

PEKING

April 29, 1958

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REVIEW

The Bandung Spirit Thrives

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A Monument to the People's Heroes

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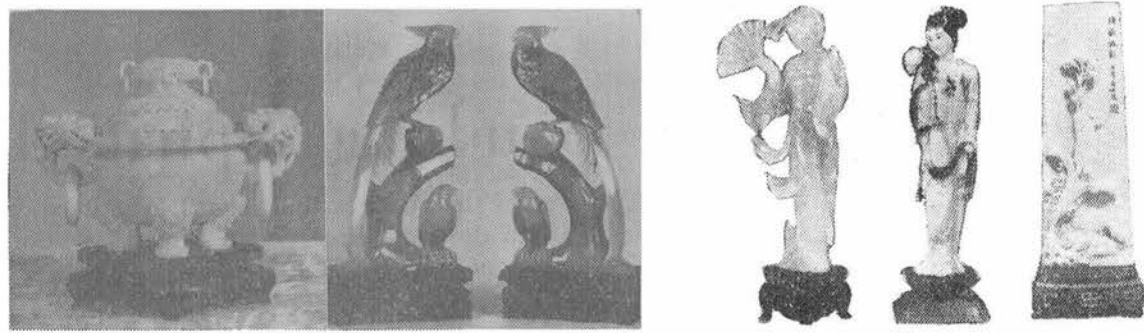
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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

April 29, 1958

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May Day 1958

MAY Day celebrates the solidarity of the working people all over the world in the fight for their common interests. The Chinese working class and the entire Chinese people join with the labouring people of all lands in observing this red-letter day. For the Chinese people, this year's celebration is particularly meaningful.

1958 is the year of the "big leap forward" of China's national economy. The total value of industrial output in the first quarter of this year was 22.3 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1957.

The Chinese working class, as reported elsewhere in this issue, has advanced with gigantic strides in every respect since the founding of the new People's Republic. The broad labouring masses are building socialism in China with supreme confidence and enthusiasm, rooted in the knowledge that they are making the future for themselves and making their contribution to the cause of the world's working people as a whole.

May Day this year points up the striking contrast between the socialist system and the capitalist system.

In the socialist countries, the working class has achieved both political and economic emancipation and has become the leading class in the state. Here the working people run the state.

The economy is advancing by leaps and bounds in all the socialist countries. The Soviet Union has set itself the task of catching up with and surpassing the U.S.A., in fifteen years' time, in the output of most important products. People's China is working to overtake and outstrip Britain's output of steel and other important industrial products in fifteen years or so. This all-round development of socialist economy has steadily improved the welfare of the working people.

The capitalist world, however, presents quite a different picture. *The New York Times* describes the current U.S. economic recession as "the deepest of the three post-war slumps," noting that the industrial production showed a decline of 11.7 per cent in March. In neither of the two previous post-war slumps did the drop exceed 10.5 per cent. The steep fall in production has led to mounting unemployment. In Detroit, the U.S. motor metropolis, the American press reports that one worker in six is jobless. In Britain, the unemployment figure in March is reported to be the highest since January 1953. What mass unemployment and soaring prices mean for the working people in these countries is too painfully known by millions.

The contrast is no less striking in the political sphere. The socialist countries have long stood for peaceful co-existence and better relations between countries, irrespective of their social systems. In order to relax tensions the Soviet Union has suspended nuclear tests unilaterally and the Chinese People's Volunteers have started pulling out of Korea. But the United States and Britain still refuse to do likewise, and continue to aggravate tensions.

This sharp contrast is a fact of life. The lessons it teaches are obvious.

Despite their different circumstances, the working people the world over have some basic things in common. On this May Day the workers of China extend the hand of friendship and solidarity to the workers and the champions of peace, national independence and freedom in all the countries of the world.

ROUND THE WEEK

routine and set ways of thinking so as to reach the right vantage point for the job ahead.

As May Day Approaches

May Day festivities in Peking are already in the air, as we go to press. Tien An Men, where Chinese Communist Party and government leaders will review the traditional parade, already has a special holiday look, heightened by the new Monument to the People's Heroes (see story on page 15), which adds grandeur to the famous square.

This year's parade will be more of a singing and dancing parade than ever. There will be, as usual, decorative charts, placards and models celebrating achievements, but apart from these the workers, peasants, students, government workers, etc. are going to carry musical instruments, Chinese and Western, old and new, and will play them as they march. For the first time there will be a folk-music band of 500 from the peasants of Hsushui County, Hopei Province. The athletes' contingent and the art and theatrical detachment, who will bring up the rear of the parade, will present special programmes as they come into the square from the eastern end of Changan Boulevard.

Those who are going to take part in the May Day carnival after nightfall, against the silhouettes of towers in blazing floodlights, will enjoy the special fireworks prepared by Kwangtung, Hupeh, Kiangsu and other provinces. They promise a unique spectacle.

Political Understanding First

Two farming co-operatives in Szechuan Province hit the headlines of *Renmin Ribao*, China's leading newspaper, on April 21. They are neighbours. Their conditions are much the same. They even have similar names—one is called Red Star Farming Co-operative No. 1 and the other Red Star Farming Co-operative No. 3. There the similarity ends.

Red Star No. 3 has always attached importance to political and ideological work among its members. The management's motto is to look upon "politics (meaning political education and understanding) as the guide" in going about its work. In this co-op all questions are thrashed out by the entire membership until everybody is sure of what he or she is doing, why it is being done and in what way he or she, the family, the co-op, and the country is going to benefit from the work.

Not so with Red Star No. 1. It doesn't pay attention to political and ideological

work. The management regards it as a luxury, not pertinent to the work. It assigns jobs to members in a perfunctory way and takes no pains to explain why a particular measure has been adopted.

Results in the co-ops differed. At the former, there was enthusiasm for the work. The level of production rose sharply. At the latter, the spirit and drive just weren't there. The interest of the peasants flagged and the level of production fell behind the planned targets.

What is the clue to success here? The answer is political understanding. In China today, special stress is put on politics in the sense of understanding reality, the meaning and value of the individual's work and his relationship to society and the course of history. Such political understanding is regarded as the source of energy, the compass for effective action, the decisive element in every sphere of endeavour. Vividly the Chinese people today describe politics as "the chief" and the "soul of everything." This means that understanding is decisive, that success is assured if political clarity takes precedence over everything else in tackling any given job. Success is determined not by the amount of manpower and resources available, but by the degree of political understanding motivating action and work.

The current rectification campaign, particularly the present stage of rooting out waste and conservatism, provides numerous examples of how political understanding and motivation opened the door to achievements heretofore considered impossible. When it was politically understood that outmoded conventions should not be allowed to stand in the way remarkable things began to happen, as we have reported in previous issues. The introduction of the three-tapping-trough process to lead molten steel to casting ladles, which is revolutionizing iron and steel production in China, is one example. The way the running time of the Shanghai-Nanking express train was shortened, is another.

When political understanding is in command, people cast away the blinkers that limit their vision and the mental fetters that cramp their style of work. In the ministries and government offices these days the leaders and rank and file often take up political discussion first before tackling practical business. The purpose is to liberate the mind from

Anniversary Meeting at Lhasa

Lhasa observed the second anniversary of the establishment of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibetan Autonomous Region with a big meeting. Representatives of the various nationalities in Tibet and of all walks of life and social strata participated. Satisfaction with the steps taken in the past two years to help Tibet overcome its long and complex heritage of backwardness was expressed both by the Dalai Lama and Panchen Erdeni. They reaffirmed their belief in socialism, as the only way to bring prosperity and progress to Tibet.

In the two years since the establishment of the Preparatory Committee much has been done. Clinics and health centres have been set up and mobile medical teams sent out to work among the people. The region, which had no industry whatsoever in the past, now boasts a hydro-electric power station, a thermo-power station, a motor repair works, a serum factory and a borax plant. Animal husbandry and agriculture are thriving with the assistance of loans, farm tools and veterinarians sent by the Central People's Government. Transport and communication services have been instituted. Apart from the two major highways linking Tibet with Chinghai and Szechuan, other new roads have been built. An air service now operates between Lhasa and Peking. More schools have been set up in the chief cities of Tibet to train government personnel and large numbers of Tibetan young men and women were given the opportunity to study at the Central Institute for Nationalities in Peking and similar institutions in other cities.

As the Preparatory Committee reviewed its work, the Dalai Lama, who is its chairman, called on all nationalities in Tibet, lamas and laymen, to unite under the banner of patriotism and progress, to oppose all imperialist and separatist forces and to build a new and prosperous Tibet.

Middle Schools for Peasants

Vocational middle schools are springing up like mushrooms in the Chinese countryside. In a month's time, nearly 9,000 were set up in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien, Honan and Liaoning. In Kiangsu alone 5,600 such schools for agriculture have been set up since March 17. More than 400 popped up on the outskirts of Shanghai in a matter of a few days. Such is the people's enthusiasm for learning.

The technical revolution in the countryside, though still only in embryo, is beginning to change production techniques drastically. This makes knowledge of modern science essential and provides a strong incentive for Chinese peasants today to acquire scientific knowledge. Secondly, there is an increasing number of primary school graduates who want to go on to middle schools. The growing number of vocational middle schools in the countryside fills a widely-felt need.

Most of these schools are financed and run directly by the farming co-operatives; some by public bodies. They are set up near the farms and the peasants who go to school have no fear of their studies interfering with their day-to-day work in the fields. The "learn while you work" principle operates in all these schools. In fact, these schools aim to give their students an all-round education, integrating education with production and politics.

The greatest hurdle at present is the question of teachers. There are far too few to satisfy the need. But big efforts are being made to find and train more of them and to make use of the intellectuals now working in the countryside. The aim now is to set up a middle school for every township in China in three to five years' time.

Light Industry Progress Parade

At the Light Industry Products Exhibition now being held in Peking, this visitor's eye was caught by an exquisite looking baby grand piano in the musical instruments section. The "Hsinghai" piano, named after the late Chinese composer (Hsien Hsing-hai) who wrote the well-known *Yellow River Cantata*, is made by a co-operative in Peking both for the home market and for exports abroad. Canada, Finland and Sweden are among the countries now importing this baby grand.

The exhibition vividly displays the wide diversity of consumer goods, light industry, handicrafts, and food products made in China today. The range of goods produced by the 20,000 factories and numerous handicraft co-operatives is unprecedented. Many of the exhibited articles, such as sewing machines, bicycles, fountain pens, and cigarettes, are satisfying consumers in quite a few Asian countries. Of particular interest are the items made in China for the first time, including wrist watches, cameras, various types of paper for industrial use, radio sets, refrigerators.

A number of the products are quite ingenious. There is a portable gramophone which folds into a small box just a bit larger than a Concise Oxford Dictionary.

There's a brand new fountain brush made by a co-operative in Changsha, Hunan Province, which works exactly like a fountain pen but has a brush at the end, for painting Chinese characters, instead of a writing point—a case of modern technique in the service of an ancient culture.

The exhibition is the second of its kind in Peking. The first, held two years ago, was smaller in scale and concentrated on comparing the quality of different brands to stimulate development in the light industries. The present exhibition has an interesting feature. On the labels of some of the exhibits there is information on how they compare with the best makes in the world, and how long it will take China to catch up with them. In some cases, the highest world level has already been attained. This is typical of the emulation spirit of the Chinese workers which accounts for much of China's success in industry.

The exhibition is a parade of the progress of light industry and consumer goods, a striking growth that took place while heavy industry receives priority. For those who know the China of yesterday, which was the dumping place of Western industrial products, from pianos to pills, the present exhibition is convincing proof of how China stands on her own feet, industrially, today. Not only the consumer goods but most of the machines that produce them are made in China.

Steel Centre in the Grasslands

Paiyunggopo in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region is a name you will hear more of in the future. Its chief claim to fame is its rich store of iron ore, reputed to be among the world's best. But until the People's Government decided to build a major metallurgical base nearby, at Paotow, the principal city of the region, Paiyunggopo, which means "treasure mountain" in Mongolian, was little known outside Inner Mongolia. Now its name is associated with the rising steel centre which will rely on its supply of ore.

The integrated iron and steel works that is being built at Paotow joins Anshan, in northeast China, and the new steel centre at Wuhan, as the third major metallurgical base in China. The big three carry a great share of the responsibility for raising the country's steel output to 12 million tons by 1962. Paotow is building its first blast furnace, which it plans to put into operation by October next year. To ensure a steady supply of ore for Paotow's blast furnace, the builders of the Paiyunggopo mine have, decided to cut 850,000 tons of iron ore during the year.

Paotow, a steel centre rising in the grasslands, is prospering fast. At the time of liberation in 1949 its population was only 100,000; today it exceeds 400,000. Many factories have been erected here and the total industrial output value has risen over twentyfold.

