. They went over the various technological processes once again, put up alongside each machine a board with a clearly and concisely written list of operational instructions so that each worker on every shift could follow the best standardized procedures. They further tightened materials control. This helped to cut down minor defects still more and all the plant's output in the third quarter was graded A-1 or A-2.



Building a New Blast Furnace

Woodcut in colour by Li Chieh-wen

Some formerly backward enterprises have reached red banner standards by learning from the advanced. The Guoji Standards Works was one of these. As recently as the second quarter of this year its platform scales were, at best, mediocre. In the drive for quality its representatives went out to gather up-to-date experience from weighing-machine plants in seven other cities including Shanghai, Tientsin and Shenyang. The new methods they brought back were tested out to discover those best adapted to the conditions of the Peking plant and by the end of the third quarter of the year all its products were up to grade A standard.

The Peking Musical Instrument Plant makes it a regular practice to examine quality instruments from other places and not rest satisfied until its own products are improved wherever they are shown to be behind the best.

In a similar spirit Peking's No. 1 Rolling Mill studied the methods used at the more advanced Shanghai steel mills and as a result brought about a sharp increase in its output of grade A products, as well as turning out seven new types of rolled steel. For this it won the red banner in its field.

The aim of socialist emulation is for the backward, with the help of the advanced, to catch up with and surpass the best, while the best strive to continue to press forward to higher and higher goals and so benefit society as a whole. Every worker, every team and factory is aiming at the best, and nothing but the best. The Double Ten Cutlery Factory in Peking, with a recorded history of three hundred years and more behind it, is one of the oldest in the capital. It has a fine reputation for craftsmanship and quality. Today a socialist factory owned and run by the people it is a true red banner holder. Confident of the quality of its goods it gives a guarantee with every product stipulating a refund if any defect is found in it. Not a single customer has ever had cause to avail himself of this offer. Not every Peking plant can claim such perfection, but that's what they are all aiming at.

SIDELIGHTS

Harvest Festival. Copper drums throbbed this autumn in villages throughout the Santu Shui Autonomous County in Kweichow Province as 100,000 Shui people celebrated the "Chie Tuan Festival"—a gala occasion to mark a good harvest successfully garnered. For about seven weeks, up to November 17, one day out of twelve was devoted to festivities. On these days there were fairs, dancing and singing competitions in the village squares, horse racing, visiting and general merry-making.

Colourfully costumed riders competing in the horse races are always a highlight of the festivals. This year one of the successful competitors was Meng Ching-ngo. Before liberation, when she was 14 years old and working as a drudge for a landlord, she stole away and rode in one of these races, dressed as a boy. For this "crime" her father was gaoled for four months and only freed when the family had forfeited its last cherished possessions, a horse and a cow.

One family who were looking very gay and well-turned-out at the festivities were serving their friends with a millet brew they'd made themselves. This was the family of ex-farmhand Pan Hsiao-liu, who lived a wretched life in the old days but are now members of the people's commune. They get a good income from work and have a cow, pigs and poultry of their own. Harvest festival aside, present-day prosperity for them and all others of the Shui nationality is a very good reason for a celebration.

Reading in a Big Way. Peking's playgrounds, cinemas, parks, recreational

centres, exhibitions and a hundred and one attractions offered by this ancient-modern city are thronged with children as soon as school is over. The libraries are favourite haunts of many of them. Not the hushed dignified library of grown-ups where a youngster may feel ill at ease, but a bright, cosy, comfortable place where a child can feel perfectly at home and stay as long as he likes. The hundred-odd "Cultural Centres" and "Reading Rooms for Children" set up by the district authorities and people's communes are like this. Children read here to their heart's content. Borrowing is also done collectively by whole classes for their own circulating libraries. The Chungwen District "Children's Reading Room," for instance, has scores of little readers coming to it every day, as well as many classes which borrow from it collectively. This library has everything from folk tales to modern works and translations, as well as the ancient classics. But true stories of the revolution are the most popular. They make up two-thirds of all books borrowed.

At the Cosmetics Counter of the Shengpingchi Dept. Store in Shanghai the other day, an old couple had a difficult time deciding on a wedding present for their granddaughter. The assortment of perfumes, face creams, lipsticks, powders and other aids to beauty was enough to make anyone's head whirl. The couple finally went away satisfied with a make-up kit of eight pieces. The store, long known for the fine quality and variety of its cosmetics, sells over a thousand kinds, all produced in Shanghai. Sales figures rise every year—its 1960 turnover was 3.8 times that of 1959's. In the first nine months of this year it jumped to 7.2 times last year's figure.

