

PEKING REVIEW

38

September 22, 1961

“September 18th”: Never Again!

The lessons of Japan's attack on China in 1931 and the menacing U.S.-sponsored revival of Japanese militarism (p. 6).

I ACCUSE

Puyi, the former “emperor” of the puppet state of “Manchukuo,” exposes the crimes and machinations of Japan's militarists in China's northeast (p. 8).

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Serving U.S. imperialism behind a false front (p. 13).

Shanghai Makes New Precision Machines

*What's On in Peking, Handicrafts
And Other Features*

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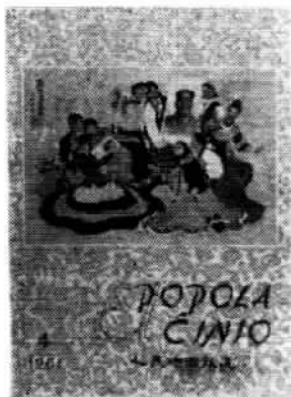
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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

September 22, 1961 Vol. IV No. 38

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ROUND THE WEEK

The Aggressor Must Fail

Last week people visited Peitaying in the northern suburbs of Shenyang in northeastern China with mixed feelings. This was the spot where 30 years ago on the evening of September 18, 1931, the Japanese imperialist army fired the first shot that touched off their cold-blooded, bare-faced invasion of China. In a little over three months, the aggressors had fanned out all over the northeast. Six years later the Japanese imperialists started their all-out invasion against the rest of China. Then in 1941, the Japanese invaders plunged the Pacific into war, turning on their erstwhile American and other imperialist backers and ravaging the Philippines, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and other countries of Asia. Yet all this ended in crushing defeat for the modern Samurai. The united efforts of the peoples they had outraged, laid them low.

At Peitaying, the spot where their first shell in this war exploded, on the east side of the railway, the Japanese Imperial Army built a bomb-shaped monument with the inscription: "Where the shell burst!" Today the monument is still there, but the inscription now reads: "The aggressor must fail!"

Yet today, 16 years after Japan's surrender, Japanese militarism, zealously fostered by the U.S. imperialists, has raised its head again and the people of Asia face a new threat of war. It is against this background that China solemnly commemorated the 30th anniversary of the September 18 Incident last week. Newspapers all over the country featured articles and memoirs recalling the Japanese invasion of the northeast. Among those who wrote on this occasion was Puyi, the former puppet "emperor" of "Manchukuo" who gave a personal account of how the Japanese invaders had used him in their crimes against the Chinese people (p. 8). Many papers published editorials on that day calling on the

people of China, Japan and the rest of Asia to oppose and smash the U.S. imperialists' plot to use Japanese militarism in unleashing a new aggressive war.

New Muscles for the Mines

The coalmining industry reported last week that the finishing touches are being put on 15 new railway spurs under construction in Honan, Shansi, Inner Mongolia and other places. Most of these special branch lines serve new coalmines. Building of most of them began last year. Some are already open to traffic on a trial basis; others have their rails laid and workers are installing signals and other equipment.

Iron and steel works took the production of steel for these colliery rail spurs and of other products to help construction and expansion in the coalmines, as something of a special order. Shanghai steelworkers, for instance, have recently completed orders for some 30,000 tons of light rails, sheet steel, round bars and silicon steel especially for the collieries.

Engineering workers, too, have been working hard to put fresh muscle into the coal industry. The nation's machine-building works turned out more than 53,000 tons of mining equipment in the first half of the year. These include hoists, excavators, air compressors, pneumatic shovels, crushers, and industrial water pumps. More than half of these machines have gone to newly built coalmines or new workings in old mines. Coalmines in Hopei and Shantung Provinces received 840 mine wagons from the Tientsin Boiler Works alone last month.

Panchen Erdeni Visits Loka

Panchen Erdeni, Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet, and Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, the Committee's Vice-Chairman and Secretary-



Timber Transport

General, last week visited the Loka area in southern Tibet.

During their inspection tour, the two leaders heard a report on the work of the local people's government by the leading functionaries of the Loka area, and visited peasant families in the countryside. Panchen Erdeni expressed satisfaction with the achievements made in Loka since the democratic reform. He was particularly impressed by the fine harvests reaped there in the past two years.

Panchen Erdeni and Ngapo Ngawang Jigme also visited the two famous monasteries of the area: the 1,000-year-old Thradrug Monastery which belongs to the yellow sect of Buddhism, and the Mindrolling Monastery which is the main temple of the red sect. They were accorded a grand welcome. Lamas lined up at the entrances to the two monasteries to greet them, burning incense, bearing flowers and religious umbrellas and reciting sutras. Panchen Erdeni paid homage to and recited sutras before the image of Buddha and gave alms to the lamas of the monasteries.

In Heilungkiang's Forests

With summer barely gone, lumberjacks in all the major timber centres of the land are already deep in the forests mapping out sites for winter felling. Lumbermen in Heilungkiang's Khingan Mountains are surveying logging routes and concentration points. Tracks for sledges are being cleared and roads made. They are working out concrete measures to realize this year's plans for an increased output of timber.

Heilungkiang is rich in timber. Forest areas make up one-third of its total area. However, despite Nature's generosity, particularly in the well-wooded Greater and Lesser Khingan ranges, the timber industry of this northeastern province has had a chequered career. Wanton felling by the Japanese imperialists when they oc-

cupied this part of the country in the 'thirties and early 'forties and mismanagement by the Kuomintang regime had reduced the forest area by 4 million hectares by the time of liberation. Only sustained efforts of rehabilitation in the past decade have put the timber industry in Heilungkiang on its feet again and enabled it to expand.

In 1949, the province had 19 ill-equipped forestry centres. By the end of last year it had 42, up-to-date and mechanized. Its output of lumber in 1959 was 4.5 times as much as in 1949, or four times more than the peak record in the days of Japanese occupation.

The past decade has seen the lumber workers of Heilungkiang doing more afforestation than ever before. In accordance with the policy of the People's Government, the ravaged areas are being restored. Afforestation is carried out in a planned way. Led by the state forest plantations the members of the rural people's communes throughout the province have joined in mass afforestation campaigns. In addition to building up the old forest areas, extensive forest belts to protect farmlands from wind and sand have also been planted. In the western section of the province alone, 611,000 hectares of forest belts, water and soil conservation forests and orchards have been planted since liberation.

The province's forest development plan also calls for multiple utilization of forest resources. Many plants have been set up in the forest areas to turn everything, from bark to sawdust, into useful materials.

One of the outstanding changes in the industry here is the increase in mechanization. This involves felling tools as well as transport facilities. Only a year ago horses were still the commonest means of transport. Now rails, cable lines, tractors and lorries have replaced most of them. Life in

the lumber centres, too, has become infinitely richer with the rise of many new boom towns on the mountain sides.

Studying Traditional Chinese Medicine

In recent weeks more doctors trained and practised in Western medicine have completed their studies in traditional Chinese medicine and graduated from special classes in Peking, Kiangsi, Inner Mongolia, Shanghai and other places. These "new-type doctors" as they are called, well-versed in both Western and traditional Chinese medicines, can certainly be counted on to facilitate the advance of China's medical science.

All the 64 doctors of Western medicine who have newly graduated from a special training course at the Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Peking are experienced physicians, leading doctors of hospitals, professors or lecturers in medical colleges in various parts of the country.

They devoted their first year and a half at the institute to a systematic study in the basic courses of Chinese medicine such as the manual of internal medicine, surgery, acupuncture, use of herbs, diagnostics and treatment of fevers and infectious diseases. For another year they learnt and practised clinical treatment in hospitals under the guidance of veteran doctors of the traditional school. All of them are now able to treat patients with both Chinese and Western medicine and synthesize the best of the two schools to the best advantage of their patients.

Traditional Chinese medicine with its history of thousands of years is a valuable part of China's great cultural heritage. It is to take over and develop this legacy that the Chinese Communist Party has been encouraging doctors of the Western school to study traditional Chinese medicine and help it forward as well as to advance China's medical science in general by integrating the two schools of medicine.

Bringing together modern scientific knowledge and methods with the principles and theories of traditional Chinese medicine, many of these "two-way" doctors have begun to do scien-

tific research in traditional medicine. Graduates of the Peking Institute have written almost 200 treatises and theses. Several have been published. They have also helped a score of doctors of the traditional school to record their clinical experience and to do scientific research into the causes and pathology of various heart and kidney diseases and on various traditional medical theories.

There are already signs that as a result of synthesizing the two schools of medicine more effective treatments of certain ailments have been developed. In a case of acute appendicitis, for instance, Western medicine regards an operation to remove the appendix as the preferred treatment, while the traditional Chinese school prefers to handle it with drugs or acupuncture. Prolonged research shows that most patients can in fact be treated perfectly satisfactorily without an operation, except for certain cases where the danger of a perforated appendix or peritonitis exists. A combination of Chinese and Western medicine makes it possible to decide whether or not to operate.

Exploitation of Natural Gas

Although China was the first country in the world ever to use natural gas for fuel, it is only recently that the exploitation of this natural resource has been seriously studied and developed. The People's Government early turned its attention to the country's natural gas resources. Since 1958, exploration has been undertaken on a particularly large scale and plans to exploit more deposits have been made.

Last month over a hundred scientists and technicians from scientific institutes in various provinces met in conference in Szechuan to review the work done in this field and chart the course of future development.

There was a lively and fruitful discussion of some of the 51 papers submitted to the conference dealing with natural gas as a fuel and source of power, as well as a source of raw materials for the chemical industry.

Sponsored by Szechuan's Scientific and Technical Commission and the local branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the conference discussed how to improve research and the divi-

sion of labour between various research institutes working in this field.

Tientsin's Water Supply

When the temperature gets well over 90 degrees, one is apt to pay more attention than usual to the water from the tap. This summer it was sizzling hot and dry in Tientsin but residents in that north China industrial city were never once disappointed when they turned on their taps. Yet, few outside the city's water works realized how much effort had gone into ensuring that happy result. There was, as a matter of fact, a serious drought in the areas surrounding the port city and it continued with little let up for three years in a row. Not since the city installed its first pipeline 60 years ago had the danger of a water shortage seemed so close. When the water works people saw that the water in the South Canal, from which the city gets its water supply, was sinking steadily in June with no signs of relief in sight, they immediately set about finding a new water source. Finally, they dug a canal to lead water from the Tseya River to the works' reservoir. Tientsin did not miss its water for a single day.

All that marks quite a change from the past, as older Tientsin residents know. In the old days when the reactionaries ran the city, piped water was chiefly supplied to the foreign settlements and the residential districts of the rich. The vast majority of the common folk, the working people especially, had to be content with getting water from the wells. There were a few standpipes in the workers' districts but most of them were controlled by the four "kings" of old Tientsin's gangsterdom. They opened water shops selling water to the people at a price four times as much as that charged by the Tientsin Water Works. The "King of the Western Sky," for instance, owned 22 water shops controlling the water supply of thousands of homes in the southern city. In addition to paying exorbitant prices for water, residents had to pay these lords of the underworld "gift money" on holidays.

Like all other evils of the old society, the gangsters were got rid of soon after the people took over the city in 1949, and the task of changing the whole absurd water supply sys-

tem was taken in hand. Tientsin laid more than 470 kilometres of water mains between 1950 and 1960, mostly in working class areas. This is nearly twice as much as the total length of pipeline laid before liberation. The city today is getting six times as much tap water as in pre-liberation days. When the Tientsin Water Works was in British hands, they charged a silver dollar for four and a half tons of tap water. Today, twelve and a half tons of water cost only one yuan.

The water, too, is cleaner than ever before. It is sterilized twice before the public gets it. In addition to the usual sedimentation and filtration processes new purification devices have been introduced. There are 130 testing centres located in various parts of the city which constantly check the water for purity.

