

PEKING REVIEW

3

January 19, 1962

Anti-Communist Outrages of U.S. Imperialism Condemned

All-Out Support for Just Struggle of C.P.U.S.A.

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Closer Sino-Albanian Ties

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Chinese Medicine Thrives

Providing better medical care for the people (p. 15).

Art, Photography and Other Features

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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Laos in the Mirror of Geneva

by Israel Epstein and Elsie Fairfax-Cholmeley

Against the background of a factual account of the events of the past few years in Laos, a country whose prominence in world headlines illustrates the importance of what has been going on there for the world struggle for peace against imperialism, the authors give a first-hand account of recent happenings and basic issues at the 1961 Enlarged Geneva Conference for the Peaceful Settlement of the Laotian Question, which they covered as press correspondents.

The readers will see in this book how the United States, forced into negotiations at Geneva, has been put in the dock in the eyes of the whole world and how its efforts to impose neo-colonialism on Southeast Asia have been exposed both by its behaviour in Geneva and by the doings of its representatives in Laos and neighbouring countries.

Israel Epstein is the author of *From Opium War to Liberation*, previously published by the New World Press, and other books on China. Elsie Fairfax-Cholmeley, a newspaperwoman, has done much writing on both the old China and the new.

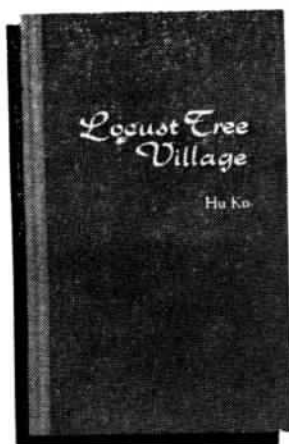
38 pp., with sketch map.

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Locust Tree Village

A Play in Five Acts

by HU KO



The swift-moving action of this play set in a typical north China village covers the eleven heroic years which led from land reform and the ending of feudalism in the village, to the setting up of a socialist people's commune. Landlord attempts to divide and confuse the peasants and smash the farm co-operatives, and the struggle between those who want to advance the common welfare and those who hanker after the old selfish ways provides taut dramatic tension. Under the wise and patient leadership of the Communist Party, the co-operative way of life soon shows its superiority and undreamt of prosperity and happiness come to Locust Tree Village.

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报
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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

January 19, 1962 Vol. V No. 3

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ROUND THE WEEK

Prospects for Light Industry

"Good" is the word that sizes up the situation facing China's light industry. Its future prospects are bright. In an article recently published in *Da Gong Bao* (*L'Impartial*), Wang Hsin-yuan, Vice-Minister of Light Industry, has this to say:

In 1958-60, the three big leap years, the consumer goods industry made tremendous progress. In this period the average annual rate of increase in the overall output value of light industry outstripped that during the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57). The targets for the paper and salt industries set for 1962, the concluding year of the Second Five-Year Plan, were reached ahead of schedule. New branches of light industry were set up and China is today able to mass produce wrist watches, cameras, sensitized photographic materials, optical glass, many kinds of plastic products, various types of paper for industrial use, and detergents.

Capital construction went ahead fast by simultaneously building big, medium-sized and small enterprises. A better geographical distribution of light industry was achieved. The new capacity added in those three years exceeded that created in the entire First Five-Year Plan. There was also a considerable expansion in the country's capacity for designing and manufacturing equipment for light industry. It is now producing complete sets of equipment for paper making, sugar refining, food processing, and for the glass and ceramics industries.

Many raw materials that had to be imported in the past are now being home produced in increasing quantities. The heavy and chemical industries too are giving energetic support to the consumer goods industry. Factory-made raw materials such as steel and plastics are increasingly utilized. In 1959-61, there was a ninefold increase in the number of wrist watches made and a more than threefold increase in the output of polyvinyl chloride products.

Last year, agriculture—the main source of raw materials for light industry—successfully withstood the

severe test of the third consecutive year of adverse weather; it gathered in a better grain crop than the preceding year. Stock breeding, poultry farming and other side lines are making steady headway. Bigger industrial crops are expected this year.

These are some of the reasons for confidence that light industry will fulfil its main task this year—to achieve further improvements in quality and an increase in the variety of its products, a further rise in labour productivity and a reduction in costs.

3 Million Teachers

Some recently released statistics show that China continues her rapid rate of growth in education.

Now there are some three million teachers in universities, colleges, middle and elementary schools throughout the country. This is more than three times the number of teachers in 1949, when the country was liberated. In the past 12 years, the number of faculty members in colleges and universities has increased 10-fold and those in middle schools almost 4.5-fold.

This increase in teaching staff is coupled with a phenomenal increase in the number of students and a corresponding increase in the number of schools and colleges. Today well over one hundred million people, or roughly one-sixth of China's population, are studying in regular colleges and middle and primary schools. This figure, of course, does not include the millions who are studying in spare-time colleges, schools and classes.

In pre-liberation days it was impossible to get proper tuition in China in many important modern branches of science and technology such as mining, aeronautics, metallurgy, water conservancy, petroleum, or automobile engineering. Now there are popular courses in universities and colleges.

Veteran professors and teachers have made great contributions in scientific research and in training younger specialists. Thanks to the democratic reform movements and Marxist education, the great majority of the older professors and teachers have shed much of the old, bourgeois

ideology and developed a new, socialist outlook. Many noted scholars such as the 80-year-old historian Chen Yuan, the engineer Liu Hsien-chou, the architect Liang Szu-cheng and the surgeon Huang Chia-szu have become members of the Chinese Communist Party.

In pre-liberation days professors and teachers often found it hard to earn a living wage and the progressives among them were bitterly persecuted. Today the teaching profession is held in high esteem. Many educators have been elected to local people's congresses to help rule the country.

The many young teachers, trained in the post-liberation years, are playing an important role in teaching as well as in scientific research work in the colleges. They are teaching most of the new courses in the modern branches of science and technology in the higher educational institutions. Quite a number of them took up teaching after they had completed their post-graduate studies. In 1956 there were eleven times as many post-graduate students in the colleges as in 1947. By 1958 more than 10,000 had completed their post-graduate studies.

Over two million professional teachers carry the main weight of teach-

ing in China's primary and middle schools. In addition there are millions of part-time teachers in the villages. Many teachers' colleges have been set up in recent years to meet the ever growing demand for teachers. Every province and autonomous region in China has today got its own teachers' colleges and normal schools.

Grass-Root Agronomists

It has become a widely accepted practice now for agricultural scientific institutes and societies to extend membership to peasants who have shown themselves to be specialists in farming. Their practical experience has helped to enrich scientific discussions and research work.

In Honan recently veteran farmers took part side by side with college professors and research workers in academic discussions sponsored by the province's institutes of agricultural science. During the forum on the close planting of winter wheat, two veteran farmers differed on the significance of tillering. Each presented his case with a full array of facts. Though their views seemed contradictory, further discussions revealed that their conclusions were actually derived from two sets of farming methods each suited to its particular locality with different conditions of fertility, temperature and other factors.

These findings were of great importance to local farming. While scientific bodies regularly invite and get the help of the peasant experts at their forums and discussions on various agronomical problems, research workers also go to the rural people's communes to help the farmers sum up their experience and new findings.

In Kiangsi, south of the Yangtse, many peasants have become special research members of scientific institutes and with energetic assistance from scientific organizations have helped to raise local farm yields and improve methods of cultivation.

Peng Kuang-hsien, now a special research member of the Kiangsi branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, is the farmer who initiated the idea of going over from double-cropping to treble-cropping in his production brigade. This new method helped to boost his brigade's annual yield of grain to nearly 1,000 *jin* per *mu* last year.

More Technical Innovations

The Haining Farm Chemical Factory in Chekiang Province reports that in the first ten months of 1961 it achieved 100-600 per cent increases in the output of all its major products—and with only half the former labour force. Improvements in quality too were marked. This was no miracle but the result of technical innovations, mainly the setting up of assembly lines and the introduction of mechanization. The many workers freed went to reinforce other departments which needed them.

During the past few years, such technical innovations by the mass of workers have greatly assisted the raising of industrial output. Workshops across the country have their eyes constantly cocked for worthwhile innovations. Like their fellow workers in the Haining Farm Chemical Factory, industrial workers in other cities have chalked up new records by bringing about technical innovations.

Technical improvements proposed last year by the Shanghai dockers enabled each docker to handle 13 per cent more goods per shift than before. Attention was particularly focussed on reducing manual labour by improving loading and unloading machinery. Improvements in the suction pipe installations and increased air pressure enable the machines made by the dockers last year to handle 100 tons of grain per hour, ten times more than before.

Up in Harbin, one of the industrial centres of the northeast, the efficiency of more than one thousand old, belt-driven machine tools that were transformed in the 1960 drive was given a further boost doubling or even quadrupling efficiency last year. Before these technical improvements were made, many factories in Harbin could only turn out relatively simple products. Now they are capable of making complete sets of equipment for the chemical and coalmining industries.



After School

Woodcut by Tan Chuan-shu

Chinese Communist Party Statement

- The persecution of the C.P.U.S.A. by the Kennedy Administration is a grave step which intensifies the fascization of the country, a grave step in carrying out, on a worldwide scale, new anti-communist and anti-popular actions and promoting new schemes for war.
- The Kennedy Administration has done much evil since it took office and is preparing to do still more and worse evil.
- The working class and all just and peace-loving people throughout the world must be keenly vigilant; they must support the just struggle of the American people and defeat the ferocious attacks of the American reactionaries.

On January 15, 1962, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued a statement condemning the anti-communist outrages of the U.S. Government and supporting the just struggle of the Communist Party of the United States of America. Following is a translation of the statement.—Ed.

