

# PEKING REVIEW

35

August 31, 1962

## AGAINST IMPERIALISM, FOR WORLD PEACE!

Peking mass rally greets victory of Tokyo Conference  
Against A-H Bombs (p. 7).

## New U.S. Crime Against Cuba

China condemns U.S. shelling of Havana (p. 9).

## Out of a Rocky Hillside

A Hopei mountain village shows what good leadership  
and determination can do even in the most unpromising  
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## Labour Protection in Anshan Steel Works

(p. 15).

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*Pen Probes, Sidelights and  
Other Features*

北  
京  
周  
報

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS



**SELECTED WORKS**  
**OF**  
**MAO TSE-TUNG**  
**Vol. IV**

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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

August 31, 1962 Vol. V No. 35

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## ROUND THE WEEK

### Tibet Prepares First Elections

A new era dawned for the million and more Tibetan people on August 25. On that day the election committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region was formally set up. The committee's chairman is Panchen Erdeni. It was established in accordance with the decision of the 41st session of the Standing Committee of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region and with the approval of the State Council.

Addressing the committee's first plenary session over which he presided, Panchen Erdeni said: "The holding of the first general elections ever in the Tibet region will be an event of great significance in the history of Tibet." For centuries, he said, the masses of the Tibetan people were subjected to the yoke of feudal serfdom and were ruthlessly oppressed and exploited by the manorial lords. It was only after carrying out the long-overdue democratic reforms that they achieved complete political emancipation. "Now," he continued, "the establishment of the election committee and the gradual unfolding of activities for the holding of general elections show that the Tibetan people are really enjoying their rights as masters in their own house and that the Tibet region has entered a new historical era."

The session decided to set up election organizations at various levels.

The committee has five vice-chairmen: Chang Kuo-hua, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, Pebala Cholieh-Namje, Chou Jen-shan and Shirou Dungchu. Members of the committee include Chantung Jijigme, Gahdan-Tsripa Thubten Kunga and Lamin Yishi Tsuden.

### More Rolled Steel

Keeping aid to agriculture, the light and handicraft industries steadily in their sights, China's steel plants are producing a greater variety of steel products for making agricultural machinery and light industrial and handicraft goods.

Incomplete figures for January to July this year show that, under this

aid programme, the country's major steel works supplied over 400,000 tons of rolled steel made in 700 varieties. The main bulk of this was in square bars, channel beams, steel plates and tubes for making or repairing tractors and various kinds of farm machines as well as sheet steel, strip steel and wires for bicycles, sewing machines, enamelware and clocks. A considerable amount of steel was made specially for the manufacture of farm tools and articles of daily use.

Steel works this year have paid special attention to increasing the output of those products for which there is a big demand. In the first half of the year they raised their output of high-quality sheet steel by 52 per cent, high-speed tool steel by 40 per cent, and thin-walled tubes by nearly 60 per cent above the amount produced in the whole of last year. The increase in the output of other steel products was also accompanied by a rise in quality.

To keep pace with mounting demands for steels of various kinds, the country's steel plants successfully trial-manufactured many new products. Over 40 new varieties have been produced this year for farm use, and about 20 for the textile and other light industries.

**Anshan's Contribution.** The steel centre of Anshan in northeast China has made a major contribution in these fields. This year it produced dozens of new varieties of rolled steel, many for agricultural use. New Anshan products include low-alloy high-strength channel steel for making tractor frames, steel plates for chemical fertilizer equipment, and rolled steel for tractor-drawn farm machines.

Anshan's production of steels for farm use shows a marked increase. Its output to date this year for this purpose is four times as much as it produced in all the past four years taken together. It now ships to every part of the country such supplies as channel beams, angle steel and seamless tubes for tractors, harvesters and weeders, and rolled steel of small specifications for making hoes, ploughs and sickles.



A Rural Fertilizer Plant

Woodcut by Chang Chia-shui

In this aid-agriculture drive, Anshan's workers and staff — from directors to foremen, from technicians to rank and file workers — are all putting their shoulders to the wheel to produce the steels needed to boost agricultural production and make the light industrial goods the farmers and the people need.

### Fertilizers Turned the Trick

The good summer harvest gathered in many parts of the country this year in spite of unfavourable natural conditions was due, in no small measure, to adequate supplies of fertilizers from the nation's chemical plants.

The big chemical works in Kirin, Nanking, Talién, Lanchow and Taiyuan report that they have all fulfilled their production quotas according to plan.

The Kirin Fertilizer Plant triumphantly beat its ammonium nitrate production target in the first seven months of this year. This and its other products are in great demand in over a dozen provinces; priority, however, has been given to Heilungkiang and Kirin Provinces which produce large amounts of marketable grain, and to Hopei and Shantung which grow various food crops, cotton, peanuts and tobacco. In boosting the output of fertilizers for the farms, its workers have sought ways and means to improve their techniques and streamline work processes. Now, as a result of their ingenuity, the extra amount of gas produced by each furnace each day is sufficient for making an additional 17 tons of ammonium nitrate.

The Nanking Chemical Industry Company overfulfilled its half-yearly quotas for various types of solid and

liquid fertilizers, including ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate and calcium superphosphate. Thanks to the efficient measures taken by its workers and technicians, its average daily output of several products outstripped that of last year. It has continued to increase its production in July and August.

Other chemical works have also produced more fertilizers for the farms. By mid-August, the nitrogenous fertilizer plant of the Talién Chemical Industry Company made 60,000 tons more fertilizers than it did in the corresponding period last year. The Lanchow plant, besides fulfilling its monthly production plans, has succeeded in reducing both costs and consumption of raw materials. Remarkable results have been gained by the Taiyuan Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant after it took measures to tap the potentialities of its equipment to the full. Its output from January to July this year was 42 per cent more than in the same span last year.

Products from the chemical works, shipped in good time to the rural people's communes in many provinces, are always eagerly welcomed items.

### Education by TV

Education by TV is becoming increasingly popular in Peking. The capital's Television University has enrolled another 7,000 students for its autumn courses. This brings its total number of students to 35,000. As the latest addition to the many spare-time schools organized by the industrial enterprises and public organizations and which are important supplements to the regular schools and colleges, Peking's new initiative shows convincingly that TV educa-

tion is going to be a big help in carrying education to China's masses.

The TV university was set up two years ago by the Peking Television Station in co-operation with the Peking Municipal Bureau of Education, Peking University, Peking Teachers' University and other institutions. It has four departments: Chinese language and literature, mathematics, physics and chemistry. In a four-year course of spare-time study, students taking lessons from TV will get training in these basic courses comparable to that received by regular college graduates. The university also runs a preparatory class for middle school students; this gives them a solid grounding in mathematics, physics and chemistry and prepares them for further study in the regular colleges or the TV university.

Over the past two years, Peking has set up a large television network for these courses. It has about 1,000 television receiving centres with sets in the city proper and on its outskirts. Those taking regular lessons via this medium include workers and staff of industrial enterprises, officers and men of the People's Liberation Army, employees of government organizations and functionaries of rural people's communes. They also include teachers of secondary and primary schools; these make up nearly one-eighth of the total number of TV university students.

Quizzes and examinations held on various occasions since the university got started show that good results are being obtained. That is as it should be. Most of the students have worked hard at their studies over the past two years, and they have had the advantage of instruction and guidance by experienced teachers from such well-known institutions as Peking University, Tsinghua and the Peking Teachers' Universities. They have prepared special lecture notes suited to the specific needs of the students and the medium of TV. Students are also provided with a specially prepared self-study guide, and question sheets and exercises with explanations and answers attached. Laboratories at several universities and schools have been placed at their disposal for practical work. These efforts and the willing assistance given by all concerned have helped make Peking TV University the success it is today.

# Out of a Rocky Hillside

by TUNG SHENG

**Many factors have enabled this desolate mountain hamlet to start up on the road to prosperity from its former backwardness, but one of the main essentials, say the people there, has been the sound leadership given by the village Communist Party branch.**

SHASHIHYU, the Sand and Stone Ravine, is a small mountain village lying to the south of the Great Wall in Tsunhua County, Hopei Province. Before liberation there was little natural vegetation there and only a few plots of land laboriously cleared and cultivated among its barren rocks. Only peasants who had no other means of subsistence came here to try to farm.

The only source of water for their fields or domestic use was in Talangyu, Big Wolf Ravine, and this meant a trip of several kilometres there and back. The thought of rain that would douse their fields and fill their water butts became a near obsession there in the dry, hard days of spring. Yields on this arid soil were so poor that each year three-quarters of the then 88 Shashihyu households had to seek a living away from home—working as labourers for landlords in other villages, doing odd jobs, or simply begging.

The villagers dressed habitually in rags. Shashihyu children died of hunger. People round about said: "Don't marry your daughters to boys in Shashihyu. There's plenty of rocks there but little earth. Those people there have to fill their bellies with chaff and wild herbs; they have no warm clothes to wear even in the depths of winter."

## Wind and Water—Mostly Wind

To help Shashihyu out of its poverty was an urgent task after liberation. The local Communist Party and people's government stressed the need to help the villagers there grow more food. In the spring of 1951, the whole village began to discuss ways of raising more crops and increasing yields. Everyone was agreed that the core of the problem was water; that if only a nearby source of water could be found, they could raise more crops.

The villagers are practical people but at that time they were also superstitious and the majority supported old Uncle Yung-chuan's proposal to ask a *feng-shui* (wind-and-water) diviner to locate a convenient water source. The youngsters were dead against the idea but there was no moving the old people's minds. Finally the Party branch agreed to let the conservatives try their way. What Chang Kuei-shun, secretary of the Party branch, expected was that the failure of the diviner to

locate water would help to shatter the superstition which still shackled many people.

The *feng-shui* diviner was old. Besides providing him with three good meals every day including meat dumplings of which he was fond, the villagers paid him highly for his services. As there was no such thing as a sedan chair in Shashihyu, eight robust young men carried him around on his search seated on an inverted table. It was only after they had roamed the mountain sides for five days, that the venerable charlatan pointed to a spot and pronounced: "Dig there!"

Chang Kuei-shun had his tongue in his cheek when he joined the others to dig. But the digging had to go 20 hard metres down before the believers would admit that there was no water to be had there. Meanwhile an unassuming young geologist from the county people's government was at work and that autumn located several water sources. The wells sunk under his direction all brought in water. Finally even Uncle Yung-chuan was convinced of the merits of modern science. "You know what I think," he told the lad, "we should have saved those meat dumplings for you instead of feeding them to that trickster!"

Such lessons taught the villagers to see things in a new light: superstition led them nowhere and only spelt misery whereas science gave results. They grew more confident of their own powers, and set about eagerly to build new water conservancy works. They sank four wells successfully and, with the aid of explosives to blast the rocks, dug out 13 water storage tanks. When the bad droughts came in 1959 and 1960 it was these that helped to tide them over the crisis.

## Carving Out Terraces

"Every scrap of soil is worth a pearl" in this rock and rubble strewn ravine. Small plots of cultivated land are scattered on the barren slopes. It takes eight or nine "large" plots or dozens of tiny ones to add up to a single *mu*. And on most of them the topsoil was a bare ten centimetres or so deep with solid rock or gravel underneath. This is one reason why yields were low and farming so labour-consuming in Shashihyu. Up to 1957 the place was still not raising sufficient grain to feed its inhabitants. The government trading organization each year had to send in some 50 tons of grain to make good the deficit. In these circumstances the reclamation of more land was an urgent necessity.

The Shashihyu cadres carefully considered this matter from all angles—the difficulties involved, methods of reclamation, the cost, estimated returns and



Autumn in the Mountains

Woodcut by Chieh Fu

payment for those who would do the work. They decided first on terracing the mountain side and clearing the terraces of rocks. Then, to see how everything would work out, they terraced and cleared a plot themselves. It was only then that they asked the villagers to take on the job. By general agreement this was begun in the winter, the slack farming season.

The western slope of the northern mountain of the ravine was the most suitable area on which to make a start. But when the terrace had been made and the rocks cleared away, the remaining soil was found to be rather thin. So the peasants rifled the earth on the eastern slope of the mountain side, digging out soil laboriously from between rock seams and carrying it to fill up the newly cleared terrace on the western slope.

