

PEKING REVIEW

49

December 8, 1961

Holding Aloft the Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Banner of the Moscow Statement

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Chieh Chen-kuo, Guerrilla Hero

by WANG HUO



Chieh Chen-kuo was one of China's famous guerrilla leaders and a national hero during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45). A miner in the Kailan Colliery in eastern Hopei Province, he took part in the big strike and armed uprising of the miners there in 1938, then organized a workers' guerrilla detachment and led it against the Japanese invaders and their puppets.

This book gives an absorbing account of the daring guerrilla operations of this detachment which kept the enemy on tenterhooks day and night and caused them heavy losses. Chieh Chen-kuo died in battle in 1940, loyal to the end to the cause of the people, a true son of the Communist Party.

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ROUND THE WEEK

Young Colliers Make Good

Recent proficiency tests made at the big Kailan Colliery in north China gave some remarkable results: they showed that many advanced methods devised by outstanding miner-innovators are being mastered by an increasing number of new hands to produce a rapid general rise in the technical level of the miners. Chang Wen, a national pace-setter, contrived a dozen methods for withdrawing timber efficiently and safely under varying conditions; these are now used by half of Kailan's miners doing the same kind of job as Chang and they are as skilful at it as Chang himself. Wang Feng-yuan, another innovator of national fame, devised a method for more swiftly adjusting the conveyor arrangements to suit the coal cutter when moved to a new position; this cuts the time needed for adjustments by more than an hour and does away with major stoppages. Miners at nearly three-quarters of all Kailan's work faces are now successfully using this method.

Kailan's experience is typical of the rapid expansion of the ranks of New China's skilled labour force, a most important facet of the nation's industrialization programme. Large numbers of technicians are being trained in colleges and specialized technical schools, but recruiting from among the rank and file of workers is of great importance. Workers acquire skills and experience at the bench and are given a theoretical grounding in tuition-free spare-time schools. Integration of theory and practice has made for rapid progress in technique.

The growth of the skilled labour force was particularly rapid in the big leap years 1958-60. Kailan again provides a good example of how this was done. With coal production on the up grade, Kailan has taken on 20,000 new hands since 1958. In addition to learning on the job, these new miners have been attending technical training classes and schools for popularizing advanced experience opened by the colliery. In these classes miners

well known for their skill pass on their know-how to new hands in lectures and actual demonstrations. With this help, the new hands have quickly got the hang of coal-extracting, tunneling, haulage, and the operation of various mining machines. Thanks in no small part to this, one-quarter of them have been elected outstanding workers. A survey made among 5,000 new hands at the Chaokechuang Mine shows that 156 of them have become team or brigade leaders. An even greater number have become skilled miners in the higher work grades.

The veterans themselves are constantly improving their skills. More than 500 of them are today classified as Grade 3 (the top grade in skill); 155 have become so proficient that they have been promoted to the rank of engineer. These men have a rich fund of experience plus theoretical knowledge gained in adult classes run by the mine. Always mindful of the need to keep in close touch with the rank and file, they are very popular among the miners.

Like other big modern enterprises of long standing in China, Kailan undertakes to train skilled hands for other mines too. In the past three years, more than 2,000 skilled miners and some 400 technicians have been trained for, or transferred to, newly built mines in other parts of the country.

"Iron Bulls" in Shantung and Anhwei

In the last three years, 1958-60, China trebled the number of tractors operating in the fields. It continued to enlarge its tractor park this year. Shantung is doing well in this drive for mechanization. This seaboard province doubled the size of its tractor park in the first ten months of the year. In terms of 15 h.p. units, it now has 6,900 "iron bulls." Tractors can be seen at work in practically every county and rural suburban district; 25 of them have 100 machines apiece.



Song of Emancipation

Drawing by Pan Shih-hsun

Another big jump in the province's tractor park was recorded in 1958, the year when the farm co-ops joined together to form people's communes. They acquired more than 1,400 tractors in that year alone.

Shantung has also done splendidly in training technical cadres for mechanized farming. It now has more than 21,000 tractor drivers, maintenance men and other technicians to keep its farm machines going. Just four years ago it could only muster around 2,400 such personnel. In these same four years it has increased the number of its tractor repair shops from 2 to 36.

When machines take over ploughing on a big scale, a great deal of manpower and many draught animals can be diverted to other kinds of farm work. Last spring tractors ploughed one-sixth of Shantung's farmland. In certain counties they ploughed from one-third to half the land under crops.

Anhui Province, with 2,800 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units), has fewer tractors than its northern neighbour Shantung, but its growth has been hardly less surprising. Compared with 1957, it has increased

its tractor park 4.2-fold. Anhwei's peasants too are highly satisfied with these machines. They say that land ploughed by machine usually yields 10 per cent more than that ploughed by cattle-drawn ploughs.

Anhui is bringing in mechanization in a somewhat different way to Shantung. Two-thirds of the tractors in this inland province are distributed among its 61 machine and tractor stations. The rest are on its state farms. The M.T.S. are run by the county authorities and in the area north of the Huai River are found in nearly every county.

Tibet's New Day

More signs of prosperity gladden the eye in the Tibetan countryside. The three-year run of good harvests, and the democratic reforms which have been sweeping the whole of the Tibet region since 1959, have brought about remarkable changes in the everyday life of the people and particularly in that of the former serfs of the region.

Last week, in Lhasa, the Tibet Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference heard a report by an inspection team which studied conditions in the Lingtze area, southeastern Tibet last month. It was a heartening account they gave. All the 50,000 former serfs in Lingtze have now got their own land, houses, cattle and other property as a result of the democratic reforms.

More than 8,600 hectares of land were distributed to the former serfs here. The peasants have worked their new holdings with tremendous enthusiasm and reaped a good harvest.

This is typical of the pattern of things in the Tibetan countryside. Reports from other parts of the Tibet region indicate that tens of thousands of former household slaves, who were

at the bottom of the feudal social scale just a few years ago, have been emancipated from the scourge of serfdom and begun a new life. Other former "social outcasts" have got a new and respected place in society. By the end of 1960 some 30,000 ex-slaves in Tibet had received more than 6,700 hectares of land and large numbers of houses, draught animals and farm tools which once belonged to their former oppressors. In the Loka area, all the emancipated slaves on the manorial estate of Surkong Wongching-Galei, one of the ringleaders of the 1959 rebellion, have vastly improved their conditions of life.

Before the democratic reforms there were about 10,000 paupers, beggars and vagabonds in Tibet. They were either runaway serfs, household slaves driven out by their masters or small handicraftsmen who had gone bankrupt. Most of them roamed miserably from place to place trying to make a living. During the past two years the People's Government has helped them find suitable jobs and now they, too, are contributing their efforts to the building of a new, democratic Tibet. The grim slums that existed for centuries in Lhasa are gone—gone for ever. Several hundred families have moved into new homes. The aged and the sick are being taken care of by the local people's government.

Winter Lumbering Gets into Stride

Winter has definitely arrived. The mercury has plummeted to a dozen degrees below zero in the timber areas of northeast China. Work is going into high gear as this golden season for lumbering gets under way. During these winter months workers in the Changpai Mountains in Kirin Province will fell more than 60 per cent of the timber quota planned for the whole of the coming year. Teams totalling 11,000 lumbermen have already gone into the forests there.

Further north in the Little Khingan and Wanda Mountains in Heilungkiang Province, lumbermen will use the cold season of winter and early spring to collect 70 per cent of all the timber cut this year and get it to the sawmills. The 40-odd forestry administrations in that province have already built 2,400 ice and snow runs, checked and repaired their machines

and haulage equipment, and trained new lumbermen for this work. The technique of transporting timber by ice and snow runs was introduced into Heilungkiang only a little over a year ago, but this winter more than half the timber transported will be handled this way. The old ox- and horse-drawn sledges of the past will no longer be used.

The men and women working on the lumber transport teams have a great deal to do this winter as the targets for timber felling were overfulfilled in several parts of the country. Down south in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, this year's timber-felling targets were overfulfilled as early as mid-October. In the Greater Khingan Mountains in Inner Mongolia, China's largest forest area, the annual target was overfulfilled by November 5. Preparations to get all this timber down to the timber mills started early this year. New methods for getting the timber to the dispatching depots were adopted. Transport workers at the Yituliho Forestry Administration completed the greater part of this year's plan for building ice runs as early as September. At the Kanho Forestry Administration, flat cars running on wooden rails have been introduced. These are three times more efficient than the old manual methods. Roadbeds and bridges have been strengthened and trains on forest railways are now travelling nearly 20 per cent faster than before. As a result of such efforts, an increasing amount of timber is being supplied to the coal and iron mines, two of the country's biggest timber users. Thirty dispatching depots in the Greater Khingan Mountains alone have already shipped 800,000 cubic metres of timber to the mines this year.

Papers from Shanghai

Shanghai's paper mills have successfully manufactured a dozen kinds of new products since the start of the year. This brings the range of papers made in that industrial centre to around 200 varieties. The new varieties include many high-grade kinds for industrial and agricultural use, such as the wet-type recording paper used in the fishing industry, dust-proof paper, velours paper, etc. A new insulating paper made from ground mica has a thickness of two or

three sheets of newsprint, but it can withstand a shock of 30,000 volts. A semi-translucent paper for covering beds of rice seedlings is a boon for the farmer. Sunlight can penetrate it in the day-time while at night it keeps the young shoots warm, thus facilitating their growth.

Shanghai's modern paper-making industry dates back to 1891 when the first modern paper mill in the country was set up. In the 58 years between then and liberation in 1949, Shanghai produced only some twenty types of paper. Most of these were the ordinary writing and poster printing papers. Cigarette and packaging papers were the only types of industrial paper produced at that time.

The industry has made rapid progress since liberation, especially since 1958. Between then and now, more than 130 new varieties have been added to factory lists, over half of these are used for industrial, agricultural, aviation and shipping purposes.

Rural School Year Begins

Now that the busy farming season is practically over, the agricultural middle schools in the vast countryside are again humming with activity. These special rural schools have just begun a new term. In many places this year has witnessed a big increase in the number of new students as compared with previous years.

Agricultural middle schools are run by the rural people's communes for those who have completed a primary school education. Besides giving students a general education, they teach them general farming, pest control, water conservancy, animal husbandry and other related subjects. Operating for about five months a year during the slack farming season, these schools have proved their worth. They have trained many junior agronomists and technicians, a type of personnel who are in big demand all over the country. They have proved to be a useful auxiliary to the regular and spare-time schools in promoting general education among China's teeming rural population.

In Kiangsu, about 70,000 new students under 16 have enrolled in the more than 1,500 agricultural middle schools throughout the province. Kiangsu is the pioneer in setting up this type of school. The first such

school in the country was established in its Shuanglou Township of Haiian County, near the coast, in March 1958. Its appearance touched off a mass movement, followed by the establishment of thousands upon thousands of similar schools up and down the country.

Over the past few years, these schools in Kiangsu have acquired a great deal of experience and are today efficiently run. Always keeping in mind the needs of agricultural production and with part-time study as their guiding principle, they are conducted in a variety of ways. In some, students study only half-day; in others, they study every other day. While in some, students do their farm work in the schools in which they study, in others they go back to their respective production brigades to do their manual work. Most of the schools open for about five months in winter and spring. During the rest of the year when their students are busy with farm work, they carry on their studies in smaller groups or by themselves. These methods, which vary as circumstances require, are convenient to the students and ensure that farm work is not neglected. Since they were established, Kiangsu's agricultural middle schools have trained more than 100,000 graduates who are playing an important role in the growth of the province's agricultural production.

Teaching in these schools is everywhere and at all times geared to practical needs. In Chiangtung, Chaoan County, in eastern Kwangtung Province, additional courses were given last year to train book-keepers, junior veterinarians, soil specialists, and personnel for making chemical fertilizer. The people's communes there urgently needed such personnel at that time. Most of the land in Chiangtung is unirrigated and its people's communes go in mainly for industrial crops. These and other conditions are never lost sight of for a moment when the curricula for the schools are being worked out. Classes are sometimes conducted in the classrooms and sometimes in the fields; on-the-spot investigations and experiments of various kinds are carried out to give the students the maximum opportunity to grasp quickly what they have to learn and apply their knowledge to good advantage in practice.