THE U.S. authorities have announced that a trial of the Communist Party of the United States of America will begin on February 1 this year. Earlier, the ruling group in the United States having brazenly declared that the notorious "McCarran Act" and the anti-communist membership clause of the "Smith Act" were constitutional, ordered the C.P.U.S.A. to register as a "foreign agent," thus in effect outlawing the Party and permitting the arbitrary imposition of drastic prison terms and impossibly high fines on U.S. Communists and all other upright Americans. This despicable persecution of the C.P.U.S.A. by the U.S. reactionaries, represented by Kennedy, is a ferocious attack on the working class and the progressive forces of the United States. Internally, it is a grave step which intensifies the fascization of the country. Internationally, it is a grave step for the carrying out of new actions against the Communists and the people and for the promotion of new schemes for war.

The C.P.U.S.A., in defence of the democratic rights of the American people, in defence of the interests of the working class and progressive forces of the United States and in defence of the cause of world peace, has sternly refused to register. The American Communists are waging a dauntless struggle.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on behalf of all the members of the Party and all the Chinese people, strongly condemns this brutal action of the U.S. Government against the Communists and the people and firmly supports the heroic struggle of the C.P.U.S.A. against the savage persecution by that Government.

The reason why the ruling group in the United States has chosen this moment for savage persecution of the Communist Party and the progressive forces of the country is that it wants to intensify its extremely unpopular foreign and domestic policies and must therefore be even more unscrupulous in suppressing the masses of the people. Since it took office, the Kennedy Administration has done much evil. It is preparing to do still more and worse evil. U.S. imperialism, while actively provoking and expanding local wars of aggression, is speeding its preparations for a new world war. The Kennedy government is increasing its armaments at a rate and on a scale unprecedented in history; it is stepping up the militarization of the national economy and has increased military expenditures to the highest level ever reached in peacetime. The Kennedy government is not only continuing its forcible occupation of China's Taiwan, of south Korea and hundreds of military bases in foreign lands, it is also engaging in armed aggression and war provocations in Cuba, Laos, south Viet Nam, the Congo, West Berlin and many other places and is sending its so-called "peace corps" to carry on espionage and plot subversion everywhere. It is creating tension and menacing world peace. Domestically, the Kennedy government is adopting policies to reduce real wages, increase taxes and further lower the people's living standards, with the purpose of shifting the economic troubles of the monopoly groups onto the backs of the American people. Inevitably, this whole series of reactionary policies is meeting with opposition from the American people. The struggle of the workers, the struggle of the Negro people and the widespread struggle of all strata of the people against militarization are developing vigorously in the United States. In these circumstances, the ruling group in the United States does not hesitate to adopt the methods used by Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo, that is, under cover of anti-communism they are carrying out fascization internally and paving the way externally for world domination and the launching of world war. The vain ambition of the U.S. reac-

tionaries to crush the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world and then to destroy the socialist camp and rule the world was clearly expressed by Kennedy in his interview with Adzhubei.* The working class and all just and peace-loving people throughout the world must be keenly vigilant, support the just struggle of the American people and defeat the ferocious attacks of the U.S. reactionaries.

By taking this further step in persecuting the C.P.U.S.A. the ruling group in the United States has completely exposed the so-called democratic system of the U.S. as being, in essence, the dictatorship of the monopoly capitalists over the working people and all the progressive forces. What is called in the United States the "welfare state for the whole people" is, in essence, a paradise for the monopoly capitalists and spells nothing but misery for the working people. The ballyhoo of Kennedy and his kind about "respect for human rights" and "liberty and equality for all" is a complete fraud. The charges levelled against the C.P.U.S.A. by the Kennedy government of being a "foreign agent," of "teaching the overthrow of the government by force and violence," etc., are nothing but a smoke-screen. The U.S. reactionaries hate the C.P.U.S.A. precisely because it safeguards the interests of the American people. For more than 40 years, ever since its birth, the C.P.U.S.A. has waged a stubborn and consistent struggle in defence of the vital interests and democratic rights of the American people, against racial discrimination and for the realization of socialism in the United States. That is why the enemies of the American people inevitably regard the Communist Party of the United States as a thorn in their flesh. In its history of struggle the C.P.U.S.A. has been subjected to prolonged persecution—black-listing, imprisonment, frame-ups, etc.—at the hands of the U.S. reactionaries. Now the Kennedy government has resorted to even more shameless means in the attempt to destroy the C.P.U.S.A., and in so doing it has completely tossed aside the already tattered veil of U.S. "freedom and democracy."

By taking this further step in persecuting the Communist Party of the U.S.A., the ruling group in the United States has exposed itself more clearly as the enemy of world peace, the enemy of the national-liberation movement, the enemy of the international workers' movement and the arch-enemy of the peoples of all countries. The U.S. reactionaries persecute the C.P.U.S.A. precisely because the American Communists are fighters for world peace and internationalists who sympathize with and support the liberation struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations of the world. Over many years the C.P.U.S.A. has persistently opposed U.S. monopoly capital's policy of arms expansion and war preparations and the various aggressive wars instigated by the U.S. reactionaries. It has consistently opposed the colonial policy of

the imperialists and the neo-colonialism of the U.S. imperialists in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The intensified persecution of the C.P.U.S.A. by the American reactionaries is, therefore, an attack on world peace, an attack on the national-liberation movement, an attack on the international workers' movement and an attack on the progressive cause of the people of all lands. The ballyhoo of Kennedy and his kind about the "quest for peace," "general and complete disarmament" and "anti-colonialism," and his clamour about "free choice" of a social system, are just so many deceitful words.

The tide of history is irresistible. The new, revolutionary forces will ultimately replace the dying, reactionary forces. Persecution of the people by the reactionaries, no matter how fierce, has never changed the course of history and can never change it; on the contrary, it just awakens the people and makes them more revolutionary. All revolutionary forces grow in the struggle against the reactionary ruling groups and their agents. Not only has the C.P.U.S.A. suffered prolonged persecution by the ruling group of U.S. monopoly capital, but it has also experienced sabotage from within by revisionists such as Lovestone, Browder and Gates. The C.P.U.S.A. was not destroyed, and will not be destroyed. The intensified persecution of the C.P.U.S.A. does not show that the U.S. reactionaries are strong or that their rule is firm. On the contrary, it shows that they are rotten and feeble, that they are afraid of the C.P.U.S.A., that they have no confidence at all in the future and that they are at the end of their tether. For the U.S. Communists, there will of course be many hardships and twists and turns on the road ahead. But the dark night will come to an end. The sparks of revolution spread in the United States by such outstanding figures of the American working class as William Z. Foster will eventually kindle a prairie fire. Definitely, the future of the United States does not belong to the monopoly capitalists but to the American working class and the American people. The great cause of socialism and communism will surely triumph in the United States.

The people of the United States are friends of the Chinese people. They have strongly supported our revolution and construction. On our part, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people follow attentively and with the greatest sympathy and concern the struggle of the American people for peace, democracy and socialism and express the deepest regard for the dauntless Communists of the United States. The Chinese people have always drawn a distinction between the U.S. imperialists and the people of the United States. We have always considered it our sacred internationalist duty to give firm support to the just struggle of the American people. We firmly support the just struggle of the C.P.U.S.A. against persecution by the Kennedy government. We know, without doubt, that a boundlessly bright future is in store for the Communists and the people of the United States and that they will certainly be victorious in their struggle.

*For a comment on this interview, see *Peking Review*, No. 50, Dec. 15, 1961, pp. 5-7. — Ed.

Firm Support for the Just Struggle of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.

Following is a slightly abridged translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on January 15, 1962. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE U.S. reactionaries represented by John F. Kennedy are whipping up a frenzied campaign at home against Communists and against the people. They have not only virtually outlawed the Communist Party of the U.S.A., but will go on to frame up charges at a "trial," directed against Communists and progressives in the United States and aimed to strangle the forces of democracy and progress in that country.

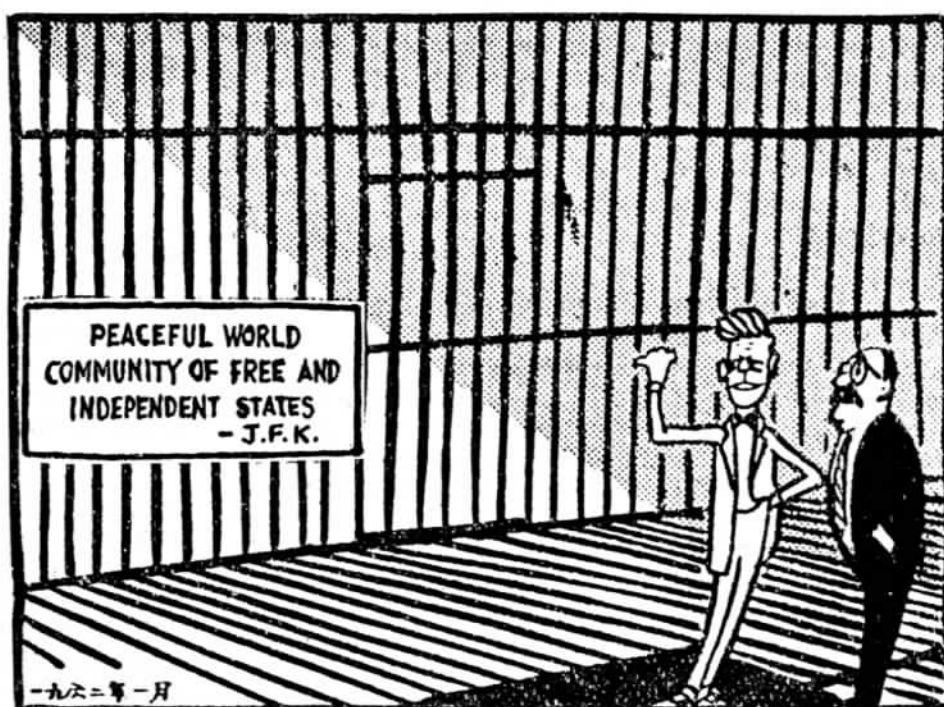
The frenzied attacks launched against the C.P.U.S.A. by the U.S. ruling group are inseparably connected with the reactionary policies, both domestic and foreign, now being carried out by the Kennedy Administration. As the Statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China says, "This despicable persecution of the C.P.U.S.A. by the U.S. reactionaries, represented by Kennedy, is a ferocious attack on the working class and the progressive forces of the United States. Internally, it is a grave step which intensifies the fascization of the country. Internationally, it is a grave step for the carrying out of new actions against the Communists and the people and for the promotion of new schemes for war."