The Tientsin Water Works itself has changed beyond all recognition. Over the years, the works has been steadily improved. Fine new buildings have risen beside the small, dim-lit structures of the old days. Director Hou Kuei-ken, who comes from the ranks of the workers, is unabashedly proud to show visitors the big, new Chinese-made 700 h.p. electric pumps that now pump water for the city. The small, tired-looking 80 h.p. British steam pumps, he says, "are about ready for the museum."



Sketches by Liu Yu-yi

"September 18th": Never Again!

Thirty years ago on September 18, the Japanese imperialists suddenly seized Shenyang (Mukden). This marked the beginning of their open armed aggression against China's northeastern provinces. On the 30th anniversary of this black day, a "Renmin Ribao" editorial discussed its historical lessons and called on peoples of China, Japan and the rest of Asia to be vigilant today against the dangers of Japanese militarism which is now being revived by U.S. imperialism. Following is an abridged translation of the editorial, published under the original title "No Repetition of the September 18 Incident Shall Be Allowed in Asia." Subheads are ours. — Ed.

AS they commemorate the 30th anniversary of the September 18 Incident, the Chinese people follow with grave concern the developments in Japan. Pampered and fostered by U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism is being resuscitated at an even more rapid rate and the forces of aggression are raising their ugly head again. The war industry, which constitutes the economic foundation of this militarism, is rapidly expanding. An armed force, built for the purpose of waging war against other countries, is heading for nuclear armaments. Back in the military and political saddle, former militarists have built up a political system based on militarism and are openly fostering militarist education and beating the drums of war.

While it is still hard to foresee at present which way the Japanese militarists will direct their blows, it is absolutely certain that they will rely on their powerful economic potential and military strength to expand overseas and try to create a new September 18 Incident whenever they feel the time is ripe; this aggressive war will bring fresh sufferings and hardship to the Japanese and other Asian peoples. Therefore, there must be no underestimation of the dangers of the revival of Japanese militarism.

More Reckless and Adventuristic

Compared with the days of the September 18 Incident, the Japanese militarism that is now being resurrected cherishes still greater aggressive ambitions, and is therefore even more reckless and adventuristic. The Japanese monopoly capitalists and militarists believe that economic weakness was the basic cause of their defeat in World War II. They also realize that with the fundamental change that has taken place in the postwar international situation, they cannot lay claim to the hegemony of the Far East without possessing an even greater economic and military strength than in prewar days. That is why they are ready to sacrifice Japanese national

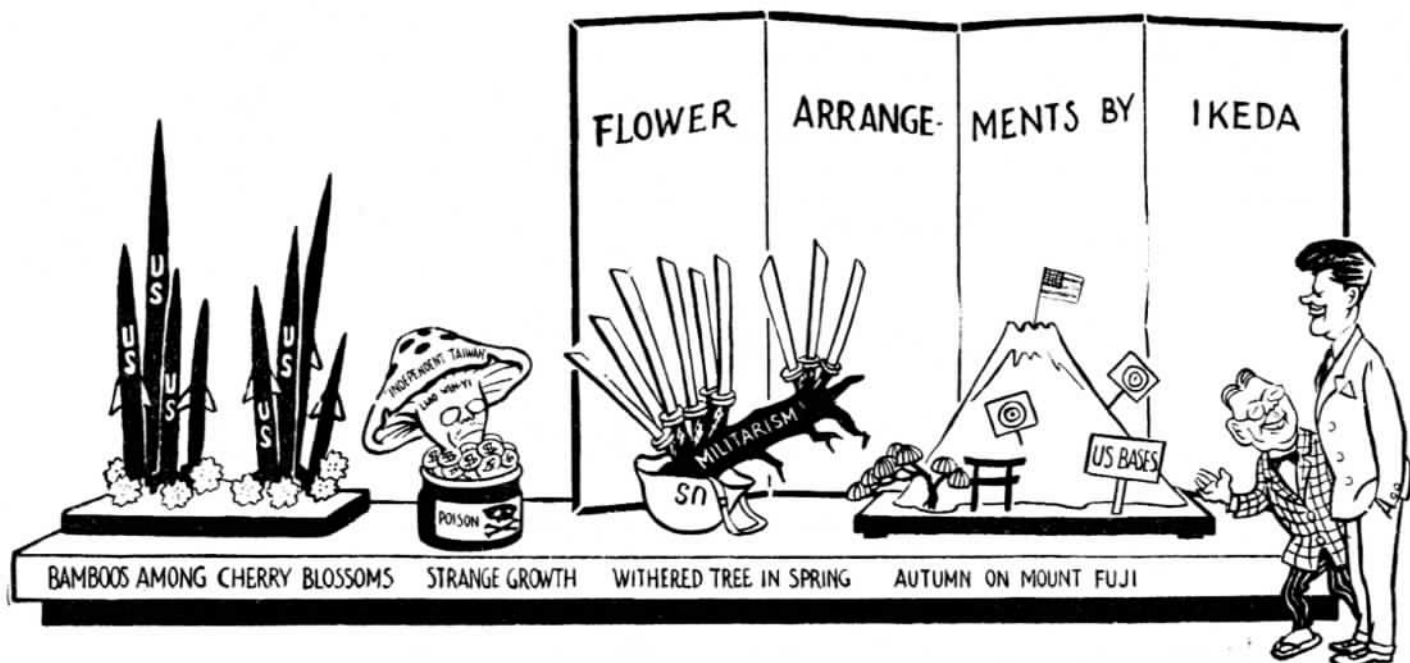
interests and play the role of a U.S. satellite, relying on U.S. help to develop Japan's war economy, strengthen its war potential and speed up the process of nuclear armament. They fondly hope that they will eventually stage a comeback in Asia by turning Japan into a militarist country with a powerful economic base and armed with nuclear weapons.

As Japanese military and economic strength has grown, so have the aggressive and expansionist ambitions of the Japanese militarists become increasingly apparent. Ikeda's visit to the United States in June this year has fully exposed the grim visage of the Japanese militarists. The Ikeda government has repeatedly demonstrated that it is bent on kowtowing to U.S. imperialism, is hostile to China and supports the "two Chinas" scheme. In the "Blue Book on Foreign Policy" it issued recently, it openly displayed its intention of becoming a member of the Western aggressive bloc and keeping in step with the Western colonialist countries on important world issues, despite the fact that this will bring it in opposition to the Asian and African countries. When the resolution sponsored by 32 Afro-Asian nations condemning French aggression in Bizerta, Tunisia, was put to vote and adopted at a special session of the U.N. General Assembly on August 25, Japan alone, among the Afro-Asian countries, trailed behind the Western colonialist countries and abstained. In that same "Blue Book" the Ikeda government went so far as to claim that Japan was the most advanced among Asian and African nations and should occupy the leading position in Asia and Africa. This is a further reflection of the new trends of Japanese militarism.

U.S.-Japanese Collusion

The danger posed by Japanese militarism is particularly manifested in its collusion with aggressive U.S. imperialism, the bulwark of extreme reaction, the international gendarme and most vicious enemy of all the world's peoples. By doing all it can to revive Japanese militarism, the United States is turning Japan into its main accomplice for the launching of aggressive wars in the Far East to enslave the Asian peoples.

Handicapped by nature and with limited financial and other resources, Japan cannot wage large-scale aggressive wars without U.S. backing. Thus, it was thanks to the most active support of U.S. imperialism that the Japanese militarists were able to manufacture the September 18 Incident in 1931 and launch their full-scale aggressive war against China. In October 1939, U.S. Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach frankly admitted that although Germany and Italy were regarded as Japan's



Flower Arrangements by Ikeda

Cartoon by Chiang Yu-sheng

allies, actually the United States was Japan's closest ally and no one would doubt that the United States was taking an active part in Japan's war against China. He disclosed that by supplying goods and raw material to Japan and letting the Japanese fight, the United States made profits without endangering American lives in the process.

Though these words were spoken over 20 years ago, the similarity between then and the collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries in preparation for aggressive wars today is striking. But the situation is more serious now, because Japan has come under the direct control of U.S. imperialism, because Japanese militarism is reviving under the aegis of the United States and there is a Japan-U.S. military alliance. All this adds to the recklessness and adventurism of the Japanese militarism which is now being resurrected.

The spokesmen of Japanese monopoly capital do their best to cover up the fact that Japanese militarism is being revived with the support of the United States. The perpetrators of the September 18 Incident and their followers today resort to all sorts of tricks to lull the vigilance of the Japanese, Chinese and other Asian peoples against this ugly fact. It is therefore most dangerous to underestimate the seriousness of this U.S. revival of Japanese militarism. It was precisely because the people of the various countries were unaware of its danger that Japanese militarism, under the protection and with the connivance of the world's reactionary forces, was able to embark on overseas expansion and finally took the road of large-scale armed aggression. The fact that Japan was allowed to seize with impunity China's Taiwan in 1895 and Korea in 1911 led to the outbreak of the September 18 Incident in 1931. When pampering and protection instead of blows came from the U.S. and British imperialists and the League of Nations after the September 18 Incident, this led straight to Japan's full-scale war of aggression against China in 1937 and the outbreak of the

Pacific war in 1941. All this had not only caused serious losses to the Chinese people and greatly harmed the peoples of the Philippines, Malaya, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Thailand, Burma and other countries, but also brought unprecedented disaster to the Japanese people themselves, resulting in the prolonged postwar occupation of Japan by U.S. imperialism and its utter humiliation of the Japanese nation.

Basic Change in World Situation

Serious tasks confront the Chinese and Japanese peoples and the peoples of Asia today. They must smash the U.S. imperialist schemes of aggression and war and oppose the revival of Japanese militarism. However, it must be seen that compared with 30 years ago when the September 18 Incident occurred, a basic change has taken place in the international situation. The East wind prevails over the West wind. This situation is very favourable to the common struggle of the Chinese, Japanese and other Asian peoples, and unfavourable to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The Soviet Union and the socialist camp as a whole have become incomparably stronger. No longer the weak nation she was at the time of the September 18 Incident, China has stood up like a giant. The national-democratic movements in the Asian countries are forging ahead vigorously. Under no circumstances will they permit the Japanese militarists to stage a comeback.

In Japan itself, the Japanese people have awakened and their level of political understanding is greatly raised. In the past two years particularly, an unprecedented, world-shaking, patriotic campaign against U.S. imperialism has swept the country, dealing hard blows at the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. Now, the militant slogans of opposition to the United States, of patriotism and national independence are winning increasing popularity among the Japanese people. They have become a tremendous force for mobilizing and inspiring the broad masses of the Japanese

people to strive for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality and to fight against the revival of Japanese militarism. The call of the Japanese Communist Party to oppose the two enemies—U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital—has become a shining banner of the patriotic movement of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism.

All these factors show that so long as the Chinese and Japanese peoples and the Asian peoples as a whole persist in the struggle and strengthen their unity, they will triumph. The criminal war plans of U.S. imperialism and its schemes to revive Japanese militarism will be frustrated. Final victory will assuredly go to the revolutionary peoples of the world.

I Witnessed the Crimes Of Japanese Militarism

by AISIN GHIORROH PUYI

IT will soon be the 30th anniversary of the September 18 Incident. A recollection of the past fills me with mixed emotions. I must thank the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Government and my fellow countrymen for the leniency with which they have treated me, for having educated and remoulded me and made it possible for me to turn over a new leaf.

As the 30th anniversary of the September 18 Incident draws near, my heart aches. I bow my head with shame as I recall my past misdeeds and how I betrayed my motherland. It was soon after the September 18 Incident that I went to the northeast, which was then occupied by Japanese imperialism and, soon, as a result of its schemes, the bogus "Manchukuo" regime was founded. Subsequently I became its puppet "Emperor." What gives special edge to my anger as I recall the odious crimes of the Japanese militarists in invading China then, is that these same forces of Japanese militarism which brought such untold suffering to the peoples of China, Japan and the rest of Asia, are now again rising from the ashes under the aegis of U.S. imperialism. That is why I want to expose the bloody crimes of Japanese militarism which I myself witnessed.

