SOVIET EXPERTS AID CHINA'S ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION
Chao Ti-sheng and Tung Sheng

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE MONGOLIAN AND CHINESE PEOPLES
T. Puntsuknorbo

WORKERS' RISING LIVING STANDARDS
Chow Hsueh-sheng

A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY TRANSFORMED
From Serving Imperialism to Serving the People
Hsiao Ch'ien
Two years have passed since the conclusion, on February 14, 1950 of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the People’s Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Speaking at Moscow’s Yaroslavl railway station at the start of his homeward journey on February 17, 1950 Chairman Mao Tse-tung said: “Everyone can see that the unity of the great Chinese and Soviet peoples, sealed by the treaty, is lasting, inviolable and unswerving. This unity will inevitably influence not only the prosperity of the two great powers—China and the Soviet Union—but also the future of all humanity and the victory of justice and peace in the world.”

History has confirmed these prophetic words. The treaty has been of major service to world peace by checking the drive of American imperialism to extend its aggression in the Far East. Together with the blows dealt to the aggressors by the Korean and Chinese people’s forces on the Korean battlefront and the constant strengthening of the world peace front of all peoples, headed by the Soviet and the Chinese, the Soviet Union, the People’s Republic of China and the other peace-loving peoples. However much they fret and scream, they will never be able to shake the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, which, on the contrary, will grow stronger every day.

As they celebrate the second anniversary of the treaty, the Chinese people are paying close attention to the criminal activities of the American imperialists in Japan. Last September, disregarding the opposition of the Soviet Union, the People’s Republic of China and the peoples of every country in Asia, the United States government signed its illegal and unilateral “peace treaty” with Japan and the so-called “U.S.-Japanese Mutual Security Pact”. It has continued to rearm Japan through the traitorous Yoshida government and to concoct a fake “peace treaty” between Japan and the remnant Kuomintang bandits in Taiwan, seeking to create a new military threat to the People’s Republic of China. This series of crimes by the rulers of America is obviously aimed at the
revival of Japanese militarism, at the enslavement of the Japanese and other Asian peoples and against the peace of the Far East and the world. It has alerted the peoples of China, Japan and the rest of Asia, who must sharpen their vigilance so as to foil this and all similar plots.

In this regard, it is well to recall the objective of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, which is stated in its preamble:

"to prevent jointly... the revival of Japanese imperialism and the resumption of aggression on the part of Japan or any other state that may collaborate with Japan directly or indirectly in acts of aggression. In the event of one of the Contracting Parties being attacked by Japan or any state allied with her and thus being involved in a state of war, the other Contracting Party shall immediately render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal."

The People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union have not only made clear their opposition to aggression. They have also undertaken, by this treaty, the noble responsibility for preventing aggressive acts in the Far East by Japan and states collaborating with her. The People's Republic has already shown its effectiveness in maintaining peace in the Far East and throughout the world, and why its significance in this respect will continue to grow. The American imperialists, now checkmated in their Korean adventure, dare to defy the might of the Sino-Soviet alliance and initiate fresh encroachments in the Far East in collaboration with the Japanese militarists, the result will be suicidal for them.

Another aspect of the mighty Sino-Soviet alliance has been to safeguard the tremendous peaceful construction undertaken by the Chinese people and make it possible for it to proceed at an unhindered pace. Having full confidence in the powerful safeguard of peace as provided by this alliance, the Chinese people have been able to build their Motherland on the industrial and enter the just struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea on the other, contributing in this way also to the defence of world peace. Strong both internally and externally, the people of China, under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, have launched a large-scale, vigorous and uncompromising struggle against corruption, war and bureaucracy and on the home front—releasing industries, inherited from the past, to the industrialisation which will be the groundwork for Socialism.

The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance does more than strengthen the power of the great Chinese masses. It directly assists in its peaceful construction for the rapid improvement of the livelihood of the Chinese masses. The Soviet people have given, and continue to give, selfless assistance to China, which is invaluable to the Chinese people in their just struggle to defend peace, resist American aggression and aid Korea. The Chinese people will never forget these acts of friendship by the Soviet people.

The power of the alliance between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China has been consolidated and strengthened both by the successes of the Chinese people and their peaceful, New Democratic construction and by the triumphant advance of the Soviet national economy towards Communism, as represented by the successful execution of the first post-war five-year-plan. All the People's Democracies, closely united with both China and the Soviet Union, have also registered impressive advances in their building of Socialism. The world camp of peace and democracy, headed by the Soviet Union, has become stronger and more invincible than ever. The revolutionary strength manifested by the peoples of Asia, including Japan and North Africa, in their struggle for independence and liberation has shaken the world position of imperialism to its roots.

Celebrating the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, we Chinese people are determined to follow Chairman Mao Tse-tung's injunction to unite more closely with our friends, to consolidate and strengthen the alliance of our great nations.

With all the other peace-loving peoples throughout the world, we will place the invincibility of the camp of peace on ever more firm foundations.

People's China

How Soviet Experts Aid New China's Economic Construction

Chao Ti-sheung and Tung Sheng

After victory in their War of Liberation, the Chinese people were faced by the stupendous task of rehabilitating the national economy damaged by years of the treachery of foreign and Chinese warlords. During the past two years unprecedented successes have been achieved by the people in economic rehabilitation and construction under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. China is now completing the basic preparations for large-scale construction and for her transformation from a predominantly agricultural country into an industrial country. In the successes thus far achieved, aid from the fraternal countries has played a major role. They are indispensable from the point of view of the great Soviet Union.

Since the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, the Soviet people have given invaluable assistance to New China in various ways. In this article we wish to deal especially with the selfless aid of the technical specialists who since 1949 have come to China at the request of the Central People's Government.

In shouldering the great task of assisting our economic construction, these Soviet experts have exhibited a noble spirit of internationalism. To many of Chinese cadres who have worked closely with them they have been the very embodiment of the friendship which the Soviet people feel for us.