The Kennedy Administration has been chosen by the big U.S. monopoly capitalist groups to carry out still more bare-faced adventurist policies than those pursued by its predecessor. Its record in the past year has fully demonstrated its monstrous aggressive and adventurist character. It has done much evil and will commit still more and worse evil. This stepping up of the persecution of the C.P.U.S.A. at this moment is obviously for the purpose of breaking the resistance of the people of the United States so that it can perpetrate that evil untrammelled and unrestrained.

Kennedy's Global Strategy

Kennedy's rabid global strategic plan is to stamp out the people's revolutions in the capitalist world embracing two-thirds of the world's population and to restore capitalism in the

socialist countries, using the fake cry of "free choice." In his State of the Union Message delivered on January 11, Kennedy made it quite clear that the United States would embark on the "greatest adventure of the century" to unify the whole world into a so-called "peaceful world community of free and independent states." That is to say, to bring the whole world under U.S. control and enslavement. According to a U.S.I.S. New Year report, Kennedy's comprehensive programme for world domination is this: The United States will strengthen the aggressive Atlantic bloc in Europe while at the same time tightening its economic control over the Western European countries under the pretext of freeing the West from the economic influence of the communist bloc. It will continue to make use of the United Nations to push forward its neo-colonialist policy. In Latin America, it is, on the one hand, preparing to stamp out the Cuban people's revolution and on the other, will use such tools of aggression as the "alliance for progress" in an attempt to paralyse and split the national and democratic movements of the peoples in the Latin American countries. It will try to take advantage of the surging waves of independence in the world and put up an "anti-colonialist" signboard in order to replace the old colonialist forces and



Kennedy: Looking for freedom, independence and peace?
You've asked the right person.

Cartoon by Hua Chun-wu

obstruct and undermine the national-liberation movement in the colonies and dependent countries. It will take one step further in engineering an anti-communist and anti-popular movement on a world scale, trumpet the so-called "principle of self-determination" and "free choice" and try to split the socialist camp and subvert the socialist countries. It will continue to step up its arms drive and war preparations in the attempt to maintain a powerful military strength and a steadily growing economy, to launch aggressive local wars and make preparations for unleashing a new world war. Kennedy has blustered about the need "to be prepared in the final extreme to fight for our country — and to mean it."

Frenzied Arms Drive

In the past year, as a result of the Kennedy Administration's frenzied arms drive and war preparations, the U.S. military budget has been increased on three successive occasions. Its military expenditure in 1961 accounted for 70 per cent of the U.S. expenditures for the year totalling U.S. \$96,200 million, the biggest amount spent in peacetime. The United States has time and again bragged about its "achievements" in the arms drive and war preparations, boasting that powerful missiles are stockpiled in its armoury and that construction of 40 Polaris submarines to be used for "destroying" the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is under way and has been speeded up. Its army has been enlarged by two divisions; its air force, by 12 wings; its naval fleets in active service, by more than 70 vessels. The number of men in uniform in its three services has increased to 2.78 million, an addition of 284,000 men over 1960. It has reinforced its conventional arms; the army's procurement funds rose from U.S. \$1,440 million in 1960 to U.S. \$2,500 million in 1961. The United States has several hundred military bases all over the world on which are stationed large numbers of troops. Forty-two per cent of the U.S. Army is being kept abroad. These, plus the naval and air forces including the Sixth and Seventh Fleets, are performing the duties of an international gendarme. Of late, U.S. sabre-rattling has become more and more unbridled. *U.S. News & World Report* has openly advocated a type of war combining nuclear arms with vast ground forces — "somewhat on the model of World War II."

U.S. Imperialism — World Gendarme

Setting itself up as a world gendarme, U.S. imperialism props up the most reactionary forces of the various countries and outrageously interferes in their internal affairs. It has tried to suppress the national-liberation movement and the people's revolutionary movement by starting or expanding local wars. Soon after Kennedy assumed power, it embarked on the military adventure of an armed invasion of Cuba. When this failed, it made further efforts to stir up riots inside Cuba. Of late, it has stepped up its plots for new aggression against Cuba and is coercing other Latin American countries into undertaking a joint intervention against that country.

U.S. imperialism has persisted in blocking a peaceful solution of the Laotian question and has been calling for

a trial of military strength there. It has sent large numbers of military personnel and large quantities of supplies to south Viet Nam to take a direct part in the attempt to suppress the struggle waged by the popular masses there against the traitorous, reactionary rule of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. It continues to lend support to the fascist puppet regime in south Korea, enslave the south Korean people and obstruct the reunification of Korea by peaceful means. In implementing its sinister designs, it has made use of the United Nations to carry out its neo-colonialist policy, murdered Patrice Lumumba and subverted the legal government of the Congo. It has used the "United Nations forces" in the Congo in its clashes with the old colonialism. It stood openly against India's recovery of Goa and is obstructing the liberation of West Irian by Indonesia.

Under the smoke-screen of "free choice" and "liberation movement," U.S. imperialism has never ceased its subversive activities and sabotage against the socialist countries. Using the "Berlin crisis" in particular as a pretext, it has been sending reinforcements to Western Europe, engineering provocations there, threatening the German Democratic Republic and crying out for war.

U.S. imperialism persists in its policy of hostility towards the Chinese people and of occupying China's territory of Taiwan by force. It has time and again used the United Nations to attack and slander China, obstruct the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and interfered in China's internal affairs by getting the U.N. to adopt a resolution on the so-called "Tibet question." U.S. naval and air forces have gone on violating China's territorial waters and air space. In 1961, the spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry served 52 grave warnings on the United States against such provocations.

Wall Street Attacks the People

The Kennedy Administration has proved by its deeds that the so-called "quest for peace," "general and complete disarmament," "opposition to colonialism," "free choice" of social systems and the other words which U.S. imperialism has been shouting are nothing but lies to mislead the people.

This is true both internationally and in the United States as well. Since it came to power, the Kennedy Administration has been launching further attacks on the American people and pursuing the extremely reactionary policy of turning the United States into a fascist state.

Frenziedly piling up more armaments and preparing for war, the Kennedy Administration has burdened itself with enormous military expenditures, resulting in a sharp increase of America's financial deficit. Last year this amounted to U.S. \$7,000 million. It has tried hard to shift the burden onto the working class and other labouring people. In addition to increasing taxation, it is taking steps to limit wage increases and reduce real wages. Today, unemployment in the United States constitutes a serious problem. By December last year, the number of jobless workers rose again to four million and the number

of people living on relief reached 7.5 million. Unemployment among the young people has become a conspicuous label of the Kennedy Administration, for among those who left school last year one million failed to find a job.

Under these circumstances, there is growing discontent among the U.S. working class and the broad masses of labouring people. In 1961, about 3,300 strikes broke out in the United States, with 1.45 million workers taking part. Campaigns against the U.S. government policy of stepping up preparations for nuclear war and against its warmongering, and movements in defence of peace have spread to university professors and cultural and scientific circles. In face of this mounting resistance from the popular masses, the Kennedy Administration has stepped up its persecution of the U.S. Communists, and using the long "blacklists" supplied by the "Un-American Activities Committee" has illegally subpoenaed democratic, progressive personages. Emboldened by the U.S. Government, many fascist and racist organizations, the Ku Klux Klan for one, have run wild, making unscrupulous attacks on all who uphold democratic freedoms. There have been frequent and bloody acts of persecution of the Negro people. The doings of the Kennedy Administration in the United States cannot fail to remind one of Hitler, the fascist devil who in his time too started with attacks on the Communist Party and then, in the name of anti-communism, suppressed all progressive forces, suppressed popular resistance at home, madly committed military provocations and aggression abroad, and embarked on the criminal road of unleashing World War II.

The latest anti-communist outrages perpetrated by the U.S. reactionaries completely explode the big lie to which Kennedy has always given so much publicity: that the United States is the "most democratic country in the world which enjoys the greatest freedom." This lays bare the ferocious face of U.S. imperialism. Today, the Kennedy Administration is frenziedly persecuting the C.P.U.S.A. on the one hand, while making a big to-do about U.S. "democracy" and preaching about a "free choice" of social systems on the other. This glaring contrast, more than anything else, shows what Kennedy and his ilk actually mean when they talk about "democracy" and "freedom."

"Dark Night Has Its End"

But the communist movement in the United States is definitely not something that can be stamped out by the U.S. monopoly capitalists. The rise of the communist movement is an inevitable phenomenon in the historical development of mankind, and the United States is definitely no exception. As long as the capitalist system and acute class contradictions exist in the United States, there must without fail emerge a revolutionary party of the proletariat in the course of the development of the workers' movement. The great cause of socialism and communism will ultimately and completely triumph throughout the world, the United States included. This is inevitable. The anti-communist outrage perpetrated by the Kennedy Administration will further reveal the reactionary nature of U.S. imperialism, thereby raising the political consciousness of the masses and bringing more and more people onto the path of struggle.



Kennedy's Rendezvous with Destiny

Cartoon by Mi Ku

In his letter to Comrade William Z. Foster dated January 17, 1959, Comrade Mao Tse-tung wrote: "Although the Communist Party of the United States is temporarily in a situation which is none too smooth, your struggle is highly significant and is bound to bear rich fruit. Dark night has its end. The reactionary forces of the United States are now running their heads into stone walls everywhere, which shows that they will not have too many days to live. Right now, over there in your country, the situation in which 'the enemy is strong and we are weak' is entirely a temporary phenomenon. It will certainly develop in the opposite direction." (See *Peking Review*, No. 5, Feb. 3, 1959. — Ed.)

The U.S. reactionaries are baring their teeth and stretching their claws; for the moment they are overbearing indeed. But this is by no means a sign of strength. On the contrary, it merely serves to show up their decay and decline.