Shanghai now produces 1,200 kinds of cosmetics including de luxe sets of up to 28 pieces. Old favourites such as Yashuang and Tishuang face creams or Twin Sisters eau de cologne are more popular than ever. Countless new ones include creams for sunburn as well as lotions to rid a fair face of freckles. The "Home" Mfg. Co. is one of the many cosmetics manufacturers which have shown great expansion. Although well known before liberation, it produced less than a dozen varieties in those days; now it turns out 400 kinds of cosmetics. Cold cream packed in little oyster shells, a long-time favourite in the countryside, is still a brisk-selling line at village stores and fairs.

The Team Leader and the Melons. Click went the shutter and team leader Chou Ta-lun, grinning amidst his out-sized melons and trailing vines, had had his picture taken. Another click and the faces of all the 80 members of his team, old and young, male and female, were recorded for posterity, or at least for a great many family albums. Dozens of families in turn posed for the photographer as he made the round of the village. It was late afternoon when he left, assuring waiting customers that he'd be back early next day. It was, of course, not the first time that members of this production team of the Stone Dragon People's Commune in the mountain regions of Szechuan had had their photos taken. Photo studios in nearby towns are doing a brisk business. But you can't bring your melons and your prize pigs down there, and whenever had it been possible for all 80 members of the team to be photographed together? It is possible now because the Sanchiang Photo Studio in Chichiang County is regularly sending photographers to tour the remote and mountain regions.

TIBETAN SCENES. Vigorous, warm, the drawings on these newly issued stamps give a fresh picture of the new life in Tibet. They were designed by Pan Shih-hsun and put on sale last month.



Song of Emancipation



Sowing Happiness



Celebrating the Harvest



From Serfs to People's Representatives



New Generation

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Chinese Leaders Receive Japanese Guests

Last week Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai each received and held friendly talks with the delegation from Akahata, organ of the Japanese Communist Party, which ended its visit to China and left for home on November 26. The visitors were headed by Tsuyoshi Doki, Editor-in-Chief of the paper. At the same time Chairman Mao and Premier Chou also received Kuraji Anzai, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, whose visit to China is in connection with the Japanese translation and publication of the 4th volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*.

Sino-Korean Co-operation

November 23 marked the 8th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Agreement on Economic and Cultural Co-operation. This agreement has promoted deep fraternal friendship and enhanced the economic and cultural co-operation between the Chinese and Korean peoples. Since it was signed, the amount of trade has increased each year, being in 1958 11 times what it was in 1954. In 1958, a long-term (1959-62) trade agreement was also signed to expand trade. In order to use the resources of the Yalu River more effectively, the workers of the two countries are co-operating in building the Yunfeng (Unbong) hydro-electric power station scheduled to be completed next year.

Since 1955, plans for cultural co-operation have been agreed upon every year. Exchange visits of cultural delegations, exchange performances by artists and exchanges of views and data between writers, artists and scientists have been going on during the past eight years. The noted Korean classical opera *Story of Chun Hyong* has become a permanent part of the repertoire of the Chinese Shaohsing and Pingju operas. The Korean *Song of Spring* is also extremely popular

among the Chinese people. Strains of Korean paddyrice grow well on Chinese soil while Chinese bamboo groves flourish on the hills of Korea.

The development of economic and cultural co-operation between China and Korea is of great importance in promoting both countries' socialist construction and prosperity.

CULTURAL NEWS

A collection of articles and documents entitled *Chinese Volunteers Fight for Soviet Russia* is being prepared by the Institute of the Peoples of Asia of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. This collection deals with the period when 40,000 to 50,000 Chinese volunteers in the years 1918-21 fought alongside the Soviet people against the White troops and foreign interventionists. Most of the Chinese volunteers were workers who had been recruited from China by the tzarist regime to do the heaviest work in industry and construction during World War I.

The preface to the book notes that these workers were profoundly aware of the significance of the October Revolution and volunteered to defend its gains. This was an outstanding expression of proletarian internationalism on the part of the Chinese working people. The collection will be arranged in three parts.

