

PEKING REVIEW

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October 19, 1962

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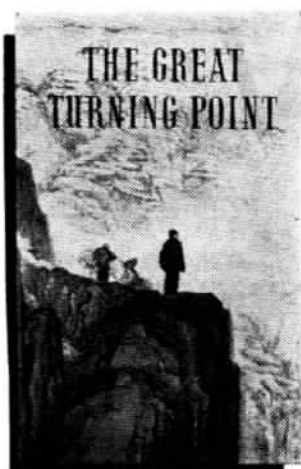
A Hopei village finds prosperity in systematic tree
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*Round the Week, Pen Probes and
Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

北
京
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報

THE GREAT TURNING POINT



Here are unforgettable pictures of the day-to-day life and struggles of the revolutionary fighters and their leaders at the great turning point in the Chinese revolution – the crucial period from 1945, the end of the War of Resistance Against Japan, through the War of Liberation to the founding of New China in 1949. All nine narratives are personal reminiscences by leading revolutionary workers.

The first memoir tells how the Chiang Kai-shek clique and its U.S. masters tried in vain to use phoney peace talks to cover up preparations for civil war. The remaining memoirs describe important campaigns of the people's war against the imperialists and their puppets in China and the brilliant strategy and tactics devised by Mao Tse-tung to wage and win it.

With map

Hard cover

pp. 233

FANG CHIH-MIN

Revolutionary Fighter

by Miao Min

Fang Chih-min (1899-1935) was one of China's outstanding revolutionary fighters. During the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37) when the counter-revolutionary Kuomintang was trying to wipe out the Chinese revolutionary base areas, he formed and led the defence of the Northwest Kiangsi Red Area. In 1935 while commanding the Tenth Corps of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army he was captured and murdered by the Kuomintang.

Written by his wife Miao Min, this book tells the story of his life, a heroic part of the story of some of the most crucial days in China's revolution.

133 pages



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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

October 19, 1962 Vol. V No. 42

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ROUND THE WEEK

Accent on Agricultural Science

China has a growing need to put her agriculture on a modern technical basis. With this in view, some 60 top-notch agricultural scientists met recently in Peking to study measures for strengthening research work in agricultural science and for training more young scientists and technicians in this field. The conference was called jointly by the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture.

In an address to the conference, Premier Chou En-lai stressed the importance of strengthening agricultural research and linking it to the needs of the technical transformation of agriculture and the development of agricultural production. Many things would have to be done in order to increase China's agricultural production, he said. At present, however, technical transformation was the key link; this link must be grasped, and the efforts of various departments concerned must be mobilized and organized to carry forward the work in this field.

There were great prospects for this branch of science, the Premier went on. Government departments connected with this work, he said, should provide scientists with the facilities needed for the expansion of research.

Dealing with the question of training specialists, Premier Chou pointed out that although large numbers of agricultural scientists had been trained in recent years, there were still not enough to cope with the rising need for technical transformation in the countryside. From now on more attention should be paid to the training of new generations of agricultural scientists. As to training methods, in addition to the regular training programme in the colleges, accomplished scientists should take on more "apprentices" as their assistants so that more personal coaching could be given. As for veteran scientists themselves, it was hoped that they would continue to raise their own ideological level, and deepen their scientific and technological knowledge.

Premier Chou's words were fresh encouragement to the agricultural

scientists, already elated after reading the recent communique of the Tenth Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party which made particular mention of the need to step up research work in agricultural science. They all shared the view that under present conditions in the countryside much more could be done in this branch of science than ever before. Expressing full realization of their increased responsibility, the scientists pledged that they would do their utmost to carry forward their research as well as help to train young scientific workers, so as to make their worthy contribution to the development of agricultural production and technical transformation in the countryside.

The participants in the conference, who are specialists in rice and wheat growing, plant physiology, genetics, soil science, micro-organisms, horticulture, irrigation, fertilizers, agricultural machinery, livestock-breeding and veterinary science reviewed research work done in these fields since liberation. They found that a great deal has been done in agricultural research in the past decade, particularly since 1958. Many new techniques discovered in those years had been extensively adopted and proved effective in helping to raise output. Others still needed to be perfected. The scientists also examined some new techniques that were going to be popularized. Subjects for further research were outlined. These include ways to prevent and alleviate the effects of natural disasters such as floods and droughts, raise yields of grain and cotton per unit area, develop stock-breeding, industrial and special local crops and expand farm acreage. The scientists also put forward a number of proposals for improving research work.

Technical Transformation of Agriculture

The day after the news of the conference of agricultural scientists was published, *Renmin Ribao* commented editorially (October 12) on the important question of putting China's agriculture on a modern technical basis.



Woodcut by Tung Pao-fa

The Party's fundamental line of policy regarding agriculture is: first, to achieve the collectivization of agriculture; and then, gradually carry out the technical transformation of agriculture and modernize it on the basis of collective farming. In the course of the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution to date, the Chinese people, led by the Party, has been dealing mainly with production relations, paving the way for the development of the productive forces. They have scored great successes in this respect. They have not only succeeded in collectivizing agriculture in a country with 500 million peasants but discovered the form of social, political and economic organization which suits present conditions in China's countryside—the people's commune. This provides an extremely favourable condition for undertaking technical transformation. From now on, while continuing to consolidate the collective economy, the nation must at the same time develop the productive forces in the countryside, carry forward technical transformation, supply agriculture with various kinds of farm machinery, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, means of transportation, fuel, power, building materials, etc., so as to build its agriculture gradually into a great modern socialist agriculture.

To arm agriculture with modern technology is, says the paper, primarily a question of ensuring that the whole national economy, particularly industry, supports agriculture — it is a question of producing modern equipment for agriculture.

China is a big country and the problems of agriculture are complicated by differences in natural conditions involving topography, climate, soil, etc. Hundreds of different crops are grown in the country in its sub-

tropical, temperate and frigid zones. In addition, traditional Chinese farming practices are both intensive and diversified. Furthermore there are state farms in which ownership is vested in the whole people and there are the people's communes with collective ownership. All this puts extra demands on those carrying out the technical transformation of farming. It points up the fact that it cannot be accomplished unless scientific research is combined with the practical experience of the peasants.

Mechanization is the main aspect of technical transformation; it should be carried out over a fairly long period, stage by stage and place by place, in conformity with the specific conditions of different localities.

The paper also points out that another effective way to increase yields per unit area is to implement the famous "Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture." The eight points cover: soil amelioration, use of fertilizers, developments of water conservancy, popularization of good seed strains, rational close-planting, plant protection, good field management and improvement of farm tools. But, here too, the aid of scientific research is indispensable in order to get the best results.

Fruits of Research

The problem of protecting crops from diseases and insect pests has been the subject of concentrated study in many of China's research organizations. Scientists working in the departments of plant protection, insecticides, biology and chemistry have developed a number of new insecticides. New ways have been discovered to kill red spiders and pink boll worms, two of the most deadly enemies of cotton crops, and to pre-

vent late blight in potatoes. Biologists have succeeded in using a tiny wasp to hunt down the pink boll worm destructive of the cotton plant. This tiny golden-green insect, known by its scientific name of *dibyachys cavus*, is a natural enemy of the cotton pest.

Similar methods have been used to get rid of cabbage worm and *den-*
dolimus punctatus, a forest insect pest.

Soil and fertilizers, too, are coming in for much attention. A preliminary general survey of soil conditions on China's arable land is almost complete. It analyses the distribution of arable lands on the Chinese mainland and their level of fertility and provides a scientific basis for their more rational use. On the basis of this survey, various maps and charts have been drawn up on which to base future studies.

According to type of soil and crops grown in various parts of China, scientists have defined when and where different types of fertilizers, such as nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers, should be used. Tests in north China have shown that treatment of wheat seeds with nitrogenous fertilizer results in a remarkable increase in yields.

Scientists working in the fields in co-operation with the peasants have also improved certain traditional farming methods and devised new methods, such as the rational close planting of various kinds of crops.

To facilitate research, sub-stations have been set up in all parts of the countryside where members of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science and local science institutes carry on their work on the spot.

On the basis of their studies of previous bumper harvests members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have written books on the cultivation of paddyrice, wheat and mulberry trees, etc. These have given great help to members of the people's communes in the battle for higher yields.

Progress has been made too in research on seed selection, stock-breeding, fishery, irrigation, meteorology, farm machinery and the use of wild plants.

UNITY FOR EVER

Chinese Delegation Back From Viet Nam

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

A CHINESE National People's Congress delegation has just returned from a most successful visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Touring Hanoi and other cities in north Viet Nam, calling on President Ho Chi Minh, Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Viet Nam, and other D.R.V. Party and government leaders, making contacts with the Vietnamese people at large, the delegation has brought fraternal Sino-Vietnamese relations — already very close — still closer.

Each day of the delegation's stay in Viet Nam was a great demonstration of Sino-Vietnamese friendship. In Hanoi, in Haiphong — in fact, in every city the Chinese visitors stayed in or passed through — the residents came out in crowds to greet them with flowers and flags. On the eve of October 1, the delegation attended a mass rally in Hanoi to celebrate New China's 13th anniversary. On October 7, 50,000 Hanoi citizens carrying huge portraits of President Ho Chi Minh and Chairman Mao Tse-tung poured onto the city's public square to hold a mammoth welcome gathering for the Chinese delegation. These festive rallies and receptions ended with President Ho Chi Minh's farewell banquet for the delegation on October 10 during which he declared: "The relations between Viet Nam and China, between the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Communist Party of China, are characterized by unity, unity and for ever unity."

THE 11-day stay afforded the Chinese delegation an opportunity to see at first hand the spectacular achievements of the Vietnamese people in socialist construction. Besides visiting factories and cultural institutes in Hanoi, the new industrial city of Viet Tri, the modern steel centre now under construction in Thai Nguyen (capital of the Viet Bac Autonomous Region), the port city of Haiphong and the famous coal basin of Hongay, members of the delegation who are public leaders in various fields also had many useful discussions with their counterparts in Viet Nam. These were most helpful to them in learning about the Vietnamese people's valuable experience in building socialism. The delegation was full of praise for the dauntless revolutionary spirit displayed by the Vietnamese people, for their cadres' fine style of work, for the brilliant leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh.

The Chinese delegation also witnessed during their visit the unflinching determination of the Vietnamese people to fight U.S. aggression and unify their motherland peacefully. While in the north the Vietnamese people are building socialism, in the south they are fighting an epic struggle against U.S.-Diem rule. The Chinese delegation conveyed to their Vietnamese brothers China's unqualified support for this patriotic struggle.

THE Chinese N.P.C. delegation paid high tribute to the Vietnamese people's contribution to the defence of the security of the socialist camp and of world peace. In one of his public speeches in Hanoi, Peng Chen, head of the Chinese delegation and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, told his audience: "Our Vietnamese comrades have often spoken about China's help to Viet Nam. But I want to point out that the Vietnamese people have similarly given the Chinese people tremendous aid in the course of their revolution and socialist construction. What I want to stress is the fact that, by firmly guarding the southeastern outpost of the socialist camp and heroically combating U.S. imperialist aggression against south Viet Nam and Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese people are not only helping to bring about the peaceful reunification of their motherland, but are also protecting and supporting China's socialist construction. The Chinese people will never forget this internationalist support from the Vietnamese people."