Holding Aloft the Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Banner of the Moscow Statement

Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial on December 1, 1961. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

A YEAR ago, representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties held a meeting in Moscow and unanimously adopted a Statement and an Appeal to the Peoples of All the World.

The Moscow Statement was drawn up in collective effort by 81 fraternal Parties. Like the Declaration issued by the 1957 Moscow Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties, the Statement is the common programme of the international communist movement today and a standard of action to be observed by all the Communist and Workers' Parties.

Based on Marxism-Leninism

On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of the Moscow Declaration of 1957, the Moscow Statement of 1960 sums up the experiences of the international communist movement, sets forth the content of our times, analyses the world situation, explains major issues concerning the world socialist system, imperialism, war and peace, the national-liberation movement, the revolutionary struggles in the capitalist countries, opposition to revisionism and dogmatism, and mutual relations, unity and cooperation among the fraternal countries and fraternal Parties; it also sets forth the common militant tasks of Communists of all countries and the progressive people of the world. This document of historic significance has played a tremendous role in strengthening the unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement and in further promoting the struggles of the people throughout the world for peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

The Moscow Statement points out that the main content of our times is the transition from capitalism to socialism. "The chief result of these years is the rapid growth of the might and international influence of the world socialist system, the vigorous process of disintegration of the colonial system under the impact of the national-liberation movement, the intensification of class struggles in the capitalist world, and the continued decline and decay of the world capitalist system. The superiority of the forces of socialism over those of imperialism, of the forces of peace over those of war, is becoming ever more marked in the world arena." The Statement, on the basis of the new situation in the world balance of class forces, correctly points out that a new stage has begun in the current deepening of the general crisis of capitalism. This stage has emerged in the conditions of competition and struggle between the two world systems — socialism and capitalism, an increasing change in the bal-

ance of forces in favour of socialism, and a marked aggravation of all the contradictions of imperialism. It has taken place at a time when a successful struggle by the peace-loving forces to bring about and promote peaceful coexistence has prevented the imperialists from undermining world peace by their aggressive actions, and in an atmosphere of growing struggle by the broad masses of the people for democracy, national liberation and socialism.

The development of the international situation fully confirms these scientific theses of the Moscow Statement.

In the past year, the countries of the socialist camp have time and again scored fresh successes in construction and in the fields of science and technology, and the might of the socialist camp has grown. The successful launching of manned spaceships on two occasions by the Soviet Union and their triumphant return to earth have demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt the superiority of the socialist system. The world impact of the foreign policy of peace of the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries is growing daily.

The past year has witnessed a further upsurge in the anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples of the world, and in particular in the national-democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The peoples of Laos, the southern parts of Viet Nam and Korea, Japan, Cuba, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Algeria and Angola have won new, important victories in their struggles. In the major capitalist countries, increasing numbers of people have joined the struggle against monopoly capital and against the forces of war. The united front of people all over the world against the policies of aggression and war of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States has been expanding.

Heavier Blows Against Imperialism

In the past year, imperialism and colonialism have suffered still heavier blows in the face of the mighty currents of the national-liberation movement and the people's revolutionary movement. Since it came to power, the Kennedy Administration, in which the U.S. monopoly groups have placed great hopes, far from being able to overcome U.S. imperialism's predicaments, has sustained a series of even more disastrous defeats. Besides, because of the uneven development of capitalism, the struggle among the imperialist countries, and in particular between new and old colonialism, for the redivision of the capitalist world has become still more acute; the entire imperialist camp is slithering further down the slope to disintegration.

Overall, an excellent situation has unfolded before the world's people: The East wind is prevailing still further over the West wind. This is the result of the stead-

fast and united struggle waged by the people throughout the world. At the same time, this situation in turn has created most favourable conditions for the joint struggle of the world's people.

However, it is precisely as the Moscow Statement has pointed out: The aggressive nature of imperialism will never change. As long as imperialism exists, there will be soil for wars of aggression. The Statement says that the source of war in the present era is imperialism, that "the system of exploitation of man by man and the system of extermination of man by man are two aspects of the capitalist system." The Statement devotes much space to the exposure of imperialism's manoeuvres to increase armaments and war preparations, stressing that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war, the chief bulwark of world reaction and modern colonialism, an international gendarme and the enemy of the people of the whole world. The Statement points out to all people of the world that "the danger of a new world war still persists," and that "the peoples must now be more vigilant than ever."

Confirmed by Events

These viewpoints defined in the Moscow Statement have been borne out continuously by a mass of new events. In the past year, the imperialist bloc headed by the United States has not only clung to its obstinate stand of rejecting general disarmament and a ban on nuclear weapons, but has been engaged more feverishly than ever in increasing its armaments and war preparations and in aggravating international tension. The Kennedy Administration, while paying lip-service to peace, is making preparations on an unprecedented scale and at a faster tempo than ever before for a new war. It is preparing for both all-out nuclear war and limited wars of various types, big and small. Both in the West and in the East, the United States has embarked on aggression and expansion and everywhere posed threats of war. Kennedy himself has even fulminated publicly that "the only way to maintain peace is to be prepared in the final extreme to fight for our country—and to mean it." This fully reveals the bellicose nature of U.S. imperialism.

The Moscow Statement points out to all the people of the world that in order to prevent war and safeguard peace, it is necessary to wage a resolute struggle against the imperialist forces of war. As a result of the change in the international balance of class forces, a new world war can be prevented by relying on the joint struggle of the powerful forces of peace of the present era. The 81 Communist and Workers' Parties declared confidently in the Statement that "war is not fatally inevitable," and that "the time has come when the attempts of the imperialist aggressors to start a world war can be curbed. World war can be prevented by the joint efforts of the world socialist camp, the international working class, the national-liberation movement, all the countries opposing war and all peace-loving forces." However, should the imperialist war maniacs, regardless of all consequences, insist on imposing a global war on the people of the whole world, "the peoples," as the Statement affirms, "will sweep capitalism out of existence and bury it."

The documents of the Moscow Meeting pay great attention to the national-democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to the people's revolutionary movement in the capitalist countries. It is pointed out

that "the complete collapse of colonialism is imminent. The breakdown of the system of colonial slavery under the impact of the national-liberation movement is a development ranking second in historic importance only to the formation of the world socialist system," that "the struggle of the peoples for their freedom and independence weakens the forces striving for war and multiplies the forces of peace." The Moscow Statement makes an analysis of the situation, both internal and international, facing the countries striving for independence or having newly won independence. It condemns in strong terms new and old colonialism, and in particular, the suppression of the national-liberation movement by U.S. neo-colonialism. It gives firm support to the national-democratic movements and wars of national liberation of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. It declares emphatically that the socialist countries and the international working class and communist movement regard it as their international duty to render the fullest moral and material assistance to the peoples fighting to free themselves from imperialist oppression and to help the peoples to fight for and strengthen their national independence.

The Moscow Statement points out that the tasks of Communists in the capitalist countries are to lead the economic and political struggles of the working class and other labouring people, oppose monopoly capital groups, safeguard the democratic rights of the people, improve their living conditions and help millions of people to realize gradually that socialism is the only way to complete emancipation from class oppression, exploitation and poverty. On the forms of transition from capitalism to socialism, the Statement reiterates the viewpoint laid down in the Moscow Declaration of 1957.

Imperialism—Source of War and Colonial Aggression

The system of imperialism is the common source of the threat of war and colonial aggression. Therefore, the anti-imperialist national-liberation movement and the people's revolutionary movement and the struggle in defence of world peace help and complement each other. The most reliable guarantee of world peace is the continuous strengthening of the socialist camp, of the national-liberation movement, of the people's revolutionary movement and of the anti-imperialist united front embracing the people of the whole world. Only when the imperialist and capitalist systems are wiped off the face of the earth can mankind's great ideal of everlasting peace be really translated into reality. As the Statement says, "The victory of socialism all over the world will completely remove the social and national causes of all wars."

The Moscow Statement expounds the significance of peaceful coexistence among the countries of two differing social systems. "In conditions of peaceful coexistence," it says, "favourable opportunities are provided for the development of the class struggle in the capitalist countries and the national-liberation movement of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries. In their turn, the successes of the revolutionary class and national-liberation struggle promote peaceful coexistence." For this purpose, "the Communists of all the world uphold peaceful coexistence unanimously and consistently, and battle resolutely for the prevention of war." The Statement further points out that "peaceful coexistence of states does not imply renunciation of the class struggle as the revisionists claim."

The great theory of Marxism-Leninism is the ever triumphant battle standard of the proletariat. It is the sacred duty of the Communists of all countries to protect the purity of Marxism-Leninism and to bring its scientific and revolutionary spirit into full play. The Moscow Statement reiterates the viewpoint given in the Moscow Declaration of 1957 by pointing out: "The further development of the communist and working-class movement calls for continuing a determined struggle on two fronts—against revisionism, which remains the main danger, and against dogmatism and sectarianism." The 81 Communist and Workers' Parties which took part in the Moscow Meeting unanimously condemned the Yugoslav variety of international opportunism, a variety of modern revisionist "theories" in concentrated form. They pointed out that the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia had betrayed the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism. They laid bare the disruptive activities of the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia against the socialist camp and the international communist movement.

Revisionism — The Main Danger

Events in the past year have further attested to the absolute correctness of the conclusion made in the Moscow Statement that revisionism remains the main danger in the international communist movement of today. The struggle against revisionism is a protracted one. Revisionism is not an accidental phenomenon. As the Moscow Declaration of 1957 points out, "the existence of bourgeois influence is an internal source of revisionism, while surrender to imperialist pressure is its external source." To undermine the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat so as to avert their own fate of decline, imperialism and the reactionary forces of all countries have invariably resorted to every conceivable trick and device to influence the working class at all times, trying hard to lead it away from the correct path of revolutionary class struggle. Consequently, revisionists of every description emerge to meet the situation; under various pretexts, they distort and adulterate Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory to serve the needs of imperialism.

Over the past few years, the international communist movement has won important victories in the struggle against revisionism, but revisionism is far from being thoroughly crushed. The Yugoslav modern revisionists in particular still attack Marxism-Leninism openly. After the publication of the Moscow Statement, the Central Executive Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia even adopted a resolution, arrogantly announcing that they stood opposed to the Statement, would "limit" its "consequences" and "reduce reaction to the Statement to the smallest possible extent." Thus it is clear that to further expose and combat modern revisionism is the serious, militant task of the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries.

Marxism-Leninism forms the indestructible basis of the unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement. The Moscow Statement lays special stress on the importance of the unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement. It says: "A resolute defence of the unity of the world communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the prevention of any actions which may undermine that unity, are a necessary condition for victory in the struggle for national inde-

pendence, democracy and peace, for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the socialist revolution and of the building of socialism and communism." Therefore, "it is the supreme internationalist duty of every Marxist-Leninist party to work continuously for greater unity in the world communist movement."

Criteria for Relations Between Fraternal Countries and Parties

The Moscow Statement has defined not only the political programme for the international communist movement, but also the criteria for mutual relations between fraternal countries and between fraternal Parties. That is to say, on the one hand, all the socialist countries and Communist Parties are closely linked with the revolutionary cause of the international proletariat, and must support and assist each other in their joint struggle in accordance with internationalist principles, and on the other hand, each socialist country and each Communist Party is independent and stands on an equal footing. Historical experience shows that if these two aspects are not properly linked together and either of the two is ignored, it will be impossible not to commit mistakes. Only when persistent efforts are made to link the two aspects properly, will it be possible to consolidate and enhance the unity and co-operation between the fraternal countries and between the fraternal Parties.