At a Chinese film festival held recently in Tokyo, four feature films including *Hurricane* and *Keep the Red Flag Flying*, and four documentary films including *The Decisive Struggle Between Two Destinies* were shown. 1,700 people saw *The Battle of Shanghai* and *Long Live Youth* at the opening ceremony. The crowd was so great that many people stood throughout the show. These films are gifts presented by China's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to the Japanese people.

The Chinese film festival was sponsored by a preparatory committee on which more than 70 public organizations and political parties were represented.

The visiting Chinese cultural and friendship delegation led by Chu Tunan attended the gala reception held during the festival. The delegation

arrived in Tokyo on November 20 and was warmly welcomed.

Meanwhile, a Japanese writers' delegation headed by Yoshio Hotta is visiting China. Chinese writers in Peking and their Japanese guests have held meetings to discuss questions of common literary interest.

BRIEFS

A leading Chinese trade unionist Fang Ming is in Sofia as guest of the 5th Congress of the Trade Unions of Bulgaria.

On November 21, the Cuban Minister of Industry, Ernesto Che Guevara, had a friendly talk with visiting Chinese experts in the chemical, engineering and light industries.

Ting To, as a representative of the All-China Journalists' Association and Deputy Director of the International Department of the Hsinhua News Agency, attended the recent unveiling of the Cambodian Independence Monument in Phnom Penh at the invitation of the Cambodian Government.

The Chinese Red Cross Society has received a message from the Red Cross Society of Cambodia thanking it for the donation of 10,000 yuan to flood victims in Cambodia.

The *Eria Er Arrindi*, a silkworm native to India, which feeds on the castor oil plant, is now being bred in many parts of China. Before liberation many unsuccessful attempts were made to introduce this fast-growing moth. After a series of embryological experiments, the Experimental Biological Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences finally succeeded in 1952 in hatching and feeding the moth. The Chinese scientists are now cultivating the 63rd generation of these Indian silkworms. Nine new varieties especially adapted to China's weather and giving a high silk yield have been produced.

Many silk mills in Shanghai are using silk produced by the Indian moths.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

New U.S. Crime in Congo

The patriotic Congolese troops at Kindu, Kivu Province, recently stood up to the provocations and intervention of the "U.N. force." The so-called "U.N. authority" controlled by U.S. imperialism is sending reinforcements to the area and preparing public opinion for further military action to suppress the Congolese people's patriotic movement.

The Congo once enslaved and plundered by one colonial power, Belgium, has become the scene of rivalry among both new and old colonialists, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (November 24). U.S. imperialism, the most vicious of all imperialist powers, has become the most dangerous enemy of the Congolese people. The so-called "U.N. force" and the "U.N. authority" are in fact tools of aggression in the hands of U.S. imperialism. It has tried to undermine the Congolese national-liberation movement, and has strangled the legal Congolese Government. It has helped the Kasavubu-Mobutu clique set up a puppet regime and squeeze out the old colonialist forces. When the patriotic Congolese troops at Kindu rose to resist the "U.N. force," the U.S. raised the butcher's knife again in the Congo.

By kicking up an uproar about the Kindu incident, U.S. imperialism hopes to divert world condemnation of imperialism for its crime in murdering Lumumba, and to ward off the demand that his murderers be brought to justice.

U.S. imperialism's new crime in the Congo can only arouse still greater indignation among the Congolese people. It will make them more united and give them strength to press ahead in their struggle with greater vigour. As long as the new and old colonialist forces remain, the Congolese people will not give up their patriotic struggle. The Congolese national-liberation movement will rise again. This is a law of the development of history which neither old colonialism nor U.S.

neo-colonialism can change, concludes Commentator.

Upsurge of the Working-Class Movement in Argentina

Massive strikes mark a new upsurge in the struggle of the Argentine working class to defend their national interests, oppose imperialist economic penetration and safeguard their right to live, says an article in *Renmin Ribao* (November 23).

In late October, 250,000 Argentine railway workers started a general strike to protest against the closing down of eight railway workshops, the dismantling of 4,000 kilometres of railway lines and the dismissal of 75,000 railway workers and staff. These and other measures were taken by the Frondizi government in accordance with an agreement it signed with the World Bank. On November 7, the Argentine Confederation of Labour called a 72-hour nationwide general strike in support of the railwaymen. The railway workers' strike is still going on.