Poetry for the Man in the Street

Poetry for the man in the street is a literal reality in Peking today. We don't mean popular poetry in magazines or book form, which is nothing new. We mean poems written out in bold and elegant characters with Chinese brushes and posted in public places, to be read and relished by all who like poetry. It is a novel thing and is gaining wide popularity.

Many of the authors are well-known men of letters. Lao Sheh (author of *Rickshaw Boy*), best known as a novelist and playwright, put one up himself on Wang Fu Ching Street, a busy shopping centre in Peking, and called it *Everybody's Poem*. People flocked to read it.

The Union of Chinese Writers was a bit diffident at first, but the maiden effort of its poets won immediate approval from the public. These "street-corner poems," as they are called, have become a fixed feature, appearing regularly outside the walls of the building of the Writers' Union on a main thoroughfare in Peking. Quite a few of the country's leading poets, Tsang Ke-chia and Yuan Shui-po, for instance, have contributed to this feature.

"Street-corner poems" is a new form of composed poetry, close to the folk idiom. The poems are short, direct and have a wide appeal.

Far East's Biggest Stadium

Peking will have the biggest sports stadium in the Far East. Construction has already begun in the eastern suburbs of the capital. It will be ready by October 1959, for China's first national athletic meet since liberation, which will coincide with the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic.

The new stadium occupies an area of 360,000 square metres and will accommodate 83,000 people—8,000 more than the seating capacity of Tokyo's new stadium which till now is regarded as the biggest in the Far East. It will have a 400-metre red cinder track, two football fields, a baseball diamond, a covered running track for use in wet weather, an artificial lake for rowing in the summer and ice-skating in the winter, and a swimming pool with 4,000 seats. There will be up-to-date facilities for fencing, gymnastics and weight-lifting. The stadium can be floodlit for evening events.

The Bandung Spirit Thrives

by TUNG FENG

Since the Bandung Conference a major trend has come to the fore: the peoples of Asia and Africa are playing an increasingly important role in shaping the future of humanity.

THE Bandung Conference of April 1955 ushered in a new era in the unity, awakening and struggle of the Asian and African peoples. Big and important changes have been taking place on these two great continents since the Conference.

The Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia and Ghana in Africa and the Malayan Federation in Asia have declared their independence. This marks a further weakening of the imperialist colonial system.

In the Middle and Near East and Africa, particularly in the Yemen, Algeria, Ifni in Morocco and Oman, the anti-colonial struggles are gathering greater momentum with each passing day.

Independent Asian and African countries, particularly those which follow the policy of peace and neutrality—like India, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon and the United Arab Republic—are playing an ever more prominent role in world affairs. The imperialists can no longer ignore their voices.

The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference held in Cairo four months ago was another vivid indication of the strength and unity of the Asian and African peoples. All speakers there condemned imperialism and colonialism. Important resolutions were adopted on questions immediately concerning the Asian and African peoples and on urgent international issues.

The three years from Bandung to Cairo showed that the Asian and African peoples have not only taken their destinies into their own hands, but are determined also to play an active part in shaping the future of all mankind. This is the main trend in Asia and Africa in the past three years.

The first characteristic of this trend is that the nationalist states of Asia and Africa are firm in implementing and safeguarding their complete national independence.

The imperialist countries still retain various privileges in many Asian and African countries, even though they have been forced to surrender their colonial rule there. These privileges are used for interfering in the domestic affairs of these countries and obstructing their independent development. The imperialist countries, and the United States in the first place, try by hook or by crook to grab new political, military and economic

prerogatives to serve their colonial interests and aggressive plans. It is therefore a matter of the greatest moment for Asian-African nationalist states which have achieved independence to uproot imperialist privileges from their soil.

We have witnessed important developments in this struggle.

Arab nationalism has dealt heavy blows to colonialism and imperialism. Egypt's recovery of the Suez Canal was a decisive step. Besides restoring her sovereignty over the Canal, increasing her revenue and consolidating her independence and security, it was a shattering blow to imperialist privileges in the area and weakened the strategic positions of imperialism in West Asia and North Africa. That was why the British and French aggressors launched the war against Egypt. Their adventure, however, ended soon in defeat.

The ruling circles of the United States have framed a new programme of colonial expansion, the Eisenhower Doctrine, to fill the "vacuum" in this area and turn it into their sphere of influence. The doctrine was mainly spearheaded against Egypt and Syria and all the more openly against Syria in the later days. The Egyptian and Syrian peoples have waged an indomitable and victorious struggle to uphold their complete national independence. They replied most forcefully to the Eisenhower Doctrine by setting up the United Arab Republic.

The people of Indonesia are in the midst of a grave struggle. Though compelled to give up their rule over the country, the Dutch colonialists still occupy a part of its territory, West Irian, and control its economic lifelines. Indonesia's independence and sovereignty are not yet complete. Its people's demands for the return of West Irian and the abolition of foreign privileges are entirely just. But when they launched a nation-wide struggle for this purpose, the imperialists stepped up their interference and resorted to splitting and subversive activities—going so far as to openly support a rebellion. The U.S. imperialists have played a leading part in this. The military operations of the Indonesian Government against the rebels are therefore directed not only against reaction at home but also at the aggressive forces of imperialism.

The struggles of Egypt, Syria and Indonesia show that the nationalist states of Asia and Africa realize more and more clearly, from their own experience, that the existence of the imperialist forces and their privileges are a major stumbling block to their independent development. Only when these have been removed can their development go forward.

The second major characteristic of the general trend since the Bandung Conference is the urgent need of the Asian-African nationalist states to develop their independent national economies through mutual aid and co-operation.

Although they have won political independence, most of these countries are still shackled by the imperialists economically. Their own economies are relatively backward as a result of long years of slavery and exploitation under colonial rule. To win economic independence and get rid of their backwardness is a necessary guarantee of their political independence.

The Bandung Conference underlined the importance of economic co-operation among the Asian-African countries, on the basis of mutual benefit and respect for national sovereignty. After it, such co-operation made good progress; many trade and technical assistance agreements were concluded.

The Cairo Conference resolution on economic problems further stressed that the peoples of the Asian-African countries who have won political independence should strive for complete economic independence and strengthen co-operation for this purpose.

It is true that economic co-operation and mutual assistance among the Asian-African countries cannot yet be on a big scale. Nonetheless, because no strings are attached, it will play a positive role in promoting their production and strengthening their efforts for self-support.

The Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. Bandaranaike, recently proposed an economic conference of the Asian-African countries to discuss the problem of co-operation. The capitalist world is now facing the grave menace of an economic crisis, the repercussions of which are felt in varying degrees in many Asian-African nationalist states. In the circumstances, Prime Minister Bandaranaike's proposal deserves special attention and is meeting a favourable response in many Asian and African countries.

The expansion of mutual assistance and co-operation among the Asian-African nationalist countries and the strengthening of their friendly co-operation with the socialist countries, on the basis of self-help, is the surest guarantee for winning complete economic independence.

The third characteristic is that the African peoples have entered the arena of international politics.

Since the Second World War, the mighty forces of nationalism have forced the imperialists to quit most of their former colonies and dependencies in Southeast Asia, in the Middle and Near East. The victories of Asian peoples against colonialism have greatly inspired the African peoples in waging their own freedom struggle. The tidal wave of national independence movements has swept from Asia to Africa.

Four new independent African states were established after Bandung. Now North Africa is in the forefront against colonialism. Fighting heroically, Algeria has become their beacon light in this struggle. All Africa is beginning to stir.

Delegations from 27 African states and regions attended the Cairo Conference. They made up more than

half the participating countries. Some of them were never before represented at an international gathering. The Conference provided a forum for delegates from Algeria, Kenya, the Cameroons, Uganda, Somaliland, Togo, Zanzibar, Chad and elsewhere from which their voices could be heard throughout the world. The oppressed peoples of Africa have stepped forward to take an important place on the international political stage.

The eight-nation Conference of Independent African States (Ghana, Ethiopia, Libya, Liberia, Tunisia, Morocco, the Sudan and the United Arab Republic) that met in Ghana was also an important political event. Although their political conditions and levels of development differ, the meeting showed that their concern is not only for themselves but for the affairs of Africa as a whole. The Accra Conference pledged support to the African peoples in their struggle for independence and freedom. "Hands off Africa! Africa must be free!" is its challenge to the colonialists.

Africa is no longer a sleeping continent. Her peoples have stood up. They will never again be put down. Imperialist colonial rule in all Africa is approaching its day of doom.

The last and the most important characteristic is that the bonds of friendly co-operation between the socialist countries and the nationalist countries of Asia and Africa are growing stronger daily.

The socialist countries, basing themselves on the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the ten principles of Bandung, have actively implemented policies of peace and friendly co-operation. They do not want war and aggression. This is a common basis of co-operation with the nationalist countries. It corresponds to the interests of both and therefore has broad prospects for development.



Enough of that!

Drawing by Jack Chen

The socialist countries, within the limit of their abilities, have given economic and technical assistance to many nationalist countries without any conditions attached. This is economic co-operation based on genuine equality. It helps the Asian and African states to overcome part of their difficulties caused by shortages of capital and technical backwardness, and thus promotes their economic growth.

The mighty camp of socialism has, in fact, become the most dynamic factor supporting the forces of nationalism. When the imperialists tried to overthrow the nationalist governments of Egypt and Syria in order to re-impose colonialist rule, their plots were thwarted thanks to the unity and resistance of the Egyptian and Syrian peoples, the grave warning of the Soviet Union and the unanimous condemnation of all peace-loving countries and peoples.

The socialist camp firmly supports every national independence movement. The imperialists cannot avoid taking into account the indignation that their aggression and intervention in the Asian-African countries arouses in the socialist lands. This has greatly fortified the confidence of Asian-African peoples striving for independence and resisting aggression.

Premier Chou En-lai pointed out in his speech on "The Current International Situation and China's Foreign Policy" in February 1958:

The existence of this mighty socialist camp and its powerful support to national independence movements have inspired all those peoples striving to win or preserve their freedom and independence, and provides increasingly favourable conditions for them to wage successfully their heroic struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Events have proved that the steadily growing strength and prosperity of the camp of socialism and the development of friendly co-operation between the nationalist countries and the socialist countries are in complete harmony with the fundamental interests of the Asian-African peoples.

The Asian-African national independence movements will still have to go through a long period of struggle as the forces of imperialism and colonialism are certainly not resigned to their doom. The Asian-African peoples, in their efforts to attain and maintain their national independence, freedom and social progress, will still have ups and downs and difficulties. But the vigorous growth of the Asian-African national independence movements has become a historical trend that cannot be stemmed.

The Bandung Conference was the first climax of this trend. The Cairo Conference was the second. In the new situation in which the forces of socialism have prevailed over the forces of imperialism all over the world, the Asian-African peoples will score steady and new victories, and the Bandung spirit will go forward with still greater vigour.

A Brief Review

Meetings of Asian-African Peoples

SINCE the Bandung Conference met in April 1955, the peoples of Asia and Africa have sponsored a series of meetings, popular in character. These have further developed the Bandung spirit, and strengthened friendship and co-operation among nations in the common cause of defending peace, opposing colonialism and building a new Asia and Africa. The following is a brief review of these meetings.

Asian-African Students' Conference: Held in Bandung, May 30 - June 7, 1956 and attended by student delegates from 27 Asian and African countries. It discussed many problems affecting the students of the two continents. The purpose was to promote common interests, stimulate academic and cultural exchange, improve mutual understanding and co-operation and help to strengthen peace.

The final communique of the Conference:

1. Condemned colonialism and racial discrimination, expressed support for all Asian and African peoples struggling for national independence and freedom, and pointed out that colonialism was the main obstacle to the

normal development of culture and education in many countries; the necessary condition for progress being national independence;

2. Demanded the easing of international tensions;

3. Called on Asian and African students to co-operate closely in the field of education and in student activities on the basis of mutual understanding and respect, and recommended practical measures in this regard.

The Asian Writers' Conference: In session in New Delhi, December 21-28, 1956, comprising some 200 delegates from 15 Asian countries, and observers from Africa, Europe, Australia, North America and Latin America.

The writers in an atmosphere of friendship and co-operation, spoke of the literature of their respective countries, exchanged experience in literary work, and discussed important questions connected with the development of Asia's new literature. The Conference unanimously adopted four reports dealing respectively with the traditions of Asia, the writer and freedom, the writer and his trade, and cultural exchange.

This was the first international meeting of Asian writers in history. It helped to improve their friendship and mutual understanding, and facilitate cultural contact. It also proved that differences in political views, creative methods, ideas and schools of artistic thought, could not in the least stop the writers from working together for common objectives—the defence of peace and the flowering of literature.

Asian-African Jurists' Conference: Held in Damascus, November 7-11, 1957. Delegations from 25 Asian and African countries took part. The subjects discussed were: imperialism and colonialism, human rights, nationalization, aggression and its legal consequences, world peace and nuclear explosions.