With a view to strengthening the unity of the international communist movement and the common struggle of the international proletariat, the Statement further points out, "The Communist and Workers' Parties hold meetings whenever necessary to discuss urgent problems, to exchange experience, acquaint themselves with each other's views and positions, work out common views through consultations and co-ordinate joint actions in the struggle for common goals." The Statement also stresses that "whenever a Party wants to clear up questions relating to the activities of another fraternal Party, its leadership approaches the leadership of the Party concerned; if necessary, they hold meetings and consultations." This method of reaching unanimity through consultations is the most effective method of solving questions of mutual concern to the fraternal Parties. The convening of the Meetings of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties in 1957 and 1960 and their important achievements are themselves the best examples of reaching unanimity through consultations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

Imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries have never concealed their enmity towards the socialist camp and the international communist movement. To attain their mad aims, they invariably use every opportunity and all manner of despicable means to sow discord, and encourage and support revisionists of every description in order to undermine the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement. The nearer they approach their doom, the more foolish they become in pinning their hopes of salvation on a split in the socialist camp and in the international communist movement. That is why we must protect the unity of the socialist camp of 12 fraternal countries and the unity of the entire international communist movement as we do the apple of our eye.

As in the past, the Communist Party and the people of China will always unswervingly regard the safeguarding of the unity of the two great socialist countries—

China and the Soviet Union, the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement as their own sacred international duty. Together with the Marxist-Leninist Parties the world over, we will steadfastly abide by the agreement reached unanimously by all the fraternal Parties and struggle for the fulfilment of the great tasks set forth in the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement. We firmly believe that imperialism will eventually be overthrown by the people of all countries in the world and that the capitalist system will eventually be replaced by the socialist system. This is an inevitable law of history. No matter how desperately the imperialists and reactionaries may try to prevent the

onward march of the wheel of history and no matter what difficulties and twists and turns the unity and struggle of the people of the world may encounter, victory definitely belongs to the Communists of all countries and to the revolutionary people of the world.

Let us hold still higher the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary banner of the Moscow Statement, ceaselessly strengthen the unity of the revolutionary forces of the world with the socialist camp as the core, wage a resolute and tireless struggle against imperialism and the reactionary forces as well as their agents, the modern revisionists, and strive for still greater victories for the cause of world peace and human progress.

China Warns

Stop U.S. Aggression in South Viet Nam

On November 29, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement, inviting the countries which participated in the 1954 Geneva Conference and other countries concerned to pay due attention to the grave activities of the United States violating the Geneva agreements and threatening peace. The Chinese Government, points out the statement, holds that the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference and the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam should take measures to check U.S. aggression. Foreign Minister Chen Yi has also replied to the recent note sent by the Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Ung Van Khiem, expressing the full support of the Chinese Government and people for the just stand taken by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on the realization of the unification of Viet Nam in accordance with the Geneva agreements. On November 30, "Renmin Ribao" published an editorial warning the United States to put an immediate stop to its adventurist activities in south Viet Nam. Following is the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Ed.

U.S. INTERVENTIONIST and aggressive activities in southern Viet Nam have recently grown to most serious proportions. Since the U.S. President's special military adviser Maxwell Taylor visited southern Viet Nam and planned new schemes for armed aggression there, the U.S. Government has stepped up its military aid to the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. Large numbers of U.S. military personnel and great quantities of U.S. arms, supplies and war material are being introduced continuously into southern Viet Nam. A U.S. bomber squadron and a batch of U.S. jet fighters have arrived at Bien Hoa, and an advance unit of the 13th Air Force has arrived at Tourane. Many heavy transport planes are carrying arms and vehicles to Saigon. The Seventh Fleet has dispatched many of its ships for activities in the territorial sea of South Viet Nam. The United States has sent air force personnel and an advance party of marines to southern Viet Nam and is sending an additional 400 military advisers for direct command over the south Viet Nam armed forces in their "mopping-up" campaigns and armed suppression against the people in southern Viet Nam, and for participation in them.

The fact that the U.S. Government is dispatching its naval and air force units and large numbers of its military personnel direct to southern Viet Nam shows that it is becoming even more unscrupulous in its armed intervention against southern Viet Nam. It is well known that the Agreement of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Viet Nam explicitly stipulates that the introduction of any foreign troops and military supplies into Viet Nam is prohibited. At that conference the U.S. Government on its part declared that it would refrain from threat or the use of force to disturb the Geneva agreements. Now, the United States has once again flagrantly gone back on its promise and expanded its open armed intervention in southern Viet Nam. This is a most gross violation of the Geneva agreements as well as a serious provocation against the peoples of Indo-China and of Asia. The Government and people of the People's Republic of China, which is a guarantor of the 1954 Geneva agreements and a neighbour of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, absolutely cannot be indifferent to the adventurous deeds of the United States in its armed intervention and aggression against southern Viet Nam. Regarding this, the Chinese Government hereby serves a serious warning that, if the U.S. Government does not stop its above-mentioned aggressive acts, it must bear full responsibility for breaching the peace of Indo-China and Southeast Asia.

The Chinese Government and people fully support the urgent appeal and just position put forward by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Ung Van Khiem, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, in his note of October 30, 1961 to the foreign ministers of 103 countries and his letter of November 25, 1961 to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, and especially the demand that the U.S. Government immediately withdraw all its military personnel, armaments and war material from southern Viet Nam and stop its intervention and aggression against southern Viet Nam, and that the peaceful unification of Viet Nam be realized in accordance with the Geneva agreements. The Chinese Government invites the governments of the participants of the 1954 Geneva Conference and the other countries concerned to give due attention to the serious steps taken by the United States in

intensifying its intervention and aggression in southern Viet Nam. The Chinese Government holds that the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference and the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam, which holds special responsibility in regard to the Geneva

agreements, should take effective and timely measures to check the outrageous actions of the United States in violation of the Geneva agreements, so as to contribute positively to the maintenance of peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia.

International Commission in Viet Nam

New Test for India and Canada

On December 3, "Renmin Ribao" published a summary of the 11th Interim Report submitted to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference by the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam. The report reviewed the implementation of the Geneva agreements in Viet Nam in the period from February 1960 to February 1961. Following are excerpts from a commentary on this report published by "Renmin Ribao" in the same issue. — Ed.

THE report by no means fully reflects the serious violations of the Geneva agreements committed by the U.S. Government and the south Viet Nam authorities in the one-year period it covers, but one can still see from it what Washington and its stooges have done to wreck the Geneva agreements. The report records charges made by the Viet Nam People's Army against the south Viet Nam authorities for repeatedly and illegally sending personnel across the provisional demarcation line and entering the demilitarized zone; it also cites accusations made by the Viet Nam People's Army against the south Viet Nam authorities for suppressing and persecuting former Resistance members and patriots as well as the large-scale military "mopping-up" operations launched by these authorities in various parts of south Viet Nam. On the perfectly justified insistence of the Polish delegate, the report took note of an important point, that is, the continued presence of the "U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group" in south Viet Nam violates the Geneva agreements. Referring to the accusation made by the south Viet Nam authorities against the so-called "subversive activities" of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic, the report pointed out that these accusations had nothing to do with the Geneva agreements.

However, it must be noted with regret that the Indian and Canadian delegates on the International Commission have persisted in their unjust attitude of delaying consideration of, tolerating and even conniving at the many violations of the Geneva agreements committed by the U.S. Government and the south Viet Nam authorities. As everybody knows, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique in south Viet Nam, with the support of the United States, has in the past years never stopped its persecution of former Resistance members and that this has, in fact, even grown larger in scale and more brutal. This seriously violates Article 14 (c) of the Geneva agreements. But the report merely records the accusations made by the Viet Nam People's Army and fails to draw the necessary conclusion from these serious violations. Within the year covered by the report the U.S. Government, ignoring the provisions

of the Geneva agreements on banning the introduction of fresh troops, military personnel, arms and munitions and the establishment of military bases in Viet Nam, has shipped in large numbers of military personnel, and much military equipment and materials. The Viet Nam People's Army has time and again made charges concerning this, and demanded that the International Commission take effective measures; however, the commission has failed to draw definite conclusions concerning this matter. Moreover, the commission, disregarding the resolute opposition of the Polish delegate, even went so far as to pass a wrong resolution by majority vote, permitting the dispatch by the United States of its military personnel under the pretext of replacing the French who had long been withdrawn. The stand of the Indian and Canadian delegates is contrary to the responsibilities of the International Commission as defined in the Geneva agreement.

What warrants attention of late is the U.S. plot to turn the International Commission into an instrument of its aggressive policy. Recently, the United States, while clamouring that the International Commission is "outdated" and "ineffective," has instigated the Ngo Dinh Diem clique to launch a campaign against the International Commission, and unreasonably made trouble for the Polish delegate so as to put pressure on the commission; it has also been trying to make India, as chairman of the commission, adapt itself to the needs of U.S. aggression and intervention against south Viet Nam. Commenting on Indian Prime Minister Nehru's recent visit to the United States, *The New York Times* said significantly in an editorial on November 15, "The future will tell what the Nehru visit will produce in concrete action, and Americans, in this connection, will watch the Indo-China area in particular. There, India is the pivotal third force between Poland and Canada on commissions charged with supervising peace agreements in Laos and Viet Nam." According to the American UPI News Agency, the U.S. Ambassador to India Galbraith said in a television speech that with sympathy for the U.S. stand on the question of Viet Nam, India can take more action through the International Commission. The vicious intentions of the United States in using double tactics — soft and tough — with regard to the International Commission is quite clear. The Indian and Canadian delegates on the commission are confronted with the choice of whether to discharge their duty of supervision and control impartially in accordance with the Geneva agreements, or to continue to cover up the U.S.-Diem clique's criminal violations of the agreements. This is yet another test that they must face.

Imperialism! Quit Africa!

December 1 is "Imperialism! Quit Africa Day." The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity has issued a statement, expressing firm support for the anti-imperialist struggle of the African peoples. Earlier, "Congo Day" had been observed by the Asian and African peoples. On December 2, "Renmin Ribao" carried an editorial, noting the great significance of the commemoration of these two days for the current national-liberation movement in the African countries. Following are excerpts from the editorial. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

"IMPERIALISM! Quit Africa!" — this is a militant call from the hearts of the African people who have suffered enslavement and oppression for centuries. So long as the imperialist forces remain in Africa, the African people will not cease their anti-imperialist struggle. As a result of the intrigues of the imperialists headed by the United States, the national-liberation movement in certain areas, the Congo for example, has suffered temporary setbacks, but the Congolese people will never give up their struggle and the general situation of the national-liberation movement in Africa is excellent. The Algerian people in particular are holding high the glorious anti-imperialist banner, blazing the way to victory for the African people.

Algeria's Heroic Struggle

The Algerian people, by using their national revolutionary armed forces to oppose the counter-revolutionary armed forces of French imperialism, have, in the past seven years of the national-liberation war, wiped out large numbers of enemy troops and liberated broad stretches of Algerian territory. The Algerian National Liberation Army has grown in strength. Seven years ago, the Algerian armed forces were very weak; they were only a

3,000-strong guerrilla unit at that time. In the course of struggle against all sorts of difficulties, the liberated areas have grown from small to big and are being increasingly consolidated and expanded. Today, the struggle of the Algerian people for national independence has spread from countryside to cities and from liberated areas to enemy-held areas, while the aggressive forces of French imperialism have been greatly weakened. The last six French cabinets fell mainly because of the difficulties that beset them in carrying on their colonial wars. The de Gaulle government today is no better off than were its predecessors. It had refused to recognize the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic but the difficult circumstances confronting it compelled it to conduct face-to-face negotiations with the Algerian national revolutionary forces. This fact in itself is evidence of the defeat of the French colonialists on the Algerian battlefields.

Relying on the Strength of the People

The seven-year-old national-liberation war of the Algerian people proves that imperialism will never withdraw from its colonies of its own accord; nor will it become kind-hearted and willingly recognize the right of the colonial peoples to national independence. Imperialism employs counter-revolutionary two tactics in dealing with the revolutionary movements of the colonial peoples. When it is confident of its own strength it resorts to armed suppression; when it runs up against the stiff resistance of the colonial peoples and finds itself in serious difficulties, it may be compelled to agree to negotiate. But even when compelled to negotiate it will resort to obstruction and sabotage wherever possible. Even when agreements have been reached it may unscrupulously scrap them.

