

PEKING REVIEW

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January 26, 1962

Kennedy's Insolent Challenge

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New Oases in Sinkiang

Chinese Ballet, Music and Other Features

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Laos in the Mirror of Geneva

by Israel Epstein and Elsie Fairfax-Cholmeley

Against the background of a factual account of the events of the past few years in Laos, a country whose prominence in world headlines illustrates the importance of what has been going on there for the world struggle for peace against imperialism, the authors give a first-hand account of recent happenings and basic issues at the 1961 Enlarged Geneva Conference for the Peaceful Settlement of the Laotian Question, which they covered as press correspondents.

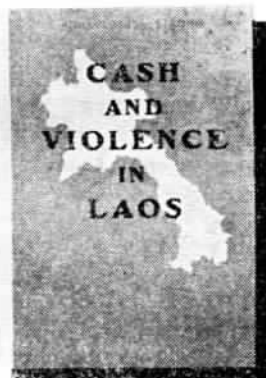
The readers will see in this book how the United States, forced into negotiations at Geneva, has been put in the dock in the eyes of the whole world and how its efforts to impose neo-colonialism on Southeast Asia have been exposed both by its behaviour in Geneva and by the doings of its representatives in Laos and neighbouring countries.

Israel Epstein is the author of *From Opium War to Liberation*, previously published by the New World Press, and other books on China. Elsie Fairfax-Cholmeley, a newspaperwoman, has done much writing on both the old China and the new.

38 pp., with sketch map.

Cash and Violence in Laos

by Anna Louise Strong



What really happens in Laos, that distant, little-known kingdom in Southeast Asia which so recently holds the headlines of the world? This book gives a clear, vivid and enthralling account. You will see a land of tall mountains, deep jungles and scattered areas of rice cultivation, where the Lao population is mixed with equal numbers of people in sixty-odd minority nationalities and tribes in the hills. You will glimpse a historic past when the Kingdom of a Million Elephants antedated the discovery of the North American continent, and a more recent past when Laos was engulfed for decades by French imperialism.

You will see in more detail how Washington's new imperialism took over from France, with streamlined methods of "cash and violence," paying the entire cost of the Royal Army and most of the cost of the civil government, and three times overthrowing a neutralist premier by withholding his government's pay. You will see how Washington promoted six years of civil war against the patriots who sought to unify the tribes and build an independent nation.

In greater detail you will hear stories of the struggle and sacrifice by which sixty-odd tribes are being forged into a united nation, and by which the policy of internal unity and neutrality in foreign affairs develops as the only way in which this landlocked people can survive. These are amazing tales: the escape of the Second Pathet Lao Battalion from encirclement, the Jail-Break of the Sixteen who converted their guards and walked out of the jail one midnight taking the guards along to the safety of the hills. You will meet Captain Kong Le—a general now who refuses to be called "general"—who grew sick of killing his fellow Laotians on Washington's orders and chose to seize the nation's capital instead with his 600 men.

These are tales as exciting as any novel, but they are also true. They are based on historic research, on a personal trip, on interviews with leaders, and on Washington's statistics, and told by Anna Louise Strong in the clear, vivid language for which she is known. This book gives insight into the methods of the new imperialism, and the methods by which a united and determined people wins.

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

January 26, 1962 Vol. V No. 4

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Round the Week

China Condemns U.S. Anti-Communist Outrages

Reaction in the United States is growing more rabid than ever. Washington's latest anti-communist outrages have stirred up a wave of indignation among the people all over the world.

The Chinese people from end to end of the country are bitterly condemning the Kennedy Administration. Every leading newspaper has editorially denounced the malignant persecution of Communists in the United States and expressed firm support for the just struggle of the Communist Party of the United States of America. Mass meetings of solidarity with the C.P.U.S.A. have been held in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Harbin, Wuhan and other major cities. The whole people are following with the deepest concern and sympathy the struggle which the Communist Party, the working class and all progressives in the United States are waging against repression; they are filled with admiration for their dauntless spirit in face of the reaction that is running amok in their country and threatening world peace today.

Trade Union Leaders and Workers Protest

Trade union leaders and outstanding workers from various industries gathered at a mass rally in Peking to demonstrate against the Kennedy Administration's anti-communist outrages and in support of the C.P.U.S.A. Speaking on behalf of all Chinese workers, Liu Chang-sheng, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, gave full support to the statement issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (see *Peking Review*, No. 3, 1962, p. 5). He exposed the reactionary character of the notorious "McCarran Act" and the anti-communist membership clause of the "Smith Act" and said that the fact that the U.S. Supreme Court, under Kennedy's orders, has declared them constitutional further exposes the truculent features of the Kennedy Administration in its drive to stamp out the

democratic and progressive forces in the United States. These repressive measures of the U.S. ruling groups, he declared, are designed to outlaw the C.P.U.S.A. "All this," he said, "constitutes a rabid attack on the U.S. working class and a gross violation of the democratic rights of the American people; it is a deliberate attempt to eliminate the progressive forces in the United States. It is also part of the new anti-communist campaign U.S. imperialism is plotting on a worldwide scale."

To facilitate implementation of the policies of aggression and war, Liu Chang-sheng continued, Kennedy has stepped up the fascization of the country and mounted fresh attacks on the C.P.U.S.A. which stands in the forefront of the American people fighting for democracy, freedom and peace. Noting that the C.P.U.S.A. is engaged in a hard struggle, he said that justice is on its side and it is not fighting alone by any means. It enjoys not only the support of the American working class and the American people but also the support of China's working class and 650 million people and the support of the working class and progressive people throughout the world. He expressed confidence that the C.P.U.S.A. will further steel itself in this struggle against persecution and win final victory.

Many other trade union leaders and outstanding workers spoke at the meeting. All denounced the Kennedy Administration for its fascist acts and gave firm support to the C.P.U.S.A.

Peace Partisans Condemn U.S. Government

China's peace partisans in the capital gathered at a meeting sponsored by the China Peace Committee to voice their protest. The speeches at this meeting made it abundantly clear that the Kennedy Administration, which carries out the behests of the U.S. monopoly capitalists, is the greatest enemy of world peace today and that, in defending world peace, it is an important task to expose U.S.

imperialism thoroughly for what it is and smash this anti-communist plot of the Kennedy Administration.

Liu Ning-I, Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee, said that the struggle of the U.S. Communist Party against persecution is part of the great struggle the people of the whole world are waging against imperialism and in defence of world peace. The intensified persecution of the U.S. Communist Party, he said, is a grave step taken by the U.S. ruling groups in carrying out the fascization of the country, in launching a new anti-communist campaign and in hatching another war. In its first year in office, the Kennedy Administration has pressed ahead with its armaments drive and preparations for war at a speed and on a scale unheard of before. It has carried out aggression and intervention in various parts of the world, resorting to such neo-colonialist methods as armed attacks, military repressions, subversive activities and political, economic and cultural infiltration. By their own deeds, he said, the U.S. reactionaries have proved that the United States is the ring-leader of imperialism, the mainstay of modern colonialism, the greatest menace to world peace and the most ferocious enemy of the people of the whole world. In wantonly attacking the C.P.U.S.A., the U.S. Government aims at suppressing all the movements in that country for peace and democracy so that it can pursue its policies of aggression and war untrammelled. Its anti-communist repressions once again gives the lie to all this talk about "peace," "freedom," "democracy," "anti-colonialism," "general and complete disarmament" and "free choice" of social system which Kennedy and his ilk profess to uphold. Kennedy is following Hitler's path, he declared. All those who hold peace dear must heighten their vigilance, utterly expose the criminal activities of the war-maniacs and close their ranks in waging a blow-for-blow struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Paying tribute to the C.P.U.S.A. for defending the vital interests and democratic rights of the American people and for safeguarding world peace, Liu Ning-I said that its struggle against persecution was a struggle of the American people in defence of democratic rights and, at the same time, a part of the great struggle waged by the people of various

countries against imperialism and new and old colonialism headed by the United States, and for national liberation and world peace. "Truth and justice is on the side of the C.P.U.S.A.," he concluded. "The American people stand by it, so do the Chinese people and other peace-loving peoples the world over. We are deeply convinced that the U.S. Communist Party and people will surely achieve victory and that peace and socialism will surely triumph in the United States."

Mass Rallies Across the Country

Mass rallies were held throughout the land by the democratic parties, the National Women's Federation, the Communist Youth League, the All-China Youth Federation and other popular organizations. More than 1,400 people of all walks of life in the capital, including leading members of people's organizations, workers, peasants, prominent public figures, scientists, writers, artists and students, attended a meeting in support of the C.P.U.S.A.'s struggle against persecution by the Kennedy Administration. All who spoke at the meeting strongly protested against the fascist outrages of the U.S. Government and demonstrated solidarity with the C.P.U.S.A.

Chinese jurists have sharply condemned the Kennedy Administration's anti-communist persecution. They have appealed to their colleagues throughout the world to uphold justice, support the just struggle of the Communist Party and people of the United States and struggle together to repulse the anti-communist, anti-people onslaught unleashed by the U.S. reactionaries. At a mass meeting attended by many jurists and professors of law of international renown, they exposed the fascist rule of the U.S. Government and its crimes against basic human rights and, with incontrovertible facts, exploded the lie that the United States is the "most democratic country" in the so-called "free world." They analysed in detail the McCarran and Smith Acts and pointed out that these acts flagrantly violate the basic guarantees of human rights and are replicas of the most brutal fascist laws of Hitler Germany.

In his address to the meeting Wu Teh-feng, Vice-President of the Political Science and Law Association of

China, said that in the United States there is only freedom for the reactionary ruling groups to advocate war and aggression and impose fascist rule, but little freedom for the American people to demand peace, democracy and social progress. Laws like the McCarran, Smith and Taft-Hartley Acts, he said, are fascist laws intended to suppress the American working class, farmers, Negroes, and progressive forces. The so-called democratic system in the United States is a monopoly capitalist dictatorship against the working people and all progressive forces and the laws are nothing but tools for enforcing this dictatorship.

Chang Chih-jiang, who is also Vice-President of the Political Science and Law Association of China, said that the McCarran and Smith Acts completely violate the freedom of speech, publication, assembly and petition written into the Constitution of the United States. The fact that these acts have been enacted unscrupulously by the U.S. Congress, applied unscrupulously by the Kennedy Administration and affirmed unscrupulously by the U.S. Supreme Court shows that the Constitution of the United States is just a piece of scrap paper and the "democracy" and "freedom" touted by Kennedy is a fraud.

Well-known scientists, including Chu Ko-chen (Coching Chu), Chou Pei-yuan, Wu Yu-hsun and others, also gathered at a meeting to voice a vehement protest. They pointed out that this persecution is aimed at clearing the way for a further arms drive and preparations for war. They appealed to scientists of all countries, who love peace and uphold justice, to join forces to oppose U.S. imperialism's abuse of the achievements of modern science to serve its policies of aggression and war.

Writers, artists, musicians, stage and film workers also raised their voices in protest. Mao Tun, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, at a meeting at which he presided, said that Kennedy's moves against the U.S. Communist Party are a challenge to progressive mankind. He called on China's writers and artists to rise to the occasion and use their arts to expose the true face of Kennedy and to support the struggle of the C.P.U.S.A.

Kennedy's Insolent Challenge

Following is a slightly abridged translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on January 19. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

U.S. PRESIDENT Kennedy on January 11 delivered his State of the Union Message, the second since he took office. In it, he openly announced his intention of building what he called a "peaceful world community of free and independent states"—a project to enslave the world, which is to be taken as the "basic goal" of the foreign policy of the United States. This is a most insolent challenge of the Kennedy Administration to the peoples of all the world who cherish peace, independence and freedom.

To achieve this criminal "goal," Kennedy in his message used no end of high-sounding words. But, stripped of its verbiage, Kennedy's State of the Union Message is nothing but a pack of counter-revolutionary two-faced policies, worked out by the U.S. reactionaries to fight against peace, national liberation, democracy and the cause of socialism. Let's take a look at its main content:

Sabre-Rattling

Firstly, while in his message Kennedy indulged in empty talk about "disarmament" and the "laying down" of weapons, in actual fact he is intensifying the armaments expansion and calling on the nation "to arm"; he talked about the "preservation of peace" but is actually preparing for an all-out world war as well as "local wars" of limited attacks. What is most noticeable in his message is a sabre-rattling list of measures for a frenzied armaments expansion. In the past year, according to Kennedy himself, his administration has doubled the rate of construction of "Polaris" submarines and capacity to produce "Minuteman" missiles; it has increased by 50 per cent the number of manned bombers standing ready on a 15-minute air alert; it has doubled the number of combat-ready divisions, replenished the weapons and ammunition, increased the number of warships in active service, and enlarged the tactical air force. . . . And this is not all. Kennedy announced that 300 more "Polaris" and "Minuteman" missiles will be constructed during the current year, so as to reach more speedily a "higher, long-term level of readiness."