The delegates, coming from areas and countries with different political conditions and social systems and themselves holding different political and legal views, were at one in the general desire to defend peace and uphold justice. The many important resolutions they adopted elaborated the principles of the Bandung Conference from the legal viewpoint. The jurists too gave strong support to the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles of the Asian and African peoples.

Asian-African Peoples' Solidarity Conference: Held in Cairo, from December 26, 1957 to January 1, 1958. Its scale and widely representative character made it the largest international peoples' conference in the history of Asia and Africa. It was attended by 508 delegates from nearly 50 countries and regions. Observers were sent from many Western nations, the European People's Democracies and international organizations.

The Conference met in an atmosphere of the warmest friendship. Documents unanimously adopted were: the Declaration of the Conference, resolution on imperialism, resolution on the United Nations, resolution on disarmament and elimination of the menace of nuclear war, resolutions on racial discrimination, on the Algerian and Palestine issues, on cultural contact and economic co-operation, on social development in the Asian and African countries and on organizational questions. It was decided that March 2, 1958 was to be observed as the "Ban Nuclear Weapons Day" and March 30 as "Algeria Solidarity Day."

This Conference made a tremendous contribution to the development of the Bandung spirit and the strengthening of Asian-African solidarity.

Asian-African Women's Conference: The first of its kind, it took place on February 15-23, 1958 in Colombo with the participation of 104 delegates and observers from 19 Asian and African countries, and 14 observers from international organizations.

The items on the agenda were: women's education, health of women and children, civil rights of women, slavery of and traffic in women and children, labour questions, and close contact among the women of Asian and African countries.

The delegates spoke of the backwardness of the Asian and African regions caused by colonial rule and wars, reported on the progress achieved by women since the various countries won independence, and exchanged views on questions concerning the welfare of women and children. The Conference further strengthened mutual understanding, friendship and solidarity among the women of the two great continents.

National Economy

First Quarter Results: A New Record

THERE was an unprecedented rate of growth in all spheres of the national economy in the first quarter of this year, according to a report of the State Statistical Bureau. Industry, communications, transport and capital construction all overfulfilled their targets.

Industrial Production

The total output value of all the industrial enterprises which have their own accounting exceeded the state plan for the first quarter by 5.3 per cent. The total value of industrial output during the period (including enterprises without separate accounting but excluding handicraft) is estimated to have reached more than 25 per cent of the annual state plan, a percentage higher than that registered in the preceding years, since liberation, when the figure for the first quarter usually came to only 23 per cent of the annual plan.

All industrial ministries under the Central Government fulfilled their targets for the first quarter. The total

output value of the enterprises under these ministries was 6.4 per cent more than the quarterly target, showing an increase of 26.6 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

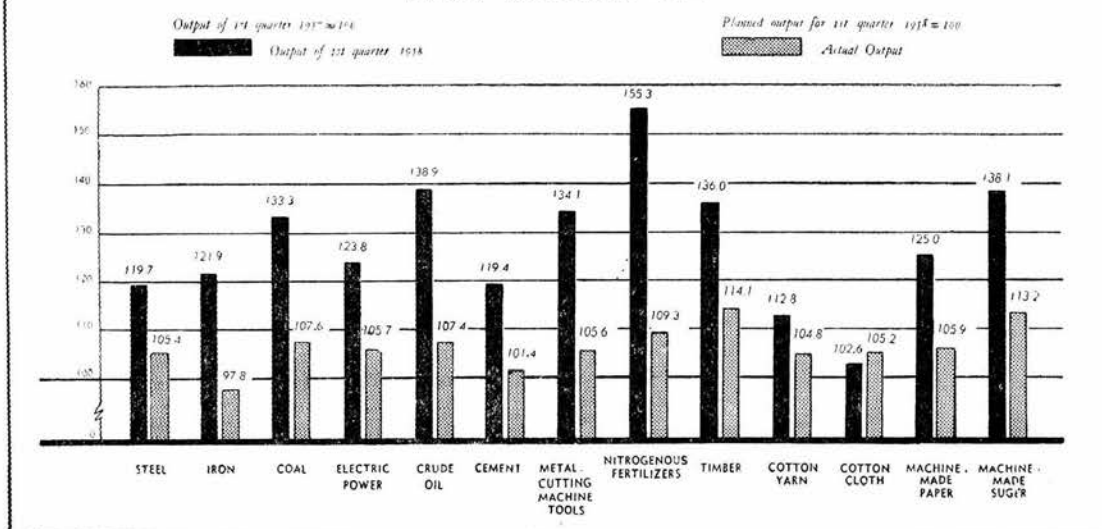
Local industrial enterprises during the period showed a 4.3 per cent increase in output value over their quarterly targets, or 19.1 per cent more than in the same period last year.

The state output targets were overfulfilled for 29 out of 32 major industrial products.

Increases in the more important items are shown in the graph on the next page.

There was a marked tendency for production to increase month by month. The far-reaching economic effects of the campaign against waste and conservatism began to show themselves. Taking the average daily industrial output in China in January as 100, the figure increased to 102 in February and 108 in March. Com-

OUTPUT OF MAJOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS FIRST QUARTER 1958



cent of the irrigated acreage newly added in the preceding eight years after liberation. Now China's total irrigated area is nearly 800 million mou, accounting for 47.6 per cent of the country's total cultivated land, as against only 31.4 per cent in 1957.

Communications and Transport

The total volume of railway freight during the first quarter exceeded the target by 1.6 per cent and accounted for 21 per cent of the annual plan. The freight mileage registered accounted for 21.2

per cent of the annual plan. Compared with the same period last year, the aggregate output value in January and February of this year showed an increase of 16 per cent but the increase in March rose to 29 per cent.

per cent of the annual plan.

Capital Construction

The total investment in capital construction in the first quarter accounted for 14 per cent of the investment for 1958. The total volume of construction work completed during the period is expected to reach 15 per cent of the total volume of work scheduled for the year, which is more than in the corresponding period of any preceding year. Compared with the same period of last year, the total investment in the first quarter of this year went up by 51 per cent.

Compared with the same period last year, the volume of freight increased by 13.2 per cent and freight mileage by 6.5 per cent.

The central authorities completed 13.7 per cent of their annual construction plans in the first quarter while the local authorities finished 17.3 per cent.

The volume of freight carried by inland shipping under the Ministry of Communications topped the quarterly target by 12 per cent and the freight mileage was 11 per cent more than the target. This was 19.5 per cent of the yearly targets and 9 per cent higher than in the same period of last year. The volume of freight carried by coastal shipping under the Ministry of Communications reached 18.6 per cent of the yearly target and freight mileage 19 per cent.

During 1958 work will begin, or continue, on 109 out of China's 156 major, backbone capital construction projects. Actual investment in the first quarter made up 16.4 per cent of the total annual investment for these projects. The total amount of building and installation work on these projects completed during the period accounted for 18.7 per cent of the total scheduled for this year and was higher than the rate achieved in the corresponding period of last year.

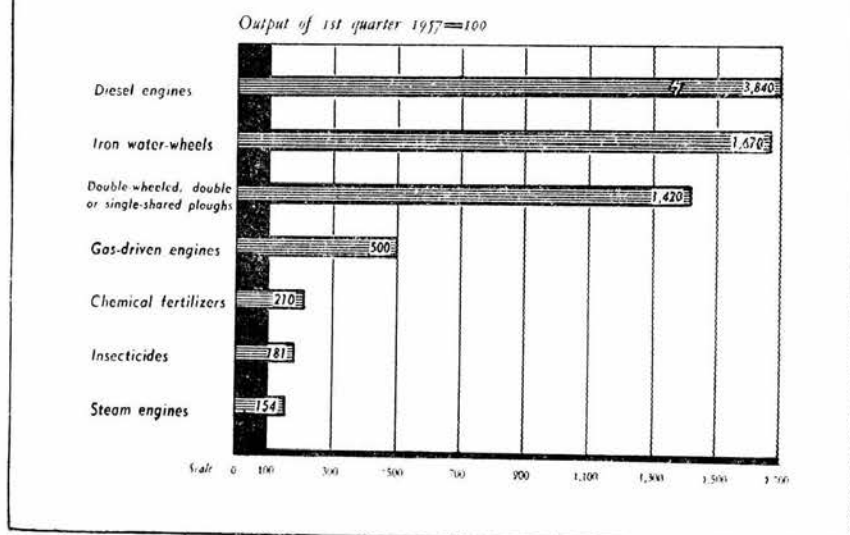
Commerce

The labour productivity of building workers under the Ministry of Building was 23 per cent higher than in the first quarter of last year.

The rural market was brisker than in the urban areas. The total volume of retail trade was 1 per cent less than

From October of last year to the end of March of this year, 18,000 million cubic metres of earth and stone work was done in China's rural areas, thus expanding the country's irrigated acreage by 270 million mou. This exceeded the total area brought under irrigation in the thousands of years before liberation and accounted for 92 per

INDEX OF SALES OF MEANS OF PRODUCTION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE FIRST QUARTER 1958



in the same period of last year. Sales of consumer goods dropped by 5.1 per cent, but the total sales of means of production for agriculture was double that of the same period last year.

The change in the market situation in the first quarter clearly reflected the prevailing social mood, i.e. to keep house in accordance with the principle of diligence and thrift and to step up production. A steep increase was registered in the sales of means of production for agri-

culture and material and equipment for water conservancy projects.

Commodity prices remained stable. The index of commodity prices in eight major cities was about the same as in the previous quarter.

The purchase of industrial and agricultural products proceeded well. The volume of purchases made by state and co-operative trading establishments increased by 12 per cent compared with the same period of last year.

Economic Outlook

Industry's Big Jump

by YANG WEI

THE plan of industrial production for the first quarter of this year has been overfulfilled by 5.3 per cent.* The total output value exceeded that of the corresponding period last year by 22.3 per cent. This represents an unprecedented rate of industrial growth and is an unusually good start for the year considering the fact that the first quarter had always been the seasonal low.

Prospects for 1958

The plan of economic development for 1958 as a whole, adopted by the National People's Congress last February, envisages an industrial growth of 14.6 per cent and capital construction on an enormous scale — 716 above-norm projects.** **It is expected that throughout the year a new giant industrial plant or mine will be completed and go into production every 46 hours.**

These are no mean speeds. Yet, as the campaign against waste and conservatism and the emulation drive develop, sights are being raised higher and higher. Recently the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry declared that its enterprises will strive to produce 7 million tons of steel this year — 752,000 tons more than the state plan figure and 1,756,000 tons more than last year. The Ministry of Coal Industry decided to produce 17 million tons more coal than the state plan envisages — an increase of 50 million tons over the 1957 figure. Other industrial ministries have similarly set new targets to overfulfil the state plan. The output of cement, timber, chemical fertilizers and other major industrial products will all exceed the state plan by a wide margin. Outstanding is the machine building industry which expects to increase output by more than 82 per cent compared with last year (the state plan envisages an increase of some 20 per cent).

*Not including output of enterprises without separate accounting which constitutes only an insignificant fraction of the total.

**The norm of investment in capital construction for heavy industry ranges between 5 to 10 million yuan and that for light industry, between 3 to 5 million yuan.

The number of power generators to be produced this year will be greater than the total number produced during the whole First Five-Year Plan.

With the rapid development of the national economy, actual state revenue may exceed the budgeted figure by thousands of millions of yuan and this much more will be made available for additional investments in capital construction. All indications point to a tremendous, new industrial upsurge.

"Politics Is the Guide"

What underlies this new industrial upsurge is the extraordinary spirit and creativeness of the workers. The world situation, figuratively described by Chairman Mao Tse-tung as "the east wind prevails over the west wind," and the slogan "to catch up with Britain in fifteen years" have kindled the imagination of the workers. In the rectification campaign which began last year, and particularly in the recent campaign against waste and conservatism, the workers have aired their views, have discussed, and come to a better understanding of the line of socialist construction — **to do more, faster, better and more economically and bring the people's revolutionary energies into maximum play.** They have criticized conservative, doctrinaire and empirical ways of thinking and have broken through old regulations and systems which held back the forces of production.

Electricians in Liaoning and Kirin Provinces have pledged to supply an extra 400 million kwh. of power this year without spending an extra yuan. They will do this by breaking out-of-date regulations and by transferring reserve equipment to production without impairing safety operations. The plastic industry in Shanghai at first planned to turn out twenty types of new products. But they have upped their plan to 60 types, 35 of which are already in preparation.

During the rectification campaign, methods of leadership and styles of work in all branches of industry were greatly improved. Many administrators now take part in physical labour in the workshops and live among the

workers. In this way they have come to much closer grips with problems in production, detect them in good time and are able to solve them immediately through on-the-spot meetings.

It has become increasingly clear, as the current saying goes, that "politics is the guide."

Today a big emulation drive for socialist construction, in which everyone tries to take the lead, to excel others in quantity, speed, quality and economy of production is sweeping all branches of industry. There are contests between individuals as well as between workshops and factories.