"Something May Happen"

I remember well that summer of 1931. I was living in Tientsin. My younger brother Puchi, who was studying in Tokyo, had come back to China for his summer vacation. Before his return, I was told, he was invited to visit Kagoshima by a Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshioka attached to the headquarters of the Japanese troops stationed in Tientsin who told him in a mysterious manner, just as he was due to depart: "When you go back to Tientsin, please tell your brother that Chang Hsueh-liang is now really going too far. Something may happen in the near future. Please tell your brother to take good care of himself. He is not without a future!" The meaning of this, of course, soon became clear enough. The September 18 Incident took place a couple of months later and the forces of Japanese militarism started to march into northeastern China. Shortly afterwards, Riiti Kamikado, a confidential agent of Seishiro Itagaki, who was on the staff of the Japanese Kwantung Army Head-

quarters, brought me a letter from Hsi Chia, a No. 1 traitor who had already surrendered to the Japanese aggressors. Hsi Chia urged me "to come to the northeast immediately to take up the great work." This was followed by a visit from Kenji Dohihara, that notorious Japanese special agent, who cajoled me into travelling to the northeast by promising me that I would lead a "new state." Could the September 18 Incident be a mere "accident" as the Japanese militarists had claimed it to be? Certainly not! These facts make it quite obvious that the dispatch of troops to occupy China's northeast under the pretext of an incident which they themselves had created was a premeditated act of the Japanese militarists made after careful deliberation.

It had long been an objective of the wild ambitions of Japanese militarism first to occupy northeastern China and then to annex China as a whole. As early as the turn of the last century, the Japanese militarists were constantly shouting about China's northeast being Japan's "lifeline"; meanwhile they were arrogantly expanding their aggressive influence there with ever greater vigour. The so-called "Tanaka Memorial" of 1927 makes the blunt statement that "in order to conquer China we must first conquer Manchuria and Mongolia, and, in order to conquer the world we must conquer China." It was precisely with this end in view that they had long been seeking out and fostering those who might be able to serve their policy of aggression. Thus, I became the man of their choice—I, an abdicated emperor of the Ching court who, though thrown off the throne by the people, was nevertheless nursing the idea of "re-establishing the fortunes of my ancestors."

After the overthrow of the Ching court the Japanese militarists immediately took under their wings such remnant representatives of feudalism as Cheng Hsiao-hsu, Lo Cheng-yu and their ilk. When I was evicted from the former Imperial Palace, the Japanese militarists at once managed to take me in hand through the medium of these "elder statesmen of the past dynasty"—I was housed first in the Japanese Legation in Peking and later moved to the Japanese Concession in Tientsin. I was there trained in many ways by the Japanese militarists, who, addressing me as "Emperor," permitted me to set

up a nominal "miniature court of the Ching Dynasty" in the legation and the concession. They tried too by every means to turn me more and more against my fellow countrymen by taking every opportunity to agitate my mind with thoughts of a restoration. The situation in China and the rest of the world was "explained" to me at regular intervals by staff officers of the Japanese troops stationed in Tientsin. To convince me that the Japanese "Imperial Army" was powerful and invincible, I was taken to attend every review of the Japanese troops. The result was that my mind was strongly imbued with a pathological worship and fear of Japan. They did all this apparently to prepare me for "taking up the great work" after the September 18 Incident.

Taking Up "Great Work"

This "great work" I "took up" in the northeast was in actual fact one of the most shameful and most despicable affairs in history.

Dohihara assured me that "Japan is sure to respect its territory and sovereignty when the 'new state' is founded in the northeast, and everything will be left to your discretion." But as soon as I arrived in the northeast the Japanese militarists began to show their true colours. I was formally informed by Shigeru Honjo, Commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army, through his staff officer Seishiro Itagaki, that I was to become the so-called "Chief Executive" of "Manchukuo." At the same time I was told point-blank that this "new state" would embrace the five nationalities of Manchus, Hans, Mongolians, Japanese and Koreans, and that Japanese nationals would also serve as officials in that "state." Furthermore, the so-called "capital," "national flag" and holders of the portfolios in the "government" of that "state" had all been planned long ago by the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army!

It was under these circumstances that "Manchukuo" was founded in March 1932 and I was made puppet "Chief Executive" and, on March 1, 1934, with the approval of the Japanese master, puppet "Emperor." In all the 14 years that followed, all I was asked to do was to sign my name on the traitorous treaties or "imperial mandates" the Headquarters of the Japanese Kwantung Army prepared for me, or to make speeches based on scripts the Headquarters of the Japanese Kwantung Army had written for me. . . . So that nothing I said or did might in the slightest degree run counter to the will of the Japanese master, Antyoku Yoshioka, staff officer of the Japanese Kwantung Army—the same man who sent me the "good tidings" from Kagoshima mentioned above—was assigned as "*kositugoyogakari*" (private secretary to the "Emperor"), and practically never left me alone; he kept me in "custody" during all the ten years following 1934. It was he who once exhorted me sternly: "His Majesty the Mikado is your father; the Kwantung Army represents the Mikado, so you must listen to what it says in every matter!"

Conditions in the "government" of the "Manchukuo" at all levels were also entirely the same. Nominally, the highest executive organ was the puppet "State Council" and the post of the puppet "head of the government," the "prime minister," was held by a Chinese; in actual fact

all powers were vested in the hands of the "General Affairs Board" under the "State Council" and the "Secretary-General" of the "Board" was invariably a Japanese. In every department under the "State Council" there was a Japanese "vice-minister" with the "ministers" taking all orders from the "vice-ministers." The meeting of the "State Council" could not discuss things before the "joint meeting of the vice-secretaries-general of the General Affairs Board" had come to a decision. In the puppet local "governments," the Japanese "deputy governors" in the provinces and the Japanese "deputy county heads" in the counties were in charge of everything. In short, it was the Japanese invaders, from the top down to the lowest level, who had the final say and gave orders.

A Secret Treaty

In this shocking farce, the Japanese militarists even took the opportunity of "extending recognition" to such a puppet "regime" to extort a fabulous price. In March 1932 when I was installed as the "Chief Executive," Shigeru Honjo, Commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army, through Cheng Hsiao-hsu, demanded that I sign a secret treaty selling out the country. According to that treaty, the puppet "Manchukuo" was to "turn over" completely all its rights in mines, ports, navigation and railways to the Japanese invaders and surrender large tracts of fertile land to Japanese imperialism for Japanese emigration; under the name of the so-called "Japan-Manchukuo Economic Alliance," the economy of the puppet "Manchukuo" was to be placed entirely under the control of Japanese monopoly capital; in the name of inviting Japanese nationals to act as "senior advisers," the puppet "Manchukuo" was to surrender all its executive powers to the Japanese militarists. In a word, there was nothing in the northeast of our motherland, politically and economically, above or beneath the land, that was not sold or surrendered to Japan in that secret treaty. Compared with that notorious and traitorous treaty of the Twenty-One Demands signed by Yuan Shih-kai, the one I signed was even worse. Soon afterwards, the newly appointed Commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army and concurrently Japanese Ambassador to puppet "Manchukuo" Nobuyoshi Muto signed a so-called "Japan-Manchukuo Protocol" with the "Prime Minister" of the "State Council" of the puppet "Manchukuo" Cheng Hsiao-hsu in which that traitorous treaty was put into concrete terms and which, under the name of "joint Japan-Manchukuo defence," also recognized the right of Japanese militarism to station troops permanently in the northeast.

But even all this failed to satisfy the aggressive aims of the Japanese militarists in northeastern China. Their vain hope was to turn it into a part of Japan. Antyoku Yoshioka, my "guardian" from the Japanese Kwantung Army Headquarters, repeatedly tried to "persuade" me to marry a Japanese woman. He also demanded that in case I should have a male issue in future he should be sent to school in Japan at the age of five or six. Behind this there was a hidden political aim. Not long after my younger brother Puchi married, the puppet "Manchukuo" government enacted a "Law Governing Succession to the Imperial Throne" providing that "when the Emperor dies

his son is next in succession; if his son dies before him, his grandson is next in succession. If he dies without either son or grandson, his younger brother is next in succession. If his younger brother dies before him, the son of his younger brother is next in succession." It so happened that in the eyes of the Japanese militarists who believed blindly in the authority of the sovereign and the imperial way the merging of the "royal house" of the puppet "Manchukuo" step by step with the Japanese royal house was an important step in its preparations to cast away even the deceptive form of "Manchukuo" and merge it completely with Japan even in its form.

Not only this. The Japanese militarists also vainly hoped to assimilate all the Chinese people in the northeast. To this end, they told me to introduce *Amaterasu Omikami*, the legendary ancestor of the Japanese royal house who later became a goddess, to the northeast in all parts of which "*shinto* shrines" were erected to propagate *shintoism*, and to force the people to worship them; a law was included in the criminal code to punish those guilty of "sacrilege" against "*shinto*." Still more poisonous were the efforts of the Japanese militarists to introduce a slave education through the department of culture and education of the puppet "Manchukuo," providing for the Japanese language to be the national language of "Manchukuo" and that all first form pupils should learn Japanese. The Japanese language was also introduced to society at large; for instance, the armed forces of the puppet "Manchukuo" ordered that all officers and men use Japanese in their drills. Even when a private wanted to go to the lavatory, he had to ask for permission in the Japanese language. In short, what these utterly evil Japanese militarists were attempting to do was to turn the people in the northeast into completely obedient subjects of Japan, forgetful of their own ancestors and knowing nothing about their own language. They tried to do this through religious, educational and other means.

Ruthless Exploitation

For 14 years the people in northeastern China lived in utter poverty and misery under the iron heel of the Japanese aggressors.

Making use of such high-sounding terms as "development" and "revival," the Japanese militarists exercised an all-embracing control over the economy in the northeast and drained its wealth away. The rich resources of our motherland were shipped in huge quantities to Japan; most of the grain harvested by the peasants was requisitioned by the "Imperial Army," and the people, underfed and clothed, groaned in the shadow of death. Of course, at that time I did not understand what this state of affairs meant, for I could still get a few crumbs from the Japanese militarists. But some facts and figures will show how things stood. Food rations in 1943 in the various cities and towns in "Fengtien Province" under the puppet regime were as follows: In the city of Liaoyang where the rations were the highest, the monthly ration for each adult was 10 kilogrammes, while that of a child was only two. In Fengtien, Yingkou, Tiehling, Penki and the various counties, the monthly ration for adults was seven kilogrammes, while in the city of Fushun an adult got six kilogrammes and a child only one kilogramme each month. The ration consisted mainly of indigestible acorn

meal. At that time, any Chinese found eating rice or flour in secret would be punished as "economic criminals." I was told this story: a sick Chinese managed to get some rice which he used to cook some porridge for himself. As ill luck would have it, he was discovered by the Japanese gendarmes when he vomited on the street. He was tortured and imprisoned for a long period.

In carrying out their immigration policy, the Japanese militarists forcibly occupied large tracts of fertile land in the northeast, intending to bring in a million households of Japanese immigrants (about five million people) over a period of 20 years. In the years 1937-39 alone, they forcibly requisitioned more than 30 million hectares of land from the people, evicting more than 200,000 households of Chinese peasants (more than a million people) from their land and homes and forcing them to drift from place to place.