The Argentine Government took the above-mentioned measures to implement the terms of a loan granted by the U.S.-controlled World Bank. Wall Street's aim in forcing the Argentine Government to take these steps is to promote the U.S.-controlled automobile industry in Argentina and to secure a bigger market for the oil industry controlled by the U.S.-led international monopolies. These monopolies have grabbed more than 7 million hectares of concession areas in Argentina since 1958 and are now trying to butt into the enterprises under the Argentine Administration of Mineral Resources.

The World Bank has also agreed to grant loans to the Argentine Government to expand road construction in Argentina so that the 40 airfields to be built there by the U.S. can be linked by highways. This is part of the Pentagon's strategic arrangements to control South America. The Argentine workers' strike is a patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Argentine Government, subservient to Wall Street, has implemented

the so-called "economic stabilization plan" imposed on it by the International Monetary Fund. It is a plan by which the U.S. plunders and enslaves Latin America. Since it began to be implemented in 1959, economic conditions in Argentina have markedly deteriorated, resulting in stagnation in industrial production, a steady decline in employment, a drop in farm production, bigger deficits in foreign trade and a sharp rise in the cost of living.

The present upsurge of the working-class movement in Argentina shows that the Argentine workers are determined to stand up to the big capitalists and the reactionaries. Their general strike and the economic struggle they are waging are closely linked with the political struggle. The scope of the movement is widening. Strike action is taken much more frequently. More and more trades and professions are being drawn into the struggle. Apart from the nationwide general strike from November 7 to 9, there were two previous similar strikes called by the Argentine Confederation of Labour, the first in July and the second in October.

Working-class solidarity in Argentina is being constantly strengthened and the Argentine Government's splitting manoeuvres are powerless to prevent the workers from carrying forward their struggle and strengthening their unity. The "Trade Union Movement for Solidarity and Cooperation," a progressive trade union organization in Argentina, has issued a 15-point programme for the solidarity of the working class in struggle. This programme has contributed a great deal to the solidarity of the working-class movement in Argentina.

The railway workers' strike and the nationwide general strike that followed are spearheaded against the U.S. monopolists' brutal exploitation and plunder of Argentina, and especially against the economic policy of the Frondizi government which damages Argentine national interests. The panic-stricken Frondizi government ordered "conscription" of the railway workers, used violence in an attempt to force them to return to work, and suppressed demonstrations and mass rallies in support of the strike. This infuriated the Argentine workers and steeled them to carry on their fight with even greater determination. The order conscripting the

railway workers was rescinded under popular pressure.

The most reactionary elements in Argentina are now trying to engineer a coup d'etat to establish an open dictatorship in the country, but the working people of Argentina are struggling with determination and perseverance; with sharpened vigilance they stand ready to smash this plot of U.S. imperialism and its agents.

British Farm Policy and the Common Market

Two thorny problems stand in the way of Britain's entry into the Common Market so far as the agricultural question is concerned, says an article in *Da Gong Bao* (November 14).

The first is the conflict between the agricultural policy of Britain and that of the Common Market countries, particularly West Germany.

Some 4 per cent of the British population are engaged in farming. They produce 40 per cent of the food Britain consumes. The rest is imported, mainly from the British Commonwealth countries. The imperial preference system exempts these imports from duties or allows them lower tariff rates. Protective duties are levied on imports of agricultural products from other countries.

In face of recurrent postwar crises in its balance of international payments, the British Government has restricted farm imports and fostered the growth of farming in Britain by giving its farmers subsidies and guaranteed minimum prices for their products. Because the subsidy payments are based on volume of sales and the area under cultivation this protectionist policy benefits only the big farm owners, while the large sum of money appropriated each year for this purpose comes from the pockets of all tax payers.

The six Common Market countries, particularly West Germany, have also in varying degrees followed protectionist policies in their agriculture. West Germany imposes high tariffs on farm imports and maintains a high home price for its own farm produce. This inevitably conflicts with Britain's farm subsidies and the lower prices on the British domestic market. To make possible the free flow of farm products within the Common Market countries



All Pulling Together

Cartoon by Jack Chen

the formulation of a common agricultural policy is a major provision in the Rome Treaty. If Britain gives up its own protectionist policy and follows the example of West Germany in raising tariffs and the prices of farm products, the imperial preference system will crumble. On the other hand, the Bonn government is unlikely to adopt a protectionist policy similar to that of Britain. Subsidies and the influx of foreign farm products into the West German domestic market, which supplies four-fifths of its home consumption, would mean a heavy drain on its treasury and a blow to its farming. Although the other Common Market countries like the Netherlands, Italy and France have expressed their dissatisfaction with West Germany's protectionist policy, the Bonn government has done nothing to co-ordinate its farm policy with that of the other Common Market countries. That being the case, it is unlikely to do so in relation to Britain.