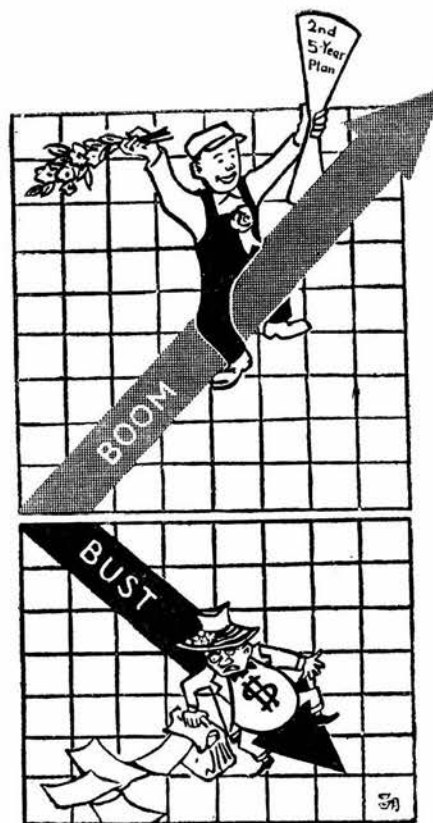
Su Kuang-ming, a milling machine operator in a railway workshop in Harbin who is now working on jobs that would normally have been in his quota in February 1963, is a recognized national hero on the industrial front and many are trying to emulate him. A team at the Kiamusze Machinery Works is now working on jobs that would normally have been in its quota in 1960 and has decided to fulfil its entire Second Five-Year Plan by June 1, next year.

In the past, it took the Changhsintien Locomotive and Wagon Repair Works 16.8 days to overhaul a locomotive but it took the repair works at Chishuyen only 13 days to do it. To get the better of their colleagues at Chishuyen, workers at Changhsintien shortened the time to 11 days. And when Chishuyen cut the time further to nine days, Changhsintien reduced theirs to 8.7. Later, Chishuyen shortened their time to 8 days and Changhsintien to less than 8 days. Now, Chishuyen is again in the lead—their time for overhauling a locomotive is only four days.

Chinese workers are chalking up new records almost every day. The national record for the coefficient of utilization of blast furnaces (the volume of furnace required to produce one ton of iron in 24 hours) was broken seven times in the second half of March. It was again beaten by the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Works on April 5 with a coefficient of 0.557.

Technological Improvements

Audacious innovations and experiments by the workers have led to new technical successes in production and a new era of technological innovations is dawning. Many new methods have been introduced in steel smelting and steel rolling. A new steel tapping method in which three troughs are used instead of two, first introduced by workers of the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Works and later by workers of the Chungking Iron and Steel Works, is of great significance. This method not only increases steel output (the increase in Taiyuan is 42 per cent) but also decreases pressure on the structure of the workshop (since there are more ladles, each of a smaller weight). This



Up and down
Cartoon by a Shanghai worker,
Hsu Chang-ming

saves investments in the capital construction of steel plants considerably.

Efficiency in processing the universal bevel at the Chengtu Cutting Tools Factory was increased 41-fold by the introduction of new methods. Chao Teh-chang and Chou Chang-peng, workers at the Chen Kuang Machinery Works in Nanking, improved their tools and raised productivity 120 times. Wang Shih-po, a young worker, devised two sets of dies so that nine types of machine parts previously made by hand can now be produced by machines. As a result, efficiency was raised 600 times.

New Products

The trial production of new products is also being carried out on an unprecedented scale. Five hundred new types or specifications of products were turned out in Peking alone in the first quarter of the year, more than half the total number for the whole of last year. Major new products turned out in China during the first quarter include electroslag welding machines, 450-horsepower

Diesel engines, 220,000-volt current transformers, four-spindle automatic lathes, high precision gear grinding machines, vertical drilling machines capable of drilling holes with a diameter of 75 mm., all-purpose motor vehicles, tip lorries, all-purpose tractors, tree-planting machines, rice-transplanting machines, television transmitters and receivers, rayon, textile fibres of wild plants and silk yarn of 210 counts.

The unimaginable in the past has become or is becoming reality. Many targets set for 1960 have already been reached. Epoxy resin which, according to plan, was supposed to be turned out by trial manufacture in 1960, was turned out successfully in February this year and is already in regular production. Procion, a new dyestuff which stays fast on any fabric, is successfully manufactured in Shanghai.

Local Industries

The outstanding feature of industry's big jump this year is the mushrooming of local industries all over the country. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are making every effort to build up industries ranging from the manufacture of motor vehicles and tractors, iron and steel smelting, oil refining, coal mining to the processing of agricultural products and wild plants. The various local authorities plan to raise the output value of local industries to the level of agriculture and above it within a few years. In Kansu Province where there was very little industry in the past, more than a thousand new factories and mines were built in the first quarter of the year. In the Ssumao Special Administrative Region in distant Yunnan Province, 55 small plants were built in the same period. In fact, the progress made by the local

governments in capital construction was even greater than that registered by the Central Government in the first quarter of the year.

The present jump in industrial production dovetails with the upsurge in agricultural production. Industry and agriculture promote and stimulate each other. As the movement to build small irrigation works continues, large amounts of machinery for irrigation, drainage and construction work are required. A plan drawn up at the end of last year called for the manufacture of equipment for irrigation and drainage totalling 590,000 horsepower. Now this has been raised to 2,050,000 horsepower. This is four times the total amount of horsepower of all equipment for irrigation and drainage used in the whole country at the end of last year and more than ten times the output of such equipment in 1957.

To meet the urgent needs of agriculture, many types of tractors originally scheduled for trial production will be produced for the market this year. Furthermore, large quantities of equipment for the processing of farm produce are also being supplied. Scores of machine building factories are co-ordinating their efforts in the production of equipment for the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers. Successful experiments have been made with the high pressure vessel—a key part in the machine for the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers. Equipment for small hydro-electric and thermo-electric power plants now being built all over the country are also being mass produced.

With industry and agriculture moving forward at an unprecedented speed, the entire national economy is booming full steam ahead.

Facts and Figures

Workers and Trade Unions in China

THE rank and file of China's workers are becoming stronger daily as socialist industrialization progresses. Before liberation in 1948, there were only 2.4 million employees and workers. After liberation, in 1957, the number rose to 23,973,000, almost ten times as many. Practically all of the 4 million unemployed bequeathed by old China got jobs in New China. The total number of employees and workers in the government's plan for 1958 is 24,392,000, an increase of 419,000 over 1957.

The rapidly growing Chinese working class is extensively organized into trade unions led by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions which embraces 23 national industrial unions, 21 provincial federations of trade unions, 3 trade union federations of the autonomous regions and 2 trade union federations of municipalities directly under the central authority.

In 1957 the total membership of the trade unions was 16,300,000, or over eleven times as high as in 1948, when there were only 1,448,000 trade unionists in China.

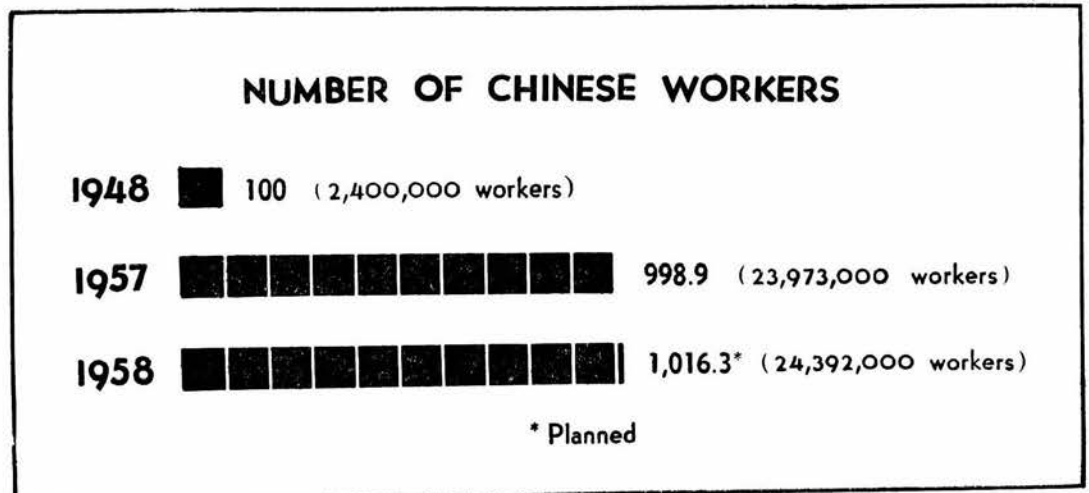
The Chinese workers play a great part in socialist construction. During the past five years 3,030,000 workers have earned the meritorious designation of "advanced

producer" and "advanced worker"; of them 280,000 were women. In 1957 alone the number of such workers was 1,078,000 of whom 102,000 were women.

By September 1957 the number of Communist Party members among the 13 million industrial workers was 1,740,000. Thus about one out of every eight industrial workers is a Party member.

Among the deputies of the First National People's Congress 100 were workers and employees from the factories and mines.

The material and cultural life of the employees and workers has improved visibly during the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957). In 1957 the total amount of their wages



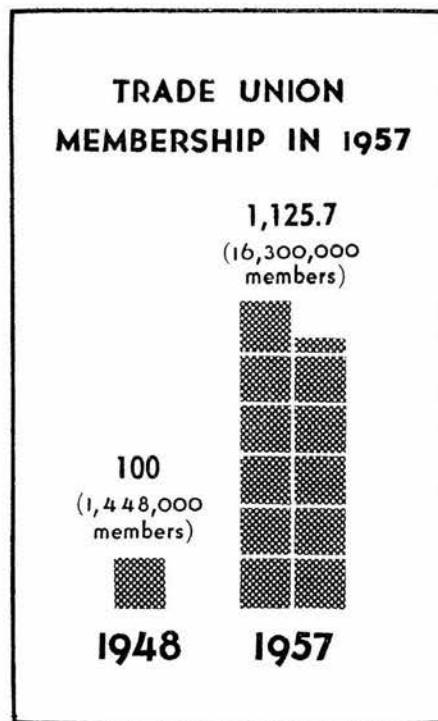
was 15,250 million yuan, an increase of more than 100 per cent over 1952. In the current year the planned amount is 15,800 million, a further increase of 550 million yuan over 1957. Compared with 1952 the wage level of employees and workers in 1957 showed an increase of 42.7 per cent. The average wage during the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-1962) will be 20-30 per cent higher than in 1957.

By June 1957 the number of employees and workers covered by labour insurance was 9,090,000, three and a half times as high as in 1951, when the regulations governing labour insurance first came into effect. Besides, some 7 million employees and workers enjoy free medical treatment. The number of beds in the sanatoria and rest homes established by the trade unions is 26,000 and there are 38,000 beds in the overnight sanatoria and rest homes established by the factories and mines.

The number of nurseries for children of women workers set up by the factories, mines, enterprises, hospitals, and schools amounted to 8,500 in the country as a whole in 1957. This represents an increase of 500 per cent over 1952. The number of children entrusted to the care of these nurseries was 232,000, an increase of more than 500 per cent over 1952. There are 2,360 nursing rooms for mothers and infants, an increase of more than 100 per cent over 1953. The number of infants cared for was 28,000, an increase of 200 per cent over 1953.

During the eight years since liberation the total amount of floor space of new housing built for the workers was over 90 million square metres. More than 5 million workers (17 million if members of their families are counted) moved into these new houses. This is equal to the total amount of dwelling space of seven cities about the size of Peking in pre-liberation China. From 1950 to 1957 the government allocated 5,000 million yuan to construct these houses.

During the period 1953-1957 the new housing built by the workers themselves, with government assistance in the form of loans, land grants and building materials, amounted to more than 3 million plus square metres of floor space. One



hundred thousand families of employees and workers moved into these houses.

More than 2 million employees and workers have been freed from the handicap of illiteracy. Five million employees and workers attended literacy classes in 1957. During the period 1952-1957 the government trained more than 1 million technical workers.