That is why no unrealistic illusions should be entertained about negotiations with imperialism. It is necessary for the colonial peoples to use revolutionary two tactics against the counter-revolutionary two tactics of imperialism, that is, negotiations with the imperialists on a footing of complete equality are not to be excluded while engaging in armed struggle. The aim of such negotiations, like that of the armed struggle, is to achieve national independence. All oppressed nations fighting for independence must at all times and under all circumstances firmly rely on the strength of the people and carry the national revolution through to the end.

Lessons from the Congo Situation

The heroic struggle of the Algerian people is an inspiration to the African people. On the other hand, developments in the Congo have taught them a profound lesson.

Two years ago, the Congo proclaimed independence and a legal government headed



Africa in Revolt

Woodcut in colour by Ma Ke

The Slum Makers

LAST year *Life* magazine of the U.S. decided to go slumming. It went pretty far afield: to a Brazilian slum or *favela* within a ten-minute drive of Rio de Janeiro's fashionable Copacabana Beach. Here its photographer faithfully recorded the "often noted but still incredible squalor" in which the *favelados* live.

Brazil knows about its slums. Only last year a Brazilian best seller was an account of *favela* life in Sao Paulo written by a *favela* dweller. Brazilian progressives have never ceased to campaign for reforms to put an end to slums, so Brazilians were rightly annoyed with *Life's* gratuitous and hypocritical censures. If this U.S. pictorial were really interested in slums it could very easily have found what it wanted in its own country where slums cover one-fifth of the nation's urban residential areas. Indeed, it did not need to go any further than *Life's* editorial hometown of New York where a million people also live in "incredible squalor" and poverty.

Brazilians were therefore fully justified in hitting back and this is exactly what *O Cruzeiro*, Brazil's largest picture magazine, did. Its October number devoted 14 pages to a description of slum life in Manhattan's Lower East Side, just "five minutes by car from Wall Street." Its photographs showed how a New York worker lives: a family of eight crowded into a single slum-house bedroom; a frail nine-year-old boy lying on a dirty, cockroach infested mattress. *O Cruzeiro* wrote that *Life's* photographer "chose one of the cases of most acute misery in our *favelas*. . . . As if misery were exclusively ours. It is not." It might well have reminded its readers that responsibility for those slums both in New York and Rio lies with the U.S. monopolists who "fatten on the poverty of the slums as flies fatten on filth." Between 1947 and 1957 the profits they squeezed out of Brazil and sent back to the States amounted to \$3,700 million, greatly exceeding the amount of all their investments in Brazil and the loans they have extended to that country. Naturally the facts of *Life* don't run to such exposures.

by Lumumba and Gizenga was established. At that time, the Belgian colonialists and their agents were utterly isolated politically and weak militarily. The situation was extremely favourable to the Congolese national-liberation movement. But under these circumstances U.S. imperialism was able, once more under the flag of the United Nations and in the name of "maintaining law and order," to occupy the Congo by means of the "United Nations force."

In the past two years, as a result of the armed intervention of the "United Nations force," the legal Congolese Government headed by Lumumba was overthrown by the Kasavubu-Mobutu clique. Premier Lumumba himself was murdered at the instigation of U.S. imperialism. The Congo has been dismembered. U.S. imperialism is now using the "United Nations force" and the Leopoldville regime to continue to suppress the Congolese national-liberation movement. At the same time, it is trying hard to squeeze out the influence of Britain, France, Belgium and the other old colonial powers. The fight between the "United Nations force" and the Tshombe clique in Katanga, that took place not long ago, was a clash between old and new colonialism in the Congo. The recent bloody suppression by the "U.N. force" of the patriotic Congolese troops and civilians in Kindu once again revealed its aggressive nature, bent on exterminating the patriotic forces in the Congo.

It is clear that the national-liberation movement in the Congo was developing vigorously when Lumumba, holding aloft the banner of national independence, led the Congolese people in their struggle against the Belgian colonialists. But, unfortunately, the Congo's national-liberation movement later suffered a series of serious setbacks. This is a lesson of profound significance. It teaches the Congolese people that they can neither expect that the old colonial power, Belgium, will give them independence, nor hope that the new colonial power, the United States, will support the independence of the Congo, and still less that the United Nations under the control of the United States will help them gain genuine independence. The Congolese people have learnt this lesson at the cost of their own blood. But this setback is, after all, only temporary. The Congolese people will certainly not be oppressed and enslaved for ever.

Striking Contrast

The two different courses taken by Algeria and the Congo have produced two different results. The Algerian people, persevering in their struggle, have gradually built up their strength and are advancing from victory to victory, while, as a result of "aid" from the United Nations, the national-liberation movement in the Congo has suffered severe setbacks. This striking contrast is vividly demonstrated before all the oppressed nations in Africa and the rest of the world.

The Chinese people firmly believe that neither the desperate struggles of the old colonialists nor the intrigues of the U.S. neo-colonialists can strangle the national-liberation movement of the African countries. The oppressed nations throughout the world will rise to overthrow imperialist enslavement and domination. This is an inevitable law of historical development. The revolutionary flames among the African people and all the oppressed nations of the world cannot be quenched. Africa belongs to the Africans. Imperialism must get out!

The President's "Fringe Benefits"



WITH four glossy pages of coloured plates, *Time* magazine recently introduced its readers to some of the 14 remarkable houses owned or rented in the U.S. and abroad by members of the Kennedy clan. Rambling, airy, luxurious, these houses made at least one *Time* reader, Susan Jones, feel as if she had been in Alice's Wonderland. *Time* saturates its readers not only with details of the Kennedy living space, but also of their life from Grandmother Kennedy's collection of more than 200 costumed dolls from all over the world and a marble master bathroom with gold fixtures to the "platoon of servants nec-

essary to keep things straightened up" for, as grandmother says, the Kennedys don't overemphasize general tidiness. The Kennedys probably pride themselves on having the good taste not to go in for ostentatious extravagances like Mellon's million-dollar banquet but the President's little daughter Caroline has her own secret service man, one of whose unexpected chores is to sing a song about "Little Peter Rabbit" for the little mistress with appropriate rabbit gestures.

Time likes to be "fair" and "impartial." "Considering the Kennedy wealth," it hazards, "they are relatively modest," although these "establishments are far beyond average pocketbooks, and they have the kind of unobtrusive casualness that is far more expensive than it looks." Still, as the letters to the editor in a subsequent issue show, this failed to lull the angry sentiments of the average American. One reader noted ironically that the Kennedy domiciles provide the best "testimonial to a family's capacity to advance through our [the U.S.] free enterprise system." Another wrote: "After reading your article on the beautiful and spacious homes of the Kennedys, I'm wondering if this is the sacrifice the President is calling for. I wish we all could sacrifice and bear the burden so well."

Kennedy, as a ruler of the United States and a millionaire in his own right, lives better than any king. At the time of his inauguration as President, *U.S. News & World Report* (January 23) gave a detailed account of his "fabulous standard of living." In addition to his own personal income of about \$100,000 a year from investments, he has an annual salary of \$100,000, an expense allowance of \$50,000 and a travel budget of \$40,000. A White House household staff of 72 is paid for by the U.S. treasury. Along with the White House and its appurtenances, go two luxury yachts, two jetliners, 18 limousines, four helicopters. . . . According to that magazine's estimate nearly \$5 million a year of services and luxuries are provided for "the world's No. 1 job."

While the U.S. President and the big monopoly capitalists whom he represents are enjoying their "fabulous standard of living," he, great "humanitarian" that he is, spares a few crocodile tears for the millions of Americans who don't have it so good. In a special message to Congress on housing and regional development Kennedy recalled that there are today 14 million families in the United States living in houses not up to standard or the conditions of which are daily deteriorating and another 39 million families living in dark rooms and slums.

What has Kennedy done then to alleviate these conditions in the "richest country in the world"? Well, he called on the people to be ready to pay the cost, to "endure setbacks, and risk and hardships." And then he proceeded to mount an unparalleled drive to pile up arms, rockets and A-bombs and other means of destruction so that the average burden of military expense shouldered by each American citizen has increased by another 30 dollars compared to the time of the Eisenhower Administration. Five million unemployed still wait for work and thousands of bankrupt farmers are worrying where next they'll try to make a home. Further fanning its cooked-up war hysteria, the Administration has issued millions of leaflets on how to build air raid shelters "for survival."



Cartoon by Jack Chen

Aiding Economic Growth

Better Transport in Kwangsi

by YAO YEN-KO

SOUTH China's Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region where "rapids barred the fish and mountains stopped the birds"—as the saying went—is served today by a ramified and growing transport system. More than 1,000 kilometres of railways serve as the backbone of this system; a spreading network of highways—totalling over 10,000 kilometres—waterways and air routes knit together all the region's county towns and most of its rural people's communes and villages and links the region closely with the rest of the country. The bulk of this transport construction work has been done since liberation.

Its rapid development has played a big role in promoting the swift economic growth of the region with its

many nationalities. In addition to the more than 10 million Hans, there are 7 million Chuangs, the largest single minority group in China, and Yaos, Miaos, Tungs, Huis and other minorities totalling just about one million.

The region, the most populous national autonomous region in the country since 1958, is rich in minerals, tung oil, sugar cane, medicinal herbs and other native products, and is famous for its scenic beauty. The karst topography of the Lichiang River area in particular makes for scenery of a rare beauty. Kweilin and Yangshuo are the best-known scenic spots. They attract tourists from far and wide. But before liberation the people of Kwangsi suffered under the same oppression as did all the rest of China from the imperialists, the feudal landlords and

warlords and Kuomintang bureaucrat-capitalists. The reactionary rulers fostered and perpetuated strife among the various national minorities there and kept them in a backward state. Kwangsi was much more backward economically than neighbouring Kwangtung or coastal Fukien. It did not have a single modern factory; its agricultural yields were generally lower than in other south China provinces.

Poor transport was a main cause for Kwangsi's backwardness. Difficult of access, it was a far-away frontier region. The first railways were built here during the War of Resistance Against Japan. Two were hastily built in the late 30s and early 40s to link Kwangsi Province, as it was then known, with Hunan to the northeast and Kweichow to the northwest. The service on these rickety lines was deplorable: trains moved at a snail's pace—20 kilometres per hour on the former and 15 on the latter—and hauled small loads—a maximum of 500 tons on the former and only 220 tons on the latter. There were few highways and these were so poorly built as to be hardly serviceable for fast, heavy traffic. At the time of liberation, the entire region had only 215 kilometres of highway open to traffic.

The region has many rivers but only a fraction of their total length was effectively used for water transport. In the mountain areas which abound in the region and in the countryside in general, goods had to be carried mainly by hand or shoulder pole over dirt tracks and narrow mountain trails.

New Railways

New railway building began soon after liberation. As early as 1952, the Hunan-Kwangsi line was extended from Laipin in the heart of the region to Pinghsiang near the Sino-Vietnamese border. The building two years later of a stretch between Pinghsiang and Munankuan right on the border completed an international trunk line running from Peking direct to Hanoi, capital of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic. Large amounts of materials and equipment travel in both directions on this line to promote socialist construction in the two fraternal countries. As a fairly long section of this line lies within Kwangsi so it plays an important role in the region's domestic transport too. It is a main transport artery with grain and coal going southward and timber and other products making the return journey northward.

The Kweichow-Kwangsi line too was extended. In 1955, it was first carried from Chingchengchiang in north-western Kwangsi to Mawei on the Kweichow-Kwangsi border, then in 1956 on to Tuyun inside Kweichow Province, and finally, in 1958, to Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow. This not only facilitated transport in the north-western part of Kwangsi, but since Kweiyang is linked directly with the Peking-Hankow-Canton trunk line, gave this southwestern province its first rail link with the rest of the country. With the completion of this line, large quantities of manufactured goods have poured down it to supply the southwest. It is also an important outlet for Kweichow's food grains, tobacco and draught oxen as well as Yunnan's tin, medicinal herbs and other goods.

Thanks to technical improvements made since liberation, trains are travelling on all these lines many times faster than in pre-liberation days.