We are firmly convinced that no matter how grave are the difficulties confronting the revolutionary fighters of the proletariat in the United States and no matter how tortuous is the path they may have to traverse, it is impossible to stamp out the communist movement which is rooted in the American people. As the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party points out in its statement: "Definitely, the future of the United States does not belong to the monopoly capitalists but to the American working class and the American people. The great cause of socialism and communism will surely triumph in the United States."

Closer Sino-Albanian Ties

ON January 13, China and Albania signed five documents on economic, scientific and technical co-operation. They are: 1) Agreement on the granting of credits by China to Albania, 2) supplementary notes to the protocol on the supply of complete sets of equipment and on technical assistance to Albania by China, 3) protocol on the exchange of goods and payments in 1962 between China and Albania, 4) agreement on the use in 1962 by the Albanian Government of credits granted by the Chinese Government and 5) protocol on the sixth meeting of the Sino-Albanian Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

Five Agreements and Protocols

These agreements are the fruit of the talks between the Chinese and Albanian Government Economic Delegations on further strengthening the fraternal friendship and economic co-operation between the two countries.

In accordance with the above agreements and protocols, China will supply Albania with grain, various kinds of rolled steel, tractors, chemical fertilizer, paper and other goods; Albania will supply China with chrome ore, crude oil, copper, tobacco and other goods. China and Albania will exchange scientific and technical experience and each will provide the other with scientific and technical aid in various fields including textiles and other branches of light industry, the chemical, building and machine-building industries, public health and agriculture.

The two parties, says the press communique on the Sino-Albanian economic talks, expressed great satisfaction with the talks and held that the mutual help and co-operation between the socialist countries, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will not only promote the common upsurge of the economies of the two countries and benefit their socialist construction, but will certainly help enhance the unity and strength of the socialist camp and defend the cause of world peace.

The Albanian delegation was warmly welcomed by the Chinese people. During the talks, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, received Abdul Kellezi, Vice-Chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, and the other members of the delegation and had cordial talks with them.

On January 13 Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished Albanian guests. Although China and Albania, Premier Chou said, are separated by many mountains and seas, they are closely linked by the great cause of Communism. Under the correct leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by their long-tested leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the heroic Albanian

people, by working and struggling hard to make their country strong, have overcome one obstacle after another on their road of advance and gained important achievements in socialist construction. These achievements have increased the strength of the socialist camp and inspired the militant determination of the people of the other socialist countries.

"The Chinese Government and people," Premier Chou said, "have always esteemed and admired the great efforts made by the Government and people of Albania in international affairs. The Government and people of Albania have consistently adhered to a foreign policy of peace, resolutely opposed the policies of aggression and war of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States, striven for peaceful coexistence of nations with different social systems, and actively supported the national-liberation struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, thus making outstanding contributions to safeguarding world peace and promoting the cause of human progress. The glorious Albanian Party of Labour is a staunch and militant Marxist-Leninist Party. It has consistently held high the brilliant banner of Marxism-Leninism, has been loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, abided by the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement of the Communist and Workers' Parties, and worked to strengthen the great unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement. It has firmly defended the purity of Marxism-Leninism and waged an uncompromising struggle against modern revisionism represented by the Tito clique of Yugoslavia. It enjoys high prestige among the Chinese people and the working people throughout the world."

Growth of Friendship

Speaking of the Albanian delegation's visit and the signing of the documents by the two Governments, Premier Chou En-lai said that these marked the further consolidation and development of the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Albanian peoples, founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, and embodied the spirit of equality, mutual benefit, mutual assistance and co-operation in relations between socialist countries.

In his speech at the banquet, Vice-Chairman Kellezi said that it was with great pleasure and satisfaction that he had followed the constant strengthening and growth of the fraternal friendship of the two peoples. The Government of the People's Republic of China has shown great concern for the question of economic co-operation. The solution of this question has been a great help to the socialist construction undertaken by the Albanian people and the Albanian Party of Labour. This help has enabled Albania to overcome its difficulties in socialist construction; it amounts to sharing a part of those difficulties. Despite temporary difficulties in recent years

caused by natural calamities unprecedented in a century, Vice-Chairman Kellezi said, the glorious Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China, acting in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, have helped Albania with new loans, increased the exchange of goods, set up a joint stock shipping company and extended scientific and technical co-operation to Albania. Vice-Chairman Kellezi thanked China for its aid.

"The correct and principled policy of the People's Republic of China," the Vice-Chairman continued, "has enjoyed the respect and sympathy of the people of the various countries. The People's Republic of China is a tremendous socialist force, a reliable support to the people of many lands in their struggle for socialism, peace and freedom. The glorious Chinese Communist Party has held high the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism; it has been striving for the faithful implementation of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement of the Communist

and Workers' Parties; it has stood in the van of the struggle to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism from being assailed by Yugoslav revisionism and modern revisionism."

"We are proud," he said, "to have allies and comrades-in-arms like the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government in our struggle for new victories. The Albanian people, rallying like one man around the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, will for ever be China's close friends and allies."

Vice-Chairman Kellezi, leader of the Albanian Government Economic Delegation, and Minister of Trade Kico Ngjela, deputy leader of the delegation, and some members of the delegation left Peking on January 15 for a visit to south China. P. Shyti, deputy leader of the delegation and First Vice-Chairman of the Albanian State Planning Commission, and other members of the delegation left Peking for home on the same day.

Common Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

Chang Hsi-jo - Mosaburo Suzuki Joint Statement

Chang Hsi-jo, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Mosaburo Suzuki, Adviser to the Japanese Socialist Party and leader of the party's third delegation to China, issued a joint statement in Peking on January 13. The following is the full text. — Ed.

AT the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the third delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party headed by Mosaburo Suzuki arrived in China on December 31, 1961, for a friendly visit. During their stay in Peking, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received Mosaburo Suzuki, head of the delegation, Kanemitsu Hososeko, Tomomi Narita, Shichiro Hozumi, Makota Chiba, Masashi Ishibashi, members of the delegation, and Torao Takasawa, a staff member. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi had a long, friendly and cordial talk with all members of the delegation. The delegation also called on Chang Hsi-jo, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and had friendly and sincere talks with the delegation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs in order to carry forward and extend the achievements made by the first and second delegations of the Japanese Socialist Party which visited China.

The two delegations discussed the present international and Asian situation, particularly the question of Sino-Japanese relations. In the course of the discussion, both sides unanimously agreed that the present international situation is characterized by the fact that the East wind has further prevailed over the West wind. The anti-imperialist forces of peace, national independence,

democracy and socialism all over the world have grown enormously, and have surpassed the imperialist forces headed by the United States. U.S. imperialism is the root cause of tension in the world. In Asia, it is colluding with Japanese imperialism and militarism, which are now being revived, aggravating tension in Asia.

U.S. imperialism still occupies China's territory of Taiwan; in the U.N. General Assembly, it opposes the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Chinese People's Republic and plots to create "two Chinas"; it sets up military bases around China to step up its aggression against China. U.S. imperialism continues its occupation of the Japanese territory of Okinawa and Ogasawara; it has military bases all over Japan; it concluded the new Japan-U.S. military alliance and instigated the Ikeda government and the south Korean puppet regime to hold "Japan-south Korea" talks which are, in reality, a plot to form a Northeast Asia military alliance.

U.S. imperialism interferes in and suppresses the national and democratic movements in Asian, African and Latin American countries; it revives West German militarism in Europe; it sets up aggressive military blocs on a worldwide scale, seriously endangering the security of the people all over the world. U.S. imperialism intensifies the arms drive and war preparations at home, placing a heavy burden of military expenditure on the U.S. people. At the same time, the Kennedy Administration is suppressing the democratic movement of the people of the United States.

Therefore, the struggle against U.S. imperialism is the common militant task of the Chinese and Japanese

CERTAINTY OF FINAL VICTORY

Speaking at a banquet held in Peking on January 12 in honour of the third Japanese Socialist Party Delegation headed by Mosaburo Suzuki, Premier Chou En-lai emphasized the certainty of final victory in the Chinese and Japanese peoples' struggle against their common enemy — U.S. imperialism.

Premier Chou noted that a long time had elapsed between the present visit and the visit to China of Inejiro Asanuma, the late Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party. During this period, the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the world had made big progress. In particular, he paid warm tribute to the great struggle which the Japanese people, the Japanese Socialist Party and other progressive Japanese parties and organizations had waged in 1960 and 1961 in opposition to U.S. imperialist military occupation, the subservience of the Japanese reactionary forces to U.S. imperialism and their repression of the people, and for the abolition of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." The Chinese people, he said, follow with close attention the course of the Japanese people's struggle and admire their heroism; Inejiro Asanuma, who gave his life for this struggle, is particularly worthy of the Chinese people's admiration, respect and remembrance.

The Japanese people now stand in the frontline of the battle against U.S. imperialism in the Far East, Premier Chou said. While the U.S. occupation forces continue to trample on Japan's beautiful land, bully the Japanese people and show their hostility to them, the latter have stood up courageously to U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces at home. The Chinese people and people all over the world firmly support this just struggle.

The Chinese people also suffer from U.S. imperialist aggression, the Premier continued. U.S. imperialism continues to occupy China's territory of Taiwan, persists in its hostility towards the People's Republic of China, obstructs the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the U.N. and plots to create "two Chinas." The Chinese people are waging a relentless struggle against U.S. imperialism, and in this they have the energetic support of the Japanese people, the Japanese Socialist Party and other progressive political parties and organizations in Japan.

Premier Chou En-lai emphasized: "The objective fact is, as Mr. Asanuma said, the Chinese and Japanese

peoples have the same enemy, namely U.S. imperialism." The tasks of the two peoples, he noted, are also the same, namely, to get rid of U.S. imperialist aggression and occupation of their territories and bring about the withdrawal of U.S. armed forces to the United States. Precisely because of this, the peoples of the two countries inevitably encourage and support each other in their common fight against U.S. imperialism.

Premier Chou added that the forms and methods of struggle against U.S. imperialism by the peoples of China and Japan should of course be decided in accordance with the concrete conditions in the two countries, the degree of consciousness of their peoples and the progress of the struggle. The people of the two countries are carrying out independent struggles to preserve their national independence and safeguard their national sovereignty.