Restoring China's Transport

China has a vast territory. Hence the rehabilitation of communications and, especially, of railways was a most urgent need for the rehabilitation and development of the economy. In the past two years investments in railway construction have in fact been the biggest single item of the national expenditure on industry and communications. China's railway workers with the aid of Soviet experts and working with unparalleled enthusiasm have repaired all the damaged railways in a remarkably short time. The Peking-Harbin-Canton railway line which had not functioned as a unit for nearly twelve years is now running faultless express services. Soviet aid in techniques, materials and improved organisation of manpower made the completion of this tremendous work possible. For example, Soviet rail-laying methods raised the output of track work from 3.5 kilometres per day to over 14 kilometres per day. To date, a total of 14,089 kilometres of railways have been repaired.

Reconstruction of bridges is a key point in railway rehabilitation. With the help of Soviet experts, the Huang river bridge on the important TsienTsin-Pukow trunk line was repaired at a speed which made it possible to complete it before the flood season. Chinese technicians had considered that this work would take at least half a year. When the Soviet experts were consulted, however, they proposed a new plan which reduced the time to sixty days. Three days after the work was finished the river was in flood, but the newly built bridge stood firm as a rock under the strain.

All the bridges along the Hankow-Canton railway, destroyed by the Kuomintang, were rebuilt within six months with the aid of Soviet experts. In July 1950, we started laying new lines and a total of 714 kilometres have been built in the past sixteen months. Such achievements are unprecedented in China's history.

Industrial Reconstruction

Epoch-making records have been set in the rehabilitation and development of the mining, metallurgical engineering, and machine tool industries, and in the light industries, particularly in textiles. In many fields, with the help of Soviet experts, industrial output has greatly exceeded the highest pre-war levels. In one branch, at least, production is seven times greater than in 1949.

The production of iron and steel and other metals is of prime importance to our industrialisation. However, China's iron and steel industry in the past was weak and semi-colonial in nature. The available enterprises were rather outdated, yet we had no choice but to use them. This difficulty was eventually solved by hard work and resourcefulness of the Chinese workers with the aid of Soviet specialists.

The case of a zinc smelter is illustrative. In 1945, the Kuomintang reconstructions
attempted to restore this plant, built by the Japanese invaders, on the basis of American blueprints. Though forty Japanese experts and technicians were employed for the job, their failure was so complete that they were forced to convert the factory to a sulphur production plant. In 1956, aided by Soviet experts our workers succeeded in restoring the works and in six months it was once more producing 120,000 tons of ore.

Using old equipment which had been left to rust for over ten years, other workers with the help of specialists restored a certain steel mill, which is now producing heavy-duty rails. This is an event of first-class historic importance not only because China is now producing rails of this type for the first time but also because the rails produced are being used for the construction of the Changkung-Chengtu railway line of the Chinese people for the past forty years. Soviet specialists have furthermore been instrumental in establishing an oil industry in Sinkiang province. This has advanced the Chinese oil industry from its former semi-colonial status and laid the basis of an independent oil industry.

In the coal industry, rapid strides have been made as a result of the advice of Soviet experts and the adoption of advanced Soviet coal mining methods. The rate of extraction of coal from thick seams has risen by 20 to 30 per cent.

Agriculture and Water Conservancy
Soviet technical aid is also playing an enormous part in agriculture, the basic land tenure system, perennial floods have greatly restricted rural production in China. But in the past two years, with over 10 million people participating in largescale water conservancy projects, our country has reduced the total area of floods from over 6.7 million hectares in 1949 to 1.4 million hectares in 1951. In 1950, China, aided by Soviet experts, reduced the area of floods from over 6.7 million hectares to 1.4 million hectares, thereby reducing the number of floods and storage of water.

In 1950, Chinese engineers, aided by Soviet experts, repaired the railway bridge in ninety-six days. During this time traffic proceeded on the emergency bridge shown above.

Rationalising Work-Methods
Less than six months after the arrival of Soviet forestry experts, a great change we brought about in the timber industry of the Northeast. Output was increased both by felling timber closer—below 20 millimetres instead of 70 millimetres above the ground level—trees—and by making use of formerly discarded but useful lengths. In 1949, by such methods, 600,000 cubic feet of timber were saved. By making better use of the output increased in 1950 by 50,000 cubic feet. This is important as timber is one of the basic materials needed for reconstruction work.

The work of Soviet experts in China has not only speeded up but has also helped to cultivate the outlook and skills needed for the coming nation-wide industrialisation. It has been observed that the technical experts of the Soviet Union to Chinese workers enabled them rapidly to increase their productivity.

Guided by Soviet experts, the Chinese engineering workers learned how to use high-speed metal-cutting methods. Even with old lathes, productivity has thus been increased three to five times. In a single machine shop the introduction of high-speed cutting produced an increase in productivity equivalent to the work of five hundred extra workers and three to five machines.

The harnessing of the Huai river furnishes an example of the diUinguished Bolshevik Bukh Haui River Harnessing Committee drew up its plans for a project, according to which 15,000 million cubic metres of water will be detained and controlled for the elimination of floods and storage of water.

Had we followed old traditions of American engineering, at least 12,000 foundation piles and 10,000 square metres of sheet piles would be required in the construction of the Jenhoch Water Regulating System, key project in harnessing of the Huai river. Under present conditions, it would have been very difficult to secure the necessary materials. But, however, introduced the advanced theory and practice of Soviet foundation engineering, he made it possible for us to build the entire Jenhoch Water Regulating System without a single foundation pile or sheet piling. For the first time in the history of China, sluice gates for the system were manufactured and installed by Chinese workers.

Mass Promotion of Workers
In 1950, a movement to learn Soviet technique spread among the workers in the factories and works of Port Arthur. The Soviet specialists gave lectures and helped workers individually in their study, with excellent results. After a little more than two years, the twenty-five-year-old railway worker Pan Teh-hai, promoted from an apprentice, though grades two to four, to become an inspector. Liu Teh-chien, model worker in a steel plant, originally a fifth grade worker, quickly developed his technical knowledge and skill and has now been promoted to the eighth grade.

