

PEKING REVIEW

7

February 16, 1962

A GREAT DAY OF FRIENDSHIP

The 12th anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of
Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance (p. 6).

Militant Banner of Unity of the Latin American Peoples

Historic significance of Second Havana Declaration (p. 8).

Washington, Amsterdam and West Irian

Record of U.S. obstruction to block Indonesia's recovery
of West Irian (p. 10).

Finding Natural Resources for Socialist Construction

Scientific expeditions aid agriculture and stockbreeding (p.16).

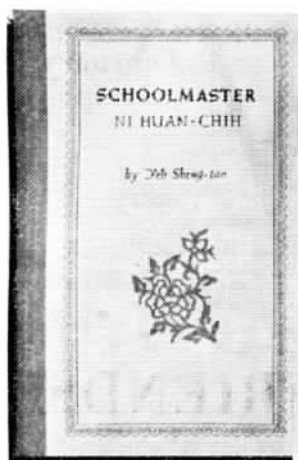
Hailar — "Pearl of the Grasslands"

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Schoolmaster Ni Huan-chih

A Novel by Yeh Sheng-tao



In this novel a well-known Chinese writer takes a deep look into the lives and minds of some of the young intellectuals of the China of the 1920s.

Ni Huan-chih, who teaches school in a small country town, is an enthusiast and something of an idealist who believes that the school can reform society. When the brutal reality of warlord rule shatters these illusions, he turns with hope to the rising revolution. The betrayal of that revolution by Chiang Kai-shek in 1927 again casts him into deep despondency and it is in this bitter mood that he dies. But the work he began is taken up by his wife.

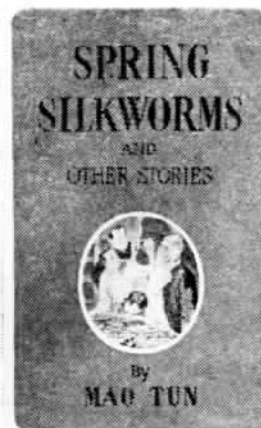
This is a novel that breathes the life of the times. It is written in the traditional Chinese narrative style; its characters are penetratingly drawn; its descriptions of natural scenery are in the fine tradition of classical Chinese literature.

pp. 384

SPRING SILKWORMS AND OTHER STORIES

by MAO TUN

This is a collection of 13 short stories written by the famous Chinese author Mao Tun during the period 1927-44. Through these stories he depicts Chinese society in the thirties: bankruptcy in the countryside and economic depression, caused by the dual pressure of imperialist aggression and feudal exploitation, as well as the misery of the people, the process of their awakening. He also describes the upheavals experienced by people of various classes and strata during the period of the Japanese invasion. He portrays various characters, including those workers who heroically resisted the enemy; students who took part in movements to save the nation; weak-kneed, vacillating petty-bourgeois intellectuals; wealthy capitalists who hated the people and supported the reactionary policies of the Kuomintang government; stock exchange speculators, women employees and young, homeless waifs in the cities. Dealing with such a wide range of subjects this book is a mirror of old China after the failure of the First Revolutionary Civil War, when it was under reactionary Kuomintang rule. These stories are outstanding for their progressive outlook and artistry.



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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

February 16, 1962 Vol. V No. 7

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WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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ROUND THE WEEK

Timely Snow

Snow began to drift down in big flakes as dusk fell over Peking on February 7, the last day of the Spring Festival holiday. It continued till well past midnight. Then it snowed again on the 9th and 10th, spangling the bare trees and covering the housetops and streets in the city with a thick silvery-white blanket. On Sunday morning Peking under snow was a magnificent spectacle. It was a grand finale to a well-spent festival and a propitious overture to the busy farming season ahead.

Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Liaoning and many other parts of northern China and Honan, Hupeh and a few other areas in central China reported that quite a considerable amount of snow or rain fell there on those days. It was a welcome fall which rural commune members have been looking forward to. Snow or rain is just what they need for the winter wheat about to resume growth and for the spring sowing in the weeks to come.

"Two Melons on One Vine"

Members of the rural people's communes are busy making preparations for the spring ploughing and sowing. Everyone is determined to raise a good harvest this year, to supply more food to the cities and more raw materials for industry. In this endeavour they have the backing of the whole nation. The workers on their part are going all out to step up production for the farms — machinery and tools, fertilizers, insecticides, consumer goods and all else their peasant brothers need. As a popular Chinese folk-song has it: "Like two melons growing on the same vine, workers and peasants are of one family."

Worker-peasant solidarity and mutual support and encouragement to achieve greater successes this year is a prominent current theme in the press.

Early this month the papers published an open letter to the textile workers of the country written by the noted cotton-grower and national model peasant Chu Yao-li of Yuncheng

County, Shansi Province. Wishing all a happy Spring Festival and every success in their work, he reported that last year the people's commune of which he is vice-director sold the state 15 per cent more ginned cotton than the plan called for. This year, he wrote, they had mapped out plans to expand their cotton acreage and send in more ginned cotton for the textile mills.

Close unity and deep friendship between the workers and peasants in the common cause of socialism are manifested in a hundred and one ways. It's a two-way traffic: industry aids agriculture and agriculture aids industry. "Agriculture and industry are interdependent; in helping industry we are helping ourselves," said a model peasant at a get-together of workers and peasants in Wuhan. A few years back, he recalled, the peasants sold as much grain as they could to the state as part of their support to the workers who were then building the great iron and steel works, agricultural machinery plants and other factories in Wuhan. Now the peasants are "reaping what they have sown": they are using irrigation machines and new-type farm tools the Wuhan workers have made for them, and with the workers' help they have built many reservoirs, dams and sluice-gates which have given invaluable service in combating drought and water-logging and in boosting farm production. As the farmers advance to tackle the problems of mechanization and electrification of agriculture, they find aid from industry even more indispensable and their ties with the working class growing still closer.

Successes in Tibet

"Tremendous changes have taken place in Tibet. The situation today is excellent." This was the way Panchen Erdeni summed up the situation in Tibet during a recent report delivered in Peking in his capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region.



In the Tibetan Pastureland

Oil painting by Kang Tung

The latest news from Tibet brings more facts of this high-altitude success story. Agriculture suffered severe damage at the hands of the rebels but that damage has been more than made good and Tibet's farms are continuing to make steady progress.

For three successive years since the start of democratic reforms in 1959, Tibet has garnered a rich harvest. Each year there has been a steady rise in both the total output of grain and the average per *mu* yield. Output for 1959, the year when the rebellion was quelled, outstripped that of 1958 by 10 to 20 per cent, and the figures for 1960 showed a further increase of 15 per cent over 1959. Though some areas were hit by natural calamities, last year's grain output showed another big increase over that of 1960. Better methods of cultivation have raised the average per *mu* yield to about 150 *jin* as against 60 to 100 *jin* before 1959. Over the past three years, the total area brought under cultivation has been expanded by about 30 per cent. The organization of mutual-aid teams, embracing more than 90 per cent of the peasant households, has played a big role both in raising production and in combating natural calamities. Concerted efforts by the people's government and the mutual-aid teams have resulted in the building of many irrigation channels and, in a few areas, successful experiments to raise two crops a year have

been carried out. Tibet's farmers look to the future with great optimism.

Every year they are raising more livestock. Incomplete statistics for last year credit Tibet with more than 10 million head of livestock. More scientific methods of breeding and tending have greatly reduced the death rate among animals.

The democratic reforms over the past three years, coupled with these gains in agriculture and animal husbandry, have given the Tibetan masses a new start in life. People who were forced to drift away from their native villages, either in search of a living or fleeing from tyranny and the burden of heavy debts incurred at usurious rates of interest, have returned home in large numbers or have settled down to a new life in new places. They have built new homes with help and support from the Communist Party and the people's government. For them the days of suffering and want are ended for ever. Many households now have a surplus of grain and non-staple foods, a far cry from the past when misery and hunger were their daily companions.

Increased sale of goods is a sure index of rising living standards among the people. Sales in 1959 amounted to more than 16 million yuan. This figure was doubled last year, with marked increases in sales of tea, to-

bacco, sugar, clothing and other daily necessities. With production soaring, the people can now afford to bank part of their savings. Deposits in the banks now total 3.5 million yuan, quite a considerable sum in view of the fact that most of these new depositors were formerly slaves or serfs who only a few years ago were up to their necks in debt.

These freed slaves and serfs now till their own land, and they have cattle and farm tools which they can call their own. Their new peasants' or herdsmen's associations are full of go and initiative and their people's governments at all levels are mostly run by cadres of their own nationality. It is this political and economic emancipation that has stimulated a great burst of energy and enthusiasm in production on the part of the Tibetan masses and brought about the big advance in the social productive forces that today characterize this once slumbering land of Tibet.

Recovery of Taiwan — 300th Anniversary

On February 1, 1662, Chinese troops under the command of Cheng Cheng-kung defeated the Dutch invaders and restored Taiwan to China. On the 1st of this month the 300th anniversary of this victory was celebrated in Peking as well as in Foochow, Amoy, Chuanchow, Nanan and other places in the coastal province of Fukien where the famous Ming general was born.

At the commemorative meeting held in Peking, these historic facts were recalled when speakers denounced the latest invaders of Taiwan—the U.S. imperialists. All who spoke ridiculed and denounced Washington's schemes for "two Chinas." They left no doubt of the firm determination of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan from the new invaders.

In his address to the meeting Fan Wen-lan, Member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C.'s National Committee and Director of the Institute of Modern History of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, recalled that the Dutch colonialists occupied Taiwan for 38 years. Cheng Cheng-kung's recovery of the island, he said, wrote an illustrious page in the history of the Chinese people's fight against aggression. Commemoration of Cheng

Cheng-kung's victory, he declared, is of special significance at this moment when U.S. imperialism is forcibly occupying Taiwan and the Chinese people are engaged in a vigorous struggle to liberate it. He cited a multitude of historical facts showing that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China, and pointed out that every scheme by the Dutch colonialists to prolong their rule there had failed. The people on the island rose repeatedly against the invaders; one of the biggest armed uprisings, led by Kuo Huai-yi, took place ten years before Cheng Cheng-kung's historic victory. During the campaign against the invader, the people in Taiwan gave their wholehearted support to Cheng Cheng-kung; they were determined to make an end of an intolerable foreign oppression and return to the bosom of their motherland.

Since the latter years of the Ming Dynasty, foreign aggressors have thrice trampled on the Taiwan people, Fan Wen-lan recalled, but every aggressor, however ferocious, was fated to suffer defeat. The first of those aggressors was the Dutch. Later, the Japanese imperialists stepped into their shoes; they occupied Taiwan in 1895. But like the Dutch colonialists before them, they were defeated 50 years later and had to return Taiwan to China. In the light of all this, he said, there is no doubt what the future holds in store for U.S. imperialism, the third aggressor and present invader of this island. It may still be lording it over Taiwan and actively hatching its so-called "two Chinas" plot, but it will certainly fare no better than the Dutch and Japanese invaders. "The Chinese people," he declared, "are determined to liberate Taiwan and they certainly will do so!"

Today, after decades of struggle against both domestic and foreign enemies, the Chinese people have stood up. They have the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, a leadership that has strengthened their might in resisting foreign aggression. China is growing in prosperity and strength, he said, and our compatriots in Taiwan are eagerly looking forward to returning to the embrace of the motherland. The path the Chiang Kai-shek clique has pursued over the past ten years and more is a blind alley, he continued, the only way out for it is to carry out the will

of the Chinese people: drive away U.S. imperialism and restore Taiwan to China.

In her speech at the Peking meeting, Ho Hsiang-ning, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, called on all to unite still more closely under the banner of patriotism and wage an unflagging struggle against U.S. imperialism's occupation of Taiwan and its "two Chinas" plot. Paying tribute to Cheng Cheng-kung for his lofty patriotic spirit in fighting against aggression, she expressed the hope that members of the Kuomintang in Taiwan would learn from this example of Cheng Cheng-kung and firmly oppose the armed occupation of Taiwan by U.S. imperialism. "This," she said, "is the only bright road for them and they should take it."

Tien Fu-ta, member of the Central Council of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said Cheng Cheng-kung's deeds are a legend in Taiwan. Our compatriots there have the greatest respect for him and link his name with the motherland and resistance to foreign aggression. Stressing that Taiwan has been an inseparable part of China since ancient times, he said that all attempts by the foreign invader to make its occupation of the island permanent will inevitably end in ignominious failure.