Control of Labour Power

The Japanese militarists also carried out in the northeast a policy of "control of labour power," using the Chinese people like beasts of burden. The Japanese militarists kept all the inhabitants from the ages of 18 to 55 under their tight control: vicious regulations required that "everyone must work hard for the public" and "all nationals are under the obligation to labour." Thus, they enslaved the people and pressed them into service whenever they pleased. An average of about 2.5 million people were forced to labour for them every year. These forced labourers had not enough to eat or wear but they had to do heavy work from dawn to dusk; countless numbers of them died of overwork. To top all this, very often all the labourers dragooned to build military installations for the Japanese Kwantung Army were slaughtered en masse after completion of their work. Even I, who was kept in "the deep recesses of a palace" by my Japanese masters, heard of such happenings. Once the leader of the guards in the palace, a man called Tung Chi-hsu, told me stealthily that a friend of his relative Chin Hsien, also an officer of the guards, was pressganged by the Japanese army to build a fortress. When the work was completed, the Japanese killed all the workers in an attempt to keep this fort a secret from the public. His relative's friend alone barely managed to escape.

The Japanese militarists treated the lives of the Chinese people as they would common grass. According to incomplete statistics, from 1932 to 1944 more than 67,000 Chinese patriots were killed for committing the "crime" of opposing the "Manchukuo" and resisting the Japanese. Countless others were slaughtered en masse and in secret. I visited Fushun after I was apprehended as a war criminal. There the people told me of the bloody massacre perpetrated by the Japanese invading army in 1932 when 3,000 inhabitants were driven to Pingtingshan and machine-gunned to death.

The Old Gang in Control

As I recount all this, I realize with deep bitterness what a disaster Japanese militarism is to mankind and how imperative it is today to struggle against its revival.

The simple truth is that Japanese militarism, which was destroyed in World War II, is being revived. Aren't those criminals who owe debts of blood to the Chinese

people raising their clamours again today? There is that Shigeru Yoshida, the Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin at the time I entered the Japanese Concession in that city; in the Tanaka cabinet he exercised the powers of Minister of Foreign Affairs in his capacity of Vice-Minister, and he was a stalwart in carrying through the policy of aggression laid down in the "Tanaka Memorial." And there is that Nobusuke Kishi who was known as one of the "Big Five of Manchuria." He was the Vice-Minister of Industry in the puppet "Manchukuo" and Vice-Secretary-General of the General Affairs Board, responsible for plundering huge amounts of wealth from northeastern China. These two war criminals successively became Japan's Prime Minister after the war, and did their best to carry through the policy of reviving militarism in Japan. Even after being relieved of their posts they are still exerting their efforts and calling for strengthening Japan's militarist forces. There are many others who once held important posts in the Kwantung Army and today constitute the backbone of the forces engaged in rearming Japan.

Particularly worthy of note is the fact that Japanese militarist ambitions to invade China are today again beginning to manifest themselves. Isn't the Ikeda government clamouring that "it is still uncertain to whom Taiwan should belong"? And didn't Minister of Foreign Affairs Kosaka openly declare that he would "support free Taiwan"? And that traitor Liao Wen-yi, isn't he kept in Japan to be used as a puppet against the hoped-for day when the so-called "Taiwan Independent State" may be established? This is merely a duplicate of the Japanese militarists' idea of setting up an "Independent Manchuria" and bringing me up as a puppet for "Manchukuo."

U.S. Pulls the Wire

Fostered and supported by U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism has revived today. I remember that, during my custody in the Soviet Union, I was taken to the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo in August 1946 to testify against those Japanese war criminals responsible for Japan's aggression against China's northeast. When I exposed the crimes of the Japanese war criminals, I was

often reprimanded by some American lawyers who openly tried to give improper protection to the Japanese war criminals. Once an American lawyer went so far as to bellow at me: "You said that these Japanese war criminals committed crimes, but didn't you also commit crimes against China? When you return to China, you'll be brought to justice there." It was clear what he implied. He was trying to coerce me into covering up the crimes of those Japanese war criminals. I did not understand why at that time; but it is quite clear now. The reason was that, immediately upon the conclusion of the war, U.S. imperialism had already decided to revive Japanese militarism as a tool for aggression in Asia.

But the people of China, Japan and the whole world will certainly not allow Japanese militarism to run amok again. The situation today is vastly different from what it was 30 years ago. The East wind has prevailed over the West wind, and the people's forces have prevailed over the imperialist forces. Like a giant, China has stood up, and the Chinese people have all the power to defeat any aggressor. In contrast to conditions 30 years ago, this truly impresses and inspires me! Meanwhile, the Japanese people have come to an awakening. Their momentous struggles against the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and against the revival of Japanese militarism show that they will never allow the Japanese militarists to use them again as cannon fodder in wars of aggression. Besides, there are some Japanese generals who have come to realize the nature of their crimes and have changed their attitude. An example of this is General Endo, once Deputy Chief of Staff of the Japanese Kwantung Army, who has joined the struggle against the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty."

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the September 18 Incident, therefore, while I recollect the past I cannot help reminding the Japanese militarists who harbour the illusion that they can stage a comeback and the U.S. imperialists who have fostered them: The Japanese militarism which rode roughshod over the people 30 years ago suffered an ignominious fate. Should you still persist in following the same old path, can you hope to fare any better?

The Enlarged Geneva Conference

Crucial Test for the U.S.

THE enlarged Geneva Conference completed its first round of deliberations on the items of the draft agreement (of protocol) concerning the withdrawal of foreign troops and the terms of reference of the International Commission on September 12. On September 14, the co-chairmen of the conference put forward their proposals concerning the future work of the conference. These recommend that the co-chairmen will prepare questions to be decided on in further consultations. They will hold discussions with the heads of other delegations to narrow down differences and reach tentative agreements on these questions. When such agreements are reached, the co-chairmen will present formulas embodying these agreements to restricted sessions of the conference for con-

sideration and adoption. It is envisaged that one or two restricted sessions may be held each week for this purpose. The conference has accepted the co-chairmen's proposals.

New and complicated struggles are expected in the forthcoming stage of the conference. But it is hoped that the conference will get out of its old ways and find a path to rapid agreement through serious negotiation.

Little Progress in Discussions

The restricted sessions made some progress during the first stage of the discussions of the draft declaration on neutrality and adopted a provisional text on the draft declaration on Laotian neutrality, but the conference has

come up against one obstacle after another since it started its second stage of discussions on the draft agreement on August 9. It discussed 49 points of 14 items of this draft but a final agreement or an agreement in principle was reached with reservations on only 15 points which were then submitted to the drafting committee. In other words, less than one-third of the total points at issue were provisionally agreed upon. Besides, it must be especially pointed out that no agreement has yet been reached on the key questions. Furthermore, when the actual provisions of the drafting committee were being drawn up, irreconcilable disputes arose even in the case of those points on which agreement had been reached. During this stage the drafting committee met more than ten times but only worked out two and a half articles handed down from the restricted sessions.

When the conference concluded its discussions on the draft declaration of neutrality and entered into discussions on the draft agreement, the U.S. delegation loudly complained outside the conference hall that the United States had suffered "a loss" in the discussions which rejected its formula for an international trusteeship over Laos while forcing it to accept the principles and obligations contained in the draft declaration. At the same time, the U.S. propaganda machine let it be known that during the discussion of the second document, the United States must "stand firm" and defend its international trusteeship formula and not allow events to repeat themselves. This was precisely the approach of the United States in taking part in the discussions on the second document. That is why, in the course of these discussions, obstruction by the United States and its allies held in abeyance even some of those articles on which it was obviously easy to reach agreement.

U.S. Double-Dealing Tactics

The U.S. delegation at one and the same time gives currency to the view that the conference can reach agreement only after the formation of a coalition government in Laos and the sending of a single delegation by it to the conference. In actual fact it is doing its best to obstruct the smooth formation of such a government. This U.S. line adopted at the restricted sessions is inseparably linked with its tactics since the very beginning of the conference. On the one hand, it drags out the conference in Geneva in an attempt to impose through the conference its international trusteeship plan on Laos. On the other hand, it meddles in the formation of a coalition government in Laos with a view to realizing thereby its aim of putting Laos under international trusteeship. Delegation circles of a certain Western country have disclosed here that the United States' design is to form a coalition government in Laos in which pro-U.S. elements can gain the upper hand and send a Laos delegation to Geneva to accept the U.S.-French formula for international trusteeship.

U.S. delegate Harriman went to Rangoon to meet with Prince Souvanna Phouma precisely to realize this purpose. According to a correspondent of *The New York Times*, this was decided on by Kennedy. Reports of Western news agencies make it crystal clear what Harriman is after in making this trip. Before he left for the Far East, an AP dispatch from Geneva said that one of the aims of his trip

was to "sound out the Laotian leaders on what international guarantees they would like written into the peace and neutrality treaty for Laos now being drafted by the Geneva Conference." An AFP report from Vientiane said that Harriman in Laos would "seek certain guarantees regarding the choice of ministers in the coalition government" and the United States would "support the inclusion of certain Vientiane leaders in the ministry." Harriman also wanted to put forward conditions for U.S. "acceptance" of Prince Souvanna Phouma as premier and wanted to know the allocation of the key portfolios, such as interior, defence, foreign affairs and finance, in the future Laotian coalition government. A UPI report from Vientiane has revealed that Harriman even demanded that the Neo Lao Haksat "cease using their armed might," "integrate" its forces into those of the Savannakhet clique and dissolve the Neo Lao Haksat "guerrilla forces." In view of this, people are fully justified in demanding to know what right Harriman has to interfere in these internal affairs of Laos? Isn't this further evidence that the United States is continuing its interference in Laos' internal affairs and pressing ahead with its international trusteeship plan? Doesn't this clearly show that the United States is trying by every possible means to eliminate the patriotic forces of the Laotian people?

Inside Laos

Meanwhile, the Laotian tripartite talks in Na Mon, which started in mid-May, have recently come to a standstill. This is due to the resistance of the Savannakhet clique to the nomination of Prince Souvanna Phouma as premier and its trouble-making over the distribution of seats in the coalition government. In order to break the deadlock, Prince Souvanna Phouma has first proposed that the three princes meet in Na Mon or Xieng Khouang, and later suggested Hin Hop, to discuss the formation of a coalition government. The first proposal was rejected and the second has received no reply so far. At the same time, many reports indicate that the United States is stepping up military preparations in Laos. On September 10 the leader of the Savannakhet clique, Nosavan, held in Vientiane "the largest military display in royal Laotian army history." He later boasted that his troops were capable of winning if civil war were renewed in Laos and threatened that once started, a civil war in Laos would become "internationalized."

As an old Indo-Chinese saying goes, "when a tiger sits down, it is never for politeness sake." The Laotian people and all those who long for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question are maintaining the keenest vigilance against the U.S. schemes.

The Geneva Conference is entering a decisive stage. The conference cannot be dragged out indefinitely. Whether agreement can be reached at the conference depends on the attitude of the United States. In the next stage of restricted sessions and negotiations outside the conference hall, the United States will face a crucial test. Will it abandon its former inflexible stand and make an earnest effort in seeking agreement, thereby pulling out its feet of clay from Laos, or will it court a bigger defeat by sticking tenaciously to its international trusteeship formula?

Rip Off Tito Clique's "Supra-Bloc" Mask

by SHIH TUNG-HSIANG

Following is an abridged translation of an article carried in "Hongqi," No. 18, September 16, 1961. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

SINCE its betrayal of the socialist camp, the Tito clique, all the time claiming that it was maintaining a so-called "above blocs" stand, has been opposed to the socialist camp and the international communist movement and engaged in activities detrimental to the unity of all peace-loving forces and countries, thereby serving U.S. imperialism. At the recent summit conference of the non-aligned countries Tito once again tried his hardest to peddle his old "above blocs" ware — with his preachings about not attacking this or that country.

