

# PEKING REVIEW

5

February 2, 1962

## AN ADVENTURIST PLAN, AN ADVENTURIST BUDGET

An analysis of Kennedy's budget message and economic  
report to U.S. Congress (p. 6).

### Reports From Laos

#### The Pathet Lao Fighting Units

The birth and growth of an army of patriots (p. 8).

#### Gunfire Drowns Talk of "Peace"

U.S.-fostered Boun Oum-Nosavan clique steps up  
attacks (p. 10).

#### Weathermen Aid the Farmers

China's meteorological service uses both modern and  
indigenous methods to aid agriculture (p. 13).

#### Makers of "Forever" Bicycles

The drive for quality at the Shanghai Bicycle Works  
(p. 15).

*Spring Festival: Sidelights and Entertainments*

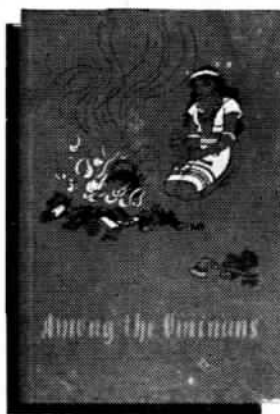
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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

# AMONG THE OMINANS

*A Novel by Kuo Kuo-fu*

**Among the Ominans** tells how the Chinese People's Liberation Army brought liberation and happiness to the Ominans, a tribe living in the Kawa Mountains, Yunnan Province, in southwest China.



A company of the P.L.A. is sent to rout out the Kuomintang bandits and liberate the people. This is the story of how they fulfilled their mission and carried out the policy of the Chinese Communist Party in relation to the national minorities. The cunning of the enemy; the resourcefulness of the P.L.A. men, their determination, courage and revolutionary love for the people; the descriptions of the life and customs of the Kawa people, their simple hospitality and bravery, and the beauty of their mountain homeland – all this makes for an absorbing novel of action. This is at the same time a vivid account of a key aspect of the policy of the Chinese Communist Party in action.

Illustrated

349 pages

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## *Golden Eagle*

A 4-Act Historical Drama

*by Tsogtnarin*

The author of **Golden Eagle**, a young Mongolian dramatist, is well qualified to give a vivid description of his native grasslands and the people who live there.

The time of the action is fifty years ago when Mongolians suffered under the heavy yoke of feudal serfdom. This is the exciting story of how one young herdsman, Burkut, defied the princely ruler of his banner, refused to bow before the threat of torture or death and at last with the help of the people outwitted his enemies to win and wed the girl he loved.

Produced with outstanding success by the Peking People's Art Theatre, **Golden Eagle**, written in 1957, has been voted one of the best plays of the last ten years.

Illustrated with pictures from the stage production.



Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**

Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN**

P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

February 2, 1962 Vol. V No. 5

## CONTENTS

### ROUND THE WEEK 3

Halt Revival of Japanese Militarism; Backing Up C.P.U.S.A.; Warm News From the Coalfields; Better Irrigation — Better Crops; More Antibiotics Than Ever

### ARTICLES

The Adventuristic Mr. Kennedy — *Renmin Ribao* Observer 6

Pathet Lao Fighting Units — The 13th Anniversary of an Army of Patriots — Fang Ming 8

Gunfire Drowns Talk of "Peace" — Chiang Ching-chao 10

Oppose U.S. Imperialism — A Common Task — *Renmin Ribao* Editorial 11

The "Good Old Days" Are Gone (Pen Probes) 12

Weathermen Aid the Farmers — Lu Tung-wen 13

Makers of "Forever" Bicycles — Tang Kao-tsai 15

### SIDELIGHTS 17

### THEATRE, SKATING 18

Tibet's First Modern Drama Troupe; Record Smashers; Short Notes

### CHINESE PRESS OPINION 20

Imperialist Plot to Murder Gizenga; Attempt to Split African Trade Union Movement; U.S. Intervention in Dominican Republic; The Passing Show

### CHINA AND THE WORLD 22

Chen Yi Speaks at Indian National Day Reception; Concern for King of Nepal; Cuban Writer on Chairman Mao's Work; Implementation of Sino-Indonesian Dual Nationality Treaty; Burma Speaks Highly of China's Assistance; Chinese Geologists in Cambodia; Mali Likes Chinese Art

### WHAT'S ON IN PEKING 23

Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW  
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China  
Cable Address: Peking 6170

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

## ROUND THE WEEK

### Halt Revival of Japanese Militarism

Shanghai last week marked "January 28," an unforgettable day in the history of China's heroic resistance to Japanese imperialist aggression, with a commemorative meeting attended by more than 1,000 representatives of the people.

Thirty years ago on that day, the Japanese imperialists threw their forces into a surprise attack on Shanghai. This was part of their plan to reduce China to a Japanese colony, following the "September 18" incident of 1931 when they began their invasion of China's northeast. In Shanghai, however, they got a shock. Under the influence of the Chinese Communist Party's call to unite in the fight against Japanese aggression, and with the full support of the people of Shanghai, the 19th Route Army stationed there stood firm and opposed the invader. Though it got no help but obstruction from the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek government, the men of the 19th Route Army beat back the attacks of the much better equipped Japanese forces, inflicted heavy losses on them and held them at bay for more than a month. It was Chiang Kai-shek's traitorous policy of appeasement that finally forced them to withdraw.

Speaking at the rally which was attended by several commanding officers of the former 19th Route Army, Chiang Kuang-nai, then commander-in-chief of that gallant force, paid tribute to the officers and men of that army who laid down their lives in the fight against Japanese aggression. He also paid tribute to Shanghai's citizens who stood solid behind the army, backing its resistance despite all hardships and sabotage from the reactionaries. Recalling the gallant deeds of the troops under his command and of the workers, students and women who joined the fighting forces and organized service teams and first-aid squads in support of the front, he said that this Shanghai battle was a mass struggle which dealt heavy blows to the Japanese invaders and demonstrated the firm will of the Chinese people in fighting against imperialist aggression.

In commemorating the occasion, Chiang Kuang-nai continued, the Chinese people are filled with indignation that Japanese militarism is reviving with the connivance and support of U.S. imperialism and has become its chief accomplice in Asia, seriously threatening the people of Japan and other countries in Asia with another war. He pointed out that, since Kennedy took office, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are colluding more closely than ever. Citing abundant facts, he exposed U.S. imperialism's plot in speeding up the revival of Japanese militarism and turning Japan into a hotbed of war in Asia. He called on the people of China, Japan and the whole of Asia to close their ranks in waging a blow-for-blow struggle against U.S. imperialism. This, he said, will thoroughly smash the criminal war schemes of U.S. imperialism and ultimately drive it out of Japan, south Viet Nam, south Korea, Laos, the Philippines and China's territory of Taiwan.

Tsai Ting-kai, commander of the former 19th Route Army, also spoke at the meeting. He pointed out that the Chiang Kai-shek clique which sold out the 19th Route Army and the Chinese people is still hanging on to Taiwan under the protection of the U.S. imperialists. He called on the Kuomintang members in Taiwan to rise against U.S. imperialist aggression and oppression and do their bit to enable Taiwan to return to the bosom of the motherland. He condemned the criminal U.S. imperialist plot of reviving Japanese militarism. This, he said, is intolerable to the people of China and the people of Japan and other Asian countries. He expressed the conviction that their joint struggle will shatter U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war and drive it out of Asia.

Writing their reminiscence in the *Renmin Ribao*, Chiang Kuang-nai, Tsai Ting-kai and Tai Chi, also a commander of the 19th Route Army, declared that Japanese militarism, which ravaged China and many other countries in Asia, is reviving with U.S. support and is becoming increasingly rabid. The Ikeda government, working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, has of late adopted a series



**For More Coal**

*Collective work. Graphic Art Department,  
Central Institute of Fine Arts*

of grave measures, speeding up the revival of Japanese militarism whose spearhead is directed at China and the Southeast Asian countries. In stopping Japanese militarism from embarking on the old, dangerous path of aggression and expansion, they wrote, it is of the utmost importance to wage a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the people of China, Japan and other countries throughout the world.

### **Backing Up C.P.U.S.A.**

Demonstrations of solidarity with the U.S. Communist Party in its struggle against persecution by the U.S. Government continue in China. (See *Peking Review*, No. 4, 1962.) Prominent public figures, religious dignitaries, leaders of China's national minorities and spokesmen of popular organizations denounce the Kennedy Administration's latest anti-communist outrages.

At a meeting in Peking attended by many well-known personages, Chu Tu-nan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, condemned the U.S. ruling groups for persecuting Communists and progressive intellectuals at home and for undermining and obstructing friendly contacts and cultural exchanges between the world's peoples. He exposed the real nature of Kennedy's "peace corps," describing it as a tool which U.S. imperialism uses for cultural aggression, for gathering intelligence, fostering pro-U.S. forces and sup-

pressing the people's revolutionary movement in other countries. But no matter how U.S. imperialism persecutes and tries to suppress the American people, Chu Tu-nan declared, it can never succeed in stopping the advance of the people's revolutionary forces throughout the world.

A meeting in the capital to protest against the Kennedy Administration's anti-communist witch-hunt brought together leaders of Chinese Buddhists, Taoists, Catholics, Protestants and Moslems. Venerable Shirob Jaltso, President of the Chinese Buddhist Association, exposed the U.S. imperialists' criminal use of religion as an aid in its aggressions against other countries. The persecution of the C.P.U.S.A., he declared, is a heinous crime which has aroused universal indignation and opposition. Chao Po-chu, Vice-President of the Chinese Buddhist Association, pointing out that Buddhists regard lying as a cardinal sin, denounced Kennedy for talking about democracy and peace while actually stepping up the fascization of the United States and pressing ahead with his arms drive and preparations for war. Kennedy, he said, slanders the C.P.U.S.A. as a "foreign agent," when actually it is Kennedy himself who is interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and fostering the most reactionary forces in many countries as U.S. agents.

Leaders of China's many minority nationalities also held a meeting pledging full support for the just struggle of the C.P.U.S.A. Saifudin, Chairman

of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, in a speech at the rally condemned U.S. imperialism's policy of racial discrimination and oppression of minority groups. He pointed out that Negroes, Indians and other minority peoples in the United States are deprived of equal rights in political, economic and social life. They live as "second class citizens" and are constantly subjected to the most wanton persecution. He said that the U.S. Communist Party's fight against persecution is by no means isolated and that the U.S. reactionary ruling groups will never be able to make the wheel of history move backwards.

Panchen Erdeni, Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, said that the Negroes have been made to experience the greatest misery and the American Indians driven to the brink of extinction as a result of savage oppression by the U.S. ruling groups, yet these reactionaries have the effrontery to lie that it is the Communists who want to eliminate the minority peoples. After liberation, he declared, China's many nationalities have united into one big family and embarked on the road of happiness under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Pointing out that U.S. imperialism, unreconciled to its defeat, had instigated the reactionary upper strata in Tibet to open rebellion, he said that this has utterly exposed the truculent features of U.S. imperialism and enabled all the nationalities in China to see clearly that it is the chief enemy of the Chinese people. He pledged support for the C.P.U.S.A. and said that the Tibetans, together with their brother nationalities throughout the land, will build China into a strong and prosperous country and, at the same time, heighten their vigilance and struggle resolutely against U.S. imperialism.

### **Warm News From the Coalfields**

The nation's collieries are seeing to it that there is no loss of impetus in the production drive as they start the new year. Heartwarming news comes from Chinghsi, Fushun, Fengfeng and other big collieries.

Two days before the end of last year Chinghsi Colliery in Peking had triumphantly shot past its coal output target with 16,000 tons extra in hand. By that date, too, it had tun-

nelled 18,000 metres more than the annual plan called for. Now comes news that it has overfulfilled its coal output target for the first half of January. Production has been rising steadily since the beginning of the year. By the middle of the month average daily output registered a 4.65 per cent increase over that of December. Last month's daily average of tunnelling was also exceeded; the target set for the first half of January was outstripped by 14 per cent.