Similar sentiments were expressed at commemorative meetings held in Foochow, Amoy and other places in Fukien. A memorial hall dedicated to Cheng Cheng-kung has been built in Nanan, his native county. Another one was opened to the public in Amoy on February 1. A commemorative meeting was also held before Cheng Cheng-kung's tomb at the township of Shihching. This was attended by his descendants and the people of his county who cherish his memory as a great native son.

Education for Minority Peoples

One of the latest reports of educational progress among the minority peoples of China comes from Chinghai. This multi-national province in the northwest is set on a plateau rising 3,000 to 4,000 metres above sea level. Tibetans, Mongolians, Tus, Salas, Kazakhs and other minority peoples dwelling on its lush, rolling pastures make up more than one-third of the population. Practically all of them lived a nomadic life before liberation

and an educational system here was virtually non-existent. Over 90 per cent of the pastoral districts where the minority peoples lived had no schools at all. Since 1949, the people's government has been engaged on a steady, long-term campaign to rout illiteracy and develop education there. Large sums of money have been allocated for the schools. Rapid progress has been made.

The emphasis was first on helping the national minorities train their own teachers. The first step was taken immediately after liberation when a school was set up specially for the purpose. Later, six others were built and short-term training classes opened to train teachers and cadres from among those of them who already had some education. By these and other practical methods 1,500 teachers have been trained. As the teachers completed their courses, more and more schools were opened. Today the province has 750 primary schools for its minority peoples. They have an enrolment of 86,000 pupils, which is almost 18 times as many as at the time of liberation.

Chinghai's minority peoples had no secondary schools before liberation. Now 14 have been established, with an enrolment of more than 3,000 students. The province has also established an institute for nationalities in Sining. This puts higher education within the reach of the minority peoples in these parts for the first time in history.

The schools for the national minorities naturally conduct teaching in their own languages. But they also teach Han, the language of the Han people who constitute the majority of China's population. This opens the way for students who show promise to continue their studies in any of the nation's main higher educational institutions. In those areas where the nomad herdsmen have not yet settled down there are special mobile schools which travel with the herdsmen. Classes are conducted in tents or, in summer, in the open air.

More than 2,500 students have graduated from the province's secondary schools, the Sining Institute for Nationalities and other institutes of higher learning. With the knowledge they have acquired as teachers, medical or veterinary workers, office staff or in other capacities, all are now making their contributions to developing this formerly backward area.

A Great Day of Friendship

Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial of February 14. — Ed.

TODAY is the 12th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. This great festival of friendship is being enthusiastically celebrated by the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance is a crystallization of the proletarian internationalist friendship formed by the peoples of the two countries in their protracted revolutionary struggle; it is the logical outcome of the historical development of this friendship. The profound friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples is well established and of long standing. The October Revolution brought the Chinese people Marxism-Leninism. Victorious in their revolution, the Soviet people have always sympathized with and supported the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people. Both in their war of resistance to Japanese imperialism and in their war of liberation the Chinese people had the righteous support of the Soviet people. Similarly, the Chinese people also regard support for the revolutionary struggles of the Soviet people as their lofty duty. During the time of the civil war in the Soviet Union and its fight against foreign intervention, many Chinese workers joined the Red Army to defend the world's first workers' and peasants' state power shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people. The peoples of the two countries strengthened the militant bonds of their friendship still further during the war against the Hitlerite fascists and Japanese militarism.

After the victory of the revolution of the Chinese people and the birth of New China, China and the Soviet Union signed the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. This has sealed the friendship of the peoples of the two countries in the form of a treaty. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said at the time of the signing of this treaty: "The unity of the peoples of the two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, sealed by the treaty, will be lasting and indestructible and no one can split it. This unity will inevitably contribute not only to the prosperity of the two great countries—China and the Soviet Union—but also to the future of all mankind and the victory of peace and justice throughout the world."

On the basis of this treaty, China and the Soviet Union assist, support and co-operate with each other in the fields of economy, science and culture, etc., and this has promoted the common upsurge of the socialist and communist construction in the two countries and strengthened the might of the socialist camp. In the course of their socialist construction the Chinese people have received tremendous assistance from the Soviet Union, and we will always be sincerely grateful for this.

The Sino-Soviet alliance is a powerful bastion guarding Far Eastern and world peace. The efforts made by the peoples of the two countries in the struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and to defend Far Eastern and world peace have had a tremendous influence on the world situation. The Chinese Government and people have actively developed relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries; they have striven for peaceful coexistence with countries of different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles and opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war; they have supported the liberation struggles of the oppressed people in the various countries and the oppressed nations—all this has powerfully promoted and safeguarded peace in the Far East and throughout the world. The Chinese Government and people have always actively supported the various Soviet proposals which are beneficial to the defence of world peace and are sincerely grateful to the Soviet Government and people for their support of the Chinese people's righteous struggle to liberate China's territory of Taiwan and for their efforts for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations. At the present time, U.S. imperialism continues to cling obstinately to its policies of aggression and war and is engaged in a frantic arms drive and war preparations. In particular, it is stepping up the revival of Japanese militarism in the Far East, doing its utmost to push ahead the Japanese-south Korean talks to rig up a Northeast Asian alliance, and intensifying intervention and aggression in Laos and south Viet Nam to threaten peace in Southeast Asia. At such a time, it is a matter of great importance to consolidate and strengthen the Sino-Soviet alliance further.

The unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement is the core of the great unity of the people of the world; it is an important condition for the victory of the struggle of the peoples to win world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism. Precisely for this reason, the imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia are doing all they can to sow discord and rabidly attempting to undermine this unity. The Chinese people, the Soviet people, the people of the various countries in the socialist camp and all peace-loving people in the world, however, well understand that they must protect this unity as one does the apple of his eye.

The great unity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples is the cornerstone of the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement, and the cornerstone of the great unity of the people of the world. It not only corresponds to the interests of the Chinese and Soviet peoples but also corresponds to the interests of the peoples of the various socialist countries and the peo-

ple of the whole world. It is highly treasured by the Chinese and Soviet peoples, the peoples of the various socialist countries and all just-minded people throughout the world. Chairman Liu Shao-chi put it well when he said in December 1960 on concluding his visit to the Soviet Union: "Both the Soviet people and the Chinese people have a fervent desire to reinforce the unity between the peoples of the two countries. Whenever we speak about reinforcing the unity between the two Parties and the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples, people are very happy. Conversely, any words or deeds which are not in the interests of the unity between our two Parties and two countries, or which impair the basis of this unity—the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism—will not be countenanced by the people of China. Nor will such words or deeds be countenanced by the people of the Soviet Union. And I believe that they will not be countenanced either by the people of any of the countries of the socialist camp or

by the people who constitute over 90 per cent of the total population in the capitalist world." We are deeply convinced that the peoples of China and the Soviet Union will certainly make consistent efforts to consolidate the friendship and unity of the two countries.

The Chinese people have always looked upon the safeguarding and strengthening of the unity between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement as their loftiest internationalist duty. The Chinese people will for ever hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of the Moscow Declaration of 1957 and the Moscow Statement of 1960, and the banner of proletarian internationalist unity, and, together with the Soviet people, the peoples of the various socialist countries and the people of the world, strive for new victories in the cause of world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

Warm Celebrations in Peking

ON February 13, the eve of the 12th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, people from all walks of life in Peking met to celebrate the occasion at Huaijintang Hall. Lin Feng, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and S.V. Chervonenko, the Soviet Ambassador to China, exchanged warm greetings in their speeches. Present at the meeting were Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council, responsible members of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, of its Peking branch and leading comrades in other fields, diplomatic envoys of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Soviet friends in Peking and Soviet students studying here.

Addressing the meeting, Lin Feng said that the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed between China and the Soviet Union reflects the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries. The existence of this great alliance presents the greatest obstacle to the policies of aggression and war of imperialism headed by the United States. The imperialists and all reactionaries look on this alliance as a thorn in their side, while progressive mankind the world over recognize this alliance as being where their interests lie; they fervently hope to see this great alliance ever more firmly consolidated and eternally youthful. Lin Feng declared that in the years to come, no matter what changes may take place in the world, the Chinese people will always stand together with the great Soviet people and exert themselves to the utmost in the fight for a lasting world peace and the cause of human progress.

Addressing the gathering, Ambassador Chervonenko said that the fraternal alliance between the Soviet Union and China, sealed in the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and

Mutual Assistance, conforms to the fundamental interests of peace and the cause of socialism, to the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and China, the peoples of the other socialist countries and of all progressive mankind. The Soviet people, the Ambassador added, are rejoiced by the very great achievements of the industrious Chinese people in building their new life and, feel a common pride with the Chinese people in those achievements. The Soviet people, he declared, wholeheartedly wish the great Chinese people new historic victories.

On February 12, members of the Sino-Soviet Friendship People's Commune in Peking, as is their tradition, also held anniversary celebrations. Among the Soviet guests they entertained was Ambassador Chervonenko. Celebrations also took place at the Peking Sino-Soviet Friendship House, Peking University, Tsinghua University, the People's University, the College of Traditional Chinese Medicine and other institutions.

Messages of greetings were sent to their opposite numbers in the Soviet Union by the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and other organizations. Soong Ching Ling, President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, in her message to N.V. Popova, President of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and A.A. Andreyev, President of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, wrote: "The signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance has been of great significance for the common struggle waged by the peoples of our two countries against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and in defence of world peace, and for socialist and communist construction in our two countries. Sino-Soviet friendship and alliance conform to the interests not only of the Chinese and Soviet peoples but of the people all over the world. It is the sacred duty of the Chinese and Soviet peoples to consolidate this great alliance."

Militant Banner of Unity of the Latin American Peoples

Following is a slightly abridged translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial (February 10) on the Second Havana Declaration adopted on February 4 by the General Assembly of the Cuban People. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

THE clarion call of the Second Havana Declaration, adopted at the Second General Assembly of the Cuban People, has been heard in every corner of the world. It raises the morale of the peoples; it strikes a telling blow against imperialist arrogance. Once again it solemnly proclaims to the world: The Cuban and other Latin American peoples are invincibly determined to fight against their common enemy — U.S. imperialism — and defend their independence and sovereignty. At the same time, it shows the Latin American peoples the way to liberation.

The First Havana Declaration was adopted by the General Assembly of the Cuban People on September 2, 1960. Since then, Cuba, holding high the banner of anti-U.S. imperialism and anti-feudalism, has been waging a bitter struggle against U.S. imperialism. As Cuba's influence has spread, more and more people have stood up in Latin America and joined the fight against U.S. imperialism and feudalism.

At the present time, the focus of this struggle is the Cuban revolution. U.S. imperialism has all along regarded revolutionary Cuba as an intolerable threat to its continued enslavement of Latin America. Its intervention and other attempts to strangle the Cuban revolution have been aimed precisely at checking the struggle of the Latin American peoples against U.S. imperialism and maintaining its rule there intact. Similarly, the struggle of the Latin American peoples in defence of Cuba is a fight to defend their own right to self-determination and to free themselves from U.S. domination.

Two Roads Before Latin America

Two roads lie before the Latin American peoples. One is the road taken by Cuba, namely, the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal road mapped out in the Second Havana Declaration. The other is to bow to U.S. rule and remain for ever its vassals. Whoever rejects the U.S. *diktat* and refuses to submit to U.S. oppression and plunder, inevitably becomes a target of U.S. intervention and even of colonial war. Since the American Foreign Ministers' Conference at Punta del Este, Washington has stepped up its acts of intervention and aggression against Cuba. The Kennedy Administration has announced a total embargo on all trade with Cuba and is putting pressure on its allies to take common action with it. U.S. Secretary of Defense McNamara made no bones about his intention to resort to military measures against Cuba.

The Second Havana Declaration states in clearcut terms the plight of the Latin American peoples. "The

Latin American peoples," says the declaration, "freed themselves from Spanish colonialism at the beginning of the last century, but not from exploitation. . . . Today, Latin America is under the control of an imperialism more cruel, more powerful and ruthless than the Spanish colonial empire." The declaration describes the struggle against U.S. imperialism and feudalism as the current militant task of the peoples of Latin America. There is no doubt that this reflects the common aspirations and urgent demand of all the Latin American peoples.