Flat land is hard to come by in the ravine so every *mu* of it is precious. The Shashihyu cadres turned their gaze in this direction too. There was a basin of barren land in which nothing could be grown, so they led the villagers in hacking away at a hillside and taking 5,000 cubic metres of rock from there to fill the basin till a flat space was formed. They then collected earth and spread it about 30 centimetres thick over this rock base. It took 90 days of hard toil to create this 5.3 *mu* of arable land, the largest plot in Shashihyu. All this reclamation work involved exceedingly hard efforts so it was agreed that no one should work at it more than two hours a day and each received his due share of payment from the co-op investment fund.

The Shashihyu people have worked with great pertinacity at these tasks over several years. Difficulty after difficulty has been overcome. Today they have much to show for their efforts. In a decade they have opened up 300 *mu* of new land, thereby expanding their acreage of cultivated land by a third. They have carefully terraced their mountain-side plots and so practically ending former catastrophic losses of water and soil. They

have also taken systematic steps to fertilize and enrich and deepen their fields.

### Experiments and Innovations

These successes in introducing irrigation and improving land reclamation are only two of the big contributions the Shashihyu cadres have to their credit. They have also done good work as initiators of new farming techniques. Ever since the co-operative farms were formed in 1952, they have cultivated experimental plots to try out new strains of seeds or farming methods. Some having proved their worth, have been put into general use.

Every so often they have called meetings with the older farmers and some valuable ideas have come out of them. At one such meeting, a veteran farmer suggested that output could be raised if maize and sweet potatoes were inter-cropped. This led to a hot discussion; opinions were divided but finally it was agreed to test out the idea on an experimental basis.

That first year the maize grew all right, but the sweet potatoes gave a poor harvest. More villagers joined the opposition group, but those who favoured the innovation argued that the initial failure meant only that the inter-planting had not been done properly. In the following year the maize was planted earlier so that it could be harvested in early August. This gave sufficient sunlight to the sweet potatoes during their later period of growth, and their yield rose sharply. Thanks to this method, the Shashihyu farmers are now getting 50 kilogrammes of maize from one *mu* in addition to the regular output of sweet potatoes.

### Fruit Trees in Stony Soil

Chang Kuei-shun, the Party secretary, called a meeting in Chao Ming's house to discuss whether the co-op should attempt to plant trees on the rocky mountain side. Looking up at Shashihyu's bare mountains, many refused to believe that the toil and effort would ever repay itself. "Trees can't grow in stone!" they said. But in Chao Ming's courtyard was a tree that had struck deep root in the rock seams and was growing sturdily. Secretary Chang cited this as an example and listed the reasons why, if properly tended, trees could grow on Shashihyu's mountain slopes.

After some discussion many became convinced that Chang was right and agreed to give the proposal a try. Though a few were still hesitant, a hundred peasants gathered in the winter to dig large holes a metre deep and a metre across on the slopes. A piercing north wind was blowing but they dug 5,700 holes and filled them with earth. In the next spring they planted 5,700 apple trees.

Year by year, more and more fruit trees have been planted. Now, the once desolate ravine has 100,000 peach,

apricot, apple, walnut and Chinese date trees. The oldsters were invited to taste the pick of the first batch of peaches. "I never thought I would live to eat fruit grown in our own Sand and Stone Ravine," one said.

The fruit trees are big money earners now. In the last two years sales of fresh and dried fruit have brought in 54,400 yuan, amounting to nearly a third of Shashihyu's income for that period.

### Beating Drought

In 1958 the village became a production brigade of the Yuegezhuang (name of a village) People's Commune. Then Nature seemed to grow jealous of its success and dealt it some angry blows. The drought of 1959 and 1960 was successfully parried but from the end of 1960 it neither snowed nor rained for eight months. When the summer set in all the ravine's reserves of water was used up. Not a drop was left in well or water tank. Hoping for a timely shower the peasants sowed seed on four occasions but nothing grew.

In June a meeting was held to discuss what to do about it. Most of the villagers favoured planting the crops and carrying water up from Talangyu to water them. A few argued that it would simply be time and energy wasted and that it would be much better to wait till the rains came.

Everyone looked to Chang Kuei-shun but he just said: "Let's think it over after the meeting." Later, he had a chat with the commune members who were in the minority. As they had no better proposal to put forward than to wait for rain, Chang told them his views. "You say that the crops may not come out this time," he argued. "But can you rule out any chance of success? From our own experience we know that we can't depend

on either spirits or the weather. We've got to rely on our own efforts. Of course, the government won't let us starve, but the government itself gets its spare grain from peasants like ourselves, doesn't it?" And his listeners, seeing things in this light, agreed.

Despite the scorching sun and hot weather, the Shashihyu people carried water all the way from the Talangyu bucket by bucket and sowed the autumn crops, watering them by hand. They took root. Rain finally came and the steadfast spirit and diligence of the Shashihyu villagers paid off. On one area of 73 *mu* sown to maize they got 30 per cent more grain per *mu* than another hamlet did on a plot of similar fertility which was sown late in the season because the tillers had waited passively for the rains to come.

### New Times

Shashihyu is still far from being well-off but its face has radically changed and it sees itself with realistic chances of building a prosperous future. Since it became a production brigade of the people's commune in 1958, its average annual per-*mu* yield of grain has soared to 77 per cent above the yield in its co-op days. In 1957 it produced enough food grain to meet its own needs and thereafter it has sold surplus grain to the state regularly each year.

In the past ten years the 108 households in the village have built 95 new rooms and bought 41 bicycles and 9 sewing machines. On the average, each household has brought itself five new quilts. When the villagers talk about the changes in their living conditions and the steady increase of farm yields, even the most conservative say appreciatively: "Our cadres have really done an excellent job!"

# Peking Rally Backs Tokyo Conference

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE great rally held in Peking on Monday this week (August 27) fully upheld the capital's tradition of militant mass action in the struggle against imperialism and for world peace. Organized to celebrate the success of the 8th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Prevention of Nuclear War recently held in Tokyo (see *Peking Review*, Nos. 32 and 33), the rally provided additional convincing proof that the people of the world want a peace movement which is militant, anti-imperialist and responsive to their daily needs, and not a wishy-washy pacifist talking club as some would like it to be.

The members of the Chinese delegation to the Tokyo conference had just returned to Peking, and they were all at the rally. So were many foreign delegates to the Tokyo conference who are now visiting this country. They were all given a big hand by the more than 1,000 representatives of the capital's citizens and foreign friends in Peking.

Liao Cheng-chih, Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee and Chairman of the Chinese Committee for

Afro-Asian Solidarity, who chaired and addressed the meeting, highly appraised the Tokyo conference and the contributions made by the Japanese and foreign delegates to make it a success.

### Conference of Far-reaching Significance

"The Tokyo conference," Liao Cheng-chih pointed out, "made it clear that in order to thwart effectively U.S. imperialist schemes to start a nuclear war, the movement to defend world peace and ban the atomic and hydrogen bombs must hold aloft clearly inscribed banners, clearly distinguish enemies from friends, rely on the masses and form the broadest united front for peace in opposition to the policies of war and aggression of imperialism headed by the United States. Clear identification of the enemies of peace and the source of the threat of nuclear war and vigorous support to the struggle for national independence precisely serves to provide us with a clear aim and direction in the common struggle. If, instead of doing this, no distinction were made between friends and enemies and between right and wrong, if

the movement were to be divorced from the urgent and concrete struggles of the people of the various countries, as a handful of people want, the peace movement would be weakened, and become ineffective. It would lose its bearings and alienate itself from the masses, thus giving aid and comfort to the enemies of peace."

Liao Cheng-chih also said: "We must point out again and again that the national-independence struggle of the oppressed nations is closely connected with the movement to prevent nuclear war and defend world peace. Every victory in the struggle for national independence is a blow against the policies of war and aggression of the imperialists. It weakens the war forces and makes a significant contribution to the cause of defending world peace. Both the national-independence movement and the movement to defend peace must fight against imperialism. Therefore they have a common enemy and a common target. The struggle against nuclear war and for the defence of world peace must resolutely support the national-independence movement of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Any idea or action which seeks to evade exposing the enemies of peace and to exclude the national-independence forces on the pretext of the broad character of the movement to ban nuclear weapons and for world peace is obviously utterly wrong and detrimental to the campaign of the people of the world to safeguard peace. Directly or indirectly, it actually protects the imperialists. The Chinese people can never agree to this."

The Tokyo conference, Liao Cheng-chih said, "was the most successful and most significant world peace conference in 1962; it truly represented the will of the overwhelming majority of the people throughout the world." "There is no doubt," he added, "that the Tokyo conference will have a positive and far-reaching influence on the development of the world peace movement."

The Chinese people, Liao Cheng-chih declared, were inspired by the achievements of the Tokyo conference which, he noted, were scored "after having defeated all kinds of sabotage and schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their agents and foiled the attempts of the modern revisionists represented by Yugoslavia to confuse right and wrong and friends with enemies." "We resolutely support the two documents issued by the conference (the Tokyo Declaration and the Recommendation on Joint International Action) and, together with the people of Japan and other countries, will strive for the fulfilment of the objectives and tasks set forth in them," he said.

Liao Cheng-chih reaffirmed the Chinese people's unflinching support for the Japanese people's just struggles, for their mass movement to ban atomic and hydrogen bombs. "No matter what violent storms we may encounter on our road ahead," he declared, "we will always stand by the Japanese people, now and in the future—as we have done in the past—shoulder to shoulder, supporting and encouraging each other in waging an indefatigable struggle against U.S. imperialism—our common enemy—and for the defence of peace in Asia and the whole world."

### Nailing Down the Enemy

The Tokyo conference did a great service to the peace movement in that it reaffirmed the following important truths: *that U.S. imperialism is the enemy of peace and*

*the common enemy of the people of Japan, China and the whole world; that U.S. imperialism is the source of the threat of nuclear war; and that the movement for the prevention of nuclear war and the defence of world peace and the national-independence movement are inseparable.*

Liao Cheng-chih noted that the Japanese delegates to the conference as well as foreign delegates, including many just-minded American delegates, cited numerous hard facts to prove these points. At the meeting in Peking, they were further substantiated by many speakers.

**Camara Mamady, Guinean member of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization:** It is the United States which is rearming the revanchists of Germany and Japan, which has established aggressive military bases in NATO and SEATO countries, which has sent troops to south Viet Nam, south Korea, Taiwan, Laos and Thailand. It is again the United States which provided France with weapons to massacre the Algerian people and still provides the Portuguese colonialists with weapons. The struggle against nuclear weapons cannot be divorced from the struggle against foreign military bases, for the latter constitutes the footholds for aggression, the maintenance of which leads to world tension. The only answer to foreign occupation of the whole or part of the territory of a country is therefore the struggle for national liberation.

**Flora Gould, Secretary of the New Zealand Peace Council:** The people of New Zealand and China have a common fight against a common enemy. More and more New Zealanders are realizing that it is U.S. imperialism that is the main threat to peace, that the struggle of the independence movements of Southeast Asia, Africa, and Latin America is also their struggle. Facts are facts and it is the United States that, aided and abetted by the other imperialist powers, is responsible for the cold war, for the failure to achieve a test ban, for military bases surrounding the socialist countries and for the subjection of colonial peoples. Experience has proved that talking is not enough, negotiations are not enough, but that only determined struggle by the people can bring victory for the forces of peace.

**Mrs. Broadbent, an organizer of the Victoria Peace Council of Australia:** The Tokyo conference rightly pointed the finger at the enemy of peace. The U.S.A. has reached out to Australia and dragged it behind the chariot wheels of war preparations in the Pacific. Whose bases are on Australian soil? Who designed the SEATO and ANZUS pacts? Who is dragging Australia into south Viet Nam to murder honest citizens whose only crime is to want peace and independence? Whose war propaganda is poisoning the people? Who dictates Australia's foreign policy and relations with the People's Republic of China? The enemy of the Japanese people and the Chinese people is also the enemy of the Australian people and no matter how unpalatable this may be—it is the truth.