Emulation drives for increased output, technical innovations, more efficient and better labour organization and management have all played their part in raising the output of Chinghsi's various shafts. After introducing innovations in tunnelling, one of the teams in Chinghsi's Chengtzu shaft succeeded in increasing its average daily progress by nearly two metres. Another team of the Mengtougou shaft there has chalked up a new monthly record by tunnelling 100 metres.

Fushun, China's major coal centre, reports that it has overfulfilled its output target for the first twenty days of this month. Its average daily production for the first 23 days was 2 per cent higher than that in last December. Fushun miners started this year from a solid basis too. Having overfulfilled their 1961 target by December 24, they immediately set about expanding the working faces of their mines to ensure a flying start for 1962.

### Better Irrigation—Better Crops

Winter is usually the slack season in farming, but you'll find no one hanging around idle in China's vast countryside these days. Members of the rural people's commune are determined to make good the losses caused by three successive years of severe natural calamities and to do it with a plus as speedily as possible.

One of the key ways of going about it is by improving and extending their water conservancy works. In some places, they are reconditioning and improving reservoirs already built; in others, building new reservoirs or completing the large-scale projects started over the past few years. The main stress now is on building comprehensive irrigation and drainage systems, with networks of canals, culverts and ditches able to bring water from res-

ervoirs and ponds and other water sources to the fields or drain it away as circumstances may require. These additional works will enable the large numbers of reservoirs already built to play an even bigger role than before in combating drought or water-logging and helping the people's communes grow better crops.

The hundreds of thousands of water conservancy projects of all sizes built since the big leap forward year of 1958 have done much to reduce the damage caused by unfriendly Nature and help many areas bring in good harvests despite bad weather. Surveys in nine areas in north China show that, as a result of irrigation, their average per *mu* yields increased from 60 to over 100 *jin* in the past few years. Irrigation made it possible for some areas to expand the acreage under two or more crops a year and greatly increase their outputs. But the potentialities of the big water conservancy projects have not, by any means, been fully tapped as yet. In the case of the nine areas mentioned above, for instance, the irrigated acreage can be practically doubled when all the irrigation canals and ditches envisaged in the original plans are built. Kwangtung affords another example. In this subtropical province more than 200 large and medium-sized reservoirs have been built over the past few years. But because the irrigation networks have not yet been completed, the waters of the large and medium-sized reservoirs benefit only 20 per cent to 40 per cent of the planned irrigated acreage. In other words, a little more effort will tap a big potential.

This winter's water conservancy campaign got under way as early as last November. A huge number of people are engaged in such work in the Yangtse valley provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Szechuan.

In Anhwei, irrigation machinery is being installed and new water channels are being opened up to bring water to a bigger area of farmland this year from 800 and more projects built with state investments over the past years. The Shihpihang project is one of the biggest water conservancy projects undertaken in this province since 1958. It now irrigates more than 1.6 million *mu* of land with water brought down from the big reservoirs on the upper reaches of the Shih, Pi

and Hangfu Rivers. When the new network of additional canals and irrigation ditches now being built is completed, it will serve another million *mu* of land between the Huai and Yangtse Rivers. In addition to this, the Anhwei people's communes are now working on most of the 200,000 small water conservancy projects planned to serve their fields direct.

In Hunan, people's commune members are engaged in renovating and improving the hundreds of thousands of large and small water conservancy projects which they have built in this famous rice-growing province. In coastal Chekiang, also a rich rice-producing province, similar work is being pressed ahead with vigour to carry the waters of its tens of thousands of reservoirs farther afield this year.

### More Antibiotics Than Ever

China's pharmaceutical industry has chalked up another outstanding achievement with its sustained increase in the output of antibiotics. It produced more of these drugs last year alone than in all the eight years preceding 1958, the year of the big leap. Now Chinese-made antibiotics—penicillin, syntomycin, streptomycin, aureomycin, tetracyclin, gibberellin, terramycin and many more—are available in China's hospitals. Antibiotics are also beginning to be used in agriculture and animal husbandry for the control of plant and animal diseases.

All of the factories where antibiotics are made were built after liberation and most of the nation's current production capacity in antibiotics was created since 1958. The cost of these drugs is steadily declining. There have been three price cuts in the last four years. An ampoule of streptomycin now costs one-tenth as much as it did in 1948, the year before liberation, when no antibiotics at all were manufactured in China.

Research in the manufacture and use of antibiotics has made considerable progress too. The State Science and Technological Commission recently sponsored the Second National Antibiotics Conference in Shanghai and more than 100 papers were presented. Ways and means of increasing the output of antibiotics and of making new varieties were some of the problems discussed.

# The Adventurist Mr. Kennedy

— His Budget Message and Economic Report —

by OBSERVER

- Direct and indirect U.S. military expenditures: \$72,800 million
- For nuclear weapons, guided missiles, etc.: \$9,400 million
- For "civil defense": \$700 million
- Military "aid": \$1,440 million

Following is an abridged translation of a "Renmin Ribao" commentary published on January 27 under the title: "An Adventurist Plan, An Adventurist Budget." Subheads are ours. For a comment on Kennedy's January 11 State of the Union Message, see our last issue. — Ed.

FOLLOWING his State of the Union Message, the U.S. President delivered a budget message and an economic report to Congress on January 18 and 22 respectively. From the message and the report, it is clear that, in stepping up the arms drive and war preparations to realize its plan of enslaving the world, the Kennedy Administration, like a man draining a pond to get at the fish, has no hesitation in bleeding the American people white. At the same time, it also has no scruples about shifting the difficulties of the United States onto its allies. It is plain, too, that Kennedy is hoping, by intensifying the arms drive and war preparations, to save the U.S. economy from collapse and delay the arrival of a new economic crisis. These reckless efforts of the Kennedy Administration have further revealed its ferocious countenance to the peace-loving peoples of the world, to the American people and to the allies of the U.S.A.

## A Budget That Smells of Gunpowder

Kennedy's "budget message" smells strongly of gunpowder. In it, the Kennedy Administration requested another increase in military expenditures, which will boost the total budgetary outlay to the unprecedentedly high figure of \$92,500 million, that is, \$3,400 million more than in the previous fiscal year. Direct and indirect military expenditures will account for as much as \$72,800 million, nearly 80 per cent of the total budgetary outlay. It will be recalled that, during its first year in office, the Kennedy Administration twice increased U.S. military expenditures. These repeated increases in military spending in peacetime, this frantic arms drive and war preparations show up the Kennedy Administration's utterly warlike nature.

In his budget message, Kennedy first of all called for "further significant increases in the capabilities of our strategic forces." For this purpose, he requested an appropriation of \$9,400 million to speed up the production and development of nuclear weapons, of various kinds of offensive strategic guided missiles, long-range bombers, and

communication systems for command and control in an all-out nuclear war. He also demanded an appropriation of \$700 million for large-scale "civil defense activities."

Secondly, Kennedy asked for a "substantial strengthening" of America's conventional forces. In his message, he declared that war on a lesser scale "is far more likely" and that the U.S. armed forces must be prepared to "fight a limited war for a protracted period of time anywhere in the world." For this purpose, he requested an appropriation of \$18,400 million to strengthen greatly "the general purpose forces" and another \$5,700 million to develop new weapons for the three services. He also asked for two additional regular army divisions, a substantial increase in the number of regular tactical fighter units for the air force and in the procurement for new fighter and reconnaissance aircraft as well as big increases in the procurements for all conventional forces.

Thirdly, Kennedy called for continued use of U.S. "aid" to intensify the suppression of the national and democratic movement in various countries. For this purpose, he asked for an appropriation of \$1,440 million for military "aid" and another \$2,500 million for "economic and financial assistance." In his budget message, Kennedy spoke with great candour, claiming that "this budget emphasizes the continuing need to develop and maintain effective forces in nations which are faced with serious threats of internal subversion or external aggression" so that they may "play vital roles in the defense of vast areas." By "internal subversion" and "external aggression," Kennedy was of course alluding to the national-liberation struggles waged by the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

## An Adventurist Plan

To sum up, Kennedy's "security" requirements for the United States consist of the following: (1) quickening the tempo to close the missile gap, actively preparing for an all-out nuclear war in an attempt to intimidate the socialist and other peace-loving countries; (2) preparing to unleash "a limited war . . . anywhere in the world" to realize its "limited" objectives of aggression; and (3) stamping out the national and democratic movement in various Asian, African and Latin American countries. Such is

the adventurist plan of U.S. imperialism patently revealing its wildest ambitions.

Although in both his economic report and his budget message, Kennedy boasted that the "downtrend [of U.S. economy] was reversed," fine words, however, cannot cover up the true state of affairs. Even he had to admit that "as 1961 ended, actual output in the United States was still 25 to 30 billion dollars short of potential, and unemployment was far too high"; that "persistent international payments deficits and gold outflows" were still a "critical problem" confronting the U.S. economy; that the U.S. economy is on a dangerous road: "One way lies inflation, and the other way lies recession." In short, that all is not well.

### An Adventurist Budget

Ever since his inauguration, Kennedy has been using the arms drive and war preparations as important measures against the economic crisis. It was only because his administration has greatly increased government spending that the U.S. economy did not deteriorate further in 1961. But in his budget message worries were expressed that a new economic crisis is on its way. In his own words, in fiscal 1963, "periodic fluctuations in the economy cannot be completely avoided." In these circumstances, Kennedy keeps clutching at the straws of the arms drive and war preparations, trying to prevent or put off the coming of a new economic crisis. He knew, as he pointed out in his budget message, that failure to increase government spending, to increase armaments and step up war preparations, "would risk choking off economic recovery and contributing to a premature economic downturn."

But any attempt to put off an economic crisis by stepping up the arms drive and war preparations is like "drinking poison to quench thirst"—it is bound to precipitate worse catastrophes for the U.S. economy which, ever since World War II, has been caught in a vicious circle of economic crises and war preparations. Obviously, by boosting government outlays to an unprecedented peacetime level and further raising the ceiling of the national debt to \$308,000 million, Kennedy inevitably increases the danger of inflation. On the other hand, his attempts to stimulate the economy by increasing military procurements and by giving tax credit for investment in depreciable equipment are bound to make the "excess-capacity" of the economy even more serious. Kennedy's budget aiming to step up arms drive and war preparations is, therefore, an adventurist budget which imposes a staggering burden on the already extremely feeble U.S. economy. It gives birth to the danger of deepening a new economic crisis and hastens its coming.

### Bleeding the American People White

But this is not all. To meet these huge military expenses, Kennedy has raised budgetary revenues, mainly taxes, to \$93,000 million, 10,900 million dollars more than in the previous fiscal year. But where will this large increase in revenue come from? He will, as he has disclosed in his budget message, squeeze the American people still harder by "strengthening" the work of tax collection "with additional enforcement personnel." In other words, to carry on its frantic arms drive and war preparations, the Kennedy Administration must inevitably step up its attack on the living standards of the American



More New Holes for Tightening the Belt

Cartoon by Lan Chien-an

people. There will literally be less and less butter on the dinner table of the broad masses of the American people.

### Shifting Burden Onto "Allies"

While finding it necessary to increase its military expenditures and expenses overseas in order to push forward its policies of war and aggression, the Kennedy Administration fears and is worried about "persistent international payments deficits." Thus, while urging its allies to follow its lead in intensifying the arms drive and war preparations, Kennedy does his utmost to compel them to shoulder the heavy burden of alleviating the United States' difficulties. According to the budget message and economic report, Kennedy expects firstly, that the Western European "common market" countries will lower their tariffs so that the United States may increase its exports. Secondly, that some Western European countries will increase their military procurements in the United States to offset U.S. expenditures abroad. Thirdly, that the so-called "developed countries" among the United States' allies will, through the "economic cooperation and development organization," assume a still greater burden in foreign "aid" to reduce the U.S. payments deficit. These selfish devices of Kennedy's are sure to cause his allies to complain and resist.