Nailing the deliberate lie spread by the reactionaries that the mutual support of the two peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism is aimed at forging a military alliance, Premier Chou En-lai said: "This is sheer fabrication. Different social systems exist in China and Japan. China is a socialist country. The Japanese people want to free themselves from U.S. imperialism's military occupation and embark on the road of full independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and prosperity. Hence, our two peoples hold that the two countries should live together in friendship in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. This stand is in the interests of the struggle of the two peoples against U.S. imperialism, conducted independently and determined each by itself."

U.S. imperialism, the Premier pointed out, is hostile not only to the peoples of China and Japan, but also to people throughout the world; it is doing harm to the American people as well. U.S. imperialism is trying to achieve world hegemony and enslave the world's people. Hence it has become the enemy of the people throughout the world. Creating enemies in all parts of the world, it is doomed to shameful defeat. On the other hand, Premier Chou noted, "We have friends in every corner of the world and will certainly win final victory. Together with us, the people of the various countries are waging the common struggle against U.S. imperialism on all sides, and this will certainly lead to the utter defeat of the policies of war and aggression of U.S. imperialism."

peoples, of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and people all over the world. It is also a task of the struggle of the people of the United States. The Chinese and Japanese peoples share a like situation. Both are waging resolute struggles against U.S. imperialism. These struggles of the Chinese and Japanese peoples are struggles waged independently by the peoples of the two countries, each with the purpose of safeguarding the national independence and sovereignty of its own country. At the same time, these struggles are objectively also the common struggle against U.S. imperialism; they support and stimulate each other. "U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Japanese and Chinese peoples," the well-known statement by Inejiro Asanuma, head of the second delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party which visited China, correctly points out the above-mentioned facts and is in complete conformity with objective reality. Both sides unanimously hold that this spirit of Inejiro Asanuma should be carried forward and that it will continue to

encourage the Chinese and Japanese peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Both sides unanimously hold that the factors in the world which oppose the imperialist policies of war and aggression and uphold world peace are: (1) the socialist camp which has become a world system; (2) the non-committed countries and countries of peaceful neutrality which are increasing in number; (3) the national-independence movement which is surging ahead; (4) the democratic forces centred around the working class in the capitalist countries which are growing; (5) the forces of the world's people in defence of peace which are growing. Provided these five forces unite more closely and struggle resolutely against imperialism headed by the United States, the fight in defence of world peace and against the imperialist policy of aggression will surely be victorious.

The two sides also exchanged views on the following questions.

I

The Japanese Socialist Party Delegation makes it clear that the Japanese Socialist Party is willing to work for the establishment and expansion of relations of peace and friendship among all countries in Asia, in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference. The policy of neutrality of the Socialist Party, based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference and the basic spirit of the Peace Constitution of Japan, is: not to join any military bloc, not to allow any foreign military bases, and to strive for the elimination of all military blocs and thereby bring about peaceful coexistence. However, since the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" has created the present situation whereby Japan is linked with the United States in a military alliance, the prerequisite for achieving Japan's neutrality is that it must, first of all, abolish the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and implement the stipulation in the Japanese Constitution that the country should not possess any armaments. The transformation of Japan into a neutral country without armed forces would be the greatest guarantee of peace in Asia.

Regarding this point, the Chinese side holds that Japan's neutrality will be achieved only when the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" has been abolished, and Japan, having shaken off U.S. imperialist control, has achieved complete independence. The Chinese side makes it clear that, in such circumstances, China would not ask Japan to conclude a military alliance with it. The choice of Japan's social system is a question for the Japanese people themselves to decide. In this sense, the Chinese side supports the Japanese Socialist Party's policy of neutrality.

II

The Japanese Socialist Party Delegation holds that the conclusion of a collective security treaty among the countries of the Asian and Pacific regions, particularly between China, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States, would be a guarantee for Japan's neutrality and for peace in Asia and the rest of the world. The Chinese side supports this view. Both sides also unanimously agree that before the conclusion of such a collective security treaty, provided Japan abrogates the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and the Japan-Chiang Kai-shek clique treaty, eliminates all foreign military bases and brings about the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, a bilateral treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression between China and Japan may then be concluded as a first step. This is an effective way of achieving collective security. The Chinese side makes it clear that with the conclusion of a Sino-Japanese treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression, the provisions of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance for the prevention of the resurgence of Japanese militarism will automatically become null and void.

III

Both sides hold that in order to safeguard world peace, the greatest effort must be made to ban nuclear weapons, do away with all foreign military bases, strive for general disarmament, support national and democratic movements, ease international tension and achieve peaceful coexistence. In particular, it is of paramount im-

portance for the preservation of peace in Asia to establish a nuclear weapon-free zone in Asia and the Pacific region, including the United States.

IV

The Japanese Socialist Party Delegation holds that the conclusion of a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty will serve to strengthen friendly relations between the two countries day by day and be of great significance in the preservation of peace in Asia. The Japanese Socialist Party makes it clear that it will make efforts to promote the conclusion of this treaty. The Chinese side appreciates this view.

V

The Japanese Socialist Party Delegation expresses its firm opposition to the "Japan-south Korea talks" now in progress, because they are closely connected with the conclusion of a Northeast Asia military alliance and this would make the peaceful unification of Korea impossible. The Chinese side supports this view.

VI

Both sides hold that recent military intervention by the United States in Laos and the southern part of Viet Nam is an illegal encroachment upon the sovereignty of these countries and has aggravated the tense situation in Asia. This is absolutely intolerable. The way to peaceful settlement of the Indo-China question lies in full implementation of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam and the promotion of the success of the enlarged Geneva Conference on the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question.

VII

The Japanese Socialist Party Delegation notes that the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations is at present obstructed by the policy of hostility towards China pursued by U.S. imperialism and its follower, the Ikeda government. The Japanese Socialist Party Delegation emphatically points out that at the 16th U.N. General Assembly, the Ikeda government, toeing the U.S. line, was one of the countries which submitted the "important matter" resolution, actively obstructed the restoration to the Peo-

A Mobilizing Factor

The signing of the Chang Hsi-jo-Mosaburo Suzuki joint statement is a major event not only for the Chinese and Japanese peoples, but also in the worldwide struggle against U.S. imperialism as well, declared Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, at a farewell reception in honour of the Japanese Socialist Party Delegation.

The joint statement, he noted, will play an active role in promoting the militant friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. It reflects their firm determination to fight against the common enemy — U.S. imperialism. It clearly points out that this struggle is the common militant task not only of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, but also of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world. This will have a great mobilizing effect, further stimulating the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

Selling Uncle Sam's Image

"Nation's Image Can Be Sold Like Soap," headlined *The New York Times* in a recent issue. Then followed a lengthy report on American advertising men's ideas of how to reinstate Uncle Sam in the world's affections.

Leading lights of the Madison Avenue advertising world, according to the *Times*, "deplored the way the United States was losing the propaganda war." One of them remarked: "The United States is competing for the minds of men across the world in nearly a hundred lands," but "our sales curve would cause alarm in the office of any sales manager. Our share of market is decreasing." So, clearly, something has got to be done to save the situation.

But what? Two schools of thought emerged, the *Times* disclosed. One contended: "Precisely the same techniques are applicable in selling America as in selling soap. We can do the job." "Let the country use its trained advertising skills quickly." They called for the establishment of a "Department of World Affairs" which in conjunction with the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency would grapple with the problem.

The other school was not so sure about all this. It claimed that "the process of advertising soap basically revolves around the selection of some product characteristic" which, in Madison Avenue jargon, is known as a "unique selling proposition." The selection having been made, this characteristic must be "dinned into the head of the consumer."

But what are the "unique selling propositions" of the U.S.A.? These "brand promotion" experts thought neither "economic might" nor "military might" would do the trick. "Political freedom" seemed a good bet, but again they hesitated, because "freedom is a far more complex idea to get over than, say, sudsing quality. And there is a serious question as to whether this idea lends itself to development in an advertising campaign."

Their doubts are understandable. And the reasons are not far to seek.

Glancing through the same issue of the *Times*, you'll find plenty of "product characteristics" of the U.S. brand of "political freedom."

On its front page, for instance, the *Times* reported: "Rusk sees Franco and lauds Spain," "the Secretary's friendly references to Spain were highly gratifying to officials here [in Madrid]." Well, you know a man by his

friends. This "characteristic" certainly won't sell so easily among those who uphold freedom from fascism.

On its editorial page, the *Times* expounded Washington's official line by labelling India's recovery of Goa a "military invasion," and Indonesia's resolve to liberate West Irian, a "threat to attack Netherlands New Guinea." Both were "tragic and childish," it said. This "proposition" obviously won't help "sell America" to those seeking freedom from colonialism.

Other "product characteristics" of U.S. "political freedom," advertised in the *Times*' news columns, include:

Police rule — "Despite the theoretical Federal ban," a report said, "state officials have made widespread use of wiretapping."

Racism — "The domestic drama of sit-ins and Freedom Rides," another report said, has "produced mass arrests of demonstrators — about 4,500 of them so far — mostly Negroes."

Apparently not much "sudsing quality" is available for the Madison Avenue men to work on. In fact, when they boast of their ability to "sell America" "as effectively as cornflakes or soap," these gentlemen from New York would do well to remember that their colleagues in Washington are no novices at this trade. Take a look at these "selling slogans" already coined by Kennedy's idea men and ghost writers: "new frontiers" and "peace corps," "alliance for progress" and "food for peace," "operation kinship" and "people-to-people program," a "human rights week" in addition to Eisenhower's "captive nations week," the "clean bomb" plus the "fall-out shelter." . . . Now you have a measure of their flair for word spinning. Such ingenuity could turn many an advertising man green with envy. But, for all these high-pressure methods, "buyers'" resistance seems to have grown. Uncle Sam is still seen as "The Ugly American" and every day that image grows uglier in the eyes of the world.

As a Chinese saying goes, you can't pass off a fish eye for a pearl. In "selling America to the world," can Madison Avenue succeed where Washington has flopped?