From January to September, 1951 Soviet specialists trained two thousand cadres and fifty thousand working cadres for the Changchun Railway Bureau. From January to July, 1951, more than two thousand technical cadres of the Bureau were trained by the Soviet specialists and subsequently promoted. The famous all-China railway labour models, Wang Chi-kuei and Chao Yu-nan, were also trained under their personal supervision.
Friendship Between the Mongolian And Chinese Peoples

T. Puntsuknorbo*

The historic victory of the Chinese people's revolution was the turning point in the relations between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples. For the first time in the long history of the two countries, the working people of Mongolia and China, having become masters of their own destiny, joined their hands in indestructible, fraternal friendship.

The friendship and mutual respect that the Mongolian and Chinese peoples have for each other stem from economic and cultural relations which originated in the distant past, and from the common aims of the struggle which the two peoples have had to wage against domestic and alien oppressors.

Mongolia is one of Asia's most ancient nations. The centuries-old history of the Mongolian people is closely connected with that of the great Chinese people, the southern neighbours of Mongolia.

Mongolian arais (tillers) and Chinese peasants have always striven to live in peace and friendship with each other, despite the dimension sown among them by the exploiting classes of both countries.

In the 17th century the Manchus conquered China and Mongolia with fire and sword. The alien Manchu dynasty, with the support of Chinese and Mongolian exploiters, sinned and distorted between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples and preserved the backwardness of the two countries. At the end of the 19th century, as a result of the predatory policy of the imperialist plunderers, China and Mongolia were turned into colonies.

The transference of the centre of the world revolutionary movement to Russia, northern neighbour of China and Mongolia, played an extremely important part in the centuries-old stubborn fight of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples for freedom and independence. Led by Lenin and Stalin, the Russian proletariat raised high the banner of the struggle for the liberation of humanity from the yoke of capitalism.

The Chinese Revolution of 1911, which took place as a result of the influence of the first Russian revolution of 1905-1907, had overthrown the Manchu yoke in China and stimulated the liberation struggle of the Mongolian people. But in the circumstances prevailing then, that is at a time when a single capitalist system dominated the world, the Mongolian and Chinese peoples were unable to achieve their goal—freedom and national independence.

The Chinese bourgeoisie and landlords and the Mongolian feudal lords, who had become agents of the imperialists, continued to impede the establishment of good neighbourly relations between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples.

Only the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution made it possible for the Mongolian people finally to realise their age-old aspirations for good neighbourly relations with their great neighbour, China.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, which initiated the era of the collapse of the social system based on the exploitation of man by man, opened a new page in the history of the liberation struggle of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples. In 1921, the Mongolian working people, led by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and its leaders Sukhe Bator and Cholbalsan and with the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, drove out the imperialist plunderers, overthrew the feudal rulers and achieved freedom and national independence.

The first people's democratic state was thus born in the heart of Asia.

February 16, 1952

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Mao Tse-tung, were waging a dauntless struggle against the forces of domestic reaction and international imperialism. For many years the Chinese people bore the main burden of the struggle against the aggressors of Japanese imperialism.

The Mongolian people followed the selfless struggle of the Chinese people with warm sympathy and were always confident that the forces of democracy would be victorious. In 1938, the late leader of the Mongolian people, Comrade Choibalsan, expressed the thoughts and feelings of a working people of the Mongolian People's Republic, said:

We are firmly convinced that the Chinese revolutionaries and the great Chinese people will, by crushing blows, throw out the Japanese invaders and create their own revolutionary state.

In another address, also in 1938, Choibalsan stressed that the liberation struggle of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party was playing one of the leading roles in the struggle of mankind against the yoke of imperialism. Comrade Choibalsan said that, as a result of the inevitable victory of the liberation struggle of the Chinese people, China, from a source of the contradictions between the imperialist powers in the Far East and in the area of the Pacific, will be transformed into a force that resolves these contradictions.

For a long time the aspirations of the Mongolian people to establish friendly, good neighbourly relations with their southern neighbours—the great Chinese people, during the years of their rule, with the assistance of the U.S.S.R., Mongolia has really become a sovereign, independent state of the world. The Mongolian people see the fruits of their sovereignty, independent existence, the fruits of people's democracy in the great changes which have turned Mongolia into an advanced country, both socially and culturally.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and its late leader Choibalsan have always educated the Mongolian people in the spirit of internationalism, in the spirit of fraternal co-operation with all peoples. In their struggle to build a new life the Mongolian people have always displayed feelings of fraternal sympathy with the liberation struggle of the Chinese people.

At the time the Mongolian people were entering on the path of democratic transformation and consolidation of national independence, the great Chinese people, led by the heroic Communist Party of China and their leader Mao Tse-tung, and his clique, in defiance of common sense, refused to admit the fact of the existence of the sovereign, independent Chinese-Mongolian state. This was quite contrary to the attitude of the Communist Party and the Chinese people towards the Mongolian People's Republic. The First Congress of the Chinese Soviets recognized the independence of the Mongolian People's Republic and expressed support for it and determination to defend it from threats and attacks of the imperialists and Kuomintang warlords.

Encouraged by their masters across the ocean, the reactionary Kuomintang clique was preparing to make an attempt on the freedom and revolutionary achievements of the working people of the Mongolian People's Republic. Only the tremendous successes of the Mongolian people in national, economic and cultural construction, the contribution made by the Mongolian People's Republic as a sovereign state to the war against Hitlerite Germany and against Japanese militarism, the fraternal support of the great Soviet Union forced the Kuomintang government of China in August 1945 to recognize de facto the independence of Mongolia. Only then were diplomatic relations established between the Mongolian People's Republic and China.