U.S. imperialism places its reliance on such material strength as this, plus the "moral strength" of a so-called "free choice" of social systems, in trying to stamp out the national and democratic movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to be followed later by the destruction of the socialist countries. Thus, Kennedy in his message clamoured that the United States would never "write

off" its plan for enslavement of the countries of Africa, the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Kennedy wants to supervise Laos' independence and "halt" the south Vietnamese people's just and patriotic struggle against the United States and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. He bragged about the United Nations using the policeman's "stick to restore law and order" in the Congo and thus improving the hope "for peaceful conciliation" in that country. He also expressed delight in his success in once again preserving with U.S. bayonets the dictatorial regime in the Dominican Republic for the moment.

Threatening Attitude Over West Berlin

Secondly, with regard to the question of West Berlin, which is the focus of world attention at the present time, Kennedy declared, "We are prepared to talk, when appropriate," and he added, "We are sparing no honourable effort to find a peaceful and mutually acceptable resolution of this problem." On the Laotian question, he harped on his old theme of "urging a neutral and independent Laos."

But how is Kennedy going to seek through negotiations a "mutually acceptable" solution? On the question of West Berlin, his terms are "our presence in Berlin, our free access thereto and the freedom of two million West Berliners." What kind of conditions are these? They mean that the Soviet Union must submit completely to the arbitrary demands of the West. If this cannot be achieved, Kennedy declared, "We are prepared . . . to fight, if necessary," in order to maintain these rights. What a threatening and aggressive attitude is this!

On the Laotian question, the United States has spared no effort to block the formation of a genuinely independent and neutral coalition government in Laos. Now this President of the United States has gone on to demand openly supervision of Laotian independence. It is well known that as a result of more than seven months of marathon talks and after the United States had been forced to abandon its formula for international trusteeship aimed at supervising Laotian independence and neutrality, the enlarged Geneva Conference at the end of last year finally reached agreement on two documents concerning recognition of and respect for Laotian independence and neutrality. These two documents, of course, still have to be signed. But now Kennedy once again puts forward this long-discredited, preposterous formula for supervising Laotian independence. This has furnished the people of the whole world with fresh proof of U.S. imperialism's bad faith and gangsterism.

Neo-Colonialist Policy Stepped Up

Thirdly, under the pretext of "helping the new or developing nations," Kennedy advocated the adoption of

various measures designed to advance his neo-colonialist policy in an effort to consolidate the shaky U.S. positions for aggression in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

He indicated that a fund of U.S. \$3,000 million would be allocated to step up the "Alliance for Progress" programme in Latin America, so as to win the confidence of the people of that continent. He also indicated that the United States has sent its "Peace Corps" to 14 Asian and African countries, that the United States would as far as possible extend the scope of application of its "Food for Peace" programme, and so on.

However, it is impossible for the devil to hide his cloven hoof. Kennedy said: "These programmes help people and, by helping people, they help freedom." According to Kennedy, south Viet Nam under the rule of Ngo Dinh Diem is a typical "free" nation. In order to protect and promote this "freedom," U.S. imperialism is ruthlessly carrying out armed intervention in south Viet Nam and a large number of U.S. militarymen are already taking a direct part in the bloody war to suppress the people there. This shows that by "helping freedom," Kennedy means that the freedom of the United States to enslave south Viet Nam should, by means of these programmes, be extended to the whole of Asia, Africa and Latin America. U.S. imperialism is now doing its utmost to enforce this freedom in various parts of the world. In the Congo, it is instigating the Leopoldville regime and using the "U.N. forces" there for further persecution of the patriotic Congolese forces. Gizenga has already been put under house arrest. It has also intensified its aggressive moves aimed at strangling the freedom of the Cuban people and is

seeking to use the Organization of American States to launch collective intervention against Cuba.

Obviously, U.S. imperialism's "philanthropy" to the "new or developing nations" is a very important lever for pushing ahead with its policies of war and aggression. The U.S. journal *Christian Science Monitor* in a review of the past year explained very clearly such tactics of Kennedy's. The journal pointed out that the West had come to realize better that the major battle must be fought and won within the Western world and the uncommitted world rather than on the frontiers. This shows that while making a frenzied effort to wipe out the national and democratic movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, U.S. imperialism is resorting to various deceptive means and its two-faced tactics in this "major battle" for the control of the intermediate zone.

Plot to Control U.S. "Allies"

Fourthly, while boasting about the unity and co-operation of the Western world, Kennedy devoted much space in his message to emphasizing that the "Atlantic community is no longer concerned with purely military aims," but should "increasingly be [U.S.] partners in aid, trade, defence, diplomacy and monetary affairs." In other words, he wants his West European "allies," whose strength is growing daily, not only to continue to provide the United States with cannon fodder for its schemes of military aggression, but also to contribute more money and effort to help alleviate the serious difficulties encountered by the United States in a host of problems such as foreign aid, trade and the dollar crisis. In this way, Kennedy vainly hopes to enslave and control not only the socialist countries and the emerging nationally independent countries but his "allies" as well.

Fifthly, to achieve all these goals abroad, Kennedy, on the one hand, made empty promises to the American people about "prosperity," rising standard of "welfare" and greater "civil rights," and on the other, urged them to shoulder heavier burdens to advance U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. He indicated that wage increases would be restricted and taxes raised. At the same time, the Kennedy Administration is stepping up persecution of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. and the democratic and progressive forces in the United States, and intensifying its extremely reactionary policy of fascism to clear the way for its policies of aggression and war.

The above-mentioned facts make it clear that the "peaceful world community" which Kennedy wants to build is, in effect, a huge prison for mankind in which the whole world is enslaved and put under the control of the United States. The responsibility of "defender of freedom" which Kennedy wants to arrogate to himself is simply an insolent challenge which U.S. imperialism has thrown to the peoples of all countries in an endeavour to enslave the whole of mankind and secure world hegemony.

Kennedy Suddenly Perks Up

It may be recalled that in his first State of the Union Message, Kennedy expressed many misgivings about the



Kennedy's "Olive Branch"

Cartoon by Hsu Chin

future of U.S. imperialism. He said: "Before my term has ended, we shall have to test anew whether a nation organized and governed such as ours can endure. The outcome is by no means certain. The answers are by no means clear." He lamented: "The tide of events has been running out and time has not been our friend." Now the same Kennedy has suddenly perked up. He seems to think that the question is no longer whether U.S. imperialism can continue to exist. He feels rather that the decadent system of the United States has become "not only the most productive but the most stable form of organization yet fashioned by man." He bragged that the "free world" was steadily heading for unity and co-operation and "it is not free societies which bear within them the seeds of inevitable disunity" but countries "on the other side of the iron curtain." He seems to have discovered that, for the United States, the tide of events was not "running out" and that the situation showed clearly enough that "freedom" was "the wave of the future." Thus, instead of looking miserable like an "under-dog," he has suddenly brightened up.

But is it true, as Kennedy imagines, that the tide of events in the past year has suddenly turned in favour of U.S. imperialism?

No, Kennedy is merely deceiving himself and others.

Although frenzied armaments expansion and war preparations have enabled the United States to free itself for the time being from the economic crisis of 1960, serious unemployment, huge financial deficits, chronic inflation, an adverse balance of international payments, a continuous outflow of large amounts of gold — all these problems are beyond the power of the Kennedy Administration to solve. When he first took over, Kennedy could still shift the responsibility for all evils onto his predecessor. But onto whom can he shift the responsibility now? Naturally he can only do everything in his power to boost his administration's "achievements" in the past year.

Has the unity and co-operation of the West become more consolidated? This is far from being the case. With the shrinking of the capitalist world market, the intermittent economic crises and the changes in the balance of forces among the major capitalist countries, the struggle between the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan for markets, for redivision of spheres of influence and for leadership and big power status has become increasingly more acute. The disintegration of the imperialist camp is being accelerated. Even opinion in the West has to admit this.

Rejoicing Too Soon

Kennedy has also put his stakes on a split in the socialist camp. He and his ilk gloat over the dark clouds that temporarily gather over the socialist camp; they openly declared that the outlook for the Western world was more encouraging than it had been in the past and that the tide might have turned in their way in the "cold war" struggle. They think this is an opportunity for



Kennedy Votes to End Colonialism

Cartoon by Mi Ku

them to seize. But they had better not rejoice over this too soon. No matter how great the hardships or how many the twists and turns may be encountered on the way, the people's revolutionary struggles will move ahead. No reactionary force can save imperialism which is declining and decaying, or hold back the advance of the international communist movement and the national and democratic revolutionary movement in the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The People Decide

More than 90 per cent of the people throughout the world want revolution and are firmly opposed to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys; they are the mainstream that decides the destiny of the times. The upsurge of the national and democratic movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is shaking the foundations of imperialism. Two-thirds, i.e., 1,300 million, of the population of the capitalist world live in these regions. In the past they were colonies and imperialism and colonialism pillaged their wealth and plundered their resources. It is obvious that when the people in these regions rise in revolution, the days of imperialism are numbered.

The *New York Herald Tribune* in a report on January 8 this year sharply ridiculed the Washington refrain that the current situation has turned in favour of U.S. imperialism. The report said: "There is just too much hot air coming out of Washington about how well the cold

war is going." It added: "Also there is an attempt to persuade the many Americans who feel pretty frustrated because of the adverse trend of the cold war that there is really nothing to be frustrated about."

In his State of the Union Message, Kennedy openly announced the insolent U.S. imperialist plan of enslaving the world. This has established U.S. imperialism as the deadly enemy of all the people of the world who want

revolution and cherish peace and freedom. The people of the world will thus see more clearly the ferocious features of the Kennedy Administration and strengthen their resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression. There is no doubt that the Kennedy Administration's challenge to the people of the world will be completely defeated in the flames of their revolution.



Oppose the Outrages of The U.S. Witch-Hunters

Following is an abridged translation of the editorial carried in its latest issue (January 16) by "Hongqi," a bi-weekly published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and entitled "Oppose the Outrageous Persecution of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. by the U.S. Reactionaries." Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE ruling group in the United States is now using the notorious "McCarran Act" and the "Smith Act" to intensify the persecution of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on behalf of all members of the Party and all the Chinese people, has issued a statement strongly condemning the Kennedy Administration's brutal, fascist actions and firmly supporting the just struggle of the C.P.U.S.A. and the American people. (Full text of the statement carried in the last issue of *Peking Review*.—Ed.)

The C.P.U.S.A. and other progressive forces have never enjoyed freedom of action to any great extent in the so-called "free and democratic" society of the United States. The restrictions imposed by the U.S. Government on the C.P.U.S.A., in fact, long ago deprived it of the right to campaign in elections, nor can it freely propagate what it advocates. The American Communists' freedom to find jobs has also been severely restricted. Communists have been deprived of jobs on magazines and newspapers, in radio broadcasting, the theatres and other trades and professions related to propaganda; they have been forbidden to work as professors and teachers. Many progressive professors and teachers have lost their jobs merely on suspicion of being Communists. Now, by using the "McCarran Act" and the "Smith Act" to step up the persecution of the C.P.U.S.A., the Kennedy Administration is, in effect, outlawing the Party and permitting the arbitrary imposition of drastic prison terms and impossibly high fines on American Communists and all other upright Americans. In this way, the Ameri-

can Communists and all other progressives are being deprived of the meagre freedom which was still left to them.

