

People's 人民中国 China

February 16

SOVIET EXPERTS AID CHINA'S ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Chao Ti-sheng and Tung Sheng

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE MONGOLIAN AND CHINESE PEOPLES

T. Puntsuknorbo

WORKERS' RISING LIVING STANDARDS

Chow Hsueh-sheng

A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY TRANSFORMED

From Serving Imperialism to Serving the People

Hsiao Ch'ien

4

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Two Years of a Great Alliance

Two years have passed since the conclusion, on February 14, 1950 of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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

History has confirmed these prophetic words. The treaty has been of major service to world peace by checking the drive of American imperialism to extend its aggression in the Far East. Together with the blows dealt to the aggressors by the Korean and Chinese people's forces on the Korean battlefield and the constant strengthening of the world peace front of all peoples, headed by the Soviet Union, the treaty has effectively forestalled the outbreak of a new world war.

The imperialists themselves, in their frantic internal wrangling over "strategy", have been forced to admit this. The Sino-Soviet alliance is the great fact that has forced them to eat their own words after each bloodthirsty threat. It was the reason why they were compelled to remove the warmonger MacArthur, who was in such a hurry to set the torch of war to all Asia regardless of the consequences. It was the reason why, after further setbacks at the hands of the heroic Korean People's Army and Chinese people's volunteers, they were compelled to accede to the proposal of Y. Malik, Soviet delegate in the United Nations, for the opening of armistice talks in Korea.

The reluctance with which the aggressive bloc headed by the American imperialists entered the Korean cease-fire talks is shown in their continuous efforts to revert to a policy of expanding the war. But, again because of the Sino-Soviet Treaty and other forces stand-

ing for peace, their provocations have been confined to raving threats which have had no effect other than to further confirm the complete senselessness and cannibal motives of those who uttered them.

No wonder the imperialists hate and fear this treaty. No wonder they have and are trying, by every possible dirty trick and lie, to discredit the friendship of China and the Soviet Union. No wonder they want to alienate our two peoples one from the other. But every such foul intrigue has been shattered, and will be shattered in the future, exposing the real face of its authors. The latest example may be found in the slanderous "accusations against the Soviet Union" put forward, at the behest of their American masters, by the malodorous Kuomintang remnants in the United Nations. These resulted only in the public unmasking of U.S. plots to utilise Burma and other Asian countries as bases for a fresh invasion of China.

The more the imperialist robbers curse the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance*, the more it will be endorsed and supported by the Chinese, the Soviet and all other peace-loving peoples. However much they fret and scream, they will never be able to shake the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, which, on the contrary, will grow stronger every day.

As they celebrate the second anniversary of the treaty, the Chinese people are paying close attention to the criminal activities of the American imperialists in Japan. Last September, disregarding the opposition of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the peoples of every country in Asia, the United States government signed its illegal and unilateral "peace treaty" with Japan and the so-called "U.S.-Japanese Mutual Security Pact". It has continued to rearm Japan through the traitorous Yoshida government and to concoct a fake "peace treaty" between Japan and the remnant Kuomintang bandits in Taiwan, seeking to create a new military threat to the People's Republic of China. This series of crimes by the rulers of America is obviously aimed at the

revival of Japanese militarism, at the enslavement of the Japanese and other Asian peoples and against the peace of the Far East and the world. It has alerted the peoples of China, Japan and the rest of Asia, who must sharpen their vigilance so as to foil this and all similar plots.

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

to prevent jointly... the revival of Japanese imperialism and the resumption of aggression on the part of Japan or any other state that may collaborate in any way with Japan in acts of aggression.

Article 1 of the treaty stipulates that:

Both Contracting Parties undertake jointly to adopt all necessary measures at their disposal for the purpose of preventing the resumption of aggression and violation of peace on the part of Japan or any other state that may collaborate with Japan directly or indirectly in acts of aggression. In the event of one of the Contracting Parties being attacked by Japan or any state allied with her and thus being involved in a state of war, the other Contracting Party shall immediately render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal.

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

Another effect of the mighty Sino-Soviet alliance has been to safeguard the tremendous peaceful construction undertaken by the Chinese people and make it possible for it to proceed at an accelerated pace. Having full confidence in the powerful safeguard of peace as provided by this alliance, the Chinese people have been able to build their Motherland on the one hand and enter the just struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea on

the other, contributing in this way also to the defence of world peace. Strong both internally and externally, the people of China, under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, have launched a large-scale, vigorous and uncompromising struggle against corruption, waste and bureaucratism on the home front—resolutely eliminating these obstacles, inherited from the past, to the industrialisation which will lay the groundwork for Socialism.

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

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

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

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

How Soviet Experts Aid New China's Economic Construction

Chao Ti-sheng and Tung Sheng

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

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

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

Restoring China's Transport

China has a vast territory. Hence the rehabilitation of communications and, especially, of railways was a most urgent need for the rehabilitation and development of our economy. In the past two years investments in railway construction have in fact been the biggest single item of the national expenditure on industry and communications. China's railway workers with the aid of Soviet experts and working with unparalleled enthusiasm have repaired all the damaged railways in a remarkably short time. The Peking-Hankow-Canton railway line which had not functioned as a unit for nearly twelve years is now running faultless express services. Soviet aid in techniques,

materials and improved organisation of manpower made the completion of this tremendous work possible. For example, Soviet rail-laying methods raised the tempo of replacement from 3.5 kilometres per day to over 14 kilometres per day. To date, a total of 14,089 kilometres of railways have been repaired.

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

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

Industrial Reconstruction

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

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

The case of a zinc smelter is illustrative. In 1945, the Kuomintang reactionaries

attempted to restore this plant, built by the Japanese invaders, on the basis of American blueprints. Though forty Japanese experts and technicians were employed for the job, their failure was so complete that they were forced to convert the factory to a sulphur production plant. In 1950, aided by Soviet experts our workers succeeded in restoring the works and in six months it was once more producing zinc.

Using old equipment which had been left to rust for over ten years, other workers with the aid of Soviet specialists restored a certain steel mill, which is now producing heavy-duty rails. This is an event of first-class historic importance not only because China is now producing heavy rails for the first time but also because the rails produced are being used for the construction of the Chungking-Chengtou railway, a dream of the Chinese people for the past forty years.

Soviet specialists have furthermore been instrumental in establishing an oil industry in Sinkiang province. This has advanced the Chinese oil industry from its former semi-colonial status and laid the basis of an independent oil industry.

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

Agriculture and Water Conservancy

Soviet technical aid is also playing an enormous role in agriculture. Like the feudal land tenure system, perennial floods have greatly restricted rural production in China. But in the past two years, with over 10 million people participating in large-scale water conservancy projects, our country has reduced the total area of floods from over 6.7 million hectares in 1949 to 1.4 million hectares in 1951.

The harnessing of the Huai river furnishes an example of the victory of the great creative ideas of Socialist construction as applied to the task of New Democratic construction in China. This is a major undertaking in our water conservancy work and one of the greatest engineering projects in China today. Already the first stage of the project, aimed at protecting the 55 million population in the Huai valley from the threats of serious floods, has been victoriously concluded.

Chairman Mao taught us that we must harness the Huai river for the constructive pur-

poses of water conservancy as well as the negative one of flood control. Following the advice of the distinguished Soviet expert Bukhoff, the Huai River Harnessing Committee drew up the plans for a project, according to which 16,000 million cubic metres of water will be detained and controlled as the basis for the elimination of floods and storage of water.

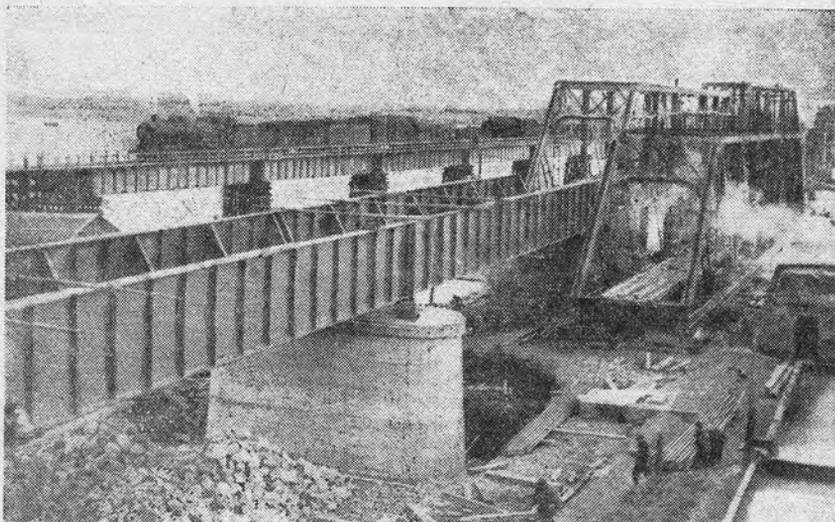
Had we followed old traditions of American engineering, at least 12,000 foundation piles and 10,000 square metres of sheet piles would be required in the construction of the Jenhochi Water Regulating System, key project in the harnessing of the Huai river. Under present conditions, it would have been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

Rationalising Work-Methods

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

The work of Soviet experts in China has not only speeded up but has also helped inculcate the outlook and skills needed for the coming nation-wide industrialisation. It has passed on the advanced technical experience of the Soviet Union to Chinese workers and enabled them rapidly to increase their productivity of labour.

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



In 1949, Chinese engineers, aided by Soviet experts, repaired the Huai river railway bridge in sixty days. During this time traffic proceeded on the emergency bridge shown above

Worker Yang Yu-teh, soon after he learned the method, created a new record by machining a steel wheel which formerly took him 90 minutes in only 4 minutes and 20 seconds. His productivity has increased 19 times while the quality of his products has also improved from grade B to grade A.

A machine tool manufacturing plant, under the guidance of Soviet experts, set a new record by increasing the "life expectancy" of machines more than 42 times, enabling each unit to grind up to 13,000 pieces instead of 300. The quality of output was also raised 100 per cent.

The name of the Soviet engineer, Kovalyev, is now widely known to Chinese workers. Experience has shown that in certain cases the Kovalyev method can increase productivity ten times. Using techniques based on the Kovalyev method, Hsieh Chi-teh, a machine shop worker, was easily able to set thirteen machines a day while Li Shen, another worker, was setting one a day. When Li Shen employed the new methods of work, he too was able to set a machine in one and a half hours in place of the former ten hours. The Kovalyev working method, combining the best examples in the carrying out of each phase of an operation in a model procedure for the whole, has not only been introduced with success to many factories throughout the country but has also been adopted in agricultural production groups.

The Soviet experts have not only given us technical aid in production. They have also introduced many advanced methods of administration. As a result the management of many

of our enterprises has been greatly improved. The Changchun Railway Bureau for example, raised the efficiency of exploitation of its locomotives and was able to lower freight charges.