In 1945 too, the Communist Party of China welcomed China's recognition of the independence of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Nevertheless, the Chiang Kai-shek clique, under the American imperialists' orders, violated its international obligations and carried out a series of hostile acts against the Mongolian People's Republic. Together with the Anglo-American bloc, the Chiang Kai-shek clique barred Mongolia's entry into the ranks of United Nations, made provocations on the Chinese-Mongolian border and worked out far-reaching plans for the conquest of the Mongolian People's Republic in order to turn it into a base for American aggression against the U.S.S.R. and the people's liberation movement in China.

The Mongolian people, however, knew well that the Kuomintang did not represent China, that the real China was the Chinese people and their fighting vanguard—the Communist Party of China. That is why the working people of the Mongolian People's Republic have always sympathised with the liberation struggle of the working masses of China.

The historic victory of the Chinese people, gained under the leadership of the Communist Party and their wise leader Mao Tse-tung over the reactionary Kuomintang regime and its backers, the American imperialists, has ushered in a new era in the relations between China and Mongolia. It brought about not only the defeat of Kuomintang reaction, but also the collapse of the aggressive plans of the Americans and the imperialists of Asia, including the Mongolian people. It greatly strengthened the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. That is why the Mongolian people, together with the progresseive peoples of the whole world, joyfully greeted the establishment of the People's Republic of China—the mighty bulwark of peace and democracy in the Far East.

(Continued on page 30)
In 1950, the output of the plant rose and Chiang's wages rose with it to 180 units, only of his income and his spending money increased. His life since the establishment of New China, however, is an example of the rising standard of living of Chinese workers.

Immediately after the liberation of the area in 1948, Chiang's wages were still low—only 84 wage units of which 50, or 78 per cent, were deducted for board. In 1949, after the plant was rehabilitated, his wages rose to 129 units. Since he still paid the same 50 units for board, this item now took only 39 per cent of his income and his spending money increased. In 1950, the output of the plant rose and Chiang's wages were still low—only 84 wage units of which 50, or 78 per cent, were deducted for board. In 1949, after the plant was rehabilitated, his wages rose to 129 units. Since he still paid the same 50 units for board, this item now took only 39 per cent of his income and his spending money increased. In 1950, the output of the plant rose and Chiang's wages rose with it to 180 units, only 36 per cent of which went for food. Consequently, in November of that year, he was able to get married. After his marriage, in the plant and by May 1951, no longer 15 per cent.

Chiang's expense account shows only a part of his real income. Everyone who reads through it will note the striking saving of one item—rent. The reason is that, in a flat provided by the plant, Chiang does not pay any.

### Free Medical Care

Apart from this there are many other benefits not reflected in the figures. Chiang's laundry and clothes are free, as are movies shown in the plant auditorium. On Sundays when he goes to the regular city cinema, his trade union card entitles him to a 50 per cent discount. When sick, he can get free medical care at the plant's 20-bed hospital, serviced by three doctors, where members of workers' families also treated at half price. He also receives free, two pairs of overalls, two pairs of shoes, a dozen towels, twelve face-masks and six pairs of gloves for use in his work.

A blast-furnace worker's life is hard and energy-sapping. Chiang gets one egg and a pound of milk every day at the plant's expense, to supplement his diet and maintain his health. He also receives free, two pairs of overalls, two pairs of shoes, a dozen towels, twelve face-masks and six pairs of gloves for use in his work.

In 1951, Chiang spent a month at the blast-furnace worker's life is hard and energy-sapping. Chiang gets one egg and a pound of milk every day at the plant's expense, to supplement his diet and maintain his health. He also receives free, two pairs of overalls, two pairs of shoes, a dozen towels, twelve face-masks and six pairs of gloves for use in his work.

### How about workers in other plants and other places?

This reporter has studied in detail living conditions of fifteen thousand workers in both light and heavy industry in five Northeastern cities. These investigations and the most recent statistical material published have shown that Chiang's "coolie" situation is typical for industrial workers throughout China's Northeast. Let us take, for instance, Wang Lan-shan of Anshan.

Wang Lan-shan, 39 years of age, is foreman of a blast-furnace team in the Anshan Iron and Steel Plant. He has two dependents: a wife and a son. In 1949, his wages were 153 units; in 1950, 189 units; in 1951, 269 units.

In September 1951, his money income was:

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wage</td>
<td>261 units (9,100 yuan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonus</td>
<td>76 units</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 427,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Beneficial Items

This left him with a balance of 262,800 yuan of which 110,000 yuan went into his savings account, leaving a surplus of 152,800 yuan to spend.

Wang's material benefits are much like those enjoyed by Chiang. In addition, his son goes to the Anshan Primary School tuition-free.

For recreation, Wang likes to hear a Peking-style opera once a month. The cost of a ticket is about 100 or 200 yuan. As they are on unit or daily necessities such as food and cloth, every increase means an increase in real wages. On the average, wages in the Northeast rose 27 per cent within the year 1949 alone; another 12½ per cent in 1950; and by May 1951, another 15 per cent.

### Better Wages, Better Food

Wages are paid on the basis of "more work—more pay". The girl Chiang Yan-po is a piece-worker. As a piece-worker and Wang Lan-shan are workers at the blast furnace, the piece rate system is inapplicable in their case. However, they are paid according to a wagesystem with eight grades, democratically decided upon by the workers themselves, with special bonuses for any team overfulfilling its quota.

### Able to meet their monthly expenditures easily

Single women workers, without the usual family expenses are naturally even better off financially. Take 20-year-old Chiang Yan-po, a piece-worker in the spinning department of the Chihchou Textile Factory, Communist Party member since 1949. Despite her youth, she has been a worker for nine years. In September 1951, her piece-work wages came to 300,000 yuan. Out of this amount, she paid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade union dues</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party dues</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>126,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the end of the month, she had a balance of 233,400 yuan of which she banked 50,000 yuan. As Chiang Yan-po lives in a rent-free room of the factory's 4-storey dormitory where utilities (running-water, electricity) do not cost her a cent, this reporter wondered how she spent the extra 183,400 yuan. When asked, she smiled, but did not answer. It was her roommate who said that Chiang Yan-po was buying printed dress-lengths and other things for her troussseau. Later, this reporter found that most single women workers are making similar preparations for marriage.
has been completely eradicated. This means that workers do not have to support any able­-bodied adult family members.