U.S. Brand of "Freedom"

In the United States, the Communist Party and all other progressive groups are not free to carry on their activities, but fascist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society can perpetrate their outrageous acts with impunity, and even the "Nazis" can freely exist. A fascist network has been formed in the United States, wantonly attacking the people's security. The formal stipulations in the U.S. Constitution concerning democratic rights have long since been replaced by various fascist laws enacted by Congress. In all respects the people in the United States are under the surveillance and control of the reactionary government's special agents, and they are always facing the danger of being deprived of their jobs, or even arrested or murdered. For instance, the "Un-American Activities Committee," an organization of the secret service which is alleged to be guarding against foreign spies, may, at any time and place, subpoena any person it suspects, or even have him detained on the charge of "contempt of Congress." To be summoned by this committee often means unemployment and hardship, because many enterprises and organizations are reluctant to continue to employ or may refuse to give a job to any person who has been charged with "un-American activities" or "suspected" of such activities. As revealed in the report of the "Un-American Activities Committee" for 1957, more than one million people and more than 200 organizations were persecuted under charges of participation in so-called "subversive activities." According to incomplete statistics, more than 600 organizations were listed by the "Un-American Activities Committee" as "subversive" organizations. It can thus be seen that the U.S.-type of "freedom" of which Kennedy boasts is freedom for the U.S. monopoly groups in power to deprive the American people arbitrarily of their demo-

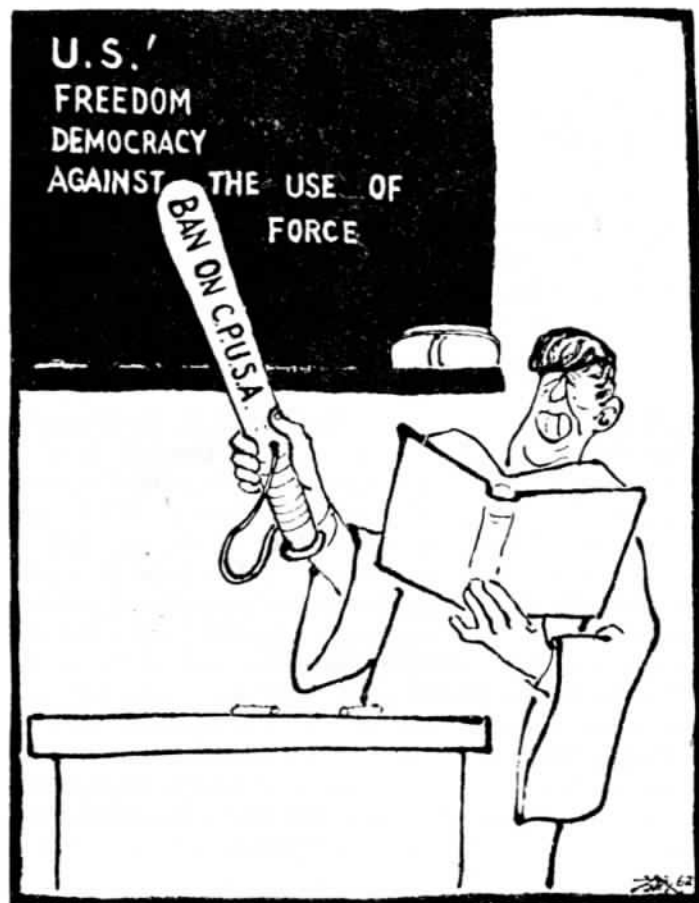
cratic rights, freedom for the U.S. reactionaries to persecute the progressive forces.

Gulf Between Rich and Poor

In the U.S.A., that so-called welfare state for the whole people, a handful of financial magnates are in control of all the means of production and the wealth of the entire nation. Each year by endless exploitation, they squeeze tens of thousands of millions of dollars out of the working people. According to the *U.S. News & World Report*, U.S. corporation profits for 1960 reached 45,000 million dollars. The monopolists lead a parasitic life of extravagance and licentiousness. For instance, Paul Mellon, boss of the Mellon financial group, one of the eight big financial groups in the United States, spent one million dollars on his step-daughter's debut party described as "the most lavish . . . in world history." The broad masses of the working people are not only without political rights, but are constantly faced with the threat of unemployment and hunger. It is in this so-called welfare state for the whole people that the ruling groups themselves have admitted that the number of people totally unemployed at times amounts to more than 5.7 million, and that there were 3.8 million people totally unemployed even in 1959, a year of "prosperity." Kennedy has gone so far as to maintain that it would be "reasonable" to keep about three million workers, or 4 per cent of the labour force, totally unemployed. It is in this so-called welfare state for the whole people that the total value of stockpiled "surplus" farm produce has reached the huge sum of 10,000 million dollars, while tens of thousands of working people go hungry. In his 1961 Message on Agriculture, Kennedy had to acknowledge that "one out of ten American households have diets so inadequate that they fall below two-thirds of the standard nutrition requirements." It is in this so-called welfare state for the whole people that, as U.S. press reports reveal, the income of a great number of households is insufficient to maintain an average standard of living, and 68 per cent of them are in debt.

Twin Evils of Democratic and Republican Parties

In a word, there is a ruthless rule by a handful of multi-millionaires with the broad masses of the working people under their enslavement—this is the true state of affairs in the United States, that self-styled "democratic" and "free" welfare state for the whole people. The Republican Party and the Democratic Party are twin brothers in the political arena of the United States. No matter which of them is in power, it faithfully carries out the will of the U.S. monopoly capital groups. Despite its "democratic" label, Kennedy's Democratic Party hasn't even the least smell of democracy. The people can tell at a glance that the Democratic Party doesn't run second to the Republican Party in attempting to suppress the revolutionary movement in the United States. During World War I, it was the Democratic Party in power that carried out the large-scale suppression of the American people's opposition to the U.S. joining the imperialist war. It was under the rule of the same Party that the "Un-American Activities Committee" was set up; it was also under its rule that the "Smith Act" and the "McCarran Act" were passed. Furthermore, it was soon after the inauguration of the Kennedy Administration



Kennedy's Lecture

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

that the U.S. reactionaries again used these two fascist acts to persecute the Communists and other progressives. These facts fully prove that the Democratic Party's signboard of "democracy" is just a battered shingle used by the monopoly capitalist ruling groups to deceive the American people and cover up their vicious activities. No amount of fine words from Kennedy can whitewash these activities nor gloss over the evil reputé of this "democratic" party. In oppressing and enslaving the American people, there has never been any difference between a Democratic and a Republican administration. As Comrade William Z. Foster aptly put it, "the United States Government is what Karl Marx and Frederick Engels long ago described as 'the executive committee of the capitalist class.' It is the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a tiny minority of the population," and "it has no other purposes than to swell the already fabulous profits of Wall Street and to further big capital's insane fascist-war drive to dominate the world."

Kennedy has even impudently tried to impose this U.S. "freedom" and "democracy" on the peoples of other countries. In a series of recent statements, he put particular stress on the issue of a "free choice" of social systems. In his State of the Union Message of January 11 this year, he once again brought up this talk about the principle of "free choice." Can an imperialist, practising dictatorship with violence and insanely persecuting the Communist Party and other progressive groups at home, really respect the freedom and democracy of other nations in his foreign policy? It is clear that Kennedy's "free choice" simply means the subversion of

the legal Congolese Government headed by Patrice Lumumba, the undermining of the independence and neutrality of Laos, the attempt to strangle Cuba which has made its own choice: the road of socialist development, and the attempt to wipe out the peoples' revolutionary movements and finally the socialist camp. In a word, it means U.S. imperialism playing untrammelled the role of world gendarme to prevent the peoples from exercising a genuine freedom of choice in regard to their own social system.

Born of the Class Struggle

With a view to destroying the C.P.U.S.A., the Kennedy Administration arbitrarily and falsely charged it with being a "foreign agent." This is a downright vicious slander and a lie. The birth and growth of the C.P.U.S.A. has deep social roots. Since the time of the founding of the United States of America there has been an acute class struggle developing due to brutal capitalist exploitation and oppression, between the working class and the bourgeoisie. This struggle continues and is becoming ever more acute. Living under capitalist repression and from a number of bloody lessons, the working class of the United States has learnt that, in order to shatter the fetters of capitalist exploitation, it is necessary to unite its own forces and organize a militant command of its own. Hence the birth of the C.P.U.S.A.

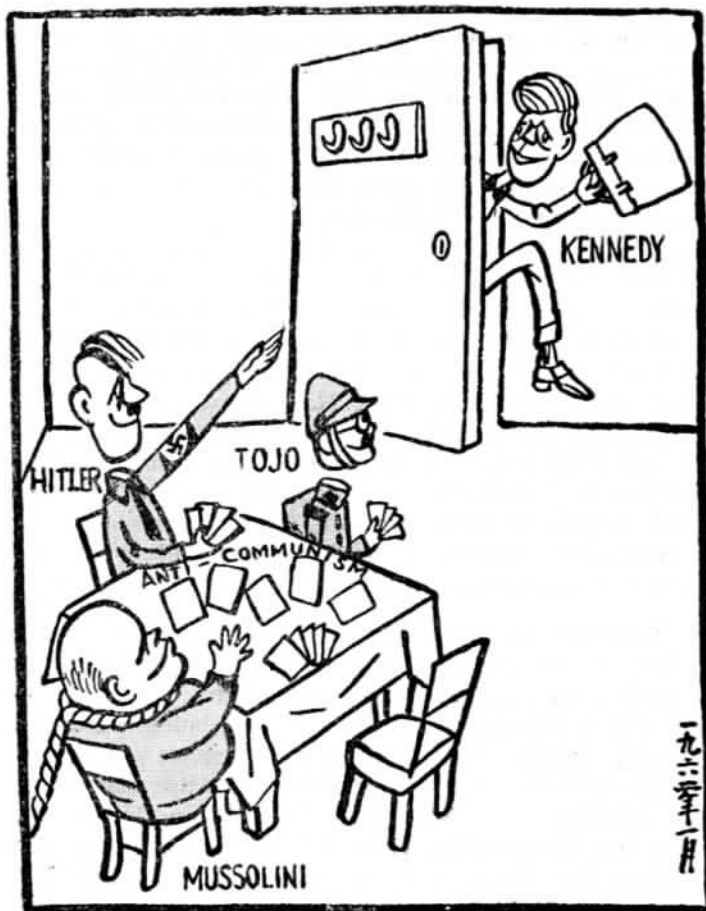
Marxism-Leninism has scientifically proved that capitalism is doomed to extinction; it has expounded the

law of historical development that socialism is bound to replace capitalism; thus it has pointed out to the working class and the broad masses of the labouring people the path to emancipation. The rottenness and parasitism of the U.S. capitalist system and the development of the American workers' movement have confirmed the correctness of these scientific Marxist-Leninist theses. The Communists of the United States have accepted Marxism-Leninism precisely because it meets the needs of the working class and people of the United States in their struggle. It is vain and futile for the U.S. Government to try to find "evidence" from this to show that the C.P.U.S.A. is a "foreign agent." The spread of revolutionary ideas never knows state boundaries. Historically, the bourgeois state system established when the United States gained its independence came into being under the influence of the teachings of such French proponents of the age of enlightenment as Montesquieu and Jean Jacques Rousseau; the bourgeois revolution in the United States, in turn, kindled the flames of the French revolution, and the Declaration of Independence of the United States became a guide to the French bourgeois revolutionaries in drafting their Declaration of Human Rights. Thus, according to the logic of the Kennedy Administration, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson should surely be called "agents of France," and the French revolution, a "riot" instigated by "the agents of the United States." This is obviously absurd.

In Hitler's Footsteps

The Kennedy Administration's persecution of the Communist Party and other progressive forces in the United States readily brings to one's mind the tactics employed by Hitler. In January 1933, when contradictions became extremely acute among various sections in Germany, Hitler was put in power by the big monopoly capitalists and big landlords of the country. As soon as he came to power, he organized the so-called "Reichstag fire" frame-up so as to start a brutal suppression of the German Communist Party and force the Party to go underground. After that, using anti-communism as a pretext, he madly persecuted the democratic forces and the broad masses of the German people. Workers and progressives were herded into prisons and concentration camps; many of them were murdered. Under the smokescreen of anti-communism, Hitler turned Germany into a land of terror, carried out an unbridled arms drive, war preparations and aggression against other countries and unleashed World War II. The Kennedy Administration's outrageous persecution of the C.P.U.S.A. shows that U.S. imperialism is following in Hitler's steps. Consequently, the people of the world must maintain the keenest vigilance against it.

A fundamental change has now taken place in the balance of the world forces in struggle. The people of the world will absolutely not permit U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over them as Hitler did. U.S. imperialism is superficially strong, but, in essence, is just a paper tiger. The home and foreign policies it is pursuing can only accelerate its doom. Kennedy's challenge to the trend of history, like Don Quixote's fight against the windmills, can only end in deplorable failure.



"You Are the Very Person We Are Waiting For!"

Cartoon by Hua Chun-wu

U.S. Fascist Laws and Persecution Of Communists

A TRIAL is scheduled in Washington on February 1. The Communist Party of the U.S.A. is being arraigned on the charge that it has failed to register as an "agent of a foreign power" as required by the McCarran Act. This marks a new high in the campaign to outlaw and suppress the vanguard party of the American working class. In taking this step, the Kennedy Administration has gone even further than the previous Eisenhower and Truman Administrations in fascist repression of the American people.

The Smith Act and the McCarran Act are the most notorious of the U.S. fascist laws designed to smash the C.P.U.S.A. and all the progressive forces in the United States. These are the weapons the Kennedy Administration is now using for its stepped-up attacks.

The Smith Act—Sponsored by the anti-communist and anti-labour Democratic Representative Smith and passed in 1940, its official name is the "Alien Registration Act."

It stipulates that anyone may be convicted, imprisoned for ten years and/or fined \$10,000 if the U.S. Government considers that he "knowingly or willfully advocates, abets, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying the government of the United States or the government of any State, Territory, District or Possession thereof, or the government of any political subdivision therein, by force or violence, or by the assassination of any officer of any such government"; or "with intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of any such government, prints, publishes, edits, issues, circulates, sells, distributes, or publicly displays any written or printed matter advocating, advising, or teaching the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any government in the United States by force or violence, or attempts to do so."