Britain's second difficulty is in its economic ties with the British Commonwealth countries. If Britain enters the Common Market and imposes high tariffs on imports from the countries which have not joined, the economic interests of the other Commonwealth countries will certainly suffer. In 1960,

some 90 per cent of New Zealand's butter, cheese and frozen meat went to Britain. But these imports will be restricted while products from the Common Market countries, the Netherlands, for instance, will enjoy lower tariffs in Britain or be completely duty free. Under these circumstances, New Zealand, which relies mainly on the export of agricultural products, will suffer a heavy blow. Twenty-five per cent of Australia's export trade and 20 per cent of Canada's are with Britain. These two countries will meet with difficulties similar to that of New Zealand.

France has recently indicated that co-ordination of its farm policy with Britain's is not impossible and that certain concessions may be made for the agricultural products of New Zealand and the African states in the British Commonwealth. France's purpose is to exert pressure on Bonn and facilitate the export of its own surplus farm products to West Germany. Agricultural policy has long been a controversial issue among the Common Market countries. Britain's application for membership in the Common Market has made the issue more complicated and will give rise to still sharper bickering around this question.

BALLET

A Sino-Soviet "Swan Lake"

Elena Ryabinkina and Vladimir Tikhonov, soloists of the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre, have been dancing this past fortnight with the ballet group of the Peking School of Dancing in four sold-out performances of Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake* at the Shoudu Theatre and then in a number of concerts with young Chinese musicians, singers and dancers at the Peking Workers' Club and the Tianqiao Theatre.

Ryabinkina is one of the young stars of the Bolshoi, that scintillating troupe which visited China the year before last. Now twenty years old, she is richly endowed for the dance. She has a beautiful face and figure and, trained in the rigorous and highly cultured tradition of the Soviet ballet, already displays an exceptionally high level of technique in the classical dance. Her charming personality immediately communicates itself to her audience. But it is not only technique, youth and charm that she has. She is a fine artist with a classic style unusually mature for so young a dancer. Her every movement is exactly phrased and leads logically, with unerring exactness, into its successor. She has an exceptional feeling for the quality of movement, for the sculptural sequence of a line of movement and the significance of every pose.

She made a charming Princess Odette in *Swan Lake*. The Peking ballet troupe dances a version of this ballet that is based on the Soviet Bolshoi and Stanislavsky ballet theatres' productions, with some variations principally in the third act where the Prince chooses his bride. So it was no difficult matter for the troupe and its guest artists to achieve a close rapport in this ballet. Their training systems, too, are basically the same. The Peking school, however, is young, just six years old. It was therefore a most rewarding experience for its dancers to dance with so talented a pair of guests.

Elena Ryabinkina's technical mastery is up to any demands set by this ballet. She is also an accomplished actress. There is an immense poignancy in her farewell to the Prince as the spell of the Magician is cast on her

and she is transformed anew into a swan. In the third act, where she performs as Odile, the bold, coquettish opposite-double of Odette that the Magician has fashioned to trick the Prince with, she dances brilliantly. She faultlessly performs the difficult series of whiplash *fouettés* and running *piquet* turns that are the crucial test of the technical virtuosity of a ballerina in this role. In the final act, where the Magician is overcome and the Princess is restored to her human form, she dances again with flowing grace as the shy, tremulous and gentle Odette.

The delicacy of her artistry was fully confirmed when on the final concert programme she danced the *Dying Swan*, the short but demanding study to Saint-Saen's music which Fokine composed for the famous Pavlova over fifty years ago. This could hardly be bettered. The applause continued until she was obliged to give an encore. This is a young dancer with a brilliant future.

Swan Lake is very much a ballerina's vehicle. The Prince does not have a great deal to do except to support the prima ballerina. Vladimir Tikhonov, as the Prince, played his part with grace and strength, ably seconding his Princess as did the whole *corps de ballet*.

This visit and joint performance made a most notable contribution to the exchange in the arts that has been arranged under the Sino-Soviet agreement on cultural co-operation. It was a graceful return for the recent visit to Moscow of China's own dance troupe which performed its *Magic Lotus Lantern* in the Bolshoi Theatre to a distinguished audience.