Transport in the Mountains

Woodcut in colour by Chia I-chun

This railway network is being systematically extended.

An important new line running from Litang on the Peking-Hanoi line to the new modern port of Chanchiang on the Leichow Peninsula in Kwangtung Province was completed and opened to traffic in 1955. Much of China's import-export trade flows through Chanchiang via this line. Since the big leap year of 1958, five branch lines have been built to link newly developed mining areas with key transport centres.

Half of all the railways in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region were built after liberation.

Motor Roads Spread Out

The railways are the spinal columns of Kwangsi's modern transport system: 100 stations on these lines are hubs from which over 400 new motor roads radiate out to factories, mines, and rural and mountain areas. Every day more than 1,000 scheduled buses set out for outlying areas from such transport centres as Nanning, capital of the autonomous region; Liuchow, railway junction of the Hunan-Kwangsi and Kweichow-Kwangsi lines; Kweilin on the Hunan-Kwangsi line; Litang, Yulin and Kweih sien on the Litang-Chanchiang line; and Yishan on the Kweichow-Kwangsi line.

It is only a few years ago that buses and lorries were unknown in such out-of-the-way mountain areas as Tzuyuan and the Tamiaoshan Miao Autonomous County

in the north; the Tayaoshan Yao Autonomous County in the central-east; and the Lunglin Multi-nationality Autonomous County, Tienngo, Fengshan and Linlo in the northwest all of which are inhabited by minority nationalities. Today, all these areas are served by motor roads. The last mentioned county — Lunglin — inhabited by Chuangs, Yaos, Miaos and other minorities, used to be called "the appendix of Kwangsi." It is the westernmost county of the region and was virtually cut off from the other parts of the region by difficult intervening mountain country. Travel there was so arduous in the early days of liberation that it took a full fortnight to cover the 400-odd kilometres between the regional capital and Lunglin town. Nowadays, Chinese-made buses make the trip in a day and a half. This same road branches off at Chiuchow northward to Hsingyi in southern Kweichow Province and from there goes direct to Kunming, the provincial capital of Yunnan Province. It is now an important motor road link between the two provinces and Kwangsi, and carries an increasing volume of freight.

By far the greater part of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region's highways was built after liberation.

Water and Air Transport

Kwangsi has no lack of waterways and they have always occupied a fairly important place in the region's transport. The more notable navigable rivers in the region are the Hsunchiang, Kweichiang, Yuchiang, Liuchiang and Youchiang Rivers. All these flow in an easterly direction and empty themselves into the Hsichiang River at Wuchow, eastern gateway to the region. Fairly large steamers can sail up the Hsichiang River from Canton to Wuchow. But the region's waterways as a whole were poorly looked

after. They were never dredged before liberation. Navigation was extremely difficult during the low-water seasons and many channels became silted up as a result of this neglect.

Dredging since liberation has extended the region's navigable waterways 40 per cent, to a total of more than 8,000 kilometres. Reconstruction of the river ports has also gone ahead apace. Loading and unloading are being fully or partially mechanized at many wharves. As a result of such developments, inland navigation today plays a role second only to that of the railways in intra-regional transport.

There was no regular air transport service in the area at the time of liberation. Today scheduled flights link Nanning, the region's capital, with Peking, Canton, Wuhan and Kunming as well as Hanoi in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Early this year, direct scheduled flights started between Kweilin and Canton and Kweilin and Kweiyang. In 1958 an intra-regional air service began between Nanning and Wuchow. In the past these two cities were connected only by motor road and waterway. It took three or four days to travel between them. Chinese made An-2 monoplanes now make the trip in an hour and a half. The citizens of Wuchow now receive the *Guangxi Ribao* (Kwangsi Daily) published in Nanning on the same day it is printed.

Kwangsi today is no longer an inaccessible backward frontier region. Socialism has spanned its "rapids and mountains." With the extension of its transport facilities, a growing socialist industry many times more productive than in the early years of liberation and an expanding, diversified socialist agriculture, the region is well set on the road to prosperity.

Report from Shansi

Bigger Herds — Better Farming

by LIEN NAN

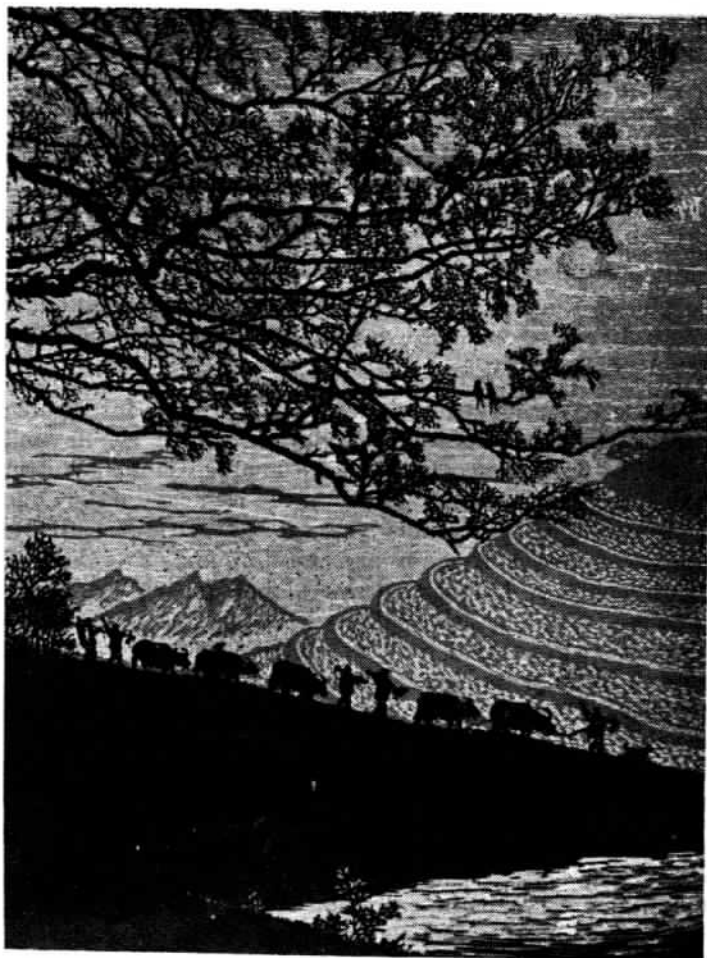
A PEASANT plodding behind his plough has for centuries been a familiar figure on the Chinese landscape. Nowadays, more and more, that figure is giving place to the peasant at the wheel of a tractor, especially since the Loyang Tractor Works got going in 1959. In the three years 1958-60, the number of tractors has almost trebled. The mechanization of China's farming is, however, such a vast undertaking that draught animals will be of great importance for many years to come.

In vigorously promoting the national drive for better farming, both the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government have at all times stressed the importance of increasing the number of farm livestock. But it has not proved easy to turn precept into practice and get more cattle raised where few were raised before. Many peasants, though fully appreciating the benefits of draught animals, were not sure that it would pay to turn good crop land over to growing fodder for beasts. In some

places there was a further difficulty: a social stigma attached to this kind of work. How Wanjung County overcame these difficulties is well worth telling.

Wanjung County is a wheat and cotton growing area on the loess plateau in southern Shansi, north China. Neither rivers nor lakes run through it and its rainfall is scanty. Deep ploughing and heavy use of fertilizer are needed for a good harvest. The loess cakes easily. Before winter wheat fields are sown, they have to be ploughed and harrowed twice and their topsoil broken up after every shower. In the days when there were relatively few cattle here, these processes were either partly neglected or roughly done. Men and women carried and carted manure to the fields and farm housewives spent hours turning the grinding mill.

In lieu of machines, draught animals are obviously a necessity for successful farming in this type of country.



Going to Work in the Fields

Woodcut in colour by Chia I-chun

But in 1950, the first year after liberation, Wanjung had only 21,000 head of domesticated draught animals — oxen, donkeys, mules and horses. This wasn't enough for all the work that had to be done. It had long been famous as a breeding centre for "South Shansi" cattle, big, fast-growing, date-red beasts of great endurance and strength, but their numbers were not increasing.

Problem of Fodder Supplies

Though the advantages of bigger herds were obvious to everybody, the difficulties were equally well known. There was a big increase in the number of cattle in 1955 after the peasants formed farm co-ops, but this also caused quite a headache in the following year. Stocks of fodder ran out before the winter was over and large sums had to be spent on hay. Some co-op members began to waver and question the wisdom of keeping so many beasts, but the majority voted to stick it out. On that occasion the fodder problem was partly solved by sending out many members far and wide to collect grass and partly by buying hay from neighbouring counties across the Yellow River in Shensi.

During the discussions at that time the Wanjung peasants worked out that if all the fodder needed was to be grown locally, one-third of all their arable land would have to be set aside for the purpose. There were sharp differences of opinion on exactly how much land should be sown to grain for human consumption and how much

to fodder, but everyone agreed that it was not feasible to devote a third of the land to fodder crops.

They went about solving the problem in a two-pronged way: by feeding wheat straw to the animals and by the adoption of a grain-clover rotation system. With farm yields improving a larger amount of straw became available. In 1950 when yields were still low, 40 *mu* of grain crops were needed to provide enough straw to feed an ox for a year. In 1959, when yields were higher, the straw needed could be got from 18 *mu*.

Wanjung literally pulled itself up by its own bootstraps. Between 1950 and 1960, the area under clover — which is used both for fodder and green manure — was increased from 30,000 to 100,000 *mu*. This expansion took up part of the land formerly under grain but there was no drop in total production of grain; higher yields per *mu* actually increased this. This was due in part to higher farming efficiency resulting from the greater use of draught animals and farmyard manure and the enriched soil fertility achieved by ploughing in green manure.

Stock Raising Honoured

In Wanjung, as in many other parts of the country, looking after livestock was long regarded as a rather low grade job. Still worse was the job of seeing to the animals during the mating season. Those who did this latter work were forbidden to enter the ancestral temple and few would eat with them at table. In short, anyone who had anything to do with breeding and rearing cattle was socially undesirable.

These irrational ideas and customs did not end abruptly with liberation. Even as late as 1956, certain farm co-ops in Wanjung were still unable to get well qualified people to take care of cattle rearing. To get the job done at all co-op members had to be persuaded to take turns at it on a monthly basis. A few co-ops had permanent stockmen but these men were generally looked down on. Because it was thought the work required no skill, it was underpaid and often assigned to inexperienced people. Little headway was made in getting rid of old prejudices about the work and putting it on a modern basis.

It was actually only after the universal forming of the farm co-ops in 1955 that a determined educational effort was made by the county authorities to change these old attitudes. At the same time a strong force of stockmen was trained. Leading officials made a special point of always visiting the barns and stables and encouraging the stockmen at their work. After the formation of the people's communes, leading members set a good example by themselves taking on the job of stud master. At the annual county conference of model farmers, stockmen were represented and enjoyed as much respect as any other delegate.

Step by step the old, backward ideas about livestock raising have been got rid of. Animal breeding is now valued as the highly skilled job it is. Breeders are fully respected members of the people's communes. Some of the most public spirited and best qualified members of the communes hold such jobs. In fact this work is today regarded as one of the most important on the farms.

Commune members are proud of their stockmen. Many production brigades say, "Half our property is in their hands." Stock raising rates high work-points.

The 21,000 head of livestock Wanjung had in 1950 has grown today to 43,000. They are used as draught animals. About 70 per cent of them are the excellent South Shansi breed. Since liberation there has been a steady yearly increase in the herds but there was a particularly rapid period of growth in 1954 and 1955, with the forming of the farm co-ops and again in the past three years after the people's communes were set up in 1958. Two-thirds of the present herds are young animals, between two and ten years old and are in the prime of their life; one out of every five is a yearling.

Formerly, on an average, each draught animal had to work 49 *mu* of land. Now with more land under crops, there is one animal to every 31 *mu*. Animal traction is used for carting manure to the fields, operating the pumps and grindstones and doing other heavier jobs around the commune most of which were previously done by hand. Wanjung's farmland was ploughed much deeper than ever before and more farmyard manure was applied. This helped boost the per-*mu* yield of grain in 1959 to more than twice what it was in 1950. After last year's drought, Wanjung's average grain yield declined somewhat, but this year in spite of another bad season, a better yield is expected. In the 20 months up to August this year, Wanjung with its increased herds has been able to sell 2,100 draught animals to other counties wishing to build up their stock farms.