Workers Buy More

The shops of any industrial city reflect the economic life of its workers. In the cities studied, average purchasing power in 1951 was 138.7 per cent over that of 1950, and 196 per cent higher than in 1949. People bought more varied commodities in greater quantities and of better quality. Hundreds of thousands acquired a taste for cultural pursuits they could not afford before— theatre, cinema, books and pictures.

This reporter inquired into business conditions at the biggest of a chain of four department stores in the city of Anshan, where industrial workers and their families form a majority of the population.

The average daily turnover in the stores during the first quarter of 1950 was 35,000,000 yuan; during the first quarter of 1951 it was 40,000,000 yuan; and during the third quarter of the same year it reached 120,000,000 yuan. In 1931's third quarter 7,259 bolts of cloth were sold as compared with only 3,837 bolts sold in the same period of 1950. Plain cotton cloth purchases increased only 13 per cent, but printed cotton cloth purchases increased 150 per cent.

The sale of fountain pens had also increased considerably. Whereas only 370 pens were sold in the first quarter of 1950, in the same period of 1951 the total sold was 1,260, with those of higher quality most in demand. In 1949, the Northeast paid a sum equivalent to 9-11 per cent of their total wage bill into the Labour Insurance Fund, medical aid, and cultural and welfare benefits. In 1951, appropriation by the state as employee insurance was 11-13 per cent. The 700,000 square metres of new dormitory space built in 1949 were increased by another 1,200,000 square metres in 1950.

Medical services in plants and mines are being expanded proportionately to increased employment. In 1949, the Northeast had 50 workers' hospitals and 199 first-aid stations with a total staff of 2,316. By May 1951, the number had risen to 73, 622 and 4,481 respectively.

In addition to benefits under the Labour Insurance Regulations, certain facilities are available from the "management fund", as the factory's welfare fund is called. Bonuses awarded to a factory overfulfilling its work quotas are paid into this fund by the managers of the factory or from the "management fund". Besides, 4 pesos were acquired to provide good, fresh milk, and the Northeast workers' hospitals and 199 first-aid stations have a total staff of 2,316. By May 1951, the number had risen to 73, 622 and 4,481 respectively.

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A Chinese engineer consults his Soviet colleague over a construction job—a flax mill in the Northeast.
All Chinese visitors to Moscow seize the opportunity of getting better acquainted with the Soviet cultural heritage. Kuo Mo-jo (left) and other members of a Chinese delegation pause for a talk in the Repin room of the Tretyakov State Art Gallery.

**SINO-SOVET CULTURAL RELATIONS**

Heroine of Labour Li Eng-lan and film actress Pai Yang (centre), members of a Chinese delegation meet N. Yakovenko, a weaver of the Mohinsky Worsted Goods Mill.
Honour the Homes of the Brave!

Celebrating the Lunar New Year With a Volunteer’s Family

Chen Chi

There is a small alcove in one corner of the ample courtyard. In the other, a stable with a two-wheeled Peking cart, its shafts resting comfortably on the ground. Nearby a donkey munches its feed beside a stone mill. As is usual in Peking, houses face the courtyard from the north, west and east.

Over the gate in the high grey wall there are set three blue metal disks each decorated with a star and the characters An Honoured Fighter’s Family. One star is red, showing that a member of this family has given his life for the people; the others are yellow, meaning that two members continue to serve with the people’s forces. There are few streets in Peking that cannot boast these badges of honour.

At the entrance of the central house, Mr. Lin, a sidewalk stall-holder, and his wife stand expectantly. Their neighbours too have all come out to their doors. They are wreathed in smiles. They know we are a group from the local people’s organisations come to wish the family of three people’s fighters a happy New Year.

“Kung Hai! Kung Hai!” We greet one another with the traditional words of congratulation. There is a serenity and yet informality as the Lin’s hands clasp first with the leader of our group, the chairman of the local people’s organisation and then with the rest of us.

We trod the small room out. Mrs. Lin wrings her hands in housewife’s embarrassment because there are not half enough cups to go round. But the problem of cups is solved by drinking in relays.

Mr. Lin proudly shows us the portrait of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the silk scroll bearing the words of honour — gifts from the People’s Government which the pioneers brought him and his wife only a few days before.

Below the scroll is the portrait of a young man in the overall of a worker. “This must be your hero son?” we ask to Mr. Lin.

A father’s pride glows in his eyes. “He was a worker of the Central Printing Press. He died last year in the battle in which our volunteers and the Korean People’s Army drove the Americans back from the Yalu river. He died for the country, for the people. He was a combat hero. He brought honour to our family. But we don’t really deserve your praise...”

Mrs. Lin dances out the window as the younger members of the group dance in the courtyard to the accompaniment of a happy song. Did it bring back the memory of children playing there...?

As if in answer to our unspoken question, Mr. Lin turns to us and says:

“Our two girls too have joined the army. They followed the footsteps of their brother. Yes, of course, we miss them but they follow the path of their happiness in serving the country.”

Just then a handsome, frank-looking lad of fifteen enters. He is the second son and has hurried back from the neighbours when he heard that there were visitors. He is immediately pulled into the dancing and the courtyard is filled with a family of youngsters big enough to gladden any mother’s heart.

The Lin is like every other family of the people’s fighters. They have already received many New Year presents. Half a catty of pork and two catties of flour for each member of the family came from the fund collected by the Peking municipal people’s government and half a bag of flour and two catties of pork with flowers and scrolls from the local people’s organisations.