From January to August, 1951 freight locomotives pulling loads above normal capacity numbered 12,404 with the result that an additional 2,252,000 tons of cargo were transported. By the end of September, 1951 the Changchun Railway Bureau had exceeded its year's loading plan by an extra 20,000

wagons. In the first seven months of 1951 the railroad had earned the profits planned for the whole year.

The Soviet experts always say: "Cadres are the most precious capital of the nation." In China, which is advancing rapidly to large-scale construction, the need for qualified personnel is most urgent. It is because of this that the Soviet experts take special care to train technical personnel for our country.

Mass Promotion of Workers

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

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

(Continued on page 31)

Marshal Choibalsan

The Chinese people are mourning the death of Marshal Choibalsan, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, who died after a prolonged and severe illness of cancer of the kidney in the Kremlin Hospital, Moscow, on January 26, 1952.

Choibalsan was born on February 8, 1895 in the family of a poor herdsman. When he was thirteen, his mother sent him to a Lamaist monastery to study. Choibalsan, yearning for freedom, fled the monastery four years later. He found an opportunity of studying first at a school established by the Tsarist consulate in Ulan Bator (then Urga) and later in 1914 at an Irkutsk middle school. Here he witnessed the Great October Revolution. This had a profound influence on him.

Returning to Ulan Bator in 1918 Choibalsan plunged himself into the struggle for national liberation. With Sukhe Bator, leader of the Mongolian people's revolution, he founded the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and organised guerilla detachments. The First Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party held on March 1, 1921 appointed Choibalsan Deputy Commander-in-Chief and Political Commissar of the new revolutionary army.

With the aid of the U.S.S.R., the Mongolian people's revolutionary army led by Sukhe Bator and Choibalsan defeated the forces of the Chinese warlords, wiped out the White Guard bandit troops and established a people's government under a constitutional monarchy, which was then suited to the political conditions of Mongolia. When agents of the feudal ruling clique of Mongolia assassinated Sukhe Bator, Choibalsan shouldered the tremendous tasks of leading the revolution.

In 1924 he succeeded to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army, led the Mongolian people in crushing the reactionary intrigues against the state and in founding in 1924 the Mongolian People's Republic.



At the first Great People's Hural (Assembly) Choibalsan was elected a member of the Small Hural. In 1928 he was elected Chairman of the Presidium of the Small Hural. In 1935 he became First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and a year later he was made a marshal. In 1939 he became Chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently Minister for Foreign Affairs. In 1940 the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic adopted the Constitution in the drafting of which Choibalsan took a leading part. In 1945 he led the Mongolian people, fighting shoulder to shoulder

with the Soviet Union, in the war against the Japanese fascists.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has sent the following message of condolence to G. Bumatsende, Chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian Great People's Hural:

We are grieved to learn of the death of Marshal Choibalsan, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic. On behalf of the government and the people of the People's Republic of China, I extend my deep condolence to you and the government and people of the Mongolian People's Republic. The death of Marshal Choibalsan, a great leader of the Mongolian people and an outstanding leader and organiser of the Mongolian people's revolution, is a loss to the Mongolian people and the world camp of peace and democracy. The assistance which Marshal Choibalsan rendered the Chinese people in the war against Japanese imperialism will remain forever in the hearts of the Chinese people.

An official delegation from the People's Republic of China attended Marshal Choibalsan's funeral in Ulan Bator. It was headed by Nieh Jung-chen, member of the Central People's Government Council and acting Chief-of-Staff of the People's Revolutionary Military Council. It included Ulanfu, Chairman of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regional People's Government, Wu Hsiu-chuan, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and others.

Friendship Between the Mongolian And Chinese Peoples

T. Puntsuknorbo*

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

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

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

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

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

The transference of the centre of the world revolutionary movement to Russia, northern neighbour of China and Mongolia, played an

extremely important part in the centuries-old stubborn fight of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples for freedom and independence. Led by Lenin and Stalin, the Russian proletariat raised high the banner of the struggle for the liberation of humanity from the yoke of capitalism.

The Chinese Revolution of 1911, which took place as a result of the influence of the first Russian revolution of 1905-1907, had overthrown the Manchu yoke in China and stimulated the liberation struggle of the Mongolian people. But in the circumstances prevailing then, that is at a time when a single capitalistic system dominated the world, the Mongolian and Chinese peoples were unable to achieve their goal—freedom and national independence. The Chinese bourgeoisie and landlords and the Mongolian feudal lords, who had become agents of the imperialists, continued to impede the establishment of good neighbourly relations between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples.

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

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

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

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From the very beginning the foreign policy of the new sovereign Mongolian state was based on the principle of equality of nations and directed towards the establishment of friendly relations with all countries—in the first place with Mongolia's neighbours. As early as March 1921, in the first days of the people's revolution, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party sent a special message to the Chinese people, to the Communist Party of China and to the democratic elements of China. The message said:

In the name of the interests and solidarity of the working people of the whole world, of all the peoples oppressed and enslaved by the world imperialists, especially the peoples of Asia forcibly kept in colonial bondage, in the name of the deep community of interests and ideals of the Chinese and Mongolian peoples, similarly exploited and oppressed by alien plunderers and ravishers, the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, on behalf of the working people and intellectuals of Mongolia . . . sends friendly and sincere greetings to the Chinese people.

The message, sent at the very beginning of the people's democratic revolution, clearly expressed the will of the Mongolian people to establish friendly, good neighbourly relations with their southern neighbours—the great Chinese people.

During the years of people's rule, with the assistance of the U.S.S.R., Mongolia has really become a sovereign, independent state of the working people. The Mongolian people see the fruits of sovereign, independent existence, the fruits of people's democracy in the great changes which have turned Mongolia into an advanced country, both socially and culturally.

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

At the time the Mongolian people were entering on the path of democratic transformations and consolidation of national independence, the great Chinese people, led by the heroic Communist Party of China and their leader

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

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

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

In another address, also in 1938, Choibalsan stressed that the liberation struggle of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party was playing one of the leading roles in the struggle of mankind against the yoke of imperialism. Comrade Choibalsan said that, as a result of the inevitable victory of the liberation struggle of the Chinese people,

China, from a source of the contradiction between the imperialist powers in the Far East and in the area of the Pacific, will be transformed into a force that resolves these contradictions.

For a long time the aspirations of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples for close, good neighbourly relations were hindered by the policy of the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek clique, which then ruled over China.

The successes of the Mongolian People's Republic which, thanks to the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union, had firmly embarked on the road of non-capitalist development towards Socialism, roused the rabid wrath and hatred of the enemies of democracy and Socialism. The Chinese landlords and compradore bourgeoisie, who had always been the enemies not only of the working people of Mongolia but of those of China as well, could not reconcile themselves to the successes of the Mongolian People's Republic, which served as an inspiring example in the struggle of the oppressed peoples of the East for their freedom and independence.

Chiang Kai-shek and his clique, in defiance of common sense, refused to admit the fact of the existence of the sovereign, independent Mongolian state. This was quite contrary to the attitude of the Communist Party and the Chinese people towards the Mongolian People's Republic. The First Congress of the Chinese Soviets recognised the independence of the Mongolian People's Republic and expressed support for it and determination to defend it from the threats and attacks of the imperialists and Kuomintang warlords.



An administration building of the government of the Mongolian People's Republic

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

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

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

a base for American aggression against the U.S.S.R. and the people's liberation movement in China.

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

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

(Continued on page 30)

Workers' Rising Living Standards

Three Typical Workers' Budgets From the Northeast

Chow Hsueh-sheng

Chiang Tze-chai, a blast-furnace worker in the Northeast Non-ferrous Metal Plant, is twenty-five years old. Before the liberation, in the "Manchukuo" created by the Japanese invaders, he laboured as an unskilled "coolie" and received no wages. He was housed in the "coolie" barracks, and had only a few rags to keep him warm. The Japanese supplied him with corn flour and miserable scraps of other food to keep him alive. His life since the establishment of New China, however, is an example of the rising standard of living of Chinese workers.

Immediately after the liberation of the area in 1948, Chiang's wages were still low—only 64 wage units of which 50, or 78 per cent, were deducted for board. In 1949, after the plant was rehabilitated, his wages rose to 129 units. Since he still paid the same 50 units for board, this item now took only 39 per cent of his income and his spending money increased. In 1950, the output of the plant rose and Chiang's wages rose with it to 180 units, only 30 per cent of which went for food. Consequently, in November of that year, he was able to get married. After his marriage, in 1951, his wages increased once more to 228 units.

How is Chiang situated now? The answer may be found in his balance sheet for August 1951, given in People's Currency (one wage unit calculated at 1,900 yuan).

<i>Money Income</i>	<i>Yuan</i>
Wage (228 units)	433,200
Bonus (10 units)	19,000
	<hr/>
Total	452,200
<i>Expenditure</i>	
Trade union dues	4,900
Food (2 persons)	215,000
Fuel	24,000
Running-water	4,000
Electricity	5,900
Cigarettes	45,000
Newspapers	5,000
Miscellaneous	50,000
	<hr/>
Total	353,800

In other words, after paying all his regular expenses, Chiang had a balance of 98,400 yuan. He deposited 50,000 yuan of this in his savings account, and kept 48,400 yuan for spending money. When Chiang needs a new pair of shoes or clothes, he dips into his savings.

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

Free Medical Care

Apart from this there are many other benefits not reflected in the figures. Chiang's haircuts and baths are free, as are movies when shown in the plant auditorium. On Sundays, when he goes to the regular city cinema, his trade union card entitles him to a 50 per cent discount. When sick, he can get free medical care at the plant's 20-bed hospital, serviced by three doctors, where members of workers' families are also treated at half price. If he wants to buy new clothes, he is entitled to two suits a year at the factory store at a price 15 per cent below that he would have to pay in the city.

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

In 1951, Chiang spent a month at the rest home maintained by his union. Two-thirds of the expense of his stay was borne by the plant, only one-third by himself.

These benefits are not enjoyed by Chiang alone. Eighty per cent of the workers in his plant enjoy the same privileges.

How about workers in other plants and other places?

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

Wang Lan-shan, 39 years of age, is foreman of a blast-furnace team in the Anshan Iron and Steel Plant. He has two dependents: a wife and a son. In 1949, his wages were 153 units; in 1950, 180 units; in 1951, 268 units.

In September 1951, his money income was:

	Yuan
Wage: 268 units (@ 1,900 yuan)	509,200
Bonus: 70 units	133,000
Total	642,200

His expenses in the same month were as follows:

	Yuan
Trade union dues	6,400
Food (3 persons)	320,000
Gas	20,000
Running-water	7,000
Electricity	6,000
Miscellaneous	20,000
Total	379,400

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

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

For recreation, Wang likes to hear a Peking-style opera once a month. The cost of a ticket is 4,500 yuan. Buying some candy, peanuts and the like brings the total expense for such an evening to 8,000 yuan.