But hard facts tell the true story. Although the Tito clique claims to stand "above blocs," it is common knowledge that as early as 1953 Yugoslavia entered into a military and political bloc, the Balkan alliance, with Greece and Turkey. In this way the Tito clique has tied itself up with the aggressive NATO and CENTO blocs rigged up by the United States. To date Yugoslavia is still a member state of that bloc which fact alone is enough to give the lie to the Tito clique's "above blocs" claim.

Two Sinister Missions

U.S. imperialism is attempting to use the Tito clique with its false signboard of "socialism" as a means of spreading revisionist influences in the socialist camp and in the international communist movement so as to undermine them from within. Neither the Tito clique nor U.S. imperialism has ever kept this intention of theirs secret. In his speech delivered at Pula in November 1956 Tito arrogantly declared that "Yugoslavia must not concentrate on herself; she must work in all directions." His intention is to make the Yugoslav revisionist line "triumph in the Communist parties." This wild ambition of the Tito clique completely accords with the wishes of U.S. imperialism. An article which appeared in the U.S. *Saturday Evening Post* of May 17, 1958 disclosed that Tito was exporting Titoism consciously, playing a role that could not be played by anyone else. Its author held that U.S. interests are identical with those of the Tito clique and revealed U.S. imperialism's vain hope of having "two, three or half a dozen Yugoslavias." So it was only natural that the Tito clique was patted on the back by U.S. imperialism for playing that shameful role of interventionist and instigator in the counter-revolutionary incident in Hungary.

U.S. imperialism has assigned another special use for this tool of theirs, the Tito clique. Faced with the vigorous growth of the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, U.S. imperialism attempts to undermine them through the Tito clique. Its "above

blocs" pose as prominently displayed as possible, makes it easier for the Tito clique to carry on its sabotage activities. An article in the U.S. journal *The New Republic* published last March says that "neutralism" of the "Tito brand," "has certain advantages" in the "competition" to win the "affection . . . of the countries in Africa and Asia" that is being engaged in by the imperialist countries headed by the United States. Indeed, the Tito clique has never missed a single chance to serve U.S. imperialism by co-ordinating its activities with the latter's aggressive activities in the vast intermediate zones of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In recent years, under the "above blocs" cloak, the Tito clique has been very active among the many national independent countries, vainly hoping to entice them away from the path of fighting imperialism and colonialism. At the end of 1958 and in early 1959, Tito personally paid visits to seven Asian and African countries and visited another eight African countries in the first half of this year. What was behind these visits? His first round of visits took place at a time when the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia adopted an out-and-out revisionist programme and when the Tito clique, unanimously exposed and repudiated by the Communist and Workers' Parties of all lands, found itself completely isolated. His second round of visits took place after the Tito clique was again sternly condemned by the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties in 1960. The Tito clique was then finding it more and more difficult to peddle its revisionist junk under the false signboard of "socialism." Meanwhile, U.S. imperialism had intensified its aggressive activities in the vast intermediate zones of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is obvious what Tito's two trips were aimed at. The Tito clique hoped, on the one hand, to extricate itself from its isolation and, on the other hand, pave the way for the aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism as its master wished.

Commenting on Tito's African visit this year, *L'Aurore*, a newspaper of the right-wing French bourgeoisie, pointed out that Tito was on a mission for the United States. The peoples of the African countries, *L'Aurore* said, "have seen through the Western countries," which now proposed to use the Tito clique with its false signboard of "neutralism" to "save" their colonial rule in Africa. Tito, who enjoys the support of U.S. imperialism, thus went to Africa with "Washington's blessing."

On all his visits Tito took good care not to mention U.S. imperialism by name. Instead, confusing right with wrong, he incited the Asian-African countries not to trust the socialist countries. Though he talked in muted tones about imperialism and colonialism and even lightly denounced Belgian and Portuguese colonialism, he did everything he could to avoid touching on the fact that

U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious and vicious enemy of the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This is how the Tito clique craftily gives its support to imperialism, and especially to U.S. imperialism.

Behind the Fig-Leaf

The Tito clique has always sided with imperialism in the struggle which the people of the Asian, African and Latin American countries are waging against U.S.-led imperialism. Its so-called "above blocs" policy is nothing but a fig-leaf to cover up the nakedness of its reactionary stand. Its attitude towards the major events in the international arena in recent months clearly demonstrate this.

First, let us see how the Tito clique treats the struggle of the Congolese people against imperialism. Using the name of the United Nations, the United States wantonly carries out military intervention in the Congolese people's struggle for national independence. Lodge, the former permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations, bragged that this was the most advanced and most mature international effort in history. By acting in this way, as the *Washington Post* disclosed, the United States could not possibly be tagged with the colonialist label. The Tito clique praised U.S. imperialism up to the skies for these interventionist activities and, echoing the tune of U.S. imperialism, talked such nonsense as that this intervention was helpful to stabilizing the situation in the Congo and, that it was of great importance and value. Last February, when the U.S. and Belgian imperialists, in collusion with the rebel group there, murdered Lumumba, the Prime Minister of the legal Congolese Government, the Yugoslav people, like the people of the rest of the world, reacted with bitter anger against U.S.-Belgian imperialism. They held meetings and demonstrated in protest. The Tito clique, however, went to the length of sending its troops and police to suppress and stop the demonstrating masses. They used mounted guards, hoses, clubs and tear-gas bombs, resulting in scores of casualties among the demonstrators.

Again, what is the attitude of the Tito clique towards the Cuban people who fight so stubbornly against U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention? Its press attacked Cuba's policy of nationalization, and slandered the Cuban Revolutionary Government's nationalization of U.S. companies in Cuba and big Cuban enterprises as "too big to swallow at one time." Its papers also maliciously claim that the "difficulties faced by the Cuban revolution are daily increasing." The press of the Tito clique also offered advice to the U.S. imperialists hinting that they should employ more subtle tactics in their intervention in Cuba so as not to "endanger what U.S. interests that still remain in Cuba." In April this year, following the invasion of Cuba by U.S. mercenaries, while broad sections of world public opinion were unanimous in pointing out that U.S. imperialism was the organizer, planner and director of the invasion, Tito in his various statements and speeches made no mention at all of U.S. imperialism being the chief culprit in the incident. Not only that. The Tito clique has also done its best to extol the "alliance for progress," that devilish trick cooked up by U.S. imperialism to induce the other Latin American countries to join in its intervention against Cuba. It has spread such

nonsense as that U.S. imperialism has "begun to realize that times are changing," that "the genuine unity and solidarity of the Americas can only be established on the basis of mutual equality" and that therefore it has "indicated its readiness to make readjustments and correct its mistakes."

On the Laotian question, the Tito clique has also done all it could in taking up the cudgels for U.S. imperialism and trying to whitewash its crimes. Before the convening of the Geneva Conference, the press of the Tito clique tried to mask the U.S. imperialist scheme of intervention in Laos by alleging that "the United States is adjusting its foreign policy" and that "Washington has taken a stride in tearing itself away from the past policies of Dulles." It even said that U.S. imperialism "wants a compromise solution" of the Laotian question "because it is really concerned about the peace and neutrality of Laos." Openly siding with U.S. imperialism, it tried to intimidate the Soviet Union and China by asserting that the peaceful solution of the Laotian question "depends on the Soviet Government" and that the Soviet Union and China should not "take the change of U.S. policy as evidence of weakness."

The "No Bloc" Money Can Buy

Yugoslav revisionism is the outcome of the U.S. imperialist policy of buying over the Tito clique at a high price. It is no accident that the Tito clique has been so zealous in rendering every kind of service to U.S. imperialism under the signboard of standing "above blocs." But it knows that it is shameful to play the role of a running dog and get paid for it. That is why the Tito clique has always tried to hide the fact that it receives U.S. dollars. On June 5 this year, Tito in a speech made another attempt to defend himself. "What actually have we got after all?" he asked brazen-facedly. One may well ask. According to available figures, the Tito clique has to date received United States economic and military aid to the tune of more than 3,000 million dollars. It is a fact that it is paid by the United States in dollars and it is also a fact that it has rendered its services to U.S. imperialism. Are these things just thought up? Such universally known facts can never be erased from the pages of history just because Tito chooses to deny them.

Wearing its "above blocs" mask, the Tito clique is engaged in wholesale cheating and swindling and fondly imagines that this is a paying proposition. But since it is serving the imperialists with such diligence its reactionary nature can never be covered up. The Statement of the Moscow Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties in 1960 condemned the Tito clique for selling itself to imperialism and for its crimes in conducting subversion against the socialist camp and the international communist movement; it pointed out that under the pretext of a "no bloc" policy the Tito clique is engaged in activities detrimental to the unity of all the peace-loving forces and countries. This statement, representing the will of millions upon millions of progressive humanity, is a stern moral judgment on the Tito clique. No amount of sophistry, whitewashing, name-calling or denial by the Tito clique will help. It will only make itself more and more discredited and isolated before the people of the world.

Shanghai Makes New Precision Machines

by CHU CHI-LIN

IN the current drive for better products in a bigger range — a drive designed to raise the level of China's industrial technique and broaden the scope of industry — the Shanghai Machine Tool Works has set a fine record. It has added a whole new series of high-quality precision grinders to its catalogue.

Grinding machines, designed for working hardened metal to produce highly accurate and finely finished surfaces, are relatively late comers among machine tools, appearing in large numbers only in the latter part of the last century. Their manufacture requires highly developed techniques. This is especially true of modern precision machines. But S.M.T. workers have shown that they can tackle the most difficult jobs in producing such machines.

Just a dozen years ago, when the works was run by the Kuomintang bureaucrat-capitalists, it only made such simple farm implements as hoes, cotton gins and threshers. In 1950, barely a year after it came under the management of the people's state, the first grinder ever made in China came off its assembly line. In the years of economic rehabilitation (1950-52), the S.M.T. works each year turned out one new type of grinder. During the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), an average of six new types were manufactured every year. The figure shot up to 19 in the three big leap years of 1958-60. In the early years many of the products were copies of Soviet models, but some three-quarters of those made in 1960 were independently designed by the works itself. These included many precision machines.

In the past decade, output has soared from a few dozen machines to four figures. By 1960, some 2,000 enterprises throughout China were using S.M.T. grinders.

This year, the S.M.T. works has already completed designs for 33 more new grinders. Of those trial manufactured in the first six months of this year, seven have successfully passed rigorous tests and gone into regular production; five others are being appraised; four are undergoing tests; and two more are in the later stages of assembly.

Where There's a Will, There's a Way

The manufacture of each new machine, especially the very first ones, was a challenge, and the question naturally arose: "Can we do it? Has the plant got the necessary technical equipment?" Not everyone answered these questions in the affirmative. When the S.M.T. works planned to trial manufacture a new type of precision gear grinder in 1957 — the first attempt at such a machine in China — some sceptics doubted whether the works, with the personnel and equipment it then had, was equal to the job. This demanded that the temperature in the workshop should be kept at around 20°C., and that it be free from

shocks, excessive moisture or dust; special machine tools were called for to process key parts to a high degree of precision; above all, a high level of skill was required all round. The S.M.T. workers, however, did not wait for the building of new workshops as the new grinders were urgently needed. They partitioned off a part of a regular workshop to form a dust-proof chamber. There, they hung up a thermometer and kept the temperature constant by heating in winter and cooling ventilation in summer. They cut a ditch around this chamber and marked off the surrounding space as a prohibited area barring the movement of lorries and other heavy vehicles. To bore holes in the gear box of the grinder with the required precision — a job which ordinarily calls for a modern jig borer — they made ingenious and successful use of templates and an ordinary boring machine. Ingenuity and studious mastering of the necessary techniques on the job made up for lack of experience, and China's first precision grinder was successfully made.

This initial success was a big encouragement to the S.M.T. workers. They set out to build more complex precision grinders.