To tend its livestock it has set up a network of veterinary service stations with 110 veterinarians trained in modern or traditional schools of veterinary science. This averages out at one for every two production brigades. Strict precautions are being taken against cattle diseases like pleuropneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease and the mortality rate among draught animals has sharply declined.

Wanjung has had to work hard to boost grain yields and increase its herds and it has not all been plain sailing, but the way its people have stuck to the job and the considerable success they have achieved is a heartening example to others.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Japanese Translation of Chairman Mao's Works

The translation of the 4th volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* into Japanese has been completed and a contract for its publication in Japan has been signed in Peking between Guozi Shudian (International Book Store) and the New Japanese Publishing House.

Liao Cheng-chih, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, was host at a reception to celebrate the occasion and bid farewell to Kuraji Anzai, who had finalized the arrangements for the publication of the Japanese edition. Liao Cheng-chih warmly thanked Kuraji Anzai and the other Japanese comrades for their very useful work. Noting that they had been sent by the Japanese Communist Party, and more comrades will be sent to help finalize the first three volumes, Liao Cheng-chih said that this shows the importance that the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party attaches to this work and is a great encouragement and support to the Chinese Communist Party and people.

Kuraji Anzai in his reply said that the Japanese people are looking forward eagerly to the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. The translation and publication of the fourth volume, he declared, will be a militant and incomparable gift from the Chinese people to the people of Japan, who are fighting against the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital. It will make an inestimable contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism in Japan and the arming of the Japanese people with revolutionary theory. It will be a great ideological help to them both in carrying out the policies of the Japanese Communist Party and in the

struggle against right or "left" opportunism, he said.

Chinese Youth Leader Speaks At Albanian Congress

Liang Pu-ting, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and leader of the Chinese Youth Delegation to Albania, addressed the fourth Congress of the Union of Albanian Working Youth held recently in Tirana.

After greeting Albania's young people he went on to say that while the successful construction carried out in Albania, China and the other socialist countries has been enthusiastically acclaimed by the people in all lands, it is viciously derided by imperialism and its lackeys. "In their attacks on the revolutionary cause," he pointed out, "imperialists and modern revisionists have often directed their spearhead against the young people. They have spared no efforts to emasculate the revolutionary soul of Marxism-Leninism and have made futile attempts to sap the revolutionary idealism of the youth, trying to divert them away from the revolutionary tradition, from the correct line of the Party and from its correct leadership. They are trying to spread among the young people the culture, ideology and way of life of the Western bourgeoisie. They vainly try to poison them ideologically, to entice them from political struggle to seek ephemeral enjoyment, and to turn them into tools serving the imperialist device of so-called 'peaceful evolution.' The young people, however, are clear-sighted. No schemes and tricks of the enemy can hide their true nature, or still less avert their inevitable historical doom," declared Liang Pu-ting.

Support for Cuban Students

On November 27, the 90th anniversary of the Cuban students' struggle against the Spanish colonialists, Chinese students sent a cable to their Cuban fellow students expressing solidarity with them in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. The message strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists for stepping up their preparations to launch another armed attack on Cuba. It paid high tribute to Cuban students who have a rich revolutionary tradition and who

stand in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Sino-Iraqi Agreement

The 1961-62 executive plan for the Sino-Iraqi Cultural Co-operation Agreement was signed last week in Baghdad. The original agreement was concluded in April 1959.

The 14-point plan provides for the exchange of cultural delegations and of cultural, educational and scientific materials, exhibitions and special television and radio programmes on the respective national days of the two countries. It also stipulates that China will send two teachers to teach Chinese in the Baghdad University and Iraq will hold a Chinese film week in Baghdad.

CULTURAL NEWS

Doctor Chang Wei, Vice-President of Tsinghua University and Department Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, on behalf of Peking University and Tsinghua University, has gone to Accra at the invitation of the University of Ghana and the Kwame Nkrumah College of Science and Technology to take part in their inauguration ceremonies. Dr. Chang Wei's gifts to the University of Ghana include works of Lu Hsun, models of birds made by Chinese students and a banner of congratulation.

* * *

The exhibition of oil paintings completed by the noted Albanian artist, Foto Stampo, during his recent tour of China not only gave great visual pleasure but also showed the artist's fraternal friendship for the Chinese people. This was the general impression of visitors to the exhibition. Vice-Premier Chen Yi, who saw it the day before it closed on November 30, praised the artist's technique and said that Stampo correctly and vividly reflected the life of the people of New China.

SPORTS

Both Chinese men's and women's volleyball teams won the annual international championships held from November 30 to December 3 in Hanoi. Teams from China, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Viet Nam Democratic Republic competed in the championships.

These annual championships were first instituted in 1957, when the

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Anti-Korean U.S. Moves At U.N.

U.S. imperialism is again plotting to put the "Korean question" on the agenda of the United Nations and discuss it in the absence of any representative from the Korean Democratic People's Republic. This is to facilitate its plans to use the name of the United Nations to split Korea permanently and obstruct the peaceful reunification of that country, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (December 3).

As a result of the recent Kennedy-Pak Jung Heui talks, the U.S. has been able to tighten its political, military and economic grip still more on the south Korean puppet regime. At the same time, the "U.N. Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," under U.S. instructions, is busy preparing a report on "new developments." Washington's aim in having the "Korean question" discussed at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly is to "legal-

Korean teams, playing on their home ground, won both the men's and women's titles. The Chinese men's and women's teams were the winners in the subsequent championships in Peking and Ulan Bator.

In addition to volleyball and football championships, there have been track and field events, cycling and weightlifting competitions and table tennis matches between these fraternal, neighbouring countries.

* * *

The Chinese men's and women's table tennis teams began a 10-day tour of Bulgaria and Rumania from November 28 playing friendly matches. The players are Chuang Tse-tung, Li Fu-jung and Hsu Yin-sheng who came 1st, 2nd and 3rd at the Peking World Championships last April, and China's former world singles champion Jung Kuo-tuan. The women's team includes Han Yu-chen, runner-up in the mixed doubles event; Wang Chien, semi-finalist in the women's singles; and Ti Chiang-hua, winner of the consolation prize at the Peking World Championships.

ize" its support of the Pak Jung Heui puppet regime and its permanent occupation of south Korea.

The Korean question, Commentator points out, can be settled only by the Korean people themselves. The only way to a settlement is to bring about the peaceful reunification of the country free from all foreign interference and in accordance with the will of the Korean people. This can only be achieved after the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea. It is absolutely illegal for the United Nations, one of the belligerents, to discuss the "Korean question" in accordance with this U.S. plot and in the absence of any representative from the Korean Democratic People's Republic. Any resolution it adopts will be null and void, Commentator warned.

Protest Against Attack on C.P.U.S.A.

The Kennedy Administration is intensifying its persecution of the Com-

BRIEFS

The asphaltting of the 226-kilometre highway built with China's assistance from Hodeida — Yemen's main port to Sana — capital of the country, was completed on November 28. This highway runs from the shores of the Red Sea through the 50-kilometre desert area of Tihama, climbing several mountain ranges 2,000 metres high to the Sana Plateau. The finishing touches are now being put on the asphaltting of a branch road from the mountain pass of Mazale to Monahar city.

* * *

Farm workers in a co-operative in Mantanzas Province, Cuba, have raised a good rice crop this year with the help of a group of Chinese specialists in rice cultivation. By adopting the method of sowing seed directly in well-planned and level paddyfields, the per *caballeria* (13.43 hectares) output of early rice on the experimental plot is three times as much as the yield of other ricefields in the co-operative. As to the late rice, a still better harvest is expected.

munist Party of the United States. The green light has gone up for open fascist attacks on the Communist Party—loyal defender of the interests of the American people; this is a grave move on the part of the Kennedy Administration designed to strangle democracy and all progressive forces in the United States, says *Renmin Ribao's Commentator* (December 5).

Not long ago, the U.S. Government, invoking the reactionary McCarran Act, ordered the Communist Party to register as an "agent of a foreign power" and threatened it with legal action if it refused to do so. After this order was rejected by the Communist Party, a "federal grand jury" of the U.S. Government on December 1 filed an "indictment" against the Communist Party. Washington District Court also decided to summon the Party's general secretary Gus Hall.

The Kennedy Administration, less than a year after taking office, has begun to persecute the Communist Party and other progressive forces in the most brutal way by implementing the ultra-reactionary and repressive McCarran Act. This demonstrates the weakness and not the strength of U.S. ruling circles. Although they control a huge army and a powerful state machine, they are still afraid of the legal existence of the Communist Party and are bent on "exterminating" it.

Kennedy has always pretended to be a "defender of democracy and freedom." He is trying hard to describe the U.S. as a paradise of "democracy" and a "leader of the cause of freedom." But it is precisely in this land of "democracy and freedom" that the people are being deprived of their basic democratic rights, and those fighting for freedom and peace are ruthlessly persecuted. What the Kennedy Administration is doing has completely exploded the myth that "democracy" and "freedom" are enjoyed in the United States. It shows more clearly than ever what sort of a country the billionaire-controlled United States is.

Kennedy must understand that no ban can strangle the communist movement. The anti-communist intrigues of the U.S. ruling circles can neither intimidate the Communist Party nor prevent the growth of the progressive forces. Though the Communist Party is in a difficult position at the present time and a hard strug-

gle lies ahead, it is not isolated. The American people and the progressive people of the whole world support it. We believe that the communist movement will certainly continue to develop in the U.S. until final victory is won. This is an inevitable law of social development, which cannot be changed by the McCarran Act or any other acts. Kennedy's anti-communist measures are like a mantis trying to stop a chariot—utterly useless.

Renmin Ribao prints a poem by Li Chun paying tribute to Dr. Dubois for joining the Communist Party of the United States at this crucial moment in its history. Li Chun quotes his words:

I am sure capitalism is doomed;

I'm convinced communism will triumph!

and adds:

Dear Comrade Dubois,

As Truth and Hope are ours,

So will tomorrow be!

Discord in Bonn

The wrangling that accompanied the formation of the fourth Adenauer government is an indication of growing contradictions in West German ruling circles, says an article in *Renmin Ribao* (November 29).

The threats and deceptions employed by Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union in the recent election campaign failed to win it an absolute majority. Then it took 58 days after the elections to form a new government with the help of the small Free Democratic Party. This was utterly unprecedented in West German politics.

During his 12 years in office, Adenauer, with U.S. support, has persisted in a policy of reviving militarism in West Germany. He has gone all out to get his hands on atomic weapons. Under his dictates West Germany has become a new source of war danger, the cleavage between the two parts of Germany has widened and West Germans are called upon to bear extra burdens. In recent years these policies have aroused increasing dissatisfaction among all sections of the people in West Germany. During these last few months, in particular, Adenauer, in collusion with the U.S. and other Western powers, has used

West Berlin to initiate provocations against the German Democratic Republic and together with the U.S. has cooked up the "Berlin crisis," causing grave anxiety among West Berliners, the people of West Germany and of Western Europe. The setbacks suffered by the Christian Democratic Union at the elections reflect the growing unpopularity of Adenauer's policy.

Only after fighting a hard battle within his own party and making compromises with the Free Democrats did Adenauer win re-election as Chancellor. The Christian Democratic Union itself was divided as to whether to support him. Finally, in order to get the chancellorship, Adenauer had to promise he would retire before his four-year term was over. By such wangling he managed to secure office by the slender majority of eight votes, but he could do nothing to help his close friend former Foreign Minister Brentano, who had to be dropped from the new government.

This is not the first time there has been a clash in Bonn over the formation of a new government. In 1959, Adenauer and Erhard fought openly for the chancellorship. Although they are unanimous on the question of realizing the imperialist ambitions of the West German monopolies, some of Adenauer's clique disapprove of certain of his tactics. As the world situation grows increasingly more unfavourable to imperialism and since West Germany's militarist and aggressive policies have suffered repeated rebuffs, these differences on tactics have become sharper. Certain West German financial groups are wondering whether Adenauer is still the most suitable tool for attaining their ends should Bonn's foreign policy be forced onto a new tack.