Single women workers, without the usual family expenses are naturally even better off financially. Take 20-year-old Chiang Yan-po, a piece-worker in the spinning department of the Chinchou Textile Factory, Communist Party member since 1949. Despite her youth, she has been a worker for nine years. In September 1951, her piece-work wages came to 360,000 yuan. Out of this amount, she paid:

	Yuan
Trade union dues	3,600
Party dues	3,000
Board	100,000
Miscellaneous	20,000
Total	126,600

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

Better Wages, Better Food

These three examples underline some salient facts about the life of workers in China's Northeast today.

1. Wages are rising every year. Based as they are on units of daily necessities such as food and cloth, every increase means an increase in real wages. On the average, wages in the Northeast rose 27 per cent within the year 1949 alone; another 12½ per cent in 1950; and by May 1951, another 15 per cent.

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

3. Able to meet their monthly expenditures easily, the workers can regularly save a fair-sized part of their earnings.

4. As a result of food prices being lowered, expenses for board decrease every year, and nutritional values increase. Thus, workers save more money after meeting necessary expenditures and, in turn, help raise the buying power of the general public.

One other important aspect of China's industrialised Northeast is that unemployment

has been completely eradicated. This means that workers do not have to support any able-bodied adult family members.

Workers Buy More

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

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

The average daily turnover in the stores during the first quarter of 1950 was 35,000,000 yuan; during the first quarter of 1951 it was 60,000,000 yuan; and during the third quarter of the same year it reached 120,000,000 yuan. In 1951's third quarter 7,259 bolts of cloth were sold as compared with only 3,857 bolts sold in the same period of 1950. Plain cotton cloth purchases increased only 13 per cent, but printed cotton cloth purchases increased 150 per cent.

The sale of fountain pens had also increased considerably. Whereas only 870 pens were sold in the first quarter of 1950, in the same quarter of 1951 the total sold was 1,266 with those of higher quality most in demand. In the entire year of 1950, people had bought 93 wrist watches. In the first three quarters of 1951 they bought 356.

Since workers can afford higher-grade staple foods, six times as much rice and five times as much flour were sold in 1951 as in 1949. In the canteen of the Lung Fung mine in Fushun, which is open round-the-clock for the three shifts of workers, four thousand meals are served daily with rice or steamed bread as a staple (in the past the workers could afford only corn). Two pigs are slaughtered each day. This reporter found the snack bar attached to the canteen crowded, with workers drinking the fine light red wine of the Northeast with their meal. A hundred fluid catties of wine are consumed daily in the canteen.

The initiation of *Labour Insurance Regulations* in 1949 has helped considerably in raising living standards and making the workers' lives rich and full. At the end of 1951, workers in the Northeast qualifying for these privileges numbered 900,000. In the two years (1949-51) the Labour Insurance Fund established 14 sanatoria, 74 rest homes, 7 homes for the aged and incapacitated, and the Northeast Workers' Hospital.

A Richer Life

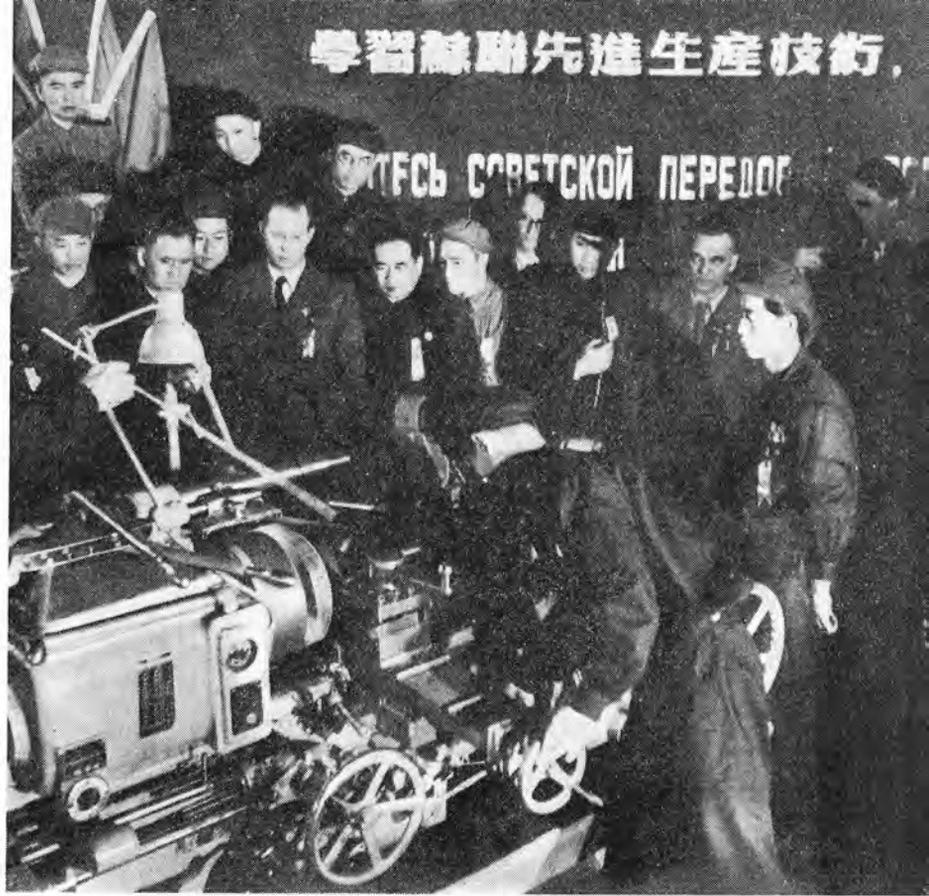
In 1949 and 1950, state-owned mines and factories in the Northeast paid a sum equivalent to 9-11 per cent of their total wage bill into the Labour Insurance Fund, medical aid, and other cultural and welfare benefits. In 1951, this appropriation by the state as employer rose 11-13 per cent. The 700,000 square metres of new dormitory space built in 1949 were increased by another 1,200,000 square metres in 1950.

Medical services in plants and mines are being expanded proportionately to increasing employment. In 1949, the Northeast had 34 workers' hospitals and 199 first-aid stations with a total staff of 2,316. By May 1951, the number had risen to 73, 622 and 8,493 respectively.

In addition to benefits under the *Labour Insurance Regulations*, certain facilities are available from the "management fund", as the factory's welfare fund is called. Bonuses awarded to a factory overfulfilling its work quotas are paid into this fund by the manager after consultation with the trade union. In one plant in Mukden, studied by this reporter, a school for the 450 workers' children, a rest home with 30 beds, a children's creche with 20 beds and 1 medical aid station, with bath-houses attached, were established by money paid out of the "management fund". Besides, 4 cows were acquired to provide good, fresh milk, a canteen was built and a movie projector bought to provide entertainment for the workers and their families. The money appropriated for these benefits amounted to 2,200,000,000 yuan.

Chiang Tze-chai thus summed up the great improvement in living conditions of workers in the Northeast since 1949: "Once I used to worry about where my next meal was coming from. Today, with enough to eat and wear, my concern is to increase production so that we can have a better life for the whole nation."

A Soviet expert explains high-speed cutting methods to a group of worker-students

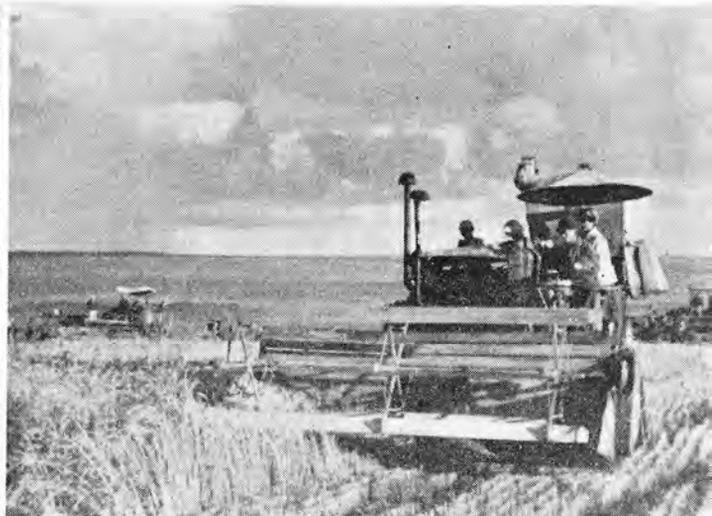


SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP FOR PEACE AND CONSTRUCTION

A Chinese engineer consults his Soviet colleague over a construction job—a flax mill in the Northeast



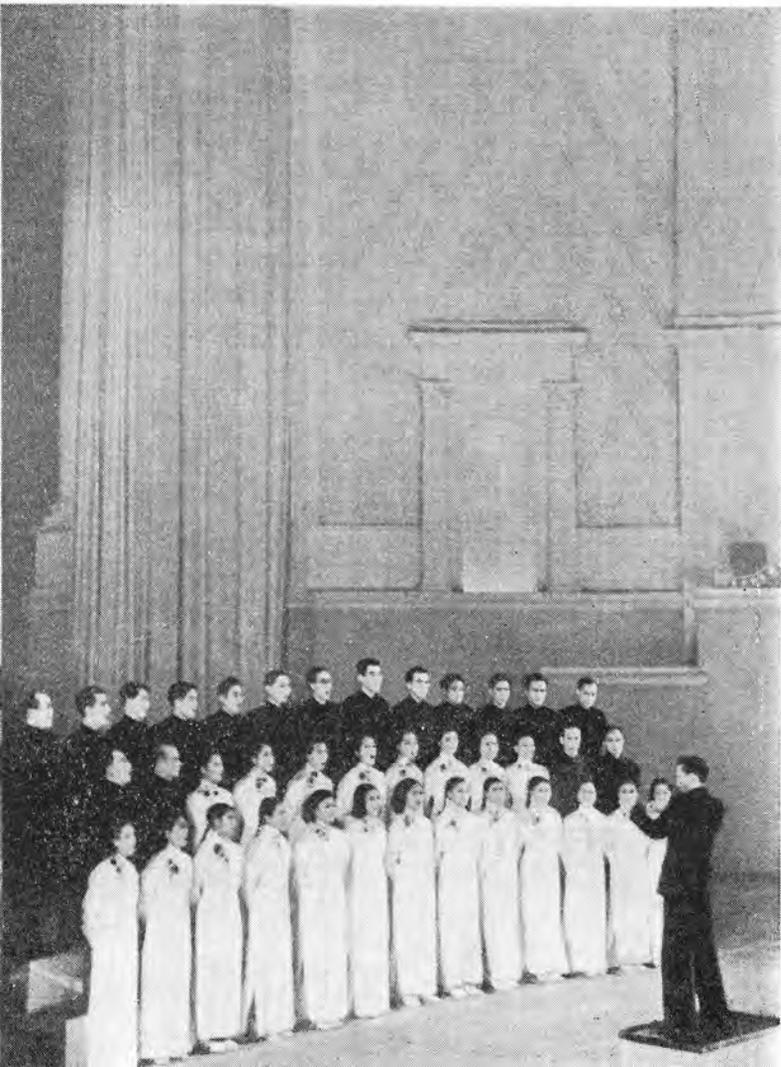
The fruit of friendly co-operation in industry—the main structure of the flax mill rises within its scaffolding