**Rewi Alley, member of the Asian and Pacific Peace Liaison Committee and a peace partisan from New Zealand:** The majority of the delegates to the Tokyo conference were not fooled by all the mouthings about peace, democracy and freedom that the Government of the United States of America continually indulges in. They know very well that the chief aim of the United States is to provide a free field for its ruthless profit mongers at the



expense of peoples everywhere, that it is the U.S. Government which supports petty dictators and their gunmen all around the Southeast Asian coasts, and that it has been China who has proposed a Pacific peace pact that would include the United States. The situation in the Pacific today is a changing one. People are becoming ever more angry and weary with the antics of the U.S. militarists, who can only bring terror and destruction.

**Ahmed Kheir, delegate of the Permanent Bureau of the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference and a peace partisan from the Sudan:** Africans are satisfied with and completely support the Tokyo Declaration and the Recommendations on Joint International Action released by the Tokyo conference. They will continue, as they did before, to lay the responsibility in the present situation characterized by the danger of nuclear war, on the imperialists headed by those of the United States of America. Africans will hold fast to their stand that to bring about a change for the better in the present international situation there is only one way: that is, to fight and fight against the imperialists headed by those of the United States. Their first and foremost task is to break the chains of colonialism old and new and achieve independence and liberation in every corner of the African continent. This is the sacred historical task of the African people.

\* \* \*

At the Peking rally, the Japanese peace partisan **Kinkazu Saionji, Vice-Secretary General of the Asian and Pacific Peace Liaison Committee**, exposed the true face of those who sabotaged the Tokyo conference. He noted that this conference was the most important annual peace activity in Japan and that it has therefore become an important target of the enemies of peace. "But," he said, "in face of the firm unity of the 10,000 militant Japanese

delegates fighting for the independence and peace of their motherland and the peace delegates from China and other countries, these dirty schemes met with utter defeat. Our world peace forces resolutely exposed the enemies of peace, clearly pointed out the correct line for the struggle against U.S. imperialism, and won a tremendous victory." The Japanese peace partisan also called attention to the fact that the misdeeds of that section of the leadership of the Japanese Socialist Party which plotted against the conference were severely criticized by members of their party. Twenty-six newly elected Socialist members of the Diet reaffirmed Asanuma's speech which pointed to U.S. imperialism as the common enemy of the Japanese and Chinese people.

The last among the foreign guests to address the meeting was the progressive American writer **Anna Louise Strong**. She recalled the famous interview Chairman Mao Tse-tung gave her 16 years ago in Yen-an that "imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers." Chairman Mao had said on that occasion that it was the people of the various countries, not the atom bombs, which were powerful; that man would destroy the atom bombs, not atom bombs man. "The Chinese soon proved the truth of Chairman Mao's words, which have later been proved again in Viet Nam, Cuba and Laos. Today more and more people all over the world are beginning to see that they are true," she said.

\* \* \*

No one who listened to the militant words of the speakers from so many lands at this rally and there watched the documentary film showing the momentous days of the Tokyo conference could fail to feel inspired to new efforts for the people's movements against imperialism and for peace throughout the world.

## Piracy in the Caribbean

# New U.S. Crime Against Cuba

ON the night of August 24, the Havana coast was shelled by U.S. gunboats. The raiders opened fire on public buildings on the Havana coastal area where there were students, women and children. Many houses including the Chaplin Theatre, the biggest in Havana, and the building of the Cuban Association for Friendship With All Peoples were repeatedly hit.

This criminal act of U.S. imperialism, denounced by the Cuban people, has deeply angered the Chinese people and all the people of the world. All Peking papers front-paged the news and the communique signed by Cuba's Premier Castro condemning the U.S. Government. The press also reported the furious protests voiced by the peoples of other Latin American countries against this wanton U.S. shelling of a peaceful city.

Six Chinese national organizations including the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the China Peace Committee, the China-Latin America Friendship Association and organizations of youth, students and women, sent cables to their Cuban counterparts sharply denouncing the crimes of U.S. imperialism and firmly supporting the res-

olute actions taken by the Cuban Government and people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression.

### Part of Kennedy's "Grand Strategy"

The shelling of Havana is not fortuitous. Kennedy and other U.S. government and military leaders have never hidden their hatred and hostility towards the Cuban people. The U.S. ruling circles have more than once openly declared that they would not coexist peacefully with Cuba and that they would not tolerate the existence of the Cuban Revolutionary Government. It is noticeable that U.S. armed provocations against Cuba have become more frequent recently. U.S. warships and planes have repeatedly intruded into Cuba's territorial waters and air space. But that they should have resorted to such despicable and abominable means against the Cuban revolution as this mass murder attempt on innocent civilians may well seem fantastic to many well-intentioned people.

This attack on Havana by U.S. gunboats has further exposed the ferocious nature of U.S. imperialism. *Renmin Ribao* in a commentary says that this U.S. act

will enable people to understand fully what is meant by "peace," "rule of law," "order," and other such talk on the lips of Kennedy and his like. Moreover, people will see that there are still undisclosed features in the measures of the "grand strategy" conceived by the Kennedy government. Certainly this kind of piracy does not come under the heading of either "conventional warfare" or "special warfare."

What is especially contemptible and nauseating is that the Washington authorities, after committing this crime, were in such a hurry to protest their innocence. A spokesman of the U.S. State Department swore to high heaven: "I can flatly deny any United States involvement in, or knowledge of, a reported shelling of Cuba." At the same time he said that there was evidence that the "student revolutionary directorate" in Miami, a counter-revolutionary group in exile, was responsible for the shelling.

*Renmin Ribao* poured scorn on this low-calibre U.S. official who pretended to be so innocent; as if nobody

knew in which country Miami is or who is supporting the Cuban counter-revolutionaries there. Washington must be naive indeed if they think that they can shirk their responsibility by issuing such a transparently foolish statement.

As for the Cuban people, this U.S. outrage will only arouse greater hatred for U.S. imperialism and serve as a new reminder that U.S. imperialism is their bitter enemy. The communique of the Cuban Government has said rightly: "The Cuban revolution which has not been broken either by economic blockade or by repeated military operations and indirect aggression organized by the United States, will be able to repel and defeat any direct attack."

The days when U.S. imperialism could do what it pleased in Asia, Africa and Latin America have gone for ever. U.S. imperialism's gunboat policy can never stop the advance of the Cuban and other Latin American peoples and the peoples of Asia and Africa.

## Factual Survey

# U.S. Economic Expansion in S.E. Asia

by CHEN SUNG-SHENG

**U.S.** ECONOMIC expansion in Southeast Asia is an integral part of its policy of aggression and war in that part of the world. In recent years U.S. imperialism has been intensifying its efforts to gain control over the economies of the Southeast Asian countries, coordinating its activities here with its worldwide drive for economic expansion, for greater armaments and preparations for war. Among the immediate aims of U.S. imperialism are intensified exploitation of Southeast Asian strategic materials and increased exports to the Southeast Asian markets. By tightening its economic grip over Southeast Asia, U.S. imperialism also hopes to further its political and military aims there, that is, to suppress the national and democratic movements of the area.

### **Plundering Strategic Raw Materials**

U.S. imperialism has cast a covetous eye on the strategic raw materials of Southeast Asia. According to a 1954 report presented by the U.S. Committee on Foreign Economic Policy to the President and Congress, 30 per cent of its lead, steel and zinc, 75 per cent of its chrome and manganese, 50 per cent of its tungsten, bauxite and antimony and 100 per cent of its nickel, tin, natural rubber and jute depend on foreign sources. Foreign trade figures released by the Department of Commerce in 1960 show no significant change in this situation. The United States still imports a considerable proportion of its natural rubber, tin and copper from Southeast Asia. That area currently supplies the United States with 77.5 per cent of its natural rubber and 76.9 per cent of its tin.

The United States buys Southeast Asian raw materials cheap. Its huge strategic stockpiles serve more than military purposes; with these large stocks in hand, it

can manipulate prices on the world market, ensure bigger profits for its monopolies and at the same time hold the threat of ruin over its competitors and native primary producers.

Since World War II, taking advantage of the decline in the economic power of Britain and France and the temporary withdrawal of Japan from the Southeast Asian market, the United States has greatly increased its exports to that area. In 1948, U.S. exports to Southeast Asia had increased sixfold in volume as compared with 1938. That growth has continued in recent years. In 1961, U.S. exports to Southeast Asia amounted to U.S. \$3,500 million, or \$500 million more than in 1960, registering a favourable trade balance of \$1,500 million in this area. Recently it has set up a trade centre in Bangkok to pave the way for a further economic drive into Southeast Asia.

### **Export of Capital**

U.S. economic expansion in Southeast Asia takes a variety of forms.

Early in 1949, former U.S. President Truman announced his "Point Four Programme." So far as Asia was concerned this was nothing but a fresh neo-colonialist drive to seize economic and political control of the area and exploit it in the interests of U.S. capital. By 1960, direct private U.S. investments in Asia had jumped to \$2,300 million. There was a sharp increase in the export of capital to Southeast Asia. In 1959, U.S. investments in the Philippines were more than \$380 million. In 1960, \$25 million was invested in Thailand alone.

U.S. investments in Southeast Asia are mainly in the mining and manufacturing industries and in communications and transport—all branches of industries which

U.S. monopolies particularly want to get under their control.

But this export of capital by the U.S. monopolies, far from helping the economies of the Southeast Asian countries, hinders the growth of their independent national industries. The purpose of the U.S. monopolies everywhere is to rake in super-profits, and the profits they get from their investments in Asia are much higher than those they get in other parts of the world. According to the data given in the August 1961 issue of the "Survey of Current Business" compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, in 1960 the profits from direct private U.S. investments in Asia amounted to \$901 million. This is larger than the profits U.S. capitalists got from their investments either in Canada or Latin America, Europe, Africa or Australasia, although the total amount they have invested in Asia takes only fourth place in their overseas investments. The Department of Commerce estimates that the average rate of profits from U.S. investments overseas is 14.2 per cent while the rate of profit from investments in the Philippines, for instance, runs as high as 19.9 per cent.

U.S. economic expansion in Southeast Asia also takes the form of "aid" to certain countries there. By 1959, U.S. "aid" to Southeast Asia amounted to more than \$6,156 million; 39.4 per cent was in military aid. As elsewhere the recipients have been compelled to increase their military expenditures, which have led them into huge budgetary deficits. In their attempts to get out of these financial difficulties, in addition to begging for more "aid" from U.S. imperialism, they have resorted to increased taxation and unrestricted issuance of paper currency. It is the working people who suffer most from this.

### **Dumping Farm Produce**

Since 1954, the United States has dumped its surplus farm produce onto the Southeast Asian countries as a way to relieve its own crisis of agricultural "over-production."

In dumping its farm produce in the form of "loans," the United States forces countries receiving such loans to agree to severe terms. Shipments of farm products, for instance, must be carried by U.S. ships, whose freight charges are much higher than those charged by ships of other countries; this puts a heavy drain on their limited foreign exchange reserves. But what is more important is that this U.S. dumping of farm products hampers and undermines the agricultural development of the Southeast Asian countries receiving U.S. "aid." Third countries are also affected in the process. In the last two years, the United States granted loans to India to buy U.S. rice. As a result, Burma and Thailand were compelled to reduce their exports of rice and thus earned less income in foreign exchange.

The economies of the Southeast Asian countries depend in large measure on exports. This lopsided development of their economies is the result of long years of colonial exploitation. Furthermore the foreign monopoly capitalists are only interested in investing their money in the production of one or a few kinds of raw materials, and this leads to a further distortion of the

economies of the countries where they can dictate policy.

A large proportion of the raw materials and primary products of Southeast Asia and particularly such raw materials as natural rubber, tin and jute are exported to the capitalist countries, and especially to the United States. In 1960, the area's exports were valued at \$4,586 million. Of this, 25 per cent, that is, more than \$964 million, went to the United States. This was an increase of more than \$52 million over the 1959 figure. These Southeast Asian exports to the United States mostly comprise natural rubber and tin which account for more than four-fifths of the value of U.S. imports of these two commodities. U.S. interests now completely control 80 per cent of Thailand's rubber and 40 per cent of its tin production.

Several Southeast Asian countries are forced to produce large quantities of one or two commodities because their exports of these are tied to the U.S. economy. This leaves their economies at the mercy of the fluctuating capitalist world market and the manipulations of the U.S. monopolies. Trouble on the capitalist world market immediately affects their economies adversely.