The visit of the Chinese N.P.C. delegation and the moving welcome extended to it have once again attested to the special fraternal bonds which link the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. True, China and Viet Nam are next-door neighbours. But even more important is the fact that they share a common struggle, a common ideal and a common destiny. In the past, while fighting for their own national liberation, they experienced the same weal and woe; they inspired and supported each other in their revolutionary struggle. Now, building socialism and fighting U.S. imperialist aggression, they are continuing to work in close unity and solidarity. Friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation; complete equality, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty — these are the principles which guide their relations and draw them ever closer. Theirs are relations of a new type between countries which are in full accord with Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Mr. Nehru Should Pull Back From the Brink

Following is a translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on October 14 under the title of "Mr. Nehru, It Is High Time for You to Pull Back From the Brink of the Precipice!" Subheads are ours. — Ed.

A MASSIVE invasion of Chinese territory by Indian troops on the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian boundary seems imminent. Indian Prime Minister Nehru declared on October 12 that he had issued instructions to the Indian armed forces "to free Indian territory in the North-eastern Frontier Agency of Chinese intruders."

Nehru Plans Bigger Attack

From Nehru's instructions, the following is perfectly clear:

First, Nehru calls all areas which Indian troops have occupied or will occupy, Indian territory in the North-eastern Frontier Agency, regardless of whether these areas are to the north or south of the so-called McMahon Line which the British drew with a stroke of their red pencil in 1914. According to the notes illegally and secretly exchanged at the time of the Simla Conference in 1914, this so-called McMahon Line extends eastward from its western extremity at approximately 27°44.6' N. and 91°39.7' E., that is, it extends eastward through Hatung Pass and Shaliu Pass. No Chinese Government has ever recognized this illegal McMahon Line. However, Chinese troops have never crossed it. All the territory now being guarded by Chinese troops is to the north of this so-called McMahon Line, that is, north of the line from Hatung Pass to Shaliu Pass. Similarly, Khinzemane (Shatze), Chekuopu, Che Dong, Kalung and Changto, occupied by Indian troops, are all to the north of the so-called McMahon Line, that is, north of the line from Hatung Pass to Shaliu Pass. Therefore, the ones who should be cleared off are the intruding Indian troops; certainly not the Chinese troops who are defending their own territory. Disregarding all this, Nehru declares that any place into which Indian troops have intruded is "Indian territory"; he then includes it in "the North-eastern Frontier Agency," and wants to "free" it of Chinese troops.

Secondly, the nibbling away at Chinese territory by Indian troops and their provocations against and attacks on the Chinese troops since the beginning of this year are not yet, according to Nehru, actions to get rid of the Chinese troops. The real action to get rid of them is the massive attack for which the Indian armed forces have now completed their preparations and which they are only waiting to unleash. In his capacity as Prime Minister of

the Indian Government, Nehru has openly and officially authorized the Indian military to attack China's Tibet region at any time.

So it seems that Mr. Nehru has made up his mind to attack the Chinese frontier guards on an even bigger scale.

The Chinese Government and people are absolutely unwilling to cross swords with India and that is why, when the Indian armed forces were ordered to invade Chinese territory and set up more than fifty aggressive strongpoints in the past year, we invariably demanded the withdrawal of Indian troops through diplomatic channels. That is why the Chinese frontier guards have invariably and repeatedly exercised forbearance and refrained from freeing Chinese territory from the invaders. We have always persisted in seeking a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question by peaceful means, through negotiation, and not by force of arms.

What pains us is the fact that China's sincere desire to uphold Sino-Indian friendship should have been taken by the Indian reactionary ruling circles represented by Nehru as affording an excellent opportunity for them to embark on expansionist adventures. They do not scruple to use the lives of Indian soldiers as stakes to satisfy their insatiable greed. They have reached out for a yard after taking an inch, proceeding from the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary to its eastern sector, from nibbling to large-scale invasion, from minor provocations to big joint attacks by regular ground and air forces. How could the Chinese people possibly be so weak-kneed and faint-hearted as to tolerate this?

Fate of Foreign Aggressors in China

It is high time to tell Mr. Nehru loudly that the heroic Chinese troops, with their glorious tradition of resisting foreign aggression, can never be cleared by anyone from their own territory. History has repeatedly furnished proofs that not the Chinese troops, but the Japanese imperial army and the Yankees were cleared out of Chinese territory. This has been the fate of all foreign aggressors on Chinese soil and no exception to it can be expected for the future! If there are still some maniacs who are reckless enough to ignore our well-intentioned advice and insist on having another try, well, let them do so. History will pronounce its inexorable verdict.

All comrade commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army guarding the Sino-Indian border, redouble your vigilance! Indian troops may at any time attempt to carry out Nehru's instructions to get rid of you. Be

well prepared! Your sacred task now is to defend our territory and be ever ready to deal resolute counter-blows at any invader!

At this most critical moment in the development of the Sino-Indian border situation, we still want to appeal once more to Mr. Nehru: Pull back from the brink of the precipice and don't use the lives of Indian troops as stakes in your gamble!

The Chinese Government and people are firmly convinced that there is no reason whatever for China and India to cross swords but there is every reason for them to be friends throughout the ages. Such friendship, even if disturbed temporarily, will eventually be restored and continue to develop. Utter failure inevitably awaits those imperialists and reactionaries who want to gain from provoking armed conflicts between China and India.

U.S. Relations With Latin America

Where Trade Means Robbery

by TSAO MEI-I

U.S. MONOPOLY capital is intensifying its drive for economic expansion in Latin America and Latin America isn't happy about the results. While "aid" deals under such schemes as the Alliance for Progress programme play their part in this drive, the U.S. monopolists are also helping themselves liberally to Latin America's rich resources by scandalously manipulating the terms of Latin American foreign trade. The United States is the biggest buyer and seller on the Latin American market today. Its share of Latin America's foreign trade has increased from one-third before World War II to about one-half in the postwar years. The following figures (in millions of dollars) are illustrative:

	1950	1957	1960
Total imports of Latin American countries	5,407	9,318	8,300
Imports from U.S.	2,627	4,567	3,455
U.S. share of Latin American imports	49%	49%	42%
Total exports of Latin American countries	6,586	8,641	8,581
Exports of Latin American countries to U.S.	2,910	3,769	3,529
U.S. share of Latin American exports	44%	44%	41%

The following outstanding features of U.S. trade with the Latin American countries should be noted: U.S. imports from Latin America are mostly farm produce and mineral products while its exports are mainly manufactured goods; hence Latin America's heavy economic dependence on the United States. Of Latin America's total exports about 45 per cent are made up of four agricultural products: bananas, cocoa, coffee and sugar; and another 35 per cent or so of five mineral products: copper, iron ore, crude oil, lead and zinc. Most of these are shipped to the United States. At the same time, U.S. industrial goods account for nearly 90 per cent of Latin American imports. This has resulted in the lopsided development of the Latin American economies centred around one or two products and tied to that of the United States. They are thus made doubly dependent on the United

States: for sales of raw materials or primary produce and for purchases of industrial goods.

U.S. Monopoly Control

Thirteen of the 20 Latin American countries have a national economy based on just one or two products, for instance, in the case of Brazil and Colombia, mainly coffee; of the Dominican Republic, sugar; of Chile, copper; of Bolivia, tin and of Venezuela, oil. One or two items often make up one-half or even more of the total exports of these countries. Oil, for instance, constitutes over 90 per cent of Venezuela's total exports; coffee makes up 70 per cent or more of the total exports of Colombia, Salvador and Guatemala.

Many Latin American countries send more than half of their exports to the United States. The United States absorbs 80 per cent of Mexico's exports, 60 per cent of Colombia's exports and over 50 per cent of Brazil's exports. In these circumstances, any reduction by the United States in its imports of a particular item, or any reduction in the price of a particular item the United States imports, will greatly affect the economy of the Latin American countries concerned.

Moreover, U.S. firms monopolize many of the major export commodities within the Latin American countries themselves. *Foreign Investment of the United States*, a supplement to *Survey of Current Business* published in 1960, shows that 78 per cent of the metals and mineral products the Latin American countries export to the United States belong to U.S. firms. These own 100 per cent of Latin America's exports of bauxite and sulphur, 90 per cent of its manganite, 89 per cent of its oil and oil products, 74 per cent of its iron ore, and 52 per cent of its copper, lead and zinc. U.S. firms also own 13 per cent of the farm produce which Latin America exports to the United States; and specifically, 55 per cent of its bananas, 43 per cent of its sugar and 26 per cent of its meat. This means that U.S. monopoly capital has succeeded in gaining control of Latin America's foreign trade from within.

U.S. Plundering

By monopolizing Latin America's foreign trade, the United States has put itself in an especially

favourable position to plunder the Latin American countries.

U.S. control over prices on the international market has done great damage to the economy of the Latin American countries. In recent years, there has been a steady decline in the prices of Latin American exports to the United States and a steady rise in the prices of U.S. exports to Latin America. The Latin American peoples are being exploited and robbed as a result of this unfair exchange. Taking 1953 as 100, the price index of U.S. exports was 101 in 1951, 107 in 1957 and 110 in 1961. In contrast, the price index of Latin American exports was 107 in 1951, 96 in 1957 and 85 in 1961. This means that in the decade, 1951 to 1961, the prices of Latin American exports dropped 21 per cent (by 35 per cent in the case of Argentina and 41 per cent in the case of Brazil) while those of U.S. exports rose 9 per cent.

Quite a number of Latin American countries have sustained heavy losses as a result of such cuts in the prices of their exports. One glaring example is the case of coffee [see p. 9]. The prices of many other commodities have also declined to varying extents. In 1961 the price of cocoa was 45 per cent lower than in 1954; the current price is just 21 cents per pound. In 1961 the price of copper was 28 per cent lower, and the prices of cotton and wool 21 per cent lower than they were in 1955. There has also been a sharp decline in the prices of zinc and lead. Mexico, which is more dependent on the United States in its foreign trade than any other country, has in the last ten years boosted its zinc exports from 321,000 tons to 402,000 tons, but its receipts from these exports have dropped from \$41.9 million to \$21.1 million. In 1951, it exported 187,000 tons of lead and received \$75.5 million; in 1961, it exported only 17,000 tons less but all it got for this was a mere \$37.2 million.

By restricting its imports from the Latin American countries and dumping its own "surplus" goods into these countries, the United States has dealt increasingly heavy blows at Latin America's exports and cut into its traditional markets. As a result of the changes in the composition of U.S. imports and the restrictions on imports introduced by the U.S. Government, the Latin American share of U.S. imports has gone down steadily in the postwar years. In terms of value, it was 36 per cent in 1946, 33 per cent in 1950, 29 per cent in 1957 and 24 per cent in 1960; in terms of quantity, it was 40, 29, 25 and 22 per cent in these respective years.

In 1957, the United States introduced a so-called voluntary "restriction" on the import of oil; beginning from 1959, it introduced compulsory restrictions, which greatly hampered Venezuela's export trade. Mexico's exports too were seriously affected when the United States restricted its imports of lead and zinc in 1958 to about 80 per cent of what it had imported between 1953 and 1957. While restricting its imports from Latin America, the U.S. Government also made great efforts to dump its "surplus" products into these countries. In 1961 the United States dumped 100,000 tons of wheat into Brazil forcing that country to reject the Argentine wheat it used to import. Argentina has for many years been selling its products on the Austrian market but this market too is now actually under U.S. control.