Soviet aid has brought the most advanced scientific methods to China's agriculture. Soviet harvesters on the Tunghwa State Farm in the Northeast



The Chinese Youth Choir introduced modern Chinese songs to a Moscow audience during a tour in 1951



The headquarters of the Sino-Friendship Association in Peking

Peking's International Bookshop sells a wide variety of Soviet publications, records, art reproductions and other goods



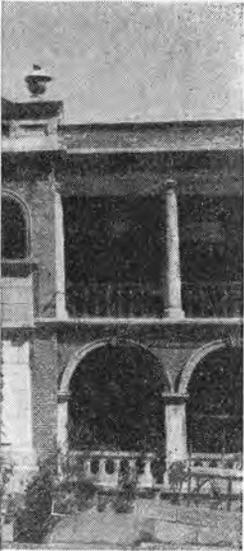
The first anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association was celebrated in Peking with a performance of the ballet *Doves of Peace*



All Chinese visitors to Moscow seize the opportunity of getting better acquainted with the Soviet cultural heritage. Kuo Mo-jo (left) and other members of a Chinese delegation pause for a talk in the Repin room of the Tretyakov State Art Gallery

SINO-SOVIET CULTURAL RELATIONS

Heroine of Labour Li Feng-lan and film actress Pai Yang (centre), members of a Chinese delegation meet N. Yakovenko, a weaver of the Moshinsky Worsted Goods Mill



Soviet Peking

an up-to-date stock exchange and posters





Pioneers of the Yu Ying Middle School in Peking write a letter to Chairman Mao telling him about their work in visiting and caring for the families of People's Liberation Armymen

Pioneers hang up one of their most popular presents to the families of people's fighters—a New Year picture of Chairman Mao and Generalissimo Stalin

At the Lunar New Year Festival

HONOUR AND CARE FOR THE FAMILIES OF THE PEOPLE'S FIGHTERS



Reading stories to the children of the people's fighters is one of the regular tasks Pioneers have set themselves

Pioneers of the Wu Yi Girls' Middle School on a New Year visit, present a Lantern of Honour to Mrs. Tao, the mother of a People's Liberation Armyman



Honour the Homes of the Brave!

Celebrating the Lunar New Year With a Volunteer's Family

Chen Chi

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

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

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

"*Kung Hsi! Kung Hsi!*" We greet one another with the traditional words of congratulation. There is a shyness and yet informality as the Lins shake hands first with the leader of our group, the chairman of the local people's organisation and then with the rest of us.

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

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

Below the scroll is the portrait of a young man in the overalls of a worker. "This must be your hero son?" we say to Mr. Lin.

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

Mrs. Lin glances out the window as the younger members of our group dance in the courtyard to

the accompaniment of a happy song. Did it bring back the memory of children playing there...?

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

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

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

* * *

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

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

Care for the families of the people's heroes is not confined to holidays. It is a special and regular activity of the government and the social organisations of the neighbourhood. "No relative of a people's fighter must be left in need!" Every district civil affairs office has a member in charge of this work. Every local police station has the duty of contacting such families and reporting to the government on their needs and problems. The fourth district of Peking in which the Lins live holds a particularly fine record in this work. It has built 110 rooms for fighters' families where many live rent free. Five factories, established especially to provide

employment for them, produce stationary supplies, brushes and other mass consumption goods. Their bookbinding plant is the biggest in Peking. Coal was delivered this winter to families which needed it.

The district committee which supervises this work has 45 members with representatives of the trade unions, the Communist and other parties, the Youth League, students, women's organisations, Pioneers and businessmen. Aid is given them not only through the government organisation but through the constituent organisations of the Committee. Each street on which families of armymen live has its special person designated to see to their needs. "Those who drink water should not forget those who dug the well," says an old Chinese proverb.

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

Nowhere are fighters' families neglected. They are surrounded by friends in their daily life and honoured by their communities.

* * *

February 1. It was the fourth day of the finest Spring Festival that Peking had ever seen. The winter sun poured down out of a cloudless blue sky, herald of warm days to come. The trees stretched bare branches up as if calling for warmth. From early morning the sporadic bursting of fire-crackers had been heard. In the close walls of Peking their sharp explosions ricocheted again and again. Each cracker had a treble and quadruple life.

The hundred-foot-high Bell Tower, cleaned and with the trellis work around its windows newly painted, rose magnificent at the north end of the city. Around it clustered booths selling festival foods, sweets and toys. The cries of stallholders boosting their *yan hsiao* — glistening snow white balls of glutinous rice, the traditional New Year sweetmeat—could be heard above the excited joyful hum of the holiday crowd.

A tall flag pole with many bells and long streamers announced that a group of magicians and jugglers would put on an open-air show.

In ones and twos and groups the families of the fighting men of China entered the outer gate, and climbed the ramp that led to the entrance. Here, at the base of the centuries-old tower, a stage had been built, and a large hall formed by closing the archways, through

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

There was a babble of expectant talk. Local organisations of the 21st section of the fourth district had arranged a community entertainment. The big banner over the stage read: *Honour to the Families of the Glorious Fighters!*

It was the sort of family gathering that the people love to arrange in every land. Family parties filled the rows. Fathers in their weekend best. Mothers busy looking after their broods. The little girls in new ribbons. The youngsters in little cadres' uniforms, small brother still in his gaily printed double-breasted Chinese jerkin. Baby in lovely embroidered hood or with a tiger-faced helmet of red silk satin. We took our seats next to the Lins who had, like all other honoured families in the district, been invited to the day's performances.

In the aisles the ushers were elderly ladies from the Mother's Evening Classes Group, women workers from the nearby workshops, local tradesmen, nurses from the neighbourhood clinic. In a corner there was a group busy making endless cups of tea over a burner. The honoured guests were local P.L.A. men home on leave or billeted or on duty in the area and specially invited for the occasion: a whole day of plays and film shows and musical interludes, that started in the late morning and went on into the evening.

Every item showed that astonishing talent for the theatre that the Chinese people possess whether it was a simple ballad accompanied by a local blind musician on the *erh hu*, telling the story of *The Man Who Couldn't Stand Criticism*, a street scene in *ping chu* style showing the Spring Festival of today or a more ambitious play acted by the youngsters of the First Peking Cultural House Troupe.

At last came the main "set piece". Two people's volunteers on guard ambush some Americans, but they in their turn are surprised by a larger detachment of the enemy. One is captured. In spite of threats and brutality he refuses to give any information to his captors. Just before he is to be shot, the rescue party comes and rounds up the Americans. The arrogance and nitwit battle tactics of the U.S. invaders are mercilessly caricatured.

The children sat open-mouthed, entranced. Mothers and fathers thought of their sons at the front. There was no scenery, just a few chairs covered with brown cloth to represent the blood-soaked mountains of Korea. The guns were wooden. The gunshots were bangs on the drum. Yet it was real, this battle and this victory, as real as the blue free sky outside, and the surging life of Peking that murmured around us.



The Bell Tower in Peking

A Catholic University Transformed

From Serving Imperialism to Serving the People

Hsiao Ch'ien

The use of the Catholic church by reactionary governments as a cover for spying and sabotage activities has become familiar in many parts of the world. The facts that began to emerge in Tientsin in March 1951 were a little different from the usual ones in only one respect. They concerned a Catholic university—the institution known as the “Hautes Etudes Industrielles et Commerciales”—and not a church.

The main culprits, all priests, were Alfred Bonningue, vice-president of the university and rector of the Tientsin section of the Jesuits; Henricus Pollet, dean of the College of Engineering; and Ludovicus Watine, dean of the College of Commerce. In the bedrooms of these three men were found sheaves of copies of reports addressed to the American Office of Strategic Services (O.S.S.) containing military, political and economic intelligence. Also discovered was a U.S. army wireless behind the physics laboratory.

Bonningue, Pollet and Watine were thus proved to be something quite different from religious men devoted to education. This contrast between their public and private faces was also apparent in their personal lives. A search at the time of their arrest revealed pornographic photographs in the cabinet by Watine's bed, where he also kept his Bible. Pornographic items were also found in the quarters of the other priests, along with evidence of their criminal activities. These revelations of deep hypocrisy did much to open the eyes of rank-and-file Chinese Catholics in Tientsin concerning the men who had imposed on their faith.

The accused themselves wrote signed confessions, which were read at the preliminary hearings, excerpts from which are quoted below.

Espionage Work Camouflaged

The Tientsin “Hautes Etudes Industrielles et Commerciales” was founded by the Jesuits in 1923. Dean Watine admitted that it was consciously planned as a centre for the expansion of “French influence” in North China, just as L'Aurore University in Shanghai played a similar role in the south.

The official yearbook of the university was somewhat less frank. It stated: “The strength or weakness of a people is grounded on education, while the wealth or poverty of a nation depends upon industry and commerce.... With this in view, the Society of Jesus in Hsienhsien has set up this institution for the cultivation and training of specialised personnel....” These high sounding words, describing the purposes of the institution, camouflaged twenty years of espionage work during which scholarly research was

used as a window-dressing for the collection of information against the interest, security and lives of the Chinese people.

For this purpose, the hundreds of students passing through the university were used as a tool. In the course of collecting material from which to write their papers and theses for diplomas and degrees, they brought in a wealth of information, statistics and even blueprints of factories and construction work. In order to get their theses approved, the unsuspecting students used all kinds of personal connections to obtain unpublished figures and facts.

Dean Watine, in a statement, has himself described where this information went. Here is what he wrote:

Mr. Grosbois, French attache culturel made it clear to us that the French government could not possibly help a school abroad, unless some services could be obtained from that school, for the *influence française*. When J. P. Braun asked me to exchange with him some commercial information, since he was like the right hand of the Consul Mr. Siguret, I felt that it was in the interest of the school that I should comply with his wish.

An old student named Wang used to work in one of the Chung Fang Textile mill during his 3rd year when he was too poor to pay for the school fees. Later on, he wrote his thesis on the 7 mills of Chung Fang. Through his introduction, I obtained a blueprint of the mill No. 5. Later, I sent my report on the mills to the President or the Secretary of a Chamber of Commerce in Northern France (Roubaix or Tourcoing). I also gave this report to the Belgian Consul.

Between 1940 and 1950, I visited 21 factories and mills including steel and oxygen plants. I visited Soda Works in Tangku and the salt refining installations in 1947. I have paid one visit to the new harbour.

Priests Worked for Fascists

All through the Anti-Japanese War, the Catholic priesthood in Tientsin associated closely with notorious fascists. Soon after the war started and Tientsin fell to the invaders, Bishop Jean de Vienne, ecclesiastical head of the area, invited two Japanese priests, Iwashita and Taguchi, and a German named Muth who had lived in Japan for many years to join the Sikai Church, with which the Hautes Etudes was connected. At de Vienne's suggestion, a well-known Japanese reactionary Miura Manusuke, was invited to teach the “History of Civilisation” at the university, and was later appointed vice-president.