These two Kennedy messages, therefore, provide further evidence that U.S. imperialism will never show benevolence or take a so-called sane attitude and that it is aggressive by nature. The Kennedy Administration has been stepping up its arms drive and war preparations for no other purpose than to carry out its aggressive plan of world domination and the enslavement of mankind. On the other hand, these two messages also reveal clearly the weakness of U.S. imperialism, and show that it is beset with difficulties which are giving it a rough passage. We are convinced that so long as the peace-loving peoples throughout the world and all peace-loving forces unite still more closely and wage a joint struggle, the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war will certainly be defeated.

# Pathet Lao Fighting Units

— The 13th Anniversary of an Army of Patriots —

A GRAND rally was held in Khang Khay, the provisional capital of Laos in Xieng Khouang Province, on January 20, 1962. It was attended by leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat Central Committee and the Supreme Command of the Pathet Lao Fighting Units, Khamtay Siphandone, Sisavat and General Singkapo. The Acting Prime Minister of the Royal Laotian Government, Kham-souk Keola, the Chairman of the Laotian National Military Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Laotian Government Forces General Kong Le, were also there. Diplomatic representatives in Laos, too, were present for the occasion. These distinguished visitors had come to greet the heroes defending their motherland and people, the Pathet Lao Fighting Units. The day commemorated the 13th anniversary of the founding of this magnificent fighting force of the Laotian people.

## Brilliant Victories

For the last 13 years, the imperialists and Laotian reactionaries have tried every means they could find to wipe out the Pathet Lao Fighting Units. This would leave them free to enslave the Laotian people. But this army of the people has grown stronger and stronger in the fight against its enemies and scored brilliant victories in its protracted and bitter struggles. It has now become a reliable support of the Laotian people's fight for peace, neutrality, independence, unity, democracy and prosperity. It has dedicated itself to realizing the hopes of the nation.

The Pathet Lao Fighting Units came into being when the Laotian people were fighting against the French colonialists. On January 20, 1949, two guerrilla detachments in Sam Nua, the old revolutionary base in Laos, merged and took the name of Lat Savong, after an 18th-century national hero who rendered distinguished service to his country when fighting back a Siamese invasion. This first detachment of the Pathet Lao Fighting Units was made up of 25 poorly equipped and inadequately supplied men. Closely relying on and fighting for the people, it succeeded in mobilizing the masses and setting up revolutionary bases in the northern Laotian areas. In co-ordination with the people's guerrilla forces in the middle and southern areas of Laos, they waged a heroic and persistent struggle against the French colonial troops. During the campaign against the French that lasted more than five years, the Pathet Lao Fighting Units, together with other people's guerrilla forces, fought more than 3,000 engagements, large and small, against the enemy troops. They accounted for some 17,000 enemy soldiers, captured over 20,000 rifles and other arms and liberated the provinces of Sam Nua, Phong Saly and Attopeu, as well as large parts of other provinces, amounting to half the country's territory and embracing one-third of its population. These were heavy blows to the colonialists; they shook the very foundations of French colonial rule which had shadowed the life of Laos for more than half a century. The disastrous defeats they suffered in Indo-China finally forced the French to sign the Geneva agreements of 1954. These brought the Laotian people national independence and peace. But it was soon apparent that the forces of reaction were not reconciled to their defeat.

## Indestructible Forces

The Pathet Lao Fighting Units have at all times strictly observed the Geneva agreements. U.S. imperialism, however, took advantage of this situation. It penetrated the country in an attempt to turn it into its colony and military base. In open violation of the Geneva agreements and under the label of "aid," it has instigated its lackeys to launch large-scale attacks on the Pathet Lao Fighting Units and poured military personnel and arms into Laos. With the nation behind them, the Pathet Lao Fighting Units, together with the people of Sam Nua and Phong Saly, fought back in self-



Members of the Pathet Lao Fighting Units on manoeuvres



defence. In a little over two years, they annihilated more than 4,000 enemy troops, captured some 1,200 rifles and other arms and crushed the frenzied attacks of an enemy several times larger in numbers and far better equipped. As a result, the provinces of Sam Nua and Phong Saly remained in the hands of the people.

Following the signing of the Vientiane agreements of 1956-57, a coalition government was formed with Prince Souvanna Phouma as Prime Minister; two representatives of the Pathet Lao Fighting Units were included in the cabinet.

Soon after this, however, Washington's agents in Laos, acting for their master, tore up the Vientiane agreements, overthrew the coalition government headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma, arrested Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Neo Lao Haksat, and other leaders and many members of the former resistance movement, and besieged the two battalions of the Pathet Lao Fighting Units. In this way they hoped at one stroke to wipe out the patriotic armed forces of Laos. On May 18, 1959, the Second Battalion of the Pathet Lao Fighting Units in the famous Battle of the Plain of Jars broke through the encirclement and succeeded in preserving its forces. It was thus able to continue to rally the people around itself and lead the whole nation to oppose the anti-popular war launched by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The Pathet Lao Fighting Units, holding high the banner of self-defence, regrouped and enlarged their forces. Between May 18, 1959, and August 9, 1960, they wiped out altogether more than 4,000 enemy troops and captured over 3,000 rifles and other arms. These great



Members of the Pathet Lao Fighting Units help the people

victories were an inspiration to the whole nation and lifted the anti-imperialist patriotic struggle to a new level.

Following the patriotic coup staged in Vientiane on August 9, 1960, by the Second Parachute Battalion under the command of Captain Kong Le, the struggle of the Laotian people against imperialism and to save their country entered a new stage. The Pathet Lao Fighting Units, men and officers alike, have since then given full support to the Royal Government headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma, fighting side by side with the Royal Government Forces under Kong Le's command. The two patriotic armed forces have dealt U.S. imperialism and the troops of its lackeys heavy blows. In the period between August 9, 1960, and May 3, 1961, before the ceasefire was put into effect throughout the country, they killed, wounded or captured over 7,000 enemy troops, including a number of American, south Vietnamese, and Filipino officers and officers of the remnant bandit troops of Chiang Kai-shek. During that time, 19 battalions of Phoumi Nosavan's rebel troops were routed and over 60 strongholds seized; large amounts of U.S.-made war material were captured and over 60 per cent of the nation's territory, embracing one half of its population, was liberated. It was thanks to these great victories won by the patriotic armed forces that the enemy was compelled to agree to a ceasefire and negotiations.

### Soldiers of the People

The Pathet Lao Fighting Units, besides being combat forces, are also a propaganda team and a real working force. Wherever they go they take root and their work begins to bear fruit. Throughout the years of bitter struggle, both men and officers, while undergoing military training and fighting the enemy, have carried out propaganda among the people and helped them in production. In strict observance of the "Eight Announcements" and "Eight Disciplines" which they themselves drew up, they have always protected the interests of the people. Officers and men regardless of hardship are always ready for action, relying on their own efforts—a tradition of

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## The Neo Lao Haksat

Founded in January 1956, the Neo Lao Haksat is the successor to the Laotian Free National Front which played an important part in the war of liberation against the French colonialists. It acquired legal status and joined the coalition government set up by Prince Souvanna Phouma as a result of the Vientiane agreements (1956-57). Soon afterwards, however, the reactionary forces in Laos, with U.S. assistance, forced Prince Phouma to resign, expelled the Neo Lao Haksat from the government, arrested many of its leaders and subjected it to the most ruthless persecution.

The Neo Lao Haksat has all along firmly opposed U.S. imperialist intervention in Laos and worked steadfastly to build Laos into a peaceful country, neutral, independent, democratic, united and prosperous. As the major patriotic force in Laos, the Neo Lao Haksat is one of the three Laotian groups which are taking part in the current enlarged Geneva Conference.

Its chairman is Prince Souphanouvong.

this people's force. Members of the Pathet Lao Fighting Units, from high-ranking officers of the Supreme Command to soldiers and cooks in every company, all do some manual labour, such as reclaiming wasteland in the mountains and villages, or raising poultry and pigs, so as to have enough food without increasing the people's burdens. In the days of heavy fighting, when food and clothing were in short supply due to inadequate means of transport, they lived on wild plants and darned and patched their clothes again and again; even when they had no footwear, they tramped the mountains bare-footed. Their arms are weapons captured from the enemy. "Before, it was the French who acted as our supply command," some of them say jokingly, "now the Yanks have taken over!"

The people in Laos, of all nationalities and from all walks of life, deeply love the Pathet Lao Fighting Units and give them unwavering support. They call these soldiers their own men, their fine children. In the liberated areas, young people of all nationalities flock to

join the ranks of the Pathet Lao Fighting Units. The peasants, in time of peace, work on what they call their "war of resistance plots" to produce "patriotic grain"; in time of war, they readily become stretcher-bearers and carry ammunition for their own army. People in the occupied areas, too, often at great risk, do intelligence work for the Pathet Lao Fighting Units, distribute handbills and give cover to the guerrilla fighters and the sick and wounded fighting in the enemy rear. The members of this armed force are as close to the people as their own kith and kin.

U.S. imperialism is now instigating the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique to find ways to wreck the peace talks and obstruct the formation of a coalition government. They hope to precipitate war once again and wipe out the patriotic forces in Laos. The Pathet Lao Fighting Units, closely united with the Royal Laotian Government Forces, stand ready to smash the attacks plotted by U.S. imperialism.

— FANG MING

## Gunfire Drowns Talk of "Peace"

WHILE the U.S. propaganda machine talks glibly to the world about a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question being in sight, the Laotian people can hear the roar of American-directed gunfire from the fighting fronts. They know very well that the U.S. interventionists and the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique will not willingly bring peace to their country.

At this moment, some 20-odd battalions of Phoumi Nosavan's rebel troops, under the command of more than 1,000 U.S. army officers, are assaulting the liberated areas. To beef up these attacks, the U.S. has shipped in more satellite troops from Thailand, south Viet Nam, the Philippines and more of the surviving bandit troops of Chiang Kai-shek than they had before the ceasefire was proclaimed in Laos. Officers of the Nosavan troops on the Mahaxay front readily admit that their offensives violate the ceasefire order of May 3 last year.

Under the unified command of U.S. army officers the Phoumi Nosavan rebel troops have mustered from four to five, or, in some cases, even seven to eight battalions on every main front. These are supported by Thai, south Vietnamese and Filipino invading troops or by Chiang Kai-shek's remnant bandit troops. U.S. planes, besides supplying war materials to these satellite troops, also take a direct part in the offensives by giving them air cover and savagely bombing and strafing peaceful civilians in the liberated areas. On January 19, at the very time the Americans were talking about having "applied pressure" on the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique to get them to go to the three Laotian princes' talks at Geneva, four U.S. F-84 jet fighters flew over the city of Mahaxay strafing its residents — killing three and wounding four others.

The happenings in the eight months since the ceasefire came into force have completely exposed U.S. imperialist tactics in Laos. While obstructing the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question, it has actively helped the

Phoumi Nosavan rebels to augment their forces and prepare for a war to destroy the patriotic forces in Laos. Following is a record of Phoumi Nosavan's activities in the last eight months or so:

1. Before the ceasefire there were 25,000 rebel troops and other local bandits. This figure has been doubled. All these troops have been trained and equipped by the United States.
2. Commanded by U.S. officers, the rebel troops, in battalion or regimental strength, have attacked the liberated areas on more than 200 occasions and pushed forward from ten to fifteen kilometres on an average on all fronts.
3. U.S. planes airdropped Phoumi's rebel troops, bandits and "commandos" into the rear of the liberated areas in Laos. When these units were wiped out, more were dropped to engage in harassing activities and sabotage.
4. The Phoumi rebel troops have carried out ruthless "mopping up" operations against the people in areas under their control, burning, killing and looting; people have been forced to leave their homes and thousands of them have fled into the liberated areas.
5. The rebel clique has gone in for large-scale persecution of patriots and democrats, killing many and herding still more into concentration camps. Not long ago, at the instigation of the United States, the rebel clique, having wrecked the Vientiane talks of the three Laotian princes, arrested and imprisoned another 1,000 people in Vientiane in one week.