It is a well-known fact that over the past century, U.S. imperialism has committed acts of armed aggression and intervention over a hundred times against the Latin American countries, occupied their territories and forced them to give it military bases. The whole of Latin America is suffering from the ruthless exploitation organized by some three hundred U.S. monopolies. The burden of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary Latin American *latifundiá* owners weighs like two mountains on the masses of these countries who are forced to lead a life of misery. If they are to win their liberation and freedom or even survive, there is no way but to rise in battle against U.S. imperialism and feudalism.

Broad Mass Basis for the Struggle

The revolutionary struggle of the Latin American peoples against imperialism and feudalism has a very broad mass basis. Workers, peasants, intellectuals, petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie — all have had their fill of enslavement, exploitation and oppression by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. It is therefore not only necessary but also entirely possible for these classes and social strata to line up in the broadest national democratic united front against their enemies. Pointing out this possibility, the Second Havana Declaration states: "In the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggle, it is possible to unite the vast majority of the people for the goal of liberation which joins the efforts of the working class, the peasantry, the working intellectuals, the petty bourgeoisie and the more progressive sections of the national bourgeoisie. They constitute the vast majority of the population and cement the great social forces which are capable of sweeping away imperialist domination and feudal reaction. In this broad movement, people ranging from experienced Marxist fighters to sincere Catholics who have no connection with the U.S. monopolies and feudal landowners can and must struggle for the good of their countries, of their own people and of the Americas." There is no doubt that when all the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal national democratic forces, i.e., the overwhelming majority of the people in these countries, are aligned in the broadest possible national democratic united front and wage a resolute struggle, they will cer-

Peking Cheers Havana

WHEN Vice-Premier Chen Yi raised the Latin American cry of "Cuba Si, Yanquis No!" at a Peking rally held this week to demonstrate China's solidarity with the Cuban and Latin American peoples, there was a storm of applause and the cry was caught up by the entire audience. It was roared out in unison for several minutes. This meeting of 1,500 representatives of Peking's people, gathered on February 12 in one of the capital's big halls, unanimously adopted a message of support for the Second Havana Declaration.

"The Second Havana Declaration," declared Vice-Premier Chen Yi in his address, "is a call to battle against U.S. imperialism, a militant banner of unity of the Cuban and Latin American peoples, and a fighting programme to defend the Cuban revolution and safeguard the national independence, democracy and freedom of the Latin American countries. The Chinese Government and people warmly welcome and firmly support this declaration."

China's Vice-Premier described the declaration as "a severe blow to U.S. imperialist plots to isolate and strangle the Cuban revolution and to suppress and soften up the national democratic movement in Latin America." He condemned the Punta del Este resolutions which, he said, "are not only directed against Cuba, but also constitute a gross encroachment on the sovereignty of the Latin American countries and a crude interference in their internal affairs; they are yet another outright exposure of U.S. imperialism's vicious plot to use Latin Americans to fight Latin Americans."

"We all know," the Vice-Premier continued, "that revolution need not be exported. The clamour against

the alleged export of revolution is merely a smokescreen spread by U.S. imperialism to cover up its export of counter-revolution. The fact is: wherever there is imperialist aggression, there is bound to be people's struggle to resist aggression. So long as U.S. imperialists control, plunder and oppress the Latin American peoples, the latter will inevitably rise against them."

Noting that the international situation is becoming ever more favourable to the peoples of the world in their struggle for peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism, Vice-Premier Chen Yi concluded: "Final victory is sure to go to the Cuban people, to the peoples of Latin America and people everywhere in the world!"

Wu Hsin-yu, head of a Chinese friendship delegation which recently returned from Cuba, shared with the meeting his impressions of that heroic Caribbean country. He described Cuba's splendid achievements during the past three years, the great social transformations and advances in the economic, cultural and other spheres. In Cuba, he said, the Chinese delegation was everywhere received with the warmest feelings and regarded by the Cubans as "members of the family."

Cuban Ambassador to China Pino Santos in his speech before the meeting reviewed in detail the Second Havana Declaration which, he said, "has great historic significance not only for Cuba but also for the whole of Latin America, and, in fact, for Asia, Africa and for all peoples fighting against oppression." The Ambassador said the imperialists want to destroy the Cuban revolution above all because it represents an example for Latin Americans. However, he pointed out, the Latin American peoples will inevitably follow Cuba's example.

tainly be able to defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Cuba is a case in point.

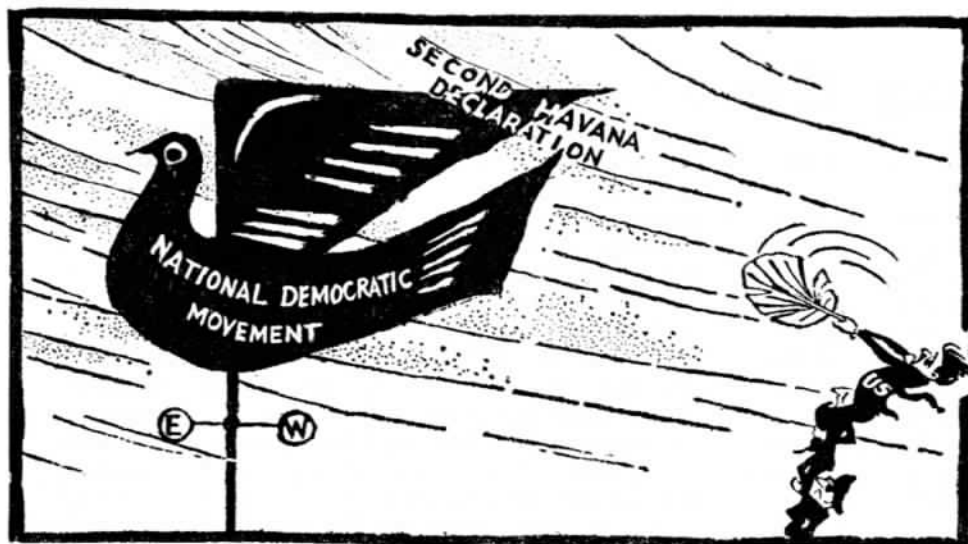
No Illusions About the Enemy

In their struggle for liberation, the Cuban and other Latin American peoples are confronted with U.S. imperialism, an imperialism which is utterly ferocious, savage and vicious. Today, this biggest imperialist power in the world is an international gendarme armed to the teeth. U.S. imperialism and its henchmen have consistently resorted to military repression of the most savage type against the patriotic forces of the Latin American countries. From their protracted and bitter struggles, the Cuban and other Latin American peoples have come to realize ever more clearly that no unrealistic illusions should be entertained about U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Second Havana Declaration stresses: "In those places where the roads of advance of the people are blocked, where repression of the workers and peasants is ruthless and where U.S. imperialist domination is strongest, the first and most important thing is to understand that it is neither just nor right to hold back the people with vain and complacent illusions that it is possible to use legal means, which do not exist at present or in the future, to deprive the ruling classes—which are entrenched in all the state positions, monopolize education, own all the means of propaganda and possess vast financial resources—of their

power, a power which the monopolies and oligarchies will defend with fire and sword, with their police and armies." It is precisely U.S. imperialism and its lackeys who have taught the people that they must take up arms and wage an armed struggle to smash the sword of U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of the various countries and open up the way to independence and freedom.

Revolution Is Inevitable

The Second Havana Declaration points out revolution is inevitable in many Latin American countries today. It notes: "This is something which is decided . . . by the terrible conditions of exploitation under which the people of the Americas live, the growth of the revolutionary consciousness of the masses, the world crisis of imperialism and the worldwide struggles of the subjugated peoples"; and "there is no force capable of stopping the peoples' liberation movement in the present-day world." The development of the Cuban revolution and the realities in Latin America today fully bear this out. Over the past three years, U.S. imperialism has not scrupled to apply all kinds of political pressure on Cuba, using an economic blockade and even launching military aggression against it. But all this has failed to stop the onward march of the Cuban revolution. Similarly, its crude intervention and subterfuges have not been able to destroy the common hatred the



Changing Wind in Latin America

Cartoon by Pi Ke-kuan

Cuban and other Latin American peoples feel for their common enemies.

The revolution in Cuba is a brilliant example for the other Latin American countries. It is also the pride of the peoples of these lands. In the Second Havana Declaration, the Cuban people who won revolutionary victory with their own hands have told their Latin American brothers: "Now, certainly, history will have to take account

hundred million brothers who suffer the same privations, share the same feelings, have the same enemy, aspire to the same beautiful destiny and enjoy the support of all honest men and women of the world." Inspired by the Cuban revolution and supported by the peoples throughout the world, the Latin American peoples will certainly write a most splendid chapter in history with their undaunted struggle; they will carry forward the cause of liberation till final victory.

of the poor people in the Americas and of the exploited and humiliated people of Latin America who have decided henceforth to write their own history." History, indeed, must be written by the people themselves. The Latin Americans have written an immortal page in history with their heroic struggles against Spanish colonialism. Now, the Second Havana Declaration has sent out another stirring appeal, calling on them to wage a struggle for liberation from the world's strongest colonialist power and to persist in the fight till real independence is won.

We are convinced, as the declaration points out, that "no Latin American people is weak, because each is part of the family of two

Neo-Colonialism in Action

Washington, Amsterdam and West Irian

— The U.S. record of obstruction to block Indonesia's recovery of West Irian —

by CHU MING-HSIN

ON February 5, young Indonesian patriots demonstrated before the U.S. Embassy in Djakarta. Anti-U.S. slogans were posted up and windows were smashed; they tore down the Stars and Stripes. They were justifiably angry: the United States is giving airfield facilities to the Dutch authorities and helping the Dutch colonialists airlift military personnel to West Irian.

U.S. imperialism often talks about its friendship for Indonesia and when the United Nations was discussing the West Irian question, it made a show of being neutral, but what role is it actually playing in the West Irian events? A good answer is provided by Spencer Davis, an AP correspondent, who reported on December 19 last year that "the U.S. role was not that of a mediator, but of . . . an ally of the Netherlands." But the crude fact is that the United States is more than a mere ally of the Netherlands: it is actually attempting to take the place of the Dutch colonialists in West Irian, to separate West Irian permanently from Indonesia and make that part of Indonesian territory a U.S. colony and base for aggression. An ample record is there to prove this.

When Indonesia won its independence after World War II, U.S. imperialism jumped into the plot to strangle the new-born republic in its cradle. It was with U.S. help that the Dutch colonialists launched two military attacks on the Indonesian Republic. These, however, were foiled by the heroic resistance of the Indonesian people and in 1949, the Dutch Government was forced to hold the Hague "round table conference" with Indonesia. Washington had a direct hand in these talks and the "question of the transfer" of West Irian was left over for further discussion in the following year. Despite the clear right of Indonesia to exercise sovereignty over this easternmost part of the former Dutch East Indies, the Dutch authorities, instigated and backed by the United States, in subsequent talks repeatedly refused to return West Irian to Indonesia.

The second Dutch-Indonesian talks on the West Irian question took place in the Hague in December 1950. But Washington and Amsterdam had already made a political bargain that foredoomed these talks to failure. A Reuter dispatch of August 29, 1950, reported that at their Wake Island talks, Truman [the then U.S. President] and MacArthur [then the U.S. Commander-in-Chief in charge of

the invasion of Korea] had agreed to build strong military bases on West Irian. The Reuter report disclosed that Truman had notified Holland to reject the Indonesian demand for the recovery of West Irian, and that, in return, the Dutch Government had agreed to grant the United States the privilege of establishing military bases on West Irian. While the Hague talks were going on, the then U.S. Ambassador to Djakarta, Cochran, made a special trip to the Hague where he openly expressed Washington's disapproval of Indonesia's straight demand for the recovery of West Irian. He was also reported to have promised the Dutch Government his country's full support if and when Indonesia resorted to force.

During the third Dutch-Indonesian talks in 1952, the Dutch, with U.S. backing, openly declared that West Irian was Dutch territory, and the talks, in consequence, ended fruitlessly. In 1954, when Holland and Indonesia held their fourth talks, the then U.S. Under Secretary of State Smith met with the Dutch Foreign Minister Luns and reaffirmed Washington's support for Holland on the West Irian question. An AFP dispatch reported that both of them insisted that West Irian must remain under Dutch supervision.