In 1940, after the defeat of France by Hitler, the university administration brazenly went over to the Axis. Two nazis were added to the staff: M. Borsch, professor of Foreign Languages, and F. Leiniweber,

head of the Carpentry Department. Staff members openly predicted the "ultimate defeat of the anti-Axis camp", and declared that "the Imperial Army's occupation of China represented God's will". Some even said that the Chinese were an inferior race and should be thankful for Japanese rule.

Stanislas Liou, president of the school, made the students collect scrap iron and copper for the Japanese, and sent them to help build the Japanese airfield at Changkechuang. Whenever the Japanese gendarmes came to the university to arrest students suspected of patriotic activities, Bonningue, who was proctor, handed them over without demur.

When Japan surrendered, Stanislas Liou immediately flew to Chungking to put himself at the disposal of Chiang Kai-shek, and for the next four years the university authorities collaborated with the Kuomintang and the Americans against the liberation movement of the Chinese people.

Connections With U.S. Army

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

I was very glad to see the American Marines in Tientsin. I had been very much afraid after the Japanese surrender when I had heard that the 8th Communist Army might liberate Tientsin. Now the Americans were coming and we would be "protected". I encouraged our students to welcome the Americans, and I spent 6 or 7 hours with a number of our students on the International Bridge, with the flag of our School and American flags, waiting for the first American Marines. I also went myself to the harbour to see the first boats arriving with American troops. Very soon we had very cordial relations with the Marines.

Pollet said that the U.S. army supplied the university with a 10-kilowatt generator, a large quantity of spare parts for cars and 15 drums of gasoline. A great deal of radio equipment was also donated.

How the "scholars" in religious garb went to work for the American espionage organisation, the O.S.S. (Office of Strategic Services), in tune with the world-wide collusion between the Vatican and Wall Street, was described by Watine in a signed statement:

I met Major Kellis, an American officer of the "Office of Strategic Services" (O.S.S.) in 1945, and gave him verbal information about the liberated areas and the Eighth Route Army. Subsequently, I supplied information of this kind, verbally, to Lieutenant Fedor of the American Army and to the American chaplain Doyle. I collected economic information and information about the new port of Tangku. I communicated this information in 1947 to J. B. Braun, secretary to the Consulate of France at Tientsin. In the same year, I supplied information about the cotton mills of Tientsin to the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Tourcoing and to Mr. Buckens, Consul General of Belgium in Tientsin. It is possible that I sent the same information to Mr. Mornand Commercial Attache of the Embassy of France at Shanghai, probably in 1946. After the liberation, I received from Mr. Lu Hsiang Tsin, professor of English at Chinku University, six or seven articles of information. I was opposed to the patriotic movement of Chinku University, I tore up a placard

posted by the students, I was opposed to the policy of the People's Government of China and I tried to hinder the union between the students and the People's Government.

With the radio set up by Pollet the university established contact with R. Charvet, head of the Hsienhsien Church in the central Hopei liberated area. Messages were exchanged daily at 8 a.m. Once a message came from Hsienhsien saying the peasants were agitating for land reform and asking that an American plane be sent over to scare them.

On receiving this message, Bonningue went to the U.S. army headquarters in the Tientsin Second Municipal Library. In the absence of General Keller E. Rockey, the commanding officer, he was received by another officer, William A. Worton. On October 9, 1945, a plane piloted by an American officer, Laskin, and carrying Bonningue and a Canadian priest, Dallaire, set off for Hsienhsien. They first dropped five packages in the church compound and then flew over the surrounding area at a very low altitude. Bonningue explained in his testimony that the low flying was intended to scare the peasants through a "demonstration of strength".

In October 1947, the People's Police in central Hopei discovered the illegal radio transmitter that was operated by Charvet to supply the Kuomintang and Americans with information about the liberated areas, and the whole Hsienhsien espionage group was exposed. Since Tientsin had not yet been liberated, the other end of the transmission line, in the Hautes Etudes, could not then be fully exposed. After V-J Day, Watine took depth soundings and made a general survey of Tangku and Chinwangtao ports, and the Grand Canal. He was helped in this by an Austrian named Tritthart who was working as an engineer in the Bureau for the Control of the Hai river.

Henricus Pollet, dean of the College of Engineering, collected information through the survey teams with which he worked. Among the things found in his room was a 12 foot square aerial map of Tientsin, so expertly taken that practically every roof was recognisable. Pollet came to China in 1925 and it was he who set up the secret radio station in the university. The station began to function as early as June 1928 and, except for a brief interruption during the Japanese occupation, went right on up to the time the priests were arrested.

Apart from their work for the Americans, the priests acted as political stool-pigeons for the Kuomintang. They kept a close watch on students and teachers of the Hautes Etudes, penalised progressives and reported them to the reactionary authorities.

After the victory over Japan, classes were often interrupted by strikes and demonstrations by patriotic students in protest against the ruthless American-Chiang regime. The immediate reply was always expulsion or arrest. In the spring of 1948, over fifty Hautes Etudes students held a rendezvous with some students from Peking. The next day, all were expelled.

Pollet confessed that in order to provide material for Stanislas Liou's reports to the Kuomintang garrison commander, he had trained his binoculars on

As soon as we started our University work in 1925, we approached the French government for an annual subvention as our resources were limited. The French government was ready to help us; its purpose was to use us as a center of French influence in North China, as Aurora University (Chen-Tan), Shanghai, was already a center of influence in the South. The word "influence" may sound rather vague, but its real meaning was quite clear to the French government.

1951
1977
1978

To [unclear]

October 12, 1951

M. Grosbois, French attaché culturel made it clear to us that the French Government could not possibly help a school abroad, unless some services could be obtained from that school, for the "Influence Française". When J. P. Brauer, asked me to exchange with him some commercial information,

I visited Soda Works in Tangku and the soda installations in 1947. I have paid one visit to the new harbour.

J. Watine
Tientsin, October 12, 1951

Excerpts from the written confessions of Henricus Pollet (left) and Ludovicus Watine

the faces of students meeting together on the tennis court. Watine confessed that he had surreptitiously taken snapshots through the windows of classrooms where students were meeting.

President Liou virtually forced all teachers and staff members to join the "Educational Research Association"; a subsidiary organ of the "Central Statistical Bureau", one of the two Kuomintang secret service organisations. He did this by asking them to fill in the membership forms when they drew their salaries. It was a silent threat that they might forfeit their money if they refused.

Formation of the Legion of Mary

In September 1948, four months before Tientsin was liberated, Tientsin Catholic-imperialists began to prepare for a new phase of the struggle against the Chinese people, to form an underground against the People's Government. At the injunction of Antonius Riberi, then Papal Internuncio in Nanking, and of Bishop de Vienne, they formed the anti-Communist, anti-popular "Legion of Mary". The North China headquarters was established in the Hautes Etudes. The purpose of the Legion was to carry out subversive activities against the People's Government, including the collection of information and the organisation of acts of terror.

According to the *Handbook of the Legionnaires*, the activities of the organisation must be kept "all the time in the dark" (p. 205); "absolute reticence is required" (p. 167); yet the Legion must be "all pervasive and well-informed" (p. 227). Its many subdivisions were known as "praesidia", each of which was headed by a directing father, usually a foreign priest. The Hautes Etudes boasted five praesidia. These were described as being "like a military position, a stronghold, a garrison" (p. 63). Their function was to "face realistic needs and select serious, valuable objectives" (p. 356), especially "families, factories, offices and other resting places" (p. 35-37). The credo of the Legion was "to maintain world order, defend the prestige of Rome and cause all the peoples to place themselves under the sway of Rome" (p. 240).

Bonningue recruited about a third of the most bigoted elements among the university students for

the Legion. Backward elements among the merchants and housewives also joined. Members of the Legion were sent to comfort and contact tyrant-landlords who had fled from the countryside to the city. They pasted up reactionary slogans, spread propaganda from "The Voice of America" and, through a circulating library, passed around the notoriously reactionary publications of the Hongkong "Truth Society". An appeal was made to the mercenary instincts of the members by giving them occasional handouts of surplus American army stocks.

Through the Legion, progressive student organisations were suppressed, progressive posters torn down and every opportunity taken to set the students against the Chinese liberation forces.

Tientsin was liberated on January 15, 1949, and by the end of 1950, the influence and membership of the Legion had decreased considerably. The Kuomintang agent, Stanislas Liou, flew off to Taiwan to join the Chiang Kai-shek remnants. But Bonningue made a desperate effort to hold his forces together. On Christmas Eve 1950, at High Mass he tried to frighten Catholics into acting against the People's Government with threats of hell-fire. He preached: "The Devil is now in power, and a supreme crisis has come. Let everyone be prepared to lay down his life for the Virgin and swear eternal allegiance to Her or else be forever damned!"

Bonningue's words, however, lost their appeal. Ever since liberation, life for the people in Tientsin had been growing better and better. They found no similarity between Bonningue's words and their own experiences. Nonetheless, Bonningue, as vice-president of the Hautes Etudes, continued his hostile stand. Operating a university in China, he arrogantly declared that he would not adhere to the New Democratic Educational Policy, as stipulated in the *Common Programme* of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

In the meantime, the American occupation of Taiwan and attack on the Korean people was further opening the eyes of Chinese Catholics. On November 31, 1950, over five hundred Catholics of the Kwang-yuan Church (Szechuan province) headed by Father

Wang Liang-tso, issued a declaration severing themselves from imperialist ties. Catholics in Suiyuan, Nanchang, Wuhan and other cities rapidly followed suit. The Chinese Catholics also rose up. On January 13, 1951, in common with Chinese Protestants, they launched a "three-self" movement for self-government, self-support and self-propagation in their church and announced their decision to cut off all connections with foreign imperialism.

From Nanking, Papal Internuncio, Antonius Riberi, immediately issued a counterblast—his notorious "Communis Declaratio Episcoporum in Sinis" addressed to local churches, in which the movement was violently denounced. In Tientsin, Bishop de Vienne declared that all priests who signed the Declaration would have their "divine rights" suspended and all ordinary believers committing the same error would be debarred from "religious service" and consequently condemned to "eternal flames". As for the university authorities of the Hautes Etudes, they threatened all students who had signed with expulsion.

This attack on the movement failed dismally. De Vienne soon had to announce that he was removing the curse and that believers who had signed would not after all be consigned to "eternal flames". It immediately became apparent to all sincere Catholics that religious authority had been abused and twisted with a coercive purpose.

The "Three-Self Movement"—a concrete expression of the participation of religious patriots in the nation-wide campaign to resist American aggression and aid Korea—developed rapidly in Tientsin and included a large group from the Hautes Etudes. As it grew, members of the "Legion of Mary" began going to the government to reveal their former activities. The plots and criminal acts of the "Anti-Communist Crusade" were thus largely uncovered.