The dumping of U.S. goods on the world market has dealt another serious blow to Latin American exports. The dumping of tin, for instance, has caused a grave loss to Bolivia which depends for its subsistence on exports of this mineral product. Last year the U.S. Government dumped 40,000 tons of tin and recently dumped another 50,000 tons at a price lower than that prevailing on the world market. As a result of the fall in cotton prices in the wake of U.S. dumping, 120,000 Peruvian cotton growers are threatened with unemployment. The recent U.S. act stipulating a general cut in the import quota and price of sugar has aroused protests from 17 Latin American countries. A business association in Peru denounced this U.S. move as an act of economic aggression.

In an even more vicious move, the U.S. Government has forced other countries to cut the price of their imports from the Latin American countries. It has, for instance, recently put pressure on the Japanese Government to reduce the price of the copper it imports from Chile.

Plunder by means of international trade is an important part of U.S. political and economic aggression against Latin America.

It should be pointed out here that U.S. monopoly in international trade goes hand in hand with its monopoly of production in Latin America. The domination of most of the important Latin American export items by U.S. companies coincides with large U.S. investments in the mining and processing of many Latin American industrial, agricultural and mineral products. In the postwar period, U.S. investments in Latin America have increased far faster than U.S. exports of commodities to this area. In 1959 the direct U.S. investment of \$8,218 million in Latin America was 200 per cent greater than the 1943 figure of \$2,721 million and 84 per cent greater than the 1950 figure of \$4,445 million. U.S. monopoly capital reaps super-profits in the first place by directly exploiting the cheap manpower and rich natural resources of various Latin American countries, then it squeezes out additional advantages by importing from that area a part of the products produced cheaply by the labour it has sweated and plundered. Furthermore, the equipment and machines needed for U.S. investments in Latin America are exported from the United States, and this provides a market for its industrial manufactures. This interlocking of U.S. capital and commodity exports has intensified its exploitation of the Latin American peoples.

Facts Speak Louder Than Words

As a result of this ruthless plunder and the discriminatory practices which the U.S. uses in international trade, there has been stagnation and even an absolute reduction in the foreign trade of Latin America in recent years. According to *Latin America Business Highlight* published in the United States in 1961, the share of 20 Latin American countries in the total volume of the capitalist world's exports has decreased from 10 per cent in 1950 to 7 per cent in 1961. From 1950 to 1960, in contrast to the 90 per cent increase in the whole volume of the capitalist world's exports, the Latin American countries' exports increased by only 22 per cent, or, if Venezuela is not included, by 4 per cent—an annual rate of growth of less than 0.5 per cent. In the period from

COFFEE: CUP OF BITTERNESS

By threatening to reduce its coffee imports, the United States as a big coffee buyer can induce the coffee producers—mainly the Latin American countries—to lower the price of their coffee. By this means and by fostering cut-throat competition among producers, the U.S. monopoly groups have brought about a steady fall in coffee prices on the international market. Between 1954 and 1961, the price of coffee on the New York international market dropped from 78.3 cents to 36.3 cents per pound; that is, its price was slashed by more than a half in seven years. The price the United States pays for its coffee imports is even lower than the international market price. In 1954, it paid 65.7 cents for every pound of coffee it imported, 16 per cent lower than the average price on the New York international market.

In 1954, the United States imported 2,270 million pounds of coffee and paid \$1,486 million for it. But in 1961 it paid only \$964 million for the 2,962 million pounds of coffee it imported. Calculated at the 1954 New York international market price, the United States would have paid \$2,319 million instead of a mere \$964 million. So, in 1961 alone, because of the fall in coffee prices, the coffee-producing countries suffered a loss of \$1,355 million in exports to the United States.

In the eight years between 1954 and 1961, the United States imported altogether 22,130 million pounds of coffee for which it paid \$9,894 million; calculated at the 1954 New York international market price which was 78.3 cents a pound, the United States would have had to

pay \$17,328 million. That means that due to the depressed prices for coffee engineered by the United States the coffee-producing countries have in that eight years suffered a loss of \$7,434 million. As 89 per cent of U.S. coffee imports come from the Latin American countries, it is proper to estimate the loss sustained by the Latin American peoples on the U.S. market at \$6,616 million.

How Much Is \$6,616 Million?

● This is more than twice as much as the total value of Latin American exports to the United States in 1961. In other words, just because the United States has brought down the price of coffee, the Latin Americans have for two years exported their goods to the United States for nothing.

● This is equivalent to four-fifths of the private, direct U.S. investments in Latin America amounting to \$8,100 million by the end of 1959. (The greater part of these investments are anyway reinvested profits.)

● This is more than double the total amount of "aid"—only \$3,126 million—which the United States gave the Latin American countries in the 14 years from fiscal 1945 to fiscal 1958.

● This is twice as much as the "aid" promised the Latin American countries by Kennedy under the much-advertised "Alliance for Progress" programme, a sum of \$3,000 million over the next four years.

1956 to 1960, the exports of Latin America, instead of increasing, fell by 5 per cent. The fall started even earlier in certain specific commodities. From 1950 to 1959, for instance, its exports of wool went down by 53 per cent, saltpetre, by 51 per cent and wheat, by 34 per cent.

The decline in Latin American foreign trade is typical of the gloomy picture presented by the economy of this area under imperialist domination.

Agriculture predominates in the economy of most of the Latin American countries. In many countries, because only one or two industrial crops are cultivated, grain production falls short of domestic needs and the rate of increase in agricultural production is very slow. According to U.N.-compiled statistics agricultural production in Latin America in 1960/61, though registering an increase of 16 per cent above the prewar level, decreased by 6.5 per cent in terms of per capita output.

Exchange of products at unfair prices, restrictions imposed on imports and dumping of exports—these measures of the United States have placed many Latin American countries in an extremely unfavourable position in regard to foreign trade. From 1950 to 1960, Mexico's adverse foreign trade balance amounted to \$2,490 million; Argentina's to \$1,900 million; Brazil's to \$1,400 million; and Uruguay's to \$470 million. All these countries had foreign trade deficits which were greater in amount than their total annual exports.

Such stagnation in production and decline in foreign trade have led in many countries to financial deficits, swollen national debts, diminishing foreign exchange reserves and chronic inflation. In 1960 living costs in six countries were more than double what they were in 1953.

Soaring commodity prices have worsened the condition of the working people. Per capita annual income in the Latin American countries now averages only \$300; in many of these countries it stands far below this level.

The Kennedy Administration since its assumption of office has made many fine "promises" to the Latin American countries about "co-operation" with them in foreign trade and so on. But facts speak louder than words. The Latin American peoples and many of their officials are realizing ever more clearly who has brought them their severe difficulties. As the Second Havana Declaration points out, "Like the first Spanish conquerors, who exchanged mirrors and trinkets with the Indians for silver and gold, so the United States trades with Latin America." The declaration also states: "Meanwhile there flows from Latin America to the United States a constant torrent of money: some \$4,000 per minute, \$5 million per day, \$2 billion per year, \$10 billion each five years. For each thousand dollars which leaves us, one dead body remains. \$1,000 per death! That is the price of what is called imperialism." This tells the truth about the U.S. plundering of Latin America; it powerfully voices the anger of the Latin American people.

Prince Ito's Moustache and the 1,000-Yen Banknote

NOT long ago in Japan the case of the forged 1,000-yen banknotes was the talk of the town. The dailies and weeklies devoted page after page to the differences between the genuine and the forged notes. Never before had people scrutinized their money with such scrupulous attention.

Finally, to end the confusion, the Ikeda government, it is reported, has decided to issue an entirely new 1,000-yen banknote to replace the one now in circulation. The new banknote will bear the image of Prince Hirobumi Ito (1838-1909) whose heavy moustache, it is said, will make things difficult for counterfeiters.

Now quite a few Japanese of the older generation grew moustaches. According to a Japanese specialist in folk ways, there were dozens and dozens of moustache styles: many men were known for their beautifully trimmed moustaches and some even had original styles entirely their own; as to those with heavy moustaches, their names were legion. The Ikeda government has failed to state whether there was anything particularly striking about Prince Ito's moustache. But if the test is that the more luxuriant the moustache the more difficult will it be to forge it on banknotes, then Prince Ito and his moustache certainly do not come up to expectations. Besides, modern Japanese counterfeiters are so highly skilled and command such advanced techniques that the portrait of a man with even the most intricate face decoration would not really worry them at all.

As a matter of historical fact, Prince Ito was famous not because he had a notable moustache but because he was the founder of Japanese militarism. As prime



minister of the first cabinet in Japan's imperialist Meiji Era, it was he who framed the 1889 constitution of the "Greater Japanese Empire"—and unleashed the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 in order to grab Chinese and Korean territory. He was the first Japanese "Resident-General" in Korea and engineered the annexation of Korea. In a word, he is a notable symbol of Japanese militarism.

Those who idolize Prince Ito are not necessarily lovers of moustaches. What they love are the Prince's militarist propensities and the imperialist destiny he expounded. The Japanese militarists of today hanker nostalgically after those "good old days." Yoshida, the war criminal and ex-premier for one talks incessantly about the "great deeds" performed by Prince Ito, and his "far-sightedness" and "decisiveness" in his Korean conquest. Yoshida is also one of those insistently urging the Japanese Government to get together with the so-called "Republic of Korea" to form a Northeast Asian alliance based on Japan.

So the question is: Who are the biggest criminals—the makers of fake 1,000-yen notes or the disseminators of Japanese militarist propaganda in the form of money?

Forestry Aids Farming

Windbreaks Give More Than Shelter

by TENG SHAO

A Hopei village's systematic effort in planting windbreaks and trees pays off in more arable land and higher yields, more livestock, more timber and fuel . . . and better living.

A VISITOR to Hsichichuang Village at the southern tip of Hopei Province finds it surrounded by a wall of trees. The village, now one of the production brigades of the Ducunji People's Commune, has protected itself and its fields with thick windbreaks to its north and west. Extensive belts of trees and timber stands cover its

southern approaches too down to the northern bank of the Chang River. It is from this river that the county gets its name—Linchang, or Near the Chang.

At one time, Hsichichuang Village didn't raise enough grain even to feed itself. Today that situation has been changed. Among the things that played a decisive role in bringing this about were the windbreaks and timber stands. They also enabled the villagers to branch out on other fronts in laying a basis for socialist affluence. As they review the path they have travelled since liberation the Hsichichuang peasants see very clearly how close is



The Trees Have Grown Up

Woodcut in colour by Tao Tien-yueh

the interdependence of afforestation, farming and stock-breeding and how well that interdependence can be made to serve ingenious farmers.

Victim of Two Evils

Pre-liberation Hsichichuang was plagued nine years out of ten by the twin evils of windstorms and floods. When the winds blew unchecked in the dry days of spring, the sky would disappear behind a yellowish haze of drifting dust and sand. The old channels of the Chang supplied the wind with an endless store of sand to throw in a stifling blanket over the good farmland. A strong Lin-chang gale could rip a cottage roof off as if it were cardboard. Swollen by the summer rains, the river frequently overflowed its banks and devastated the nearby fields of millet, maize or groundnuts. The village was forced to move its site twice in a century.

Things were particularly bad in 1943. That year wind and flood damaged 80 per cent of the crops and more than 200 rooms in the village. Two-thirds of the 220 households at that time fled the village. Not only homes but families were broken up. To make matters worse, many of the hurriedly built huts put up that year were practically buried by drifting sand in the following spring.