In view of this breakdown of negotiations due to U.S. intervention, the Indonesian Government in 1954 submitted the West Irian question to the U.N. General Assembly for discussion, demanding that the General Assembly urge Holland to resume talks with Indonesia. Pretending to be "neutral," the United States abstained when the question was put to vote. At the same time it privately directed its satellites to vote against the Indonesian request and consequently it was not adopted. From 1955 onwards, the Dutch simply closed the door to negotiations and refused to discuss the West Irian question with Indonesia. Meanwhile, at the annual sessions of the U.N. General Assembly between 1954 and 1957, the United States played every card in the pack in order to obstruct a reasonable settlement of the West Irian question.

Military Aid to Dutch Colonialists

In the last few years, the United States has in many ways helped Holland strengthen its control over West Irian and prepare for war there. In 1955, when the West Irian question was being discussed at the United Nations, the United States provided the Netherlands with jet fighters to strengthen the Dutch air force. In 1956, the Dutch Government agreed to make the naval base near Sorong in West Irian available for joint use by the aggressive SEATO bloc which is under U.S. control. By 1957 the Dutch colonialists, with U.S. aid, had built 14 small airfields and a large naval base in West Irian. *The Delhi Times* reported in September 1959 that the United States had agreed to grant Holland a loan of 11.5 million guildens to complete certain works of strategic importance in West Irian. The then U.S. Ambassador to the Netherlands even stated publicly that the Dutch colonialists in West Irian may use U.S. rockets of the latest type. Dutch naval bases in West Irian built with U.S. assistance now include Hollandia, Kobar, Sorong, Merauke, Kaimana, Manokwari, Fakfak and Biak. The United States has established a submarine base in the Vainakot area while the biggest air bases there are situated in Hollandia and Biak.

Besides giving support to Holland through the NATO bloc, the United States has also, through the ANZUS and

SEATO blocs, egged on Australia to oppose the return of West Irian to Indonesia. Australia is afraid that once West Irian is freed from colonial rule, this will affect its own colonial rule over Papua and the trust territory of New Guinea. For this reason, between 1957 and 1960, it held a number of talks with the Netherlands on the West Irian question. In November 1957, the two countries agreed on measures of co-operation throughout the whole of Irian. In February 1958, they reached another agreement to co-operate in their colonial policies towards Irian. Thus instigated by the United States, Australia is also doing all it can to obstruct Indonesia's liberation of West Irian.

Doings of the Kennedy Administration

Since Kennedy assumed office, Washington has been obstructing the liberation of West Irian in a still more blatant way. In April last year the Dutch Foreign Minister Luns visited the United States for talks with Kennedy and Rusk. On his return he declared that the United States fully recognizes the Netherlands' "sovereignty" over "West New Guinea" [West Irian].

What the Kennedy Administration is out to do is to "internationalize" West Irian by means of the United Nations, separate it from Indonesia and under a smokescreen of "self-determination," make it "independent." The illegal occupation of West Irian by the Netherlands would thus be masked and "legalized." The opposition of many countries at the 16th U.N. General Assembly, however, prevented the United States from pushing through this scheme.

Since January this year, while the Dutch colonialists have been strengthening their forces in West Irian, intensifying their threat of force and even resorting to military provocations in the attempt to obstruct Indonesia's recovery of West Irian, the U.S. Government has asked Indonesia alone not to use force. On the very day, January 15, when Dutch warships attacked an Indonesian naval patrol near West Irian, U.S. President Kennedy declared at a press conference that the Indonesian Government must "co-operate" with the Dutch Government for a "peaceful solution" of the West Irian question, adding that "an outbreak of hostilities between Indonesia and the Dutch" would "not be happy for the parties involved." On the following day, the U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia Howard Jones met the Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio in Djakarta and asked that the Indonesian Government assume an attitude of "restraint" towards the Dutch military provocations. He even went so far as to ask Indonesia to avoid "armed conflict." In the meantime, the United States is helping the Dutch colonialists augment their military strength in West Irian. Early this month it helped the Dutch Government send reinforcements to West Irian. The planes used in that airlift flew over U.S. territory and used vital facilities in Anchorage, Alaska, in Honolulu and on Wake Island.

U.S. Aims

Why is the United States so interested in West Irian?

Firstly, because of West Irian's important strategic position on the Pacific-Australasia border region. A British newspaper once described it as "the Maginot Line of the Equator." As the U.S. imperialists see it, once they control

West Irian, they can control the lines of communication between Indonesia, the Philippines and Australasia and also exercise control over most of the Pacific region by means of their naval and air forces. Washington therefore envisages the use of West Irian as an important base for military aggression in Southeast Asia, as a springboard to subvert and attack the countries of that area. Baldwin, the military commentator of *The New York Times*, declared quite explicitly in an article that any political decision to transfer West Irian to Indonesian administration would weaken the U.S. military position in the Pacific.

Secondly, the Wall Street tycoons want to grab the rich natural resources of West Irian. West Irian has rich deposits of coal, iron, tungsten, manganese, chromium, gold, silver, oil and uranium; it has rich resources in plant life and excellent possibilities for the cultivation of industrial crops. U.S. capital long ago infiltrated many Dutch enterprises in West Irian, among them the uranium mining industry. The United States has also worked out ways to control the West Irian domestic market. This is already

inundated with American goods which enter West Irian practically customs free.

U.S. imperialism has used a thousand and one tricks to block Indonesia's liberation of West Irian. But its activities are simply serving to expose it more and more and to arouse the hatred of the Indonesian people for U.S. imperialism and the Dutch colonialists, and enhancing their determination to liberate West Irian. On January 10 this year, Indonesia's President Sukarno declared: "If the Netherlands failed to return West Irian and continued to occupy West Irian by force, we are also entitled to liberate West Irian by force."

The movement to liberate West Irian is sweeping the whole of Indonesia into action. It is a just struggle which enjoys the support of the peoples of the socialist countries, of many Asian, African and Latin American countries, and of the peace-loving people of the whole world. No manoeuvres of the U.S. and Dutch colonialists will succeed in preventing the Indonesian people from eventually recovering their territory of West Irian.

An Instrument for U.S. Aggression

Kennedy's Me-First Foreign Trade Policy

by SHIH PING

FOLLOWING hard on the heels of his State of the Union Message, his budget message and economic report, U.S. President Kennedy on January 25 presented his fourth message to Congress, this time on trade. In it, he asked Congress to pass a new "Trade Expansion Act of 1962" to replace the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act which has been in force for 27 years.

The new trade act calls for greater presidential authority in negotiating further tariff reductions. Whereas in the past he only had authority to reduce tariffs by 20 per cent in item by item negotiations, Kennedy now wants Congress to give him authority to reduce existing tariffs by as much as 50 per cent over a wide range of goods. He also asked Congress to give him a special authority, to be used in negotiating with the European Common Market countries, to reduce or eliminate all tariffs on those groups of products [mainly industrial] where the United States and the Common Market countries together account for 80 per cent or more of the trade of the capitalist world. At the same time, to guard against these across-the-board tariff cuts having too violent repercussions, Kennedy declared that certain articles "will be reserved from negotiations." He also promised to help U.S. capitalists and farm owners who might suffer temporary losses because of tariff reductions.

The U.S. rulers have hitherto maintained a protectionist policy for their domestic market. Now they have decided to reduce tariffs and allow foreign competitors to get a finger in the domestic pie; at the same time they feel compelled to propose measures of relief for certain branches of U.S. industry which will be affected by the

new policy. This is indeed a major change in the foreign trade policy of the United States. It is clear that if the U.S. authorities had not found themselves confronted by a grave situation and were not absolutely driven to it, they would never have made such a policy decision.

Cause of Policy Switch

The reasons why the United States has changed its tariff policy are not hard to discover. In recent years the West European Common Market countries have recorded a rate of industrial growth more than three times as fast as that of the United States and are catching up with or even overtaking it in trade, in the strength of their currency and in their balance of international payments. This has increasingly threatened U.S. economic hegemony in the capitalist world. In the last two years, the United States has had to beg for help from the West German mark, the franc and the lira to prop up the credit of the dollar; it has had to ask West Germany and Italy to buy more arms and munitions from the United States as a means of defraying the cost of stationing its troops in Western Europe; it has had to ask the West European countries to share the cost of "aid" to the economically underdeveloped countries so that the latter can be brought under more effective domination. It has become ever more obvious that the U.S. political and military hegemony in the capitalist world is being impaired as a result of its economic weakness.

The decision of Britain and other countries of the European Free Trade Association to join the Common Market is bound to increase the economic strength of this

exclusive trade bloc and make that economic strength outstrip that of the United States even faster. If things are allowed to take their course unchecked, the United States will find it impossible to control Western Europe as it used to. The decline of its own strength will even cause it to lose control in other regions of the world. To extricate themselves from this plight, the U.S. ruling circles are resorting to tariff reductions as a means of compelling the Common Market to lower its tariff walls, so that they can exploit the potentialities of this market to increase their own exports in a big way, pull up the slack in the U.S. economy and ensure their leading position in the capitalist world. That is why, at the Annual Congress of American Industry, Kennedy, in a speech vociferously demanding authority to make tariff cuts, said that "this is no longer a matter of local economic interest" but a matter of "high national policy," and that the United States "cannot afford to 'wait and see' what happens."

But Kennedy's trade message is more than a response to the political and economic challenges of the West European countries. Its main purpose is, indeed, to increase U.S. exports, but it is also designed to serve Washington's intensified policies of aggression and war.

Weapon for Expansion

It is well known that the U.S. rulers have always used foreign trade as a main weapon for aggression and expansion abroad. In his State of the Union Message in January, Kennedy said: "After all, if we are to pay for our commitments abroad we must expand our exports." These so-called "foreign commitments" of the United States are, in fact, the three instruments which it uses for military, political and economic expansion all over the world, that is, 1. overseas bases and stationing of troops abroad; 2. military and economic "aid" and 3. export of private capital. These "commitments" cost the United States more than \$10,000 million annually in foreign expenditure. A large proportion of this U.S. imperialist expenditure for aggression is made good out of its favourable trade balance. Therefore, the amount of that favourable trade balance directly affects its aggressive activities abroad. In the last three years, the serious crisis in its balance of international payments and the consequent outflow of gold have arisen because the proceeds from its favourable trade balance have been far from sufficient to meet these outlays. Faced with this situation, the U.S. Government has had to cut its overseas military spending, restrict the export of capital and attach more strings to U.S. "aid," forcing recipient countries to buy U.S. goods. This has set limitations on its acts of aggression abroad. As Kennedy said in his trade message: "These outlays are being held to the minimum necessary." This naturally upsets Kennedy who is so eager to open up "new frontiers" abroad. In a speech on January 19, he said that the United States would not withdraw its troops stationed in foreign countries because of international payments difficulties. An increase of 5 per cent in U.S. exports, he added, would reduce its payments deficit by \$1,000 million; while an increase of 10 per cent would eliminate the payments deficit crisis altogether. In his trade message he said: "Our [U.S.] efforts to correct our adverse balance of payments have . . . roughly paralleled our ability to increase our export surplus." All these statements make it clear that the expansion of U.S.

Pen Probes

For This Relief, No Thanks

The time: four or five o'clock in the morning

The place: a slum in any big U.S. city

A CAR pulls up stealthily to the kerb. Out step two furtive plain-clothes men. They head for a ramshackle house. One of them stations himself in its rear, while the other knocks at the front door. As his bangs grow louder and more insistent, a light is switched on somewhere inside and, after a while, a startled female face peeps out through the slit of the opened door. The man shows her a card and pushes himself inside. He heads straight for the ruffled bed, then ransacks the dressing table drawers and cupboards while the woman and her children look on helplessly.

What's he looking for? A thief, an escaped prisoner, or contraband? Nothing of the sort! It's the missing father in a house on relief that the welfare officers are out to get.

This particular pre-dawn "raid" took place in Baltimore, Maryland, but it could happen to any of the hundreds of thousands of U.S. families in similar straits. Unemployment is now a permanent feature of the American way of life. As many as seven and a half million people are presently on relief in this foremost capitalist state of the world. For a family to be eligible for state relief, the father has to be either "dead," "disabled," or "a deserter of his wife." If the father is at home drawing any sort of weekly unemployment benefit, no matter how low, then the family is ineligible. To classify for the third "category" and get relief to feed themselves and their children, many parents are driven to subterfuge. Some husbands actually leave home, and the family is broken up. In other cases, the mother goes to the Welfare Department and reports that her husband has deserted her. Meantime, the father stays away from home during the day, leaving early in the morning and returning late at night, in order not to be seen by the welfare investigators.