These little visits of respect were only one of the ways in which the families of heroes were honoured at the New Year. On the last days of the old year scores of Pioneers and young dancers had gone out from the district government with gaily decorated carts filled with presents and accompanied by representatives of the China Peace Committee. They presented the gifts ceremonially to the families, pasted scrolls saying Honour to the Homes of the Brave over their doorposts, sang songs, played with and read to the children, chopped firewood, cleansed courtyards and windows. They asked especially what the families needed to give them a really happy New Year.

Care for the families of the people’s heroes is not confined to holidays. It is a special and regular activity of the government and the social organisations of the neighbourhood. “No relative of a people’s fighter must be left in need!” Every district civil affairs office has a member in charge of this work. Every local police station has the duty of contacting such families and reporting to the government on their needs and problems. The fourth district of Peking in which the Lin live holds a particularly fine record in this work. It has built 110 rooms for fighters’ families where many live rent free. Five factories, established especially to provide...
employment for them, produce stationary supplies, brushes and other mass consumption goods. Their bookbinding plant is the biggest in Peking. Coal was delivered this winter to families which needed it.

The district committee which supervises this work has 45 members with representatives of the trade unions, local Commissaries and other parties, the Youth League, students, women's organisations, farmers and businessmen. Aid is given them not only through the committee organisation but through the constituent organisations of the Committee.

The old Chinese proverb says: "Those who drink water should not forget those 'who dug the well.'"

In the countryside, the situation is somewhat different. Peasant families of fighters usually lack manpower, not work. It is here that the mutual-aid teams come in. When a member of a village joins the P.L.A. or volunteers for Korea, he knows that the other team-members will assist his family. In the Peking suburbs, local teams have been formed. When there is no mutual-aid team, the local people's government and mass organisations shoulder this work.

There are now 21 factories and mills, including steel and oxygen plants. I visited Soda Works in Tsing Hau and the steel refinery workshops in Tsing Tung.

The hundred-foot-high Bell Tower, cleaned and with the trestles moved around its windows newly painted, rose magnificently at the north end of the city. Around it clustered booths selling festival foods, sweets and toys. The crowds of stallholders bolstering their punts hailed — glittering snow white glorious ribbons, the traditional New Year sweetness — could be heard above the excited joyful chorus that filled the early morning air.

Every item showed that astonishing talent for the theatre and stage possessed which is not unique. It was simple a belated accomplishment by a local blind musician on the 9th, telling the story of Men Who Couldn't Stand Criticism, a street song in pung chau style showing the Spring Festival of today or a more ambitious play acted by the young actors of the First Peking Cultural House Troupes.

At last came the main "set piece". Two people volunteers on guard ambush some Americans, but they in turn are surprised by a large detachment of the enemy. One is captured. In spite of threats and brutality he refuses to give any information, while his captor patiently interrogates him. It is to be the escape route and wraps up the American surrender. The armour and ritual habits of the U.S. invader are mercilessly caricatured.

The children sat open-mouthed entranced. Mothers and grandmothers had their sons at the front. There was no secrecy, just a few local Commissars present. The aim was to represent the blood-soaked mountains of Korea. The guns went off solemnly and the umbrellas which hang on the drum. Yet it was the accompaniment of this battle and this victory, as real as the blue sky outside, and the surging life feeling in Peking that mirrored around us.

which warriors of the emperor's court once swung resplendent in their uniforms.

There was a bale of expectant talk. Local organisations of the Spring Festival had arranged a community entertainment. The by banner over the stage read: "Honour to the Families of the Glorious Fighters!"

It was the sort of family gathering that the people love to arrange in every local family party and the rows. Fathers in their weekend best, Mother bustling a kilogram of rice, the children of new-born children. The youngsters in small suits, uniform small brother still in his gaily printed short-sleeved shirt and a little coxcomb in embroidered hood or with a tiger-faced helmet of red silk satire. We took our seats next to the lady who had, like all other honoured families in the district, been invited to the day's performance.

In the aisles the ushers were elderly ladies from the Mother's Evening Class. Women workers from the factory, local teachers, local nurses from the neighbourhood clinic. In a corner a group busy making endless cups of tea over a buns. The honoured guests were local P.L.A. men home on leave or billeted or on duty in the area and specially invited for the occasion: a whole day of plays and films show and musicals, that started in the late morning and went on into the evening.

The use of the Catholic church by reactionary government and army is the subject of critical activities has become familiar in many parts of the world. The facts that began to emerge in Tientsin in March 1951 were a little different from the usual in one respect. They concerned a Catholic university — the institution known to the "Haute Etudes Industrielles et Commerciales" — and not a church.

The main culprits, all priests, were Alfred Bonhoffer, widower of the late countess and rec­

This phrase occurred at a time when the French government could not possibly help a school abroad, unless some services could be obtained from the school, for the influence francise. When J. P. Braun asked me to exchange with him commercial correspondents, he was like the right hand of the Cardinal Sigrist. I felt that it was in the interest of the school that I should comply with his wish.

An old student named Wang used to work in one of the Chung Fung Tang textile mill during his last year when he was too poor to pay for the school fees. Later on, he wrote to me on the 7th of Chung Fung. Through his introduction, I obtained a blueprint of the mill No. 5. Later, I went on report on the mills to the President or the Secretary of a Chamber of Commerce in France. I also give this report to the Belgian Consul.

21
The world-wide collusion between the Vatican and the Office of Strategic Services (O.S.S.) is tune with Wall Street. 

Pollet described the reasons:

The arrival of American troops in Tientsin was a joyful event for the teachers at the Hautes Etudes. Pollet described the reasons:

I was very glad to see the American Marines in Tientsin. I had been very much afraid after the Japanese surrender when I had heard that the 6th Cavalry, among Chungli might liberate Tientsin. Now the Americans were coming and we would be "protected" against the post-war chaos. My idea was to flee with some students from Peking. The next day, all students were called to a meeting in the Central Hopei Chamber.