At the Plain of Jars, I met a veteran of the guerrilla forces in the war against the French colonialists — a man of over fifty who angrily told me: "Every U.S. imperialist scheme is designed to destroy us and is for the invasion of our country. In effect, they say: If there is to be a

coalition government in Laos at all, it must be controlled by the United States and used to destroy the patriotic forces in our country. Meanwhile, they go on helping the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique wreck the Geneva talks and make preparations for renewing the civil war." With a captured American carbine in hand, he said resolutely: "What we want is a coalition government that will see to it that Laos takes the road of genuine peace and neutrality. We certainly won't have any other kind of coalition gov-

ernment which allows U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries to continue to rule over and persecute us. If U.S. imperialism is still bent on invading us, there is nothing we can do but fight against it with all our strength." That is the Laotian people's answer to the United States and the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique's scheme to form a "coalition government" after their own design.

— CHIANG CHING-CHAO

## Chang Hsi-jo - Suzuki Joint Statement

# Oppose U.S. Imperialism—A Common Task

Following is an abridged translation of a "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on January 22 entitled "The Common Militant Task of the World's People Is to Oppose U.S. Imperialism." Subheads are ours. — Ed.

**T**HE delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party headed by its adviser Mosaburo Suzuki was warmly welcomed by the Japanese people on returning home after a successful visit to China. While in China, the delegation made cordial contact with Chinese Communist Party and government leaders, and held friendly and sincere talks with the delegation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. On January 13, a joint statement was signed by Chang Hsi-jo, President of the institute, and Mosaburo Suzuki. (Full text carried in *Peking Review*, No. 3, 1962.) This joint statement is an important development of the joint statement of April 1957 issued by Chang Hsi-jo and Inejiro Asanuma, leader of the first delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party, and particularly, of the joint statement of March 1959 issued by Chang Hsi-jo and Inejiro Asanuma during the visit of the second delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party. This document is permeated with a spirit of friendship and confidence in struggle. It deals a telling blow to the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression and provides the Chinese and Japanese peoples with a new, powerful weapon in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. At the same time it will make a major contribution to the struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism and to their common cause in defence of world peace.

### Fruit of Common Struggle

The joint statement correctly analyses the present international situation and the situation in Asia. The present international situation, it points out in clear terms, is characterized by the fact that the East wind has further prevailed over the West wind; U.S. imperialism is the root cause of tension in the world; the struggle against U.S. imperialism is the common militant task of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and the peoples of Asia, Africa,

Latin America and other parts of the world; it is also the militant task of the people of the United States. This analysis fully conforms with objective realities. It is of particular significance today, when Kennedy is stepping up his two-faced tactics of arrows in one hand and the olive branch in the other to deceive the people.

The joint statement explains and elaborates in clear-cut terms the well-known statement made by Mr. Inejiro Asanuma in March 1959 that "U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Japanese and Chinese peoples." The joint statement points out: "The Chinese and Japanese peoples share a like situation. Both are waging resolute struggles against U.S. imperialism. These struggles of the Chinese and Japanese peoples are struggles waged independently by the peoples of the two countries, each with the purpose of safeguarding the national independence and sovereignty of its own country. At the same time, these struggles are objectively also the common struggle against U.S. imperialism; they support and stimulate each other." This point mentioned in the document is of paramount importance. The struggles of the people of the whole world against U.S. imperialism are, first of all, the concern of the peoples of the various countries themselves — struggles waged by them independently. But, since these struggles are directed against the same target, they are bound to merge into a common struggle. In this sense, their independence and identity, far from being contradictory, are closely inter-related. All the



Exposed!



Cartoon by Chiang Yu-sheng

## The "Good Old Days" Are Gone

**T**HE British colonialists in Tanganyika didn't need lessons from anyone about how true colonialists behave. They robbed millions of acres of land from native Tanganyikans; they paid African employees one-twentieth what Europeans got for doing the same work; they flogged Africans with the whip. According to official admission, even as late as in 1958, over 1,500 Africans were sentenced to flogging by the courts. The mounting national-independence movement, however, could not be stayed and Britain was forced to recognize Tanganyika's independence last December. But the old slave-master ways die hard.

In Dar-es-Salaam, capital of Tanganyika, last month the proprietor of a European hospital forbade its African nurses to wear the independence badge — a badge with a portrait of the Tanganyikan leader Nyerere and the national flag. Another colonialist went further: he attached these independence badges to his dog's collar and paraded the animal in public. When Africans protested he said his dog had just as much right as Africans to celebrate their independence.

These were not the only instances of colonialist arrogance. In Korogwe, Tanga Province, an African made to enter a hotel to get some food and drink. The British owner and his white customers simply barred the door. A group of distinguished African men and women entered the plush halls of the British-owned Palm Beach Hotel in Dar-es-Salaam. They were told point blank to leave because of their colour.

These calculated insults were as much to vent the colonialists' spite as another last-ditch attempt to show that they were still the master. But the "good old days" are gone beyond recall. The Africans who entered the Palm Beach Hotel included the Mayor of Dar-es-Salaam and a woman Member of Parliament. The African turned away from the Korogwe eating place was the Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury. The African nurses were free Tanganyikans. The public uproar which followed rapped the colonialists' boorishness. Punishment was timely: before the end of the month, the offenders against the dignity of Africa had their marching orders — deportation papers.

during the past three years, and also, the result of the joint efforts of the two sides.

The Japanese Socialist Party has always been a progressive force among the social democrats in the world. The militancy of the Japanese Socialist Party is expressed in its active participation in the struggle against U.S. imperialism. The Japanese Socialist Party reflects the Japanese people's aspirations for independence and peace; it is an important force in defence of peace in the Far East and the world, and a friend of the Chinese people. The great success achieved in the third joint statement is inseparable from the efforts of the delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party and its sincere co-operation with the Chinese side.

The joint statement has already played a positive role in strengthening the unity of the Japanese Socialist Party. On January 17, the meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party and the meeting of all Diet members of the Party in both the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors unanimously approved the joint statement. Prominent members of the Party including Saburo Eda and Hiroo Wada have also given the joint statement their approval. It is most gratifying that the Japanese Socialist Party has expressed unanimous support for the joint statement.

The joint statement has aroused strong reactions in Japan. The broad masses of the Japanese Socialist Party, progressive parties and organizations, patriotic democrats and the Japanese people in general all have a high opinion of it. This shows that the statement is actively supported and approved of by the Japanese people.

### Reactionaries' Intrigues Are Futile

At the same time, the joint statement has alarmed and been attacked by Japanese Premier Hayato Ikeda, General Secretary of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party Shigesaburo Maeo and the reactionary Japanese press. They became "very angry with the [joint statement's] attack on U.S. imperialism." They are doing everything they can to dress the U.S. imperialist wolf in sheep's clothing, trying to make it appear a friend and not an enemy of the people. But facts are facts. Any attempt to whitewash U.S. imperialism is doomed to fail.

The ravings and attacks by Ikeda and his like are no surprise. The Japanese Government headed by Ikeda, like the Yoshida and Kishi governments before it, in fact represents the interests of pro-U.S. monopoly capital in Japan. For more than ten years, they have been selling out Japan's national interests. They concluded with U.S. imperialism the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and then revised it, harnessing Japan tightly to the U.S. war chariot and turning it into a staging ground for U.S. imperialism to launch a world war in the Far East. This has posed a big threat to the security of Japan and seriously impaired the interests of its small and medium-sized enterprises and the Japanese working people. It has inflicted particularly hard blows on Japan's peaceful civilian industry. At the same time it is poisoning peace in Asia and the world. In defending U.S. imperialism and making malicious attacks on the joint statement, Ikeda and his like reveal themselves in their real role as servants of U.S. imperialism.

lies and slanders spread by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries on this issue are futile.

The joint statement also records a unanimity of views on questions of interest to both the Chinese and Japanese peoples. This has a positive, major significance in further promoting the friendship between the two peoples and strengthening their joint struggle. There is no doubt that, as a result of the signing of the statement, the two peoples will be brought closer together, supporting and encouraging each other in their common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The success of the talks and the signing of the joint statement are a natural result of the development of the common struggle of the Chinese and Japanese peoples

It is not surprising either that Secretary-General of the Japanese Democratic Social Party Eki Sone participated in the virulent attack on the joint statement. This is because the Democratic Social Party is an assistant of the Liberal Democratic Party, and the very reason for its existence is to split and weaken the Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries.

It is clear that the attacks on the joint statement made by the Liberal Democratic Party and the Democratic Social Party reflect the will of U.S. imperialism. The aim of the joint statement is to oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression, safeguard the interests of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and defend peace in the Far East and the world. This is naturally not to the liking of U.S. imperialism and cannot but arouse its intense hatred. U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are now doing everything in their power to undermine the struggles of the Chinese and Japanese peoples

and the people throughout the world against U.S. imperialism. But no intrigues of theirs can check or undermine the growth of the people's struggle.

It is our belief that the joint statement is bound to produce a far-reaching influence on the joint struggle of the Chinese and Japanese peoples. Its signing is not only a big event in the history of Sino-Japanese relations, but an important occasion in the history of the anti-U.S. struggles of the people of the world.

The Chinese people warmly welcome and support the efforts made by their friends, the Japanese Socialist Party. They admire, in particular, the noble efforts of Mosaburo Suzuki for strengthening the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, for the common cause of the two peoples in opposing U.S. imperialism, and for defending peace in the Far East and the world. We wish new and greater successes to the Japanese people in their struggle for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality in 1962.

## Meteorology

# Weathermen Aid the Farmers

by LU TUNG-WEN

**M**ETEOROLOGISTS at an up-to-date observatory send up a high-altitude radio *zond*. A rural commune weatherman listens attentively to catch the exact tone of the bull frog's croak or the pitch of the cicada's chirrup. It is out of such diverse elements that a typical weather forecast is worked out today for the farmer in China. This combination of "modern" and "indigenous" methods is right more than enough times to show that it works and works well.

The importance of good weather forecasts in such a big agricultural country as China cannot be easily overestimated. But it took the people a revolution to get the sort of service they are entitled to.

China's weathermen have been building up a highly efficient modern meteorological service over the past 13 years. Implementing the guiding government directive of "serving production in the first place, and especially agriculture," they are developing a far-flung and sensitive agro-meteorological weather forecasting network specially designed to aid the farms. It co-ordinates the work of big and medium-sized observatories, small weather stations and local weather posts.

### Getting Better Forecasts

Meteorology, of course, has a long history in China. The Chinese, farmers for millenniums, have accumulated no little lore on the subject. As early as the Spring and Autumn Period (770-475 B.C.) they were keeping records of the vernal and autumnal equinoxes and the summer and winter solstices. By the time of the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-24 A.D.) they were arranging their farm work according to an almanac based on the 24 solar terms

(periods of about 15 days, each representing a specific position of the earth in its orbit round the sun).

In modern times China was not lacking in scientists who were continuing these old traditions and hoping to put their knowledge of modern scientific meteorological methods at the service of the country, but the years of reactionary warlord and Kuomintang rule held such plans in abeyance. When liberation came in 1949 the country had no more than a few score poorly staffed and equipped observatories and meteorological stations.

The People's Government turned its attention to this problem immediately on coming to office. Setting itself the task of providing an up-to-date weather service for a vast country with a complex topography and widely differing climatic conditions and growing a wide variety of crops, it has taken systematic steps to cover the country with a co-ordinated network of weather stations, large and small. In this it is ably assisted by the nation's farmers. Socialist agriculture has made big strides and the formation of the rural people's communes in 1958 in particular has provided the conditions not only for establishing a multitude of efficient local weather stations closely linking their work with the bigger, more modern stations, but also of making good and timely use of the information that the weather network brings in.