But even this pathetic way out is now being closed. In the big U.S. cities, relief figures are now two, three or four times what they were ten years ago. The Welfare Departments, already plagued by runaway expenditures, have toughened up procedures, slashed grants, or adopted preventive measures such as these "dawn patrols." Women caught with their "deserter" husbands are taken off relief, fined, put on probation or even jailed.

exports is designed to make good its international payments deficits and so enable it to intensify its aggressive activities abroad.

The "new negotiating authority" Kennedy asked for in regard to foreign trade is by no means limited to the West European countries; it is also designed to "strengthen [U.S.] ties with the Latin American republics, Canada, Japan and the other non-European nations." "In our [U.S.] negotiations with the Common Market . . . any tariff concessions negotiated will be generalized to our other trading partners." All this makes it clear that Kennedy actually aims to compel all the countries of the capitalist world to open their domestic markets so that

the United States can shift its economic crisis and the burdens of aggression onto them.

Victims and Opposition

Kennedy's policy apparently suits the book of those U.S. financial groups headed by the Rockefellers which possess enormous fortunes abroad; this policy facilitates the expansion of their overseas positions. On the other hand, tariff reductions present a serious threat to those monopoly financial groups which rely mainly on the domestic market and particularly those small and medium-sized enterprises whose competitive power is relatively weak. This must inevitably provoke sharp disputes among the monopoly capitalists at home. Now, Barry Goldwater, an influential Republican leader in the House of Representatives, and Democrats from the southern states have already joined forces to campaign against the new trade bill. Capitalists in the textile, metalware, chemical and electrical appliances industries and manufacturers of toys and sports goods, who are most scared of imports from foreign countries, have also expressed objections to this new "liberalization" of trade.

Kennedy's new policy will bring suffering to the U.S. working class on two counts. In the first place, in order to strengthen their competitive power, U.S. monopoly enterprises are trying hard to cut wages. On the other hand, when tariff cuts are effected, competitively weaker enterprises will be forced to close down, with a resulting aggravation of unemployment in the United States. This will inevitably arouse opposition from the broad mass of workers. Faced with this prospect, some reactionary leaders of the trade unions such as George Meany, President of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., have also voiced sham reservations concerning Kennedy's new trade policy; they have demanded that two-thirds of a year's normal wages must be paid to workers who lose their jobs because of the effect of increased foreign imports and that the government must undertake to find them new jobs.

To clear these obstacles to its new foreign trade policy, the Kennedy Administration has been carrying on an intensive, nationwide publicity campaign ever since the end of last year to push through this change in U.S. trade

policy. This year Kennedy has given the new trade act top priority in his legislative programme. He promised in his State of the Union Message that he would draw up this bill "with great care to make certain that its benefits . . . far outweigh any risks." In the same message he said: "We are not neglecting the safeguards provided by peril points [referring to the provision that U.S. domestic industries are considered in danger if imported goods exceed certain limits], an escape clause or the National Security Amendments." Again in his trade message he declared: "Ample safeguards against injury to American industry and agriculture will be retained." He also said: "The power to impose duties or suspend concessions to protect the national security will be retained. Articles will be reserved from negotiations whenever such action is deemed to be in the best interest of the nation and the economy."

But, no matter what safeguards Kennedy proposes to provide, he will find it difficult to overcome the opposition of the broad mass of workers, the small and medium-sized enterprises, and part of the monopoly capitalists who rely on the domestic market. This is because it is they who will suffer from Kennedy's new trade policy aimed to expand exports.

Quite apart from the enormous difficulties in his way at home, Kennedy will face some even harder bargaining with the Common Market countries. The issue is further complicated by the afore-mentioned reservations which Kennedy will have to put forward in the tariff negotiations for the protection of U.S. industry and agriculture.

Kennedy's new trade policy is an adventurist plan designed to maintain U.S. imperialism's positions and save it from further decline; it is being proposed under conditions in which the capitalist world market is shrinking daily, competition is growing ever fiercer and the development of events is increasingly unfavourable to the United States. The idea men of the U.S. ruling groups have formulated this plan with great care; a lot of brain work has gone into it, but right from the start it has run up against heavy opposition and difficulties. This shows that despite all its desperate efforts, U.S. imperialism is having a more and more difficult time of it.

Report From Inner Mongolia

Hailar—"Pearl of the Grasslands"

by TAO MAO

CURVING into the northeastern corner of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the Great Khingan Mountains wedge into the Hulunbuir League, one of China's richest pasturelands. Streams from the western side of the Khingan water these grasslands, merge with one another and finally form the swift-flowing Hailar River. In the Mongolian language Hailar means descending waters. Hailar, capital of the league, takes its name from the river, though it is actually built on the banks of the Imin, a tributary.

A good panoramic view of the city can be got from the surrounding hills. Light yellow coloured walls

predominate and they sparkle in the sun making a scene all the more attractive because of the background of green grassland and clear blue sky. On the main thoroughfare lined with poplars moves a stream of buses, trucks loaded with fresh milk in glittering churns, carts and bicycles. Since this is Inner Mongolia, many horsemen and horsewomen canter on the streets. The city ends abruptly; around it on every side stretch the green pastures.

Mongolians make up only a small proportion of Hailar's residents but many more come in from the nearby stock-breeding areas to do business, to shop, for entertainment, meetings or study. Hailar is a busy capital.

Bilingual signs in Han and Mongolian are found in all government offices and shops. Some shops, catering to the special needs of the Hui, followers of Islam, also carry signs written in Arabic.

Lying close to the 50th Parallel, Hailar experiences some of the coldest weather in the country. The severe winter usually brings the mercury down to 30 or 40 degrees below zero. Skiing is a popular winter sport. On the other hand, its cool summer weather makes it a fine resort in the hot season. It is easy to get to as it lies on the railway between Harbin, the big traffic centre in the northeast, and Manchouli bordering on the Soviet Union. Besides being linked with the surrounding banners (counties) by good roads, it has scheduled air services with Peking, Huhehot, capital of Inner Mongolia, and Silinhot.

Over 200 Years Old

Hailar was originally called Hulunbuir when it was founded in 1734. At that time it was a centre from which the ruling classes oppressed and exploited the herdsmen of the grasslands. Ching Dynasty rulers and later the Kuomintang imposed heavy levies on the people. Protected by the reactionary authorities, the merchants fleeced the herdsmen at trade fairs and during the regular trading tours made in the spring and summer.

Things reached such a pass that a rascally dealer could ask and get a whole sheepskin for a box of matches, a cartful of wool for a *jin* of watered spirits or a sheep for a single tea brick. A really "smart" merchant would pay a herdsman a silver yuan for several cow hides, then coax him to buy overpriced goods in his store. The silver would return again to the merchant's pocket with a double load of profit.

Such commercial plunder coupled with equally exorbitant taxes and levies completely impoverished Hulunbuir's inhabitants. With good reason they called Hailar the "butcher's knife of the grassland."

When the Japanese militarists invaded the northeast in 1931, Hailar in addition became an advanced post for the Japanese imperialist army. A horde of police and special agents kept close watch on its residents. The slightest sign of discontent was enough to bring on a charge of "political crime." Anyone caught eating strictly controlled wheat flour or rice could be punished for committing an "economic crime."

When Hailar was finally liberated all it had in the way of industry was a small 1,000-kw. power plant and a few small factories and handicraft workshops. There was not a single dairy plant to handle the milk which the



A corner of Hailar

neighbouring ranches produced in abundance. Tools, implements and most consumer goods had to be brought in to its shops from long distances away.

Meat and Dairy Products

Since liberation Hailar has been utterly transformed. Today it is the centre for good government of Hulunbuir and a cultural, commercial and industrial centre serving the people. More than 100 plants and factories are now producing a long list of products such as mowers, silage cutters, milk powder, meat, leather, knitwear, glass, building materials and carpets. Two new engineering works which repair tractors and motor vehicles mark the region's advance on the road of mechanization.

In the old days Hailar had only a single small plant to freeze beef and mutton. Its capacity wasn't nearly enough to handle all the sheep and beef cattle the local herdsmen would have liked to dispose of. Now a modern meat-packing plant handles all the beef and mutton that the local market brings it. It sends out frozen meat as well as fish, canned meat, drugs and chemicals—no less than 50 kinds of products. Except for the hides and furs which go to the nearby tannery for further processing, it is equipped to process and make use of every part of the animals that enter its gates.

It is a thoroughly up-to-date plant from the slaughter house to the conveyer that carries the carcasses from shop to shop till they are stacked in the huge freezing room. All this highly mechanized equipment bears the trade mark of Chinese factories. The staff of the plant includes some 150 Hui workers and to comply with the religious requirements of Muslims, two *akhuns* supervise the slaughtering of all animals.

The milk powder, butter, lactose and cheese made by the Hailar Dairy Factory command a ready sale and have a fine reputation throughout the country. When it was founded in 1950, it occupied only a few cottage rooms. Today it is a big, well-mechanized factory. Its rapid growth was an inevitable result of the swift increase of milk output in the nearby ranches.

Another popular enterprise among the herdsmen is the plant specializing in making tools and various kinds of mechanical devices for stock-raising. To keep pace with the steadily rising demands of the market, the plant has recently had to enlarge its four shops and acquire more machine tools. Among the new products it manufactured last year are new types of shears, milking machines and loading elevators for hay.

What the New Society Brings

Since liberation, Hailar has trebled its population. It has built new buildings with the floorspace of nearly half a million square metres. The oppression, the corruption, national and social discrimination have gone for good. The swindling traders have been replaced by co-operatives, state stores and trading stations which all conduct their business under the slogan of "fair prices." A sheepskin today fetches more than 200 boxes of matches. A cow hide is worth nine bricks of good tea.

Scientific Expeditions

Finding Natural Resources for Socialist Construction

by KO HSIN-JIH

SCIENTIFIC expeditions working in various parts of China have discovered rich natural resources and economic potentialities that can be developed for socialist construction. Jointly sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, research departments of various ministries, local authorities and higher educational institutions, these expeditions are composite groups including workers in various branches of science. They aim to draw up an economic bird's-eye view of an area, concentrating on basic and long-range issues, so as to provide the state planning bodies with the necessary information. Some of them have been in the field for a number of years;* others started work only last year. The following is a summary of the activities of some of these scientific survey groups with special reference to agricultural and livestock breeding prospects. They have made extensive surveys on the Tibetan Plateau, in and around the great deserts in the northern part of China, in the tropical south and along the southeastern sea coast.

On the "Roof of the World"

A survey party with scientists working in more than 20 different fields has been on the Tibetan Plateau for the past two years. Last year they studied the possibilities of developing agriculture and stock breeding on this high plateau. Centring their attention on the Shigatse-Gyantse

Working-class parents in the old days couldn't afford the "luxury" of giving their children an education. Now 33 primary schools and 11 middle schools or secondary technical schools give education to all school-age children. Hailar had only a handful of such schools before liberation. One primary and one middle school cater specifically to the needs of the Mongolian people with lessons in Mongolian and a course in the Han language. In 1958, the city opened its first institute of higher learning: the Hulunbuir Teachers' College giving two-year courses in literature, mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology. It has already graduated more than a hundred students who have gone out to reinforce the schools in all the banners of the league.

Hailar didn't have a single hospital worthy the name in the old days. Now it has five hospitals and 30 clinics.

Such are some of the changes wrought by the new society in which all the peoples of the steppes, Hans, Mongolians, Huis, Dahurs and Owenkes are pooling their efforts to build a prosperous, socialist Hailar.

region, they found that the soil here is quite fertile and, that generally speaking, there has been no salinization or alkalization. They are confident therefore that once the question of adequate irrigation is solved and methods of cultivation and field management improved, crop yields can be greatly increased. It has also been found that wheat, which had never before been planted in Tibet, can, in fact, be cultivated in certain areas, and that it is even possible to develop a stable agricultural economy in high, cold areas which never grew crops before. A good crop of *qingke* barley was grown last year in Phari, the world's highest town situated more than 4,000 metres above sea-level.