"All I need now is a little more glamour and I'll really look like an angel."

ple's Republic of China of its legitimate rights in the U.N., and pushed ahead the "two Chinas" plot. The Japanese Socialist Party Delegation expresses its opposition to the policy of hostility towards China, declares its basic stand that there is only one China and will fight for Sino-Japanese friendship and restoration of normal relations between the two countries. The Chinese side expresses its endorsement and gratitude for this.

Both sides indicate that they will strive continuously to develop friendly trade between the peoples of the two

countries and to promote the achievement of a trade agreement between governments on the basis of the three political principles and the three principles on trade.*

Both sides unanimously agree that to expand cultural contacts and the exchange of visits between the peoples of China and Japan, who have had close ties historically, geographically and culturally, will be conducive to the promotion of friendly relations between them.

* Refer to *Peking Review*, p. 25, No. 37, 1960. — Ed.

Chinese Medicine Thrives on Modern And Traditional Methods

by LIANG YIN

TRADITIONAL Chinese medicine has come into its own since liberation. It is characteristic that over the last few years in Peking, Shanghai, Hankow and other major cities hundreds of doctors of the Western school have been working and studying with veteran doctors of the traditional school of Chinese medicine and have completed their two-year courses with a new and informed respect for the achievements of the traditional school. A national conference on bone disorders, the first of its kind, was held in Tientsin early this month. In many of the two hundred papers read and discussed, bone specialists from all over the country described the excellent results got by applying the methods of traditional Chinese medicine in treating fractures. They brought ample evidence that a therapy combining traditional Chinese and Western medicine makes for better and quicker healing. In looking after the people's health, traditional Chinese medicine is playing a bigger and more beneficent role than ever before in all the past centuries of its history.

A Treasure-House of Medical Knowledge

Traditional Chinese medicine is a treasure-house of tested medical knowledge. It dates back to antiquity, China being one of the world's earliest pioneers in medical studies. Its oldest extant medical treatise, the *Huang Di Nei Jing (Yellow Emperor's Manual of Internal Medicine)*, was written more than 2,000 years ago. Another great work, translated into many languages and known throughout the world, is the *Ben Cao Gang Mu (Compendium of Materia Medica)* by the famous Ming pharmacologist Li Shih-chen (1518-93). This is a summary of the medical experience of the Chinese people up to the 16th century. It records every kind of medicine used in China before that period along with some ten thousand prescriptions in use at that time. But these and other books, important as they undoubtedly are, form only a part of the heritage of Chinese medicine. There is, besides, the knowledge in the minds and hands of traditional practitioners in every city, village and hamlet throughout the land. Much of this knowledge of healing and the use of herbs is fairly commonly known, but there is still a good deal of it which is in the possession of only a few and has not been recorded in medical works.

This rich fund of medical lore was, however, neglected under Kuomintang rule by an officialdom blinded by anti-popular ideas and a colonial mentality of servile worship of "the West," and doctors of traditional Chinese medicine were harshly discriminated against. In 1929, there was even an attempt by the Kuomintang to have all traditional doctors barred from practice. But

the order met such a wave of public protest that it could not be enforced. Still doctors of the traditional school were spurned by those trained in Western methods; many were persecuted and had to turn to other professions for a living. The policy of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, however, is to encourage the traditional doctors to use and develop all that is valuable in their knowledge and to call on doctors of the Western school to learn from, collaborate with and assist them.

Integrating Chinese and Western Medicine

Modern medicine, generally known as Western medicine in China, was introduced to the country only a little over a hundred years ago. Before liberation, there was no collaboration between its doctors and those of the traditional school. In New China the vigorous policy pursued to change this has been successful and now practitioners of the two schools of medicine are working closely together.

Since 1955, special training classes have been set up all over the country (with the exception of a few areas) for doctors of the Western school to study such subjects as the history of Chinese traditional medicine, its theory and practice, classics of Chinese medical literature, internal medicine, surgery, gynaecology, paediatrics, orthopaedics, acupuncture and massage. Graduates from these special classes are now combining modern scientific knowledge and methods with the theories and clinical experience of traditional Chinese medicine in treating the sick. They engage in research on Chinese medicine and some of them have written treatises on the subject. Others have helped veteran traditional physicians sum up and record their valuable experience.

Doctors of the Western school who have undertaken or are undertaking these special courses in various parts of the country include leading physicians, professors and lecturers as well as graduates of medical colleges. They find their newly acquired skill serves them to good advantage. In treating acute appendicitis, for instance, where the Western treatment indicates an operation, doctors of traditional Chinese medicine can effect a cure (when there is no danger of perforation or peritonitis) with drugs or by acupuncture. By combining Chinese and Western medicine, doctors are now in a better position to decide whether an operation is really necessary.

In the treatment of bone fractures, Chinese medicine has won wide renown. It combines oral medicines, external medication, reduction of the fracture and splinting to achieve rapid union and recovery of function.

Modern techniques, such as X-rays and anaesthesia, are now made use of.

Many other examples could be cited to illustrate the fruitful results of the policy of encouraging and enabling doctors of the Western school to study Chinese medicine, and vice versa. It has greatly assisted the general practice of medicine in China.

Training Young Doctors

In addition to the special classes which are most frequently attended by senior doctors, a number of other ways of training young doctors have been employed. One is the establishment of colleges of traditional Chinese medicine. In 1956, four were set up in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and Chengtu. Since 1958, about twenty others have been established in various parts of the country with thousands of students studying under experienced practitioners. In these colleges, 70 per cent of the curriculum relate to Chinese medicine—its theory and practice—and 30 per cent to Western medicine. Secondary schools, specializing in medical subjects, have also been set up in large numbers and have proved an important auxiliary to these colleges.

Another way, popular with both the master physicians and the young learners, is the "master-apprentice" method. At present, tens of thousands of young people are "apprenticed" to experienced physicians throughout the land. Many of the "apprentices" have several years of training in Chinese medicine behind them, others are graduates from the medical colleges of the Western school. In the Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Peking, there are more than thirty well-known doctors of Chinese medicine who have been invited from different parts of the country to engage in research and consultations. All are now well over 60 years old and are experts in their own field. Since 1958, more than a hundred doctors of the Western school, who have received some training in Chinese medicine, have been selected to work under them as "apprentices." Studying the important Chinese medical classics and working under the guidance of the experts, these doctors have made remarkable progress. Some of them can now practise Chinese medicine on their own while a few have acquired the highly specialized methods of their teachers in treating difficult cases.

Collecting Special Remedies

A mass campaign to collect traditional remedies has been in progress throughout the country ever since 1954. This work is being led by special groups, organized by the various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, counties and townships. These groups have carried the campaign out among the people, sought out the traditional practitioners, explained the Party and Government's policy towards Chinese medicine and worked out the best ways of tapping and developing the treasure-house of Chinese medical lore.

The campaign has paid off handsomely in many ways. It has revealed the number of doctors practising traditional medicine in the country and in what fields

they are specialists. The most experienced among them have been invited to practise in state hospitals or to teach in the newly established schools of traditional medicine. Traditional practitioners have met the survey groups with tremendous enthusiasm. They no longer keep their knowledge to themselves but have one after another presented their remedies as gifts to the state. Within a few months of the start of the campaign, hundreds of thousands of these remedies were collected and recorded, many of them proving very effective.

Before liberation, these remedies were treasured as heirlooms and were seldom, if ever, made known to the public. This was understandable in a society where the working people had no guarantee of a decent living. This knowledge was all they had to fall back on in time of need. Now in the new society, with full employment for all, selfish thoughts of material gain are losing out in competition with the socialist ideal of selfless service for the common good.

Many moving stories were told of doctors of the traditional school coming forward with secret remedies or rare manuscripts which had been handed down from their ancestors. Yu Ting-hsin, 71-year-old traditional practitioner of Chichun County, Hupeh Province, gave five medical books his father had left him, a special book on acupuncture for which he had paid 200 silver dollars and many special remedies which he himself had worked out. "I treasured these things before liberation above everything else," he said. "My father was a doctor of Chinese medicine, so are my four brothers. Since I am the eldest, my father gave the books to me. He said they should on no account be made public, but should be given to the right man at the right time and place. The Party and Government have called on us all to do everything to carry on and develop our medical tradition. I have no doubt that the present is the right time and this is the right place and I want to make my contribution here and now."

Large-Scale Research

In the hundreds of research institutes that have been established across the country, systematic investigation is carried out on the remedies and prescriptions that have been collected. The collecting, compiling and study of ancient Chinese books is part of this research. In conjunction with the Peking Library and 61 other big libraries in various parts of China, the Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Peking has compiled and made available to doctors all over the country a comprehensive list of Chinese medical books in their collection. New editions of the main Chinese medical classics have been published, and rare old medical books and new works are being brought out in large numbers for medical students. In the ten years between liberation and August 1959, for instance, the People's Health Publishing House in Peking published over two hundred titles of medical books with a circulation of more than six million copies. Such a thing was unheard of in the past.

Chinese medicine, which formerly had no place in the big hospitals, is now practised in special departments

in all the leading medical institutions while hundreds of new hospitals have been built especially for treating patients according to traditional Chinese methods.

Doctors of traditional Chinese medicine today enjoy the respect of the whole people. Quite a number of them have been elected deputies to the National People's Congress or have become members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Some of them hold

important positions in public health institutions or in hospitals as leading administrators or senior doctors.

The policy of using the stores of knowledge gathered through the ages along with the most modern techniques has enriched the general development of Chinese medical science. With the old flowering sturdily beside the new, China's medical science is well set to provide increasingly better service for the nation.

Rural People's Commune

A Farm Canal Network

by YANG TSO

THE peasants on the plain north of the Huai River near China's eastern seaboard have developed a canal network which ingeniously serves the triple purpose of drainage, water storage and irrigation. The members of the Jilunsai People's Commune in that area have such a high regard for their network that they have written appreciative slogans on their walls: "Long live the people's commune! Long live the canal network!"