Such natural conditions and ruthless exploitation by the Kuomintang reactionaries and landlords gave the villagers little confidence in their future prospects. In fact, the cultivated area had dwindled to 2,500 *mu* by the time liberation came in 1949. Half of them had to be resown at least once each year to get any harvest at all. At the mercy of the wind the sandy soil gave an average yield of only 50 to 60 *jin* per *mu*.

After liberation, there was some talk about moving the village to a better location, but there was a group of peasants who were confident that in New China they could find a way to bridle Nature in Hsichichuang. They got full support from the Communist Party branch and the village administration. Calling on the help of the older inhabitants, the Party branch studied the conditions in the past, made a detailed survey of the area and worked out specific measures to check both windstorms and floods. Afforestation was the key. Those peasants who

wanted to leave were patiently persuaded to remain and give the new ideas a trial.

The Hsichichuang peasants were realistic. The plan called for a very large number of saplings which were not immediately available, so they neither set themselves over-ambitious targets nor postponed action to some distant future when "everything would be ready." For a start they planted 200 *mu* of willow saplings in 1949. After that they expanded the forest area year after year. By 1953 the village had so large an area under trees that it designated itself a forest co-op.

It was decided to plant mainly fast-growing trees such as elms, willows and poplars because these can meet the several purposes of quickly forming windbreaks, fixing the sand and soil and providing timber to build houses or make household furniture. In addition, their branches provide good firewood and their leaves, fodder.

Forest Benefits

By 1956 the system of windbreaks and the forest stands planted on the river bank and new river dykes had matured to the point where they made a solid contribution to breaking the force of windstorms and preventing breaches of the dyke. The protection they afforded enabled the village to plant crops on more than 1,000 *mu* of formerly barren, sandy land. The fallen leaves from the trees made excellent compost to enrich the sandy soil. Thanks to this and a lot of energetic work in other directions, per-*mu* yields of grain crops in Hsichichuang last year were four times the 1949 figures. In spite of a dry spell in the spring, the per-*mu* wheat yield this summer was double that in pre-liberation days. Cotton and sweet potato are growing sturdily in fields that were formerly windswept and barren. Since 1958, in fact, the village has become self-sufficient in grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops. Instead of having to get help from outside, it now sells its surplus of these crops to the state.

The Hsichichuang forests have given a direct boost to livestock breeding too. The peasants were eager to raise their own livestock in the past, but they could not find sufficient fodder to do it. Once the trees took root on the north bank of the river, however, grass began to cover the nearby sandy land and gradually turned it into

pastureland. Elm and locust leaves too are good fodder for sheep and pigs. Today the villagers are raising an increasing number of draught animals, sheep and pigs.

Lacking both coal and wood for fuel, the peasants were obliged to burn such precious sources of fodder and fertilizer as stalks of maize and straw. Now their trees can meet a substantial part of the village's fuel needs and the peasants are using most of their stalks and straw for fodder or fertilizer.

Tree Wealth

Earnings from its windbreaks and timber stands have become a major item of Hsichichuang's income. The collectively owned forests started to give returns to the public treasury as early as 1954. Earnings from this source alone accounted for between 25 to 30 per cent of the Hsichichuang brigade's total income in the past three years. This formerly poverty-stricken village that before could export little except its poverty, is now making an increasing contribution to the socialist construction in the locality. From 1958 to last spring, the brigade had put 25,000 medium-sized logs onto the market.

Since the village joined the Ducunji People's Commune in 1958 and became one of that commune's production brigades, it has drawn heavily on its forest resources to make new capital investments. In the past four years it used its earnings from this source to buy 38 draught animals and a great many internal combustion engines, ploughs, water wheels and rubber-tyred wagons. It used money obtained from its trees to finance the sinking of 42 wells. All this was a big help in putting the brigade firmly on its feet.

When the peasants first planted the collectively owned windbreaks and timber stands they had not yet formed co-op farms, so it was decided that each person's contribution in saplings and workdays should be converted into shares and that future earnings from the trees would be distributed in the form of dividends. After the co-op was formed in 1953, payment for work done by members in planting and tending the trees was calculated on the same basis as workdays for any other farm work.

The next year the trees began to yield timber and earned the co-op 21,000 yuan in four years. The co-op deducted from this the cost of buying saplings and distributed the rest as described above. Following the switch over to the people's commune in 1958, the brigade gradually repaid its members the amounts they had originally invested in the trees as shares.

In addition to the collectively owned windbreaks and timber stands, the Hsichichuang brigade members have planted large numbers of trees near their houses, around the village and along the nearby roads and streams or ponds. Those who plant trees in this way are entitled to enjoy all the benefits from them. A family finds a reliable source of extra income in such trees and uses them for timber, fuel and fodder. Many households have built spacious new houses and furnished them with tables and chairs, all with timber from their own trees.

In these past ten years and more the Hsichichuang peasants have become adept not only at tree-planting, but in managing and using their tree wealth. Their experience fully bears out the fact that those who take the trouble to nurture trees can harvest extra fruits in forestry, farming and stock-breeding as well.

Reminiscences of the Revolutionary Past

The Great Anyuan Strike

This is the second and concluding instalment of excerpts from the reminiscences of veteran Anyuan workers. The first instalment, which appeared in our last issue, described how the miners and railway workers there, under the leadership of the young Chinese Communist Party and with the newly organized Anyuan Miners' and Chuchow-Pingshiang Railway Workers' Club as their strike centre, planned and began their first great strike against the mine and railway bosses and their warlord and imperialist backers. These reminiscences contain memorable recollections of Mao Tse-tung and Liu Shao-chi, who helped to organize and lead the strike.—Ed.

AT four o'clock in the morning of September 14, a locomotive at the Anyuan railway station broke the predawn quiet with a long blast on its whistle. Answering whistles came from the repair works and the Bafangjing pit. The whistle blasts lasted fully five minutes. This was the call to the miners and railway workers to unite and wage a struggle against the bureaucrat-capitalists—the running-dogs of imperialism.

The great Anyuan strike which shook the country was on!

The Strike Begins

The scheduled train bound for Chuchow was the first to stop. Soon miners rushed out from the pits, brandishing axes and picks, and shouting: "We're on strike!" "We are treated like animals, we want to live like human beings!" As ordered by the club, only the boiler-room at the Bafangjing pit (which supplied steam for the operation of the water pumps and ventilators) and the power plant continued to function.

Strike slogans were put up everywhere—in the streets, in the residential quarters, at work places, at the railway station. The manifesto of the strikers written out on a big red sheet was stuck on a wall at the busy crossroads. It tabled 17 demands including protection of the workers' rights, and settlement of back pay. All the demands were eminently reasonable and the manifesto was so phrased as to arouse the deepest sympathy. Its

contents soon spread all over Anyuan. The workers were in high spirits and the public was sympathetic.

The club also sent a written statement to the headquarters of the troops stationed there, explaining the reasons for the strike. It also formally communicated the 17 demands to the mine and railway administrations, calling on them to negotiate terms with the club's representative, Liu Shao-chi, through the local chamber of commerce.

The mine owners' agents, the mine superintendent and his deputy and the chief overseer, were thoroughly alarmed and began blaming each other for the trouble they were in. However, they collected their wits enough to ask the local army to send reinforcements for the mine guards.

At daybreak on the 14th the pickets, organized by Liu Shao-chi, went into action to defend the strike. Teams of pickets patrolled the streets to maintain order: no one was allowed out without a pass issued by the club. The club became the real and only authority. Even people belonging to the mining and railway administrations came to the club for such passes!

On the first morning of the strike, all the shopkeepers kept their shops closed fearing that there might be disorders in the town. But later on, finding that nothing happened on the streets, a few small shops resumed business with their doors half closed. The workers maintained a strict discipline. On the following day, all the Anyuan shops resumed business as usual.

The big strike swept away all the social evils at Anyuan; street scenes looked entirely different overnight. All the gambling stalls that usually lined the streets leading to the mining areas disappeared on the very first day of the strike; bawdy songs from the brothels were no longer heard; there was no more that sickly smell from the opium dens. Profiteers for a while gave up their efforts to corner the market. These sudden changes deeply impressed the Anyuan people.

Conspiracies Against the Strike

The chief overseer, Bearded Wang the Third, had strict instructions from Shu Hsiu-tai, the mine's deputy superintendent, to break the strike. So he called a meeting at his house of the labour-contractors of the mining and railway administrations and told them to persuade their relatives or old acquaintances to go back to work, and to promise them that as long as they went back they would be paid as usual, even if they didn't really work.

So it was that on the first day of the strike while some pickets were on patrol near the railway depot, they saw smoke puffing out from an engine which had hitherto lain idle. "Who the devil is it starting that engine without orders from the club?" some of them wondered and sprinted towards it.

Running ahead of the others was Chang Ming-sheng who had a quick temper. As he came near to the locomotive he immediately pushed his way through the crowd gathered around and saw a fellow named Yi Yu-ching at the controls under the protection of two mine guards. Yi was an adopted son of a senior clerk of the railway administration.

"You, there, who told you to start this engine?" Chang cried.

"Why, my belly of course," Yi snorted and patted his stomach, adding: "One can't afford to go hungry, can he?"

Furious, Chang scowled at him and said: "How can you do this for personal gain! We're on strike so that all of us can make a living!"

"That's your own business," Yi retorted, "I'm only doing what I can for myself." So saying, he sounded the whistle and was ready to start.

This enraged all the workers present. "Beat that scab up!" they shouted. Some jumped onto the footplate, shut off the engine and threw Yi to the ground. More workers rushed up, fists clenched. The scab cried out for help. The two guards tried to put in a word for him but nobody would pay the slightest attention to them. For fear the enemy might use it as an excuse to suppress the strike if Yi were killed, Chang Ming-sheng told the others to stop beating the scab and to let him go.

Liu Shao-chi soon learnt about the incident from the pickets. He immediately organized comrades to post bills all over the town with such slogans as: "No Scabs!" "No Slaves!" "Down With Scabs!" Others were sent out to tell the workers about the enemy's schemes and warn them of the need to oppose the scabs. The strike was gaining strength, the workers became more determined than ever, even the few who had weakened now rallied round and not a single one of them vacillated after that.

But Shu Hsiu-tai, Li Ching-cheng and Bearded Wang the Third would not give up. They racked their brains thinking up ways to break the big strike.

On the afternoon of the 14th, two men came to the club to mediate. One was a representative of the chamber of commerce and the other one of the local gentry. Liu Shao-chi accordingly put forward the 17 demands of the strikers which had been prepared beforehand and the two mediators took them back to the mine and railway administrations. That evening they sent word to the club that "the mine and railway administrations will accept all the workers' terms, but not for the present moment. You are requested to tell the workers to go back to work first. Negotiations can take place later on."

This was obviously a delaying tactic to fool the workers; Liu Shao-chi rebuffed it at once. "What the workers want is to solve the question of their livelihood now," he replied. "If the mine and railway administrations merely answer with empty talk without sending representatives to negotiate terms, things will probably never be settled!"

When the mine and railway administrations saw that their trick had failed, they tried to buy over the workers' leaders. When this in turn failed, they made an attempt on the club director Li Li-san's life. The fury of the workers was aroused. "If the director of our club is killed, not a single enemy can expect to leave Anyuan alive!" they warned. Sharpening their vigilance, they urged Li Li-san not to go out. Several hundred volunteered to keep a constant watch around his house to make sure that no trespassers would enter. The enemy's plots had failed again.