The greater part of the farmlands in the Shigatse-Gyantse region lies in the Nyanchhu River valley—a tributary of the Tsangpo River. An investigation of water resources here showed that they are sufficient to irrigate all the existing farmlands of this valley and even more. The problem is that the water supply is unevenly distributed—abundant in summer and scanty in springtime. The scientists made concrete proposals for flood control and water conservancy projects which would store the excess water in summertime for use in the spring. They surveyed sites for small and medium-sized dams on the Nyanchhu and gave a most heartening forecast of the economic returns they will give.

The agro-technical specialists on the teams also made a study of what crops are best suited to the region. They have worked out a preliminary plan indicating the places best suited to the various crops. The whole region is clas-

*For a comprehensive report on their previous achievements see *Peking Review*, 1959, No. 52.

sified into areas where only *qingke* barley (the traditional crop in Tibet) can be grown, where both winter barley and winter wheat can be cultivated and where spring wheat too can be planted.

The expedition also investigated the Tibetan Plateau's rich resources in fish, the habits and habitat of yaks, Tibetan sheep and other animals, the lines along which domesticated animals should be developed and measures for the more rational utilization of the region's pastures. Concrete proposals have been made for the exploitation of the area's mineral wealth.

In the Northern Deserts

The desert-control team of the Chinese Academy of Sciences which is at work in the Inner Mongolian deserts has set up two experimental stations on the fringe of the deserts. One of them, experimenting in cotton growing, has gathered per *mu* yields of cotton ranging from 131 to 173 *jin* which is fairly good for an arid region. It has been attempting to acclimatize various other crops and has succeeded in developing a number of more drought-resistant strains. It has also investigated the physiological characteristics — respiration, photosynthesis and absorption of water — of various plants growing on sand, providing a scientific basis for selecting the best types of plants for forming forest belts to anchor the sand dunes.

The other station, located on the edge of the great Tengri Desert, is studying ways and means of improving and using pastures. In preparation for this, its desert-control team made a study of the soil, water and other features of the desert areas and has been able to advise the local people's communes on the use of their land.

Another survey group comprising specialists in 22 different branches of science has been active in Inner Mongolia and Ningsia, studying the natural resources of these areas with a view to planning the distribution of productive undertakings there to the best advantage. In a million-word report, the result of a year's work, they claim that great economic potentialities remain to be tapped in the western part of the Yellow River bend (in the Bayin Nor League) and on the irrigated lands on the Ningsia plain. Natural conditions there are basically good, they found, and attributed the present low per *mu* yields primarily to serious salinization and alkalization of the soil, with irrational distribution and rotation of crops and lack of organic fertilizers as contributing factors. They recommended measures of soil amelioration and a more rational cropping plan. The report suggests confidently that when these recommendations are carried out and more wasteland is brought into use, this area can be turned into a major granary of Inner Mongolia and Ningsia.

In its study of stock breeding prospects, the survey group centred attention on the Silingol League and the Houshan region in the Ulan Chap League. Extremely rich pastures were found in these parts. Silingol is especially well favoured; even today it has 270 million *mu* of fine pasture land. The pastures east of Silinhot are far from being fully utilized mainly because of lack of mappower and transport facilities; to the west of Silinhot, the herds are unevenly distributed because the water sources there have not yet been fully tapped. The survey group drew up a preliminary programme for tapping pasture water sources and better utilization and improvement of the pas-

tures. It is calculated that implementation of this programme will enable the pastures to support at least twice as many livestock as they do now.

The Tropical South and Southeast Coast

The expedition operating in south China has investigated natural conditions in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fukien, and surveyed the biological resources of parts of these provinces. It has already provided important scientific data for the exploitation of south China's tropical and subtropical resources. Its findings make clear that the area's natural conditions — temperature, water resources, wind and soil — are excellent for the development of tropical and subtropical crops. A preliminary estimate places the total area suitable for coffee, citronella, maguey and other tropical crops at more than 20 million *mu*, most of which are as yet uncultivated.

It was believed in the past that tropical crops could not grow in the southeastern part of Fukien Province due to the relatively low winter temperatures, but this recent survey shows that high yields of good quality coffee, palm dates and other tropical crops can be raised here. It was also believed in the past that only Hainan Island of all China's territories was suitable for the cultivation of coconut palm. But the survey proves that coconuts can also be cultivated further to the north in Kwangtung Province: in Swatow, Haifeng and Tungkuan. While making its study of the distribution and utilization of the more valuable and better-known crops, the survey group also discovered quite a number of less well-known and valuable trees and plants. In the Shihwantashan Mountains in Kwangsi, for example, it found a type of quick-growing tree which yields timber in a dozen years. In Kwangtung, it found wild-growing, high-yield fibre crops that can be useful substitutes for cotton, ramie or jute. It also discovered many varieties of fungi with valuable medicinal properties.

In Szechuan and Yunnan

Another scientific group, 300 strong, made a survey last year of agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishing, water conservancy and mineral resources in the two Tibetan autonomous *chou* of Kantse and Ahpa in northwestern Szechuan Province. It took a route across the Chinsha, Lantsang and Tatu Rivers, Maoerhkai, the Great Snow Mountain and the Joerhkai Grassland — places the Red Army traversed on its historic Long March. One of its finds was rich reserves of peat in the grassland area which can be used for fuel or as raw material for the tar, gas, fertilizer and other industries.

Still another group surveyed natural conditions and resources over a 200,000 sq. km. area in Yunnan. It found many trees, shrubs and herbs here, valuable as sources of food, oil, fibre, medicine, tannin, essential oils, beverages, dyestuffs, fruits or timber. The bitter cassava found here can be used as a staple food. It is successfully cultivated by a state farm here and gives a yield as high as 3,000 *jin* per *mu*. Walnut trees are extensively cultivated. Two other oil-bearing trees are also being grown here.

The above survey is brief. It covers only part of the work of some of the scientific expeditions now exploring China; but it serves to give some idea of how widely the People's Government is mobilizing science in the interests of the people and socialist construction.

HANDICRAFT

Veteran Jade Carver

Peking is famous for its jade carvings, and 50-year-old Pan Ping-heng is recognized as one of the capital's foremost jade carvers, a craftsman of exceptional ingenuity in design and delicacy of touch. "Carving jade is sometimes like playing a chess game; where the average craftsman anticipates only one move ahead, he anticipates three," said one of his colleagues when asked of his opinion of Pan. "He always has brighter ideas. What is useless to you is useful to him; what you can't make, he can."

Reproduced on this page is *Miss Ying-ning's Chance Encounter With Wang Tzu-fu* based on Pu Sung-ling's *Strange Stories From a Studio*. This was how the great 18th century short-story writer described the meeting: "Amongst others, he noticed a young lady with her maid. She had just picked a sprig of plum blossom, and was the prettiest girl he had ever seen, her smiling face was utterly captivating. He stared and stared at her quite regardless of appearances; and when she had passed by, she said to her maid, 'That young fellow has a rakish look in his eyes.' As she walked away, laughing and talking, the plum blossom fell from her hand. Wang picked it up. . . ." But why is she shown here with a round fan? The answer is that a dark spot in the jade appeared just where the face of the

beauty had to be carved. By putting in a fan, Pan turned ill-luck to good account—turning what would have become a stain on the face into an attractive landscape on a fan, and making the graceful laughing girl of *The Strange Stories* look even more charming as she coquettishly hides her face behind her fan after casting a hurried glance at the young man.

A second instance. Pan's studio received a large piece of white jade of excellent colour and lustre and it was cut to make it into a figure of the White Snake Fairy stealing the magic fungus to cure her husband. As the cutting went deeper it revealed a red streak just where the face of the figure would come. Pan hit on an unusual way out of this dilemma that now, as one looks at the figure, it seems to be completely natural. Instead of holding the fungus in her hand the fairy holds it in her mouth. In the story the theft is discovered; the fairy is pursued and ordered to return the stolen fungus; she is compelled to fight back if she wants to keep the magic remedy to save the life of her husband. To free her hands to wield her twin swords in the fight, where could she put the precious fungus but in her mouth? What seemed to be a flaw has been turned into an added touch of verisimilitude.

The Coquettish Maidservant Pao-shan Serves Wine is taken from an episode in the classical novel *Dream of the Red Chamber*. Slightly raising her skirt with her right hand, the

young maid is shown turning round to see who is about as she crosses the high threshold common in 18th century buildings. The original piece of jade was shaped like a new moon; by depicting the maid holding the wine tray high and with one leg raised, not only has the material been fully utilized, but the multi-coloured tip of the jade has been skilfully turned into a pile of fruit on the tray. What is more important is that a vivid image of the coquettish maid has been projected through this delicate pose, though it is unconventional for a jade figure.

Scores of other tales are told among Peking's jade carvers about Pan's ingenuity in making maximum use of the material to hand, without giving the least impression that he has adapted himself passively to the material. "This is not at all easy," they explain. "Our craft is a peculiar one. It is impermissible to stick anything on a piece with an adhesive. With stone carving for instance, you have much more freedom; jade is a precious stone, you can't just hack away and waste it. A good craftsman uses his material to best advantage without waste, but without inartistic economy."

Pan himself regards his versatility as only the result of hard study. He was apprenticed to a jade-carving workshop at the age of 15. Cutting and polishing day in and day out, he began to develop a real interest in his craft and wondered when he would be able to create something beautiful. "To become a master craftsman, you must be able to draw," he was told. But where could he learn that art? It turned out that the ivory-carver Cheng who worked on the other side of the street was a good artist, well-versed in drawing, but he stubbornly refused to teach anyone. It was only after years of attentive service to the old ivory craftsman that young Pan finally persuaded him to impart some instruction and a sound piece of advice: "If you are bent on learning painting, read books like *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, and *Dream of the Red Chamber*. . . . The characters in them are pictured with great vividness. Think hard and you'll learn how to draw them. It's deadening to model yourself on someone else's painting."

Pan found it very difficult to draw without a model to copy from so he



Miss Ying-ning's Chance Encounter With Wang Tzu-fu

Jade carvings based on a design by Pan Ping-heng



Design for a jade figure by Pan Ping-heng

began to make copies of historical figures from whatever pictures he could lay his hands on, but he was always mindful of Cheng's advice. Finally after two years of ceaseless practice with the brush and diligent reading, young Pan found himself able to depict some of the episodes in the *Three Kingdoms* with some conviction. Ever since then he has had a passion for the classics and poetry. This not only enriches one's knowledge of history, he says, but broadens one's mind and enlivens one's imagination. As his art matures life itself has become an ever more lively source of inspiration. One of his new works represents five children scrambling for a pear their mother holds just beyond their reach on a fan. This was inspired by the vivid descriptions he heard last year over the radio about the keen competition at the 26th World Table Tennis Championship.

Pan Ping-heng is now a vice-director of the Peking Industrial Arts Research Institute. Part of his duties is to supervise the work of technical guidance and designing for Peking's whole jade-carving trade. But he cannot let his hands be idle. He always finds time to design and do some carving himself. Creating is his greatest pleasure alongside passing on all he knows to the promising young people under his care.

One of those who have pleased him most is Yang Kuang-ling. In less than four years, this youngster has already mastered the art of making jade vessels inlaid with fine patterns in gold or silver, an art once exclusively Pan's

own. Twenty-five years ago in a curio shop Pan accidentally happened on a jade vessel inlaid with gold thread. It was said to be a Sung vessel used for washing out ink brushes. Most of the gold inlay had fallen off and little of the exquisite pattern remained, nevertheless it served Pan as his teacher. After seven years of assiduous study and experiment, he finally mastered the technique. When his first product was brought to market, even experts refused to believe it had been made by a contemporary, for they insisted that the art had been lost ever since the Sung Dynasty. In the old society, Pan had kept this technique entirely to himself. Even a well-established master like himself found it hard to make a living then. Now he takes joy in knowing that this art which he rediscovered will not become a lost art again.

—KAI HSIEH

SKATING

Spectacular Form in Irkutsk

At a friendly competition in Irkutsk between speed skaters of China and the Russian S.F.S.R. on February 3 and 4, China's national champion Wang Chin-yu achieved the world's best result in the 4-event total for men on lowland rinks: his total was 185.620 points. (The world record for the 4-event total on faster mountain rinks is 184.638 points.)