Even then, the priests in the Hautes Etudes did not give up easily. They discouraged the students from taking part in political studies, held up notices from the Ministry of Education, and were hostile to any progressive-minded professor.

Eventually, in December, 1950 the Board of Trustees, on the students' demand, dismissed Bonningue. It was the beginning of a new era for the university.

The three priests were put under arrest by the Public Security Bureau of the Tientsin People's Government.

The University Begins a New Life

On August 5, 1951 at the request of the Board of Trustees, the Hautes Etudes, which in 1947 had changed its name to Chinku University, was taken over by the Ministry of Education of the Central People's Government and became a part of the national educational system. In this way the reform that began with the dismissal of Bonningue was brought to fruition.

What has happened in the year since Bonningue was driven out? An indication of the fundamental changes that have taken place can be gathered from a comparison of budget expenditures.

Prior to reform, total annual expenditure amounted to 1,300,000 catties of millet*, 40 per cent of which was obtained from tuition fees. After

nationalisation the budget was increased to 2,500,000 catties of millet—and tuition was made free.

In addition to this general budgetary increase, an adequate fund for athletics—almost non-existent formerly—has now been provided. There has been a substantial increase in the allowance for the library. A clinic with a monthly budget calculated at six catties of millet per student per month has been set up.

Salaries for faculty and staff members have also been readjusted. Before reform, a few professors in "high favour" were paid three times as much as their colleagues and also provided with houses. Other teachers were grossly underpaid. Now the total salary bill has been raised from 90,000 to 120,000 catties of millet, with equitable distribution to all staff members.

Teaching equipment has also been greatly improved. Instead of an allowance of 800 catties a term, the Department of Architecture now has an allowance of 8,500 catties. The allowance for the Department of Mechanical Engineering has been increased from 1,500 catties to 64,000 catties.

Campus facilities have also been markedly improved. Buildings have been repaired and dormitory space increased from 420 to 720 beds. By 1952 it is planned to house 1,500 students.

In the past the curriculum in Chinku University was designed to turn out compradores and faithful servants for the imperialists. Even at that the standard of education was lamentably low. A junior from the Department of Home Economics once went to the Tientsin Bureau of Civil Administration to look for a job. Upon being asked what field she specialised in, clothing or nutrition, she replied she could only make American pastries and puddings. Other courses, such as "Business Conversation in English", and "Book-keeping" had as their sole purpose the training of clerks for foreign firms.

After liberation such courses were dropped and the whole curriculum was revised to raise the educational level. Three new departments were set up: Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. Three new laboratories were equipped.

One of the most significant changes after liberation was the unity that developed between Catholics and non-Catholics among the students. In the past an almost unbridgeable gap had existed between the two groups. But under the leadership of the Central People's Government, Chinku has become a genuine seat of higher learning. The students, believers or not, have a common objective with all other Chinese students, namely, to prepare themselves to make a maximum contribution towards the economic and cultural construction of their Motherland.

What happened at Chinku University shows that there can be no genuine education so long as the imperialists and their agents remain in an institution and use it as a means for cultural aggression. Hence, the struggle against imperialism is the necessary prelude to any construction for the wellbeing of the people.

* For convenience in comparing with pre-liberation days, millet has been used as the standard. A catty of millet is now equivalent to 1.300 yuan.

Delegations From Korea

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

One delegation was sent by the Korean people and the other by the Chinese people's volunteers. They came to give first-hand information to the people of China concerning the situation on the Korean front and to express their deep gratitude for the unstinted support given by the Chinese people.

The throngs that came to the railway station to greet the delegations, and the many thousands of people who attended the one hundred rallies and meetings which the delegates addressed in Peking alone, were testimony of the respect and support which the people's fighters in Korea command. The delegations were welcomed by leaders and representatives of the government, people's organisations, democratic parties, trade unions, army units and schools.

At a reception on January 23, Chu Teh, vice-chairman of the Central People's Government, told the delegates: "By your great victories, you have heightened the political awareness of the Chinese people and the people of the rest of the world. You have also assisted in the struggle of the peoples of various nations for peace and democracy, and also strengthened the might of the world anti-aggression camp headed by the Soviet Union."

At the same gathering Premier Chou En-lai said that the Chinese people feel profound friendship for the Korean people who gave them heroic assistance during the Chinese people's thirty years of revolutionary struggle. "Therefore," he said, "China's best sons and daughters have gone to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army."

Kuo Mo-jo, chairman of the China Peace Committee, in an article in the Peking *People's Daily*, paid high tribute to the great successes of the Chinese people's volunteers, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army in preserving the independence of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, safeguarding China's national security and strengthening world peace. Their superb spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice, he wrote, had enabled the Chinese people to achieve successes on the home front and inspired all oppressed nations in their struggle for liberation.

On February 7 members of the two delegations took part in celebrations to mark the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Before leaving Peking on January 31 to visit other cities, Li Hsueh-san, head of the Chinese volunteers' group, said that the "tremendous support to the Korean front which had been given by all Chinese patriotic organisations had deeply touched

every man back from the front and had inspired every fighter with still greater confidence in victory over the aggressors." Hong Swun Chel, leader of the Korean people's delegation, said: "In the course of the war against the American aggressors, the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples have been further cemented."

Three Korean people's delegations have come to China since the summer of 1951. The present Chinese volunteers' delegation is the second to visit the home front. These latest delegations include commanders and rank-and-file fighters; political, transport, medical and cultural workers; peasants, journalists and educationists. Whether Korean or Chinese, they have all shown the same great bravery and selfless devotion that have smashed the American plans to occupy North Korea, destroyed the myth of U.S. technical superiority and inflicted heavy losses on the foe.

Korean and Chinese Heroes

One delegate, the Korean naval man Kang Pa, had headed a unit that sank or damaged twenty-five enemy vessels. Another, the Chinese volunteer Pien Yung-huei, drove a frontline supply truck 20,000 kilometres under enemy bombing without a single accident. The volunteer tank buster Wang Yung-chang, along with his platoon, destroyed six enemy tanks and one armoured car with hand-grenades in a single fight. The Korean people's hero, Kim Du Chil, received four medals for bravery. He had been decorated for shooting down an American plane with a rifle; killing seven of the enemy in one bayonet engagement; throwing back seventy frontal attacks in one day, and freeing a hundred and thirty Korean patriots by breaking into a prison.

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

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

It is such people from both countries, fighting unswervingly side by side in Korea, who will ultimately defeat the American imperialists. The Chinese volunteer, Li Hsueh-san, explained in Peking why the people's will would prevail: "If the enemy continues to undermine peace, we will resolutely deal still heavier blows," he said. "We will carry on the just struggle until the American government agrees to solve the Korean question by peaceful means."
—L.W.S.

Korean Armistice Talks

Discussions on the fifth and last item on the agenda of the Korean armistice negotiations, namely, *Proposals to the Governments of the Various Countries Concerned on Both Sides*, began on February 6, 1952, while talks on the third and fourth items continue to drag on owing to American stalling.

General Nam Il, representing the Korean-Chinese delegation, proposed at the plenary session that a political conference at a higher level be held within three months of the signing and coming into force of the armistice agreement. The governments of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the People's Republic of China, General Nam Il proposed, should form one party, and the governments concerned on the United Nations side, the other party to this political conference at which the following should be discussed: (1) the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea; (2) a peaceful settlement of the Korean question; and (3) other questions related to peace in Korea.

It should be recalled that the last item on the agenda was inserted as a substitute for the original proposal by the Korean-Chinese delegation (rejected by the Americans) that the armistice negotiators deal with the question of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. It was because the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea constitutes the basic assurance for the ending of the Korean war and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and because "all the troops of the foreign countries engaged in the war are so anxious to return home and live in peace after the armistice" that General Nam Il originally proposed the discussion of this question at the start of negotiations in Kaisung.

Korea Not Isolated Question

In introducing this question now for the consideration of the high-level political conference, General Nam Il pointed out that the Korean question was not an isolated one and involved many problems beyond Korea and that it was only when those other problems related to the Korean question were solved that peace in Korea could be consolidated. He reminded the American negotiators at Panmunjom that since the Korean war was made the pretext by the Truman administration for "a series of warlike measures in the East", such as the American president's decision, announced on June 27, 1950, to seize the Chinese island of Taiwan, it was only logical that settlement of the Korean question calls for the simultaneous solution of these other important problems related to the Korean question.

The American negotiators on February 9 put forward their counter-proposals which, as usual, were ambiguous and tricky worded. The Korean-Chinese delegation dealt with them in detail and rejected them, pointing out that the U.S. proposal that both sides recommend to the various govern-

ments concerned that "steps be taken" within three months to deal with the various questions in a political conference "or by other appropriate political means" actually throws overboard the definite holding of a political conference. Furthermore the U.S. proposal twists the third clause of the Korean-Chinese proposal into "other Korean questions related to peace", thus attempting to avoid discussion of "other questions related to peace in Korea".

While such American stalling tactics continued, the sub-committees on the supervision of the armistice (Item 3) and on the exchange of P.O.W's (Item 4) also made tardy progress. In the former the Americans have not abandoned their claim to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. Staff officers' meetings are now being held to determine the size of the permitted rotation of men and the number of specified ports of entry during the armistice period. The American brass-hats at first demanded the absurdly high figure of 75,000 troops per month for rotation.

As to the number of specified ports of entry in the armistice period, the Americans first demanded 12 on each side as against 3 on each side proposed by the Korean-Chinese delegation. American insistence on such a high figure for rotation and so many specified ports of entry betrays the fact that Washington is far from regarding the armistice period as the end of hostilities.

On the question of the exchange of war prisoners the American negotiators at Panmunjom have been making a mockery of accepted standards of international law and the Hague and Geneva conventions, which they so often cited. They demanded a "one-for-one exchange" in their 6-point proposal on January 2, which was roundly denounced by General Li Sang Cho of the Korean-Chinese delegation as "slave trading". They also advocated what they termed "voluntary" repatriation, which in practice would mean handing over Chinese and Korean P.O.W's to the Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee hangers.

In order to speed up agreement on the question of prisoners' exchange to alleviate the anxiety of the families concerned, the Korean-Chinese delegation put forward a new 9-point proposal on February 3, the governing principle of which is the swift, unconditional, complete release and repatriation of all prisoners of war on both sides. The Koreans and Chinese have made the greatest possible effort to expedite the solution of this question, including the unconditional repatriation of all displaced civilians, to arrange a Korean armistice and end the bloodshed. It still remains to be seen whether the American ruling clique really wants to end the war they so recklessly launched in Korea.

—C.C.F.



SINO-SOVIET CULTURAL RELATIONS

A lively cultural exchange has developed in the past two years between the new China and the Socialist Soviet Union, strengthening the friendship and unity for peace between the two countries.