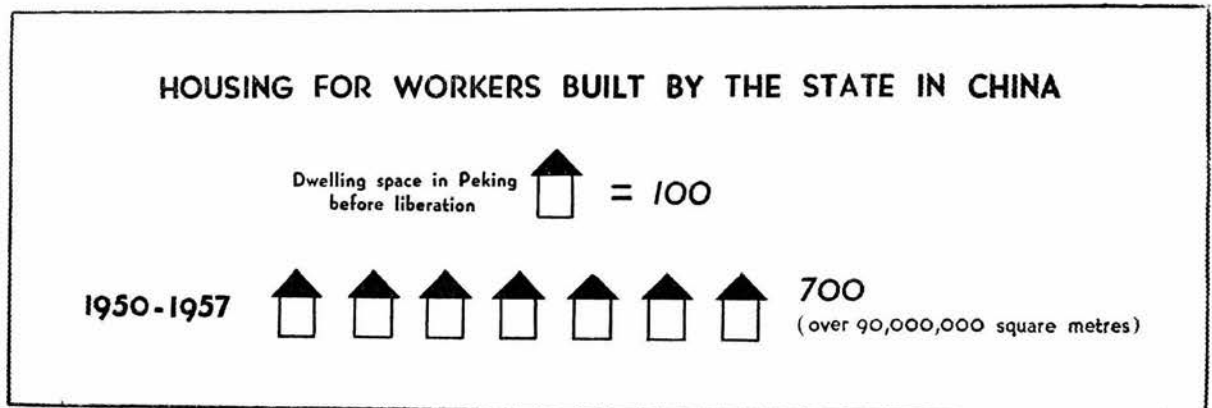
The trade unions conduct diverse cultural and sports activities. At the end of 1957 the basic organizations of the trade unions had established 17,500 clubs, an increase of more than 150 per cent over 1953; 5,500 shop clubs, an increase of about 300 per cent over 1953; 25,400 libraries, an increase of 200 per cent over 1953, with a total number of 22,900,000 books. 12,800 radio-relay centres have

been established, an increase of over 120 per cent over 1953.

There are 4,868 amateur dramatic companies with a membership of 176,900 people. 26,367 music, dancing, literary, and art groups have been formed, an increase of 300 per cent over 1953. They have a membership of 326,093, an increase of more than 200 per cent over 1953.

The basic organizations of the trade unions had 75,460 basketball, volleyball and football teams, an increase of 200 per cent over 1953, with a membership of 806,900, an increase of 250 per cent over 1953.

Friendly relations have been established between the Chinese trade unions and those of foreign countries. Since 1953 no less than 301 trade union delegations from 60 countries consisting of 1,982 people have visited China on the invitation of the Chinese trade unions. During the same period 149 Chinese trade union delegations, consisting of 900 people, were invited to visit 28 countries. Through these mutual visits mutual understanding and friendship between Chinese and foreign trade unions has been greatly enhanced.



Monument to the People's Heroes

by LIU KAI-CHU

Vice-Chairman of the Union of Chinese Artists

A SHAFT of sandy grey granite surrounded with marble balustrades of dazzling whiteness now stands austere against the background of the red walls of the Tien An Men and the dark green of a grove of pines. On its main vertical face is a carved inscription written by Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "The People's Heroes Are Immortal!"

On October 1, 1949 Chairman Mao, speaking from the tribune of the Tien An Men, proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of China. At that moment of triumph the nation did not forget the men and women who had given their lives for the cause of the people. The day before, the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference decided to build a monument commemorating the martyrs of the revolution. The foundation stone of the memorial was laid that same day at a ceremony presided over by Chairman Mao. Now nine years later the monument is completed.

It stands 37.94 metres high amid greensward at the southern end of Tien An Men Square. The gate-tower faces it 460 metres away to the north. South of it the grove of pines leads to the yellow roofed Chung Hua Men, with the tall Chien Men gate-tower beyond. Thus it is integrated into the noble approaches to Tien An Men.

The shaft of the cenotaph itself is a soaring rectangular column. It is crowned with a simple traditional roof design, with stylized draperies forming a frieze below it. The heart of the column is a massive block of granite, which bears Chairman Mao's inscription on its northern face. On its southern face is an inscription by Premier Chou En-lai. It pays tribute to all those people's heroes who from 1840 onwards sacrificed their lives in the struggles against internal and external enemies and for national independence and the people's freedom and happiness.

This shaft, inset in granite blocks, stands on a double plinth, the edges of which are decorated with a border design of flowers — peonies, lotus, chrysanthemums and lilies symbolizing nobility, purity and perseverance. On the sides of the upper plinth are reliefs of stars, flags and garlands symbolizing nobility, staunchness and immortal fame. The sides of the lower plinth bear a series of ten bas-reliefs in white marble, depicting important events in the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese people during the past hundred years. This whole massive structure stands on two superimposed platforms, their white marble balustrades of traditional design

echo those surrounding the moat and bordering the bridges of the Tien An Men. A broad flight of steps on each side leads down to the ground.

Ten Bas-reliefs

The reliefs are arranged in chronological order beginning on the east side and going clockwise to the north.

The first of two on the east face depicts one of the key incidents in the early years of the Chinese people's struggle against the imperialists and the feudal order in China: the burning of opium foisted on China by the British imperialists, at Humen, in Kwangtung Province on June 3, 1839; an incident used as a pretext by the British to start the Opium War. Chests of opium are being cracked open and emptied into a fire lit on the beach so that the receding tide can carry away the poisonous dross. The faces and gestures of the workers, fort and warjunks in the background show the Chinese people's determination to resist the aggressor.

The second relief, to its left, pictures the start of the Taiping Revolution in Chintien Village, Kwangsi Province, on January 11, 1851. By the time this peasant revolutionary movement in its thirteen years of struggle had swept over more than half of China, it had rocked Manchu rule to its foundations and shattered the dreams of the capitalist powers for an easy conquest of China. This relief shows the Taiping heroes rushing to the attack armed with swords, spears and even hoes, and carrying their home-made cannon on their shoulders.



The Monument to the People's Heroes. Tien An Men is in the background
Photo by Tu Hsiu-hsien

On the south face of the monument are three bas-reliefs. The first depicts the Wuchang Uprising on October 10, 1911, the start of the 1911 Revolution which overthrew the last feudal dynasty in Chinese history and established a republic in China. The people and soldiers are shown attacking the Viceroy's Yamen. They trample down the dragon flag of the Manchu dynasty.

The May the Fourth Movement of 1919 which arose and grew under the impact of the Great October Revolution in Russia is the subject of the middle panel on this side. Students gathered before the Tien An Men shouting the slogan: "Restore our sovereign rights lost to the foreign powers! Punish the traitors!" This bas-relief shows the people of Peking rallying around an orator. This was the start of the campaign that spread throughout the country as a mass movement against imperialism and feudalism. It marked a turning point in the Chinese revolution, the dividing line between its development as a movement of bourgeois democracy into one led by the working class and inspired by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism — into the new democratic revolution.

The third relief on the south side deals with the May the Thirtieth Movement of 1925. On that day ten thousand people in Shanghai demonstrated against the murder of the cotton-mill worker, Ku Cheng-hung, and arrests of students by the foreign imperialists. The International Settlement police fired on the demonstration and scores were killed or wounded. Students and workers then went on strike in protest against the massacre. Merchants stopped business. The movement swept to the major cities of the country and spread to Hongkong. The relief portrays this climactic point of the anti-imperialist struggle. The background of the composition is formed by the Shanghai Custom's House and banks on the bund controlled by the foreign imperialists. Workers, students and the ordinary citizens of Shanghai carrying flaring banners with the slogan "Down with Imperialism!" are surging forward undaunted through a police barricade.

August 1 Uprising

The bas-reliefs on the west side of the monument are grouped around the theme of the armed struggle of the revolutionary people. That on the right-hand side depicts the August 1 uprising of revolutionary troops in Nanchang in 1927. A representative of the Chinese Communist Party is transmitting the order for the uprising

to a company of soldiers. The red flag is being raised; workers are helping to bring up ammunition. This was the start of that protracted struggle between armed revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party and armed counter-revolution that ended in the victory of the people.

The relief on the left shows a guerrilla unit marching to give battle to the enemy during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. A young peasant woman carries a mine and shovel to dig it in with; an old peasant is packing hand grenades into a market carrying basket; a peasant mother hands her son a rifle; a grizzled farmer totes a box of cartridges. Eight years of fighting in which such scenes were enacted a thousand times over were to pass before victory was won.

Crossing the Yangtse

The largest relief of the series faces north to the Tien An Men. It shows the victorious crossing of the Yangtse by the People's Liberation Army in April 1949 and the liberation of Nanking. The masts and sails of boats used for the crossing crowd the background. The foreground is full of movement. The flags of the reactionary Kuomintang clique are being crushed into the mud by the people's soldiers landing on the southern bank of the river. A bugler sounds the attack. A commander shoots flares into the night sky signalling the advance. Designed in a series of undulating waves the composition gives an impression of endless vitality.

This main relief is flanked by two supporting panels. That on the right shows the people helping their army: a worker carries a stretcher, peasants bring food and a woman brings shoes made for the soldiers. In the background is the liberated countryside. That on the left shows the workers, peasants and ordinary people of the land greeting the arrival of the victorious people's army.

This series of bas-reliefs has few parallels for size in the history of Chinese art. They are two metres high and a total of 50 metres in length. They contain 191 almost life-size figures. In theme and scope they have been a challenge to the skill and understanding of the eight sculptors who co-operated in the work. While retaining their various original approaches to their artistic problems, they collaborated to produce a unified historical and artistic conception. Every help was given to them in fulfilling this task. More than 170 suggestions were



The largest bas-relief of the monument: The victorious crossing of the Yangtse by the People's Liberation Army in April 1949

MUSIC

Peking Sings

Peking is in good voice these days. As one slogan has it: "Where there's work to be done, our singing is heard."

Early in March the Popular Art House announced that on May 1, it hoped to hear a million people singing its special issue of songs for International Labour Day in the capital. The idea was snapped up. The eastern suburbs pledged that 50,000 workers would be singing the songs before May 1. Communist Party, Youth League and trade union organizations backed the plan. Musicians from the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra arranged five training classes for chorus leaders and song masters to teach the songs, and three classes for accordion players. Conductors and singers went down to the factories to teach. A model chorus of 80 people was organized to make the rounds of the workshops.

The enthusiasm was catching. Hsizu District undertook to have 70,000 of the 100,000 young people in the district singing at least two of the new songs before May 1. Hsitan District announced that over 95 per cent of its 70,000 young people would be able to sing all the new songs by May Day. Peasants in suburban farms, schoolboys and students joined in. Members of farm co-ops in Yokochuang, Fengtai District, were singing two of the songs within a fortnight. Down on the Ming Tombs Reservoir construction site, singing the new songs makes work go with a swing.

One of the features of musical culture in modern China is the intimate link between popular songs and social life. The great tradition of folksong—songs of the people, by the people, and for the people—has been snatched up on the wings of socialist advance. The new socialist society and culture have been able to preserve and expand the form

and content of folksong on a new social basis. In the colleges in Peking's western suburbs, for instance, many of the songs and tunes they sing are composed by the students themselves. In the first three months of this year alone nearly a hundred songs were written by college men in Peking. Some of them are popular now throughout the capital. The number of "tunesmiths" and ballad singers in the farm co-ops is legion.

Among the songs recommended by the Popular Art House is *Socialism Is Good* (words by Hsi Yang, music by Li Huan-chih); *Catch Up with Britain!* (words by Chung Ling, music by Chu Hsi-hsien); *The Revolutionary* (words by Tung Hsiang, music by Wang Shih-lu) and *Work Away!* (words and music by Tai Chiang-ping). The new songs have the directness, vigour, simplicity and tunefulness of true folksong. They are in the idiom of the people both in language and musicianship. There is no false feeling or rhetoric in their eulogy of socialism and the revolutionary spirit that today inspires the campaign for the "big leap" in socialist construction. These are songs straight from the hearts of the people.

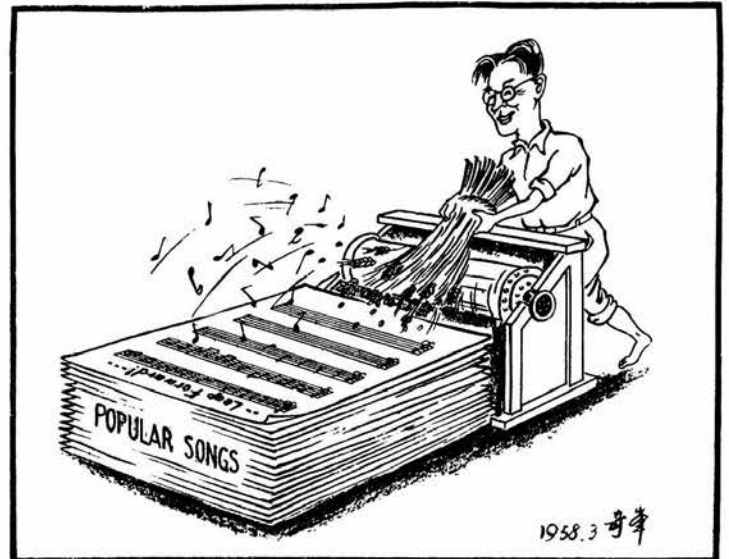
The first two mentioned here are the work of well-known composers. The next two are by young composers, while the last was written in his spare time by a physics student in Peking University. This gives some idea of what the Communist Party meant when it recently called for a "big leap" forward in socialist artistic creative activity. Professionals and amateurs, folk musicians and ballad singers are competing and co-operating in an emulation campaign of song,

much as the ballad singers of the villages have competed down the centuries and still compete today.