By the end of 1960 the number of observatories and weather stations administered directly by government departments had increased 46-fold compared with 1949. Their number in 1960 was double that in 1957. Today almost every special administrative region (an area embracing a dozen or so counties) has an observatory, while every county has a meteorological station. Weather stations or posts manned by locally trained personnel have mushroomed on the farmlands of the rural people's communes.

Thousands of young farmers show an astonishing aptitude and keenness on this work.

### Division of Functions

The normal pattern of work is for the national and provincial observatories to issue the long-term, overall or regional weather forecasts for which they are well equipped and staffed. The meteorological stations make their own regular observations which they transmit to the observatories for centralized assessment; they also issue local weather bulletins based on the latter's forecasts adjusted for their own particular areas. These supplementary forecasts take into account local topographical influences on the weather and the needs of local crops. They are of great direct practical value to the farmers in their areas.

In issuing their local forecasts the stations have now developed well-tested systems of work. They make full use of the weather observations of local farmers and the weather lore collected in the area and handed down over the centuries. The Chenhsiung Meteorological Station in Yunnan, for example, has scientifically tabulated the local people's experience of observing the behaviour of animals, plants and other natural phenomena reflecting weather changes. Its workers have also made a thorough study of the past meteorological data in its area. Adjusting the overall weather forecasts for the region with the aid of these homely weather signs, comparisons with the weather patterns of the past and the scientific, up-to-date weather facts it gathers for itself, it has been able to provide local short-term forecasts of great accuracy.

The big observatories too are learning to use a similar combination of methods to provide weather forecasts which their local clients find extremely accurate and useful. The Northern Shansi Observatory is now issuing weather forecasts especially drawn up for the separate areas within its special administrative region. It began this service in 1959. By then it had got a better knowledge of the interrelated patterns of regional and local weather and deduced certain laws governing them. This knowledge was the fruit of a painstaking study of the medium and small-scale weather charts, historical meteorological data and the popular weather lore and experience of the peasants. In other words it too worked on the principle of "walking on two legs"—using both "modern" and "indigenous" methods.

Working on a similar basis, the Szechuan provincial meteorological service has since 1960 notably improved the accuracy of its mid-range forecasts. This improvement was achieved after a study and analysis of the laws governing the movements of air currents, the relations between large-scale atmospheric circulation and regional weather changes and many other related factors.

The people's commune weather posts use these general and regional weather bulletins in combination with their own observations to make their own local forecasts. These posts are closely linked with the locality. They



Meteorological Station in the Countryside

Woodcut in colour by Chen Ch'i-I

telephone weather news direct to the commune management. Some of them use a system of signals with different coloured flags on a flag pole to inform field teams of impending weather changes.

During the busy summer harvest last year for instance, the Yaxi People's Commune in Kwangtung received a typhoon warning from the regional observatory. On the basis of that report the normal thing to do would have been to gather in all the early rice crop immediately although it was still not quite ripe. This would have meant a considerable loss, but not as much as the almost total loss of the crop if it should be squarely hit by the typhoon.

The commune's own weather station, however, made its own check on the probable path of the typhoon. Taking local topographical features into account, and consulting with its local weather-conscious veterans it forecast that the eye of the storm would not pass through Yaxi and that the coming winds would be no more than of moderate gale force. On the basis of this report, the Yaxi commune management decided not to cut the crop. Its decision proved to be correct and a valuable crop was saved.

When the Shansi Provincial Observatory gave a long-term forecast of an approaching prolonged drought for the spring of 1960, this was immediately handed down to the local weather stations. Warned well in advance, the peasants in Yicheng County were able to take measures to meet the threatened danger. Reservoirs and ponds were allowed to fill to capacity and irrigation works were extended. The drought actually lasted 200 days but, thanks to the measures taken, the spring sowing went smoothly. In April, the county station reported in addition the coming of a late spring frost that could do serious damage to the winter wheat. Thanks to the anti-frost measures urgently taken, losses to crops were greatly reduced.

### Agro-Meteorological Forecasting

The general weather forecast gives the farmers a guide in their work, but the national and regional weather service is now attempting to provide a type of weather forecast that specifically takes the needs of the peasants

into consideration, a so-called agro-meteorological forecast that treats of climatic and weather changes in direct relation to their effects on local crops. Such forecasts take account of local farming practice and weather as well as conditions of crops and soil moisture, and thus provide the farmer with a wealth of useful data needed directly in his work. These forecasts are now generally issued by the county meteorological stations. They are passed on to the rural commune managements and production brigades and teams by the commune weather posts which modify them in accordance with their own detailed local observations and local needs.

This type of forecasting for farming has made rapid progress in the last four years. It is the subject of special study in the nation's observatories and meteorological stations. Lack of systematic agro-meteorological data collected over a long period presents a lot of difficulties but this lack is being made good as the service progresses. By making a study of the farmers' rich practical experience in the light of current observations and existing records of past years, research workers in this service are getting a well-rounded picture of the weather conditions needed by different crops at each stage of their growth. After relating this data to the findings of long and medium-range forecasts they are able to issue very practical agro-meteorological forecasts for the various areas of the country.

### Report from Shanghai

## Makers of "Forever" Bicycles

by TANG KAO-TSAI

IN China's cities the bicycle is ubiquitous. In some of the bigger urban centres like Peking and Shanghai, they run into the hundreds of thousands, dominating the rush-hour traffic. In the countryside, where a bicycle was a rare sight indeed before liberation, the *zixingche*, "self-propelled vehicles" — as bicycles are called in Chinese — are growing in popularity among commune members who want, like everyone else in China, to "get there quicker" too. With the rising purchasing power of the villages, the demand for bicycles seems to be insatiable. In the old days most of the bicycles in China were imported. Today, by far the largest part are Chinese-made, the products of Tientsin, Shenyang, Tsingtao, Canton and other cities; Shanghai produces a big proportion of them.

A recent visit to the Shanghai Bicycle Works provided a revealing glimpse of the growth of China's bicycle industry. These works are makers of the smart, sturdy and smooth-riding "Forever" cycles which are very popular not only in China, but on the world market as well.

Situated on the city's east side, this is a fair-sized modern plant. Its showroom tells its history graphically. Standing alongside the shiny new standard cycles, light roadsters and trim racers is a clumsy old model looking obtrusively out of place. Pointing it out, Pao Chien, secretary of the works' Communist Party committee, told me it was the plant's pre-liberation product nicknamed *guoqiaoche* — "the bike that breaks down on the bridge."

The following example illustrates what is involved. North China traditional practice prescribes that the proper time to sow winter wheat is around the autumn equinox. Meteorologists have worked out the average temperature at this time over a period of years and, by studying the yields of wheat crops sown at various times around the equinox and the temperature and other conditions under which they were sown, have worked out the approximate optimum temperature conditions for sowing. This figure is now used as the meteorological index when recommending the time to sow. Further corrections may, no doubt, be necessary, but a fair working postulate has been achieved for the time being.

Such are some of the measures being taken by China's weather services to improve their forecasts for farmers by a deeper scientific study of laws governing the climate and weather and farming in this part of the globe; but they are not by any means satisfying themselves with this. They are out as soon as they can not only to predict accurately what weather is coming but to have a bigger say in determining what the weather will be. Studies in rain-making, in the prevention of hailstorms and the artificial melting of ice and snow for irrigation purposes are some of the things that have a place in their researches. Some successes have already been recorded in these experiments to make the laws of the weather serve the farmers and the national economy better.

It was an apt name. The plant's old retail store was located by the Waihong Bridge; and it happened more than once that a brand new bicycle broke down on the bridge right after it was purchased. Made of cheap metal, chains or free-wheels cracked like porcelain under the strain of negotiating even a mild slope. The dubious reputation that this earned the plant, then a small Japanese-owned concern with 300 workers, nearly caused it to close down.

Things were little better when the Kuomintang bureaucrats took the place over after Japan's surrender in 1945. With only a few out-dated machine tools, most of the work was done by hand. The few bicycles it turned out, though under a new trade name, were as crude as ever.

### For Higher Quality

When the people took over the plant after liberation the trade name of the cycles made was changed to "Forever." The workers, now masters of their factory, went all out to make their products live up to their new name.

The old cycles had been pretty much a handicraft product — and poor handicraft at that. The plant had no standardized production processes. Things were largely done by rule of thumb. So the first thing to do was to put production on a modern, scientific basis. Expert

bicycle makers were called together, pooled their knowledge and experience, and drew up a complete set of blueprints standardizing the technological processes for a completely new bicycle and all its parts and accessories. From then on, the quality of "Forever" bicycles improved steadily. By 1957, their reputation was firmly established.

Between 1958 and 1960, the three years of the big leap forward, the plant made another swift and notable advance. Up to 1957, it had produced only one standard model. In 1958, it set out to build sports models and racers which are technically far more exacting. A racing cyclist demands a machine that is speedy, light and completely reliable. A cross-country racer must have four-speed gears; this means precisely machined parts of hardened steels.

When the plant's new racers made their debut at a city sports meet, my host Pao Chien and the works' director, designers and engineers followed the competitors in a car and closely observed the performance of their new creation. The new racers came through with flying colours and won the trust of the nation's racing cyclists. They have been adopted as standard mounts for national teams.

Light roadsters for men and women were also added to the plant's production line during this period. More complex equipment, such as internal expanding brakes, were introduced. Today the works are turning out nine models of bicycles in four different categories.

Secretary Pao told me that the plant's staff and workers set their aims still higher last year: to be satisfied with nothing short of perfection itself. A technical innovations campaign was launched to improve quality still further. The workers set out methodically to perfect every one of the dozens of parts and more than 200 accessories used in their cycles. They paid special attention to precision machining of key parts. Now an improved free-wheel makes going smoother. Better heat treatment of the axles has greatly increased their hardness and durability. Styling too has received considerable attention. Electro-plating of parts has been improved and a hard, bright finish is given to painted parts. An all-enclosed chain adds smartness to the general appearance of the standard and roadster models. The possessor of a new "Forever" cycle today can be sure he's getting a first-rate product.

### Technical Transformation

Secretary Pao took me around the workshops. The plant has six main shops where practically all parts of the bicycles are made and assembled. Three subsidiary shops process the raw materials, make tools and dies and supply power.

"You wouldn't recognize this place if you'd known it before liberation," my host assured me. Great changes have taken place, he said, especially since 1958. The premises have been enlarged fourfold and the number of workers increased 11-fold, but productive capacity has shot up 300-fold. In the technical revolution which swept through the works like a storm, the workers and staff introduced 6,000 innovations, resulting in a complete retooling of the enterprise. Half the equipment currently in use was devised by the workers themselves during the innovations movement; 30 per cent of it was newly acquired with state funds; the rest — only 20 per cent of

the total — was "inherited" from the past and this too has undergone modification and thorough improvement.

In every shop I saw highly mechanized equipment and a large number of automated lines. In the tubing shop, strip steel was rolled into tubes, welded and shorn — all automatically. There are rows of automatic machine tools in the metal working shop. Billets are fed into the machines and they come out completely finished parts. Chain-making, the phosphuration of paint, the finishing of the saddles and electro-plating are all handled by automated lines.

Electro-plating, an important part of bicycle-building, was done manually in the past. Burdened with rubber apron and boots, workers had to carry the parts, weighing 12 kilogrammes on average, to and from the vats. It was calculated that they walked a distance of 12 kilometres every shift; and they often suffered from skin irritations. The result was low efficiency and poor quality. The introduction of the automated electro-plating line — an ingenious unit contrived by the workers themselves — changed this completely. The line performs all 20 operations automatically, completely does away with back-breaking toil, raises efficiency fivefold, and ensures uniformity in the thickness of the chromium coating. When the new electro-plating unit was installed, Chien Chin-wang, a worker who had had his full share of hardship in the past, decorated it with a red star and called the occasion his "second liberation" — the first time was from capitalist exploitation and this time, from toilsome labour.