### **Evil Results of U.S. Exploitation**

The U.S. monopoly capitalists have regularly resorted to stopping or reducing their purchases of raw materials from the producer countries in Southeast Asia or selling from their accumulated stocks in order to put pressure on the economies of the Southeast Asian countries. In 1959 U.S. sales from its stocks of rubber and tin caused a sharp fall in the prices of these two commodities. Sales of U.S.-owned stocks of natural rubber reduced the price of rubber in 1961 by 23 per cent compared with 1960. The loss to the rubber-growing countries in Southeast Asia was more than \$310 million. This drop in their foreign exchange resources caused a financial crisis the consequences of which fell on the shoulders of the working people. In Malaya, the steady fall in rubber prices has led to chronic depression in the rubber plantations and also hit other aspects of its economic life. As a direct result of the fall in the price of tin, there were 93 fewer tin mines in Malaya operating in the early part of 1962 as compared with 1959. Many tin miners were thrown out of work and could not scrape a living.

The picture is even gloomier in respect to those countries which are even more economically and politically subservient to the United States. More than half of the Philippines' foreign trade is with the United States. But between 1946 and 1960 (with the exception of 1959) it suffered an adverse foreign trade balance every year. Its foreign exchange reserves fell from \$220 million in 1949 to \$122 million in 1961. This slowed down the pace of its industrial and agricultural production and affected the growth rate of its national income.

U.S. economic expansion in Southeast Asia has had grave consequences for the countries there. It has led to lopsided economic development, a decline in their foreign trade, mounting unemployment and the impoverishment of their peoples. Such are the results of the plunder and domination to which they have been subjected by imperialism headed by the United States.

# The Farce of Bourgeois Parliamentary Democracy

by CHANG YU-YU

*Following is the second and concluding instalment of a slightly abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 13, July 1, 1962. The first instalment appeared in our last issue. Subheads are ours. — Ed.*

## Restrictions on Candidates

Secondly, the bourgeoisie has many ways of restricting the nomination of candidates by the proletariat and other working people. In the United States, for instance, some states provide that any third party (apart from the Democratic and Republican Parties), which failed to win a certain number of votes in the previous election, must get a certain number of voters to sign a petition before its candidate can be inscribed on the ballot. The number of signatures required may be as high as several hundred thousand. And anyone who signs in support of a candidate of the Communist Party of the United States is likely to lose his job or be persecuted in other ways; while his family, relatives and friends may be questioned by such secret police agencies as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. All this means that the Communist Party of the U.S.A. has, in fact, been deprived of the right to nominate candidates and run them in elections.

Under the electoral laws of a number of capitalist countries, a candidate must put up a substantial deposit. In Britain, the sum is £150, which is forfeited if the candidate does not secure an eighth of the total vote. In France, it is 100,000 [old] francs. This is a heavy burden on the proletariat and its political party, and to a very large extent restricts their nomination of candidates. So, even though a part of the working people have obtained the right to vote, this right is made meaningless because they find it impossible or difficult to name their own candidates.

## Juggling of Election Systems

Thirdly, the bourgeoisie sees to it that the election results are to its advantage by revising the electoral system and redividing constituencies.

Every bourgeoisie manipulates its electoral system in its own interests in the light of the balance of class forces. In capitalist countries, where the bourgeoisie is relatively strong, election by a simple majority is the general practice. This is because the bourgeoisie is perfectly sure of winning a majority of votes in the constituencies, which gives it, under this system, an overwhelming majority or even all of the seats in parliament. This is the electoral system in use in such countries as the United States and Britain. It was also adopted in Italy in the law on municipal elections passed by the right-wing groups in the Italian parliament, headed by the Christian-Democrats in February 1951. As Mario

Scelba, the then Italian Minister of Interior, put it, the only purpose of this reactionary electoral law is "to weaken the kind of forces through which the Communist Party manipulates the life of the state by way of the municipal councils."

In countries where the bourgeois parties are more numerous and where its strength is thus rather scattered, the bourgeoisie sometimes adopts the system of proportional representation. Under it, parliamentary seats are distributed according to the proportion of the total vote won by the different parties; in this way all the many bourgeois parties get some seats in parliament while the party of the proletariat, which may actually win more votes, is prevented from getting its due.

Whatever the system, the bourgeoisie, when it sees that the influence of the Communist Party has grown and the existing electoral system is thus working to its disadvantage, does not hesitate to revise the electoral system and adopt a more reactionary one so that the election results can still be to its advantage. Thus, in 1951, the French National Assembly adopted an electoral reform law in which proportional representation was replaced by the "system of election by majority vote in one round of voting and with electoral alliances." Under the new system, the various parties may form electoral alliances and if a particular party or alliance of parties wins more than half of the votes cast in any constituency, that party or alliance is entitled to *all* the seats for that constituency; if no party or alliance of parties gets more than half the vote, the seats are distributed among the various parties in proportion to the votes received by each of them. During the 1951 election in France, because the French Government had introduced this system, the French Communist Party obtained only 94 seats in the National Assembly although it polled more than 5 million votes.

Again, in the 1958 election, the de Gaulle government devised the "system of election of single candidates in two rounds of voting." Under it, each constituency returns only one deputy and a candidate is returned in the first round only when he gets an absolute majority; in case no candidate succeeds in winning an absolute majority, another vote is taken, the second round, in which a party (or alliance of parties) can be returned by a relative majority. This enables the bourgeois parties after the first round to band together in an alliance and win a relative majority in order to defeat the Communist Party. As a result, in the 1958 elections, the Communist Party got only 10 seats in the National Assembly, less than 2 per cent of the total, although it won over 3.88 million votes, or 18.9 per cent of the total polled in the first round, and over 3.74 million votes, or

20.76 per cent of the total, in the second round. The ultra-right Union Pour la Nouvelle Republique, in contrast, succeeded in snapping up 188 seats in the Assembly, although it obtained less votes in the first round than did the Communists.

To ensure the return of its own representatives to parliament, the bourgeoisie also often tries to weaken the strength of the Communist Party by redividing the constituencies. It splits those in which the strength of the proletariat is supreme or where the proletariat is in direct control, and incorporates the fragments in constituencies, where the conservatives are sure to prevail. It may also reduce the number of constituencies in industrial areas, where the proletarian population dominates, and set up additional ones in agricultural areas, where the conservative forces are stronger. By such means, the bourgeoisie renders it impossible for the proletarian party either to concentrate its votes and elect its own representative or to have as many representatives as it is entitled to according to its proportion of the total vote.

Because the bourgeoisie manipulates electoral systems in ways contrary to democratic principles and also employs such means as to redividing the constituencies, the chances for candidates of the proletariat and other working people to be elected, even if they can be nominated, are slim indeed.

Fourthly, the bourgeoisie employs political, economic and military power to manipulate and control elections, using all kinds of tricks to block a true expression of the people's will and falsify the results of the polls.

### Buying Votes

The bourgeoisie frequently spends huge sums on electioneering, using every means of propaganda to hoodwink the voters. It employs all sorts of rascals and swindlers to round up votes or bribe the voters outright. During the parliamentary elections in Italy in 1953, the right-wing bourgeois parties squandered thousands of millions of lire on such activities. In the countryside and elsewhere, votes were bought with gifts of macaroni. In some places, voters were given a shoe for the left foot and told that they would get the shoe for the other foot if a certain candidate was elected.

Election bribery is frequently accompanied by political threats and intimidation. In the West German general elections in 1961, the police and the Department of Justice of North Rhine-Westphalia arrested within a week six members of the Communist Party of Germany who were standing for election to the Bundestag as private individuals.

The bourgeoisie has various ways of rigging elections. Agents deliberately strike off the voting registers the names of a certain number of working people who

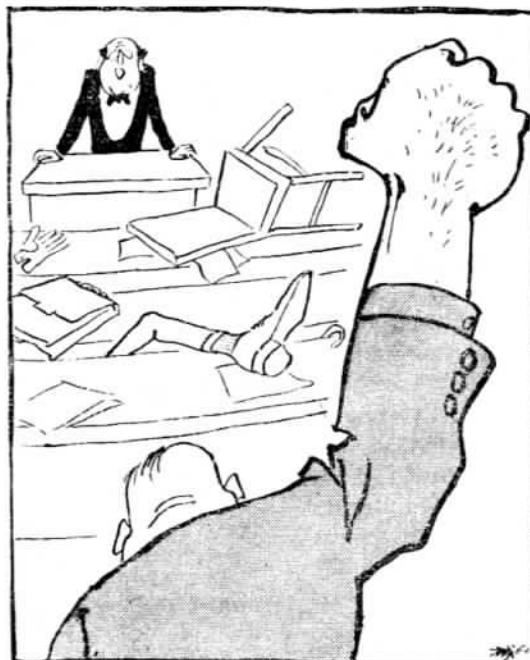
are eligible to vote. Another trick is to put on the registers the names of people who have died or left the constituency, and then use their cards to vote for the candidates of the bourgeois parties. There are also cases of forgery or substitution of ballots to get their candidates elected.

### Use of Violence and Repression

When the proletariat and other working people are strong and tricks such as the above can no longer help the bourgeoisie to attain its aims, troops, police, secret agents and gangsters are called in to ensure the election of its candidates by counter-revolutionary violence and bloody repression. They persecute or assassinate candidates of the Communist and other progressive parties, use violence to prevent them from campaigning or mass troops and police to intimidate voters on polling day. During the elections for the Japanese House of Representatives in 1960, the Ikeda government issued reactionary decrees that deprived the people of their right of assembly and demonstration, and restricted their electoral freedom. It called a national conference of police chiefs and mobilized 18,000 uniformed and 50,000 plain-clothes police to intensify its attacks against the democratic forces. In particular, it hindered the electioneering activities of the Japanese Communist Party by the most despicable and brutal means and instigated fascist gangsters to murder Inejiro Asanuma, leader of the Japanese Socialist Party. No wonder the Japanese Kyodo News Agency described it as an election of money and power flagrantly violating the principles of fairness.

Fifthly, even when representatives of the Communist Parties or other representatives of the working people are elected, the bourgeoisie may still annul the election results by various means. It may declare the national or local elections illegal and order new ones; it may disqualify certain elected members when their credentials are examined, or charge them with "creating disturbances" and expel them on the pretext of maintaining order in parliament. These are some of the ways in which elected Communists and other working people's deputies are excluded from parliament and deprived of the right to represent their constituents. Even when a certain bourgeois party wins an election with the backing of the Communist Party, the election results may be annulled if they are considered disadvantageous to the bourgeoisie as a whole.

Argentina provides a glaring example of this. In the elections of March 18, 1962, while the Peronist party, backed by the Communist Party, captured the post of governor in 8 provinces and gained 43 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, the ruling Intransigent Radical Party (Union Civica Radical Intransigente), as a result of its pro-U.S. and traitorous policy, lost the governorships



Western Democracy in Action —  
Passed by absolute majority  
Cartoon by Fang Cheng

in 12 provinces and its absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies. On March 20, the Argentine ruling circles ordered the annulment of the election results in five provinces won by the Peronist party. On April 24, they went a step further and annulled the results of all provincial and municipal elections held since December 1961. (This actually meant the annulment of the election results in the 11 provinces where the Peronist party had won the governorships.) The following day, the results of the federal elections held on March 18, 1962, were nullified. On May 20, the Argentine rulers brazenly stopped parliament from functioning and ordered the reorganization of the political parties.

### **Preventing Election of Communists**

Numerous facts show that the bourgeoisie is always able to resort to tricks and violence even to the extent of measures virtually outlawing the Communist Parties, preventing the election of their members to parliament, and making it difficult for the Communists to win any seats at all, much less a majority. In the United States, since World War II, virtually all members elected to Congress have been from the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. There has been none from the Communist Party. (Between the 79th Congress, 1945-46, and the 83rd Congress, 1953-54, only the Progressive Party and the American Labour Party held one or two seats respectively. Between the 84th Congress and the present 87th Congress, every single seat has gone either to the Democrats or the Republicans.) In the West German Bundestag, elected in 1961, all the seats are held by three bourgeois parties: 241 by Christian Democrats, 190 by Social Democrats and 66 by Free Democrats. In Britain, the Communist Party gained only two seats in parliament in the postwar general election of 1945. In the following five general elections, the bourgeoisie did not allow a single seat to go to the Communist Party.