That Adenauer was able to form a government at all shows that for the time being at any rate, West German monopoly capitalists still have use for him. They are afraid that if they get rid of their cold war warrior at this stage, their foreign policy may be thrown out of gear and the growth of the peace forces at home may be fostered. Adenauer and his new Foreign Minister Schroder have reiterated that they have no intention of changing Bonn's foreign policy. But with such great differences in West German ruling circles, difficult days lie ahead for the fourth Adenauer government.

SIDELIGHTS

Safely 600 Times Around the Equator.

The coveted Red Banner for Safe Driving has gone this year to the men and women of the No. 2 Maintenance Depot of Peking's Municipal Transport Corporation. Operating a fleet of buses serving 13 routes, they handled 137,970,000 passengers during the past three years without a single serious mishap. In this time the depot's drivers took their buses over 2,732,000 kilometres—about 600 times around the equator. It might be said that Depot No. 2 had an advantage in that most of its routes lay on the city's outskirts but this was off-set by the fact that they drove the corporation's older buses.

Motor vehicles were notorious as "urban tigers" in old Peking. For a city of a little over a million with only a handful of motor vehicles, it had a shocking number of accidents. Today there are far fewer accidents in spite of increased traffic. Peking's low accident rate is healthy proof of the effectiveness of the Communist Party's teaching, driven home in a thousand ways, of care for the people. There are no "urban tigers" today.

Drivers and crews of Depot No. 2 in making the slogan "Safe Service" a reality went over every inch of their routes, noted and memorized where to slow down, where to stop, and where and how to anticipate accidents. They studied the kinds of traffic on the road and even learnt to judge at a glance how different road-users would be likely to behave.

These conscientious drivers were ably backed up by safety-conscious mechanics and workers fully aware of the dangers of a faulty brake lining, a loose connection or a worn tyre. They give each bus a thorough going over every night and a quick check over before it goes out again. It was meticulous care for men and machines both at the wheel and in the depot that won Depot No. 2 the Red Banner.

Gallery of Seals and Calligraphy.

Seals and scrolls of calligraphy in many styles, both ancient and modern, now on display in a new gallery recently opened in Wangfuching

Street prove these two hardy perennials are blooming in riotous profusion in the cultural garden. Seal engraving and brush writing, both of long and glorious tradition in this country, have made vigorous progress over the last decade. The wide and intense interest in these branches of Chinese art brings a daily stream of visitors to this gallery on Peking's main shopping street. They come to spend a morning or an afternoon admiring the work of masters and to learn from them.

Inside the gallery are rooms complete with writing desks, brush, ink and paper. Not infrequently well-known calligraphers of Peking and elsewhere gather here to discuss the merits or demerits of various exhibits or to take up the brush themselves and compare "notes."



Let a hundred flowers blossom
Seal cut by Chen Sou-shih



Weed through the old
to let the new emerge
Seal cut by Tung Hsueh-hung

On Ice. Skaters will have more new ice rinks this winter than ever before. A new rink opened last month in Harbin will give its sportsmen a whole extra month of skating. It is set at a higher altitude than other rinks there, inside a ring of 12 extinct volcanoes well protected with forest windbreaks. Peking and Tientsin skating enthusiasts are sharpening their blades in expectation of the coming cold weather which will freeze their park lakes and rivers.

Starring. When popular young film actress Wang Tan-feng turned up for work one morning at the "Nanking Hairdressing Salon" in Shanghai,

there were no headlines, nor did she expect any. This was no publicity stunt. Before she became an "apprentice" in this well-known hairdressers she had done several months of hard work as a "pupil" in a hairdressing school. She became a popular member of the "Nanking" staff both on and off the job. Today she is every inch the professional woman hairdresser in the lead role of *The Woman Hairdresser* a new film that is now being shot.

Bringing News Post-Haste. Another sign of Tibet's dramatic leap out of its former above 90 per cent illiteracy is the opening of many new post offices and the recent addition of more than 1,900 kilometres of postal routes in hitherto isolated northern Tibet. Mail is carried by lorries supplemented by horsemen in the more remote places.

Farm Films for Farmers. A new series of films devoted to current Chinese farming methods—that happy marriage of modern science and age-old experience—is now being produced by the Shanghai Science and Education Film Studio. They will show how the "Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture" has boosted agricultural output in this country. *Soil Improvement*, first of the eight in the series is already completed. It will be followed by *Water, Fertilizers, Good Seed Strains, Close Planting, Prevention of Insect Pests and Plant Diseases, Improving Farm Implements and Intensive Field Management.*

Keeping Wild Animals Profitably. Some three hundred farms are today successfully raising valuable wild animals in captivity. Deer farms with a total of 25,000 heads in many parts of the country are providing antlers and other valued products for the making of famous Chinese traditional medicines and tonics. Among the herds are the musk deer which yield the prized musk of commerce, a key raw material in the perfume industry. About 80 per cent of world musk production comes from China and the best musk "Tonquin musk" comes from Tibet and adjacent mountainous provinces. Other farms are raising large numbers of silver fox, mink, musk rat and other native and introduced fur-bearing animals.

DANCING

Solos and "Pas de Deux"

Peking's dancers, choreographers and musicians have recently been discussing the special problems of solo dances and *pas de deux*. Though a very considerable amount of work has been done in this field of the dance since liberation in China, dance circles feel that more attention should be paid to it at the present time. More than 50 full-length dance dramas and ballets, some of them very successful, have been produced in recent years, they think it is timely to put more emphasis on the smaller forms such as solos, duets and other short compositions.

Speakers at the discussions agreed that much good work has been done in recent years in studying and collecting the dances of the people in China, particularly among the various national minorities, and also from other lands, and that the assimilation of this rich dance heritage has contributed greatly to the present promising state of the dance in China. The further assimilation of this heritage and the creation of dances on a wider range of subjects and themes and in a greater range of styles and forms would, it was contended, lead to a fuller development of the talents of our dancers and composers and to the enrichment of the art of the dance in China as a whole. It was felt that the development of the dance solo and *pas de deux* can play an important role in this.

The discussions ranged over a wide field. They followed a performance at which dancers of the Central Song and Dance Troupe, the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Troupe, the Peking School of Dancing and the Dance Ensemble of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army performed a selection of such dances composed over the past few years, and these compositions were often referred to to illustrate points. Some contended, for instance, (though not without objections from others,) that since the scope of solos and duets is necessarily limited, they should take themes from small episodes of life as vehicles for characterization and the lyrical projection of emotion. Among the examples cited from the concert that had just

been seen was the *Dance of the Snake* from the full-length dance drama *Maid of the Sea* produced more than two years ago by the Peking School of Dancing. This depicts a hunter's encounter with a snake in a seductive female form but it is clearly an allegory of goodness withstanding the temptations of evil. *The Grape-picker's Dance* took the little theme of a Uighur girl harvesting grapes and with this created a gay picture of youth. *The Horse-breaker Dance* pictured a tough Mongolian herdsman at his work. There was no snake, no grapes and no horses on the stage. The dancers conjured up reality through the medium of the dance. Speakers said that such dances, like paintings, should be rich in contrast and ornament and with "clear gradations of tone."

An old Chinese maxim goes: "It is hard to perform a play with only one actor." This is no less true of dance solos and duets which demand a high level of artistry and technique, but there was general satisfaction at the number of new young and talented dancers who have emerged in recent years and show talent in this art form.

Among those singled out for special praise were Tsui Mei-shan of China's Korean nationality who perfectly projects that combination of feminine softness and great strength and dignity that characterizes the Korean women's national dance style. Chen Ai-lien, who dances the lead in *Maid of the Sea*, was also praised. She has closely studied and freely and effectively adapted movements used in the *tan* (female) roles in classical Chinese operas, from folk dancing and from the Western classical ballet. She has synthesized these various styles of movement into her own expressive dance idiom. A third dancer who won special praise was Chang Chun who shows an unusual talent for mastering the dances of other nations. On the same programme she performed the *Girl Playing with a Ball* from India, a *Burmese Duet* and an *Indonesian Masque Dance* each with astonishing truth to the original and each with its very individual style of movement and characterization.

The discussions revealed very sharply that more attention should indeed be given to this field of danc-



Tsui Mei-shan in the "Long Drum Dance"
Sketch by Li Ke-yu

ing by choreographers and composers. Nearly all the duets performed at the concert were from full-length dance dramas and not compositions created specifically as *pas de deux*. Of the eleven solos performed only one was for a male dancer. It was unanimously agreed that greater emphasis on the composition of solos and duets and development of the dancers' powers of expression in these fields would raise the level of dancing in general, and that there was still a great deal to learn from the folk dance in this respect. Speakers pointed out that the *Yangko* of Shensi Province and the *Flower Lantern Dance* of the Northeast provided much material to draw upon. Other matters concerning the techniques and theory of dancing were also touched upon. In view of the lively interest aroused, the Dancers' Association has decided to arrange further such discussions in the days to come.

— CHENG MING

HANDICRAFT

New Ways in Shell-Work

When some housewives in the small seaside county of Hsincheng in Liaoning Province began making pretty things from the seashells found on local beaches, they little imagined a new art handicraft had been born. Still less did they dream their hobby would lead to such splendid creations as the shell-mosaic panels and screens which now adorn one of the audi-

toriums of the Great Hall of the People in Peking.

The word for shell in Chinese is *bei*, meaning treasure, for, as in other countries, shells in the early days of Chinese society were used as a medium of exchange. When they were no longer used as money, they were put to all sorts of other uses both in ornamentation and as objects of practical use. Furniture was decorated with beautiful designs of shell inlays; fancy buttons and attractive brooches of shells lent charm to women's costumes. But present-day shell-work has given them a new significance. Some of the pieces of shell used are small as a pin's head and the resultant creation is finer and more delicate than ever before. By drawing on the conventional forms of traditional Chinese painting, and applying some of the skills used in sculpture and other plastic arts like jade carving, the



Birds and Flowers. A decorative panel in high relief made from more than 40 kinds of sea-shells

shell-workers of today have developed a new handicraft with a unique style.

It all started about three years ago in Hsincheng County on the coast of Liaotung Bay, when some talented inmates of a workers' sanatorium there used their ingenuity to model birds, animals and a variety of large and small figures from shells collected along the shore. Housewives living near by thought these things very attractive — but they were fragile productions. "If we could make something equally lovely but more durable," commented the practical country women, "that would be fine."

Some of them thought they would try and that is how their new career as shell-workers began. They modelled and carved, assembled and matched, arranged things this way and that, and finally succeeded in creating a piece of which they were all proud. They called it "Cock and Peony." Mounted on a strip of board, they had made a mosaic of shells representing a magnificent cock standing by the side of a peony plant in full bloom. This first product was completed in February 1959, and before the month was out the "Cock and Peony" was the talk of the county.

Its enthusiastic reception gave the local government and Party authorities a new idea: Since the Hsincheng beaches abound in shells, why not use them to set up a handicraft industry? They called for volunteers to launch the project. Of the eight who responded, some were housewives, others young men. A workshop was started from scratch. One lent a room, another a bench, still another a file . . . and a small sum was raised to buy other necessities. Soon help came from every side. Tsui Kuei-fang, who had had most to do with the "Cock and Peony," volunteered to pass on her know-how. Some carpenters offered to make the wooden supports and frames. The county handicraft administration loaned capital. The county bureau of commerce signed a contract agreeing to market all the shop's products. . . . By the end of the year, the workshop was a going concern.

At Liaoning's Second Provincial Congress of Art Handicrafts, held in December 1959, the new craft received a lot of attention. All the province's coastal cities were called upon to help develop it. The warm reception the

samples of shell-modelling and mosaics received in Peking added impetus to the spread of the craft. By May 1960, in Lushun-Talien alone, five handicraft factories had set up workshops specializing in shell-work. In addition, several district-run or other smaller art handicraft workshops began training groups in the work. When an on-the-spot conference was called in December 1960 in Talien so that shell-workers could exchange ideas, 12 towns sent representatives. Artisans also came from other coastal provinces and the craft soon spread to places far beyond Liaoning.