Ingenuity

The S.M.T. works naturally did not rest satisfied with improvised equipment. It acquired new precision machine tools, measuring and testing instruments, and, where necessary, it designed and made equipment itself. A combination of bold thinking and a down-to-earth, scientific style of work helped to make some exciting break-throughs. In 1959, trial manufacture of a new precision thread grinder was well on its way, but there was no suitable equipment to process the long leading screw. The workers on the job got the brainwave of using the thread grinder under trial manufacture to process its own leading screw — a method aptly described by the workers as "a dragonfly eating its own tail." They fitted a prototype leading screw to the half-finished thread grinder, started it up, and obtained the leading screw they needed with the highest degree of precision.

Emboldened, the workers proceeded to improve the design of existing precision grinders — a venture that took aback some of the older generation who looked on these "aristocrats" of the machine tool industry with something like awe. Nevertheless, four veteran workers, Wu Teh-lun, Wang Wei-tao, Wu Hsing-chung and Chen Wei-min, proceeded to "operate" on the hydraulic panel, a most vital part, of a grinder.

It was a bold undertaking but by no means rash. These experienced old hands knew the machine inside out and succeeded finally not only in eliminating inessential parts, but also in raising the machine's efficiency. Inspired by

their example, Wan Yuan-chung, an assembler, co-operated with Shen Min, an electrician, in improving the design of another precision grinder. They succeeded in eliminating more than one-quarter of the parts, resulting in a saving of 10 per cent of the metal formerly used in its manufacture and the cutting of manufacturing time by 14 per cent. Thus modified, the precision of the grinder was actually enhanced one grade. By this time those who were sceptical about the feasibility of modifying the structure of standard precision grinders were themselves joining in the drive for improvement.

Co-operation Works Wonders

The native wisdom of rank and file workers and their rich practical experience are a potent force whose efficacy is enhanced when ably led in co-operation with the technical staff by the administrators. The effectiveness of this "three-in-one" co-operation as it is now widely known in China was strikingly illustrated last year in the S.M.T. works during the trial manufacture of a fully automatic tap grinder. A special group was formed to tackle the job, comprising a deputy shop foreman, designers and other members of the technical staff, and assemblers. Working in close co-operation, they successfully and quickly surmounted the difficulties involved in designing and making the automatic mechanisms for measuring, aligning, adjusting the emery wheel, feeding in material and removing the finished product. With research, designing and trial manufacture going ahead simultaneously, it took only three months from starting designing to assembling the machine — a remarkable feat considering the complexity of the job.

In the process, the technical personnel benefited enormously from the practical wisdom of the workers, who, in their turn, learnt much from the theoretically well-versed engineers.

Workers at the bench are also making big contributions to improving technological processes. As originally worked out by the technical personnel, processing the main spindle for a high-precision grinder now under trial manufacture consisted of two stages: first precision grinding; and then lapping (finishing of spindles to fine limits by the use of laps of lead, brass, etc.). The workers, from their practical experience, proposed adding one more process, "superfinishing," in between. The technicians were at first sceptical, for they were following the beaten track and did not see the reason for this extra process. But repeated experiments showed that the realization of this proposal of the workers not only helped ensure precision, it also reduced the time for lapping — a difficult and time-consuming operation.

It has now become an established practice for technical personnel to work in the shops in close co-operation with the workers, learning practical skills from them and consulting them on technical problems as well as helping them solve production difficulties.

There are other forms of three-sided co-operation too. In preparing blueprints for new models, the designing and manufacturing departments now invariably solicit opinions from assemblers and grinding machine operators, men who always have valuable suggestions to offer from the angle of those who actually make or handle the machines. To ensure quality, customers and experts from relevant research institutions and colleges are invited to take part in appraising and finalizing a new model.

KEEP ABREAST OF EVENTS IN CHINA

with

PEKING REVIEW

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

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

Texts of major statements



Training Up a Skilled Force

It takes highly skilled hands to build top-notch machines and develop new models and S.M.T. spares no efforts in training up such a force.

The "China Agricultural Machinery Corp." — pre-liberation predecessor of the S.M.T. works — boasted many engineering college graduates. But they felt bored and frustrated on the job at that time since the plant stuck cautiously to production of only the simplest machines. The present deputy director and chief engineer of the S.M.T. works, together with other engineers, did work out a plan for building machine tools, but it was rejected because a British engineer in the employ of the corporation told the then director that China was technically far too backward for such an undertaking.

Liberation changed the picture completely. The production of modern precision grinders and constant ventures into new manufacturing fields now call for all the talent the engineering staff has. The cause of socialist industrialization has gripped their imagination; they are deeply conscious of the solicitude shown them by the new administration, and they have risen finely to the occasion. Two college graduates, junior assistants in the days of the "China Agricultural Machinery Corp.," now head the all-important designing department. Newcomers too are getting ahead on the job. A technician, who graduated from the Nanking Machine Building School only five years

ago, is now in charge of the designing of two new types of crankshaft grinders.

Training on the job combined with a comprehensive programme of free spare-time education ranging from primary school to college is of immense help to the staff. It has enabled many of the rank and file to become technicians and engineers. Shou Kuei-fu, a sweeper in pre-liberation days, has done particularly well. He worked hard to get skill at the bench and studied as diligently in the works' spare-time college. This close integration of

theory with practice has been so effective that within a decade, he has become a full-fledged engineer, chief designer of precision grinders that work with a tolerance finer than one-fortieth a hair's breadth.

The hundreds of technical personnel the S.M.T. works has trained since liberation has enabled it not only to meet the needs arising from the rapid development of new models, but also to send a considerable number of technicians and engineers to other enterprises as most welcome reinforcements.

Report from Kwangtung

How the Summer Floods Were Beaten

by LI TSO-CHI

KWANGTUNG'S farmers gathered in a fairly good harvest of early rice this year and immediately started and completed the setting out of the late rice seedlings. Now this second rice crop of the year is growing sturdily and the commune members of this southern province see good prospects ahead of a successful farming year in 1961.

The safe bringing in of the early rice crop was particular cause for satisfaction. The weather this summer was violent and freakish. Concentrated downpours swelled the rivers up to and over the warning line. Over the past twelve years, however, the Kwangtung people have built a formidable network of defence works—dykes, dams and reservoirs, canals and pumping stations—and they used these with great skill to fight off floods and droughts. The summer floods were defeated.

The building of these new water conservancy and flood prevention works and the rehabilitation and improvement of old ones have been carried on consistently since liberation. The larger projects have usually been built by the local government and the smaller ones by the rural people's communes or former farm co-ops. No matter who built these works, they have played a combined, decisive role in controlling the flood threat this year. This threat was no small one.

Kwangtung yearly withstands the onslaught of typhoons and cloudbursts and the most critical period is the first half of the year. The floods and water-logging which often result then can inflict enormous damage on the crops and loss and suffering on the population. This year the rains came earlier than usual. There were two big cloudbursts. Within a space of 10 days in April, cold air masses invaded Kwangtung thrice and meeting with the warm, moisture-laden air current caused heavy rainstorms over two-thirds of the province's area.

Repeated downpours in June again raised the water level in the North River, a major tributary of the Pearl River. In some places flood crests rose above the marks reached in 1959, a year of big floods, to set new records.

When these crests joined with those descending the West River, another big tributary of the Pearl, the waters raced down to the Pearl River delta plain at a flow of 40,400 cubic metres per second. For ten days and nights the water level stood above the warning line.

Reservoirs and Pumps

In these tense days of storm and flood, the people and the works they built fully answered the challenge.

During the April rainstorm, Liangyang County, southwest of Canton, had a 730-millimetre rainfall and the Moyang River there rose to the highest level registered since liberation. Three or four years ago this would have inevitably resulted in serious damage. This year, however, a new reservoir in the centre of the storm area took in 34 million cubic metres of flood water, greatly lessening the threat of flood and also making it much easier to drain water-logged farmland quickly when the rain stopped.

Another centre of the April storm was the delta area of the Pearl River. A 300-400 millimetre rainfall caused water-logging on 2.5 million *mu* of early rice. Counter-running sea tides slowing down the discharge of water along the outlets of the Pearl River made matters worse. The measures prepared for just this emergency went into action. The electric irrigation and drainage network on the delta lands was put to work.* Hundreds of electric pumps, some with giant pipes one metre in diameter, swallowed the water on the farmlands day and night and spewed it out over the dykes into the drainage channels. Within three days or a week, the early rice was saved in most of the inundated areas. Even in the most seriously affected county, only one-seventh of the flooded crop was lost and here the paddyfields were promptly replanted.

* See "Pearl River Transformations," *Peking Review*, No. 24, 1961.



Delivering Grain

Chinese painting by Chen Chung-chih

The Big Dyke Holds

The big 60-kilometre-long dyke on the eastern bank of the North River passed the test with flying colours. It faithfully guarded Canton, Kwangtung's capital, and five neighbouring counties. This too was a triumph of hard work and foresight. The dyke, badly neglected before liberation, has been strengthened and raised another 2.6 metres all along the line. The most dangerously threatened sections are well protected by stone facings. In the past three years (1958-60) alone, 2.4 million cubic metres of earthwork and 55,000 cubic metres of stonework have been done to strengthen this dyke.

In spite of all this, however, every possible precaution has to be taken in an emergency. When the June flood crests descended around the Dragon Boat Festival (June 17), more than 10,000 people, mostly nearby commune members, were patrolling and inspecting the dyke in shifts round the clock. Canton and many county towns also dispatched volunteers to join the ranks of the flood fighters and in addition, sent down large quantities of materials such as timber, straw sacks, jute and generating and lighting equipment. This was a guarantee that any weakness in the dyke would be remedied without delay as soon as discovered.

The safety of this big dyke is a matter that concerns the safety of many towns below it and millions of *mu* of farmland. When it was breached in 1915, the flood waters destroyed nearly all the smaller dykes which enclose large tracts of cultivated land below it. They inundated the city of Canton, hundreds of villages and farmlands totalling 6 million *mu*. The dyke also caved in on two other occasions — in 1931 and 1947. But during the 1959 floods, it stood firm, though a dozen smaller dykes surrounding large tracts of land succumbed. This year, though the flood crests on the North River rose higher than in 1959, neither the big dyke itself nor any of the encircling dams of any size was breached. Some places were nevertheless flooded or water-logged, but the area so affected was only one-tenth of what it was in 1959.

Sanshui County, in a particularly crucial spot at the confluence of the West and North Rivers, was almost unaffected. The early rice crop suffered somewhat in some people's communes along the North River, but this does not necessarily mean that their harvest of early rice declined. For instance, one-seventh of the crop in the Zhouxin People's Commune was badly inundated, but it kept its output of early rice at the 1960 level thanks to timely remedial action and because it had a bigger area planted in the first place.

Quiet Flows the East River

During the floods in 1959, one of the seriously damaged regions included several counties along the lower reaches of the East River, a main tributary of the Pearl River. The flood waters here reached a height such as is recorded only once in a century.

This summer, however, the river never rose beyond the warning line.

This wasn't because the rainstorm skipped that region. A continuous rainfall added up to more than 200 millimetres in these counties and downpours were reported on the upper reaches of the river as well. The difference was in the possession of water conservancy works able to deal with the threatened danger by holding part of the flood waters in reservoirs and leading off the rest expeditiously. These were built since 1959 under a programme designed to harness the East River. Experts and technicians were called in to help draft a comprehensive programme and this was finalized in the winter of that year. Work began on the planned projects immediately and went on steadily throughout the winter of 1959. The four counties which suffered most in the past contributed no less than 400,000 people to the various projects — the building or strengthening of a series of reservoirs on the main tributaries of the East River and dykes along this river system.