But the enemy still refused to give in. On the night of the 15th Bearded Wang the Third secretly sent a letter to Hsiao An-kuo, the Garrison Commander of Western Kiangsi, suggesting that martial law be declared in Anyuan and that more troops be brought in to force the workers back to work.

On the following day, Hsiao An-kuo dispatched to Anyuan a brigade commanded by Li Hung-cheng, hoping that the workers would be intimidated by this display of armed force and end the strike.

But the workers, far from being intimidated, were infuriated. The club, seeing this, urged them not to act impetuously: recklessness might lead to needless bloodshed or loss of life. In this just struggle, said the club leaders, the workers should always try to reason with the enemy although they must also be prepared for the worst.

Prepared for All Eventualities

Preparing for all eventualities, every worker had got hold of some sort of weapon: an axe, a knife, or even just an iron rod, and kept these handy at all times. So it was that when they heard the troops had been dispatched to Anyuan, they swarmed into the streets. Soon soldiers and workers were inextricably mixed together. It was impossible for the troops to open fire. The brigade commander Li Hung-cheng was mounted on a horse, but he was thoroughly scared and cried out: "Neither side must start a clash! I promise not to let you workers suffer! Please disperse at once, please! I . . ."

Before he could finish his sentence, the workers yelled: "Get down from your horse and clear off!"

The brigade commander dismounted as told and headed for his office with his troops.

Throughout the remainder of the strike the reactionaries were careful about using armed force — this evidently had something to do with this encounter with the workers which had scared Li Hung-cheng on the very day of his arrival.

The enemy troops had chosen an office building as their headquarters and from here they attempted to enforce martial law. They posted machine-guns at strategic points all over town. Their aim was clearly to occupy the club by force as well as other important places held by the workers.

A throng of workers was standing in front of the club as the enemy soldiers came up to it and a clash seemed imminent. At this juncture Liu Shao-chi pushed his way out to the front to address the soldiers:

"Brothers! We all are poor folk! You've left your homes to join the army because you need food and clothing, because you need to keep body and soul together. We're on strike because we too need food and clothing, because we too need to keep body and soul together. Our pay has been withheld by the authorities and we don't even have the money to buy plain gruel. We've asked them again and again for the pay they owe us but they won't even give us a reply. Nobody is ready to listen to what we have to say! We're hungry right now! We've nothing to live on! We're fighting just to live, and we've no choice but to strike. . . ."

As he continued speaking the enemy soldiers slowly lowered their rifles which had been pointing at the work-

ers. Seeing that something had gone wrong, Bearded Wang the Third, the chief overseer who had come with the soldiers, yelled from the rear at the top of his lungs: "Don't listen to his nonsense!"

Liu Shao-chi immediately retorted: "Nonsense indeed! Brothers, look at the clothes we wear, they're worn to a thread; look at our faces, they're thin and pale — you can see for yourselves who's talking nonsense! You've your own dear ones, old fathers and mothers, young sons and daughters! I don't think you'll be so hard-hearted as to kill your poor fellow countrymen who just want to live! But if you insist, we've no choice but to hit back, then both sides will get hurt. . . ."

More and more workers were pressing forward, all of them in great anger. They shouted in unison as they surged forward. The soldiers, unable to stop their advance, fell back and slipped away from the crowd one by one, some muttering: "Master Wang called us here. He promised us two silver dollars a day. . . . Strike if you must!"

The troops were thus dispersed. Seeing how things had turned out, Bearded Wang the Third and the battalion commander themselves hurried off.

On the third day of the strike, some soldiers from the enemy command tried to take over the power station but were stopped by workers guarding the entrance. The soldiers then tried to arrest one of the workers and a row started with the workers who surrounded them. Things were coming to a head, when pickets suddenly

KEEP ABREAST OF EVENTS IN CHINA

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appeared on the scene. At the sight of them the soldiers fell back in panic.

Troops who attempted to take over the engine room, the boiler-room and other places were all repulsed by the workers guarding these premises. The workers held the whole Anyuan mine firmly in their hands. Thanks to the workers' solidarity and political propaganda carried out among the soldiers, no bloodshed took place during these encounters. In this attempted use of armed force the enemy had failed again.

Back to Negotiations

By the 17th, all the schemes which the bureaucrat-capitalists had so painstakingly worked out to break the strike had failed. Led by the club, the workers fought on doggedly throughout that fourth day of the strike. They were bitterly incensed at the capitalists for still refusing to accept their terms. There was talk everywhere about closing down the boiler-room at the Bafang-jing pit; every coalface and most of the shafts would be flooded if the boiler-room stopped working for even a single hour.

The mine-owners were apprehensive at the news that the strikers were planning to close down the boiler-room. Furthermore, the Japanese imperialists were at that time pressing the bureaucrat-capitalists hard for coal. With the consent of the brigade commander Li Hung-cheng, they therefore sent a letter to the club offering to hold talks with representatives of the workers. On receiving the letter, the club gave Liu Shao-chi full authority to discuss terms with the enemy.

The talks were to be held the same day in the mining administration's office building, now Li Hung-cheng's headquarters. The place was heavily guarded and it looked as if the whole command was ready to go into action at any moment. Posted all along the veranda were soldiers with fixed bayonets. A battalion commander with a pistol in his hand was pacing to and fro on duty. A machine-gun had been mounted on each side of the flight of steps leading to the entrance. Just inside the entrance two rows of armed guards were standing in front of the stairway.

It was clear to everyone that the enemy did not really want to discuss terms, so many wondered what good would come of Liu Shao-chi's mission. Many were worried. On his way to the headquarters with a copy of the workers' demands, he was stopped by a crowd of workers. They hemmed him in on all sides and warned him: "You mustn't go in there. They mean mischief and you know it!"

Liu Shao-chi was deeply moved by this concern for him. He explained: "Please don't worry, I'll take care of myself. If we don't go, the capitalists would accuse us of being unreasonable, and this would play into their hands."

"But they'll manhandle you," an old worker said, "it's just like walking into a tiger's den."

"I'll be all right!" Liu Shao-chi assured him. "I am acting in the interests of all of us. Even if they kill me, I'll be dying a glorious death." So saying, he made his way out of the crowd. He walked firmly, chin up, past

one sentry after another and finally stepped into the office building. Armed men all around glared at him angrily. Outside the workers were worried. They wanted to follow him and stand by him. But they were stopped by the soldiers as the battalion commander yelled: "What's the matter with you? What kind of talk is this if you all go in there?" Liu Shao-chi turned round and gestured to the workers not to follow him.

But the workers were still anxious about his safety. The plan was spread: "We can protect our representative by surrounding this office building. If they do the slightest harm to him, we'll smash up the whole place, together with the mine and railway administrations."

Everybody agreed to this, more and more workers gathered and the enemy's headquarters was soon separated from the outside by the crowd like a small island in a vast ocean.

Liu Shao-chi walked upstairs. When he came to the door of the conference room, the two armed guards outside were fidgeting and holding their rifles tightly. Sitting in a chair facing the door of the room was Li Hung-cheng, chief of the martial law command; judging from his appearance, this stern-looking man with the upturned moustaches was clearly an old fox. To his left and right sat a representative of the mine and railway administrations and Wen Chun-po and Chia Yang-ku of the local gentry. The seat opposite him was vacant, reserved for the "guest," the workers' representative. The whole place looked more like a courtroom than a conference room.

On entering, Liu Shao-chi examined it calmly and then proceeded to the "guest seat" and sat down.

The wrinkle at the corner of Li Hung-cheng's mouth moved slightly with his moustache. His tiger eyes were fixed on this young workers' representative still in his twenties.

Tense Atmosphere

The atmosphere was tense. The din of the crowd outside was audible every now and then. Unable to contain himself any longer, Li Hung-cheng, twisting his moustache, turned to Liu Shao-chi with a very clumsy question:

"Why did you people of the club incite the workers to revolt?"

Liu Shao-chi kept his presence of mind, stated the reasons for the strike and, having completed his statement, challenged the enemy, asking gravely: "Now is this a talk or a hearing? Do you want to settle the issue or do you want to complicate it?"

Li Hung-cheng was surprised to find this young man so shrewd, and his fat body involuntarily tensed.

Wen Chun-po and Chia Yang-ku, seeing that this young man would be a difficult person to deal with, exchanged glances. They had wanted to put in a word or two but, not daring to, they opened and closed their mouth without uttering a sound. Li Ching-cheng, the mine superintendent, and Shu Hsiu-tai, his deputy, were nonplussed too and did not know what to do.

The martial law commander felt that Liu Shao-chi's question had insulted his dignity. His face contorted, he

banged the table with his fist and declared with all the authority he could muster: "If this revolt continues, the representative of the workers will be the first one to pay the penalty and die!" At this, his guards straightened their backs, and took tighter hold on their rifles, ready to obey his command.

Liu Shao-chi was undaunted. He slowly stood up and calmly but with great firmness told his opponents: "These are the just demands of more than 10,000 workers. You may make mincemeat out of me but the question will remain unsolved."

"We can handle you and your more than 10,000 workers all right! You've more than 10,000 workers on your side but I've more than 10,000 soldiers on mine." Li Hung-cheng bawled, pointing at the guards beside him.

The mine superintendent, the representative of the administrations, and the local gentry—everybody except Liu Shao-chi—were scared and shifted uneasily in their chairs.

"All right, go right ahead if you want." Liu Shao-chi replied sternly, pointing at the angry workers outside.

From outside the window came a roar from the workers.

"Come to the club if you want to talk things over!"

"You just try to do the slightest harm to Representative Liu, and see if we don't smash this place to bits! We're ready to perish with you!"

The Enemy at Bay

The workers' shouts grew so loud that they rattled the tightly closed windows. Within moments a frightened private dashed into the conference room to report: "Things . . . have gone wrong . . . those workers've forced their way to the staircase, our men just can't push them back, not even with our rifles."

The telephone began ringing. It was an emergency call from the Bafangjing pit, reporting that coal for its boiler-room was running out and that the shafts were in imminent danger of flooding. Shu Hsiu-tai, who answered the phone, was nonplussed; Li, the mine superintendent, looked at the commander, mumbling something about help. But Li Hung-cheng too was bewildered.

Downstairs, the workers' shouts became louder and louder. Shu Hsiu-tai and the representative of the administrations went to the veranda to try to quiet the crowd. Nobody listened to them and they shouted themselves hoarse. When the workers saw the two of them appear in the veranda they yelled even louder—it was like a roaring wave, an irresistible torrent drowning the voices of the capitalists. Shu Hsiu-tai, afraid of the angry crowd, ran back to the conference room and appealed to Liu Shao-chi: "Representative Liu, please go and help restore order; there's nothing that cannot be talked over."

Liu Shao-chi looked at him contemptuously and walked to the veranda where he waved his hand at the workers. At the sight of him, the workers' angry cries changed to exultant cheers. Liu Shao-chi, waving at them, cried: "Fellow workers, brothers, please be quiet! The

talks are going on. Please be patient and wait for a while." The crowd quieted down immediately.

But the workers were still worried about his safety, so they shouted again: "Let them come to the club and talk. Here you might fall into the enemy's trap!"

"We want Representative Liu to come out and see us every ten minutes!"

It was only when the capitalists had promised this that Liu Shao-chi went back to resume the talks.