The "membership clause" of the Smith Act stipulates: "Whoever organizes or helps or attempts to organize any society, group, or assembly of persons who teach, advocate, or encourage the overthrow or destruction of any such government by force or violence; or becomes or is a member of, or affiliates with, any such society, group, or assembly of persons" shall be fined \$10,000 and/or imprisoned for ten years.

Using these provisions, the U.S. rulers have been persecuting the C.P.U.S.A., labour and other progressive forces since the end of World War II. In 1948 and 1949, on the eve of the Korean war, the 12 national leaders of the C.P.U.S.A. were indicted and tried in Foley Square, New York. With the exception of William Z. Foster, Chairman of the National Committee of the C.P.U.S.A., whose severe illness prevented his presence in court, the accused were given sentences of up to five years' imprisonment and fines of \$10,000. Those who were foreign-born were deported after serving their prison terms.

The six defence lawyers were also given prison sentences and debarred from the practice of law on the absurd charges of "contempt of court" and "wilfully undermining the health of the judge."

In June 1951, despite widespread public protests, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Smith Act was "constitutional." Thirteen other leaders of the C.P.U.S.A. were then arrested, tried and convicted. An appeal to the Supreme Court was rejected.

Attorney General Brownell of the Eisenhower Administration declared that, between July 1948 and the end of 1956, of the 140 national and local leaders of the C.P.U.S.A. arrested, 108 were sentenced while others were awaiting trial.

The U.S. Government is also using the "membership clause" of the Smith Act to indict and convict leaders and members of the C.P.U.S.A. Leaders of the C.P.U.S.A. who were defendants in the 1948 Foley Square Trial were indicted under a second charge of membership. The Supreme Court decision to uphold the "membership clause" ruled that being an "active" member of the C.P.U.S.A. is a crime.

The McCarran Act—Passed in 1950, its official name is the "Internal Security Act." Sponsors of the act were Senator McCarran and Representative Wood.

The act classifies "communist organizations" under two heads: the C.P.U.S.A. is described as a "communist action organization" which it labels as being "substantially directed, dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world communist movement." As to the "communist front organizations," the definition is very vague. Such an organization is supposed to be "substantially directed, dominated, or controlled by a communist action organization," or "primarily operated with the purpose of giving aid and support to a communist action organization, a communist foreign government, or the world communist movement." Obviously, any progressive Negro, trade union and other mass organization can be classified under this head and, in fact, many have been cited as such.

The act provides that organizations classified under these heads must register with the Attorney General and send in the required information concerning its officers, members, financial accounts, etc. Members of the "communist action organizations" must make a personal registration. It is unlawful for members of these registered organizations to be employed in government departments or apply or use a passport. When sending out their publications the registered organizations are required to use the label: "Disseminated by a communist organization." When a broadcast is made over a radio or television station, the programme must be preceded by a similar statement.

"Human Rights Week" in U.S.A.

THE first day of "Human Rights Week" dawned bright in the United States. In a proclamation to the nation, Kennedy waxed eloquent about the American heritage and "the right to justice under law and to protection against arbitrary arrest. . . the right to unite with our fellows, without distinction as to race, creed, or color, in tearing down the walls of prejudice, ignorance and poverty wherever they may be," etc., etc.

The citizens of Albany, Georgia, heard, took heart and went out to assert their rights to demonstrate against racial segregation. Promptly hundreds of them, Negroes and whites, men, women and children were hauled off to gaol. So many of them were arrested that the city prison was packed.

The demonstrators had been as peaceful as could be. They were merely gathering in front of City Hall to pray when the police chief told them: "You fellows got no permit for this parade. You are all under arrest!"

In New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, that week scores of other Negroes and whites were arrested in similar demonstrations against segregation. Tear gas, batons and police dogs were used against them.

Such was "Human Rights Week" in the U.S.A.

Such was the demagoguery of John Kennedy.

The act also stipulates that anyone who violates any of the above rules or refuses to register may be sentenced to five years' imprisonment and/or fined \$10,000. If the Communist Party as an organization fails to register, it will be fined \$10,000 for each day it does not register. If the Party does not register, its officers are next ordered to register, within 30 days. The penalty for failure to do so is a \$10,000 fine and five years in prison for each day of non-compliance. If the officers fail to register, then individual members are ordered to register themselves within 60 days, or face the same penalties.

The act also authorizes the U.S. President to incarcerate members of "communist organizations" in concentration camps when he considers the nation to be in an "emergency."

Ever since the McCarran Act was promulgated, the "Subversive Activities Control Board" which it instituted has been trying to force the C.P.U.S.A. and many other progressive organizations to register and submit to this fascist libel and persecution. But these attempts were repeatedly foiled by the C.P.U.S.A. which has put up a persistent struggle, and because of protests by public opinion both inside and outside the United States. In the course of the 11-year legal battle, the case has repeatedly been brought before the U.S. Supreme Court. Again and again, the defence has conclusively proved that the U.S. Government introduced false evidence and used professional stoolpigeons to convict the C.P.U.S.A. and its leaders. The most notorious of these cases was that of Harvey Matusow, one of the "star" witnesses used on such occasions. He openly admitted that he was in the employ of the F.B.I. to give false evidence. For this admission Matusow was imprisoned. In spite of all this, the "Subversive Activities Control Board" in February 1959 for the third time ordered the C.P.U.S.A. to register.

On June 5, 1961, four months after Kennedy assumed office, the U.S. Supreme Court rejected a petition by the C.P.U.S.A. that the McCarran Act was unconstitutional; it upheld section 7 (on registration) of the McCarran Act and the "membership clause" of the Smith Act. This was followed by its rejection of a reconsideration plea of the C.P.U.S.A. in October. Thus, on the one hand, under the McCarran Act, the C.P.U.S.A. is labelled as a "subversive organization" and is required to register as such; on the other hand, under the Smith Act, membership of the C.P.U.S.A. is made a crime.

Other fascist laws include:

- * The anti-labour Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 which forbids Communists from being trade union officers.
- * The McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of 1952 which has been used by the U.S. authorities to deprive progressive foreign-born Americans of their citizenship and to deport them.
- * The Communist Activities Control Act of 1954, (the McCarran Act is incorporated into this act) making illegal all so-called "communist infiltrated" strikes and trade unions.
- * The Landrum-Griffin-Kennedy Act of 1959 which requires trade unions to report if there are any Communists among their officers. Non-compliance with this rule means huge fines. Kennedy, then a Senator, was one of the sponsors.



Quick-Change Artist

Cartoon by Chiang Yu-sheng

Lumumba—An Inspiration to the Congo

Now is the first anniversary of the murder of Patrice Lumumba, national hero of the Congo, by U.S. and Belgian imperialists. The Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization at a recent meeting at Gaza called for the observation of a week of "support for the heroic Congolese people" from January 17 to 24. The Stockholm session of the World Peace Council, too, passed a similar resolution. The Chinese people have always supported the just struggle of the Congolese people; in response to this call, a "Congo Week" has been observed. On the day of remembrance for Lumumba, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the China Peace Committee and other people's organizations sent messages to show their respect for the Congolese people who are fighting persistently and valiantly under difficult conditions for the preservation of national independence, against colonialism, both old and new, and aggression.

Following is a slightly abridged translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial of January 17 on the Congolese situation. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

ALTHOUGH Lumumba was murdered by the imperialists and their lackeys, his great and dauntless spirit of patriotism lives on in the hearts of the Congolese and other African peoples; the flames of the Congolese people's national-liberation struggle are still burning. The blood shed by Lumumba, in particular, has provided an unforgettable lesson to the Congolese and all the African peoples. To achieve complete victory in the national-liberation movement, no illusions whatsoever should be entertained about U.S. imperialism; instead, unity must be constantly strengthened, vigilance heightened and a resolute and unrelenting struggle must be waged against imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism.

Events of the Past Year

Developments in the Congo in the past year have further exposed the sinister and brutal nature of U.S. imperialism. After the murder of Lumumba, the legitimate Congolese Government in Stanleyville, headed by Gizenga, carried on the cause of Lumumba and rallied to itself the patriotic forces in the Congo. This should have been a situation favourable to the Congolese people. But the U.S. imperialists resorted to a variety of nefarious actions; by gaining control of the Congolese army and the Congolese parliament, they broke up the legitimate government of Gizenga. One of the most vicious of U.S. imperialism's procedures at that time was the use of parliament to disintegrate the patriotic struggle of the people, and its active attempts to make some nationalist representatives in the Congo believe that U.S. imperialism would give up its aggressive designs and let the Congo exercise independence through its parliament.

Now, the facts are laid clearly before the Congolese people: the Congolese parliamentary sessions last July and August, stage-managed by U.S. imperialism, were simply a political hoax. The Kasavubu-Adoula clique

under Washington's instructions is, in its internal and foreign policy, selling out the Congo's national interests. This has seriously aggravated the current national crisis in the country.

The "U.N. forces" and the Leopoldville regime are being used by U.S. imperialism as its means for swallowing up and enslaving the Congo. U.S. imperialism, in order to squeeze out the old colonialist forces in the Congo, has instigated the "U.N. forces" to attack the traitorous Tshombe clique backed up by such classical colonial powers as Britain, France and Belgium. Having gained the upper hand in the clash, the ringleader of U.S. imperialism, Kennedy, and his ambassador to Leopoldville, Guillion, came out openly and sponsored the dirty bargain between the Leopoldville regime and the Tshombe clique in Katanga. This cleared the way for the U.S. imperialist forces to penetrate the rich Katanga Province. Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists have created one pretext after another to suppress the patriotic forces in the Congo. First, following the so-called Kindu incident, that is, the death of a number of Italian air force personnel who took part in interfering in the Congo's affairs, they claimed that Gizenga had made the situation serious and instigated the "U.N. forces" in the Kindu area to carry out armed suppression of the patriotic Congolese servicemen and civilians. Later, they worked out another series of plots for the persecution of Gizenga by the Leopoldville regime and the Congolese parliament. Finally, with the direct participation of the "U.N. forces," they engineered a military operation against Gizenga in Eastern Province and put him under house arrest.

Once More Raising the Butcher's Knife

A year after Lumumba's murder, U.S. imperialism is once again raising the butcher's knife over the patriotic forces of the Congo. As was pointed out by the former Minister of Education of the legitimate Congolese Government and head of its diplomatic mission in Cairo Pierre Mulele in a statement issued on January 13, the imperialists' purpose is "to liquidate Gizenga who, after the murder of Lumumba, represents Congolese resistance to the Balkanizing of the Republic of the Congo by the colonialists and imperialists."

What would happen was clear from the very beginning. When U.S. imperialism, in collusion with Belgian imperialism, murdered Lumumba, its aim was not only to do away with Lumumba as an individual, but also to destroy all the patriotic forces in the Congo and ultimately turn the country into a U.S. colony. A further step has been taken in this direction now that U.S. imperialism has instigated the Leopoldville regime and the "U.N. forces" to attack and try to wipe out the patriotic Congolese forces represented by Gizenga. This sanguinary event is yet another proof that U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious, the most dangerous enemy of the Congolese people and also the most ferocious and the most dangerous enemy of all African peoples. U.S. imperialism will never cease its

efforts to stamp out the Congolese and other patriotic African forces fighting for national independence. Its policy is this: eliminate at once those that can be eliminated and prepare to eliminate in the future those that cannot be eliminated for the time being. All its talk about "anti-colonialism" and the chatter about "granting" independence to the colonial peoples through the United Nations which is dominated by U.S. imperialism are a complete fraud. No oppressed nation should entertain any illusions about this; such illusions will inevitably bring tragic consequences to those fighting for independence.

The Flame of Struggle Will Not Go Out

"Cast away illusions, prepare for struggle" — this is the famous slogan put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, great leader of the Chinese people, during the Chinese revolution. He points out that "it is impossible to persuade the imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries to show kindness of heart and turn from their evil ways. The only course is to organize forces and struggle against them." This truth was borne out in the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle and has also been repeatedly confirmed in the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed

peoples of the world. Now, further proof of this has been provided by the Congolese people's struggle.

Through the twists and turns of their own struggle, the Congolese people have come to recognize ever more clearly the ferocious face of U.S. imperialism. It is true that the Congolese people have suffered serious setbacks in their struggle for independence and are temporarily in a very difficult position. But, as long as the forces of colonialism, both old and new, keep on riding roughshod over the Congolese people, the flame of the anti-colonialist struggle will never go out. The spirit of Lumumba will always inspire the Congo!

The Chinese people extend their greatest sympathy to the Congolese people in their present hardships. We indignantly condemn U.S. imperialism for the monstrous crimes it has committed and is still committing in the Congo. We are deeply convinced that final victory will certainly go to the heroic, dauntless Congolese people holding high the glorious banner of Lumumba. The 650 million Chinese people unswervingly support the heroic struggle of the Congolese people, as they have always done and will always do, till a complete victory is won by the Congolese people in their struggle for national liberation.