In the early years after World War II, as a result of the victory in the anti-fascist war and the tremendous growth of the people's revolutionary forces, the Communist Parties in some bourgeois countries were able to gain more parliamentary seats than before. But the nature of bourgeois parliaments did not change because of this. The bourgeoisie can always find means to weaken the position of the Communist Parties in parliament.

This is clearly borne out by the facts. Although the French Communist Party increased its seats in the National Assembly after World War II, the bourgeoisie did not allow it to keep them. In 1956, the Communists held 151 out of the 596 seats in the National Assembly. But in 1958, because the de Gaulle government enacted an electoral law favouring the bourgeois parties, its seats were sharply reduced to 10. The Communist Party is the largest party in France, and yet it is a minority in parliament. Even before de Gaulle came to power, the French bourgeoisie took care never to permit the Communists to hold an absolute majority in the National Assembly.

Although the Communist Party of Italy has more parliamentary seats than the Communist Party of any other bourgeois state, the bourgeois parties still command

the majority in the Italian parliament. The Communist Party holds only 140 out of the 596 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and 59 out of the 246 seats in the Senate.

In addition to restrictions imposed on the Communist Parties during elections, the bourgeoisie prevents Communist deputies from fulfilling their parliamentary duties by depriving them of the opportunity to speak and even their personal freedom, as well as by other means. So even when the Communist Parties succeed in gaining a certain number of parliamentary seats, they are still handicapped in their activities by bourgeois sabotage.

The bourgeoisie, simply by using what they call "legitimate" means, can put severe restrictions on Communist deputies to prevent them from influencing major domestic and foreign issues in parliament. By manipulating their parliamentary voting machine, they can pass decisions which favour themselves. They usually get the progressive bills pigeonholed by permanent parliamentary committees, or vetoed them by simple majority vote or with the aid of involved legislative procedures.

### **Curtailing Functions of Parliament**

When the bourgeoisie feel that their instrument of parliament no longer operates as smoothly as expected, they can go a step further and reduce its functions by openly revising the constitution and enlarging the powers of the executive. The de Gaulle constitution passed in 1958 invests the president with power to appoint and remove the premier and other government members as well as military personnel, and in times of emergency gives him full powers to take such measures as are called for by the circumstances. In this way, power is in effect centred in the hands of the president himself. Parliament's legislative power is so curtailed that there are only a dozen or so subjects that it can discuss and decide on in principle; drawing up of the actual legislation is left to the government, which can also request parliament to delegate to it all or part of its legislative power in this or the other matter. At the same time, laws passed by parliament can be promulgated and become effective only after they have been examined by government-controlled constitutional commissions. Laws considered by the constitutional commission to be in conflict with the constitution will not be promulgated. Furthermore the cabinet-making powers of parliament are practically abolished, because the constitution lays down that the president can appoint the premier and other members of the government without having to obtain a parliamentary vote of confidence adopted by an absolute majority.

In these circumstances, even if the Communist Party manages to win a considerable number of seats in parliament it still cannot play a decisive part (or even force restraining action) on policy decisions or other major activities of the government of a bourgeois state.

### **Trampling on Constitutions**

To prevent the Communist Party from playing its role in parliament, the bourgeoisie do not scruple to trample on the constitutions of their own making. They

may and do undermine the functions and powers of parliament in violation of the constitution. It is not unusual for them to use violence against members of the opposition parties in order to force their bills through parliament. A glaring example of this was the Kishi cabinet's use of violence to force the passage of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" through the Diet. On May 20, 1960, the Kishi cabinet employed 700 fascist gangsters and 500 police to beat up members of the opposition parties. Deputies of the Communist Party and the Socialist Party were driven out of the Diet, each being carried away by 3-6 policemen. And then the treaty was approved by members of the Liberal Democratic Party alone.

As has been shown above, in order to maintain their rule over the proletariat and the mass of the working people the bourgeoisie not only uses parliament as an instrument of political fraud but increasingly relies on its military and bureaucratic machine to exploit and oppress them. To achieve complete emancipation for themselves and all the working people, the proletariat has no alternative but to use revolutionary methods to smash the bourgeois state machine, including bourgeois parliamentarism and to create a revolutionary proletarian dictatorship to ensure genuine democracy for the largest number of people. But when the time is not yet ripe for revolution, it remains necessary for the proletariat to use the forum of the bourgeois parliament as fully as possible to wage the struggle, expose the chicanery of the bourgeoisie, educate the people on the basis of concrete facts and so raise the level of their political understanding. It is wrong for Communists not to understand how to use or to refuse to use every oppor-

tunity to strengthen the struggle against the bourgeoisie in parliament.

### **The Linking Up of Parliamentary and Mass Struggles**

The Communist Parties in the capitalist countries have done a great deal in the parliamentary struggle. By exposing the imperialist policies of aggression and war, and by defending the elementary democratic rights and economic interests of the working people, they have compelled the bourgeoisie to make certain concessions and have gained certain successes. But these successes are inseparable from the extra-parliamentary struggle being waged against the bourgeoisie by the proletariat and the rest of the working people under the leadership of the Communist Parties. Facts show that the parliamentary struggle must be linked with the mass struggle and that organization of a wide, deep-going mass struggle is at all times of first importance. Parliamentary struggle is only one means, but not the only means, by which the proletarian revolutionary parties wage the struggle against the bourgeoisie. Lenin said: "Participation in bourgeois parliamentarism is essential for the party of the revolutionary proletariat for the sake of the education of the masses which is achieved through elections and the struggle of parties in parliament. But to limit the class struggle to a struggle within parliament, or to regard the latter as the highest and decisive form, subordinating to itself all the other forms of struggle, is in fact to go over to the side of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat."\*

\* Lenin, "The Elections to the Constituent Assembly and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," *Collected Works*, Russian edition, Publishing House of Political Literature, U.S.S.R., 1950, Vol. 30, p.248.

## **Industrial Health**

# **Anshan Protects the Worker on the Job**

by **TANG YEN-WEN**

**W**HEN summer set in, over 1,300 ventilating or mist-spraying devices were set going to reduce temperatures in the many shops of the Anshan Iron and Steel Works, China's biggest steel complex up in the northeast, and some 60 machines began turning out refreshing cold drinks for its workers. Industrial health and safety workers have been making the rounds, doing everything necessary to keep employees in good health. Although the average temperature in Anshan this summer was one degree higher than the previous average, not a single case of heat stroke occurred at the plant.

Heat-stroke prevention is only one facet of labour protection in Anshan. The mammoth steel complex has a comprehensive system of labour protection safeguarding the health of its employees. The amount of money spent by the state since liberation on safety and labour protection devices is equal to the cost of 12 big modern open-hearth furnaces. Professional health and safety workers look after the health of the employees. They draw up

and enforce safety regulations, educate employees in industrial health and safety, give staff and workers routine physical examinations and regularly check up on equipment.

This is a far cry from conditions in Anshan before liberation; then safety measures were virtually unknown; workers toiled under constant threat of occupational toxicosis; silicosis claimed a heavy toll and, in summer, dozens of cases of heat stroke were reported every day. Anshan workers had a bitter saying: "We toil like beasts; we eat dog's food; nobody cares if we get injured; when we die, we'll be buried in an old mat."

Liberation brought this state of affairs to an end. Soon after its establishment, the People's Government promulgated a series of labour protection statutes and regulations, and introduced the 8-hour day and other amenities for the workers. As in all other state-run enterprises, special nutritious diet and protective gear were provided to those Anshan workers who needed them. The admin-

istration gradually put in necessary safety devices in the old shops and called on the workers to improve working conditions further by introducing technical innovations.

In building new plants and mines, special attention was paid to problems of labour protection. Mechanized or automated processes were adopted in all the newly built or renovated rolling mills, iron-smelting or steel-making plants. The new shops are spacious, adequately lighted and furnished with modern facilities for ventilation, dust control, heating and cooling.

### Heat-Stroke Prevention

In renovating the old plants, particular attention was paid to heat-stroke prevention. Dormer-windows, roof monitors and other ventilating devices were introduced. All the windows in the old tube-casting plant were sealed and inside it was a hell of fire, smoke and dust; heat strokes were rife. After liberation, the sealed windows were all replaced by movable ones and skylights and side windows were added.

Mechanical ventilating devices and heat-insulating equipment have been installed in all workshops with high-temperature heat sources. In shops where there is intense heat radiation, water-cooled ventilators or freezers have been installed. The use of a water-cooled ventilator in the control cabin of the ingot crane in the steel-making plant, for example, brought the temperature down from 44°C. to 32°C. The installation of a similar device in the control room of the charging machine in the blooming mill's soaking shop is equally effective; the temperature there is kept at around 33°C. In the old days, there used to be more than a score of cases of heat stroke in this shop every day. Thanks to the new preventive measures, however, not a single case was reported here during the last five years.

Many hazardous manual processes at Anshan have been replaced by mechanized ones which make work much safer. Before liberation, in the billet mill, for example, workers operated near billets heated to 1,200°C. Using heavy tongs they fed red-hot bars 30-40 metres long manually into the finishing mill. The least carelessness on the part of an operator could cause a bar to bounce violently and crash against his body. Not a few were maimed or killed this way. In 1952, workers of the billet mill devised a reverse repeater; this automatically feeds the steel bar into the finishing mill and so eliminates these hazards. Today, nearly all manual processes in the billet mill have been mechanized.

In the open-hearth shop, teeming was done in pits before liberation, and the workers were exposed to intense heat radiated from the ingots. Today, this work is done by a train. The train moves up to the ladles for ingot-casting when the steel is being tapped and then hauls the ingots to the stripping shop where they are stripped and cooled. The open-hearth shop is thus freed from overcrowding and excessive heat.

In the iron-smelting plant the tapping and plugging of blast furnaces used to be done by hand. Veteran furnacemen recall that, before liberation, burns and heat strokes occurred every day. The introduction after liberation of pneumatic drills and electrically operated clay guns has virtually ended accidents. Charging and

blast furnace operation in general have also been mechanized or automated.

### Ending Occupational Toxicosis

Occupational toxicosis was one of the most serious threats to workers in shops where industrial processes proliferate harmful substances. When Anshan was controlled by the Japanese during their occupation of the northeast, no preventive measures were taken against this and no protective gear was issued to the workers. In those days, workers made tar in the open air; all they could do then was to shield themselves as best they could with old gunny sacks. They frequently had their eyelids smoked black and suffered from dermatosis caused by the tar fumes. This problem has been completely solved today by making tar in enclosed machines. To make the job doubly safe, research workers at the company's Institute of Industrial Health and Occupational Diseases have succeeded in making a special ointment for skin protection.

In the old days, the best Anshan gas pipe maintenance workers could do to protect themselves was by keeping well to the windward of fumes or by soaking a towel with vinegar and using this as a makeshift mask. If a worker fainted from coal gas poisoning, the Japanese foreman would have him carried to an open space and flogged. If he did not stir, then it was clear he really was poisoned; if he tried to escape the blows, he was rated still conscious and would be mercilessly beaten and then forced to go back to work.

Soon after liberation, the Anshan works established a coal gas poisoning prevention and first-aid station. Gas masks were issued to workers and rules for the prevention of gas poisoning were drawn up and strictly enforced. The Institute of Industrial Health and Occupational Diseases is working out a new coal gas alarm system as well as new methods for the prevention of coal gas poisoning.

In most shops at Anshan, the level of contamination of the air by harmful substances has been reduced to below the permissible minimum set by the People's Government. The above-mentioned institute has made 39 types of efficient detectors that can ascertain the presence and level of concentration of harmful substances within a minute. Immediate counter-measures are taken whenever the density is found to exceed the permissible level.