No visitor is long left in doubt as to the reasons for this enthusiasm. Eager commune members will soon give him the example of the events of last summer. The autumn crops were in mid growth when a sudden drought hit the commune. It lasted 45 days, but at the first sign of danger the canal network waters were drawn upon and disaster was averted. Per-mu autumn yields were maintained at the same level as in 1960, a good harvest year. At year's end, however, the commune members' income was double what it was in 1960 because of increased earnings from forestry and other side lines many of which are connected directly with the canal network.

Before the Scheme

That result was all the more remarkable because this great plain north of the Huai in north Anhwei was for centuries before liberation regularly subject to drought and water-logging. Jilunsai Commune lies in Woyang County in the heart of this area so its people have experienced all the miseries that resulted from their situation. There were no adequate water conservancy measures then to handle natural calamities. The majority of the peasants lived perpetually on the verge of starvation and had nothing to invest in such projects. The corrupt Kuomintang authorities lined their own pockets with the proceeds of taxes and levies, so that no state funds were allocated for water conservancy works.

In those days the 34,000 mu of mostly low-lying farmland which is now the Jilunsai Commune was cut by two shallow 3-metre-wide ditches serving mainly for drainage. Between 1932 and 1942 it suffered three times from drought and seven times from water-logging. The ditches were inadequate to handle the big runoff of water that came with the summer rains, and water-logging resulted. A

large area of land, suitable for raising two harvests a year, yielded only one harvest of winter wheat. Grain yields were low, averaging only 60 jin per mu for wheat or sorghum. A farmer who raised a 100 jin per mu thought himself exceptionally lucky. Most peasants, as a local saying went, "ate chaff mixed with vegetables six months in each year." Many others didn't even have that but were forced to beg.

In 1950, the Jilunsai farmers organized mutual-aid teams, their first co-operative farming units. Later these developed into co-op farms. By the spring of 1958, pooling their labour and other resources, these co-ops had dug a large number of ditches and ponds in co-ordination with the big state projects to harness the Huai River and its tributaries. These measures combined already greatly reduced the twin threats of flood and drought and grain yields rose substantially.

The Canal Network Grows

The recurrent cycle of water-logging and drought on the northern sector of the Huai River plain raises special problems in water conservancy. Flood and water-logging constitute the main threat so the local people at first naturally tended to give more thought to problems of drainage. But they soon found out that this is not the ideal solution. By discharging excess water immediately into the rivers they found they were depriving themselves of water which they could well use should a spell of drought come in the later part of the same year as it frequently did.

It became clear that storage of water was both desirable and necessary. This was the genesis of the idea of building the canal network. It was planned to cut a series of connecting canals to link up the ponds and wells of the farm so that in case of drought the farm could make use of water from all these sources: both the wells (subsurface water) and the excess rain and flood waters stored in the ponds and canals themselves. This system was tried out on a small scale and found effective. The local people's government then made a thorough study of it, confirmed its value and gave full support to the full-scale canal network projected in 1958.

It was in that same year that the 3,000 households of the Jilunsai district agreed to form a people's commune. In the winter of that year and the following spring, 5,000 commune members started to cut the canals. Neighbouring communes had embarked on similar projects so the problem of proper co-ordination of plans and work was easily solved. Jilunsai built 10 canals from 30 to 40 metres wide, numerous ditches and larger ponds. The web of channels reached every part of the commune farm. Nearly every plot of cultivated land was brought under irrigation.

Handling Flood and Drought

Over the past years the canal network has amply demonstrated its ability and worth. A rainfall of over 30 cm. in the one month of July 1960 would have spelled disaster in the old days, but that year not a single *mu* of commune land was water-logged and yields were rated at a fairly high level too. When a similar heavy cloudburst occurred in the summer of 1952, nearly half of the autumn crops on what are now the commune's lands were flooded and the peasants suffered heavy losses.

Just a few months after the canals were completed, a 100-day drought struck the area. It lasted throughout the late summer of 1959. The canals, augmented by waters from the commune's wells, adequately irrigated the 20,000 *mu* of autumn crops. The drought was conquered and a bumper harvest garnered. Local farmers compared this with what happened in 1953. Then they had just set out on the road of socialist co-operation. The spell of drought that autumn was shorter than in 1959 but it not only reduced yields and output but delayed the sowing of winter wheat by a month, affecting the harvest of the following year.

As mentioned above, the Jilunsai Commune suffered another drought in 1961. Coming at the end of June, it caught the maize, beans and sweet potatoes just at a time when they stood most in need of water. The temperature jumped to 40 degrees in mid-July and moisture rapidly evaporated from the soil. The commune took up the weather's challenge. Using five pumps, 150 horse-drawn and treadle waterwheels and other devices, it worked out an overall plan to beat the drought however long it lasted. Two of its production brigades joined efforts to deepen the irrigation ditches by another metre to increase the flow of water for irrigation. On the whole the commune did well in this encounter. Its autumn crops were rated "relatively good."

Other Benefits

The canal network has brought other weighty benefits to the commune. It has transformed a considerable area of saline and low-lying lands into fertile farmland. By speedily absorbing excess water it enables many previously unproductive low-lying tracts to grow crops. Practically all Jilunsai's salt-impregnated fields have been ameliorated by washing out the salt with the ample water provided by the canal network and then applying organic manure or replacing the topsoil with rich earth.

A considerable area of land is occupied by the canals and this, at first glance, seems a loss, but it is more than compensated for by the enlarged acreage created by the canal system itself. It is estimated that the channels, banks and related works of the network take up about 1,200 *mu* of the commune's arable land. But one production brigade alone has added 5,600 *mu* of new land to its arable area, 4,100 *mu* of this was formerly low-lying, water-logged land and the rest was saline. Moreover, part of the newly reclaimed area has been turned into rice paddies producing higher yields than ordinary plots. That same brigade has turned more than 200 *mu* of formerly uncultivated low-lying land into paddies, giving an average yield of over 300 *jin* per *mu*.

The commune's glittering web of canals has also given a boost to fish farming, afforestation and other side lines. Commune members have planted 90,000 elms along the banks of the canals and 50,000 fruit trees — mulberries, apples, peaches, plums, apricots, pears and walnuts. Besides getting a rich crop of fruits, the commune also makes use of its flowering trees to develop bee keeping. This, in turn, aids the fruit growing. The mulberries are used to raise more silkworms. The canals and ditches are used for breeding fish, ducks and geese and to grow various water plants. Fish farming has proved to be a profitable side line not to speak of enriching the farmers' diet.

The Jilunsai commune members are planning some ambitious new projects to exploit the advantages of the canal network. These include the building of a hydro-electric station, to provide power for irrigation and lighting purposes, and a lock to facilitate water-borne traffic on the canals. With the encouraging experience of other communes north of the Huai River to guide them in these ventures, they are confident that they are on the right road.



Watering the Fields

Woodcut in colour by Chiu Tang

Yunglo Temple Murals at New Site

Some four years ago these pages described the "forgotten murals of the Yunglo Temple" that had suddenly attracted national attention (*Peking Review*, No. 7, 1958). Painted by artists of the Yuan Dynasty in the 13th and 14th centuries, these magnificent paintings are among the finest and best preserved classical murals in north China, but they had been all but forgotten, kept as they were in their Taoist temple there in the small, out-of-the-way township of Yunglo on the left bank of the Yellow River, outside Juicheng in southwestern Shansi Province. The cause of the sudden national concern was the fact that the temple site would be submerged by the artificial lake which would form on completion of the great Sanmen Gorge Dam. Everyone was naturally interested in what would be done to preserve these unique paintings.

The first problem faced was to devise ways and means of taking the murals intact off the walls. This was no small job. There are 990 square metres of murals painted on a frail plaster ground laid an inch or so thick on brick wall. The next problem was to move the whole temple to safety. It was finally decided to move not only all four temple buildings to the new site but the ancient trees as well from the old 8-acre temple park.

Preparations for the move got under way in 1957. Well-known artists and art student assistants were assigned to make life-size copies of the murals; colour photographs were also taken of them. Specialists in repairing and restoring ancient buildings undertook the work connected with the removal and reconstruction of the buildings. As we reported four years ago the exhibition of the excellent copies made from the murals produced an immense public impression. They brought home to thousands for the first time the splendour of these paintings and their historical and artistic significance.

The measures worked out to move the murals intact without damaging them in any way proved to be entirely successful. Leaving nothing to chance,

it took seven months from March to October, 1959, to complete this delicate operation. As it progressed, hall by hall, the work of dismantling the temple went ahead and this was followed by the rebuilding of the temple in a new place, at Lungchuan Village some 25 kilometres away from the original site. By June 1960 the move was complete down to the venerable cypresses and other trees of the old temple park.

Some weeks ago it was reported that the rebuilding and restoration of the four central halls of the temple have been completed at the new site. They have been rebuilt strictly according to their original design and also out of their original materials, except for those rotten wood beams and broken bricks and tiles which have been replaced by new ones of fine quality exactly duplicating the originals. Outer and inner walls enclosing the same amount of land as the original temple are now being completed. All the transplanted trees are reported to be doing well.

The town of Yunglo, the original site of the old temple, is said to be the birthplace of Lu Tung-pin, one of the "Eight Immortals" of Chinese Taoist folklore. Legend has it that he lived in the 9th century during the Tang Dynasty, and became an immortal after giving away all his family fortune to help the sick and the poor. The present Yunglo Temple was built in the mid-13th century on the ruins of an old Lu Tung-pin temple that was accidentally destroyed by fire. This was at a time when the *Chuan Chen Chiao* sect (the School of Perfect Truth) of Taoism was in its heyday. The Taoist community was therefore able to lavish funds and talent on the building and decoration of a new temple.