Industry

Steel—A Wider Range of Better Products

by KAO YANG-WEN

CHINA'S iron and steel industry has made tremendous progress since 1958, the first year of the big leap. The output of steel rose so sharply that the target for 1962, the final year of the Second Five-Year Plan, was reached in 1959, three years ahead of schedule. On the basis of this achievement, the iron and steel industry began last year to implement the Communist Party's policy of "adjusting, consolidating, filling out and raising standards."

To consolidate the gains made in the big leap forward of 1958-60 and pave the way for a fresh leap forward, iron and steel workers concentrated in 1961 on three major tasks: 1) to produce a bigger range of iron and steel products and improve their quality; 2) to achieve a bigger growth in mining; and 3) to effect bigger economies in the use of manpower and the consumption of fuel and raw materials.

Notable achievements have been made on all three counts. The state production plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule; a much better balance was achieved between ore extraction and the stripping of the overburden in open cast iron mines, and tunnelling, in the case of shaft mines; enterprises streamlined their managements and gradually increased labour efficiency and reduced the norms of consumption of fuel and raw materials.

There have been particularly striking successes in widening the range and improving the quality of products. In 1960 the industry produced more than twice as many types of steel and rolled steel as in 1957. Last year, it went on to gain much fresh ground. The quality of pig

iron, steel and rolled steel was greatly improved. All this represents fresh triumphs following the great victory of the high-speed growth achieved in 1958-60, the three years of the big leap forward.

New Steels and Rolled Steel Products

The steel industry successfully manufactured more than 40 new types of steel last year. But more than variety was involved. The new products were developed with a view to the more effective exploitation of the country's resources. All the new steels are of the high-grade alloy type widely needed by all branches of the national economy but never before produced in China.

In 1961 the number of varieties of converter steel produced was more than doubled. Many high-grade steels, such as silicon steel, steel for welding, spring steel, low-alloy and high-tensile steel, etc., were successfully made in converters.

Last year more than 400 new types of rolled steel were made. Priority was given to eight major types of rolled steel: heavy rails, large sections, medium plates, sheets, silicon sheet steel, seamless tubes, welded tubes and high-grade rolled steel. There was a 2.5 per cent increase in the proportion of these types made in relation to the total amount of rolled steel produced. Many types of rolled steel never produced before or made only in very limited quantities in this country have been successfully trial-manufactured or put into batch production. These include cold-rolled sheets, cold-strip steel, high-

silicon steel rails, cold-bent sections, various types of low-alloy and high-tensile channel beams, extra-thick and extra-thin seamless tubes, low-alloy and high-tensile tubes, stainless steel tubes and many types of special purpose rolled steel. All key enterprises and many medium-sized and small concerns in various parts of the country have widened their range of rolled steel products considerably.

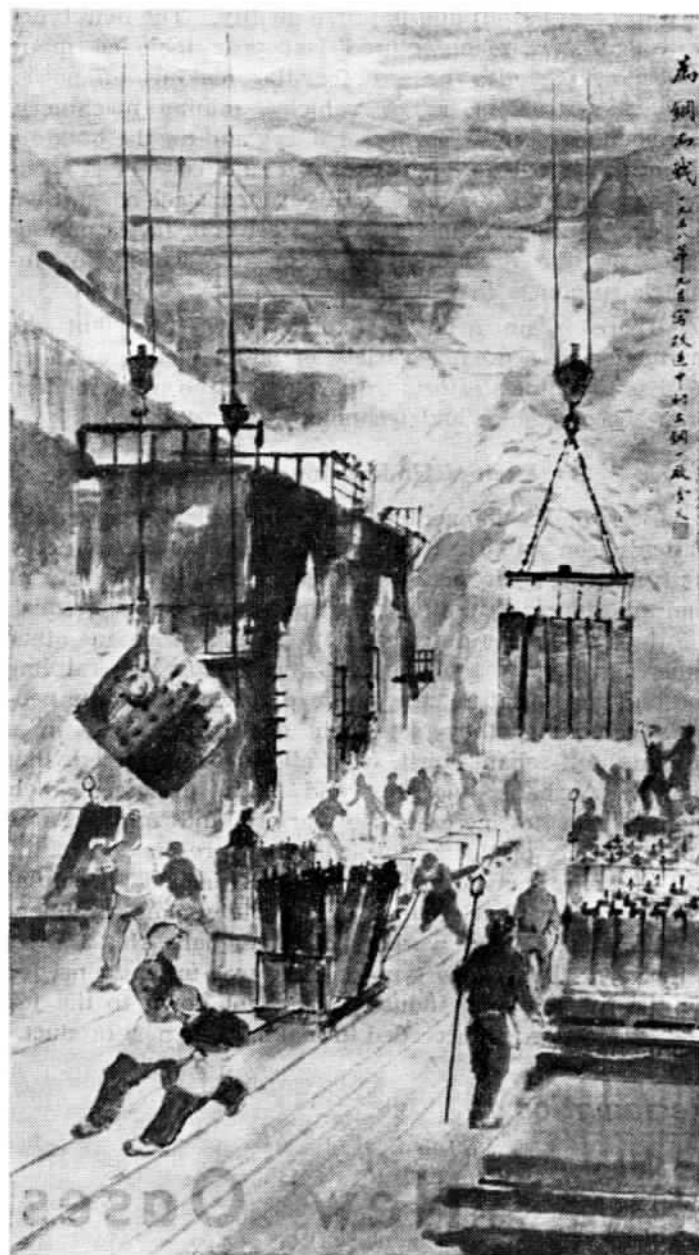
Superior Quality

The making of converter steel only became general in China during the three years of the big leap forward. Swift progress was made in this branch of metallurgy, but since it is still a new thing for the industry it is not surprising that a couple of years ago, the percentage of sub-standard products was bigger in converter steel than in open-hearth steel. Strenuous efforts last year, however, drastically changed this situation. By last November, the up-to-standard ratio of converter steel produced by the major steel works was raised by 7.2 per cent compared with the previous year; the smaller enterprises achieved a rise of 13.5 per cent. The proportion of grade A products rose particularly rapidly; it has now reached a national average of 93.7 per cent. The steel mills in Shanghai have eliminated grade C converter steel altogether. They produce only a very small fraction of grade B products. The proportion of grade A converter steel produced at the No. 1 Mill in that city last November was as high as 97.7 per cent. Particular mention should be made of the wire, nails, needles and bicycles made from steel produced by the small converters in Tsingtao on the tip of the Shantung Peninsula in east China. These are of excellent quality and in big demand.

The steel mills have also improved the quality of open-hearth and electric steel. The proportion of grade A open-hearth steel rose by 5.3 per cent for the major steel mills, and that of grade A electric steel, by 0.7 per cent. This improvement was achieved despite the fact that trial production of such high-grade alloy steels in large quantities naturally involves considerable difficulties. More than 60 per cent of the steels now being made at Anshan, China's leading steel centre, are of a higher quality than they have ever been before.

The quality of the pig iron being made in China has also been improved. Last year alone, the proportion that was up to standard rose by 6 per cent. Since the latter half of 1961, many enterprises have been producing better pig iron than they ever made before.

The improvement in quality was still more striking in the case of rolled steel. Advances were particularly great in Anshan and Shanghai, two of the nation's great rolled steel bases. Anshan could mark "top quality" on 96 per cent of its heavy rails, 97 per cent of its silicon sheet steel, and 99 per cent of all its seamless tubes — three of the "Big 8" as the eight major rolled steel products of the industry are called. Shanghai makes six of the "Big 8" products and achieved significant improvements in their quality too. Last October, 99.99 per cent of the steel billets made at the No. 1 Mill in that city were up to standard and 99.93 per cent of them were top grade — an all-time record. More than 99 per cent of the smaller types of rolled steel products and wire made by the Shanghai mills were up to standard. This, too,



For a Bigger Variety of Steel

Traditional Chinese painting by Chang Hsueh-fu

represents substantial progress. In short, 1961 was an outstanding year for the iron and steel industry from the point of view of variety and quality of products.

Results of Success

These increases in the variety and improvements in the quality of steel and rolled steel are of immense significance to the growth of the entire national economy and for the speedier advance of socialist construction. To the great advantage of her national economy — agriculture, industry and handicraft production in particular — China is supplying from home sources an increasing proportion of her needs in rolled steel.

Steady growth of the national economy calls for a greater variety of better steels and rolled steel. The gains of last year which we have mentioned and especially the production of the scarcer or more unusual varieties and other efforts to "fill in" the gaps in the range of steels and rolled steels made, created favourable conditions for the various branches of the economy in their

turn to boost output and improve quality. The new types of rolled steel manufactured last year included many important varieties needed for the making of power generators, tractors, motor vehicles, mining machinery, petroleum equipment, farm machinery and for the building of railways, packing materials for the consumer goods industry and certain high-quality rolled steel of unusual shapes. A bigger range of rolled steel is in fact a prerequisite for the production of a greater variety of industrial products in general.

There is no need to explain how important the production of a greater variety of better steel and rolled steel is to China's efforts in developing the most modern branches of science and technology.

Factors Underlying Success

Back of the momentous gains made last year by the nation's iron and steel enterprises lie the efforts, in the first place, of their workers and staff, keenly conscious of the importance of implementing the Party's policy, which we have already described, in industry as in other spheres. True to the spirit of the Party's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, they set their goals high and, in a resolute, self-reliant spirit, went all out to implement that policy. Anshan's workers and staff discussed their plant's plan to increase the variety and improve the quality of its products, enthusiastically responded to the call of their Party organization and launched an emulation movement that resulted in the triumphant fulfilment of the plan. When workers of Shanghai's No. 3 Steel Mill learnt that a new type of plate was urgently needed by the ship-building industry, they got down to the job and in short order succeeded in making this new product.

China's metallurgical enterprises owe their 1961 successes in no small measure to improved management. They combined revolutionary drive with a scientific attitude of seeking truth from the facts. They integrated their mass movements with centralized management and achieved excellent results.

The variety and quality of products which a country's iron and steel industry is capable of producing are an important index of the technical level of that country's ferrous metallurgical industry. The engineering staff, veteran skilled workers and the research departments naturally play an important role in this. Last year in China, the initiative of these men and women and departments was brought into full play. The system known as "three-in-one" co-operation—close co-operation between leading cadres, technical staff and veteran workers—proved particularly effective. By combining their efforts they helped to solve some of the hardest problems in the drive for variety and quality.

In this drive, more and better equipment was needed, in particular precision equipment and equipment to handle big jobs. Some of this was not immediately available, but the enterprises, without waiting for it, tackled their problems with daring and ingenuity. Most of the successes achieved were got with existing equipment. Of course, many plants carried out technical reforms and were able to bring in new equipment while continuing with production. This was all to the good; the new equipment and new processes introduced played a most useful role in both iron and steel making and steel rolling.

This year China's iron and steel workers, consolidating their impressive gains, will be striving for a still greater variety of better products, raising the country's iron and steel industry to a still higher level.

Reclamation

New Oases in Sinkiang

by YANG MIN

WAST stretches of wasteland which have lain dormant for centuries in Sinkiang are being transformed into fertile farmland. Scores of bustling new farms have appeared, new oases created in the midst of former wildernesses. In the last four years alone more than 19 million *mu* of newly reclaimed land has been put under crops. This increase exceeds by a million *mu* the total cultivated area in Sinkiang in 1949 when it was liberated. The new farms are getting good yields from earth awakened to life by skilfully cut irrigation systems.

These new farmlands of China's far west have poured big amounts of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops and sugar beet into the nation's bins. Last year, compared with the year of liberation, Sinkiang more than doubled its grain output and raised eight times as much cotton. There were impressive increases also in other technical crops and in fruit crops. The damage wrought by last year's windstorms and drought in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region was to a large extent offset by the harvests from these newly founded farms. As a result,

the region as a whole succeeded in maintaining its farm output at the 1960 level.

Major Reclamation Area

Sinkiang is one of China's major areas for this work of land reclamation. Twelve years ago it raised technical crops on only a small portion of its farmland, yet though its population is relatively small, it was not self-sufficient even in grain. It had more than 100 million *mu* of arable land lying idle, but its inhabitants, mostly herdsmen and impoverished peasants, had few facilities and little incentive to bring them irrigation and put them under the plough. They knew that the landlords and reactionary government were waiting hawk-eyed to exploit their every advance.

Natural conditions on these huge expanses of potentially arable land are generally favourable to plant life though it may not appear so at first glance. Some 400 rivers and streams originating in the Altai, Tianshan and Kunlun Ranges run through them. They have fairly

long frost-free periods, sufficient sunlight and fertile soil.