1958 was an important date in the history of Kwangtung's water conservancy building. By that time the liberated people had already built a good number of small reservoirs and other projects to harness the flood waters. They well proved their worth in combating natural calamities and boosting farm yields. With the founding of the people's communes, the province speeded up the pace of building large water conservancy works systematically co-ordinated with the smaller projects. The province could then put on the agenda the comprehensive harnessing and development of the various river systems on which it is now working.

There is still a long way to go before this ideal is turned into reality. Many key water conservancy projects are unfinished as yet. Nevertheless, the province has the assurance that it is on the right track. This year's summer floods were a major danger, yet, backed by the works already completed, Kwangtung's flood fighters won out and brought in their harvest.

SIDELIGHTS

How to Live Long. One way to find the secret of long life is to ask those who have it. This is what some scientists of the Chinese Academy of Sciences specializing in gerontology did. They have just completed a trip to Sinkiang in the northwest where they interviewed 55 old men and women from 100 to 120 years old, and made detailed inquiries about their health, work, diet and living habits.

They found that three-fourths of the centenarians — all Uighurs except one, who is a Kazakh — were poor peasants and the rest handicraftsmen before liberation. Most of them started farm work when still young. Eighteen of them are still doing some manual labour including digging, chopping wood, tending babies and housework. Twenty-seven of them had continued to do some farm work until they were 90 years old and 10 until they were 80.

Most of them rise early and are abed early and have regular eating habits, eating moderately. They like best to eat beef and mutton, all kinds of fruits and melons in season, and drink milk, sour milk and cream tea. Most neither smoke nor drink. Most of them have cheerful, patient dispositions.

Unbelievable Contrast. Anyone who'd ever been in pre-liberation Peking's Tungan Market, that dim-lit, tumbled-down structure housing many crooked stall-keepers and pickpockets, will not recognize it for what it is today. The change is not merely physical, although that too is changed beyond recognition — today it gives a cheerful impression of light, airiness and neatness — but also in the wholesome atmosphere of the place. A friend tells a recent experience.

He went to one of the crowded trinket stalls and made a last minute purchase of a 2.50-yuan hairclip of the latest fashion for his wife. In his hurry, he forgot to take the change for a 10-yuan bill. An hour later he discovered his mistake on the bus and hurried back. It was all he could do to remember which stall it was. As

he went through the crowds he thought ruefully that his money was as good as lost. Even before he came near the stall, he saw one stall-keeper pointing him out to another, and exclaiming with great satisfaction: "Ah, that's the man!"

"Trivial as the matter was," said the friend, "I was very moved. I'd been literally robbed here before liberation, you see, and the contrast is unimaginable!"

Planning Winter Wear. The citizens of Harbin, that bustling city on the Sungari, will find that the city's First Department Store has accurately read their thoughts in the matter of winter wear. While they were still swimming or boating off the beautiful Island of the Sun in the height of summer, many heads there were planning to see them well outfitted in snowy winter. The store, which has an extensive clothing department, sent three groups of their staff including Shen Hsien-chi, city "model shop assistant," to twenty different places including factories, colleges and the navigation bureau to find out what sort of winter clothing they wanted. Delighted customers put up over 700 suggestions for new designs for jackets and boots alone.

The department store also invited representatives from 24 other organizations including people's communes, hospitals and schools to a winter wear conference. Here consumers met designers and dressmakers face to face and spoke out their desires. It was a good start to winter shopping.

Builders Study. Ask any building worker in Shensi Province and



Learning to Write

Papercut by Shen Pei-nung

chances are he'll tell you he never knew the insides of a book before liberation. But it's not so today. Latest news from that northwestern province is that 9 out of 10 building workers, totalling 60,000 in Shensi, have reached primary or middle school grades and some are up to college grade.

All their studying was done while on the job. All who wished studied and can study 8-10 hours a week in the close to 200 spare-time schools for building workers opened by the building companies. Tuition is free. Curricula include regular school subjects plus special courses connected with building construction. Many textbooks and teaching notes are written by veteran and skilled workers themselves. Engineers and university professors are often invited as guest lecturers.

Highway on the Lake. A broad highway and several light rail tracks run into the heart of the 100 sq. km. Chakia Salt Lake (Dabasu Nor) in Chinghai Province. Trucks and dumpers bring out their tons of dazzling white salt to the lake edge, whence it is sent throughout the province and to other neighbouring areas.

Chakia was a salt lake which dried up in the course of centuries and became a basin of salt about 50 times the size of Kunming Lake in Peking's Summer Palace. Before liberation the salt was hacked out with picks and shovels wielded by barefoot, barebacked miners. Slow yaks and camels took the salt out. Since liberation, improved methods of extraction have raised efficiency dozens of times. Workers now wear protective gear — sun helmets and glasses, waterproof overalls and boots, etc., and live in newly built dormitories. In 1960, tests showed that the hard salt crust on the lake was capable of bearing 40 tons of weight per square metre. A 2-km.-long causeway carrying a 3-m.-wide road and a light rail track was immediately built from the shore to the extraction areas in the centre of the lake to carry out the salt. This year, the road has been doubled in width and four other tracks of light rails laid to deal with the Chakia miners' increased output.

HANDICRAFTS

Soochow Embroidery

Of all the great embroidery centres of China, Soochow is commonly conceded the palm. Recent activities there show that it has no intention of resting on its laurels. It has taken steps to call back to the practice of their art as many of the outstanding veterans of the trade as it can find; it has reinforced their ranks with a bevy of talented youngsters and established a Research Institute of Art Handicrafts which is paying particular attention to preserving all that is finest in Soochow embroidery and encouraging new, modern developments.

The new institute is housed in an old garden residence well known as one of the city's beauty spots. To reach the embroidery hall you make your way through the garden along clean swept cobblestone paths twisting and turning by the artificial rockeries so typical of old Chinese gardens. Finally you come to a spacious pavilion with curving eaves and long glass windows. Green bamboo curtains keep out the glare of the sun but allow a bright, even light to suffuse the interior of the hall. It is a remarkably quiet workroom. One's eyes are immediately arrested by the scores of nimble hands fluttering like butterflies over the bright coloured patterns on the embroidery frames. All the main types of Soochow embroidery were being made here. The ground materials used are silk, satin or damask. Employing incredibly fine silken threads girls and women were creating embroidered flowers, landscapes, and scenes with figures in ranges of colours and with an artistry rivalling that of painters with brush and colours.

Most were in the typical Soochow style exhibiting a meticulous attention to detail and with clearly defined outlines. But I was soon introduced to a screen embroidered in a new technique called "dot stitches." This was made not on the usual opaque background but on a kind of stiff, transparent gauze. It pictured a peasant girl, a blue kerchief on her head and a patterned apron about her waist, deeply absorbed in feeding her charges—a brood of chicks clustering

around her feet like so many fluffy yellow woollen balls. The "dot stitch" technique reproduces with amazing exactitude the freehand brushwork of the *hsieh yi* style of painting (such as was used by the great Chi Pai-shih and other masters). In this panel, unlike the usual Soochow style of embroidery, the girl and her chicks have no clearly defined outline; they merge into the light of aerial space that surrounds them. To the ordinary eye even from a short distance away it is impossible to see the individual stitches. The back of the panel seems to be as carefully fabricated as the front.

Near by two girls were working on a piece in the same new technique depicting wild geese amid reeds. They were using threads far finer than the thread of which the fabric was woven and the stitches were like fine particles of dust adhering to the material. I was told that this piece was designed by the well-known painter Chen Chih-fo. It was a replica of a piece that had been sent abroad for exhibition.

Soochow embroidery had been shown abroad before liberation and examples of it are probably preserved in many foreign collections but always as the work of anonymous craftsmen, who at that time were cruelly underpaid. These neat seamstresses spoke gaily of their recent experiences at foreign exhibitions of their work. They had visited the Soviet Union, Britain, Switzerland, the German Democratic Republic and several other countries, showing examples of their work and demonstrating their craftsmanship.

On this visit I met Ku Wen-hsia again. I had interviewed her some four years ago just after her return from such a visit to London. She still wore that air of modest simplicity as of old, but had quite shed her former shyness. She had married a college graduate a year ago, a scientist, and she is now a member of the research institute. I remember her telling me of her experiences at the London exhibition. One visitor exclaimed that he couldn't believe his eyes when she split a fine silk thread into twelve slender filaments to embroider a cat's whiskers. Later, in Switzerland, an old lady after watching her at work with rapt attention finally asked to

be allowed to "stroke the little cat you are embroidering. I've come here five times to see how it's getting on!"

That Ku Wen-hsia has shed her shyness and grown into a fine young woman doing her work at the institute with easy confidence is not surprising. Such transformations are an everyday matter in New China, but it was a startling sight to see another old acquaintance of mine, formerly bespectacled Chin Ching-fen, working at her embroidery frame without the aid of her glasses. I had met her not long after she had returned to her old trade in 1955 at the age of 71. Now she is the director of the institute.

Her life well epitomizes those of her generation of craftsmen. At the age of 35, even though she had been making an independent living for 22 years working at embroidery, she was married in the feudal style to a man chosen for her by her parents. Soon she was left a widow and embroidery became her sole means of support for her family. But in those days this was a slowly dying art. The day came when she was forced to give it up and take work in Shanghai as a maid-servant. It was here that the People's Government, learning that she was a student of the great Ching Dynasty embroiderer Yu Shen-shou and an expert embroideress in her own right, sought her out and asked her to return to Soochow. It was a startling turn of fate. Once again she found herself able to work at her craft and under ideal conditions at that. As she put it, her heart was filled with so much undreamt-of happiness that she found



Soochow embroidery "Bird and Flowering Bough"

herself getting younger daily and having no use for spectacles.

"I was asked to come here to give advice only, not to work," she said, "but how can I keep my hands idle when I have such an urge to make new embroideries?"

In these last few years she has embroidered a portrait of Chairman Mao, another of Lu Hsun, China's great writer and pioneer of her modern revolutionary culture, the 80th anniversary of whose birth will be celebrated this month, and also of Chu Yuan, the patriot poet who lived more than two thousand years ago. Now she is working on a series of women's portraits—the twelve beauties of the classical novel, *Dream of the Red Chamber*. She has already completed eight of these.

Her main occupation now, however, is passing on her unrivalled knowledge and experience to the students of a training class sponsored by the institute. As a reference work for students she has embroidered 40 sample pieces showing the different types of stitching techniques handed down by the Soochow embroiderers or recently evolved by herself. These are accompanied by explanations which she dictated. She has also succeeded in greatly reducing the time taken to train apprentices in the art. In the first year they learn to embroider flowers, birds and animals; in the second, landscapes and human figures and in the third year to handle the most difficult stitching techniques. By that time most are able to do completely independent work as craftsmen. It was her pupils indeed that I saw in that pavilion producing new masterpieces of the finest embroidery in China.

But this is not all. Her pupils are learning to paint too from their first year. Chin Ching-fen pointed out that since Soochow embroidery first became famous, nearly two thousand years ago in the time of the Three Kingdoms, its practitioners have been dependent on designs made for them by painters. Even the great Ming embroiderer Han Hsi-meng, whose work is highly prized by collectors, used prepared designs. There was an artless pride in Chin's voice as she said: "Now we are training a generation of Soochow embroiderers who are combining designing with execution



Soochow embroiderers and a new panel: "Cotton Harvest"

and will be truly creative artist-craftsmen. This indeed is something new."

—K. S.

PUBLISHING

Book Notes

Foster's Books in Chinese. A selection of the writings of the great American revolutionary, the late William Z. Foster, Chairman Emeritus of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., is available in Chinese translation. They are the *Outline History of the World Trade Union Movement*, *The Twilight of World Capitalism*, *The Historic Advance of World Socialism*, *History of the Three Internationals*, *History of the Communist Party of the United States*, *Outline History of the Americas*, *From Bryan to Stalin*, and *Pages from a Worker's Life*. The World Culture Publishing House and the San Lian Bookstore have jointly advertised the availability of these works as "a tribute to William Z. Foster."