Before liberation the concentration of dust was so high in Anshan's iron mines, refractory materials plant, sintering plant and foundry that visibility was sometimes reduced to a couple of metres. Ning Ting-han, a veteran worker now convalescing in the company's sanatorium, recalled that nearly all the other workers who had entered the silica brick shop of the refractory materials plant together with him, including two of his brothers, died of silicosis. Ning himself was found at a physical check-up made right after liberation to be suffering from the disease in an advanced stage. He was given treatment immediately. A recent physical examination of all the new workers who entered the plant in 1956 showed that there was not a single case of silicosis.

The contrast was striking but not surprising, for an enormous amount of work has been done to control dust. Dust control devices, enclosed equipment and ventilating machines have been installed in all the plants and mines





## Sargent Shriver and the Earl of Wei Wen

**D**IRECTOR Sargent Shriver of the U.S. "Peace Corps," set up "to help underdeveloped areas," has just turned down point blank a request to help an underdeveloped area in his own backyard, so to say. No, not in New York. This request came from an Indian tribe called Acoma, one of the oldest communities in the U.S.A. but now confined to its reservation on an arid mesa 7,000 feet above sea-level in western New Mexico.

Towards the end of the 19th century, the U.S. Congress passed a bill under which the remaining Red Indians, the original inhabitants of North America, were herded into so-called "reservations." Today 200 or so reservations are scattered in 26 states. The disguised genocidal policy of the U.S. Government has steadily reduced the Indian population. The Acoma tribe now numbers only 1,600 souls. Its 800 adults share 173 jobs. They farm only 2,000 acres of land where the rainfall is as low as 10 to 12 inches a year. The Acoma women still bear the heavy burden of manual labour in conditions very much the same as 500 years ago. Such reservations need help just as badly, if not more urgently, as the underdeveloped areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America. But Mr. Shriver is not forthcoming. And with good reason. After all, the Acoma Pueblo Indians are already in a virtual concentration camp while he has a lot to do before he and his masters can set up similar "reservations" for the Asians, Africans and Latin Americans. And why should he be interested in these small

remnants of once flourishing nations when he and his masters have their eyes set on the vast spaces of the "intermediate zones" with their huge and growing manpower "pool" and markets?

But Sargent Shriver isn't Kennedy's brother-in-law for nothing. Not wishing to spoil his much publicized image as a "selfless benefactor of humanity," he told the Acoma about "a possible domestic peace corps," adding: "if this becomes a reality, perhaps you will be able to utilize its members."

This reminds us of a classical Chinese anecdote. The sage Chuang Tze once went to the Earl of Wei Wen to borrow some millet. "All right," said the noble earl, "I'll lend you 300 measures when my next harvest dues come in." Chuang Tze, hungry and furious, replied: "I just met a carp stranded and gasping on the roadway. He begged me to bring him a bucket of water. 'All right,' I said, 'I'll travel south and dig a channel to bring the water of the Sikiang River here for you.' Furious, the carp replied: 'What I need now is a bucket of water to keep me alive. By the time your river gets here I'll be a dried fish at the fishmongers!'"



where dust is likely to be generated. The wet method of drilling is employed wherever necessary, and the dust concentration is held everywhere strictly below 2 mg. per cubic metre of air—the standard specified by the People's Government.

It may be mentioned in passing that not only have Anshan's plants and mines been made fit places to work in, but the residential district too is free from soot and smog—nuisances that plague many heavy industrial centres in other parts of the world. Forty-five per cent of the steel city is planted to trees forming 11 shelter belts four of which blocking the way of soot and other airborne waste from the factory area.

Researchers are constantly checking over the protective gear issued to Anshan workers after liberation with a view to its improvement. Recently, they made a special new fire-proof overall for the blast furnacemen. A complete heat radiation-proof outfit has also been successfully made for the steelworkers which includes a face mask, overall, gloves, shoes and a heat-insulating screen. Among other things, a heat shield has recently been devised for workers in the rolling mill.

Before liberation, all Anshan workers got for their back-breaking toil under appalling conditions were acorn meal and sorghum. Undernourishment together with appalling working conditions accounted largely for the

very high rate of accidents then. Today workers are kept in good health by a special diet rich in fats and protein paid for in part by the People's Government.

### Medical Care

The Safety and Health Departments of the Anshan Iron and Steel Works have charge of all matters relating to labour protection. They have under them respectively an Institute of Safety Techniques and an Institute of Industrial Health and Occupational Diseases. The latter institute, to which we have already alluded, is doing research in the pathogenesis and other aspects of occupational diseases. In addition it also runs an outpatient department and a sanatorium which are treating silicosis and occupational toxicosis using methods of both the modern and traditional Chinese schools of medicine.

In addition, the Anshan steel complex has seven full-sized hospitals and 60-odd outpatient departments and clinics today in contrast to the lone small clinic (with only two doctors) which was taken over from the Kuo-mintang at the time of liberation. The hospitals are well equipped with cardiographs, X-ray deep therapy apparatus, basal metabolism apparatus, etc., and are in a position to perform complex operations such as those on the brain or on the heart. Medical care is provided to all employees free.

## "Red Crag" Hits a Million Sales

Of all the novels published in China last year, *Red Crag*\* has won the widest public attention. It is especially popular among the youth of the country. It is a favourite topic of discussions at literary forums and lectures; its most telling passages are frequently recited at literary get-togethers and on radio programmes. More than a million copies have been put on sale, but this still lags far behind demand. To get a copy of the book, many a reader queues up at a bookshop early in the dawn long before opening hours.

It has also been extremely well received in Chinese literary circles. The daily press and magazines, in Peking and elsewhere, carried more than a hundred reviews and appreciations of it. The leading literary critics have a high opinion of it. It has already been made into a modern drama and several styles of traditional Chinese opera by noted playwrights. Some of these are now in rehearsal and some have already been staged. A film version is under preparation.

### The Theme

*Red Crag*, in a word, is a highly successful novel. Set in Chungking in 1949, it describes the bitter struggle between the people and the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries fourteen years ago when the People's Liberation Army was fast advancing on Szechuan in the southwest. The reader is quickly plunged into the maelstrom of events on the eve of the liberation of the whole mainland. Unwilling to acknowledge defeat, the Chiang Kai-shek gang in Szechuan still dreams of utilizing the fortress nature of that province to put up a last ditch fight. They force the workers to produce more guns and bullets; they go to the limit in their attempts to suppress the progressive movement. Led by the underground Communist Party, the Chungking people fight back. Workers strike. Students leave their classrooms. *Tingjin Bao* (Advance News) is secretly published and circulated by the under-

\* *Red Crag*: by Lo Kuang-pin and Yang Yi-yen. China Youth Publishing House, Peking, 1961. Translation in English (excerpts), *Chinese Literature*, Nos. 5, 6 & 7, 1962, Foreign Languages Press, Peking.

ground Communist Party to spread the revolutionary message and give guidance to the struggle. Faced by these setbacks, the enemy grows all the more frantic in his attempts to destroy the Party organization. Unfortunately at this crucial juncture, a traitor is found in the Party. The clues he gives to the enemy lead to the arrest of many Party members and progressives who are thrown behind the bars of the so-called Sino-American Co-operation Organization (SACO), a big concentration camp jointly operated by the U.S. imperialists' secret service and its lackeys, the Chiang gang. They use all the most diabolical means of torture to crush the will of the captured Communists.

Iron shackles; dark, damp cells; rotten rice; and 48 kinds of U.S.-designed torture fail to sway the prisoners; and all their tricks to win them over, too, fail. They whip Cheng Kang into unconsciousness. But when he comes to this young Communist who used to cut the stencils for, and mimeograph the underground Party paper *Tingjin Bao*, says the same thing as he said when he fainted: "Beat and torture me as you like! Death itself won't make me speak!" Bamboo splinters are driven one by one under the fingernails of Sister Chiang, a leading member of the local Party organization. But all they get from her is: "Yes, I know the names and addresses of those who work above and under me. But these are our Party secrets. You will never get anything from me!"



Illustration to "Red Crag" by Sung Kuang-hsun

The enemy resorts to more "ingenious" methods. The water supply to the prisoners is cut off in the burning heat of summer. But by then even inside the prison, the underground Party organization is functioning. It leads the prisoners in a hunger-strike. Eventually it is the jailers who are forced to make concessions.

"We'll fight on as long as we live!" "Seek life and victory through struggle!" The militant struggle waged by the prisoners runs like a red thread through the novel. Its incidents and development hold the reader in suspense right up to the final climax when the prisoners, despite inconceivable difficulties, escape and break out through the jail walls fortified by electrified barbed wire, machine guns and police dogs, on the eve of the liberation of Chungking.

### The Authors' Art

A successful novel is a moving artistic embodiment of ideas, thoughts and sentiments arising out of the complexity of real life; such a truthful reflection of life places exacting demands of artistic conception on an author. *Red Crag* is just such a novel and its authors have answered the artistic challenge placed on them by their subject. The struggle which they describe inside the SACO prison is its main theme but the significance and drama of that struggle is deepened and made more moving by being extended into a wider, intricate panorama into which is woven the many-faceted struggles outside the prison—the activities of the underground Communist Party, the surging workers' and students' movements protesting against the U.S.-Chiang repressions, the armed peasant struggle in the countryside, the ceaseless endeavours made by those outside the prison to succour those within, as well as the open and secret conflicts and contradictions among the different groups of secret agents. All this together adds up to a dynamic picture of the acute and final complex struggle waged between the reactionaries and the people.

Despite the many involved threads in the development of the story, the breadth of subject and intricacy of the plot, the authors of the novel show that they are fully in control of their material and have the power and skill to knit all its many parts into an



Illustration to "Red Crag" by Cheng Wei

integrated whole, ably unfolding the background, creating the atmosphere of the time, and bringing a score and more of living characters into the scene.

One of the great strength of this novel is its power of characterization. The authors have drawn vivid portraits of more than twenty positive characters in the story; most of them have to carry on their activities within extremely narrow confines as determined by life in prison. Some of them make only a few appearances. Yet each of them leaves an indelible impression on the reader as a flesh and blood human being with a clearly defined individual character.

There is the indefatigable Cheng Kang of the Party's underground paper, the very personification of complete dedication to the revolutionary cause. There is Liu Szu-yang, a young intellectual conscientiously trying to do his revolutionary duty in the fiery struggle in prison and remould himself ideologically. There is Hua Tzu-liang who pretends to be insane and so for three years conceals his identity as a veteran revolutionary. He toughly accepts all the humiliations, insults and loneliness which is the lot of a madman while working skilfully for the underground Party organization right under the nose of the enemy.

There is the innocent Hu Hao who is locked behind SACO bars by mistake and remains there, for, mistake or no mistake, the enemies' motto is, "once you are in, you are not likely to get out." Taught by the hard life in prison and the example of the revolutionaries and progressives who are his prison mates, Hu Hao in his own way eventually finds the real road to life. He dies heroically during the jail-break fighting in the revolutionary ranks.

There are many more whose names warrant mention here, but it is in the two main characters, Hsu Yun-feng and Sister Chiang that the authors give their finest portraits. These two appear, develop and take on life and heroic stature in the midst of acute and critical conflicts packed with action. Hsu Yun-feng emerges in bold relief through the narration of a series of incidents: his sharp assessment of affairs in the Party's liaison post, the

Shaping Bookstore where Fu Chih-kao, who later becomes a renegade, is in charge; his correct judgment of the enemy agent Cheng camouflaged as a progressive; his timely advice to Chen Sung-lin whose inexperience nearly leads him into the trap set by the secret service men; his warning to Fu Chih-kao. . . . His arrest by the secret agents is not only a climax in the development of the novel, but also a peak in the development of his character. The teahouse where he meets the Party leader Li Ching-yuan is encircled. The traitor Fu Chih-kao is leading the enemy agents in a search for him. Taking in the situation in a flash, Hsu goes forward to greet Fu and attracts all attention to himself so that his comrade can escape. With his presence of mind coupled with courage and selflessness he becomes an impressive image of a revolutionary wholly dedicated to the common cause.

Sister Chiang is no less sharply and convincingly drawn. She suffers the most brutal tortures in prison, yet she is always ready to cheer and encourage and give guidance to her comrades. When her jailers order her out of her cell and she knows her last moment has come, she calmly combs her hair and tidies up her clothes and bids farewell to her comrades with a smile radiant with confidence in victory.