Reclamation of these lands therefore received high priority in Sinkiang immediately after liberation. The pioneers in this undertaking are the men and officers of the Production and Construction Corps of the Sinkiang Military Command. Then the peasants and herdsmen of the Uighur, Kazakh and other nationalities went into action to extend the farming area. The latest comers are the state farms under the regional authorities. By 1957

reclamation work was going ahead at the rate of 1.3 million *mu* per year. Progress was even faster during the past four years.

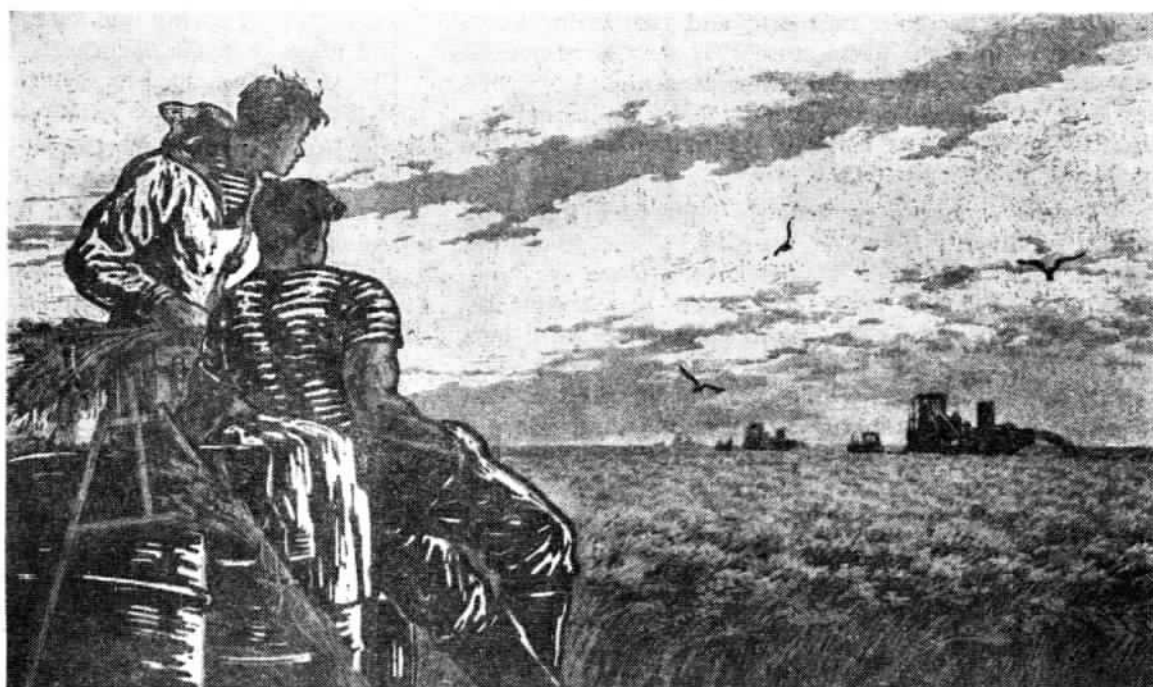
Opening up these wastelands is no easy task. The winter cold is severe; in many places shifting sand has to be contended with; transport routes have to be opened up, many other things, like housing, have to be started from scratch. The planning and building of an irrigation system is a heavy and indispensable task. Lying in the central part of Asia, Sinkiang is remote from any ocean. It has a typically continental climate and the main reclamation areas get little rain. Clearing and ploughing the virgin soil has to be preceded by the cutting and building of canals, ditches, sluice gates and what not. Some of these are of a very complex nature. To beat the evaporation which is high in many parts of Sinkiang, a type of underground irrigation channel known as a *karese** has been built. Fortunately, water is not scarce. The melting ice and snow on the mountains supply immense volumes of water to the inland rivers of the region. But as the farmlands expand, the irrigation works must keep pace.

People's Communes on the Job

In the drive to reclaim new land, the rural people's communes have come to play the leading role in the past few years. Since their organization in late 1958, they have brought more than 9 million *mu* of virgin land under crops. This averages out at around 20,000 *mu* for each commune, a solid achievement that convincingly demonstrates the huge potentialities of the commune form of organization.

Before the actual work of reclamation started, the communes made detailed surveys of the reclamation areas and water resources. Once the practical plans had been worked out they went into action on a massive scale.

*See "China's Subsurface Water Resources," *Peking Review*, No. 44, 1961.



Wasteland Transformed

Woodcut in colour by Chao Mei

The benefits were immediate and remarkable. The Hotien (Khotan) Special Administrative Region opened up nearly one million *mu* of new arable land on the southern fringe of the Takla Makan Desert and changed itself from a grain-deficient area into one with a surplus of grain. A similar expansion enabled the sparsely populated Tacheng Special Administrative Region in northern Sinkiang to allow part of its cultivated land to lie fallow, resting and enriching it. As a result of the increased yields subsequently reaped it enormously boosted its annual harvest of grain and oil-bearing seeds.

Thanks to a threefold increase in its acreage of arable land, the Altai Special Administrative Region also in the north, now has a surplus of grain and abundant fodder crops. The tangible benefits of reclamation are there for everybody to see. Grain no longer has to be brought to these areas laboriously by road from other districts; the herdsmen and peasants have by their own efforts achieved greater prosperity and a richer, more varied diet. Comparing with 1957, the Altai region as a whole has increased its herds of cattle and sheep by 50 per cent.

Construction Corps at Work

The Production and Construction Corps, formed out of regular fighting units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, is famed for its constructive work in Sinkiang. It is also known as a crack force in opening up new farmland. In the past four years it spearheaded its main efforts against wastelands where really tough work is called for. Armed with modern farm machines—heavy tractors and other varied equipment, as well as its men's tough fighting spirit—its units have been very active in

CHINESE WEIGHTS and MEASURES at a GLANCE

1 *mu* = 0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre
1 *dan* (picul) = 0.05 ton or 0.984 hundredweight
1 *jin* = 0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023 pounds

the Dzungaria Basin in northern, and the Tarim Basin in southern Sinkiang. Here since 1958 they have opened up more than 8 million *mu* of new land and established 102 large new mechanized farms. This has raised the area cultivated by the corps to 11 million *mu* and the number of its farms to 146.

They have done a particularly impressive job along the Tarim River. Here, on the part of the river that flows north of the Takla Makan Desert, there are large tracts of cultivable land, but these are frequently inundated in the summer by the turbulent river. Furthermore although the climate is ideal for cotton and grain crops, the soil is too saline for them. Reclamation therefore is a doubly hard job here: the land has not only to be cleared and irrigated systematically but complex engineering works have to be built to harness the river and desalinate the soil.

The men of the Construction Corps began to do this work in the Aksu and Yenki areas in early 1958. Work began more than 100 desolate kilometres south of the nearest populated centre, and a thick growth of poplars (*populus diversifolia*), willows (*salix cheilophylla*) and other shrubs had to be hacked down, yet within 12 months the units working here had opened up 240,000 *mu* of wasteland and built irrigation channels and ditches totalling 10,000 kilometres in length. Now 24 up-to-date mechanized farms are firmly established here.

In Dzungaria

In the years before liberation Dzungaria was known as a vast basin of deserts, salt flats and grassland. Here and there are lakes and reedy marshes. The Manass, the Tahsi and other rivers emptied themselves aimlessly into the lakes or the deserts. A traveller might walk a hundred kilometres without meeting a living soul or seeing a human habitation.

Into this desolation came the Construction Corps and by 1957 it had built a number of flourishing farms in the Manass area. They produce a rich list of crops: wheat, paddy, rice, sorghum, maize, cotton, soya bean, groundnut and sugar beet. The Mosowan area still remained untouched at that time however. It is located in the central part of Dzungaria; the neighbouring deserts that threaten it with their shifting sands and since the soil there loses more in evaporation than it gets in rainfall, farming is completely out of the question without irrigation. The herculean scale of adequate irrigation works there precluded its reclamation for the time being.

In 1958, however, the P.L.A. construction units in the Shihhotzu Reclamation Area decided to storm this "fortress." Using the considerable experience already gained they pitted themselves against the unusual difficulties of the job and in six months succeeded in leading the waters of the turbulent Manass through a network of irrigation channels to the formerly barren expanses of Mosowan. Wheat was planted on 110,000 *mu* of new fields in that very year.

The Construction Corps has also built 26 reservoirs, with the necessary channels and other water conservancy projects to irrigate the many new farms set up along the valleys of the Ili and Urungu Rivers north of the Tien-shan Mountains. These works fully proved their worth last year when the vagaries of the weather reduced the

usual flow of spring and summer waters from the snows and glaciers of the Tien-shan. Two large reservoirs near Urumchi even helped local farms to boost the grain output of their irrigated land by one-fifth compared with 1960.

The Construction Corps' stock-raising farms and industrial enterprises have reported equally encouraging results. They already have more than a million cattle and sheep. Their sugar refineries, paper mills, alcohol distilleries, knitwear factories and other processing plants and mills are turning out a big variety of products. After satisfying the needs of the corps the surplus is sold to the public.

State Farms Multiply

The state farms of the People's Government of Sinkiang grew faster than ever in the past few years. Their number has risen from 6 to 74 since 1957 and their cultivated area increased by 1.6 million *mu*. They do about 60 per cent of their ploughing and harrowing by machine. They have also steadily raised yields so that in 1961 their grain output increased 24-fold compared with 1957. Despite the windstorms and drought of last year, the Sinkiang state farms still supplied the state with 40 per cent more marketable grain than in 1960.

At the present time tens of thousands of pairs of eager arms in the people's communes, the Construction Corps and the local state farms are busily engaged in capital construction projects on the newly reclaimed lands of this autonomous region. The efforts they put into contouring the land, building irrigation and drainage channels and other projects will surely pay off in bigger farm yields in the coming harvest seasons.

KEEP ABREAST OF EVENTS IN CHINA

with

PEKING REVIEW

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

Theoretical articles on China's democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction

Texts of major statements



DANCING

China's Ballet Goes Abroad

China's first classical ballet company, the Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing, is giving its first performances abroad. It is on tour in Burma on the invitation of the Burmese Government.

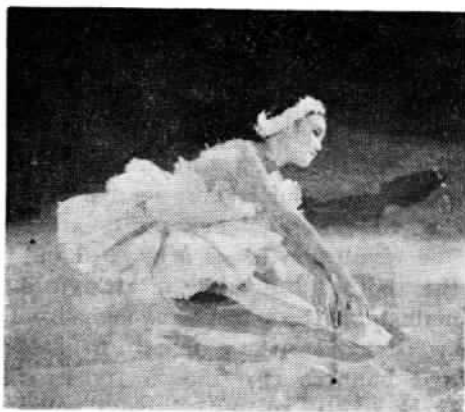
The troupe is one of China's youngest theatrical companies and the first ballet company ever formed in China. It was established towards the end of 1959 and is made up of the graduates, teachers and choreographers of China's first regular dance school, the Peking School of Dancing.

The dance school itself was founded in 1954. Four years later, in 1958, it presented its first production—Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake*—and since then has converted many in China into fervent balletomanes. Recalling that premiere, many student-dancers still vividly remember how in the third scene when their talented classmate, the 18-year-old Pai Shu-hsiang, came to the traditional 32 *fouettes* in Odile's *coda*, they all forgot themselves and silently but tensely counted "one, two, three..." until, with great relief and satisfaction, she finished all 32 to a tremendous burst of applause.

The young ballet has come a long way since that debut. Pai Shu-hsiang in the role of Odette-Odile in *Swan Lake* dances today with confidence, an accomplished young ballerina. She has reached not only a professional level of technical virtuosity but mastered the art of dramatic interpretation. As Odette returning to the lakeside, heartbroken because of the apparent infidelity of her Prince, the lyrical expressiveness of her movements compels sympathy.

Liu Ching-tang, who dances the role of the Prince in *Swan Lake*, comes from a poor peasant family.

By assiduous study of classical music and art, and wide reading in classical Western literature, he has bridged the way to a deeper understanding of his role. The troupe has several other leading dancers of talent and promise and the *corps de ballet* too has greatly improved. When they entered the school in 1954, most of them knew little about dancing in general and less about ballet. The



Pai Shu-hsiang in "Swan Lake"

rapid progress they have made is astonishing.

Starting with 160 students and a staff of 30 seven years ago, the school now has more than 300 students in its two departments of Ballet and Chinese National Dance. Enrolled in its seven-year course are under-tens and teenagers from China's many nationalities: Hans, Tibetans, Uighurs, Koreans and many others. The only requirements for admittance are a primary school education and, more important, the physical build that will allow them to be trained into good dancers. Parents have no worry about school expenses. The school is not only tuition-free; the state provides all students with textbooks, dance shoes and other things needed for instruction as well as with medical care, food and board and, if they need it, pocket money too. In addition to their professional training, all

students are given tuition in general educational subjects so that after seven years, their scholastic level is about the same as that of an average senior middle school graduate.