Variety is the spice of these new songs. *Socialism Is Good* is light and racy. *Catch Up with Britain!* is as vigorous and optimistic as its theme demands. Its middle portion is a part song for male and female voices. *The Revolutionary* is a marching song that recalls those sung by soldiers in the revolutionary wars, simple and forceful both in words and music. It has a note of austerity and discipline that hearkens back to the spirit of the men and women who went to battle for the people's cause and served that cause to the end.

Work Away! is short and snappy, a song of confidence and youth. It is one of many composed by Peking University students during the rectification campaign, that later took the fancy of students and public at large. It was the work of a single day to compose it, put it to music and teach it to the students. Soon it was being sung by everyone in the university, and taken to town.

Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton and other large cities have all kept going the tradition of popular song.



A composer threshes music out of the sounds of country life
Cartoon by Chen Chi-feng

put forward for the general design of the monument. The artists' drawings and blueprints were exhibited and received invaluable comments from the general public and experts. When the actual work started, soldiers of the People's Liberation Army, historians, scientists, engineers, artists, people in all walks of life, wrote giving encouragement and practical suggestions. People who had taken part in the modern events described came to give us first-hand accounts of their experiences. Many leading comrades of the Communist Party and other veteran revolutionaries came down to the work site to offer help.

The granite for the main face of the memorial was cut in Fushan, Shantung Province. It weighed 280 tons

before processing and 130 tons after. Great skill and ingenuity were needed to bring it to the site in Peking.

Now the work is done. I am proud to have played some part in this tribute to our revolutionary heroes. In the eight years since the work started immense changes have taken place in China. Today many of the things left unfinished by the men and women who gave their lives for the cause have been fulfilled. The great ideal that inspired them—the building of China into a modern, free and prosperous land, a socialist land, is being realized. The example of heroism and selfless devotion to the people which this monument extols will inspire us as long as it stands—and longer.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Colonialism Must Go

Colonialism must go, and the sooner the better—this was the central theme of Peking editorials on April 24, designated as Anti-Colonialism Day by the Asian-African Student Conference and the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Characterizing the past year as one of continued upsurge in the anti-colonialist movement, *Renmin Ribao* noted editorially that “an outstanding fact testifying to this is the growing unity of the peoples of Asia and Africa and the powerful support they have given to each other. The Afro-Asian Peoples’ Solidarity Conference held in Cairo and the Accra Conference of Independent African States clearly demonstrate the resolve of the Asian and African peoples to close their ranks in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism.”

The United States is the most vicious enemy in the present struggle against colonialism, the editorial continued. “Everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America, it is bent on desperate, aggressive plots to replace the old colonialist powers such as Britain and France and impose new shackles on the peoples of these regions. SEATO, the Bagdad Pact and the notorious Eisenhower Doctrine are nothing but instruments of enslavement. The West Mediterranean Pact which the U.S. is trying to push through is of the same nature. This new brand of U.S. colonialism is particularly sinister because of its hypocrisy: it is actually trying to enslave people under the pretext of anti-colonialism. It is extracting huge profits and imposing political demands on other countries under the guise of economic aid. It is carrying out subversive activities in other countries under cover of ‘friendly co-operation,’ and stationing troops and establishing military bases in other countries in the name of defending peace. This is why every country desiring genuine independence and freedom must maintain a high degree of vigilance against the threat of this U.S. colonialism and wage a resolute struggle against it.”

“We Chinese who are defending our own national independence and building a strong socialist country,” concluded *Renmin Ribao*, “are duty bound to support the peoples of all countries in their efforts to defend and attain national independence and freedom.”

Zhongguo Qingnian Bao's editorial expressed the confidence of the young people of Asia and Africa in the struggle against imperialism and for peace. “Imperialism,” it stressed, “is nothing to be afraid of. The Chinese people, when they went to Korea

to help the Korean people fight aggression, found American imperialism to be a paper tiger. The victory of the Egyptian people against Anglo-French aggression and the Syrian people against American aggressive plots also prove that the imperialists are giants on feet of clay.”

The Voice of Africa

“The African people have stood up, daybreak has come after the long night of slumber in the ‘Dark Continent’; the light of independence and freedom has risen,” declared *Renmin Ribao* editorially on April 25, acclaiming the success of the Accra Conference of Independent African States.

“‘Hands off Africa, Africa must be free!’ This is the resounding demand of the conference,” the paper said.

“The awakened African peoples are concerned not only with African affairs, but with the destiny of the whole world. Once again these events in Africa show that the anti-imperialist national independence movement is a peace force.... The African peoples have emerged on the international political arena as a new factor for peace.”

“The success of the Accra Conference of Independent African States will have an immense effect on the whole of Africa,” predicted *Da Gong Bao* editorially on April 24.

“The African peoples have found a common language. They have utterly exposed colonialism and racialism as the No. 1 enemy of their independence, freedom and peace.”

Guangming Ribao called the Accra meeting “a historic conference,” reflecting the determination of the African peoples to win freedom and uphold peace.

Recalling how steadfastly the African peoples have fought for their freedom in the past, the paper said, “An even fiercer struggle lies ahead. United States interference is now added to the desperate attempts of the Anglo-French colonialists to cling to their positions in Africa.”

“However,” the paper concluded, “the united and awakened African peoples will repulse colonialist attacks, no matter where they come from. The spirit

demonstrated by the Accra Conference has amply proved that they are capable of such action.”

Sino-Soviet Treaty

“The Sino-Soviet treaty of commerce and navigation will bring even greater prosperity to the two countries and strengthen still more their co-operation and unity,” declared *Renmin Ribao's* editorial on April 24.

“The two socialist countries now find themselves in a great period when their economies are leaping forward. To help these forward leaps and to ensure that they will fulfil ahead of time their historical task of defeating the principal capitalist countries in peaceful competition, it is necessary for them to develop economic co-operation further.

“Brotherly relations among socialist countries are characterized, as Premier Chou En-lai has said, by ‘mutual assistance, support and co-operation for the common advance of the cause of building socialism.’ The new treaty provides another excellent example of such fraternal mutual assistance and co-operation.”

Proletarian internationalism is the supreme principle underlying economic relations between the two countries, the paper stressed. “A concrete example of this is the most-favoured-nation treatment on the basis of equality and mutual benefit which the treaty assures each signatory.”

Referring to conclusion of a long-term trade agreement provided for in the treaty and to similar agreements signed by China with Poland and Hungary, the paper said, “This will enable China and the fraternal countries the better to coordinate their long-term economic plans and meet each other’s requirements in economic construction, thereby adding to



“Give me your bag first!”

Hung Huang in “Wen Hui Bao”

the strength and solidarity of the socialist camp."

New Facts on Kishi's Sabotage

"The Kishi government must bear full responsibility for sabotaging the fourth Sino-Japanese trade agreement," declares a commentary in *Renmin Ribao* (April 25) refuting the false arguments of the Japanese Government and certain leading Japanese newspapers point by point.

"The provisions of the agreement and of the attached memorandum were approved by both sides last October," the commentary recalls. "Negotiations were then adjourned because the Japanese delegation wished to return to Tokyo for consultations on questions relating to the reciprocal establishment of trade missions. In February this year the Japanese delegation returned to Peking and signed the agreement on the originally agreed basis. One would have thought that it had already obtained the approval of the Japanese Government while in Japan and that there would be no further questions about the agreement. But the Kishi government, after the agreement was signed, jettisoned the provisions agreed upon by both sides. Such double-dealing makes a mockery of international good faith."

The Kishi government and certain Japanese newspapers have tried to create the impression that China had forced the establishment of trade missions on Japan. The commentary discloses that "in fact, the establishment of trade missions was originally proposed by the Japanese delegate Koichi Uda, when the second Sino-Japanese trade agreement was negotiated. It was approved by Masanosuke Ikeda, leader of the Japanese trade delegation at that time. The Chinese side agreed to this only after careful consideration."

"The Chinese side," the commentary continues, "never put up any conditions for the trade missions and sought only assurances of security and facilities on a parity basis, to enable members of the missions to carry on their work. The Japanese Government, on the other hand, has made persistent effort to obstruct the establishment of the trade missions, first by raising the finger-printing issue, then by demands to limit the number of staff members of the trade missions, and finally by playing up the issue of the national flag."

The question of mutual recognition between China and Japan, the commentary goes on, is not involved in the trade agreement which was signed by the people's organizations of the two countries. Nor did the question arise when China and Japan exchanged commodity exhibitions. The national flags

of Japan and China were hoisted at both exhibitions. "The Kishi government, while charging the Chinese side with having 'political aims,' has itself undertaken a series of political manoeuvres with the deliberate intention of sabotaging the fourth Sino-Japanese trade agreement. If there were any 'political aims' on the Chinese side, it would be to promote friendship between the peoples of the two countries along with the development of trade between Japan and China. Such 'aims' are explicitly written into the trade agreement and have the support of the Japanese people.

"In signing this trade agreement with Japan, China was motivated by the desire to promote trade between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. . . . The question now boils down to whether or not the Kishi government will cease its hostility to the Chinese people and unconditionally guarantee the implementation of all the articles in the agreement."

"We are still optimistic about the future of Sino-Japanese trade," concludes *Renmin Ribao*, expressing confidence that the Chinese and Japanese people will overcome all difficulties in their efforts to promote trade and friendly relations as they have in the past.

Brink-of-War Mania

Da Gona Bao on April 20 condemned the repeated flights of U.S. nuclear-bomb-carrying planes to the Soviet borders as "criminal provocations which might well cause a catastrophic nuclear war." It urged the people of the world to take immediate action to stop this U.S. brink-of-war practice.

"World peace and security is imperilled by this provocation staged by the warminded clique in the U.S. A misreading of the radar screen, a slip in command orders, or an abnormal move by the airmen—any one of these mishaps is sufficient to bring about a nuclear war. And no less dangerous to the world is the idea of dealing the first nuclear blow which is haunting the minds of U.S. generals. All this emphasizes to the people of the world that the U.S. atomaniacs must not be allowed to continue such provocations."

Warning the U.S. that they will not succeed in catching the Soviet Union unprepared. *Da Gona Bao* wrote, "The Soviet Union is superior to the United States both in technology and military power. It has the power and confidence to retaliate with fatal blows against any aggressor. If Washington goes so far as to stir up a nuclear war, it will immediately invite destructive retaliation. Such a war will be the last war; the whole capitalist system will be wiped off the face of the earth."

THE PASSING SHOW

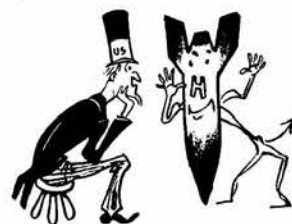
You Said It!

"The European nations look on America as it has manifested itself in recent years as dangerously schizophrenic."

Schizophrenia, said the speaker, "is characterized by loss of contact with one's environment,



reduction of interests, shallow emotions, declining use of resources, silly actions, delusions, hallucinations,



retreats to simple forms of behaviour,



erratic conduct ranging from stupor to excitement and impulsive and unpredictable acts."

And who should know better the nature of these United States than the speaker: Mr. Acheson, ex-President Truman's Secretary of State?

Soothsaying Voodoo

U.S. Vice-President Richard Nixon told visiting newspaper editors from abroad that there definitely will be no depression in the United States.

On hearing this, one of America's 5,200,000 unemployed in an exclusive interview is reported to have said: "No comment other than **!!..!!"

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Sino-Soviet Co-operation

A Sino-Soviet treaty of commerce and navigation was signed in Peking on April 23 (for full text see page 21).

It provides that the two countries will adopt all necessary measures to develop and consolidate their commercial relations in the spirit of friendly co-operation and mutual assistance and on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. For this purpose, they will conclude long-term and other agreements. They are also to grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect to commerce, navigation and other mutual economic relations.

Signed at the same time, a 1958 Sino-Soviet trade protocol provides for a bigger volume of trade than last year. Soviet industrial equipment, instruments and tools, motor vehicles, tractors, agricultural machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, ferrous and non-ferrous rolled metal materials, electric cables, and chemical products will be exchanged for Chinese tin, mercury, tungsten and molybdenum ore, sulphur, wool, raw silk, woollen textiles, silks and brocades, ready-made clothes and knitwear, tobacco, tung oil, tea, soya beans, fruits and other commodities.

Sino-Soviet economic co-operation has grown tremendously both in scale and scope during the past eight years. The volume of trade between the two countries in 1957 was four times what it was in 1950. The Soviet Union is China's largest import and export partner. In 1957, it took about 50 per cent of China's foreign trade.

Soviet economic aid to China is comprehensive and on a large scale; the 211 industrial projects which it has been helping China build are the backbone of China's socialist industrialization.

The U.S.S.R. has also given invaluable technical assistance to China. Some 7,000 Soviet experts who have worked or are still working in China have passed on the most up-to-date Soviet experience to Chinese technicians and workers. China has also received free of charge a vast amount of Soviet technical data.