### Better Service for Customers

"Forever" bicycles are in big demand. They can be seen today in virtually every part of the country. To give ever better service, the Shanghai works keep in close touch with their customers. The management regularly polls local cyclists, retail distributors and service stations for comments and suggestions. Periodically its investigators go further afield to north China or the northeast. Regular contacts are maintained with a number of cyclist-enthusiasts who keep detailed records of the performance of their bicycles and write in their suggestions.

These suggestions have brought good results in features of some of the new models designed to meet specific needs — such as the light roadster with all-enclosed chain for city dwellers; cycles with three-speed gears for hilly regions; and heavy-duty standard bicycles for the rural people's commune members who often use their cycles as a handy goods carrier.

"Perfection" remains the slogan of these Shanghai works, and each day brings it nearer to its goal.



Appraising His New Bike

Sketch by Yeh Chien-yu



# SIDELIGHTS

**Nation on Holiday.** The Spring Festival is just three days away. Red bunting emblazoned with gold characters welcoming this holiday of holidays is being hung across the entrances of office and factory buildings, colleges and shops. Windows are a-gleaming after the traditional Spring Festival house-cleaning. This is no longer regarded as exclusively housewives' work; factory and office workers, students, whole families pitch in with pail and duster, broom and mop. Spring Festival wares are in plentiful supply: Peking craftsmen rushed out large numbers of toy lanterns and other kinds of toys, hundreds of different New Year pictures, diabolos, flowers and figurines of velvet and, of course, firecrackers. In the last few days brisk sales have been reported for aluminium sieves—for scooping up from the boiling pot steaming meat dumplings, which, among other delicacies, are a festival must for family dinners.

**Why "Spring Festival"?** The Spring Festival falls on February 5 to 7 this year. Last year it was February 15-17 and the year before January 28-30. The different dates may sound perplexing. The fact is that the festival is actually the celebration of the New Year according to the old Chinese lunar calendar, and the date for this on the Gregorian calendar varies from year to year. The term "Spring Festival" came into use only after the Revolution of 1911 when the Gregorian calendar was introduced in China, to differentiate it from the New Year on January 1. The practice of celebrating the lunar New Year started over 2,000 years ago. In New China, it's the biggest holiday of all, with the most merry-making and feasting. Although the official holiday is 3 days, in the countryside it is often extended for several more days.

**Firecrackers.** . . Instead of having bells ringing in the new year, the lunar New Year in China is ushered in to the sound of exploding firecrackers. This practice comes from the old tale that once there was a wild beast called "nien" (the character now stands for the word "year") that stalked the land.

The people scared it off with the crackling sound of burning bamboo. The first firecrackers were made by putting explosives into bamboo tubes. Now, of course, firecrackers are used for all festive occasions. On the Peking market this year, there are the popular old favourites such as the "String of Pearls," a row of a hundred inch-long, pencil-thick firecrackers on one string, which explodes merrily down the line; the single-, double- or triple-kicking petards which especially delight the children, or the "Flower Petards" which give off a shower of multi-coloured sparks as they shoot 10 metres into the air like geysers. Two of the new products are the "Silver Dragons," which flash through the air like an arcing meteor, and the "Gold and Silver Disc," a little one-inch affair that whirls round and round, flashing sparks.

**. . . And Lanterns.** While toy lanterns are very popular with the small fry as Spring Festival gifts, their elaborate counterparts, the palace lanterns, add beauty and grace to public buildings. The most common ones are made of sheer red silk stretched over a frame, and resembling enormous red balloons with golden tassels. Eight stately lanterns of this type sway high over the Tien An Men Gate, so big that two grown men can barely encircle one with their arms. Royal lanterns like these once hung outside the massive gates of imperial palaces and rich men's mansions; now their light and beauty is for all the people.

In Peking's arts and handicraft shops there is a wide selection of palace lanterns for Spring Festival gifts. Most of them come in the traditional square, pentagonal, hexagonal or octagonal shapes. They have intricately carved redwood frames, with insets of glass, paper or filmy silk on which are painted figures, landscapes and other traditional themes of Chinese painting. A new set produced last year has one made like a peach; another a spreading fan; a third two interlocking diamonds. There are also goldfish, lotus flowers and dragons. . . . Instead of the heavy latticed woodwork of old which was more decorative than utilitarian, the fashion is now for lighter and simpler frames allowing more light to come through. More elaborate ones, up to 2.6 metres in diameter, hang at the new Peking railway station, the Great Hall of the People, the



Revolutionary Military Museum and other public buildings. It is difficult to imagine that at the time of liberation, there were only 24 men in all Peking who could make such lanterns. Today their ranks have swelled many fold. Han Tse-hsin, 76-year-old one-time imperial lantern-maker for the Ching Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, is one of those who is now training youngsters in the craft.

**Variations on a Gay Theme.** While the general theme from one end of the country to the other is wholehearted rejoicing, there are some colourful variations to the theme in the national minority areas. Unmarried girls of the Chingpo people in Yunnan hang satchets or tokens of love on the trees for their sweethearts and other lads to shoot at. The Li nationality in Kwangtung sets aside one of the first two days of the New Year for a big hunting trip. The spoils are taken home and shared by the whole village at a big feast. The Olunchuns in Inner Mongolia, one of China's smallest nationalities with only some 2,000 people, on New Year's Eve ceremoniously circle their stables holding birchwood boxes in their hands. This is supposed to bring prosperity. This year they won't have to do it in the dark: not long before the New Year, electricity was brought to this once-remote region in the Khingan Mountains.

## THEATRE

### **Tibet's First Modern Drama Troupe**

Tibet will soon have its first professionally trained modern drama troupe. Sent just over two years ago to study in the Shanghai Institute of Dramatic Art, twenty-nine Tibetan students have completed their courses in acting, staging and other aspects of modern theatrical art and are now on their way home. Only two weeks ago they showed their paces at a graduation performance of the full-length historical play *Princess Wen Cheng* acted in Tibetan.

Tien Han's drama was an apt choice for the occasion. It tells about the Tang princess of the 7th century who was married to Tibet's capable King Sron-tsan Gampo and became a symbol of the fraternal relations between the Tibetan and Han nationalities. The success of the young Tibetan actors in this production gave a good measure of the hard and fruitful work put in by both teachers and students. The general opinion was that it was an exceptionally good performance for a class which had had only two years and four months of training, and all the more remarkable in view of the background of these young students. Most of them are children of former serfs, peasants and herdsmen. Some are orphans. All, until a short time ago, were illiterate. The youngest of the class, 14-year-old Yangdzom, is an orphan who knows intimately what is poverty and oppression. She began to earn her living at the age of five by taking care of her young master whom she carried on her back. The oldest of the class, 29-year-old Wangdii, was a serf. When he first arrived in Shanghai in the latter part of 1959, a few months after the quelling of the rebellion engineered by a handful of the upper-strata reactionaries in Tibet, his teachers found that hard labour, whipping and other forms of torture had deformed his limbs. It is not surprising that these students had little education, and still less artistic training.

When the Performing Department of the Shanghai Institute of Dramatic Art took over the training of these young Tibetans it knew full well the difficulties involved, but also saw the favourable factors. Stirred by their new emancipation, the students were

brimming with enthusiasm and keen to make good at their studies. At the same time, faculty members of the department were especially eager to help, regarding it an honour to be entrusted with the training of Tibet's first professional modern drama group. To overcome language difficulties and get acquainted quickly with their students, the two young teachers specially assigned full-time to the class went, on their own initiative, to live in their students' dormitory. A special curriculum was worked out for the class: including language courses in Tibetan and Han, political education, history, theoretical studies in drama, art and literature and the performing arts as well as vocational training in acting, dancing, singing, make-up and other related subjects. The students were also given ample opportunities to see stage and film shows, visit the museums and get to know life at first hand on visits to factories and the rural people's communes near by.

In giving their students their professional training, the teachers worked on the principle of going "from what is near to what is far, from the simple to the complex, from the personal experience of the actor to the creation of the role." In the first year, the students, with the help of their teachers, wrote and rehearsed more than 70 short sketches such as *Two Shepherdesses* and *Father and Son Reunited*. These were all drawn from the students' own experience of life; the acting was spirited and the images true to life. After further polishing, 12 of these sketches have been joined together to form a play entitled *The Story of a Serf As Told by Himself*. It tells the life story of an old serf before and after liberation. The serf-owner forces the old man to part with his wife and son. He loses his sight. But these sorrows end with the quelling of the rebellion; he is happily reunited with his son and his sight is restored after treatment at a hospital. Staged by these young Tibetans at the school and in several people's communes and acted with the authenticity of real knowledge, it has invariably made a deep impression on audiences.

By the time they finally came to rehearse *Princess Wen Cheng*, the Tibetan class had already gained a considerable stage experience playing excerpts from various dramas on a wide range of themes and in many styles. This intensive stage practice

combined with well-planned classroom study has given them a solid grounding for further study and stage work.

As they make their way home the Tibetan class will stop off in Peking, Sian, Lanchow and other cities to present their version of *Princess Wen Cheng*.

— KAI HSIEH

## SKATING

### **Record Smashers**

China's speed skaters were in top form at the National Skating Championships last month. The championships, held in Kirin city, saw the fastest skating ever in China. Six national records were smashed and average times too were generally faster than at previous national meets. In some cases those who finished sixth clocked better times than the winners in past national championships. The new records were even more impressive in that they were made on a lowland rink whereas most of the earlier ones were set abroad on faster mountain rinks.

Things got off to a flying start with the women's 500 metres. The national record set only last year was broken by Wang Shu-yuan who clocked 48.9 sec. and equalled by Sze Chin who returned 49 sec. The other place winners all finished within 50 sec.

Soft ice troubled competitors in the women's 1,500 metres and 3,000 metres. The sun shone wickedly to bring the temperature up. Despite this, however, good times were recorded. In the 3,000 metres, Choi Sheung Ja (5 min. 35.5 sec.) and Sun Hung-hsia (5 min. 36.2 sec.) both bettered the record which the latter set up last year. Kim Mai Ok won the women's 1,500 metres in 2 min. 39.1 sec., with four other girls crowding close behind her.

Sun Hung-hsia won the women's 1,000 metres in a close finish with Yang Yun-hsiang, but failed to set up a new record for this distance. The close of the women's competitions saw Sun Hung-hsia winning the all-round championship crown for the fourth successive year with 211.149 points, a total approaching the record established by Liu Feng-jung when she came fourth last year at the world championships. Yang Yun-hsiang's

tally was 211,450 points as runner-up, with Kim Mai Ok coming third with 211,583 points.

The men's competitions saw even more new records set. Wang Chin-yu, who was eighth last year at the world championships and later captured the men's all-round title at an international competition in Helsinki, practically swept the board. He won every event but the 500 metres and in the process smashed three national records and equalled one.

The winner of the 500 metres was Lo Chih-huan. His winning time (42.3 sec.) was one-tenth of a second better than the national record and six-tenths of a second faster than the bronze-medal time of Japan's Fumio Nakakubo at the last world championships. Wang Chin-yu's 42.4 sec. for the 500 metres equalled the record set by Yang Chu-cheng when he came second in a photo-finish with the then world sprint champion Gennady Voronin of the Soviet Union at the 1959 world championships. Wang's new record time for the 5,000 metres is 8 min. 8.9 sec.

The final day of the championships was a thrilling one. In the morning Wang Chin-yu won the 1,500 metres in the record-breaking time of 2 min. 14 sec. This was 3.8 seconds faster than the winning time of Van der Griff (Netherlands) at the 1961 world championships. By winning the 10,000 metres in the afternoon in 17 min. 21.8 sec., Wang Chin-yu retained the national all-round championship title with a new record of 188,046 points. This is better than Van der Griff's winning total of 189,213 points at the world championships last year and is the first time a Chinese skater got below 190 points.