During January, in Peking and many other cities, the cinemas have been filled with eager and deeply moved audiences seeing that splendid film, *Lenin in 1918*. This was one of the more than ninety Soviet feature films which have been shown in New China in the last two years. And in addition to these there were over fifty educational shorts on such varied topics as *The First Aeroplane* and *Child Hygiene*.

Joint Sino-Soviet efforts in the sphere of the film have borne spectacular fruit. The collaboration of Chinese and Soviet film workers on the Stalin prize-winning pictures *Victory of the Chinese People* and *Liberated China* had important results in developing Chinese film personnel.

Soviet films were seen by 150 million people in China during the past year. In the meantime, the Chinese films *Daughters of China*, *The White-Haired Girl*, *The Great Unity of the Chinese People* and others have been dubbed into Russian and widely shown in the U.S.S.R.

This was only a part of the way the two countries have realized the aim of the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance* to "develop and consolidate economic and cultural relations between China and the Soviet Union" (Article 5).

The first seeds of this new and flourishing cultural friendship were sown when the Soviet delegation of cultural and scientific workers arrived for the inauguration of the People's Republic of China. Since then twenty-three visits of Soviet cultural groups and leading personalities have taken place. Among the fourteen Chinese delegations to the Soviet Union which included representatives of the most varied cultural fields, the most recent has

been a writers' group led by Feng Hsueh-feng. Each one of these visits has led to fruitful exchanges of experience.

In addition to these relatively short visits, many Soviet specialists in various fields of culture have made longer stays in China on extended lecture tours.

Mutual Exchanges

Translations of Soviet publications have found millions of enthusiastic Chinese readers. The most important works of Lenin and Stalin, now available in translation, form part of the central core of all political study. As regards fiction, translations of 727 Soviet books have appeared in our bookshops within the past two years. That means that almost all the Stalin prize works, including *Harvest* by G. Nikolayeva, can now be read in Chinese. At the same time, Chinese readers are familiar with the Russian classics—Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol, Tolstoy, Turgeniev, Chekhov and many others. Of modern literature Serafimovich's *Iron Flood* and Nikolai Ostrovsky's *How the Steel Was Tempered* and others exist not only in full translations but in abridged, popular forms for audiences of varying cultural levels. Simonov's *Days and Nights*, Wanda Wasilevskaya's *Rainbow* and Furmanov's *Chapayev* have in addition been made into picture story books which are now extremely popular among younger readers.

Many Soviet translations of Chinese books have also been made. Mao Tse-tung's *On Practice*, Liu Shao-chi's *Internationalism and Nationalism*, the *Common Programme* and books on contemporary Chinese history are among those which have been printed in Russian and other languages of the Soviet Union. As for New China's literature, the Russian editions of the works of Ting Ling, Chao Shu-li, Tsao Ming, Liu Pai-yu's *Three Dauntless Fighters*, Chou Li-po's *Hurricane*, Ma Feng and Hsi Jung's *In the Lu Liang Mountains*, Lu Mei's *The Song of the Red Flag*, as well as Lu Hsun's many essays and commentaries have been warmly received in the U.S.S.R.

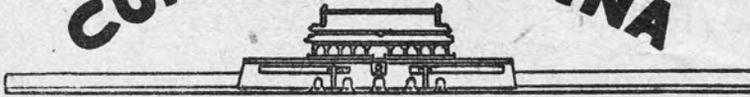
We have been told that our Russian language periodicals *People's China*, *China Pictorial* and *Chinese Worker* are as sought for on Soviet bookstalls as are the latest numbers of the pictorial magazine *Soviet Union* in China. Soviet scientific and technical literature in the original and in translation are eagerly studied in every centre of Chinese learning.

Exhibitions have also played an important part in cultural exchange. Several large exhibitions were held to commemorate Lenin's life and work and Stalin's 70th birthday. An exhibition of Soviet posters and cartoons was keenly studied especially by Chinese artists. Numerous small and mobile exhibitions have been displayed in the people's clubs, factories, schools and shop-windows. In the Soviet Union, in Moscow and Leningrad, the big Chinese Art Exhibition attracted three hundred thousand people in less than two months.

Soviet plays have exerted a great influence in the development of the new Chinese realistic theatre. *The Cold War*, *The Russian Problem*, *How the Steel Was Tempered* and *Tanya* played to crowded houses. *The Voice of the American People* was an effective propagandist in the Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea movement.

Songs too have been exchanged between our two countries. *The Song of Stalin*, the *March of the World Democratic Youth* and the *Song of the Youth* enjoy great popularity among the Chinese masses. A series of broadcast concerts of Soviet music, jointly sponsored by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and the People's Radio, have been introducing the masterpieces of Russian music. In Peking alone 38,600 music lovers have attended the ninety-six concerts of Soviet music.

The reason for this immense interest in the cultural life of the Soviet Union has been succinctly stated by Liu Shao-chi, chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. Liu Shao-chi said: "We need to absorb the new culture of the Soviet Union to guide us in New China's construction."



Sino-Soviet Friendship

The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, headed by Liu Shao-chi, vice-chairman of the Central People's Government, was founded on October 5, 1949.

The main work of the Association has been to acquaint the Chinese people with the social and cultural achievements of the Soviet people. It has done this through preparation of reading material, distribution of films, organisation of photo exhibits, lectures, concerts and discussions. It has also organised Russian language classes in schools and over the radio.

On its invitation, many Soviet scholars have visited China and lectured throughout the country. These include the famous philosopher Dr. P. Yudin, N. I. Noozhdin, biologist, F. V. Kisselyev, archaeologist, and B. G. Boldyrev, economist.

Soviet films were distributed to 140 cinema teams. Forty-eight of these teams alone gave 7,000 showings attended by 16,000,000 people. Over 3,000,000 people visited the 10,000 photo exhibitions organised. 74 publications and about 500 books and pamphlets were published in large editions and distributed.

The Association is also familiarising the Soviet people with the progress of New China. It maintains close contact with many cultural bodies in the Soviet Union. In 1951 the Association forwarded 20,000 letters of friendship to the Soviet people from groups and individuals in China, including workers, peasants, soldiers and students.

Membership of the Association has increased from just over 3,000,000 in October, 1950 to more than 23,000,000 at the present time. There are now 1,300 branch and 62,880 sub-branch organisations in 27 of the 28 Chinese provinces, and in 1,126 of the 2,068 counties, as well as in areas inhabited by the national minorities. Nor are the Association's activities confined to the cities. Peasant membership has risen from fourth place last September to first place at the present time.

Sino-Soviet Treaty Celebrated

The second anniversary of the signing of the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance* which fell on February 14 was widely celebrated throughout the country.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. exchanged warm messages of greeting.

Chou En-lai, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, and Liu Shao-chi, as chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, addressed a widely representative meeting in Peking in celebration of the anniversary.

More than 650 guests including leading members of the People's Government attended a grand banquet to mark the anniversary given by N. V. Roshchin, Soviet Ambassador to China.

The press gave prominent space to the news and special articles concerning the anniversary. Special programmes were given by all broadcasting stations. (*The full text of Chou En-lai's address will be published in the next issue of People's China—Editor*)

Oil Industry Achievements

Reports made during the past two years by oil prospecting groups show that China has huge oil resources. While new reserves are being discovered, the development of oil refining installations is rapidly increasing the amount of home-produced petroleum products on the market.

Great oil deposits have been located in the large western province of Sinkiang and other western and northwestern areas.

The substantial increase in China's oil industry in 1951 is shown by the following figures: Compared with 1949, crude oil out-

put increased 170%; kerosene output, 49%; gasoline output, 55%. Oil stored by the China National Petroleum Corporation increased 1.5 times, the number of storehouses increased 90% and the personnel employed by 29.38%.

Large-scale drillings of 10,000 metres were made in 1951 and prospecting activity was triple that of 1949. 90% of the present oil refinery equipment was installed during the past 2 years.

Before liberation China's petroleum industry was effectively strangled by American and British monopoly interests. The Standard Vacuum, Texaco and Asiatic Petroleum (Shell) companies had branch offices in more than 1,000 towns in eastern and southern China through which they sold imported petroleum valued at U.S. \$3,277,900,000 between 1905 and 1949. During the Anti-Japanese War when it was difficult to import gasoline into China, an oil refinery was set up in Yumen, Kansu province. But soon after V-J Day when the American imports again started, the Yumen oil refinery began to operate at a heavy loss and practically stopped production. Now, however, refining facilities are being rapidly expanded.

Spring Festival

The Lunar New Year or the Spring Festival, which fell on January 27 this year, has always been a traditional Chinese people's festival. Since liberation this holiday has become more joyful.

In 1952, with the rise in purchasing power, people were able to have a better holiday than ever before. One index to this was the amount of meat sold. Butchers stocked their shops with an all-time record store of meat. But long before the holiday started, everything had been sold out.

Housewives crowded the state-owned department stores and co-operatives where prices were cut 10%-30% on meat, poultry, fruit, clothes and daily necessities a week before the festival.

Most factory workers received bonuses of an extra month's wages. Families of volunteers to Korea all received gift parcels.

Special plays, film showings, dances, fairs and other cultural activities were organised in cities and villages. Sports events, skating, ice hockey and football also drew tremendous crowds.

Chronicle of Events

January 24

The Chinese cultural delegation to India and Burma, headed by Ting Hsi-lin, returns to Peking.

January 26

More than 300 government leaders including Chu Teh and Li Chi-shen, vice-chairmen of the Central People's Government, attend a reception to celebrate the National Day of the Republic of India given by T. N. Kaul, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Indian Embassy in Peking.

January 27

Messages of condolence on the death of Choibalsan, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic are sent by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sends a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party on the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Party.

January 31

The Brazilian author, Jorge Amado, winner of the 1951 International Stalin Prize For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations and the Cuban poet, Nicolas Guillen, arrive in Peking and are welcomed by Kuo Mo-jo, chairman of the China Peace Committee and leading members of the All-China Federation of Literature and Arts Circles.

February 2

Mr. Van Dorp, newly appointed representative of the Dutch government, arrives in Peking to replace former negotiator for the establishment of diplomatic relations.

February 4

The Returned Overseas Chinese Society issues a statement warning the government of Thailand against its scheme to deport patriotic overseas Chinese in Thailand to Taiwan.

February 5

The All-China Students' Federation cables a protest to the commander-in-chief of the British land forces in the Middle East against the British massacre of Egyptian students.

February 6

The plenary conference of the full delegations in the Korean armistice negotiations begins discussions on item 5 of the agenda: *Proposals to the Governments of the Various Countries Concerned on Both Sides.*

February 7

Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh sends greetings to General Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, on the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Railway workers throughout China commemorate the 29th anniversary of the "February 7" incident during the Peking-Hankow railway strike of 1923,

Chairman Mao Tse-tung and President Ho Chi Minh Exchange Greetings

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and President Ho Chi Minh exchanged greetings.