ART

Li Keng - Folk Painter

In Peking the other day, the 77-year-old artist Li Keng from the seaboard province of Fukien gave a demonstration of his method of painting for teachers and students of the department of traditional Chinese painting of the Central Institute of Fine Arts. The fine uncalendered papers on which he painted were not

spread flat on a table as is usually the case. They were hung up on a wall, as the old artist, since he was a boy, has grown accustomed to painting murals and still paints that way even when he is painting a scroll. In quick succession he finished two paintings. One was the figure of a happy Buddha; the other, a robust monk overpowering a tiger. His bold, quick splashes, his precise and clear-cut strokes and the vivid details in his compositions drew murmurs of admiration from the crowd gathered round him.

The ease and masterly fashion with which Li Keng paints comes from a long-sustained effort to perfect his art. He is from a peasant family, and started to paint while still a boy. The road he has travelled, the environment in which he as well as his art has grown and matured, and the paintings which have endeared him to the people, all add up to one significant fact: he is an artist of the working people, and especially of the peasants among whom he was born and bred.

Li Keng has lived all his 77 years in the countryside. His grandfather, Li Tai, was a peasant who, in his spare time, made copper or iron wares for the villagers of Fengchih in Hsienyu County. Sometimes he chased elaborate designs on them. In Hsienyu, Putien and the surrounding areas, he won renown as a skilful artisan. Li Keng's father, Li Tan, in turn grew up to be a farmer and handicraftsman. His painting brought in extra money for the family. By the time he was 13, Li Keng was already a useful assistant to his father. They roamed the villages, earning a meagre living by painting murals for monasteries and temples. When Li Keng was 25, his father died. He bequeathed his son many debts but one invaluable piece of advice which to this day serves him as a guide. "The important thing about painting," he said, "is to practise ceaselessly. Diligence and careful study will make your hand skilful and enable you to wield the brush with skill and force."

Constant practice in his art and close association with the peasants has made Li Keng the folk artist he is today. He could probably have made a better living painting the sort of things that the privileged classes liked, but he re-

fused to sell his art for mere money and went on painting the things the peasants and artisans liked. He lived an extremely simple life before liberation. After working on his own plot of farmland every day, he would use every available spare moment to improve his painting, working late into the night by the light of an oil lamp. He could not afford to travel about and paint the beautiful landscapes of the country as other artists did. Nor did he have much chance to study the finest examples of classical or modern Chinese painting. He could not even find a master willing to accept him as an apprentice or student. His teachers were his peasant and artisan neighbours. It was with them that he discussed the problems that he came up against in his art. He never failed to weigh their opinions carefully and took note of their likes and dislikes—the criteria of works that can really be called folk art. Once he overheard a friend remark: "Li Keng's calligraphy is not as good as his painting." He thought over the criticism and, knowing that calligraphy and poetry have from ancient times been considered part and parcel of a good Chinese painting, he worked hard from that

time on to improve his handwriting and poetry.

Li Keng's speciality is figure painting and here he truly reflects the sentiments of the common people. He has a happy gift for painting historical figures and well-known characters of folk tales and legends. To attain this mastery, he has read widely in biography, history and historical novels. He has avidly studied good examples of painting wherever he has found them. Remembering that his grandfather once told him about the murals in an old temple in Hsienyu, he took time off to go there to study and make copies of them. Once, he managed to get a set of copies of figure paintings by a well-known ancient artist. He studied them assiduously, analysing every detail of the figures, comparing

the various methods of treatment, storing up his findings for further use just as he used to do when a boy with

his father, restoring and re-painting old murals or painting new ones. But he has never been a slavish copier or plagiarizer. Assimilating the best from works he has studied, he has developed his own original art intimately linked with the people.

Li Keng's painting enjoys an immense popularity. Typical folk tales have grown up about his skill. Once he painted a tiger on the wall of one of the temples in his native village. It was a life-size tiger, spiritedly painted. The eyes, in particular, blazed with spirit. Whichever way you looked at that tiger, the villagers said, the eyes seemed to stare right at you with all the fierceness of a live tiger. One night, it is said, a poacher came to the



Chang Kuo-lao (a famous folk-tale character)
Rides His Donkey Facing Backwards

By Li Keng



Kuan Yu and Chou Tsang of "The Romance of the Three Kingdoms"

By Li Keng

plot in front of the temple and tried to filch the melons and eggplants grown there. Suddenly from somewhere a thunderous noise ripped through the night. The poacher took to his heels without waiting for another look. Somehow this event later became known to the villagers. And the story spread far and wide that it was the tiger Li Keng painted that had leapt out of the wall and driven away the poacher.