## SHORT NOTES

### The Talk of Hongkong

Shanghai's Youth Peking Opera Troupe's one-month visit to Hongkong ended January 24 in a blaze of success. *Chenlan Daily*, a Hongkong paper devoted to the theatre, described it as "the talk of Kowloon and Hongkong." The troupe's 39 performances were all played to full houses. A total of 66,000 people saw the shows.

Praising the artistry of the young actors, Hongkong's *Wen Hui Pac*



North China New Year scene in colour. From the exhibition of Yangliuching New Year pictures

wrote: "Their achievements clearly show the thriving growth of the theatrical arts and of a whole generation of young people in the soil of the new society nourished by spring breezes and warm sunshine." The 60 actors and actresses of the troupe, with an average age of 21, are mostly last summer's graduates of the Shanghai Institute of Chinese Operatic Arts. While most have had seven or eight years training in Peking opera, some have had only five years.

At special public request, the art directors of the troupe, the famous Peking and *kunqu* opera actor Yu Chen-fei and the noted Peking and *kunqu* opera actress Yen Hui-chu, who are also president and vice-president of the institute respectively, gave several performances from the best of their repertoire.

### A Show of Old New Year Pictures

An exhibition in the pavilions at Beihai Park show what New Year pictures looked like half a century ago and more. The 146 pictures on display were produced at the turn of the century at Yangliuching (Willow's Green), one of the nation's three famous centres for New Year pictures printed in colour from woodblocks. Some perennial favourites can be traced back to blocks first cut in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) when pictures of this type began to be mass produced. Of particular interest are such prints as *A New Year Excursion to Liulichang Fair* or *To the Summer Palace*, which depict New Year scenes in those old

times. They show the customs and manners of Peking more than half a century ago, the clothes people wore, the toys they gave their children as well as the general mood in the market places and fairs during the lunar Chinese New Year festival. The exhibition also includes a selection of "door gods," prints in pairs of "protectors of homes" which the people were formerly accustomed to paste on their doors at the New Year.

### Cultivate a Taste for Poetry Young

China's school children began their winter vacation this Monday (Jan. 29). On top of the usual special showings of good films at special low prices (just five *fen*), and reduced fares for admission to parks and museums, and other activities, they found a long list of new books just put on sale by China's leading publishing house for youngsters, the Shanghai Youth and Children's Publishing House. The newest of the new are: *Poetry for Children*, an anthology of poems by well-known contemporary poets like Kuo Mo-jo, Tsang Ke-chia, Emi Hsiao, Tien Chien, Wen Chieh, Yuan Chang-ching and others; and *Selected Ancient Poems and Songs*. The latter, of which two volumes have come off the press, represents the first attempt ever made to prepare such a book of verse specially for children. The first two volumes cover the period from the Chin (221-206 B.C.) to the Five Dynasties (907-960). It is annotated in language easily understandable to children and richly illustrated with paintings in colour.

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## **Imperialist Plot to Murder Gizenga**

The life of the Congolese national leader, Gizenga, is in serious danger. Kidnapped by the U.S. imperialist-manipulated "U.N. forces," he has been secretly imprisoned in barracks of the troops commanded by Mobutu, one of the main accomplices in the murder of Patrice Lumumba.

The Chinese people, declares Commentator in *Renmin Ribao* (January 30), strongly condemn and protest against this persecution of Gizenga and demand that U.S. imperialism and the U.N. authority which it controls release him at once.

Since the Kennedy Administration began to foster the Adoula clique last year, it has intensified its criminal activities against the Congolese patriotic forces represented by Gizenga. Under various pretexts, U.S. imperialism has sent "U.N. forces" to Stanleyville, plotting to split the Congolese national independence movement. The U.S. representative at the U.N. and the Wall Street propaganda machine have repeatedly demanded that steps be taken to cope with "Gizenga's separatist activities." The kidnapping and persecution of Gizenga, Commentator says, is a further attack by U.S. imperialism on the Congolese people's national independence.

Facts have shown once again that U.S. imperialism is the Congolese people's most vicious enemy. It is ceaselessly trying to find ways to wipe out the Congolese patriotic forces. In order to turn the Congo into its own colony, U.S. imperialism treats the Congolese national-liberation movement with the utmost hostility and uses every possible means of persecution against all Congolese patriots unwilling to be its tools.

The plot to murder Gizenga does not indicate the strength of U.S. imperialism and its agents in the Congo, Commentator says. On the contrary it reveals their weakness and their great fear of the Congolese people's national revolutionary forces. This latest outrage of U.S. imperialism is

bound to arouse the Congolese people to ever stronger resistance.

## **Attempt to Split African Trade Union Movement**

The so-called "Confederation of African Trade Unions," formed at the "Dakar [capital of Senegal] Conference" between January 9 and 14, is exposed in *Gongren Ribao* (January 28) as an imperialist plot to split the African trade union movement. The support given by imperialism and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (I.C.F.T.U.), says the editorial, makes it clear that its aim is to help the imperialists to maintain colonial domination in Africa and particularly to help them to promote neo-colonialism.

The All-African Trade Union Federation, in which trade unions from more than 30 countries took part, the editorial notes, was formed at the Casablanca conference in May last year. That conference called on African workers to strengthen their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and to fight for and consolidate their national independence. It decided that all the member organizations should withdraw from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions within ten months. The appeal and the decisions of the Casablanca conference fully reflected the aspirations of the African workers and peoples. That is why that conference exerted an important influence on the trade union movement in Africa and the rest of the world. The birth of the All-African Trade Union Federation dealt a heavy blow to the imperialists headed by the U.S.

But imperialism, unwilling to accept its failure to prevent the establishment of the All-African Trade Union Federation, instigated its agents in the trade union movement, the I.C.F.T.U., to make trouble again. Hence the "Dakar Conference" and the emergence of the so-called "Confederation of African Trade Unions."

The trade unions of Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Algeria, the United Arab Republic, Morocco, Angola, Kamerun, South Africa, Zanzibar, the Somali

Republic and Dahomey and all the other anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist trade unions did not take part in the "Dakar Conference." They all expressed their support for the All-African Trade Union Federation and their determination to fight against this new imperialist disruptive tactic.

The African working class, the editorial says, is the main force in the surging national independence movement in that continent. That is why the imperialists, and the colonialists, old and new, have always "attached importance" to the trade union movement in Africa, and tried by every possible means to undermine and control it. They have oppressed and persecuted all the anti-colonialist African trade unions and their leaders, and enacted laws to restrict their activities. At the same time they have energetically fostered the formation of trade unions which would serve them. They have used the I.C.F.T.U. as a means of sabotaging and splitting the African trade union movement and weakening the African working class. But these tactics have been useless in face of the firm counter-blows delivered by the African trade unions and workers.

In the disruptive tactics of U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys against the African trade union movement, the editorial points out, the activities of the Yugoslav trade unions in Africa also warrant vigilance. The Yugoslav trade unions pretend to be the supporters of the African national-independence movement. But what they actually do is to use the large amount of "U.S. aid" they get to help U.S. imperialism penetrate Africa and try to paralyse the African peoples' will to fight against imperialism. Before and after last year's Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the paper recalls, the Central Council of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, on its master's instructions, raised the slogan of "no blocs, no splitting." They peddled the idea of a so-called "conference of trade unions of non-aligned countries" to the African, Asian and Latin American trade unions in an attempt to help U.S. imperialism undermine the solidarity of the African trade unions and thus wreck Afro-Asian solidarity and the solidarity of the international trade union movement. The purpose of such a conference is to induce those African trade unions which are persisting in

the struggle for national independence to deny themselves the support of the powerful socialist camp and of the international trade union movement. In this way they hope to isolate the African workers and peoples. The "conference of trade unions of non-aligned countries" advocated by the Yugoslav trade unions is actually aimed at serving the interests of U.S. imperialism, weakening the national-independence movement in Africa and paving the way for the domination of Africa by neo-colonialism.

The African workers, however, are increasingly awake to the situation; they will not be taken in by the stratagems of imperialism and its lackeys. No matter how skilfully they are camouflaged at the "Dakar Conference" or a "conference of trade unions of non-aligned countries," these designs to undermine the anti-imperialist struggle of the African workers and peoples are doomed to failure. In their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle and in their fight to win and safeguard their national independence, the African workers and trade unions are realizing ever more clearly who are their true friends and who are their bitter enemies.

The All-African Trade Union Federation which is resolutely opposed to imperialism will daily grow in strength and the heroic African workers and peoples will achieve still more brilliant successes in their struggle to eliminate old and new colonialism and to win and safeguard their national independence, concludes the editorial.

### U.S. Intervention in Dominican Republic

President Kennedy shows his hypocrisy when, in his State of the Union Message, he cited the Dominican Republic as an example of what he called "free choice" of social systems, and claimed that the people of the Dominican Republic "with our firm encouragement and help . . . are passing through the treacherous course from dictatorship through disorder to democracy," says *Da Gong Bao* in an article on January 29.

During the 31 years of former dictator Trujillo's tyrannical rule in the Dominican Republic, the article recalls, the U.S. used this totalitarian regime to exploit the Dominican people and

### "Have Gun, Will Travel"

In a recent editorial on West Irian, *Life* magazine philosophizes with typical colonialist aplomb: "The Dutch have all the right on their side." Then it adds, truthfully, "But they don't have all the might." What to do? *Life* has the answer too: "The U.S. has the Seventh Fleet . . . if the Dutch should need it, ask for it; we would have good reason to put our decisive force to a good cause."

Now you know what the Seventh Fleet is for.

### Hands Across the Border

Reporting on one of the latest U.S. exports to its northern neighbour, the magazine *U.S. News and World Report* writes: "U.S. crime czars are moving in on Canada." Narcotic smugglers in New York have shifted their base to Montreal and Toronto. "N.Y. gangsters masterminded Canada's biggest bank robbery—lifting more than \$3.5 million from a Brockville, Ontario bank. . . . Police are convinced U.S. racketeers are out to organize big-time crime in Canada."

Which Kennedy programme does this come under? "New Frontiers"?



crush their struggle for independence and freedom. It also used this Caribbean isle as a base for suppressing the national and democratic movements in Latin America. After Trujillo's assassination last May, the U.S. has stepped up its intervention in the country in an attempt to strengthen its control there and keep it as a base against Cuba.

According to the U.S. State Department's scheme, the article points out, a farce of "democratic evolution" was to be staged in the Dominican Republic with the backing of U.S. bayonets. It is becoming harder and harder for the U.S. to foster and support a naked dictatorship there. Fearing that further struggle against the pro-U.S. dictatorship by the Dominican people will bring about complete collapse of U.S. domination, Washington tries to clothe the tyrannical rule on the island in "democratic" trappings. However, as soon as a situation emerges which threatens to get beyond its control, the U.S. has no hesitation in brandishing the "big stick." From the end of May last year to January this year, the U.S. has on three occasions sent warships and marines to the Dominican coastal waters—the first time in last June, a few days after Trujillo's death; the second, in last November when difficulties appeared in the way of a U.S. scheme to rig up a "coalition government" under the smoke-screen

of "democratization"; and the third time, in January this year when the U.S. fostered puppet President Balaguer was forced to resign in face of the powerful blows of the people's movement. All these examples of naked U.S. armed intervention and its other crimes of interference in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic have thoroughly exposed what U.S.-style "democratization" means.

The "Council of State" headed by Balaguer and formed after protracted "negotiations," the article notes, was also stage-managed by the U.S. But just when the Kennedy Administration was gloating over the success of this fraud, Balaguer was forced to step down on January 16. A military and political council made up of the former dictator Trujillo's followers took over with the announced intention of setting up an open dictatorship. To keep up the farce of "democratic evolution," the Kennedy Administration instigated a group of Dominican air force officers to engineer a new coup d'etat on January 18. The "Council of State" was reinstated but without Balaguer. This chain of events shows clearly that the Dominican dictatorship, whether it is open or wears the mask of "democracy," is fostered and supported by the U.S. and that the puppet rulers can be removed at any time and replaced by new ones.