Confronted with Liu Shao-chi's firm stand and the workers' solidarity the capitalists were now in a thorough panic. They just couldn't understand why this young representative enjoyed such high prestige among the workers. Li Hung-cheng, hoping to ease the tension, turned to wheedling. "Will Representative Liu please come back this afternoon to continue the talks?" he entreated.

To this Liu Shao-chi replied firmly: "There's no sense in coming again if you're not ready to negotiate concrete terms!"

Commander Li, the mine superintendent and the representative of the administrations could no longer afford to be arrogant. They hastened to say: "We'll see what we can do. We'll see what we can do."

The capitalists' plans had failed. Their hopes, like so many soap-bubbles, had been burst by the angry workers. Giving up their tricks in face of the workers' power, they finally negotiated with Liu Shao-chi on the workers' terms. The result of the negotiations was a draft 13-article agreement; this recognized the club as the body representing the workers, it gave an undertaking to raise wages and give the workers the back pay owed them, it stipulated that no one should beat the workers or dismiss them arbitrarily and also included provisions ensuring payments to the sick, the injured and special rates for holiday overtime work.

Victory

On the morning of the 18th, at the railway administration Li Li-san signed the formal agreement on behalf of the Workers' Club. The capitalists of the railway and mine administrations, having agreed to the terms, also signed. The big strike had lasted five days and had ended in victory.

After the strike, many workers expressed their admiration for Liu Shao-chi's courage. One worker, Chang Ming-sheng, asked Liu Shao-chi personally: "Some people say that you had 13 golden tablets with you to protect you. That is why the capitalists dared not lay their hands on you. Is this true?"

Liu Shao-chi laughed and said: "Our struggle is just. Truth is on our side. That's why I was not afraid. I didn't have 13 golden tablets with me. It was the hearts of you 13,000 workers united as one that gave me support and inspired me."

The strike had ended in victory. It was the leadership of the Party that enabled the Anyuan workers to find a place in the sun. The workers, overjoyed, quickly spread the news. Once gloomy Anyuan was filled with joyous smiles.

SIDELIGHTS

A Promise Fulfilled. In the autumn of 1935, Chinese Red Army soldiers on their Long March, ragged, footsore but undaunted, entered that great area of swamps and bogs in north-western Szechuan—the Grasslands. It was described by Yang Chengwu, a Red Army commander at the time, as “a vast expanse, eternally shrouded in a thick gloomy mist so that one is never sure of his direction. Under the soggy grass flow cross-currents of black water, exuding the stench of centuries of decay. On every hand are treacherous bogs that can suck a man down to destruction. . . .” How the Red Army emerged triumphant from this ordeal is one of the most moving chapters in China’s revolutionary history.

As if touched by a magic wand, the Grasslands have been transformed today. Lorries speed along two broad highways leading straight into its heart. They pass through bustling new towns with shops and schools, hospitals and factories. Around them into the distance stretch the broad fields and peaceful pasturelands of state farms. All these are the creations of the wonder-workers of today—the workers, peasants, students, technicians, who have volunteered to come here batch after batch since the early days of liberation. Among the earliest volunteers were a group of veterans of the Long March—come to fulfil a promise made 27 years ago.

Beep-Beep-Bip! “The time is precisely 12:00 hours, Peking time.” Radio listeners all over China automatically check their clocks and watches. Eight times every 24 hours radio signals from the Shanghai Observatory give the hour on the dot. When all accurate time-pieces throughout China, save those of Taiwan, Tibet, and Sinkiang, show 12 noon on the last pip it is noon by Standard or Universal Time (120° Longitude E.), not local time. In Peking local time is 11 hours 45 minutes and 36 seconds, and 6 minutes after noon in Shanghai.

It is important for any country building socialism to synchronize its

clocks and know the exact time; time is progress. To millions before liberation, time went on leaden feet. Now it speeds like a bird on the wing. Time is so precious that the nation’s time-keeper at Shanghai measures it accurately to 1/1,000th of a second.

Buddhist Pilgrimages to Mt. Wutai. Over 1,500 Buddhist pilgrims went this summer to lovely Wutai Mountain in Shansi, north China. One of the major centres of Chinese Buddhism, Wutai ranks with Mts. Omei, Chiu-hua and Putuo as the four holy mountains of Chinese Buddhism. The number of pilgrims to Mt. Wutai reaches a peak in summer when traditional religious services are held there.

The monasteries on Mt. Wutai were badly destroyed by the Japanese invaders during the anti-Japanese war, but 60 main ones have been magnificently restored since liberation with the aid of state grants. Buddhist institutions on Wutai date back to the time of the Han Emperor Mingti (58-75 A.D.).

The last vestiges of the 80-year reign of endemic kala-azar are being wiped out in Shantung Province. For scores of years before liberation, this dread disease spread practically unchecked in that province. In 1950, 3,500 people in every million of the population suffered from it. By the end of 1961, this figure had been cut to only nine in a million. Many deaths, particularly among the peasants, resulted from this parasitic disease spread by *phlebotomus chinensis*. Now 99 per cent of kala-azar patients are speedily cured. These results are due to the special attention paid by the People’s Government to this disease since the first days of the liberation and, in particular, to the Shantung Institute for the Prevention and Cure of Parasitic Diseases. The latter has invented two medicines of special efficacy for the treatment of kala-azar and trained over 4,000 medical personnel for work in this field.

Square bamboo stalks of a species native to the hills of Nanchuan County, Szechuan Province; bamboos solid all through from top to root; bamboos with pale green rings on their stems; bamboos that flower and bear fruits like ears of wheat; bamboos that tower 6 metres over their stockier brethren—you’ll find specimens of these rarities and a hundred other families of this plant growing in the Riverside Pavilion Park in Chengtu, Szechuan Province. They make autumn a particularly lovely time at a spot that was once the bower of a noted woman poet Hsueh Tao of the Tang Dynasty.

Exploring the Universe. To Chinese children, the secrets of the universe are more intriguing than ever in this age of spaceships. Five hundred teenagers in Nanking have set up spare-time astronomy groups to probe them. The city’s Purple Mountain Observatory, one of the biggest in China, as well as Nanking University, give them facilities and guidance. They attend lectures on astronomy, draw star maps, take photos of the moon and stars and make simple telescopes and sun-dials. An exhibition was held in which the youngsters explained to interested visitors the flight of one of the Soviet sputniks with the aid of models they made themselves.



Mount Omei

Traditional Chinese painting
by Yu Tung-fu

PAINTING

Soochow Exhibitions in Shanghai

Artists of Soochow have delighted and deeply interested Shanghai with two recent art exhibitions. One showed flower-and-bird paintings in the traditional Chinese style and the other landscapes in oil.

National Style in Oil Painting

The 78 landscapes by 28 oil painters in the latter show evidenced notable advances by Soochow artists both in regard to technique and in powers of expression. All the exhibits were the fruitful result of art tours specially organized in the last few years. But a particular interest centred on these paintings as examples of what has been achieved in the search for a national style in the medium of oil painting.

This question of creating a national style in oil painting has been the subject of heated discussions for quite a number of years now. So far there is still no consensus of opinion. Some favour mastering the techniques of the medium first before venturing on innovations. These argue that oil painting was introduced into China from abroad and it is less than half a century since it became a popular form of art in China; painters therefore naturally do not have such a command of oil techniques as they do those of

traditional Chinese painting and for this reason it is better that they should first concentrate on learning the necessary techniques.

Others are in favour of searching for a national form while mastering the techniques. The creation of a national style in oil painting, they argue, requires time and practice; the process of artistic creation is also a process of searching for an adequate form of expression, that is, a national form and the techniques that go with it. Quite a few Soochow artists, we learn, hold this view. The exhibition proves that their experiments have yielded good results. As one critic wrote: "These are first steps, it is true, but they represent a worthwhile effort."

One piece that attracted immediate attention at the show was *The Wind Blows and It Rains* by Su Tien-tzu. This is gracefully light in colouring and much resembles a piece of traditional painting in ink wash. The brushwork is at once bold and subtle, and it has vividly captured the moment of a sudden change of weather. In another piece, *The South Bank of the Yangtse Grows Verdant in the Spring Wind*, the same artist has made telling use of other traditional methods as adapted to the oil medium.

New elements or, perhaps one should say, new adaptations of traditional elements, were found in many other pictures such as *The River Flows East* by Hsu Tien-min. The artist gave this work a distinctly national flavour by

painting the trees in the foreground with the "dot" stroke used in certain types of classical Chinese painting, and what gave this added interest was that this handling produced an effect of great naturalness.

Flower-and-Bird Paintings

The genre of flower-and-bird painting has a history of more than a thousand years in China. A galaxy of famous masters down the centuries has created a tradition of excellence, and cultivated a public taste in this genre that is well exemplified by the saying: "The flower and the bird must be so lifelike that the bird looks as if it were singing and the flower exuding fragrance." In a word, the classic tradition of flower-and-bird painters is to seek to grasp reality with all its beauty and its living spirit.

Soochow particularly has long been famed for its traditional painting and its flower-and-bird painters have splendidly carried on the old traditions. This was eloquently demonstrated by the 140 works on show in Shanghai. But more than this, they have delved deep and rewardingly into the question of developing the new out of the old. These efforts have covered practically every aspect of the art—subject matter, style, technique, composition, colouring and the manifold subtleties of brushwork.

The list of contributing artists included such outstanding names as Liu Chun-jan and Chang Hsin-chieh, the latter a student of the famous 19th century artist Jen Po-nien, and like his master, never content with imitating old masters, but indefatigable in his searchings to create his own style. There was also an impressive number of newcomers at the show making it clear that Soochow is determined to uphold its reputation as a city of art.



The South Bank of the Yangtse Grows Verdant in the Spring Wind
Oil painting by Su Tien-tzu

CINEMA

China's First Stereoscopic Feature

One of the most crowded entertainment spots in the capital of late has been the Da Guan Lou Cinema in the southern part of Peking. Many last-minute arrivals are disappointed at the door. Those lucky enough to get in put on polaroid glasses to enjoy

their first widescreen stereoscopic feature — *The Wondrous Travels of a Magician*.

This, the first coloured "three-dimensional" feature film produced in China, is a new release of the Shanghai Haiyen Film Studio. It follows on three short, more or less experimental, documentaries in this medium.

Its plot is not overly involved. A conjuror in old Shanghai is ruined by a Kuomintang official who covets his pretty wife. His family broken up, his wife dead, he escapes overseas, leaving a year-old son in the care of an old friend. Twenty-five years later, he returns to seek his son. But in a new Shanghai changed beyond recognition, he can find neither friend nor son. A young bus conductor he meets gets interested in his story and helps him in his search. With the clues supplied by a helpful police station, they visit a commune, a park and a film studio, but without success. The discovery that they are father and son comes just when the disappointed magician is about to leave Shanghai.

The stereoscopic technique is competently handled. The conjuring tricks of the magician and of a circus troupe alone give ample opportunities for startling "effects." A fishing rod whisked out right at the camera, a car coming full tilt at you, make many a head in the audience duck involuntarily out of the way. The searches around Shanghai that the story involves give a golden and entertaining opportunity to see this bustling, fast-changing metropolis for the first time in a new dimension on the screen.

Audiences are delighted by the novelty of all this alone, but *The Wondrous Travels* is also engagingly told with moments that are both tender and humorous. After the tragic opening, it settles down as a likable comedy of many laughs that are gentle rather than boisterous.