The treasury of Chinese painting has been enriched by many folk artists like Li Keng. For many centuries the two schools of painting—that of the folk artists and that of the literati—have flourished side by side, supplementing, influencing and enriching each other.

Hua Yen, the great Ching painter of flowers and birds, was a native of Fukien Province like Li Keng. Also like him, Hua Yen was at first a folk

artist. Frequent contacts with painters of the literati opened new vistas before him and made him a still greater painter than he was.

In his figure painting, Li Keng has learnt from folk painters and the classical masters, whose work has come to his knowledge in one way or another, and assimilated the best elements in their art to create his own style. This was clearly seen in his paintings—more than a score of them—exhibited at the Gallery of the Union of Chinese Artists earlier this month in Peking. At seventy-seven, he paints with great vigour, lives simply as he has always done and plays a more active role than ever in the art life of his time. In his native town of Hsienyu, an institute of traditional Chinese painting has

been set up, and he is its director. While he himself continues to paint, he passes on his art, knowledge and experience to the many young artists studying there.

SHORT NOTES

Veteran Stage Artist Honoured. Cheng Shou-shan was guest of honour at a party held recently in Canton to celebrate his 60th anniversary as a puppeteer. Among the many guests at this gathering to honour the veteran artist were Tseng Sheng, Vice-Governor of Kwangtung Province and Mayor of Canton, workers from many branches of the theatre and old friends and colleagues.

Cheng Shou-shan hails from Wuchuan County in southwestern

Kwangtung, a district long known for its puppet shows. Six generations of his family—from his great-grandfather to his grandnephew—have devoted themselves to this branch of the theatre. Cheng himself started to give puppet shows when he was only seven. After liberation he joined the Kwangtung Puppet Show Company where he still works.

A perfectionist, over the decades he has ceaselessly developed his art. Now he can make his puppets somersault and perform acrobatics, blink and look round. Their fingers are jointed and capable of making all sorts of minute gestures. His devotion to his work has won him wide acclaim. In 1958 he was awarded the title of an advanced cultural worker.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

This programme is scheduled for the coming week. It is subject to change.

PEKING OPERA

▲ **ROMANCE OF THE FLOWERY TOWER** A traditional opera. A poor scholar luckily gets the "flower ball"—a pledge of marriage—from the hands of a prime minister's daughter and so is chosen to be her husband. The girl's father, however, wants to back out of his promise but the girl refuses to obey him. She marries the poor scholar against her father's will and lives happily with him ever after. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **CHANG PAN PO BRIDGE** and **HAN TSIN PORT** Two episodes from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. Liu Pei's general, Chao Yun, fights his way through the enemy encirclement and rescues Liu Pei's baby son and heir. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **THE TALE OF THE WHITE SNAKE** The White Snake fairy falls in love with and marries a mortal. But her happy life is shattered by a misanthropic recluse who imprisons her in a pagoda. Many years later her son destroys the pagoda and sets her free. Hsun Hui-sheng Peking Opera Troupe.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **MADAME BUTTERFLY** Puccini's famous opera. In Chinese. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **A FISHERMAN'S FAMILY** A play by Albanian playwright Suleiman Pitarka. It tells how the Party of Labour leads the heroic Albanian people to victory in their fight against the fascists. Produced by the Art Ensemble of the Air Force of the People's Liberation Army.

▲ **UNCLE TOM'S CABIN** A modern drama adapted from Harriet B. Stowe's novel by

Ouyang Yu-chien. The Experimental Modern Drama Theatre of the Central Drama Institute.

▲ **PAVEL KORCHAGIN** Adapted from N. Ostrovsky's famous novel *How the Steel Was Tempered*. China Youth Art Theatre.

▲ **MILITANT YOUTH** Young militants in central Hopei rise against the Japanese invaders and Kuomintang reactionaries in 1942. China Railway Workers' Cultural Troupe.

CONCERT

Orchestral music performed by the orchestra of the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio. Programme includes:

Weber: Der Freischütz Overture

Beethoven: Symphony No. 6 (Pastorale)

Mozart: Overture Così Fan Tutte

Mozart: Eine Kleine Nacht Musik

FILMS

▲ **DEPOT NUMBER 51** How the Communist-led New Fourth Army underground agents outwit the enemy and get munitions from Japanese-occupied Shanghai to the Liberated Areas in Kiangsu in 1943. Shanghai Haiyen Studio.