Catalogue to the Classics: *The Comprehensive Catalogue of Collected Editions of Chinese Books*, Vol. II, just published by the Chung Hua Book Company, provides research workers with a handy reference work to help them find just the book they may need from among the thousands of ancient Chinese books. Most of these books are included in one or other of the collected editions of ancient works

compiled or printed in various dynastic periods, but even a great scholar sometimes has difficulty in tracking down those which are not so well known.

After a thorough study of all the ancient collected editions available, some of them running into thousands of volumes, the compilers of this work have prepared this descriptive catalogue of all titles conveniently classified according to subject matter. It contains 38,891 titles. Each is accompanied by particulars such as the name of the collections in which the book appears, its general content, to which academic trend it belongs, etc. This is the most comprehensive classified catalogue of ancient Chinese books ever made. It also gives a very clear and definite idea of what has been written in each branch of studies from the ancient time to the Ching Dynasty.

Histories of Foreign Countries. A series of short histories of the various countries of the world will be published shortly by the Commercial Press. They are written in popular style with many illustrations, telling the story of events with the necessary historical analysis. They are intended for readers with a junior middle school grade education.

A series of popular readers covering all dynastic periods of Chinese history are now coming off the press of the Chung Hua Book Company. The two series are designed to popularize a general historical knowledge among the masses.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Chinese Embassy Withdraws From Congo

The Chinese Government has decided to withdraw its embassy in the Republic of the Congo. A spokesman for the Information Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement on September 18, explaining that in view of the fact that the lawful Congolese government led by acting Premier Gizenga has announced its own termination, while the Leopoldville government maintains so-called diplomatic relations with the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan, which absolutely has no right to represent China, the Chinese Government has decided to withdraw the Chinese Embassy in the Congo and declares with much regret that diplomatic relations between China and the Congo have to be temporarily suspended. Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory, and the Chinese Government and people are resolutely opposed to the U.S. imperialists' forcible occupation of Taiwan and their plot of creating "two Chinas," and to the emergence of a situation of "two Chinas" in any context, the spokesman stressed.

The crude aggression and intervention in the Congo carried out during the past year and more by the U.S. neo-colonialists and the old Belgian colonialists have already led to many evil consequences for the Congolese people. The Congolese people will yet encounter many difficulties and twists and turns as they advance along the road towards independence and freedom. However, we are confident, said the spokesman, that the Congolese people, who are educated in the patriotic and anti-imperialist spirit of Lumumba, are invincible. The Chinese people will unswervingly support the Congolese people in their just struggle for the defence of their national independence and state unity and against imperialism and colonialism, the spokesman concluded.

Algerian Anniversary

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai on September 18 sent a

message of greetings to the Algerian Premier Ben Youssef Ben Khedda on the 3rd anniversary of the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic. The message wishes the heroic Algerian people well as they march from victory to still greater victory and expresses confidence that the militant friendship between the Chinese and Algerian peoples will grow ever firmer with each passing day.

China and Africa

Chinese and African peoples have established a militant friendship in the struggle against their common enemy, imperialism.

The Chinese people have always shown the deepest sympathy for and resolutely supported the African peoples in their patriotic, just struggle for national liberation against imperialism and colonialism. They have demonstrated these sentiments in various ways.

Support Kamerun. Peking gave a warm welcome on September 13 to guests from the Kamerun: Vice-President of the Union of the People of the Kamerun Kingue Abel; Mekou Samuel, the Union's Representative to Ghana and father of Felix Roland Mounie, the late President of the Union; and Njiawaue Nicanor, the Union's Executive Secretary and Representative to Morocco.

Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, spoke at the rally declaring that the Chinese people are the staunch partners and militant friends of the Kamerun people. They regarded the Kamerun people's victories as their own. The struggle and the victory of the Kamerun people is also a support to the Chinese people, he pointed out.

Kingue Abel in his speech strongly condemned U.S. imperialism as the ringleader of the plot to bind the African people once again to the vicious system of neo-colonialism. He expressed his confidence that the Kamerun people will drive out imperialism and establish their own state power of progress, democracy and peace.

* * *

Mali Economic Mission. Vice-Premier Chen Yi gave a banquet in honour of Madeira Keita, new head of the visit-

ing Mali Government Economic Mission and Minister of the Interior and Information. M. Keita has come to China to take the place of Sevdou Badian Kouyate, who has returned to Mali on business.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi in his speech pointed out that only when colonial rule in Asia, Africa and Latin America is ended could world peace be ensured.

The Mali economic mission has toured Shanghai, Hangchow, Canton and other cities of China since it came to China on September 4.

* * *

Ghana Likes Chinese Exhibition. The Chinese economic construction exhibition has been a lively topic of conversation in Accra. Nearly two-thirds of the population of Accra visited the exhibition in the first three weeks since it opened on August 10. They included high-ranking officials of the Ghanaian Government and leaders of the Convention People's Party. Many visitors have written enthusiastic entries in the visitors' book, giving their impressions of the exhibition, and expressing their friendly sentiments for the Chinese people.

Shadow, National Organizer of the Ghana Young Pioneers, wrote after his visit that "the People's Republic of China is building its nation in a fitting manner in the best service of peace and mankind." Another entry says: "Through what I saw in the exhibition I know how the progressive Chinese people are living and working and realize that the lies and slanders circulated by Western imperialist and colonialist countries have almost poisoned our minds."

More Ghana visitors from places far away from Accra as well as people from Nigeria, Togoland and Niger came to see the exhibition.

More U.S. Military Provocations

On September 3, a U.S. military plane intruded into China's territorial air space over the sea south of Pinghai and Swabue in Kwangtung Province between 12:13 and 12:26 hours. On September 8, a U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters in the area east of Pingtan and Paichuan of Fukien Province between 12:37 and 17:28 hours, and on September 15, a U.S. military plane flew over the area of

Yunghsing Island and Shih Island in the Hsisha Islands of Kwangtung Province between 12:31 and 12:40 hours.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued the 169th, 170th and 171st serious warnings against these U.S. military provocations.

BRIEFS

Excerpts from some of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writings were pub-

lished in the Ceylonese evening paper *The Observer*. With these excerpts, the paper introduced Mao Tse-tung's thoughts and viewpoints on the international situation, the people's democratic dictatorship, socialist construction and the arts.

Ceylonese scholar Pushpa Kumar Premaratne has arrived in China at the invitation of the Peking Foreign Languages Institute to give lectures in the Sinhalese language. These

will be the first classes in Sinhalese to be given at the institute.

Agreements have recently been concluded on the exchange of films, including features, newsreels and documentaries, between Cuba and China. Among the seven Chinese feature films bought by Cuba under these agreements are *The Battle of Sangkumryung*, *On the Long March*, *The Battle for Shanghai* and *Lin Tse-hsu*.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **BATTLE AT CHUHSIEN TOWN** A Sung Dynasty story. Lu Wen-lung, son of a Sung general, is abducted and adopted by a Kin prince. Grown to be a brave warrior he helps the Kin defeat the Sung troops under Yo Fei at Chuhsien Town. Wang Tso, a Sung scholar, succeeds in gaining his confidence, reveals the truth about his birth, and persuades him to come over to the Sung side. China Peking Opera Theatre production.

▲ **BLACK WHIRLWIND** A tale of Li Kuei, the Black Whirlwind, one of the 108 heroes of the *Water Margin*. Using the name of Sung Chiang, leader of the heroes, a local tyrant kidnaps a girl. Li upbraids Sung Chiang for this outrage. The truth is finally explained and Li apologizes and makes amends. China Peking Opera Theatre production.

▲ **BATTLE OF WITS and BORROWING THE EAST WIND** Two episodes from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* recording the battle of wits and strategy between Chuko Liang of the Shu Kingdom and Chou Yu of the Wu Kingdom in the third century. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **THE PURSE OF GOOD OMEN** A traditional opera. A rich man's daughter helps a poor girl. Her generosity is later rewarded when she herself stands in need after all her property is destroyed by flood. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **LI HUI-NIANG** Li Hui-niang who has fallen into the clutches of Chia Shih-tao, a corrupt prime minister, is killed by him, because she shows her admiration for a patriotic young scholar, Pei Yu. After her death her spirit saves Pei Yu from the minister's vengeance. North Kunqu Opera Theatre production.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **THE CLOTH SELLER** (*Arshin Mal Alan*) A comic opera by the famous Azerbaijan

playwright, Uzer Gadjibekov, produced in Chinese by the Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre. A wealthy Azerbaijan youth disguises himself as a wandering cloth seller and so succeeds in finding and marrying a bride of his own choice.

▲ **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 production.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **PRINCESS WEN CHENG** A historical play. The Emperor Tai Tsung of the Tang Dynasty consents to the marriage of Princess Wen Cheng to the Tibetan King Sron-Tsan Gampo. Despite the plots of traitors this Tibetan-Han union is consummated and strengthens the friendship between the two nationalities. China Youth Art Theatre production.

▲ **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. A new production of the China Children's Theatre.

▲ **THE PEACH BLOSSOM FAN** The story of the tragic love of a courtesan for a scholar who betrays his love and his allegiance to the Ming Dynasty for wealth and position in the service of the Ching. Produced by the Experimental Modern Drama Theatre of the Central Drama Institute.

▲ **THE SALESWOMEN** A comedy by Lao Sheh describing how three young girls and a housewife free themselves from household drudgery by becoming saleswomen. Peking People's Art Theatre production.

▲ **AESOP** A play by the Brazilian playwright Guillermo Figuereido, based on the life story of Aesop, the slave and clever teller of fables of ancient Greece. It reflects the struggle between slaves and slave-owners, and the determination of the slaves to die for freedom rather than live as slaves. Peking People's Art Theatre production.

▲ **CABAL AND LOVE** Schiller's masterpiece staged in Chinese. China Youth Art Theatre production.

FILMS

▲ **RED SUN OVER KOSHAN** A colour film version of a modern opera. August First Studio production. A dramatic story of the rising of the Tibetans against feudal serfdom and of how in helping to put down the rebellion of the reactionaries in the Khamba area, they take their destinies into their own hands.

▲ **CHIN NIANG-MEI** Film version of a Kweichow opera. Joint production of Shanghai Haiyen Studio and Kweichow Studio. Chin Niang-mei, a Tung girl, fights against feudal oppression and avenges the death of her beloved.

▲ **SANBO MILL** A Soviet-Finnish joint production. A fairytale about the struggle between good and evil. Dubbed in Chinese.

▲ **STREET OF THE POOR** A Bulgarian film about the underground anti-fascist activities of two college students on the eve of Bulgaria's liberation. Dubbed in Chinese.

▲ **GOD WITH US** A U.A.R. feature film about the success of the July coup d'etat in Egypt in 1952. Dubbed in Chinese.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **LU HSUN MUSEUM** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (no admittance after 4 p.m.) Daily except Mon.

▲ **PEKING FINE ARTS EXHIBITION** Over 300 works including traditional Chinese paintings, graphic art, oil paintings, sculptures, etc. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon. till Oct. 15. At Women Gate in the Palace Museum.

▲ **RUMANIAN FOLK ART EXHIBITION** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon. till Oct. 3. At Zhongshan Park.

CHESS

Eight Weiqi ("go") players from Japan led by Jiro Arimitsu are in Peking for friendly matches with Chinese players.

Each move of the games can be followed on large boards by the public:

At Yong'an Temple in Beihai Park:
Sept. 23, 25, 27 & 29, 2:30-5:00 p.m.

At the Chess Room in the Working People's Cultural Palace:
Sept. 23 & 27, 7:30-9:30 p.m.

Sept. 24, 2:30-5:00 p.m.

Oral explanations of moves by experts.

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