In October 1947, the People's Police in central Hopei discovered the illegal radio transmitter that was operated by Chavre to supply the Kuomintang and Americans with information about the liberated areas, and the whole Zhejiang expropriation group was exposed. Yet, I was not arrested because the liberation, the other end of the transmission line, in the Hautes Etudes, could not then be fully exposed. After V-J Day, Dallaire, first pilot of the U.S. army headquarters in the Tientsin harbour, decided to send a plane to scare them. He first dropped five packages in the church compound and then flew over the surrounding area at a very low altitude. Pollet explained that the low flying was intended to scare the peasants through a "demoralization of the will".

In September 1949, four months before Tientsin was liberated, Tientsin Catholic-imperialists began to prepare for a phase of the struggle against the Chinese people, to form an underground against the People's Government. At the injunction of Antoninus Riberei, then Papal Nuncio in Nanking, and of Bishop de Vriezen, they formed the Anti-Communist Students' League of Hopei. The North China headquarters was established in the Hautes Etudes. The purpose of the League was to carry out subversive activities against the People's Government, including the collection of information and the organisation of acts of terror. According to the Handbook of the Legionnaires, the activities of the organisation must be kept "all to themselves and hidden from the Army. Subsequently, I supplied information of this kind, verbally or in written form, to the American Army and to the American chargé Doyle. I collected from the students all the information and information about the new part of Tanchung. I communicated this to the American Army in 1949 to J. R. Barnum and Wall Street, was described by Walne in a signed statement:

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After the victory over Japan, classes were often interrupted by strikes and demonstrations by patriotic students in protest against the ruthless American-Chiang regime. The immediate reply was the formation of the Kuomintang. The most important of these groups was the Kuomintang, probably in 1940. After the liberation, I received the appointment of English at Chinski University, six or seven articles of which were opposed to the patriotic movement of Chinku University. I love up a placed posted by the students. I was opposed to the policies of the Kuomintang and I fought against the union between the students and the People's Government.

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Delegations From Korea

The tumultuous welcome given to two large delegations now in Peking on a visit from Korea shows the warmth of the friendship that has been established between the two Korean peoples during their joint struggle against American imperialism.

One delegation was sent by the Central People's Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, and the other, by the People's Republic of China. In this way the two Korean peoples have been united, and the friendly relations between the two peoples have been further cemented. Three Korean people's delegations have come to China since the summer of 1951. The present Chinese volunteer delegation from Korea is the fourth to visit the home front. These latest delegations include commanders and rank-and-file fighters; political, transport, medical, and cultural workers; peasants, journalists and educators. Whether Korean or Chinese, they have all shown the same great bravery and selfless devotion that have smacked the American plans to occupy North Korea, destroyed the myth of U.S. superiority and inflicted heavy losses on the foe.

Korean and Chinese Heroes

One delegate, the Korean naval man Kang Pu, had headed a unit that sank or damaged twenty-two enemy vessels. Another, the Chinese volunteer Pien Yung-huei, drove a front-line supply truck 25,000 kilometers under enemy bombing without a single accident. The volunteer tank bust.ter Wang Yung-chang, along with a tank, destroyed six enemy tanks and one armoured car with hand-grenades in a single fight. The Korean people's hero, Kim Du Chel, received four medals for his deed of decorating for shooting down an American plane with a rifle; killing seven of the enemy in one bayonet charge; and destroying in one day and freeing a hundred and thirty Korean patriots by breaking into a prison cell.

La Ke-hsing, the Chinese delegates' partner, was a highschool girl before she volunteered for first-aid service in Korea. But in the course of her duties, her bravery and selfless devotion to the people found expression in many an heroic act, in which she risked her own life to carry wounded soldiers from bombed shelters.

Kim Myong Hyung, a young Korean machine shop operator, buried machine parts underground and joined the guerrillas when the American invaders were heading for the Yalu river. When that part of North Korea was once again liberated, Kim returned to work in a machine shop by putting the machine shop into full production within two months.

It is such people from both countries, fighting unswervingly side by side in Korea, who will ultimately defeat the American imperialists. The Chinese volunteer Li Hsueh-san, who volunteered 2 months after the Korean volunteers' group said that the "tremendous support in the front which had been given by all Chinese patriotic organisations had deeply inspired every man back from the front and had inspired every fighter with still greater confidence in victory over the aggressors." Hong Swea Chai, leader of the Korean people's volunteer delegation, said: "In the course of the war against the American aggressors, the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples have been further cemented."

February 15, 1952

"For convenience in computing with pre-1913 days, millet has been used as the standard. A cowt of millet is now equivalent to 1,000 yuan."

People's China
Korean Armistice Talks

Discussions on the fifth and last item on the agenda concerned some of the most important problems related to the Korean question. The American negotiators on February 9 put forward their counter-proposals which, as usual, were ambitious and trickily worded. The Korean-Chinese delegation dealt with them in detail and rejected them, pointing out that the U.S. proposal that both sides recommend to the governments of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the People's Republic of China, General Nam II proposed, should form one party, and that the governments concerned on the United Nations side, other party to this political conference at which the following points were made: (1) the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea; (2) a peaceful settlement of the Korean question; and (3) other questions related to peace in Korea.

It should be recalled that the last item on the agenda was inserted as a substitute for the original proposal by the Korean-Chinese delegation rejected by the Americans that the armistice negotiations deal with the question of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea because American insistence on such a figure for rotation and a many specified ports of entry betrays the fate of the Korean people during the war. In addition to these there were over fifty educational short films on such varied topics as The First Aeroplane and Child Hygiene.

On the question of the exchange of war prisoners the American negotiators at Panmunjom have been working with confidence in their strategy. They have been demanding that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea be the basis of the continuation of the war. The United Nations side, II General Nam II originally proposed the discussion of the question at the start of negotiations in Rason.