▲ **NIEH ERH** A feature film based on the young life of China's first great proletarian composer. In colour. Shanghai Haiyen Studio.

▲ **STORIES ABOUT LENIN** Two episodes from Lenin's life. In the first, Lenin, on the eve of the October Revolution, outwits counter-revolutionary agents by disguising himself as a Finnish worker. In the second, Lenin is seen in the last days of his life when, despite his serious illness, he still pays the closest attention to the guidance of the revolution. A Soviet feature film.

▲ **OTHELLO** A Soviet ballet based on Shakespeare's great tragedy. In colour.

▲ **WHITE NIGHTS** Adapted from Dostoevsky's famous novel. A Soviet colour film.

▲ **PRELUDE TO STRUGGLE** A Korean feature film about the political awakening of a Korean professor; an exposure of the reactionaries in south Korea who work hand in glove with U.S. imperialism in oppressing the Korean people.

▲ **LE ROUGE ET LE NOIR** An adaptation of Stendhal's famous novel. A joint French-Italian production.

(The above foreign films are dubbed in Chinese.)

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **POLISH "REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT" ART EXHIBITION** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m. till Dec. 5. At Wenhua Hall in Palace Museum.

▲ **MUSEUM OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION** 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

▲ **MUSEUM OF CHINESE HISTORY** 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

▲ **LU HSUN MUSEUM** 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Just inside Fuchengmen Gate.

▲ **CENTRAL NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

▲ **GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM** 1:00-4:30 p.m. Near Hsizu. Sundays 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

(All above exhibitions closed on Mondays.)



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and

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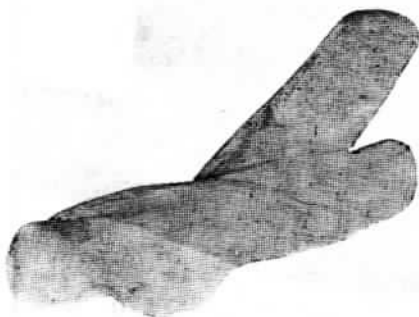
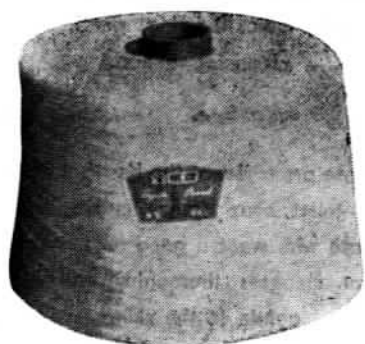
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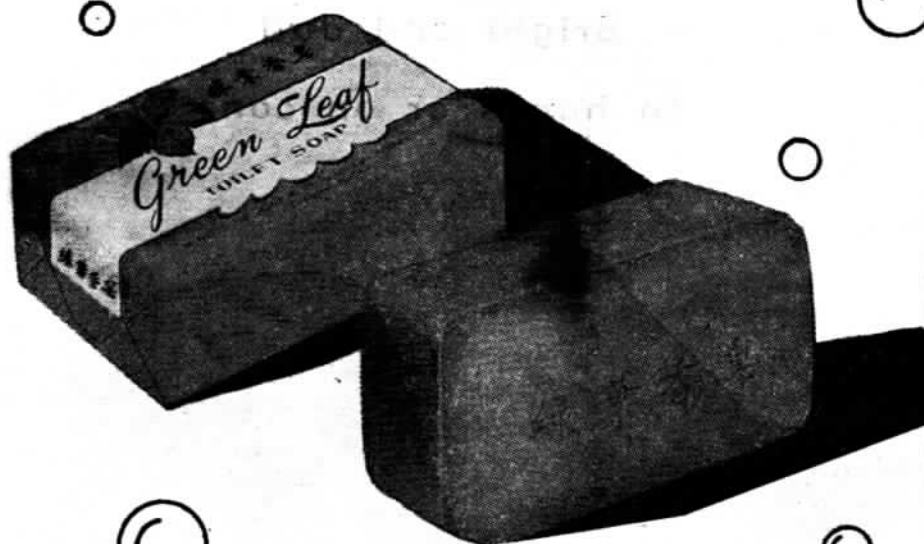
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