In the past two or three years, a complete set of workshop procedures has been developed for this craft. First, the shells are thoroughly cleaned in a chemical solution and then cut and polished to bring out their hidden colours. This latter process is most important. For instance, the shell which the local people call Red Seashell is black in its natural state. When the black surface is removed, four different colours, deep grey, amber, silver-grey and silver-white are revealed. In making a shell-inlay or mosaic, the materials are prepared as described above, then the craftsman proceeds to make a clay base for the design mounted on a wooden panel. The shells selected are cut to the required shape, polished and then cemented onto the clay mould. In some cases the vari-coloured shells are used to make up a sculptured, three-dimensional form such as a bird or flower basket much as a sculptor might do with bits of clay.

Liaoning's shell-workers now produce not only large and small sculptural ornaments in the round and panels and screens with shell mosaics, but household articles such as shell-decorated cigarette sets, reading lamps, calendar holders, picture frames and many else. With shells galore, minds teeming with ideas and nimble fingers to carry them out, this new development of an ancient craft seems assured of rapid growth.

— KAI HSIEH

SHORT NOTES

World Archery Record. During the Shanghai Winter Archery Championships last week, 19-year-old Chao Shhsia set up a new world record for the women's 70 metres double-round

event. Her total of 506 points far exceeded the listed world record of 468 points made by Ann Corby of the United States in 1958.

Since 1959 when international-rule archery was first introduced in Chi-

nese competitions alongside traditional Chinese archery, Chinese archers have broken four world records. Seventeen-year-old Wang Hsi-hua holds the world women's archery records for the 50 metres double-round event with 508 points and the 30

metres double-round event with 624 points. In June this year, Chao Suh-sia broke the world record in the 50 metres single-round event with 270 points but her record was bettered at the Osk World Championships in August

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **THE RIVERSIDE PAVILION** A play by the great Yuan Dynasty playwright Kuan Han-ching, about a beautiful woman who outwits the powerful Lord Yang in his scheme to dispose of her husband and possess her. On the same programme: **REVILING TSAO TSAO**, an episode from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **MU KUEI-YING TAKES COMMAND** Mu Kuei-ying, brave warrior-maid of Sung times, inspired by her high sense of duty and love for her country, takes the field again after 20 years' retirement. Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ **TRAGEDY OF THE YU SISTERS** An episode from the great 18th century novel *Dream of the Red Chamber*. It describes the fate of the two brave and beautiful girls of the Yu family under the merciless feudal system. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **MEETING OF HEROES, BORROWING THE EAST WIND AND HUA YUNG PASS** (on same programme). Three exploits of the celebrated strategist Chuko Liang from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **AN END TO THE FEASTING** Seeing her master indulging in feasting and pleasure, the old maid-servant of Kou Chun, a high Sung Dynasty official, exhorts him to remember his past difficulties. Kou Chun, stricken by remorse, stops the feast. On the same programme: **THE JADE BRACELET**, a comedy. A young man intentionally drops a jade bracelet where the girl he has fallen in love with can pick it up. This serves as a handy introduction and all ends happily. Hsun Hui-sheng Peking Opera Troupe.

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **BITTER HERBS** A play about the Shantung peasants who rose against oppressive traitors and landlords during the War of Resistance Against Japan. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

▲ **THE COURTESAN'S JEWEL BOX** The lovely courtesan Tu Shih-niang gives her love to Li Chia and returns home with him to become his wife. On the way a merchant offers to buy her and avaricious Li Chia, ashamed of his courtesan bride, agrees. Learning the truth, Tu Shih-niang, heartbroken, throws into the river before the eyes of her worthless lover a king's ransom in jewels from her jewel box, then leaps into the water. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **HUNG HSIA** The moving tale of a Kiangsi peasant girl. She gives her life to save her fellow villagers by leading attacking Kuomintang troops to a place of no return. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

▲ **A THORN HAIRPIN** A rich girl accepts a thorn hairpin as a pledge of betrothal to a poor scholar she loves. Their marriage is broken up by a scandal-monger, but truth triumphs and they are finally reunited. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

QUYI OPERA

▲ **THE TRAGIC ENCOUNTERS OF AN ACTRESS** Adapted from Chang Hen-shui's novel of the same title. Story of the fate of an actress in old China. Shen Feng-hsi, a young actress, happy in her love for a college student, is abducted by a Kuomintang warlord. Peking Quy Opera Troupe.

▲ **YANG NAI-WU AND HSIAO PAI-TSAI** A drama based on a notorious murder case in the Ching Dynasty. Peking Quy Opera Troupe.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **MADAME BUTTERFLY** Puccini's famous opera. In Chinese. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre.

CONCERTS

The well-known Soviet musicians: Professor N. P. Anosov, Professor P. A. Serebryakov, V. Klimov and V. Yampolsky will give five performances in Peking.

Dec. 8: At Nationalities Cultural Palace Theatre

Joint performance of the Soviet Musicians and Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

Tchaikovsky: *Symphony No. 4*

Liszt: *Piano Concerto No. 1*

Sitson Ma: *Song of the Forest*

Conductor: Professor N. P. Anosov

Pianist: Professor P. A. Serebryakov

Dec. 9: At Tianqiao Theatre

Violin Recital by V. Klimov

Accompanied by V. Yampolsky at the piano

(Programme to be announced)

Dec. 12: At Nationalities Cultural Palace Theatre

Piano Recital by Professor P. A. Serebryakov (Programme to be announced)

* * *

Joint performances of Soviet musicians and Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and Chorus and the Chorus of the Art Ensemble of the People's Liberation Army.

Dec. 13: At Tianqiao Theatre

Hu Lu-ti: Symphonic Miniatures

Tchaikovsky: *Violin Concerto in D major*

Beethoven: *Symphony No. 9* (Choral)

Conductor: Professor N. P. Anosov

Violinist: V. Klimov

Dec. 14: At Tianqiao Theatre

Hu Lu-ti: Symphonic Miniatures

Liszt: *Piano Concerto No. 1*

Beethoven: *Symphony No. 9* (Choral)

Conductor: Professor N. P. Anosov

Pianist: Professor P. A. Serebryakov

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **A FISHERMAN'S FAMILY** A play by Albanian playwright Suleiman Pitarka. It tells how the Party of Labour leads the

heroic Albanian people to victory in their fight against the fascists. Produced by the Art Ensemble of the Air Force of the People's Liberation Army.

▲ **UNCLE TOM'S CABIN** A modern drama adapted from Harriet B. Stowe's novel by Ouyang Yu-chien. The Experimental Modern Drama Theatre of the Central Drama Institute.

▲ **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. The Experimental Modern Drama Theatre of the Central Drama Institute.

FILMS

▲ **A REVOLUTIONARY FAMILY** A colour film based on the autobiography of Tao Cheng, a veteran revolutionary. It tells how the small family of Chiang Mei-ching, a young rural intellectual who seeks the truth, gradually becomes one with the great and growing revolutionary family of the people of all China. Peking Studio.

▲ **SONG OF YOUTH** based on the popular novel by Yang Mo. A story of the heroic revolutionary youth movement in Peking in the early 1930s. In colour. Peking Studio.

▲ **OUR WORLD HAS CHANGED** Through the fate of one woman it tells what great changes liberation has brought to the workers in China's coalmines. Changchun Studio.

▲ **THE TEUTONIC KNIGHTS** A Polish colour film directed by Alexander Ford. It exposes the brutality and aggressive nature of the Teutonic crusaders and how the people of Eastern Europe rise against them.

▲ **ST. PETER'S UMBRELLA** A Hungarian film of pre-liberation days. How a young lawyer fights for his love for a young girl and for his rightful inheritance.

▲ **THE MIRACLE OF SALT** A Colombian film based on a tragic accident in a Colombian saltmine 30 years ago.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **CHINESE WOODCUT EXHIBITION** More than 300 works made between 1931 and 1949. Opens on Dec. 10. Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At Artists' Union Gallery.

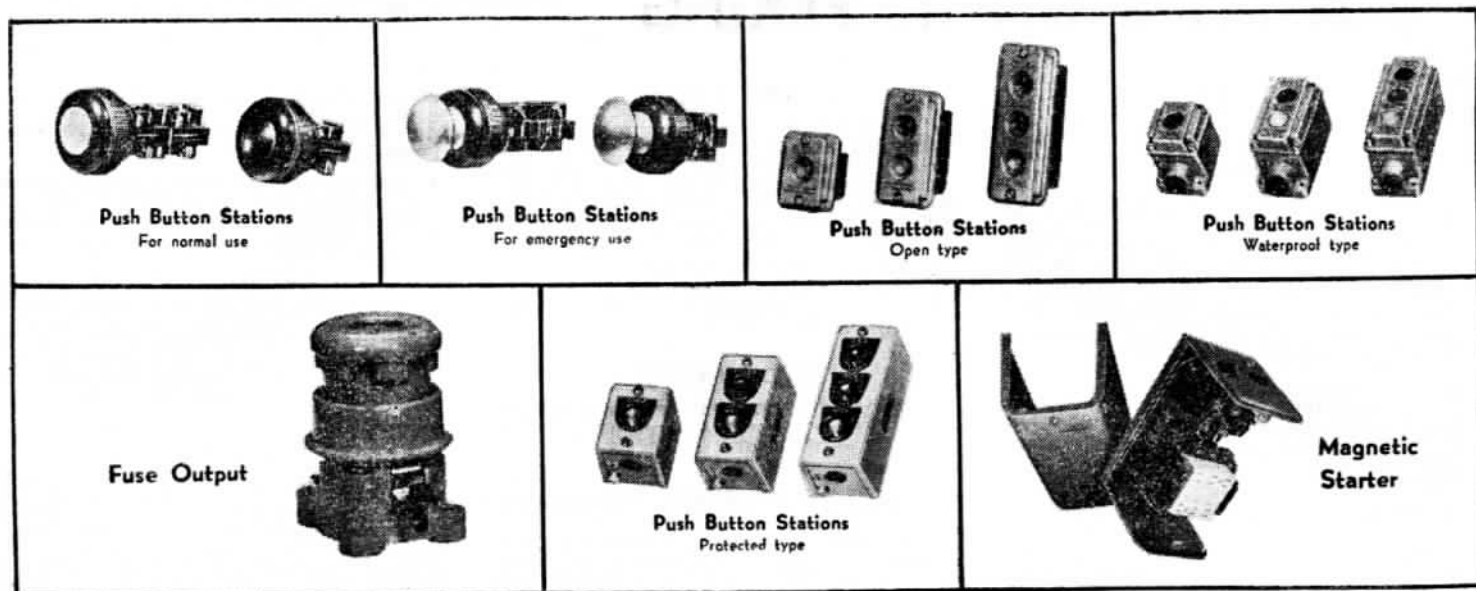
▲ **HUNGARIAN FOLK ART EXHIBITION** Opens on Dec. 13. Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At Zhongshan Park. (Above exhibitions closed on Mondays.)

SWIMMING

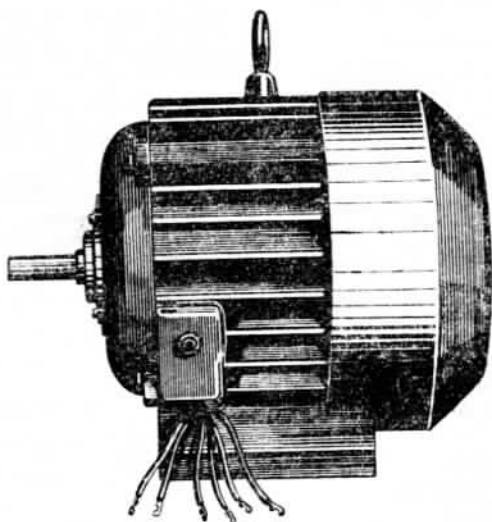
* Want to swim in winter? You can! The Swimming Pool of the Peking Gymnasium is open to the public on Sundays.



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