It was a conjuror's toy pistol that got the magician into trouble with the Kuomintang. He forgets that such things no longer happen in New China, so when at a circus searching for his old friend, he sees the young bus conductor looking for him to return a toy gun he left on the bus, he is panic-stricken. He disguises himself in circus togs and there is some good cinema slapstick as he is chased



The magician in difficulties during the circus chase

among the rehearsing circus artists, up human pyramids, into bouncing nets and in and out of juggling acts. The search for his son Ah Mao — there are many people with this nickname in Shanghai — carries him first to a grandfather and then to an attractive girl. Finally he sees a young man of the right age and the right name who cries emotionally "Papa." Shakily he embraces the astonished young man — in the midst of a scene the latter is shooting at a film studio. When he addresses a police inspector differentially as "Your Honour," the audience smiles with the officer as he gently corrects: "'Comrade,' not 'Your Honour.'" When the lovable little boy, his still unrecognized grandson, climbs by chance into his car, we know we're leading up to the happy end.

Chen Chiang and Han Fei who played the parts of father and son co-operate perfectly. The former is in — for him — a most unaccustomed role. As a student at the Lu Hsun Art Academy in Yenan, Chen Chiang became famous for his portrayal of the landlord tyrant in the widely popular opera *The White-Haired Girl*. Since that time he has starred as a long succession of "villains." Most recently, he was the local despot in the *Red Detachment of Women*, a performance which brought him the award for the Best Supporting Actor in the "Hundred Flowers" Film Poll earlier this year. Now as the magician he emerges versatily and convincingly as an excellent comedian. The way he takes out his comb to smooth

his hair on the train, the way he makes a slight bow before speaking to people, brings to life the professional conjuror who can't forget his audience.

Han Fei, who plays the young bus conductor son, is a well-known comedian. This is already his third comedy this year. He has made some revealing remarks about how he approached the task of creating his latest role in a style of realistic, real-life comedy. Memorizing lines was the least difficult part of the preparation, he said. More essential was the process of getting to know the feelings and emotions of the type of person portrayed, principally through working and even living with such people. For this film, he actually took up bus conducting under the able help of the men who man Shanghai's buses. It was from them that he learnt the kindness, the unaffected dignity, the willingness to help others, that gave such living warmth to his portrayal.

SHORT NOTES

"Mei Lan-fang" Documentary. A new biographical documentary on the late Mei Lan-fang's life and work is now showing in the capital's cinemas. This one-hour film about the great Peking opera artist covers the time of his early life as an opera student, his visits abroad between 1919-35, his retirement from the stage under the Japanese occupation, and his life and work after the liberation and until his death last year.

Pan Tien-shou Painting Exhibition. Paintings by Pan Tien-shou, one of China's foremost artists of the traditional school, has been drawing most favourable comments from Peking's art world since its opening on Sept. 30. The exhibition shows 91 landscapes and flower-and-bird paintings of the old master.

Over 50 new and old dance compositions, including ballets, dance-dramas and dances of the various nationalities in China, have been shown in Peking in the course of a review of the efforts of eight top dance ensembles in the nation. During the 12-day review the ensembles also exchanged experiences and discussed problems in the fields of choreography, musical accompaniment, decor and other aspects of the dance.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Stevenson in the Dock

Cuban President Dorticos' recent speech in the U.N. General Assembly has forcefully exposed the new aggressive moves of U.S. imperialism against Cuba and puts this common enemy of the world's people in the dock, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (October 12).

In an attempt to deceive the world's people, U.S. representative at the U.N. Stevenson asserted that the charges made by President Dorticos were "neither original nor true." But the evidence given by President Dorticos of the new U.S. aggressive crimes against Cuba is too well-established to be denied. The U.S. Congress has passed a resolution authorizing President Kennedy to take action against Cuba. The recent meeting of the foreign ministers of the Organization of American States has at Washington's bidding issued a communique hostile to Cuba. The U.S. Government has admitted that its policy is aimed at overthrowing the Cuban Revolutionary Government. It is accelerating its arming of the Cuban counter-revolutionary gangsters to carry out raids and subversive activities against Cuba. It is busy organizing economic blockade against Cuba. It is also launching anti-Cuban smear campaigns in preparation for outright armed invasion. Don't all these things herald new adventurist moves on the part of U.S. imperialism?

Stevenson tried to describe the latest anti-Cuban military adventure now being prepared by the U.S. as a measure of "collective defence" against the "communist threat." But everybody knows that Cuba cannot become a threat to the United States and that it is U.S. imperialism itself which has vainly attempted to crush the Cuban revolution and thus compelled the Cuban people to take up arms in self-defence.

Stevenson's talk about "defensive measures" is pure humbug, says Commentator. The Kennedy Administration considers that the best way of dealing with Cuba is to use the Organization of American States to mount a joint attack, but that when "necessary," the U.S. would not hesitate to "take military action" on

its own. How can this be described as "defensive"?

At the recent foreign ministers' meeting of the Organization of American States the U.S. has mapped out a strategy to isolate Cuba and planned an economic blockade and political acts hostile to Cuba so as to prepare the ground for "collective action" against it. Can this be called "defensive"?

Washington, through its lackeys, has recently put forward a plan to form a Caribbean military bloc. The U.S. Defence Department has announced that it is enlisting Cuban counter-revolutionary mercenaries into the U.S. army. The U.S. is making military preparations in the Caribbean area for an invasion of Cuba. Can this be called "defensive"?

While turning down Cuba's reiterated proposals for negotiations, Stevenson stressed U.S. "sympathy and support" for the subversive activities of the Cuban counter-revolutionaries. This is additional proof, concludes the article, that U.S. imperialism is the implacable enemy of the Cuban people and is persistently seeking to overthrow the Cuban Revolutionary Government and stage a counter-revolutionary comeback in Cuba.

In regard to the recent U.S. efforts to isolate Cuba, another *Renmin Ribao* article (October 15) says that the Cuban people are entitled to choose their own social system and to adopt all necessary measures to strengthen their national defence, including requests for and receipt of aid from friendly countries.

U.S. slandering of Cuba's legitimate measures for self-defence and of the aid given to it by the socialist countries, says the article, is designed to split the unity of the Cuban people and the other Latin American peoples in their struggle against imperialism. The Cuban people need the support of the peoples of other countries in their struggle to defend their revolution and oppose aggression, but they rely mainly on their own strength.

The Cuban revolution, adds the article, is having a far-reaching influence throughout Latin America. It

has helped to explode the myth of the invincibility of U.S. imperialism, and set a shining example for the other Latin American peoples. U.S. imperialism is not only confronted with the seven million Cuban people but the 200 million Latin American peoples as well. An armed invasion of Cuba would certainly touch off such an explosion against U.S. imperialism throughout Latin America as would rock the foundations of its colonial domination in that area.

Southern Rhodesian People's Struggle

The current anti-colonialist struggle in Southern Rhodesia reflects the determination of the Southern Rhodesian people to win national independence, says a recent article in *Renmin Ribao*.

In the past two months, the heroic people of Southern Rhodesia have staged a series of strikes and demonstrations against the repressive laws passed by the British colonial authorities. The struggle has spread from the capital city of Salisbury to many other major cities and to the areas near the border of Mozambique. This has dealt the colonialists a telling blow.

On June 13, 1961, the article recalls, the British colonialists promulgated a "new constitution" for Southern Rhodesia. This was designed to preserve their domination there and deflect the Southern Rhodesian people from their struggle. This "new constitution" lays down such property, income, educational and many other qualifications for voters that 80 per cent of the Africans of the territory are deprived of their right to vote. Not only this: the Southern Rhodesian Africans, who make up 94 per cent of the population, can get a maximum of only 15 out of the 65 seats in the legislative council. Yet the British colonialists call this arrangement "racial partnership." In effect, it means nothing but the maintenance of British colonial domination over the Africans. When, as was only to be expected, the Southern Rhodesian people rose to resist the arrangements for this "partnership," the colonialists cast aside all pretenses and resorted to the most brutal repression. They have banned the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), the largest African party in Southern Rhodesia.

This bloody suppression of the Southern Rhodesian people shows that the British colonialists are being forced to wage a desperate struggle to preserve their domination in Central and East Africa.

Every year, the colonialists squeeze huge amounts of strategic raw materials and profits from Southern Rhodesia. Moreover, Southern Rhodesia is the key link serving to hold together the "Central African Federation." The anti-colonial struggle waged by the people of Southern Rhodesia threatens to break up that "Federation." That is why the British colonialists are going all out to hold their positions in Central Africa based on Southern Rhodesia.

The people's struggles to win national independence in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, in Kenya and Zanzibar continue. The British colonialists are having an increasingly difficult time in their last-ditch stand in Central and East Africa.

British Commonwealth Splits Apart

Following the conclusion of the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, Britain's representative Heath has begun the second round of the battle for Britain's entry into the Common Market. But the result of the conference, says a recent article in *Renmin Ribao*, has further revealed the contradictions within the British Commonwealth and increased its tendency to split apart. This certainly is not a good omen for Heath's negotiations in Brussels.

At the conference, the article points out, there were two factions working against Britain's entry into the Common Market. One comprised Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which export the bulk of their wheat, meat and dairy products to Britain, as well as Pakistan and India, which export textiles to Britain. These countries sharply criticized the arrangements so far made by Britain in its negotiations with the Common Market countries. In their opinion, the arrangements made would seriously affect their exports to Britain. They felt that Britain was seeking to enter the Common Market at the expense of their interests.

Another faction comprised such newly independent African countries

as Ghana, Nigeria and Tanganyika. They were opposed to the arrangement Britain was making for them to become "overseas associated countries" of the Common Market. To be "associated" with the Common Market bloc which is of a highly political nature, they pointed out, would damage their political interests and simply turn them into markets for West European industrial products and suppliers of cheap raw materials.

Although Macmillan stressed at the conference that Britain's entry into the Common Market did not mean that Britain would abandon, or cut its ties with, the commonwealth, he had to admit that the days were gone when Britain could influence the balance of power in the world by its own strength and the strength of the commonwealth. Macmillan clearly has good reasons for lamenting over this.

The imperial preference system has been an important link between Britain and the other commonwealth countries. It has enabled Britain to dump its industrial products into and import large amounts of cheap raw materials from the other members of the commonwealth. This has hampered the industrial development of many commonwealth countries. New Zealand has to adjust its agricultural production in accordance with the demands of the British market. But, after World War II, with the decline in Britain's economic strength, many British Commonwealth countries have entered into bilateral trade arrangements with non-commonwealth countries. In addition, in accordance with the provisions laid down by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), many countries have developed multilateral trade relations

outside the commonwealth, thereby weakening the imperial preference system.

The U.S., adds the article, has long been watching for opportunities to penetrate into the British Commonwealth. Early in the 1930s, the imperial preference system became the focal point of Anglo-American contradictions. Since World War II, the U.S. has sought to use GATT to prevent the further extension of the imperial preference system. Since Britain's application for membership in the Common Market, the U.S. has pressed for the abolition of the imperial preference system altogether so as to facilitate its own economic infiltration into the British Commonwealth and weaken Britain's international influence.

The U.S. and the Common Market countries headed by France and West Germany have been making efforts to squeeze British trade out of the commonwealth countries, with which they are now developing trade at a much faster pace than is Britain. The export of U.S. capital to the commonwealth countries is increasing. The U.S. is also making energetic efforts to penetrate into India and the commonwealth countries in Africa by means of "aid" programmes. In the past three or four years, the U.S. and the international monetary agencies under its control have given India more than U.S. \$4,000 million in "aid." U.S. capital is also trying hard to get a footing in Nigeria, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in Central Africa.