In professional training, classroom instruction is combined at an

early stage with stage practice. Afternoons as a rule are devoted to training exercises and rehearsals. A student performance is given every month. Now, with the Experimental Ballet Troupe in existence, even second year students get chances to appear in public performances.

The Ballet Department owes much of its success to the expert guidance of P.A. Gusev of the Soviet Union and other Soviet teachers. It was they who helped the students stage *Swan Lake* after only four months of intensive rehearsing. This was followed by the production (in 1959) of the classical ballet *Corsair* and then the Chinese national dance drama *Maid of the Sea*, created by the school and combining Western classical ballet with Chinese national and folk dance movements, followed by *Giselle*. It was through these efforts that the first group of Chinese ballet dancers and choreographers has been trained and the foundation laid for the forming of the troupe.

Teachers and students have also been greatly benefited by the opportunities they have had of seeing performances by many outstanding visiting artists and groups. Memorable performances have been given in Peking by the Novosibirsk and Stanislavski Ballet Theatres, the Bolshoi Ballet with such stars as Ulanova, Plisetskaya and Lepeshinskaya and others, the British Ballet Rambert, the Swedish Royal Ballet and other troupes, including that of the famous Cuban ballerina Alicia Alonso who headed her full company herself. To learn as much as possible from these splendid artists and troupes the school, whenever possible, has always sent some of its young teachers and best students to accompany the guests on their China tours. These efforts have been most rewarding. From Alicia Alonso, for instance, the troupe learnt a delightful and rollickingly funny version of the short ballet, *Vain Precautions* (*La Fille Mal Gardée*).

The school's experimental troupe now has about 150 members, formed mostly of its own graduates. The majority of the other more than 200 graduates of the school have returned to the song and dance ensembles which originally sent them to the school for training. One of them is the fine dancer Chao Ching, now nationally known, of the class of 1954. Her dancing was warmly acclaimed



by the Soviet public when they recently saw her in the dance dramas *The Magic Lotus Lantern* and *The Small Dagger Society*, produced by the Central Experimental Opera and Dance Drama Theatre during its last year's tour of the Soviet Union.

Over the years, the school has also trained its own choreographers, directors and teachers. The Chinese National Dance Department, also a new endeavour, even lacked a programme of instruction at the beginning. Now it has developed a systematized method of training. Chao Ching, whom we have just mentioned, is a graduate of this department. As for the Ballet Department, the extent of public approval can be judged from the fact that ever since the first public performance of *Swan Lake*, every single ticket of every performance has been bought up as soon as advertised.

MUSIC

Songs and Dances of the Revolution

The Air Force Song and Dance Ensemble has recently produced a full-length song-and-dance show of an altogether unique type. It has collected a number of songs and dances which were closely bound up with China's revolutionary past and combined them (re-arranged where necessary) with a number of newly composed dances to present a vivid souvenir of the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese people led by the Communist Party. In Peking and Shanghai audiences took to the show immediately. There has been a particularly great interest in it as a new attempt at developing an art form combining singing, dancing and acting that was at one time very popular in the old revolutionary base areas.

Over 50 revolutionary songs and dances have been taken from the periods of the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37), the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) and the War of Liberation (1946-49). They are arranged in chronological order and tentatively grouped into eight scenes. The scenes are bound together into an organic whole by introductory songs — Chairman Mao's poems set to music. Altogether distinctive in style and serving as admirable introductions, these songs

sum up the various main revolutionary episodes.

The curtain rises to the chant:

To find men truly great and noble-hearted

*We must look in the present.**

The opening scene in sombre colours shows counter-revolutionaries marching revolutionary martyrs to their death: the revolution betrayed by the Kuomintang. Suddenly, a flare rises: symbol of the torch of revolutionary armed struggle raised by Comrade Mao Tse-tung when he led the peasants of Hunan in the famous "Autumn Harvest Uprising" of 1927. Singing the song "Following Commissar Mao, our leader, we march into the towering Chingkang Mountain. The revolution needs a base. Land is the root of life and the rifle is our mainstay," the insurgents, armed with swords and spears, march to battle. Red banners rise like a forest; the spark of the revolution has started a prairie fire. The rousing "Victory of the Counter-Encirclement Campaigns" describes and portrays the indomitable spirit and heroism of the men of the Red Army when they smashed Chiang Kai-shek's attempts to encircle and annihilate the Red areas.

The scene "Marching Northward to Fight Japanese Aggression" is made up of a group of songs and dances that include the lyrical *Sending Off the Red Army*. Sung, danced and acted, this was deeply moving. When the popular wartime songs of the people *On the Sungari*, *Defend Great China* and *March of the Swordsmen* are sung in the scene "Out to Fight the Japanese Aggressors," the ensemble recalls in action the great fight at Pinghsingkuan Pass in which the Communist-led Eighth Route Army routed crack Japanese troops, and also the ingenious guerrilla war conducted by the people's militia in the farm fields. In the concluding scene, "In Praise of Yen-an," the nerve centre of the revolution, the whole audience at the Peking premiere spontaneously joined in in a rousing rendering of *The East Is Red* — a tribute to Chairman Mao.

Songs, especially, and dances have always played a big role in the Chinese revolution, arousing and inspiring the people. Even in the early days of the most arduous revolu-

tionary struggles, many revolutionary folk songs and dances were created. Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party have at all times paid great attention to the role of these forms of folk art. As early as 1929, a resolution was adopted at the Ninth Party Congress of the Fourth Red Army directing that revolutionary folk songs be collected.

In preparing its new production, the Air Force Ensemble sent a number of work teams to the former revolutionary base areas in Kiangsi, Hunan and other provinces to collect the old revolutionary songs and dances. They learnt many from veteran Red Armymen and the local people there. The revolutionary veterans have been enthusiastic and willing helpers. At a performance in Peking, Air Force General Liu Yalou, Vice-Minister of National Defence, sensed some departure from the original in the singing of the lyric *Sending Off My Sweetheart to Join the Red Army* and, though he himself couldn't put things to rights, suggested that General Hsiao Hua, Deputy Director of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army, be consulted. General Hsiao, it turned out, knew the song by heart. He sang it in the original style and also helped with another song. On another occasion, a middle-aged woman in the audience went backstage to congratulate the singers and dancers, but she also pointed out that the dance *Cassia of the Eighth Month* also wasn't quite "true" to the original. She demonstrated there and then how it was done in the base areas. She turned out to be Wang Chang-teh, a woman fighter of the Red Fourth Front Army.

Some of the songs and dances naturally had to be re-arranged and polished to fit into the general scheme of the production. The drama and the power of the chorus *Passing Through the Grassland*, for instance, has been heightened in its new arrangement with a new orchestration. New, more dynamic choreography has also been created for the accompanying dance.

Work is still in progress to improve the show. The Air Force Ensemble regards its new effort as still "in production"; it intends shortly to introduce several newly found items and make the original production better still.

* From Chairman Mao's poem *Snow* — to the melody of *Shen Yuan Chun*.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

In the Socialist World

Representatives from China and the Soviet Union have just held their first meeting in Moscow on cultural co-operation for the current year. After reviewing past activities and discussing future prospects, a working group was formed to draw up the concrete plans.

After cordial and friendly talks in Hanoi between Chinese and Vietnamese Government Trade Delegations a protocol for commodity exchange and payments for 1962 was signed on January 20.

The two countries, in the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, will exert their utmost effort to provide each other with the commodities needed by their national economies, thus promoting their economic development and socialist construction.

Under the protocol, China will provide Viet Nam with machinery and machine parts, rolled steel, lead, zinc, coke, soft coal, medicines and other items. Viet Nam will export to China hard coal, chromite, cement, timber, marine products, jute, peanuts and other agricultural products.

On January 13, the Governments of China and Mongolia signed in Peking the plan for cultural co-operation in 1962 between the two countries.

The first through passenger train from Peking to Ulan Bator pulled out of Peking Railway Station on January 16. It will provide a weekly service between China and Mongolia.

Canadian C.P. Convention

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, in a message dated January 17, greeted the 17th national convention and the 40th anniversary of the Communist Party of Canada.

The message contained the wish that the Canadian Communist Party shall gain new and greater successes in its struggle against U.S. imperialism and domestic monopoly capital; in defence of the democratic rights and vital

interests of the Canadian labouring people; and in safeguarding world peace and achieving socialism.

Japanese T.U. Delegation

The Japanese trade union delegation led by Soichi Nosoi, and the delegate of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan Hatai Kyusuke, having concluded their visit to Peking, are now touring other parts of China. They are guests of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

During their stay in Peking, they were received by Vice-Premier Chen Yi and given a rousing welcome by Peking workers. At a gathering on January 15, Chinese and Japanese trade unionists pledged themselves to make every effort to strengthen the militant friendship between their two peoples and to wage an unrelenting struggle against their common enemy — U.S. imperialism.

I.O.J. Executive Meets

The Executive Committee of the International Organization of Journal-

ists, attended by 64 delegates from 32 countries, met in Havana recently. It adopted a resolution expressing firm support for the Cuban people's struggle against U.S. imperialism.

China's delegate Huang Chen-sheng called on all democratic journalists the world over to redouble their efforts in exposing U.S. schemes to launch armed aggression against Cuba. He urged them to refute the slander and vilification against the Cuban revolution of the U.S. propaganda machine, and to mobilize world opinion to prevent the new invasion of Cuba currently being plotted by U.S. imperialism.

The All-China Journalists' Association is working and will continue to work to strengthen the ties and co-operation between Chinese journalists and their colleagues in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It will, he declared, continue in every possible way to assist journalists in the newly independent countries or those still fighting for independence.

China Supports the Latin American Peoples

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on January 21 wishing every success to the Latin American Peoples' Congress which opened in Havana on January 23.

The convocation of the Latin American Peoples' Congress fully demonstrates the firm determination of the 200 million Latin American people to unite closely, safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, support the Cuban revolution and oppose U.S. imperialist aggression, the message said. It pointed out that U.S. imperialism has resorted to schemes and machinations of all kinds in its attempt to oppress and control the peoples in various countries. In its recent manoeuvres to convene the O.A.S. Foreign Ministers' Conference, the United States is taking yet another step towards achieving its aim of making Latin Americans fight Latin Americans. However, the message continued, the Latin American peoples are growing more and more solidly united, and in the face of this, any plot of the U.S. imperialists to sow discord and disrupt their unity will be thoroughly smashed in the end.

The message expressed confidence that the congress will further mobilize the Latin American peoples and rally various forces in a resolute struggle against their common enemy — U.S. imperialism. "The Chinese Government and people will for ever remain a most reliable friend of the Latin American peoples in their struggle," it concluded.

The China Peace Committee, China-Latin America Friendship Association, All-China Federation of Trade Unions and other national organizations of women, youth and students have all sent messages of greetings to the congress.

Message to Cuba

Condemning the U.S. imperialists' scheme to use the O.A.S. Foreign Ministers' Conference to organize intervention against Cuba, Foreign Minister Chen Yi in a message sent on January 21 to the Foreign Minister of Cuba expressed strong support for Cuba's just struggle to safeguard its sovereignty and national interests.

He pointed out that the continued aggression and intervention against Cuba by the U.S. imperialists further expose their reactionary character and will arouse even stronger opposition among the people of all lands who love peace and uphold justice.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Three Laotian Princes' Talks At Geneva

The formation of a government of national unity in Laos has once again been delayed because the Nosavan clique refuses to modify its unreasonable stand, says a dispatch from Hsinhua's Geneva correspondent reporting on the talks of the three Laotian princes there.

The Western press, the dispatch says, attributes Boun Oum and Nosavan's participation in the talks to U.S. "pressure." This is sheer nonsense. The fact is that the Nosavan clique, backed by the U.S., has time and again blocked the holding of talks among the three Laotian princes, and thus delayed the formation of a government of national unity. This has earned the Nosavan clique the condemnation of world opinion and placed it and the U.S. in an isolated position. On the contrary, at the Geneva Conference, the socialist and neutralist countries have given strong support to the efforts made by Princes Phouma and Souphanouvong to reach a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question and form a government of national unity. They have at the same time condemned the Nosavan clique and its supporter, the United States. This was the pressure that compelled the Nosavan clique to come to Geneva for talks. This had nothing to do with U.S. "pressure" on the Nosavan clique.

Observers in Geneva pointed out that the U.S. was practising a down-right fraud at Geneva. At first it instigated Boun Oum and Nosavan to refuse to attend a formal meeting of the three princes. Then it ordered them to make a volte-face and not only to take part in the talks of the three princes, but also agree to certain principles to create the impression that the Nosavan clique is "reasonable" and that the U.S. desires "conciliation." But this is just a device to enable the U.S. to extricate itself from its difficulties and rid itself of responsibility for preventing the formation of a government of national unity in Laos and stalling the Geneva Conference. It is simply a trick to paralyse the militant determination of the Laotian people.