All too often the negative characters in such novels are reduced to the sort of stereotypes whose villainy can be seen through at a glance. Not so here. The counter-revolutionaries in *Red Crag* are sharply drawn individual characters as markedly different from each other in attitudes as in outward appearances. Here is the arrogant Hsu Peng-fei, the very personification of wickedness and cruelty; his rival Yen Tsui, the U.S.-trained expert in killing, smooth-tongued and mannered but with no less murder in his heart and Shen Yang-tsai, the tireless careerist working to get all he can out of the rivalry of these two, and as sly and venomous as a snake. In their boss, Mao Jen-feng, no matter what bold front he puts on, one senses a hysterical inner panic at the knowledge that nothing they do can avert their destruction.

### The Authors

Lo Kuang-pin and Yang Yi-yen, the authors of *Red Crag*, are both newcomers to the literary field. A work of such breadth offers great difficulties for any beginner however talented, but they showed an admirable tenacity in their task and have produced a fine novel. They were inspired by more than the usual "urge to write." They write: "We were determined to overcome all difficulties. This is not a question of personal success or failure in producing a novel. The memory of our comrade-martyrs does not allow us to back down from difficulties, no matter how great." As former prisoners in the SACO prison, they shared the struggles, the thoughts and emotions of just such revolutionaries as they have eulogized in these pages. Had it not been for the lightning speed of the P.L.A.'s advance which left the U.S.-Chiang murderers no time to kill all their prisoners, they would almost certainly have suffered the fate of martyrs of the revolutionary cause. But they survived. One understands them when they write: "Our hearts could never rest as long as we had not finished telling the story of these heroic people."

They started gathering material for this novel in 1949, and actually began writing in 1956. The final draft as we see it in this 420,000-word volume was not ready until 1961, after eleven years of indefatigable work that included two complete rewritings and six major revisions.

— FANG CHING-CHING

# SIDELIGHTS

**Sword-makers of Yunnan.** Just as some schoolboys are never without their pocket knives, so are the boys and men of the Chingpo nationality in Yunnan Province never without their long swords. No Chingpo male would dream of stepping out of his house or being buried without his beloved long sword. Every Chingpo male over twelve carries one. It is a tool, a weapon, and a piece of personal adornment, an indispensable part of his colourful accoutrement. It is used to clear the jungle before sowing, to dig the ground, build houses and, before liberation, Chingpo men used it to defend or avenge themselves.

Long swords are not made locally but by a small group known as the Achang national minority living some distance away in the western part of the Tehlung Tai-Chingpo Autonomous Chou. There are about 5,000 people in this group and nearly every family has been making swords for generations. Their swords, daggers and metal tools are widely used by the Kawa, Lisu and other nationalities in southwestern China. Their handy matchet-like long swords, however, are the most sought after.

Curious outsiders have wondered how there came to be this small group of highly skilled metal workers and swordsmiths in these remote mountains. Chinese historical records provide the curious answer. The Achang people inhabit a strategically important area crossed by routes running to and from the interior. Several centuries ago a Ming Dynasty general passed through the area and, recognizing its importance, left a part of his army behind to defend it. Among these men were master metal workers and swordsmiths who passed on their crafts to the local people.

The long metal swords, used as tool and weapon were just the thing for the primitive, metal-scarce society of the Chingpos which was based on hunting and slash-and-burn farming. The slash-burn method of farming, however, is being rapidly replaced by more up-to-date farm practice and the all-purpose long sword is losing its place to proper, more efficient tools. Achang craftsmen are now making the new hand tools and farm tools required

by the introduction of improved farming as well as more of their famous long swords.

**Art Exhibition.** Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, is now enjoying a unique art exhibition. All of the 120 works on display including oil paintings, water colours, traditional-style Chinese paintings, graphic art and sculpture, were done by ex-army personnel. They were selected from more than 400 entries done over the past year and submitted by members of the Sinkiang Production and Construction Corps of the P.L.A. (See *Peking Review*, No. 4.) These amateur artists have depicted scenes of Sinkiang and from their daily life and work with a skill and rare freshness such as many a professional artist might envy.

**Keeping It Cool.** Someone remarked that the demand for ice in Peking rises with the mercury and the standard of living. A dozen Peking summers have borne this witticism out. More ice has made this summer more bearable. Water-melons and bottled drinks swimming in tubs of ice, and fish and meat packed with crushed ice have induced even those addicted to chilblains to remember kindly those cold winter days.

As we think of the man who dug the well when we slake our thirst so we gratefully remember the ice workers who last winter hewed slabs of frozen river and lake to store in underground pits. This storing of ice underground for use in summer has been practised in China for the last three thousand years. A Chou Dynasty chronicler mentioned men quarrying ice in winter for imperial use in summer. A Tang Dynasty writer noted that ice was available in summer but that it was as precious as jade or gold. He might have added that it was just as rare. Only the emperors and court circles had ice available in summer, not the common people. Even in the Ching Dynasty, six or seven decades back, imperial ice-cellars were guarded by soldiers who had to account for each lump of ice. Ordinary people weren't even allowed to store ice.

Since 1949 the demand and use for ice has grown each year. Ice is needed by the several dozen new hospitals, as well as by factories, the food industry, the flourishing summer beverage industry, the fish and fruit sellers, restaurants, office and factory dining-rooms and the rising numbers of private ice-boxes. A great deal of ice is now made by machine, but most of the ice used this summer was part of last winter's landscape.

**A Bank Clerk's Sigh of Relief.** On August 5 the Communist Party committee of the Soochow Power Machinery Plant received a letter from the local branch of the People's Bank that made everyone sit up. It was in praise of one of the machinists, Communist Party member Wu Chih-kuan.

One afternoon three days earlier a clerk of the People's Bank had to deliver 15,000 yuan to an organization. He wrapped the money up, tied it to his bicycle, and rode off. Without his being aware of it the packet fell off near the Huchiu People's Commune. Wu Chih-kuan coming home from work noticed a bulky parcel on the road near his house. He picked it up and found it full of bank-notes.

"It's a lot of money," he reasoned. "I'll wait for the owner. He's sure to come back looking for it."

He waited for a while but no one turned up. He then went to turn it in to the office of the people's commune. On the way he saw a man with a bicycle looking anxiously for something. . . .

With his precious packet back in his hands the bank clerk heaved a sigh of relief.



Chingpos Making Ploughs

Drawing by Liu Fu-hui

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## **Chen Yi on the Laotian Situation**

Vice-Premier Chen Yi, in a speech made at the Rumanian liberation anniversary reception given by Rumanian Ambassador Gheorghiu Dumitru on August 23 in Peking, sharply condemned U.S. imperialism for instigating the Nosavan clique to obstruct the functioning of the Laotian Provisional Government of National Union headed by Souvanna Phouma. The Nosavan clique was deliberately violating the Geneva agreements in an attempt to enable the United States and its vassal countries to evade their international obligation to withdraw their troops from Laos, he said.

"We cannot fail to see that the present developments in the Laotian situation are getting more and more disquieting. . . . The U.S. Government cannot evade its responsibility for all this. The U.S. is plotting to destroy the Geneva agreements before the ink has dried. The people of Laos and the rest of the world will absolutely not permit this," Chen Yi stressed.

## **Rumania's Liberation Anniversary**

Chinese Party and state leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai jointly sent warm greetings to Party and state leaders of the Rumanian People's Republic on the 18th anniversary of Rumania's liberation.

The message paid tribute to the fraternal Rumanian people, led by the Rumanian Workers' Party and the Rumanian Government, for their tremendous successes in socialist construction and their untiring efforts in opposing the imperialist policies of aggression and war and in defending world peace.

Referring to the friendship between the Chinese and Rumanian peoples, the message said: "The Chinese people will, on the basis of the 1957 Moscow

Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement, unswervingly work for the strengthening of friendship and co-operation between the two peoples and will, together with the Rumanian people, struggle for the unity of the socialist camp and the noble cause of world peace and human progress."

Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu of the People's Republic of China and Vice-Premier Chen Yi were among those attending the anniversary reception given in Peking by the Rumanian Ambassador at which the friendship of the two peoples was toasted.

## **"Zeri I Popullit" Anniversary**

*Renmin Ribao* sent a congratulatory letter to the Albanian paper *Zeri I Popullit* on its 20th birthday anniversary on August 23.

The letter hailed *Zeri I Popullit* as a reliable and efficient assistant of the Albanian Party of Labour and the true spokesman of the Albanian people. Under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour, the letter said, *Zeri I Popullit* has played an important role and scored brilliant successes in the Albanian people's heroic fight against German and Italian fascism and for freedom and independence and in the glorious cause of the Albanian socialist revolution and socialist construction. It has been unswervingly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and has made remarkable contributions to the cause of opposing modern revisionism represented by the Yugoslav Tito clique and in defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

Lu Ting-yi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, speaking at a reception given by the Albanian Ambassador Reis Malile in Peking, warmly congratulated *Zeri I Popullit*. He said that Chinese journalists should earnestly learn from the Albanian Party paper "the revolutionary spirit of persisting in truth and struggle, and always holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

## **Malian Ambassador Presents Credentials**

On August 23, the new Malian Ambassador Birama Traore presented his credentials to Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu. On receiving the Ambassador's

credentials Tung Pi-wu affirmed that the Chinese people stood firmly on the side of the Malian people whose struggle and victories they considered their own. He praised the Malian people for the important achievements they had made under the leadership of Modibo Keita in the struggle to safeguard national independence, smash the imperialists' counter-revolutionary plots, get rid of the remnant colonialist forces and build their country.

Ambassador Traore in his speech said that the great achievements made by the Chinese people were encouraging to all the colonial and semi-colonial peoples in their struggle to shake off the shackles of imperialism and colonialism. He paid tribute to the Chinese people who, he said, had all along supported the national-liberation movement in Africa, Asia and Latin America and made great contributions to the defence of world peace.

## **Chen Yi Receives Foreign Peace Champions**

During the past week Vice-Premier Chen Yi had a cordial talk with peace champions from Guinea, New Zealand and Australia who came to China after attending the 8th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Prevention of Nuclear War held in Tokyo.

The guests were Camara Mamady, Guinean member of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; Mrs. Flora Gould, Secretary of the New Zealand Peace Council, and Mrs. Broadbent, an organizer of the Victoria Peace Council of Australia.

## **Briefs**

China and Nepal exchanged notes in Kathmandu on August 14 on the choice of nationality, trans-frontier cultivation of lands and trans-frontier pasturing by the inhabitants of certain border areas. The agreements on these points contained in the notes exchanged came into force on the day the notes were exchanged.

China and the Viet Nam Democratic Republic signed a protocol on protection of fish resources in the Red River which flows from Yunnan Province in southwest China to the northern part of Viet Nam.

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## **A Just Soviet Measure In Berlin**

The Soviet Government's decision to abolish the commandant's office of the garrison of Soviet troops stationed in Berlin, says an article in *Renmin Ribao* (August 26), deals a blow to the plots of the Western imperialist powers to use the remnants of the occupation system to stage provocations against the G.D.R.

Reviewing the background of the Soviet decision, the article recalls that the Soviet commandant's office in Berlin was established in accordance with the Potsdam agreement and the regulations on four-power control of Berlin. But soon after the machinery of control in Berlin was established, the Western powers did all they could to undermine the unity of Germany and used the occupation system to engage in disruptive activities in Berlin. In 1948, they unilaterally introduced a "monetary reform" in West Germany and West Berlin and formed a West Berlin municipal government. In this way, the machinery of control in Berlin was turned into an instrument of the Western powers for splitting Germany and reviving West German militarism. To counter this, the Soviet Government proclaimed the termination of the commandant's office of the four powers in Berlin and withdrew the Soviet representative from it.

After the conclusion of the treaty on relations between the Soviet Union and the G.D.R. in 1955, the Soviet commandant's office in Berlin was reorganized and its functions were limited to garrison duties. So the commandant's office of the four powers in Berlin has long ceased to exist. But the Western powers are brazenly attempting to use it to interfere in the internal affairs of the G.D.R. Recently, the Governments of the U.S., Britain and France have repeatedly sent notes to the Soviet Union, unreasonably demanding that the military authorities of the four powers discuss the question of the security installations set up by the G.D.R. on the Berlin border. This is a deliberate encroachment on the independence and sovereignty of the G.D.R. and has been rejected by the Soviet Union.