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## Chen Yi Speaks at Indian National Day Reception

"The Chinese Government's stand on maintaining Sino-Indian friendship will never change. We will continue to work for this in the future as we have done in the past," declared Foreign Minister Chen Yi in his speech at the National Day reception given by P.K. Banerjee, Indian Charge d'Affaires ad interim in Peking.

In line with its foreign policy of peace, said the Foreign Minister, the Chinese Government has always wished to live with all its neighbours on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

"We have always held that a fair and reasonable settlement can be eventually achieved on any issue between the two countries, provided that both sides persist in the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence," he stressed.

India's action to recover Goa, Chen Yi said, received the firm support of the Chinese people and all the people of the world who treasure peace, freedom and independence; it was opposed and obstructed only by the imperialists and colonialists.

"The facts once again show," he pointed out, "that the peoples can win genuine independence and freedom only by waging a resolute struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

On January 25, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent messages of greetings to the Indian leaders on the 12th anniversary of India's National Day.

## Concern for King of Nepal

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai on January 24 sent a message to King Mahendra of Nepal, expressing their deep concern on learning of the recent attempt on his life.

The assassination attempt was made on January 22 at Janakpur, east Nepal,

when King Mahendra was on his way to a civic reception. Nepalese officials and public opinion have pointed out that this attempt was made by anti-national elements.

## Cuban Writer on Chairman Mao's Work

In a recent issue of the weekly *Bohemia*, there is an article by the noted Cuban writer Lolo De La Torriente on Chairman Mao Tse-tung's *Talks at the Yenai Forum on Art and Literature*. He writes that this is a document which must be read and studied by all progressive intellectuals, because its conclusions serve as a guide to action for all peoples, especially the Cuban people, in this historic era. These conclusions will help in understanding and defining the tasks of artists and writers in the Cuban revolution.

The Cuban writer says: "Mao Tse-tung has mapped out the guiding line, laying it down that art and culture must serve the people. This assertion is so surprisingly simple, natural and plain that his conclusions are perfectly clear and comprehensible to all."

The writer goes on to stress that Chairman Mao Tse-tung has not only led the Chinese people in their armed struggle but tirelessly inspired their cultural revolution. Mao Tse-tung's teachings are forceful and filled with magnificent spirit, he continues. With unmatched wisdom and poetic charm he has given a fundamental education to artists and writers the world over, says the writer.

## Implementation of Sino-Indonesian Dual Nationality Treaty

An important step in implementation of the Sino-Indonesian Treaty Concerning the Question of Dual Nationality has been completed. Those who had dual nationality had all made a choice of one or the other by January 20.

As defined in the treaty which came into force on January 20, 1960, those who hold dual nationality of both China and Indonesia are to select their nationality. The treaty stipulates that this must be done within two years after the treaty comes into force by all those who have come of age.

Thanks to the positive efforts and friendly co-operation between the two countries in implementing the treaty, the work of receiving declarations was concluded as scheduled on the major islands and in the big and medium-sized cities of Indonesia. The question of dual nationality of overseas Chinese between China and Indonesia, a question left over from history, was settled in a reasonable way.

## Burma Speaks Highly of China's Assistance

China's assistance to Burma has been warmly praised by the Burmese press in its recent comments on the signing, last December, of the protocol of the Sino-Burmese Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation. Many papers hailed this assistance as selfless and said it would do much to help the development of Burmese industry.

The *Oway Daily*, in an editorial, quoted the speech made by Finance Minister Thakin Tin in Rangoon when he returned from China and announced that China will help Burma set up seven enterprises which are very necessary to Burma's economy. They include a hydro-electric power station, a tyre-manufacturing factory, a spinning and weaving mill, a sugar refinery and a paper mill.

After listing the enterprises China will help Burma to build, the *Vanguard* noted: "It must be said that the projects are quite varied and comprehensive. We have never received this kind of assistance or aid from the United States."

The *Rangoon Daily* in an article said that China's 30 million pound sterling interest-free loan is entirely different from Western "aid." "China is giving effective and useful assistance to the Asian peoples. But countries of the Western bloc give assistance only when conditions are attached."

## Chinese Geologists in Cambodia

A team of Chinese geologists and a team of radio experts have accomplished their missions in Cambodia. Sent by the Chinese Government in 1958, in accordance with the agreement on geological aid between the two countries, the geologists have worked for three years in Cambodia. They discovered 25 kinds of minerals

in 130 places. The large deposits of iron ore and reserves of quartz, manganese, chromite, limestone and other minerals found are ample for the iron and steel and other industrial enterprises which are envisaged.

Recently, Prom Thos, Cambodian Secretary of State for Industry, on behalf of the Head of State Prince Sihanouk, presented awards to 35 Chinese geologists.

The Chinese radio experts completed the building of a radio station, a gift

from Premier Chou En-lai to Prince Sihanouk.

### Mali Likes Chinese Art

The people of Sikasso, in south Mali, were enthusiastic in their comments on the Chinese photographic exhibition shown in their country from January 9-14. Sikasso, with a population of 17,000, is noted for its heroism in resisting French imperialist aggression in 1898, and in the subsequent fight which its people waged for national independence.

After seeing the exhibition, Sedou Traore, member of the National Assembly of Mali and political secretary of the Sikasso branch of the ruling Sudanese Union, wrote in the visitors' book that the Chinese people's heroic struggle against colonialism is a good example for his people to follow.

Seven film shows were arranged during the exhibition. Fourteen Chinese feature and documentary films were presented. They were seen by over 22,000 people.

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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

### PEKING OPERA

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

▲ **THE HEROIC AND VIRTUOUS WOMAN (Ying Chieh Lieh)** A traditional opera. Chen Hsiu-ying heroically battles the perpetrators of a villainous plot and is finally reunited with her wrongly accused husband. The Youth Peking Opera Troupe.

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

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

### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **OLD MAN CHUNGLI'S SWORDS** A historical opera of the Warring States Period. Kou Chien, Emperor of Yueh, after three years' captivity in the State of Wu, returns home, and together with his people rebuilds the ruined state. This production of the China Pingju Opera Theatre centres on how a patriotic sword maker, old man Chungli, makes a great contribution to his country's victory by making the fine swords used to defeat the aggressive State of Wu.

### KUNQU OPERA

▲ **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.

### DANCE DRAMA

▲ **THE MAGIC LOTUS LANTERN** Based on a Chinese fairy tale. How a brave warrior, son of the Nymph of Mt. Huashan, defeats his intolerant uncle in combat and sets his mother free. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre.

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **SPRING THUNDER** A drama depicting the upsurge of the peasant movement in

Hunan in the tumultuous spring of 1927, and the inner-Party struggle against the right opportunist line. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre.

### SONG AND DANCE

The newly founded Oriental Song and Dance Ensemble will make its first appearance at the Spring Festival. It will give four performances. Programme includes songs and dances of the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The Central Song and Dance Ensemble will give five performances of folk songs and dances of China's many nationalities.

### CONCERTS

Sponsored by the Central Philharmonic Society.

Feb. 5: Asian, African and Latin American music

Feb. 6: Symphonic miniatures, vocal and instrumental solos

Feb. 7: Vocal, piano, violin and accordion solos

A concert by the Brass Band of the People's Liberation Army. Programme includes: *Fatherland Symphony, July 26* (a march from Cuba), light music, vocal solos, etc.

Also concerts presented by the Orchestra of the P.L.A.'s Navy.

### MODERN DRAMA

▲ **THE MISER** The comedy by the great French dramatist Moliere. Peking People's Art Theatre.

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

▲ **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.

▲ **NAVAL BATTLE OF 1894 SINO-JAPANESE WAR** Despite the bravery of its men the Pelyang Squadron of the Chinese Navy is defeated by the Japanese Fleet as a result of the betrayal by the capitulationist clique of the Ching Court working in collusion with foreign imperialists. Produced by the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A.'s Navy.

### FILMS

▲ **BLOSSOMS IN THE SUN** A colour film for children. A group of children celebrates

### HIGHLIGHTS OF SPRING FESTIVAL ATTRACTIONS

their own festival, International Children's Day. It reflects the new outlook of China's children today. Peking Studio

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

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

▲ **CHUN HSIANG** A Korean film in colour. The love story of Chun Hsiang, beautiful daughter of a famous courtesan. Because of her origin, her sweetheart's father will not give his consent to her marriage with his son. But love finds a way.

▲ **HATIFA** A G.D.R. colour film. It depicts the tragic life of the slave-maid, Hatifa, and her people's struggle against the slave-owners.

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

▲ **HEIDI** A Swiss film based on the novel of the same title. Heidi, an orphan girl, is kidnapped and put to work as servant-maid in an alien land. She longs for her homeland and her aged grandfather. Finally, she returns.

### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **At Artists' Union Gallery:**  
\* **1962 NEW YEAR PICTURE EXHIBITION** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till February 11.

\* **PAN PING-HENG'S JADE CARVING AND CHU YU-LING'S PORCELAIN CARVING EXHIBITION** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till February 11.

▲ **YANGLIUCHING NEW YEAR PICTURE EXHIBITION** Over 100 New Year pictures, painted at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. At Beihai Park.

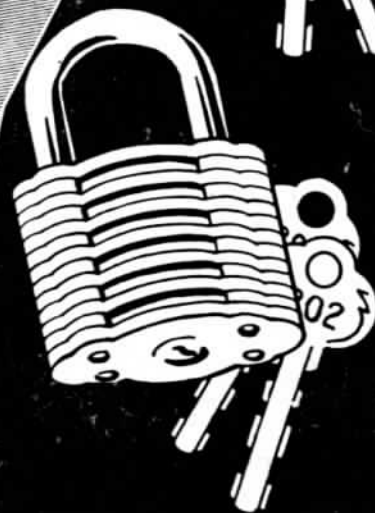
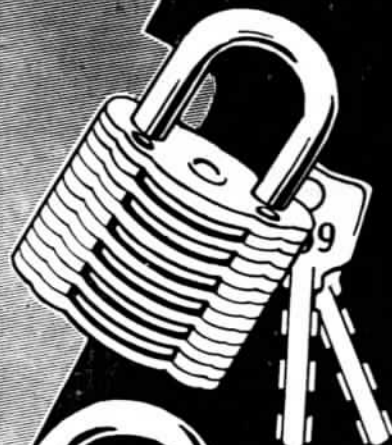
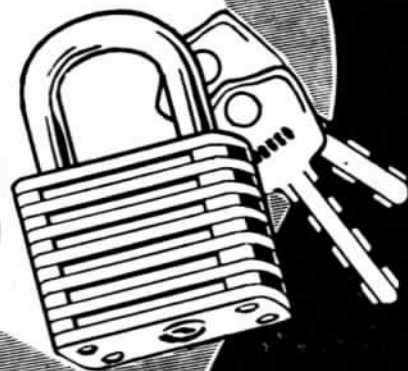
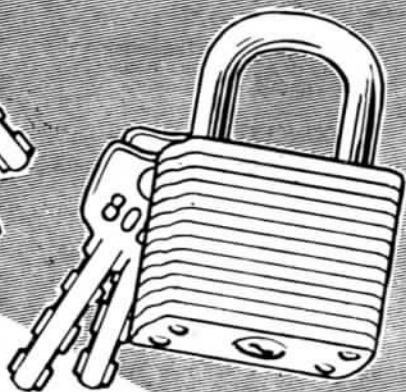
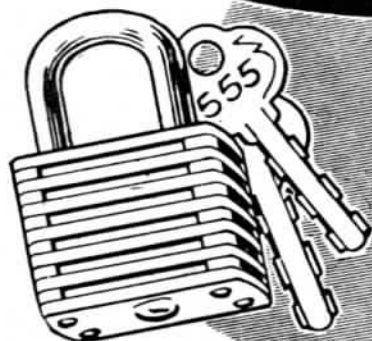
### ACROBATICS

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





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