Thanks to the efforts of Princes Phouma and Souphanouvong, the three Laotian princes reaffirmed that the formation of a government of national unity in Laos should be based on the Zurich and Hin Hop agreements, and reached agreement in principle on the distribution of the 18 posts in this government. But two key issues remained unsolved. The Boun Oum side insisted that the important portfolios of defence and internal affairs should go to them, and that out of the ten posts allocated to Prince Phouma's side, four should go to the Vientiane elements. These are the very same demands with which the Nosavan clique has been blocking the formation of a government of national unity for the past three months ever since the Hin Hop talks.

The fact is that during the Geneva talks of the three Laotian princes, the Nosavan clique has refused to accept

a solution to any substantive question. Their attitude renders all their fine talk meaningless. No sooner, it may be recalled, had the Zurich and Hin Hop agreements been signed than they declared them "out-moded" and "worthless." Who can guarantee that they won't go back on their own words once more?

U.S. Wants to Make U.N. A World Gendarme

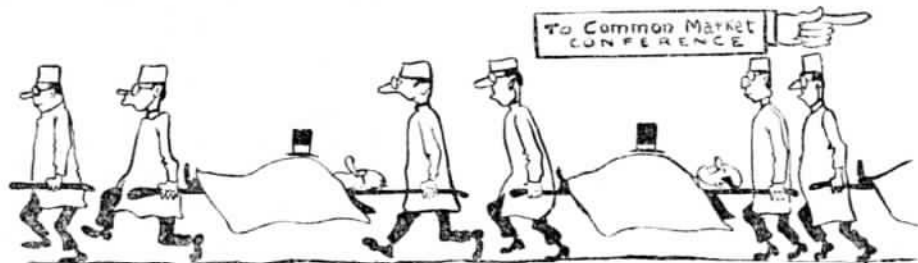
The U.S. is plotting to reorganize the United Nations so that it can have a free hand in using that organization to implement Washington's neo-colonialist policy, says a London dispatch from Hsinhua correspondent analysing the recent U.S.-British talks on "reform" of the U.N. At the same time, Britain as the old colonialist country is keeping a close watch on U.S. efforts to use the U.N. to squeeze her out of her own spheres of influence.

Aggression masked by the U.N. flag, the dispatch continues, is a cornerstone of Kennedy's global strategy. The tragedy of the Congo is a glaring example of this policy. Harlan Cleve-

THE PASSING SHOW

Flat-Out Agreement

The ministerial conference of the "Common Market" six in Brussels was evidently an exhausting affair. Called to work out a common market policy on agriculture, it went on for nearly a month in a series of protracted meetings and long nights of heated argument. It was not a place for feeble-hearted officials. On the night of January 12, heart trouble caused one Luxembourg and two French delegates to be removed from the meeting. Sheer physical exhaustion forced the chairman, Alfred Mueller-Armack, to retire before the session closed.



THE DELEGATES CAME TO UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT

Murder in 124 Ways

How to commit murder in 124 different ways is being taught in U.S. army camps to saboteurs trained to be sent into the socialist countries. This educational course includes murder by poison, with bare hands and with various weapons. . . . To "build up their stamina," the trainees also have to go through the torture of running the gauntlet of a double line of 15 to 20 soldiers armed with whips; being starved and then placed before lavishly laid out tables, etc., etc.

All this was top secret, but it all came out at a recent Budapest press conference. Four Hungarians, after months of such training in the United States and West Germany, were sent into Hungary to do their dirty work but after one look at socialism promptly gave themselves up.

land, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for U.N. Affairs, revealed Washington's intentions of using the "U.N. forces" to play the role of world gendarme when he said, in a recent speech, that the U.N. "should be better equipped to check guerrilla infiltration and internal subversion and to give better support to police operations."

This aim can be achieved only if the U.S. can tighten its grip on the U.N. But, with more and more newly independent Asian and African countries in the U.N., the powerful influence of the national movement cannot but be reflected there. This has created difficulties for the U.S. policy of aggression. That is why the U.S. plan is aimed at bypassing the opposition of the socialist and Afro-Asian countries to its policy. The authority of the U.N. Secretary-General, according to the U.S. plan, is to be strengthened

by a strong "cabinet" of advisers from the governments that have made actual "contributions" in money or in troops to the military operations. This "cabinet" would have full power to make policy decisions for the Secretary-General. Working on the principle of "one dollar one vote," the U.S., through its financial control, would be able to ensure its political domination of the "cabinet."

Britain, while sharing the U.S. anxiety about the increasingly important role of the Afro-Asian countries in the U.N., clearly sees that the U.S. plan is detrimental to her own colonial interests, the more so as the scramble between the old and new colonialists for Katanga continues unabated.

Bearing this in mind, London advocated a cautious approach both as regards the timing and the scope of the U.N. "reform." Britain's

attitude aroused dissatisfaction in Washington.

Such was the background against which the U.S. and British experts met in Washington to work out a policy for the future of the U.N. The differences between the U.S. and Britain, however, remained unsolved. No decisions on the "reform" were taken.

During the Washington talks, the U.S. exerted pressure on Britain to buy a substantial part of the \$200 million U.N. bonds issued to help the U.N. out of its financial difficulties. Britain, already hard-pressed, is not keen to finance the "U.N. operations," which are sometimes directed against its own interests. During the fighting in Katanga, voices could be heard in London demanding the withdrawal of Britain's financial support for the U.N.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

The following programme scheduled for the coming week is subject to change.

PEKING OPERA

▲ **DRAGON KING'S DAUGHTER TENDING THE SHEEP** A colourful fantasy. It tells how a scholar Liu Yi helps the ill-fated Dragon Princess of Lake Tunting get away from the tyranny of her ferocious husband, the Dragon Prince of Chinghu River. It ends happily with the union of the Dragon Princess and her benefactor. China Peking Opera Theatre's new production.

▲ **MEI FEI** A story about Mei Fei who was a favourite concubine of the Emperor Ming of the Tang Dynasty. After he marries the famous beauty, Yang Kuei Fei, she finds herself no longer the emperor's favourite. Lonely and miserable, she meets a tragic end in the chaos of An Lu-shan's revolt. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **CHU SHA WELL** Also known as *Fa Men Su Temple*. The tale of a courageous girl who moves heaven and earth to clear her fiancé of a false murder charge. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **THE RED PLUM BLOSSOM PAVILION** Li Hui-niang who has fallen into the clutches of Chia Sze-tao, a corrupt official, is killed by him because she shows her admiration for a patriotic young scholar, Pei Yu. After her death her spirit saves Pei Yu from the official's vengeance. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **THE BUTTERFLY CUP** A prefect's son, Tien Yu-chuan, accidentally kills the son of a viceroys when restraining him from beating an old fisherman to death. The fisherman's daughter helps Tien escape. They fall in love and he gives her a butterfly cup to seal their betrothal. They are parted. But all ends happily. Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **THE COURTESAN'S JEWEL BOX** The lovely courtesan Tu Shih-niang gives her love to Li Chia and leaves with him to become his wife. On the way a merchant offers to buy her and avaricious Li Chia, ashamed of his courtesan bride, agrees. Learning the truth, Tu Shih-niang, heartbroken, before the eyes of her worthless lover, throws the valuable jewels from her jewel box—which he has not known about—into the river, then drowns herself. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **A KINGDOM AS THE STAKE** A story of the Warring States Period. King Wei of Chu plots to subdue the State of Chi by defeating its king and queen in a game of chess with the state of Chi as the stake. But when the clever Queen of Chi wins the game, King Wei becomes enraged and Chu starts a real fight. The queen, aware of his treacherous plan, is well prepared and defeats Chu. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

DANCE DRAMA

▲ **THE MAGIC LOTUS LANTERN** Based on a Chinese fairy tale. How a brave warrior, son of the Nymph of Mt. Huashan, defeats his intolerant uncle in combat and sets his mother free. Produced by the Coalmine Workers' Cultural Troupe.

THEATRE

▲ **THE MAN WITH THE GUN** Adapted from the famous Soviet play of the same title by N. F. Pogodin. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **NAVAL BATTLE OF 1894 SINO-JAPANESE WAR** This play, produced by the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A.'s Navy, is a vivid portrayal of the lofty patriotism and heroism displayed by the Chinese people during the Sino-Japanese War. At the same time it is an exposure of the aggressive nature of imperialism and the corruption and treachery of the Manchu rulers.

▲ **IN THE NAME OF THE REVOLUTION** A famous Soviet play by M. Shatrov. It shows Lenin's care and concern for the younger generation in the hard days of 1918. China Children's Theatre.

▲ **SUGAR-CANE FIELD** A contemporary Cuban play by Paco Alfonso based on the Cuban people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. Produced for the first time on the Chinese stage by the Tientsin People's Art Theatre now on tour in Peking.

FILMS

▲ **RED WAVES AT PASHAN** A new colour film about the 1958 drive for steel in Pashan. Sian Studio.

▲ **LIBERATING SHANGHAI** Colour feature film. How the People's Liberation Army

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

liberate Shanghai, where Chiang Kai-shek has concentrated 300,000 troops. August First Studio.

▲ **RESURRECTION (Part I)** A Soviet film in two parts adapted from Tolstoy's novel of the same title.

▲ **THE CRYSTAL SLIPPERS** A Soviet ballet adapted from the popular fairy tale *Cinderella*. In colour.

▲ **BEHIND THE GREAT WALL** An Argentine film. A village girl goes to the capital to earn a living. A gangster gets hold of her. Taught by bitter experience, she returns to the countryside to regain her happiness.

(Above foreign films are dubbed in Chinese)

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **THE FIFTH NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. At Wenhua Hall in Palace Museum. Closed on Mondays.

ACROBATICS

Thrills and laughs for your weekend!

The China Acrobatic Troupe's circus is performing in the Peking Workers' Gymnasium on Saturdays and Sundays. New acrobatic features. Aerial equilibrists and gymnasts. Superbly trained animals: bears, dogs, monkeys, goats, etc.

SKATING

The skating rinks at Shi Cha Hai, Workers' Stadium, Beihai, Tao Ran Ting and Zhongshan Park are now open.

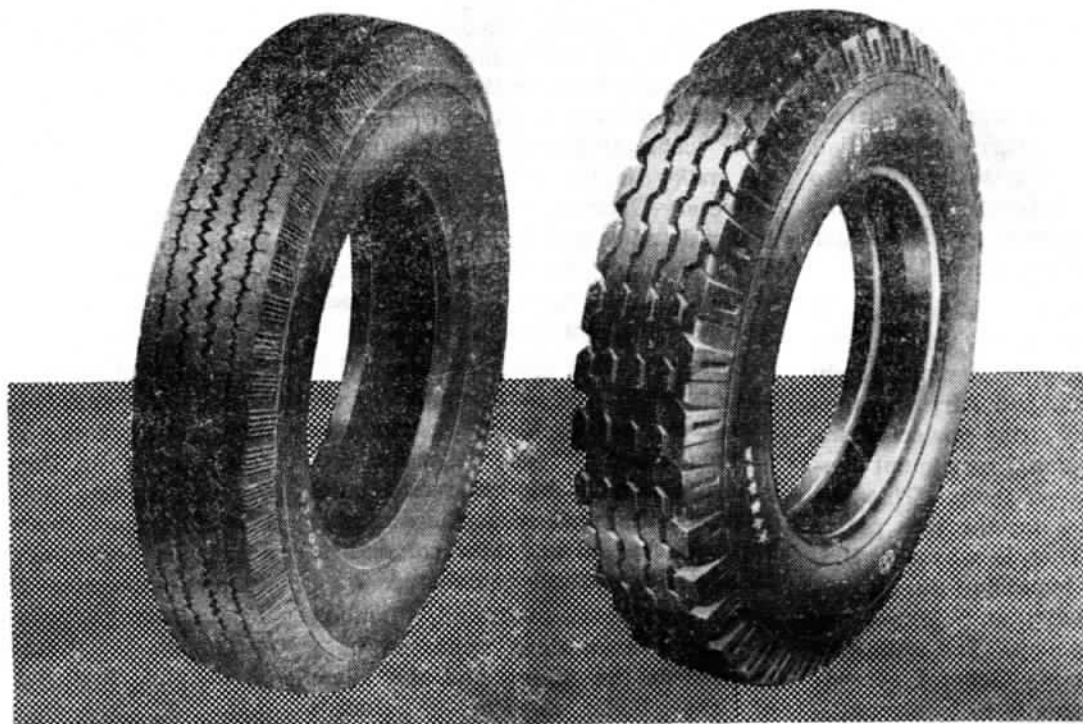
Mon.-Fri. 5:00-8:00 p.m.

Sat. 5:00-8:30 p.m.

Sun. 9:00-11:00 a.m.

5:00-8:00 p.m.





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