The Irkutsk competition took place when the Chinese skaters stopped there for a few days before continuing their way to the world championships, to be held this month (17-18) in Moscow for the men and in Imatra, Finland, for the women. The matches with the R.S.F.S.R. gave the Chinese world championship entrants an excellent work-out and the results were most encouraging—the Chinese skaters won all the men's events, broke eight Chinese national records and equalled two others.

In piling up his winning score for the 4-event total, Wang Chin-yu came first in the 10,000, 5,000 and 1,500 metres and, as at the national championships last month, finished second to his team-mate Lo Chih-huan in the 500 metres. His 16 min. 46.6 sec. for the 10,000 metres, 8 min. 2.9 sec. for the 5,000 metres and 2 min. 13.2 sec. for the 1,500 metres all bettered China's listed national records and sur-

passed the new times he made at the national championships this year. In the 500 metres Wang Chin-yu clocked 42.6 sec. while the winner Lo Chih-huan equalled the national record of 42.4 sec.

The R.S.F.S.R. women skaters scored a grand slam in the women's events, but the Chinese girls gave a highly commendable account of themselves. Like the men, they broke four national records and equalled one. At Irkutsk, Liu Feng-jung, who missed the national championships in Kirin due to illness, showed that she was fully recovered and in better form than ever. She broke the national records for the 500 metres in 48.1 sec., the 1,500 metres in 2 min. 33.3 sec., the 3,000 metres in 5 min. 31.6 sec. and the 4-event total with 205.216 points. Sung Hung-hsia, China's national champion, also broke the 4-event total record with a score of 209.767 points and the 3,000 metres record with 5 min. 36.8 sec. In the 1,000 metres she equalled the national record of 1 min. 41.4 sec. It looks like the Chinese skaters will give a good account of themselves at the coming world championships.

SHORT NOTES

Shanghai's Rural Amateur Art Exhibition

A special feature of the Spring Festival in Shanghai is an amateur art exhibition showing 271 paintings, scissorcuts, knifecuts, paper decorations, various types of embroidery, figures made for the shadow theatre, bamboo carvings, wood carvings, basket work in bamboo and reeds, all done by the country people living on the outskirts of Shanghai. The exhibition is now touring Shanghai's ten counties.

Shanghai has six creative centres at the county level and 59 at the people's commune and township level whose special job it is to foster amateur talents.

Foreign Songs Popular in China

A new song book, *Songs From Asia, Africa and Latin America* (Vol. I) has just come off the press of Peking's Music Publishing House. It includes 36 songs from 22 countries, many of which are already popular in China such as Japan's *Keep It Up!*, Cuba's *Salute July 26*, Algeria's *Long Live Algeria*, Laos' *We Love Laos*, Thailand's *Menan River*, Somali's *The Blue Flag Flies High* and Zanzibar's *We Know Who's Our Biggest Enemy*.

SIDELIGHTS

Just Shoo Them In! "Just shoo the roebucks in with a stick, scoop up fish with a ladle and wait for the pheasants to drop into the yard." That's how abundant wild game is in Weichang County, Hopei Province, according to the local saying. This well-known hunting ground bordering on Inner Mongolia is playing host to more and more visitors as the hunting season advances. Some 3,000 sq. km. in area, Weichang was the Imperial Hunting Park of the Ching emperor in the 17th century. By the time the Kuomintang had finished with it, it was stripped of wild life. It has only now been restored to its present abundance after years of the people's care and protection. Today deer, roebucks and other wild animals leave their tracks all over this enormous park; Mongolian gazelles race over its steppes in large herds. Deer parks set up by people's communes here bring their members a tidy extra income from antlers in the velvet. These are made into a valuable and popular Chinese medicine.

Wild Game Parks. The People's Republic as a whole now has over 300 parks where wild game are domesticated and bred. The one in Pingshan People's Commune in Heilungkiang Province, set up in 1959, is the biggest with 135,000 *mu*. Its deer are already so tame that they eat out of their herders' hands. Wild boars, roebucks, deer, pheasants and wild geese in great numbers make their home in its forests and hills. This park annually supplies the country with valuable furs, meat and ingredients for medicine.

In present-day China, the combined economic output from such parks and hunting is appreciable: in 1960 alone 18 million pelts of fur including mink and fox from 13 provinces and 77 million *jin* of meat from 15 provinces. In the 3 years 1958-60, Heilungkiang, Liaoning and Inner Mongolia alone produced some 100,000 *liang* (one-sixteenth of a *jin*) of musk, deer antlers in the velvet, and bears' gall bladders, which are also of high medicinal value. The 150 deer parks and forests of the country produce 100,000 *liang* of deer antlers in the velvet each year. China, incidentally,

annually produces 50,000 *liang* of musk, which is a major part of the world's total annual production.

New Sort of Old Book Shop. Laixunge Book Shop on Liulichang, Peking's street of art and curio shops, has a century-old name as a dealer in old books but it has a very warm and young heart. One day it received a letter from Taiyuan city asking it to help find an article published 18 years ago in the magazine *Wen Shih*. The shop assistants ran the article to earth only after many inquiries that included locating the then chief editor of the magazine. But the article was in a bound volume and couldn't be taken out. So, taking turns, they copied out the whole text in their spare time and sent it to the writer, no charge asked. They promptly received a letter of heartfelt thanks, one of scores the shop gets every month.

The Laixunge's motto is "finding books for the readers and readers for the books." With its over 20,000 volumes of antique books of all kinds, novels and plays in particular, its shop assistants, each of them an expert, carry out their motto in an admirable way. They maintain regular contacts with specialists and academicians in many parts of the country, and make frequent visits to research organizations or individual scholars to inquire after their needs. When they get lists of required books, no effort is spared to locate them. In this way they have become valuable assistants to numerous specialists in their fields of work.

Peking's Glittering Roofs. Peking's glittering roofs of gold, blue or green glazed tiles are one of its unique beauties. They are the crowning glory of ancient architectural monuments like the Summer and Winter Palaces and the Temple of Heaven, and of the splendid new buildings of the capital. Their tiles are made of a local clay overlaid with thick glaze. They have an ancient tradition. They were first

made in the Sung Dynasty 800 years ago exclusively for imperial use. The special imperial glazed tile factory which used to make them on the present Liulichang Street in south Peking, was later moved to Liulichu Village, on the outskirts of Peking. Before liberation rescued it, this ancient craft had come to a virtual standstill. The glaziers and other craftsmen were drifting off to other trades and the Liulichu centre was about ready to close down for lack of orders.

Today Liulichu Village, with its tile factory, is bursting with life. It is a glittering, kaleidoscopic world of glaze. From afar you see the burnished gleam of a glazed tile *pailou* arch that spans the width of the village street. The factory itself is a living advertisement for its products: the oblong door decoration with dragon and phoenix design, the tables and stools in the offices, the flower pots and vases in the canteens, the plates and bowls — all are glazed earthenware and porcelain. Workshops and warehouses are filled with stacks of tiles of many shapes, sizes and colours; roof figures: horses, lions, gods, classical phoenixes and modern peace doves. When the People's Government started to put this craft back on its feet, it was only able to find some 30 craftsmen who still knew it. Now hundreds more have been trained in its various specialties. The factory is still expanding to meet ever increasing needs. The Imperial Palace need over 70,000 pieces of over a thousand different kinds of tiles annually for the restoration and maintenance of its great buildings. Great, too, are the demands of the new buildings going up in Peking. The latest example is the art museum, whose glinting yellow glazed tile roof is a new landmark in the capital.

Clipping Service. The Peking Newspaper Clipping Company is only three years old but its service is widely made use of by newspaper offices, libraries, schools, research institutes and offices. The biggest clipping service in Peking, the company's army of scanners and clippers go through the nation's scores of dailies every 24 hours marking out, clipping, filing and dispatching clippings to subscribers all over China. The company's New Year resolution is "Better Service," and the necessary initial steps have already been taken to realize this. One step has been the setting up of a reprint section.



CHINA AND THE WORLD

Korean Army Day

China warmly marked the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army (February 8). Marshal Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, in a message of greetings to Senior General Kim Kwang Hyup, Korean Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, declared that the Chinese people and their People's Liberation Army will always stand shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and their People's Army to defend the security of the two countries, and in the struggles to liberate China's territory of Taiwan and to reunify Korea.

The Marshal condemned U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the people throughout the world, for pursuing even more frenzied policies of aggression and war since the Kennedy Administration was inaugurated, for expanding armaments and preparing for war while carrying out military intervention and provocations abroad. U.S. imperialism, Marshal Lin Piao pointed out, is madly plotting to set up a so-called "Northeast Asian military alliance" with Japanese militarism as its core which will be spearheaded against China, Korea and the socialist camp as a whole; by this means, it is trying to stage a comeback and once again put fetters on the Chinese and Korean peoples.

Marshal Lin Piao said that the Korean People's Army's resolute struggle against the aggressive plots and military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings has inspired and encouraged the Chinese people.

On the eve of the Korean Army Day, the General Political Department of the Chinese P.L.A. sponsored a meeting to mark the occasion.

Support Anti-Fascist Struggle In France

When 60,000 Parisians held an anti-fascist demonstration on February 8, they were attacked by thousands of

troops and police. At least seven demonstrators were killed, 200 injured and more than 80 arrested. The next day, thousands of working people all over France went on strike and demonstrated in protest against the de Gaulle government's bloody repression of the anti-fascist demonstrators.

The Chinese people have been quick to express their support for the anti-fascist struggle. Condemnation of the de Gaulle government and firm support for the heroic struggle waged by the French workers and people against the fascist forces were expressed in messages sent on February 10 by Chinese trade union, youth and student organizations to their opposite numbers in France. In its message to the General Confederation of Labour of France, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions expressed confidence that with unity and perseverance in the struggle, the French workers and people will win the final victory.

Chinese Ballet in Burma

The Rangoon performances of the Chinese Experimental Ballet Troupe have aroused immense public interest in Burma. They have been a central topic of conversation there this month.

For its January 21 premiere, the troupe presented the classical *Swan Lake*. The distinguished audience included Prime Minister U Nu, General Ne Win, the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, cabinet ministers and other high-ranking officials and military officers. The performance took place in the newly built open air theatre which was rushed to completion especially for the premiere. Every one of its 3,000 seats was filled.

Burmese government leaders, art critics and the press have given high praise to the young Chinese dancers. Prime Minister U Nu sent a special message to Premier Chou En-lai congratulating him and the Chinese Government and people on the success achieved by the troupe. He described the premiere in Rangoon as flawless and the audience as enraptured. The Burmese press reviewed the performances under big headlines and carried enthusiastic appraisals written by noted Burmese writers.

The profound friendship and warm, discerning praise of their Burmese friends has been a great inspiration to the young Chinese dancers. They

have been delighted that their art has served to promote the kinsmanlike relations between the Chinese and Burmese peoples, and given enjoyment and entertainment to their Burmese hosts.

Cultural News

The Chinese novels *Song of Youth* and *Daughters and Sons* have been translated into Albanian and published by the Albanian State Publishing House. This year, Albanian translations of *Selected Poems of Tu Fu*, *Selected Poems of Kuo Mo-jo*, the novel *Sanliwan Village* and other Chinese novels will be published.

A pictorial exhibition on sports in China was opened in Sofia on February 7. The 133 pictures on display include action photos of the Chinese men and women table tennis champions and matches at the 26th World Table Tennis Championships in Peking, the Chinese mountaineering team scaling the world's highest peak, Jolmo Lungma, and mass sports activities in China.

China and Hungary signed the 1962 executive plan of the Sino-Hungarian cultural co-operation agreement on February 2 in Budapest. The plan arranges for a 4-week tour in Hungary by a Chinese acrobatic troupe, exchanges of students and exhibitions and visits by writers and artists.

U.S. Military Intrusions

A U.S. military plane intruded into China's territorial air over waters south of Pinghai and Swabue of Kwangtung Province between 11:51 and 12:05 hours on January 16. On February 5, two U.S. warships intruded into China's territorial waters east of the Tamkon Islands in Kwangtung Province between 5:32 and 6:44 hours. On the same day, between 12:45 and 13:02 hours, a U.S. military plane flew over the area of the islands of Chilian, Yungshing and Shih of the Hsisha group in Kwangtung Province. On February 12, between 14:25 and 14:43 hours, a U.S. military plane intruded into China's territorial air space over the area of Yungshing and Shih Islands of the Hsisha group, Kwangtung Province.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman issued the 184th, 185th and 186th serious warnings against these U.S. military provocations.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

U.S. Interventionist H.Q. in South Viet Nam

On February 8 the U.S. Department of Defense announced the setting up of a so-called "U.S. Military Assistance Command, Viet Nam" to direct its armed intervention in south Viet Nam. The new command is headed by Paul Harkins, deputy commander and chief-of-staff of the U.S. Army in the Pacific, a man who took part in the war of aggression against Korea. *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (February 13) characterizes this as "another dangerous step the U.S. has taken to expand its aggression against south Viet Nam."