Korea Not Isolated Question

In introducing this question now for the consideration of the high level political conference, General Nam II pointed out that the question of the future of Korea was not an isolated one and involved many problems beyond Korea and that it was only when these other problems related to the Korean question were solved that peace in Korea could be considered. He reminded the American negotiators at Panmunjom that since the Korean war was not the pretext by the Truman administration for "a new world war," that settlement of the Korean question calls for the simultaneous solution of these other important problems related to the Korean question.

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A lively cultural exchange has developed between the new China and the Soviet Socialist Union, strength-ened by the thirteenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. In the past three years, the governments of the Soviet Socialist Union, China and the People's Republic of China have held many meetings, including the high-level cultural conferences in Peking, and cultural tours of exchange between China and the Soviet Union have been arranged. In addition, to these relatively short visits, many Soviet specialists in various fields of culture have extended their stays in China in order to avoid长途的 exchanges of culture and technical literature in the original and in translation are being held in every centre of Chinese learning.

Exhibitions have also played an important part in cultural exchange. Several large exhibitions were held to commemorate Lenin's hundredth birthday. An exhibition of Soviet film, held in Peking, and another exhibition of Soviet films and art objects, held in the People's Cultural Palace, have been widely popular among the Chinese and have attracted a great deal of attention.

Several film classics, the Stalin prize-winning pictures Shao-chi's Internationalism and Steel Waa, both of which have been made into picture story books between our two countries, have been made into picture story books between our two countries. The most important works of Lenin and Trotsky, and the cultural and scientific workers of China and the Soviet Union have attended the First International of Cultural Front, which was held to commemorate Lenin's one hundredth birthday. Liu Shao-chi said: "We have been told that our Russian friendship is greater than mountains and rivers, friends of the Soviet Union are no less than friends of China. In the past three years, the Soviet Union, China, China Pictorial and Chinese Worker are as sought for on Soviet books as the pictures of our own works are sought for on the pages of the pictorial magazine Soviet Union in China, which is the mouthpiece of the Cultural Front and technical literature in the original and in translation are being held in every centre of Chinese learning.

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the Chinese delegation to India and Burma, headed by Ting Cha, returned to Peking.

January 25

More than 300 government leaders including Chu Teh and Le Hong-vo, vice-chairmen of the Central People's Government, attended a banquet to celebrate the National Day of the People's Republic of China this year. President Ho Cheng, in his message to President Ho Chi Minh wrote:

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the recognition of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam by China, may I, on behalf of the people and government of Viet-Nam, send my friendly greetings to you, and to the government and people of China.

I wish that, under your leadership, the Chinese people will achieve glorious successes in the movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea, and in the construction of New China. Because of the friendship between the Chinese people and their close friendship, I am confident that the people of Viet-Nam are assured of victory in their struggles against aggression to achieve national independence and freedom.

Best wishes for your good health.

HO CHI MINH

President of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam

Chairman Mao Tse-tung replied:

Thank you for the friendly greetings you sent me on the second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. I am certain that the diplomatic relations between the two countries will develop further, that the Chinese people and our close friendship, will make the people of Viet-Nam are assured of victory in their struggles against aggression to achieve national independence and freedom.

Mao Tse-tung
Since 1945 the Mongolian People's Republic has been more than once applied to the United Nations Organisation with a request for admission. The big bondages of the Mongols, especially the enemies of peace and democracy, are hindering the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic into the U.N. Just as they are doing everything to prevent the people's China from occupying her rightful place in the United Nations.

While in the past the deplorable Krasnapolsky clique was against the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic into the United Nations, the workers, peasants and officers of the Songor area are doing everything to prevent the people's China from occupying her rightful place in the United Nations.

The indestructible friendship between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples has deep and firm foundations. The two peoples are in the same camp of peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the Soviet Union; they are joined by the fact that they are both under fascist domination and are fighting for freedom and independence. The Soviet Union, the bulwark of world peace and security of the peoples of Asia and Europe, the great state of Asia and, first of all, of Mongolia, the nation of the world, has shown its support of the just demands of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples.

The signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance—that foundation of the fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples—is a bond of unity between the two nations and a firm bulwark of world peace and the true interests of the Chinese and Mongolian peoples. The friendship between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples is irreversible, firm, constant and indestructible. It is our firm belief that the friendship of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples is in complete accord with the national interest of both peoples. It is also in accord with the principle of the equal assessment of the entire peoples of the world as the only basis for fraternal relations between nations. The friendship of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples is an expression of the national-liberation ideals of the world's peoples. It is the solid foundation of a true socialist order, the true solidarity of the peoples of Asia and Europe, the great bond of brotherhood between the peoples of Mongolia and China.

As a result of the war collaboration, a deep and profound class solidarity has grown between the eight Viet and the Chinese peoples. Today in the Mongolian People's Republic, the workers and workers are fighting not only for their own freedom and independence, but also for the freedom and independence of the Chinese peoples. The close friendship between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples is a bond of unity between the two nations and a firm bulwark of world peace and the true interests of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples.

In these circumstances, with the forces of reaction headed by the U.S. striving to set off a new world war and with the inevitable forces of power supporting the forces of peace, the great bondages of the Mongols, especially the enemies of peace and democracy, are hindering the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic into the United Nations. Just as they are doing everything to prevent the people's China from occupying her rightful place in the United Nations.

The social and economic development of the country would be possible if every laboring man and man with every kind of talent would offer his services unreservedly in the struggle of the Korean people, but the American aggressors for the time being are waging war. This war will drag on for a long time and the Korean people will suffer a heavy loss. Therefore, we call upon all the workers, peasants and officers of the Songor area to work with heroic willpower and effort, to make sacrifices, to work hard and to become even closer in future.
Learning high-speed cutting methods from an "Elder Brother" of the U.S.S.R.

A New Year picture by Wu Teh-tsu