Britain's entry into the Common Market will inevitably quicken the disintegration of the British Commonwealth, concludes the article.

THE PASSING SHOW

Bonn Kultur

Ten thousand troops, 3,000 fighting machines, tanks, planes and helicopters of the West German 6th mechanized division, together with some Danish troops, have been concentrated in the fields and woods of Schleswig-Holstein for battle manoeuvres to which Bonn has given the code name "Swan Lake."



CHINA AND THE WORLD

Welcome Vietnamese Artists

The brilliant performances given by a 30-member Viet Nam Youth Song and Dance Ensemble have won warm applause in the capital. Its premiere was held on October 11 in the auditorium of the Cultural Palace of Nationalities which was packed to overflowing. With all seats taken, many stood to see the show. Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi were among the appreciative audience. Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Lo Jui-ching attended its last performance in Peking. The 15-item programme of songs and dances mirrored the joyful life of the Vietnamese people and their desire for national unification. Some of the items had earned gold medals at the 8th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Helsinki last summer.

During their visit to Peking Nguyen Van Thuong, Director; Pham Chau and Nguyen Quang Tin, Deputy Directors; and other principal members of the ensemble had a cordial talk with Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Lu Ting-yi.

At a banquet given in honour of the Vietnamese guests by Chang Hsi-jo, Chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Chinese and Vietnamese artists, many of whom had become acquainted in Helsinki at the World Youth Festival, chatted together and proposed toasts to the friendship between the peoples of the two countries and to the future of their culture and art.

Sino-Japanese Peoples' Solidarity

"Asanuma Spirit" Prevails. October 12 was the second anniversary of the death of Inejiro Asanuma, former Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party. Peking citizens held a meeting on the eve of the anniversary to commemorate the Japanese patriotic statesman and good friend of the Chinese people.

The meeting was addressed by Chang Hsi-jo, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs; Sadao Furuya, a comrade-in-arms of the late Japanese Socialist Party leader and head of the delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association; and Tayojiro Fujihara, head of the visiting delegation of new Diet members of the Japanese Socialist Party. They reiterated Asanuma's statement that "U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Japanese and Chinese peoples," and declared that the blood of Inejiro Asanuma had not been shed in vain. Sternly condemning U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries for attempting to banish and erase the Asanuma spirit, the three speakers said that this could never be achieved. The torrent of the Japanese people's patriotic movement against U.S. imperialism could not be stopped by any force, nor could any one destroy the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples which had become stronger in the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

In his speech, pointing out that both U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries were attempting to destroy the Asanuma spirit, Chang Hsi-jo said that it was regrettable that the Japanese right-wing Social Democrats acted as echoes of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. In an attempt to mislead the Japanese people's peace movement and their struggle for national independence, they were doing all in their power to cover up the fact that U.S. imperialism was the enemy of the Japanese people. This was particularly evident at the 8th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Prevention of Nuclear War held in Tokyo last August, he said.

Chang Hsi-jo expressed his confidence that the militant friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples would continue to develop unchecked in the coming common struggle against U.S. imperialism and that the Asanuma spirit would prevail.

Common Desire for Friendship. During the past week, the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries has signed in Peking two joint statements with the visiting delegations of the Japan-China Friendship Association and the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association respectively. The statement signed by the Chinese organization and the Japan-China Friendship Associa-

tion pointed out that both the Chinese and Japanese peoples wished to live together in friendship. In order to consolidate and promote the friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, the two sides agreed that economic and cultural exchanges should continue and that friendly mutual visits should be increased and widened in accordance with the three political principles and the three trade principles.

Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty Anniversary

The Chinese people warmly celebrated the first anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Burmese boundary protocol and the second anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Burmese boundary treaty on October 13. The China-Burma Friendship Association gave a reception in Peking to celebrate the occasion. Speaking at the reception, Chien Po-tsan, vice-president of the association, pointed out that the signing of the treaty and the protocol had a very profound and far-reaching influence on Asia and the rest of the world. It demonstrated to the world that any complicated problem left over by history could be settled between countries if they sincerely wished to do so and if they adhered to the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

Burmese Ambassador Kyaw Winn, in his speech, emphasized that the Sino-Burmese boundary had become one of peace and friendship where there were peaceful and friendly contacts among the peoples of both countries. He said that constant efforts should be made to consolidate this boundary of peace and friendship.

New Delhi's Anti-Chinese Activities Condemned

The Chinese Foreign Ministry in a note to the Indian Embassy in China dated October 10 strongly protested against the attitude of the Indian Government concerning the incidents which occurred in New Delhi in connection with China's National Day reception.

On the day of the reception there appeared in the main streets leading to the Chinese Embassy big-lettered posters in English and Hindi designed to intimidate Indians and urge them to boycott the reception. A group of Indian ruffians obstructed the road leading to the Chinese Embassy to prevent guests from attending and

they threw leaflets into the courtyard of the embassy. Indian policemen simply stood idly by while the ruffians were carrying on these activities. When Yeh Cheng-chang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, was compelled to make a representation concerning this matter to R.K. Nehru, Secretary General of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs who was present at the reception, the latter went so far as to defend the ruffians' activities by making the nonsensical statement that these acts of the ruffians reflected the sentiments of the Indians and that they were permitted by India's system and law.

For several days before China's National Day, reactionary Indian newspapers had been agitating for such disruptive activities. The Chinese Government had twice urged the Indian Government to pay attention to this matter, but the Indian authorities failed to take the necessary measures.

The outbreak of this incident has aroused dissatisfaction among fair-minded Indians and many foreign diplomatic envoys and officials in India. Many Indians who had been invited to attend the reception were present despite threats and hindrance by the ruffians.

In its note of October 10 to the Indian Government, the Chinese Foreign Ministry stated: "The defence of ruffians by Mr. R.K. Nehru lays bare the fact that this disruption was premeditated, planned and organized action connived at and sheltered by the Indian Government. Of course, the Indian Government can, as before, make prevarications and denials in regard to the anti-Chinese activities by Indian reactionaries in one way or the other. But the facts are all there, and no matter how the Indian Government may prevaricate, it cannot shirk its responsibility, moral and political, for this serious provocation and cannot

escape the just condemnation which is its due."

Briefs

In pursuance of the decision of the Chinese and Pakistan Governments to conduct negotiations through diplomatic channels on the question of the boundary between China's Sinkiang and the contiguous areas the defence of which is under the control of Pakistan, the representatives of China and Pakistan began talks in Peking on October 12.

The 12th Chinese Export Commodities Fair opened in Canton on October 15. It will last for one month. More businessmen from various countries have been invited than last year. China's friendly neighbour, Nepal, will attend the fair for the first time. More than 3,000 of the over 20,000 export commodities on display at the fair are new items.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **ORPHAN OF THE CHAO FAMILY** Prime Minister Chao Tun of the ancient State of Ts'in is killed by the ruthless minister Tu An-ku who orders the wholesale execution of all his kith and kin. The play tells how Chao's two good friends save his infant grandson, sole heir of the Chao family. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **YEH HAN-YEN** Yeh Han-yen, daughter of a noble family, in the latter part of the Yuan Dynasty, falls in love with a young hunter, and rejects the rich suitor proposed by her wicked stepmother. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

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

▲ **THE HEROIC AND VIRTUOUS WOMAN** A traditional opera. Chen Hsiu-ying heroically battles the perpetrators of a villainous plot and is finally reunited with her wrongly accused husband. Shang Hsiang-yun Peking Opera Troupe.

LUJU OPERA

▲ **THE SUBSTITUTE BRIDE** A satirical comedy. Chang Su-hua, affianced to Mao Wen-chien, refuses to marry him because he is poor, so her father persuades his second daughter to marry Mao. But Mao, really a successful candidate in the imperial examination, has come disguised to test his fiancée. Mercenary Chang Su-hua finds out her mistake too late.

▲ **THE FORCED MARRIAGE** A young man foils the scheme of an avaricious official who wants his sister as his concubine. This and the above produced by the visiting Luju Opera Troupe from Tsinan, Shantung Province.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **RED CRAG** A new play adapted from the popular novel by Lo Kuang-pin and Yang Yi-yen. It describes the bitter

struggle inside the notorious SACO prison on the eve of Chungking's liberation between the political prisoners and the U.S.-Chiang agents and gaolers. Peking People's 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.

▲ **MAGIC BOXING** A new historical play by Lao Sheh about the patriotic anti-imperialist Yi Ho Tuan Uprising in 1900. China Youth Art Theatre.

▲ **THE WEDDING MARCH** A satirical comedy by the playwright Chen Pai-chien. 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.

▲ **SONG OF RED TASSELS** A five-act play produced by the Modern Drama Group of the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A.'s General Political Department based on the heroic peasant uprising in Hunan Province in 1927.

FILMS

▲ **PRELUDE TO THE EASTWARD MARCH** A feature film in colour showing how the Communist-led New Fourth Army wages a vigorous and successful struggle to expose the Kuomintang defeatists and reactionaries and rally the people and all patriots for a united resistance to the Japanese invaders. "August 1" Studio.

▲ **MEI LAN-FANG** A new documentary on the life and artistic activities of the great Peking opera artist. Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio.

▲ **THE FALSE YOUNG MASTER** The general manager of a large business disappears. A young unemployed is employed temporarily to replace the manager because he looks exactly like him. What happens in the film offers an excellent opportunity for satirical comment. A Hongkong film.

▲ **FREE WIND** A Soviet feature film in colour. It tells how a framed-up charge against a revolutionary is foiled.

▲ **LOVE IN BERLIN** A G.D.R. film. The love story of an auto worker in West Berlin and a girl in East Berlin, and how they settle the problem of where their future home will be.

▲ **FIVE CARTRIDGES** A G.D.R. feature film. A five-man detachment of the International Brigade during the Spanish civil war successfully covers the withdrawal of their battalion and then face the more difficult task of extricating themselves from a tricky situation and rejoining their unit.

▲ **CHAINS** A Czechoslovak feature film. A village veterinarian, influenced by bourgeois ideas, grows dissatisfied with his work and life in the countryside. Finally he learns how to look at life in the socialist way.

▲ **THE NIGHTS OF CABIRIA** An Italian feature film about the tragic fate of a woman in capitalist society. Cabiria, sick of being a prostitute, tries in vain to find a brighter future.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **CALLIGRAPHY AND TRADITIONAL PAINTINGS** by Pan Tien-shou. Daily, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-5:30 p.m. till Oct. 21. At Artists' Union Gallery.

▲ **TRADITIONAL CHINESE PAINTINGS** 200 traditional Chinese paintings by contemporary Peking artists. Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Oct. 21. At Beihai Park.

SPORTS

Two Basketball Teams From the U.S.S.R.

The Moscow Women's Basketball Team and the Leningrad Men's Basketball Team will compete with Chinese teams during the coming week at the Peking Workers' Gymnasium. Watch the daily press for dates!

▲ **"WEI CHI" MATCHES** between the children of six cities—Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Hefei, Chengtu and Hangchow. Till Oct. 27 at Peking Gymnasium.

SIGHT-SEEING

* Red Maple Leaves *

See Hsiangshan (Fragrance Hill) in its lovely mantle of red autumn leaves. Visit Hsiangshan Temple, Yuhua Villa, Spectacles Lake, Halfway Pavilion.

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