The setting up of this new U.S. "command" in south Viet Nam, Commentator says, shows that the Kennedy Administration, in defiance of the opposition of the people of the whole world, is determined to expand its direct aggression against south Viet Nam. In co-ordination with this step in south Viet Nam, the U.S. has held large-scale manoeuvres in south Korea and the Philippines. It is obvious that U.S. imperialism wants to use direct armed intervention to crush the south Vietnamese people's just and patriotic struggle and put south Viet Nam wholly under U.S. military occupation. The setting up of this U.S. "command" in south Viet Nam is an even more flagrant violation of the Geneva agreements. This new adventurist U.S. step, Commentator says, has greatly heightened tension in Indo-China and poses a big threat to peace there and in Asia. The people of Asia and of the world must watch this situation with the utmost vigilance.

General Vo Nguyen Giap, Commander-in-Chief of the Vietnamese People's Army, in a letter of February 10, urged the International Commission in Viet Nam to take action to get the U.S. to stop the setting up of its military command in Saigon and withdraw all its military units, arms and military personnel illegally introduced into south Viet Nam. The Chinese people fully support this just demand. To maintain peace in Asia, concludes Commentator, the U.S. military adventure of armed intervention in south

Viet Nam must be stopped immediately.

Crooked U.S. Stand on Cease-Fire at Nam Tha

What the United States wants to do is to give a free hand to the Laotian rebels to attack while the Laotian patriotic forces are forbidden to hit back, writes *Renmin Ribao's* Observer (February 9) in a commentary on the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique's desperate yell for a "cease-fire" at Nam Tha.

The three Laotian princes have not yet resumed their talks on the formation of a coalition government of national unity in accordance with the agreement reached at Geneva. This, notes Observer, is the fault of the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique which, acting on the instructions of the United States, is now calling for a cease-fire at Nam Tha as a pre-condition for the resumption of talks.

What's the truth of the situation at Nam Tha?

Observer recalls that last November, under the command of U.S. advisers, the rebel forces entrenched in Nam Tha, a town in Huoi Sai Province in northwestern Laos, began their attacks against the Laotian patriotic forces. Co-ordinating their operations with the offensive in the area of Muong Sai, Luang Prabang, they began by seizing many places. Then they suffered re-

verses as a result of the counter-attacks launched by the Laotian patriotic forces. This was when the U.S. and the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique raised the cry for a "cease-fire."

What the U.S. is really asking for, says Observer, is not a cease-fire but a right which no aggressor on earth has ever been granted, namely the right for the United States and its stooges to attack and slaughter the people, while the people are not allowed to take up arms in self-defence. Do the panjandrums in the U.S. State Department really believe that any self-respecting people in the world will tolerate this? The Laotian troops and people are fully justified in hitting back at the rebels in self-defence anywhere in the country.

Premier Phouma of the Royal Laotian Government is fully justified in rejecting the unreasonable demands of the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique, declares Observer. General Singkapo Chounlaman, member of the Laotian Military Council, has pointed out that since the announcement of the cease-fire in Laos on May 3 last year, Phoumi's rebel forces have pushed forward an average of 10 to 15 kilometres on all fronts in the country and occupied large tracts of territory in the liberated areas. The so-called cease-fire call now made by the rebels, General Singkapo stated, is simply an intrigue by means of which they hope to legalize their post-ceasefire invasion of the liberated areas, aimed to swallow up the whole of the liberated areas and wipe out the Laotian pa-

THE PASSING SHOW

"Housing Project" in S. Korea

The Minister of the Interior of the south Korean military junta, complaining of "congestion" and "overcrowding" of present accommodation, has announced the building of another 20 million *hwan* worth of buildings at a time when most building operations are at a standstill. Is it workers' housing, clubs or schools that he speaks of? Well, no: It is south Korea's police stations and prisons which, he said, are constantly overloaded with prisoners, and something had to be done about it.



Uncle Sam Helps . . . Himself

The U.S. Government has made great play with the fact that it has allocated \$500 million to finance "aid" for the Latin American countries under its "Alliance for Progress" scheme. But its own official Department of Commerce bulletin *Survey of Current Business* admits that the U.S. monopolies took \$774 million in profits out of Latin America in 1959 and another \$829 million in 1960.

triotic forces. This is not to be tolerated, the general said. The Chinese people fully support this just stand of the Royal Laotian Government, adds Observer.

Stabilization of the Laotian situation, Observer says, demands the speeding up of the formation of a coalition government of national unity in accordance with the Zurich and Hin Hop agreements. This is the only way to a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. Whether or not the U.S. has a sincere desire for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question will be judged by its attitude on this question of the formation of a Laotian government of national unity. Public attention is focused on this point. The clamorous attempts of the U.S. State Department to divert public attention from this are futile, Observer concludes.

Anti-Imperialist Struggle in East, Central, South Africa

The people of East, Central and South Africa are strengthening their ranks to intensify the struggle against

imperialism and old and new colonialism, writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (February 11) in an article on the fourth annual conference of the Pan-African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa held in Addis Ababa from February 2 to 9.

The increased awakening of the people in East and Central Africa, says Commentator, has given new impetus to the national-independence struggles in the various countries still under imperialist and colonialist domination. Many resolutions passed at the Addis Ababa conference reflect the determination of the oppressed nations in these regions to achieve independence.

The imperialist countries, particularly the U.S., notes Commentator, are speeding up the construction of military bases in various parts of Africa. The U.S. plans to build a new rocket base in Zanzibar. These bases are not only used to suppress the African national-independence movement but are also a threat to peace in Africa and the world. Referring to the resolution opposing the presence of foreign military bases and foreign troops in

Africa and calling upon independent African countries to build their own African bases and armed forces, Commentator says, this has set a common task before the people of the many African countries which have already achieved independence and the colonial peoples who are still fighting for it.

The conference called upon all African countries to give concrete, material support to the people of South Africa in their struggle for freedom. This, Commentator says, is a great help to the people of South Africa in their struggle against *apartheid*.

The Chinese people, concludes Commentator, stand resolutely behind the just struggle of the people of East, Central and South Africa and of all the African peoples to win and safeguard their national independence.

On the occasion of the opening of the Addis Ababa conference, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity sent it a message of warm congratulations pledging the Chinese people's support to the people of East and Central Africa.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

SHAOHSING OPERA

▲ **PRINCESS WEN CHENG** A historical opera about the Han-Tibetan marriage between Princess Wen Cheng and the Tibetan king Sron-tpan Gampo in the Tang Dynasty. Despite the plots of traitors, this happy union strengthens the fraternal ties between the two nationalities. Produced by the visiting Tientsin Shaohsing Opera Troupe.

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. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **HSIAO ERH-HEI'S MARRIAGE** Adapted from Chao Shu-li's short story. A young couple in the countryside wins happiness in a struggle against feudal ideas. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre.

CONCERTS

"Eugene Onegin" Concert
A performance of arias, duets and choruses from the famous opera *Eugene Onegin*. Sponsored by the Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre. Feb. 17 & 18 at Tianqiao Theatre.

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The Central Philharmonic Society presents: vocal and instrumental solos; light music played by a small orchestra. Feb. 17 at Peking Concert Hall.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **KOU CHIEN REBUILDS THE COUNTRY** A historical play written collectively by Tsao Yu, Mei Chien and Yu Shih-chih. The State

of Yueh in the Warring States period is defeated by the State of Wu. After three years' captivity, Kou Chien, King of Yueh, returns home. Mindful of the humiliations and suffering he and his people have endured, he encourages them to work hard to strengthen their country. Many years later, he turns the tables on Wu. Peking People's Art 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.

▲ **THREE DOLLARS; A TROOP OF MONKEYS; DEATH OF A FAMOUS ACTOR** Three short plays about the old society by Ting Hsi-lin, Sung Chih-ti, Tien Han respectively. *Three Dollars*: about a mistress and her servant; *A Troop of Monkeys*: a satire on KMT "parliamentarism"; *Death of a Famous Actor*: on an actor's life. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **YO YUN** A historical play. Yo Yun, son of the patriotic General Yo Fei of the Sung Dynasty, is brought up to be a brave warrior and helps his father to defeat the Kin invaders. But he, too, falls victim to the schemes of the traitor Chin Kuei. China Children's Theatre.

FILMS

▲ **SPRING THUNDER** A colour film version of the modern opera of the same title. Peking Studio.

▲ **MONKEY SUBDUES THE WHITE BONE GHOST** A colour film version of the *shaou* opera. An episode from *Pilgrimage to the West*. The Monkey Sun Wu-kung defeats the crafty schemes of the demon who seeks to devour his master. Tienma Studio.

▲ **KENNEDY'S TRUE COLOURS** The evil record of the Kennedy Administration in its first year in office documented in celluloid. August First Studio.

▲ **THE FIRST MANNED SPACE FLIGHT** A Soviet documentary in colour. The thrilling account of how Soviet pilot Gagarin orbited

the Earth for the first time in human history.

▲ **VOLUNTEERS** A Soviet colour film dedicated to the heroic spirit of Soviet youth in socialist construction.

▲ **THE SONG OF THE EAGLE** A Soviet-Albanian joint production. It tells the heroic struggle of the Albanian people against the fascists during World War II.

▲ **THE WATERFALL** A Bolivian film. A story of how a young teacher mobilizes the people of a town to build a canal to lead water to the mountain area.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE MUSEUM OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. till March 5. At the Museum of the Chinese Revolution.

▲ **"WELCOME SPRING" EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS** showing more than 100 paintings in the traditional style by Peking artists. Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Feb. 25. At Beihai Park.

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

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

▲ **LU HSUN MUSEUM** 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. (All above exhibitions closed on Mondays)



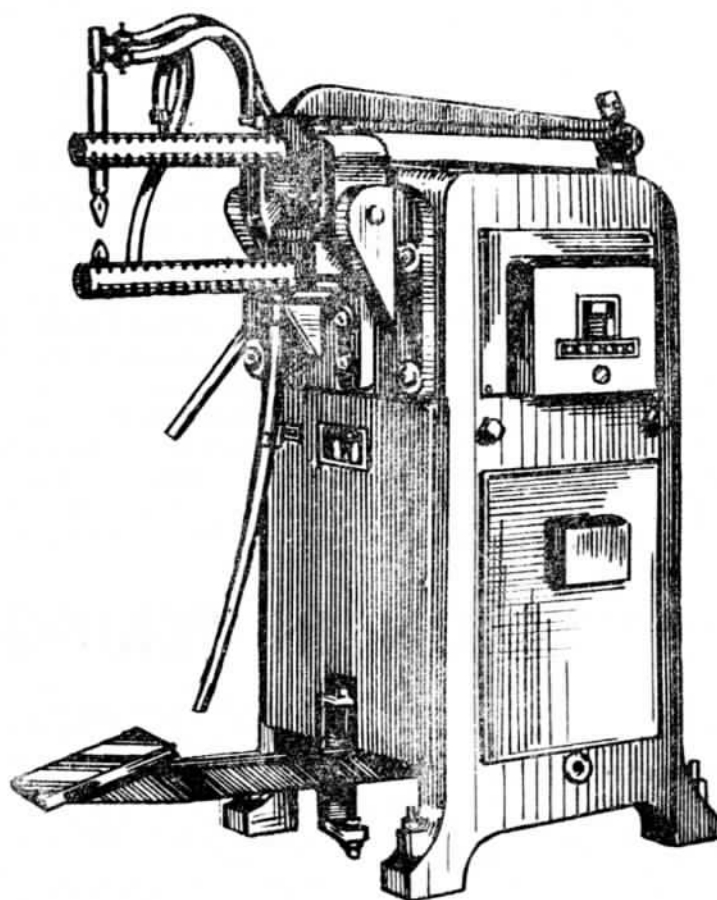
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