Soviet aid plays a vital role in Chinese socialist construction. The treaty of commerce and navigation will carry forward such co-operation. By laying down in concrete terms the principles of

friendly co-operation and mutual aid and stressing the importance of long-term trade, it opens up new prospects for Sino-Soviet economic relations and will give added impetus to the current rapid economic advance in the two countries.

Long-term Trade with Hungary

A long-term trade agreement between China and Hungary covering the period 1959-1962 was signed in Peking on April 21. This is the second such agreement China has concluded with another socialist country this month, the other being with Poland.

The agreement, besides setting the rate at which the volume of trade will increase each year from 1959 to 1962, also lists the most important commodities that each signatory will supply to the other. China will provide Hungary with tungsten and molybdenum ores, tin, mercury, soya beans, canned food, tea, silks, tyres, machine-tools, textile machinery, electronic tubes and radio spare parts. Hungary will furnish China with power stations, refrigeration equipment, Diesel locomotives and trains, rolled steel, machine-tools and high-frequency telecommunication equipment, etc.

Chinese Loan to Indonesia

China is supplying rice and textiles to Indonesia on a loan basis. This was arranged in an exchange of notes between Vice-Premier Hardi of Indonesia and the Chinese ambassador in Djakarta on April 17.

The 20,000 tons of rice and 72 million yards of cloth involved are reported to be valued at 48 million Swiss francs. A large part of this loaned rice and textiles is already on its way to Indonesia.

Vice-Premier Hardi, in a speech following the exchange of notes, thanked the Chinese Government for these timely supplies to his country.

Japanese Civilians Go Home

Four hundred and twenty-two Japanese nationals left China for home via Tientsin on April 19 on board the Japanese ship *Hakusan Maru*. The Chinese Red Cross Society and three Japanese people's organizations made all the necessary arrangements.

The Chinese Government has given every assistance to Japanese residents wishing to leave China. Since 1953, more than thirty thousand Japanese have left for home. The Japanese Government, however, has taken an entirely contrary stand with regard to Chinese residents in Japan. It has been and is still placing many obstacles in the way of their return home.

CULTURAL NEWS

Broadcasting Conference in Peking: A Folk Music Broadcasting Conference

of the Asian member countries of the International Broadcasting Organization is being held in Peking. Delegations from member organizations in Korea, Mongolia, the Soviet Union, Viet-nam and China and observers from Afghanistan, Burma, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Japan and the United Arab Republic are participating.

"The purpose of the conference," declared Wen Chi-tse, Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Council of the IBO at the opening session, "is to introduce the achievements of folk music broadcasts in Asian countries, exchange experience in this field, promote mutual understanding and friendship, and strengthen contacts."

Chang Hsi-jo, Director of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, told the conference that Chinese cultural workers were very keen to introduce Chinese folk art and culture to Asian countries and to absorb the folk art and culture of other countries.

Special programmes introducing the folk music of the various Asian countries are broadcast by Radio Peking during the conference.

* * *

Great Figures Commemorated: Cultural organizations in China have arranged a rich programme of meetings, exhibitions and stage performances in commemoration of the seven great figures of world culture suggested by the World Peace Council. A national committee with Kuo Mo-jo as chairman has been set up in Peking to co-ordinate these activities.

The 700th anniversary of the works of the Chinese playwright Kuan Han-ching will be celebrated in June. Commemorative ceremonies for John Milton, Honoré Daumier and others will be held in the latter part of the year.

* * *

Mission to England: A Chinese cultural delegation headed by the economist Hsu Ti-hsin arrived in London on April 22. Other members of the delegation are Professor Chin Yueh-lin, philosopher; Professor Chou Pei-yuan, physicist and Deputy Chancellor of Peking University; Madame Hsieh Ping-hsin, the author; and Professor of Pedagogy Yuan Ching-ching. The group will visit universities and cultural centres in London, Glasgow, Birmingham, Oxford, Cambridge and other cities.

Earlier, the same delegation spent twenty-five days in Italy as guests of the Italian Centre for Development of Relations with China.

* * *

Literary Treasures Returned: Forty-six illustrated volumes of the *Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio* (a famous collection of short stories by

Pu Sung-ling of the Ching dynasty) and other Chinese literary treasures were returned by the Soviet Union to China at a ceremony held in Moscow on April 13.

These treasures taken away from Peking by tsarist troops during the "Boxer" campaign in 1900 or discovered by the famous Russian traveller Kozlov in 1908, were preserved in the Leningrad Oriental Institute. "The Soviet Union is making a careful search to return to China everything that was taken away by the tsarist intervention," announced G. Zhukov, the Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries in his speech at the ceremony.

In token of Sino-Soviet friendship, the Soviet Government had earlier returned to China many volumes of the Yung Lo Encyclopedia of the Ming dynasty and archives of the Ching dynasty.

* * *

Soviet Artist's Woodcuts: Peking art lovers crowded to see an exhibition of woodcut prints by the Soviet artist Alexei Kravchenko which closed on April 28. Kravchenko's woodcuts were first introduced to China by the great Chinese writer Lu Hsun in the early thirties. They proved to be popular among Chinese progressive artists and his style had a considerable influence on the modern revolutionary school of Chi-

nese woodcut artists. They were particularly struck by Kravchenko's sense of the romance of socialist construction and the dynamic force of his lines.

The prints at the exhibition in Peking were given to the Union of Chinese Artists by the artist's widow during her visit to China last December. They will be shown later in Shanghai and Canton.

Paul Robeson's Message

"One day soon I hope to greet you on Chinese soil; that will indeed be a happy day," wrote Paul Robeson, the American Negro singer, in a message of thanks to the Chinese people in appreciation of their recent celebration of his 60th birthday.

"It has been a privilege and a source of endless wonder," the message said, "to learn a little of your beautiful language, to listen constantly to your beautiful music—ancient and modern—and to sing some of your beautiful folk songs."

"My deepest thanks to your writers, poets and musicians for their rich contributions to our world culture, and thanks to your brave leaders and all the Chinese people for their socialist contribution and their defence of peace."

Argentine Leprologist in China

Twenty-nine doctors from all parts of China completed on April 16 a three-

month advanced course in leprosy treatment given in Canton by Dr. S. Schujman of Argentina. They will be the initial group of a body of Chinese experts on this disease which China plans to eliminate within a definite period.

Dr. Schujman, a leading leprologist with 30 years' experience in treating this disease, came to China in 1957 on the invitation of the Chinese Medical Association. He will give another course in Shanghai before returning to Argentina. Dr. Schujman's services are highly appreciated in Chinese medical circles.

Briefs

A Rumanian Economic Exhibition is now on in Peking. It is the largest exhibition of this type that Rumania has ever held abroad. Rumanian engineers, designers, and workers are on hand to demonstrate the machinery on display.

* * *
The Japanese Commodities Exhibition in Wuhan closed on April 24. It was visited by 700,000 people.

Visitors in China

A Goodwill Delegation of the India-China Friendship Association.

A Ceylonese Football Team.

A team of men and women gymnasts from the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

Document

SINO-SOVIET TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

Following is the text of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation Between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed in Peking on April 23, 1958.

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desirous of promoting further development and consolidation of the economic relations between the two countries, have resolved to conclude the present Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries for this purpose:

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China:

Yeh Chi-chuang, Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China;

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Ivan Grigoriyevich Kabanov, Minister of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. The Contracting Parties shall, in accordance with the spirit of friendly co-operation and mutual assistance,

adopt all necessary measures to develop and consolidate the commercial relations between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

For this purpose, the governments of the Contracting Parties will, in accordance with the requirements of the national economy of the respective countries, conclude various agreements, including long-term agreements, to ensure the development of the flow of goods between the two countries.

Article 2. The Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of all questions relating to commerce, navigation and all other economic relations between the two countries.

Article 3. In accordance with the provision of Article Two of this Treaty, the Contracting Parties shall grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of all questions relating to the customs, particularly the following: customs duties and other duties; storage of goods in the custody of the customs office; regulations and formalities applicable while the goods are in the custody of the customs office.

Accordingly, natural or manufactured products of either Contracting Party shall not be liable, on importation to the territory of the other Party, to any customs or other duties

other or higher, or to regulations or formalities other or more burdensome, than those imposed on similar natural or manufactured products imported from any third country.

Similarly, natural or manufactured products of either Contracting Party intended for export to the territory of the other Party shall not be liable to any customs or other duties other or higher, or to regulations or formalities other or more burdensome, than those imposed on similar natural or manufactured products intended for export to any third country.

Article 4. Natural or manufactured products of either Contracting Party, on importation to the territory of the other Party through the territory of one or more third countries, shall not be liable to any customs or other duties other or higher, or to regulations or formalities other or more burdensome, than those imposed on similar products shipped direct from the producer country.

The provisions of this Article also apply to goods which, passing through the territory of one or more third countries, have had their packing or wrappings changed or were stored for a period of time.

Article 5. Within the time limit prescribed by the customs authorities, the following certified articles being re-exported or re-imported shall be exempted from customs or other duties:

- a. articles for fairs, exhibitions or competitions;
- b. articles for testing or experimentation;
- c. articles imported for repairs and shipped back after being repaired;
- d. tools and implements carried by or mailed to installation technicians;
- e. natural or manufactured products imported for processing or remodelling and shipped back after such processing or remodelling;
- f. empty wrappers bearing trade marks imported for wrapping purposes and the wrappers of the imported goods themselves.

Samples of goods sent purely as samples and within amounts customary in trade practice shall be exempted unconditionally from customs and other duties.

Article 6. Natural or manufactured products of either Contracting Party shall under no circumstances be liable, after importation into the territory of the other Party, to higher internal taxes on their production, processing, circulation or consumption, than those imposed on similar products of any third country.

Article 7. Neither of the Contracting Parties shall impose on importations from or exportations to the territory of the other Party any restrictions or prohibitions which are not applicable to all other countries.

However, in the interests of national security, public order, protection of public health, protection of animal and plant life, preservation of works of art and historical relics, the Contracting Parties may reserve the right to stipulate restrictions or prohibitions on the import and export of related articles, provided that, in like circumstances, these restrictions and prohibitions are also applicable to all third countries.

Article 8. The vessels and the cargoes on vessels of either of the Contracting Parties shall be accorded in the ports of the other Party most-favoured-nation treatment in all that concerns entering, clearing and stationing. Such treatment is in particular applicable in respect of the following: all kinds of dues and charges collected in the name of and for the state, the local authorities and other organs; mooring, loading and discharging in port and at anchorages; the use of pilots, navigation routes, lock gates, bridges, signals and lights for navigation; the use of cranes, weighbridges, warehouses, ship-

yards, dry-docks and repair yards; supplies of fuel, lubricants, water and food.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to the performance of port services, including pilotage and towage, or to coastal shipping. Nevertheless, the vessels of either of the Contracting Parties proceeding from one port of the other Party to another for the purpose of landing cargo brought from abroad, or of taking on board cargo for a foreign destination, shall not be considered as engaged in coastal shipping.

Article 9. If any vessel of either of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked on the coast of the other Party, such vessel and its cargo shall enjoy the same treatment as the other Party would give to its own vessels and cargoes in similar circumstances.

The other Contracting Party shall give the same necessary help and assistance to the master, crew and passengers both as regards their persons and as regards the vessel and cargo as it would give to its own vessels in similar circumstances.

Rescue shall be carried out in accordance with special agreements if related agreements have been concluded.

Article 10. The nationality of vessels shall be reciprocally recognized on the basis of the documents and certificates on board the vessel issued according to law by the proper authorities of the Contracting Party whose flag the vessel flies.

Any tonnage certificates and other shipping documents issued by the proper authorities of either of the Contracting Parties shall be recognized by the proper authorities of the other Party.

In accordance with this provision, vessels of either of the Contracting Parties which are provided with a valid tonnage certificate shall be exempted from remeasurement in the ports of the other Party, and the net capacity of the vessel entered in the certificate shall be accepted as the basis for calculating tonnage tax and harbour dues.

Article 11. The Contracting Parties shall undertake, in respect of the conveyance of goods, passengers and luggage by rail, road or waterways in the same direction and over the same distance, to extend to each other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of all that concerns acceptance for conveyance, methods and costs of conveyance and other charges connected with such conveyance.

Article 12. Natural or manufactured products of either of the Contracting Parties, being conveyed through the territory of the other Party to the territory of a third country, shall be exempted from customs and other duties.

The transit of the above products shall enjoy, in respect of regulations and formalities, no less favourable treatment than that granted to the transit of goods of any third country.

Article 13. Either of the Contracting Parties may set up an office of its commercial representative in the capital of the other Party, the legal position of which shall be determined by the provisions of the Annex to the present Treaty, which shall constitute an integral part thereof.

Article 14. The juridical or natural persons of either of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other Party in all respects no less favourable treatment than that granted to the juridical or natural persons of any third country.

Article 15. The provisions of this Treaty shall not apply to advantages or favoured treatment which are or may hereafter be granted by either of the Contracting Parties for the purpose of facilitating trade between its border regions and a neighbouring country.