The latest decision of the Soviet Government has been taken in order to eliminate the vestiges of World War II in Europe, to promote the normalization of the West Berlin situation and deprive the Western powers of their pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of the G.D.R. But this just measure of the Soviet Union is unreasonably opposed by the Western powers, who are insisting on their "right" to continue their aggression and disruptive activities. This shows that the Western powers headed by the U.S. are still clinging stubbornly to their position of obstructing a German peace treaty, opposing the normalization of the West Berlin situation and of hostility to peace.

## **Kennedy's Dilemma**

To maintain the stability of the dollar or to stimulate the economy by big public spending and an across-the-board tax cut, or to fight on two fronts — this is the dilemma in which the Kennedy Administration now finds itself, says a recent *Renmin Ribao* article.

The shadow of a new economic crisis is hanging over the United States. The dollar is tumbling again. Kennedy wants to halt the further deterioration of the dollar's position abroad and at the same time to prevent the outbreak of an economic crisis at home. But the trouble is that he cannot attack on one front without weakening the other.

It is clear that confidence in the dollar cannot be maintained unless the Kennedy Administration balances its budget and improves its international payments position. To achieve this the deficits in the budget and in international payments must be drastically reduced. However, the U.S. international payments deficit in 1961 ran to \$2,500 million. This caused a loss of gold to the value of \$900 million and made for even greater instability of the dollar this year. Fiscal 1962 saw a budget deficit of \$6,300 million, an even more swollen national debt and an increasing threat of inflation.

In the meantime, the sagging U.S. economy is in urgent need of a shot

in the arm: the experts prescribe either big public spending or an across-the-board tax cut. If nothing is done a crisis may break out. A serious crisis or prolonged stagnation will further weaken the dollar, which in turn will upset the domestic economy. Kennedy has thus been forced to fight on two fronts simultaneously. But the facts show that he is fighting a losing battle.

To spur the sluggish economy, the Kennedy Administration from July last year to March this year did all it could to increase public spending. The result was that in that period the budget reported a deficit of \$8,300 million. Admittedly, there was an upswing in the economy but a dollar crisis appeared at the same time. The exchange rate of the dollar kept on falling and rumours of devaluation began to circulate. At the same time, the gold outflow suddenly accelerated. To maintain confidence in the dollar abroad, the Kennedy Administration then applied an emergency brake to government spending, and managed to produce a budget surplus of \$2,000 million from April to June this year. In this way, the budget deficit in fiscal 1962 was reduced from \$8,300 million to \$6,300 million.

However, the cutback in government spending led to a decline in the economy. Since April, the rate of industrial growth has slowed down, retail sales in May and June kept on falling and unemployment has increased. Then came the Stock Exchange crash in May. Kennedy was taken to task even by Democratic senators who had previously supported him. They accused him of trying to maintain the stability of the dollar at the expense of the domestic economy. Defying this criticism, Kennedy is now doing all he can to stabilize the dollar and reduce the U.S. deficit in international payments, for he believes that unless confidence in the dollar is upheld in the first place, he cannot have a free hand in introducing big tax cuts as a means of checking the onslaught of a domestic economic crisis. That is why he dares not proclaim an immediate tax cut.

Kennedy has sneered at Eisenhower's incompetence in handling economic questions. Now, in the face of the economic difficulties besetting the United States, he finds himself just as helpless as his hapless predecessor.

# WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

## HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

### KUNQU OPERA

▲ **LI HUI-NIANG** A rich official abducts Li Hui-niang and makes her his concubine. When in a chance encounter she shows her admiration for a patriotic scholar, the official kills her in a rage. Powerless in life, Li Hui-niang as a spirit helps the scholar escape the official's clutches. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

▲ **PRINCESS WEN CHENG** A historical opera. Emperor Tai Tsung of the Tang Dynasty consents to the marriage between Princess Wen Cheng and Tibetan king Sron-Tsan Gampo. Despite the plots of traitors, the Tibetan-Han union is consummated and fraternal ties strengthened between the two nationalities. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **TWIN CICADAS** A woman's tragic fate in feudal society. Eighteen-year-old Hsieh Fang-erh is betrothed by her drunken father to a two-year-old boy. The child's father dies and, having no relatives, he is sent to be looked after by his future wife. After eighteen years of devoted care for the boy, she learns that her fiancé, now a successful candidate at the Imperial examination, has fallen in love with a young girl. In despair, Fang-erh commits suicide. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **EUGENE ONEGIN** Tchaikovsky's great opera. First presentation in Chinese. Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre.

### MODERN DRAMA

▲ **THE PRESSGANG** A satirical comedy in Szechuan dialogue exposing how a landlord family bribes the local Kuomintang officials in order to escape conscription. The resulting situations bring many laughs. China Youth Art Theatre.

▲ **WU TSE TIEN** A historical play written by Kuo Mo-jo. A dramatic chronicle of how Empress Wu Tse Tien, China's woman ruler of the early Tang Dynasty, brings peace and progress to the country by her

wise statesmanship. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **THERE'S A BIT OF FOOLISHNESS IN EVERY WISE MAN** One of A. Ostrovsky's plays staged in Chinese. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **THE WEDDING MARCH** A satirical comedy by the playwright Chen Pai-chen. Set in Chungking during the War of Resistance Against Japan, it exposes how under the Kuomintang regime even a wedding, which should be the happy event for a young couple, causes no end of trouble. The Central Experimental Modern Drama Theatre.

▲ **THE YOUNG GUARD** Adapted from the novel of the same title by A. Fadeyev. China Children's Theatre.

### A Hit-Show From the World Youth Festival

#### LATIN AMERICAN MUSIC AND DANCES

by the "Conjunto Folklorico Argentino" — the 13-member Argentine folk song and dance ensemble. Sept. 2, 3, 5 at 7:30 p.m., at the Renmin Theatre.

### FILMS

▲ **YENAN GUERRILLAS** In 1947 in face of the frenzied attack of large Kuomintang forces, the People's Liberation Army made a tactical withdrawal from Yen-an. The local people organized guerrilla forces to help their army. This is a story of how they resisted and harried the enemy till the P.L.A. returned in a counter-offensive and Yen-an was liberated. Sian Studio.

▲ **THE HEROIC TANKMEN** A fast-moving story of the heroic tankmen of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean war. A tense story of blockade and breakthrough. "August 1" Studio.

▲ **THE WONDROUS TRAVELS OF A MAGICIAN** China's first widescreen stereoscopic feature film. It tells of a Shanghai magician who has been abroad for more than twenty years, and who upon his return, finds Shanghai utterly transformed.

With excellent juggling and acrobatics. Shanghai Tienma Studio.

▲ **THE "BLUE ARROW"** The "Blue Arrow," a new Soviet jet, has an "accident" during its trials. How its pilot and alert border guards frustrate hostile spies makes for a thrilling story in this Soviet film.

▲ **I KNOW HIM PERSONALLY** A Soviet feature film. The story of a Communist in the crucial days of the October Revolution.

▲ **A DREAM COMES TRUE** A Soviet colour film dedicated to the heroism and inventiveness of the Soviet technicians and workers who built the great Dnieper Hydro-Electric Power Station.

▲ **A TRIP TO SANTIAGO** A Chilean feature film exposing the hypocrisy of capitalist parliamentarianism.

▲ **TAMANGO** A French feature film adapted from P. Mérimée's short story of the same title. An enthralling story of the Negroes' heroic struggle against the slave-traders.

### EXHIBITIONS

At Artists' Union Gallery:

Paintings by Contemporary Artists

▲ **TRADITIONAL PAINTINGS** by Liu Kuei-ling. Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:00 p.m. till Sept. 6.

▲ **WATER COLOURS** by Li Chien-chen. Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:00 p.m. till Sept. 6.

▲ **EXHIBITION OF HISTORICAL RELICS** 479 gifts donated to the state by the people of Peking. Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At Tianwang Hall in Beihai Park.

▲ **MING DYNASTY BUDDHIST RELIGIOUS PAINTINGS** at the Painting Pavilion of the Palace Museum. 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. till Sept 17.

### CIRCUS

The circus of the China Acrobatic Troupe. A thrilling show! Aerial equilibrists and gymnasts, acrobatic features. Performances by superbly trained animals: bears, dogs, goats, etc. At Tungtan Park. Daily, except Mon. and Fri.

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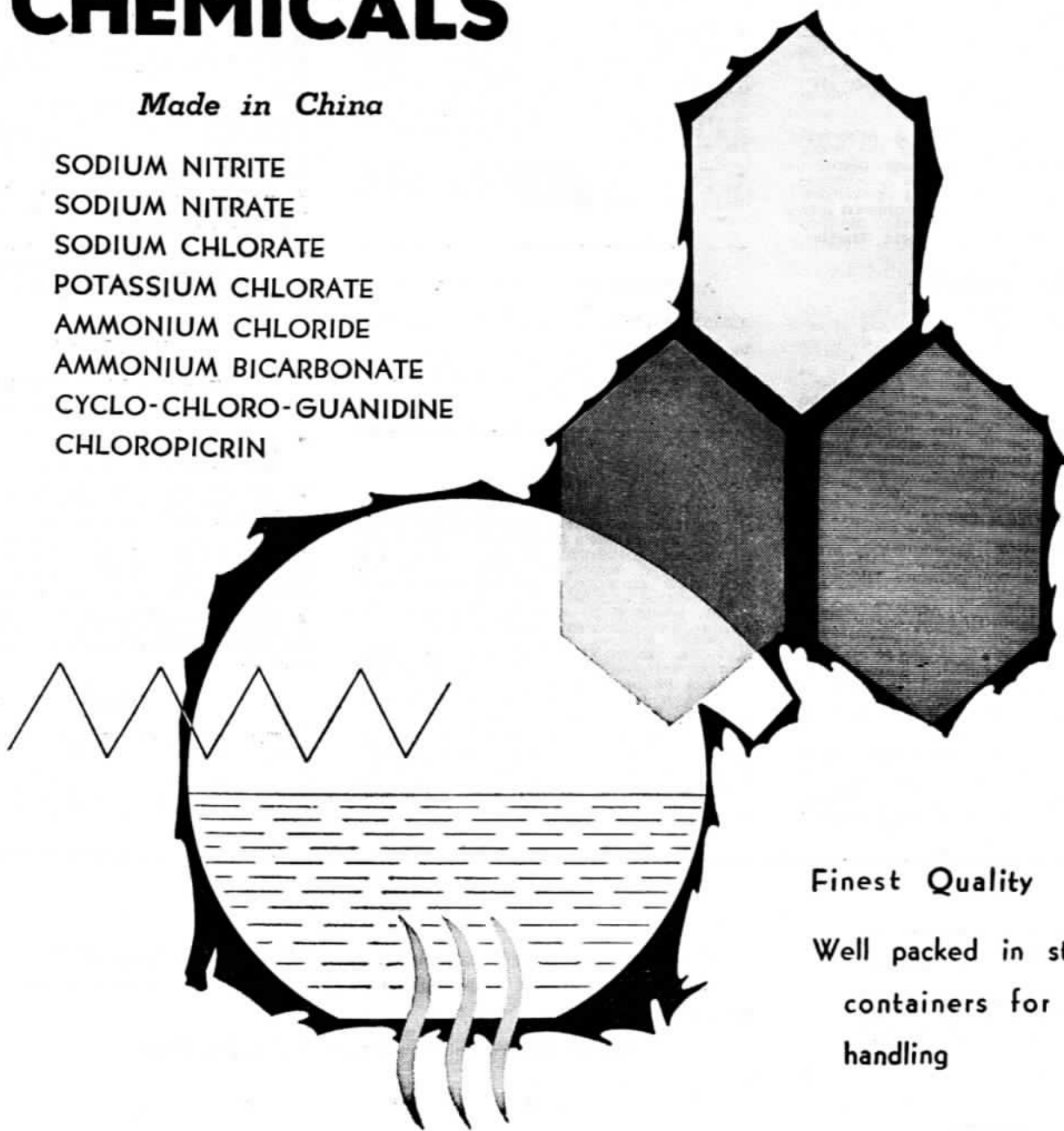
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