In his message to Chairman Mao, President Ho Chi Minh wrote:

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

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

HO CHI MINH

President of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam

Chairman Mao Tse-tung replied:

Thank you for the friendly greetings you sent me on the second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. I am convinced that the Viet-Nam people's resolute, persevering and sustained struggle against imperialism and for the independence and freedom of their Motherland will, under your leadership and with the sympathy of the peace-loving peoples in Asia and throughout the world, achieve final victory.

MAO TSE-TUNG

the first organised workers' struggle marked by bloodshed against the oppressive imperialist-subsidised warlord regime.

February 8

China's democratic parties issue a denunciation of the slanderous "charges" made by the remnant Kuomintang gang in the United Nations against the Soviet Union.

India and China have indeed to play a historic role in making the path for world peace.

GIRIDHAR THENGAL

Barbarous Imperialists

TORONTO, CANADA

The way that the Chinese people have been organised to build a better life is intensely interesting and quite remarkable.

The vicious uncivilised attack by the imperialist powers on the peaceful Korean people exposes the imperialists as barbarians quite out of keeping with a civilised era.

However, the imperialist powers find themselves clearly on the defensive. They have suffered a humiliating defeat at the hands of the people and are very loathe to acknowledge it. It is regrettable that our Canadian youth are involved in this barbarous action in Korea. The daily press in Canada can be counted among our greatest war criminals as they spread their war propaganda. However, the Canadian peace congress is intensifying its peace efforts.

SCOTT MACLEAN

Letters

Traditional Friendship

UZAN BAZAR, INDIA

The recent development of the relations between India and China is carefully observed by the world, and those who stand for peace cannot but welcome it. Both our countries have been maintaining friendship traditionally since time immemorial by exchange of cultural missions, regular visits of scholars etc., and it is hoped that they will at all costs observe this tradition in future too.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE MONGOLIAN AND CHINESE PEOPLES

(Continued from page 11)

The government of the Mongolian People's Republic established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China immediately after the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China was formed under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung. The telegram of Marshal Choibalsan addressed to Premier Chou En-lai, dated October 6, 1949 said:

The Mongolian People's Republic holds that a new era has opened in the good neighbourly relations between the peoples of our two countries with the proclamation of the People's Republic of China and the formation of the Central People's Government and expresses its firm confidence that the successful development of friendly relations between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China will contribute greatly to the good of our two nations, and to the consolidation of the democratic camp headed by the great Soviet Union, the bulwark of world peace and security of all nations.

The indestructible friendship between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples has deep and firm foundations. The two peoples are in the same camp of peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the Soviet Union; they are joined by the fact that they are marching towards the same goal along the path pointed out by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

The two years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic have been marked by further consolidation of Sino-Mongolian friendship. Many representatives of the Mongolian people have seen with their own eyes the great creative work of the Chinese people. Representatives of the Chinese people have, in their turn, also visited the Mongolian People's Republic. Contact has been established between cultural institutions of the two countries, particularly between the Committee of Sciences of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Academia Sinica, and will become even closer in future.

The signing of the *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance*—that foundation for the preservation of peace in the Far East and the whole world—was greeted with great satisfaction by the Mongolian people. The guaranteeing of Mongolia's national sovereignty by the two great powers, the Soviet Union and China, is proof of completely new relations between big and small countries that are possible only within the camp of democracy and Socialism, where relations among peoples are based on the Marxist-Leninist teachings regarding national sovereignty.

During the course of its years of development in freedom and independence, the Mongolian People's Republic has entered the international arena as a state that possesses full sovereignty in terms of international law. Even the governments of the U.S.A. and Britain, at the Crimean Conference in 1945, were compelled to grant official recognition of the legal rights of the Mongolian People's Republic as a sovereign state.

Since 1946 the Mongolian People's Republic has more than once applied to the United Nations Organisation with a request for admission. The U.S.A. and its satellites, however, being rabid enemies of peace and democracy, are hindering the entrance of the Mongolian People's Republic into the U.N. just as they are doing everything to prevent the people's China from occupying her rightful place in the U.N.

While in the past the despicable Kuomintang clique was against the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic into the U.N., today in the People's Republic of China, we have a great friend and defender of international rights. The Mongolian people resolutely condemn the unjust actions of the aggressive bloc headed by the U.S.A. in trying to prevent one of the five great powers—China—from taking part in the solution of international problems.

At present, American imperialism is openly carrying out a policy of kindling a new war and re-establishing Japanese imperialism—the worst enemy of the Chinese and Mongolian peoples. The separate "peace treaty" with Japan, signed in San Francisco, serves the American imperialist design of unleashing a new war and violates the rights and interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union, China, our own country and other Asian countries that had suffered from the aggression of militaristic Japan. This illegal peace treaty, which does not bear the signatures of such great powers as the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, as well as of other states which took part in the war with Japan, including our own, has no legal validity.

Together with all progressive mankind, the Mongolian people watch closely the plotting of the incendiaries of a new war headed by American imperialism and march in the front ranks of the mighty camp of partisans of peace. The working people of the Mongolian People's Republic hail the glorious sons of the Chinese people who have come to the aid of heroic Korea. In the fight that they are waging against the American aggressors for the freedom and independence of Korea, the Chinese people's volunteers are defending the common cause of all peace-loving peoples and are contributing invaluablely to the maintenance of world peace.

The cause of Korea is the cause of all the peoples of Asia, of the whole world. That is the reason why the Mongolian people not only support the struggle of the Korean people, but also consider themselves as a reserve in this great struggle. This is why the Mongolian people sympathise so deeply with the Chinese volunteers, aiding the Korean people.

In these circumstances, with the forces of reaction headed by the U.S. striving to set off a new world war and with the invincible forces of peace supporters daily growing stronger, the consolidation of friendship between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples is of particularly great importance.

May Mongolian-Chinese friendship develop and strengthen for the benefit of both peoples, for the benefit of the cause of the strengthening of peace and security in the Far East!

HOW SOVIET EXPERTS AID NEW CHINA'S ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 7)

Among the representatives attending the last national meeting of the railway workers was Martyanov, a Soviet expert, who helped the Chinese railways increase their efficiency by introducing advanced Soviet experience—especially the 500-kilometres-a-day movement.

Some locomotive drivers were doubtful of its success when he proposed that the movement be started. It was however clearly evident what great savings for the country would be possible if every locomotive could run 500 kilometres daily without repairs. With the eager help of Martyanov, driver Wang Chi-kuei first created a record of 738 kilometres per day without repairs. Then the movement spread throughout the Northeast railways. Again under the care of Martyanov, another young locomotive driver, Chiao Yu-nan, created the unprecedented record of 1,113 kilometres a day.

The China People's University, with the help of Soviet instructors and guided by the policy of applying Soviet experience, is training staff on a large scale for the economic construction of China. Group after group of workers and technicians from various plants and mines have been equipped with the necessary knowledge—a big army for the industrialisation of New China and a vanguard in the march towards prosperity and progress.

Socialist Style of Work

Chinese workers have not only learned technique from the Soviet specialists but also a Socialist style of work. The Soviet specialists care for every scrap of the property of our country and the people. They search for and use every possible hidden resource. They are always concerned with eliminating waste and with economising money and materials so as to accumulate capital for the further construction of our country.

Countless instances of this can be told. Soviet experts in the Changchun Railway Bureau saw to the collection and processing of a large amount of waste metal that had been left to rust away in disorderly dumps. They used cheap metal to make machine parts and salvaged costly non-ferrous metals to be used to make tools. Within nine months last year, their economies saved no less than 23,700 million yuan for our country.

When repairing a certain bridge on the Canton-Hankow railway, Chinese engineers were going to follow the American standard of putting four steel beams in each span. It was the Soviet experts, who, realising that China was short of steel, made minute examinations and calculations and proposed to use two beams instead of four. This represented a huge saving with no loss in safety.

In dealing with practical problems, the Soviet experts always make a close study of actual conditions in the light of the advanced experiences of the Soviet Union.

The Yellow river bridge, three kilometres in length, is of vital importance to the Peking-Hankow railway. Bourgeois engineers considered that on account of its age, it should be dismantled and rebuilt. But Zingorenko, a sixty-year-old Soviet railway

expert, examined the spans one by one and advised that the bridge was still serviceable and needed only to be strengthened.

The suggestion of the Soviet experts was adopted. The speed of trains crossing the bridge is now twice as high as before. The load which the bridge can support is also twice as great as before. This proposal saved a great deal of manpower, material and huge wage bills.

As a result of such collaboration, a deep and profound class solidarity has grown between the Soviet experts and the Chinese working class. Chinese workers address the Soviet experts as their "Lao Ta Ko" (elder brothers). Because they live and work fraternally together with the Chinese workers wherever they go, the Soviet experts are regarded as beloved teachers and friends.

Medical Assistance

When Northeast and North China and the vast grasslands of Inner Mongolia were threatened by bubonic plague and thousands of lives were endangered late in 1949, a Soviet anti-plague group arrived for emergency work. Labouring in isolated villages, the Soviet plague fighters braved hardships and death and speedily stopped the epidemic. The leader of the Soviet medical team in Jehol province, Khokhlova, worked continuously for twenty-five hours without rest. She attended the infected villagers and also took part in nursing. As a result of her services a great many lives were saved. The people of the region affectionately called her their "Mother of Life".

The experience of the past two years has made the Chinese people realise still more fully that the Soviet people headed by the Communist Party under the great leadership of Stalin are the most sincere friends of China. It is only the Socialist Soviet Union that can selflessly assist the Chinese people, on the basis of mutual friendship and equality, to build a free, happy and prosperous life.

The Chinese people are going forward with complete confidence along the path which the Soviet people pioneered—the path eventually to Socialism. In the common struggle for world peace, the unshakeable friendship of the people of China and the Soviet Union is being welded ever more firmly. This friendship affects the daily life of the Chinese people. It has become a constant inspiration and source of optimism to them in the struggle for a bright future. This friendship is deeply rooted in the minds of the peoples of our two nations. It will continue to bloom and to produce ever-richer fruits.

CORRECTION: In the article *Thirty Unforgettable Days* on page 10 of our previous issue, the author, Ileana Raceanu, was incorrectly described as "Chairman of the Rumanian Cultural Delegation to China" and "Minister of Education of the Rumanian Democratic People's Republic". Ileana Raceanu, who led the Rumanian delegation which attended the National Day celebrations in Peking last October, is vice-chairman of the Rumanian Union of Democratic Women. The head of the Rumanian Cultural Delegation was Nicolae Popescu-Doreanu, who signed the *Sino-Rumanian Cultural Co-operation Agreement* on December 12, 1951. His correct official title should read "Minister of Public Education of the Rumanian People's Republic". We offer our sincere apologies to Ileana Raceanu and N. Popescu-Doreanu.



Learning high-speed cutting methods from an "Elder Brother" of the U.S.S.R.

A New Year picture by Wu Teh-tsu