Article 16. The Contracting Parties undertake to implement the awards of arbitration of any dispute relating to commercial or other contracts concluded between the juridical

persons or organs of the Contracting Parties, if both parties to the dispute have through proper means agreed to its arbitration by a special tribunal set up for this purpose or a standing tribunal.

The decrees of implementation as well as the implementation itself of the arbitration awards shall be carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Contracting Party implementing the arbitration awards.

Article 17. The present Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible and shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place at Moscow.

The present Treaty shall remain in force for six months after the day either of the Contracting Parties gives notice of its desire to terminate the Treaty.

Done in duplicate, at Peking, on April 23, 1958, in the Chinese and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

(signed) Yeh Chi-chuang. (signed) Ivan Grigoriyevich Kabanov

(The Annex, referred to in Article Thirteen, was published in full in "Hsinhua News Agency Release," April 24, 1958.—Editor.)

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

PEKING OPERA

▼ **THE CAPTURE OF HANGCHOW** A new Peking opera produced by the China Peking Opera Company. The story of the capture of Hangchow from the Manchu imperial troops by peasant fighters in the Taiping Revolution.
April 29 & May 1 at *Chung Ho Theatre*

▼ **THE WHITE-HAIRED GIRL** One of China's most famous modern operas in Peking opera form. It is based on the actual story of a peasant girl who, forced to flee from landlord oppression becomes a "goddess" in a mountain wilderness, until she is saved by the people's forces. The all-star cast includes Tu Chin-fang, Li Shao-chun, Yuan Shih-hai and Yeh Sheng-lan.
May 2 & 3 at *Lao Tung Theatre* in the Working People's Palace of Culture

▼ **UPROAR IN HEAVEN** Monkey Sung Wu-kung fights the gods of thunder and lightning and other celestial deities who want to arrest him. With Li Shao-chun.
May 4 matinee at *People's Theatre*

▼ **THE RETURN OF THE PHOENIX** A comedy of errors. Young man wins girl despite the schemes of a wicked stepmother. Starring Tu Chin-fang.
April 30 at *People's Theatre*

▼ **WU SUNG, THE TIGER KILLER**, a story from the classical novel *Water Margin* about Wu Sung (one of the heroes of Llangshan Mountain) who kills a tiger with bare hands. Starring Li Shao-chun. Together with **LU PU AND HIS LOVER LADY CICADA**, an episode from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* about a beautiful girl who is used as a bait to make General Lu Pu turn against his master. Starring Tu Chin-fang and Yeh Sheng-lan.
May 1 at *People's Theatre*

▼ **KING PA BIDS FAREWELL TO HIS BELOVED** The story of King Pa who bids farewell to his concubine before he breaks through enemy encirclement; unwilling to fall into enemy hands, the concubine commits suicide. With Tu Chin-fang.
May 4 evening at *People's Theatre*

SHAHSING OPERA

▼ **SHE WON'T STAY HOME: LEAPS AND BOUNDS; FERRY IN A SNOWSTORM**—short Shaohsing operas, on contemporary themes reflecting the growth of New China. Interspersed with song and dance numbers and one-act plays. Produced by the Hangchow Shaohsing Opera Company on its first visit to Peking.
May 1 at *Changan Theatre*

▼ **MOTHER** In a pre-liberation setting, this Shaohsing opera tells how an ordinary Shanghai housewife becomes a staunch underground revolutionary. Produced by the Hangchow Shaohsing Opera Company.
May 2 at *Changan Theatre*

PINGCHU OPERA

▼ **IJU CHIEH-MEI** A new pingchu opera version of the true story, now known throughout China, of a former poor peasant who wanted to take the capitalist road but

finally came to see that it was the wrong one. Produced by the China Pingchu Opera Company.

April 29, May 3 & 4 at *Ta Chung Theatre*
▼ **CHUN HSIANG** An ancient Korean folk-tale. The love story of Chun Hsiang, beautiful daughter of a famous courtesan. Because of her origin, the father of the man she loves will not countenance her marriage to his son. But love finds a way. Produced by the China Pingchu Opera Company, starring Hsin Feng-hsia.
May 2 at *Ta Chung Theatre*

THEATRE

▼ **THE RED STORM** A play about the great "February 7" railway workers' strike in 1923. Written collectively by a group of playwrights of the China Youth Art Theatre. Directed by Chin Shan and produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.
April 29 & 30, May 1, 2 & 5 at *China Youth Art Theatre*

▼ **DIFFERENT ROADS** Adapted from the film *Nurse's Diary*. The different roads of life taken by a young Shanghai nurse and her fiancé—one of wholehearted devotion to socialism, the other of ambition and self-gain. Produced by the Central Drama School.
May 1-5 at *Experimental Theatre*

▼ **THE DOLL'S HOUSE** Ibsen's famous play produced in Chinese (under the title of *Nora*) by the China Youth Art Theatre.
May 3 & 4 at *China Youth Art Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

▼ **RED LEAF RIVER** is a moving tale of peasant life under the landlords' yoke in Shansi during the 1930s, and how the peasants led by the Communist Party finally achieved victory. This play had a successful Peking run when it was first presented soon after liberation by the Huanpei People's Cultural Ensemble, forerunner of the Central Experimental Opera Theatre, its present producer.
May 2-5 at *Tienchiao Theatre*

PUPPET THEATRE

▼ **BIG IVAN** An original puppet play written by world-famous Soviet puppet-master Sergei Obraztsov. How hard-working, kind-hearted Ivan wins through despite the tricks and wiles of his lazy and envious brothers. Produced by the China Puppet Art Theatre.
May 2-6 at *Tungszu Theatre*

FILMS

▼ **SOUL OF THE SEA** The crew of a Kuomintang corvette mutinies against its reactionary officers and comes over to liberated China. Produced by the Shanghai Hai Yen Film Studio.
April 29 - May 5 at all major cinemas in Peking

▼ **UNFORGETTABLE YEARS** is a documentary film produced by the Central News and Documentary Film Studio of the Soviet Union. It reviews the major events in the Soviet Union during the 40 years since the October Revolution.
May 1-3 *Chiao Tuo Kou, Soviet Exhibition Centre Cinema, Hsin Chieh Kou, Sheng Li, Chung Yang*

▼ **THE COUNTERFEIT COIN** A Greek feature film dubbed in Chinese. As it passes from hand to hand, a counterfeit coin brings us dramatically into the lives of a beggar, a prostitute, a worker's widow and her little daughter, a miserly rich man, and a struggling young painter and his wife.
April 29 & 30 *Ta Hua, Soviet Exhibition Centre Cinema, Peking Theatre*

EXHIBITIONS

▼ **RUMANIAN ECONOMIC EXHIBITION**—held at the Soviet Exhibition Centre from April 29 to May 28.

▼ **HUNGARIAN RADIO TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND PRECISION EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION**—held in the exhibition halls of Chungshan Park till May 9.

CONCERTS

▼ **CONCERT OF LIGHT MUSIC**—performed by the Central Philharmonic.
May 4 at *Lao Tung Theatre* in the Working People's Palace of Culture

SPORTS

▼ **FOOTBALL MATCH**—the visiting Ceylonese Football Team vs. the Peking Team.
April 29 at *Peking Stadium*

▼ **GYMNASTICS**—a friendly competition between R.S.F.S.R. Men's and Women's Teams and Chinese teams.
April 29 at *Peking Gymnasium*

ACROBATICS

▼ **CHUNGKING ACROBATIC TROUPE**—which made successful European tours in 1954 and 1955.
May 2 & 3 at *Capital Theatre*

OPEN-AIR ENTERTAINMENTS

For a 15 fen ticket, enjoy or take part in the following:

Peking Opera * *Chu Yi* * Acrobatics * Puppet Show * *Conjuring* * Shadow Theatre Plays * Films * *Hsiang Sheng* (Comic Dialogue) Performances * Ball Games * Wrestling * Chess Matches

*Dancing

*Meet well-known poets and composers in person

May 4, 7:30 p.m. at the WORKING PEOPLE'S PALACE OF CULTURE

WHAT'S ON IN THE PARKS

CHUNGSHAN PARK

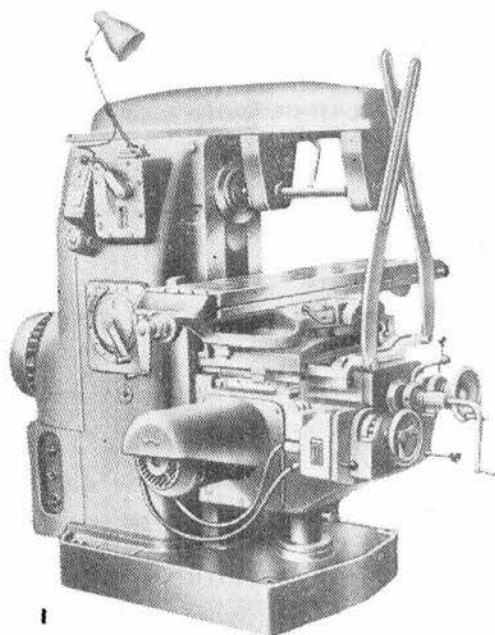
*Collection of RARE GOLDFISH
*Exhibition of mastercraftsman Chen Ching-yi's MICROSCOPIC ENGRAVINGS ON IVORY
*CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND
*BOATING

PEKING PLANETARIUM

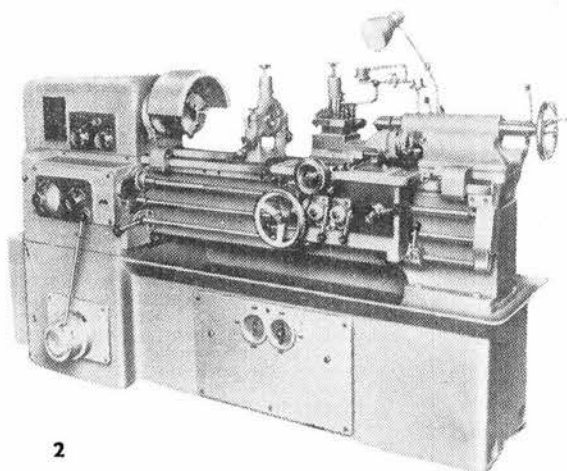
Take a Trip Through the Stars!
Daily showings: 1:30 p.m. 3:00 4:30 6:30
See Also: Coloured scientific short Eclipses of the Sun and the Moon.
Daily showings: 12:15 3:00 6:00

QUALITY

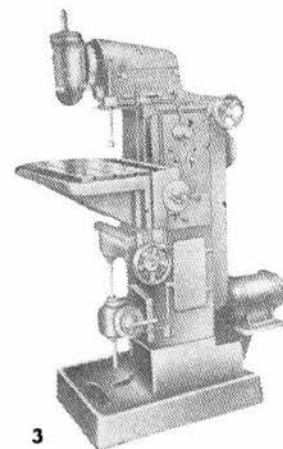
MACHINE - TOOLS



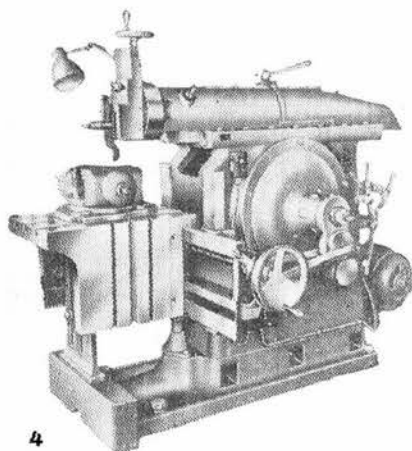
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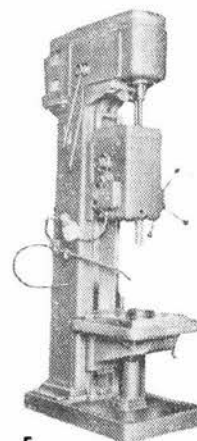


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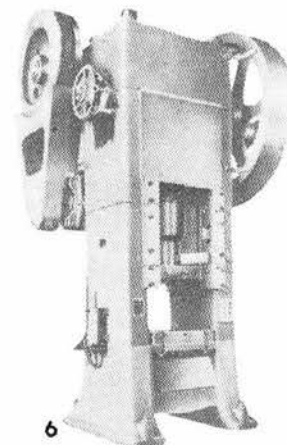


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6. Power presses and machines for forging and pressing.
7. This surface grinder is one of 56 types of grinders we manufacture.



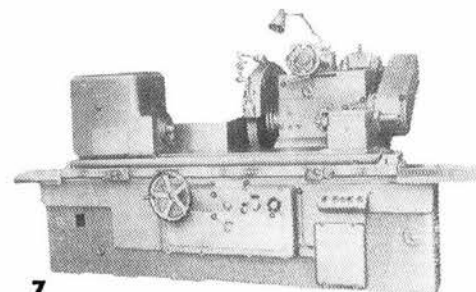
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