The four halls of the present temple are built on a single axis. The first hall, the *Lunghutien* (Dragon and Tiger Hall), is decorated with wall pictures

representing celestial guards and warrior gods, the very embodiment of martial spirit, and designed to scare off ghosts and evil spirits. The second, the *Sanchingtien* (Hall of Three Purities), is the main hall; it is adorned with pictures of nearly 300 Taoist Day Gods, the painting of which, by general consensus, compares favourably with similar paintings of the Tang and Sung Dynasties. The murals in the third hall, *Chunyangtien* (Chun-yang is another name for Lu), are mainly genre paintings telling the story of the Immortal Lu Tung-pin's life. They are of great value not only artistically but also historically for they give us a wealth of knowledge of the social and cultural life of the Chinese people in the 13th century. The last hall, the *Chungyangtien* (named after Wang Chung-yang), is painted with murals telling the story of Wang Chung-yang, another Taoist sage, and his six disciples. These also contain a mass of interesting details, supplementary to their main themes. A local saying aptly reflects the vividness of these murals: "The pictures on these walls keep on moving all the time. You find them changed every time you look at them."

The new site of the temple is a place of some historical associations dating back to the Warring States Period. It is also a beauty spot with the towering *Chungtiao* Mountain rising behind it. The vast reservoir and its crystal clear water now lie about five kilometres away to its left, and the famous *Lungchuan* (Dragon Fountain) Temple of the Tang Dynasty is on its



Extra Grain for Good Farming

By Chu Chun-chieh

right. When an avenue is completed to the lake shore there will be easy access to it both by land and water. In its new surroundings there is little likelihood of the Yunglo Temple and its superb murals ever again dropping out of sight.

PHOTOGRAPHY

5th National Exhibition

The Fifth National Exhibition of Photographic Art now on in the Peking Palace Museum shows more and better works than any of its predecessors. The China Photographic Society this time presents 317 works by 232 photographers. Some are well-known veterans, but what is noteworthy is the number of youngsters taking part in such an exhibition for the first time. The greater diversity in subject-matter and styles of camera-work shown is undoubtedly partly accounted for by this broadening of the ranks of camera artists. There is also a notable general rise in the ideological and artistic level of the works shown.

The wide range of subjects includes vivid reflections of new achievements in China's socialist construction, the life and work of the Chinese people, and the natural beauties of the country. *Winter* by Ting Feng-ling shows peasants in northeast China briskly preparing for the spring sowing. *Let's Gather in the "Qingke" Barley* is a gay scene of Tibetan women at harvest time. *Greet the Virgin Lands!* catches the bubbling enthusiasm of China's young people in building socialism. *Little "Ping Pong" Player* by



Eloquent Eyes

By Mai Feng

Yang Hsi-ching is a delightful sidelight on the table-tennis fever that captured the nation's youngsters during the international tournaments held last year in Peking. In *The East Is Red* by Yuan Yi-ping a glorious sunrise at Peking's Tien An Men Square takes on the weight of symbolic significance.

Two sections have been added for the first time to this series of national exhibitions. One is of photographs made in various foreign countries, the other is a display of different photographic techniques. Camera fans are particularly interested in this.

Most of the exhibits are 1961 products, but there is a small group of fine pictures taken earlier by veteran photographers and shown here publicly for the first time. The exhibits are the pick of over 2,900 entries submitted from every part of the country, Hongkong, Macao, and from some other lands as well. Among the 846 photographers are workers, students, professors, soldiers, doctors, government officials and also "new" farmers who went to the countryside recently to support the agricultural front. The ranks of photographers are extending to include every section of society and this is rapidly enriching China's photographic art.

SHORT NOTES

Oriental Song and Dance Ensemble. Speaking at the inauguration of this new ensemble in Peking last Saturday Vice-Premier Chen Yi urged its members to devote themselves to the ear-

nest study of the songs and dances of peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. Study well, he said, be like the "real thing." He called on them to emulate the strong points of the art of other peoples to enrich and develop themselves, to serve the cause of friendship with all the world's peoples.

The former students of the oriental song and dance class of the Central Song and Dance Ensemble form the nucleus of the new ensemble reinforced by talented singers and dancers drawn from all parts of the country as well as the cultural troupes of various army units. Among them are Wang Kun, nationally known for her singing in the part of Hsi Erh in the modern opera *The White-Haired Girl*; Chang Chun, whose performances have been very warmly acclaimed both at home and abroad; Tsui Meishan, of China's Korean nationality, and Ayitula, a talented Uighur dancer, winners of gold medals at the Sixth and Seventh World Youth Festivals respectively for their *Peacock Dance* and *Grape Picker's Dance*.

The ensemble already has a repertoire of more than 80 songs and dances of 23 countries including the Soviet Union, Korea, Burma, Syria, Ethiopia, Cuba and Mexico. These were learnt from artists specially invited to China to teach, during visits by Chinese troupes abroad, or from visiting foreign artists. The ensemble will give its first public performance at the coming Spring Festival which falls on February 5-7.

Cuban Drama in Peking. The three-act Cuban drama *Sugar-Cane Field*, by Paco Alfonso, has repeated in Peking the success it scored at its brilliant premiere in Tientsin. Produced by the visiting Tientsin People's Art Theatre, this is the first Cuban drama ever presented on the Chinese stage. It deals with two families and their intricate relations against a background of sharp class struggle during the years 1950-1958 under the Batista dictatorship. During rehearsals, Paco Alfonso and his wife, the noted Cuban actress Maria Ofelia Diaz, gave the Tientsin company invaluable help by acquainting them with life in Cuba and at times even acting out the more difficult episodes in the play.



An Exploring Party

By Min Fu-chuan

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

U.S. Armed Intervention in South Viet Nam

U.S. imperialism's stepped-up armed intervention and aggression in south Viet Nam has further worsened the situation there, and seriously threatens peace in Indo-China and the whole of Southeast Asia, says Commentator in *Renmin Ribao* on January 14.

Military personnel from the U.S., Commentator points out, are actively participating in the Ngo Dinh Diem clique's bloody war to suppress the south Vietnamese people. The Kennedy Administration is also trying to adopt a so-called "economic and social development programme" for south Viet Nam so as to bring it still further under U.S. control.

Commentator recalls that U.S. military aid to the Ngo Dinh Diem clique has been stepped up since October last year. In mid-December, a further 400 U.S. troops arrived in Saigon, bringing with them 40 helicopters; five warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet also sailed into the port. On January 11, in his State of the Union Message, Kennedy openly announced intensified U.S. intervention in south Viet Nam. On January 14, U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara flew to Hawaii to call a Far Eastern conference on military aid to south Viet Nam. All these facts point to the Kennedy Administration's unscrupulous extension of armed intervention and aggression in south Viet Nam.

However, U.S. imperialism impudently describes its flagrant encroachment on Viet Nam's independence and sovereignty as an act to halt "aggression." The truth is, Commentator says, that the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique has established a brutal dictatorial regime in south Viet Nam. It has suppressed the people's patriotic movement there and robbed them of all democratic rights and freedom. In face of this intolerable situation, the south Vietnamese people have risen in self-defence and are waging a heroic and indomitable struggle for national liberation, for their very survival and democratic rights. This struggle has dealt a fatal blow to the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, and pushed it to the verge of collapse. It has shaken U.S.

imperialism's colonial domination in south Viet Nam to its foundations. But, U.S. imperialism, unreconciled to its defeat, is attempting to resort to new military adventures to wipe out the self-defence forces of the south Vietnamese people and maintain its colonial rule.

Where there is oppression, Commentator says, there is bound to be resistance, and where there is armed suppression there is bound to be armed struggle. No force on earth can restrict or eliminate the south Vietnamese people's just struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. Direct U.S. imperialist armed intervention and aggression, instead of quenching the flames of the south Vietnamese people's revolution, can only arouse them to still more vigorous resistance, Commentator concludes.

Imperialist Murder Plot in Indonesia Denounced

News of an imperialist-instigated attempt on the life of Indonesian President Sukarno in Makassar on January 7 filled the Chinese people with extreme indignation.

On January 9 Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to President Sukarno expressing their deep concern. This outrage, the message said, provides new evidence that imperialism and colonialism will never abandon their colonial rule, and that they will not scruple to use the most sinister and despicable means to obstruct and undermine the national-liberation struggle of the people of various countries. The message added: "In their just struggle to liberate West Irian, the Indonesian people can expect all necessary and possible support from the Chinese Government and people."

Here is, says Commentator in *Da Gong Bao* (January 11), another proof that the imperialists and colonialists will not shed tears until they see their own coffins. The nearer they approach their doom, the crazier they become. In order to win and safeguard their national independence, the people of various countries must resolutely fight against imperialism and colonialism.

Facts have shown, Commentator says, that this imperialist outrage cannot intimidate the Indonesian people who are determined to recover their own territory West Irian. It will only fortify their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist stand. The Chinese people fully support their struggle.

THE PASSING SHOW

"Why Pick On Our Boys?"

The following letter recently appeared in the *London Times*:

Sir,

With reference to the United States Government's allegations against the Union Miniere, may I inquire whether their attitude would be the same if this had been an American-controlled company, and would they be encouraging, and largely financing, the attacks by the United Nations forces on Katanga? Judging by the past activities of certain powerful American companies in Latin America the answer would appear to be obvious.

Profitable Television Education

In America, three young hoodlums who held up and robbed a well-known New York television star informed her that they had got the idea after seeing one of her own T.V. plays.

In England, Sir Robert Renwick, Chairman of the British Associated T.V., said:

"I am not afraid of profits. No one should ever be frightened of profits. Profitability is the only measure of success."



CHINA AND THE WORLD

Sino-Laotian Agreements

China and Laos have signed an air transport agreement and a highway agreement.

These agreements, the first between the two countries, were signed on January 13 in Khang Khay, Laos' provisional capital in Xieng Khouang Province.

The agreement on civil air transport between China and Laos is in full accord with the spirit of friendship and co-operation between the two countries and the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty. Air transport companies appointed by the two sides will conduct flights, scheduled or unscheduled, on agreed routes.

Under the terms of the highway agreement, Mnongla in Yunnan Province, China, and Phong Saly, Phong Saly Province, Laos, will be linked by a new road. The Chinese Government will build this highway; it will bear all costs for the section inside Laotian territory as a free economic gift to the Royal Laotian Government without any conditions attached.

Tiao Sisoumang Sisaleumsak, representative of the Royal Laotian Government and Minister of the Interior and National Economy, and Ho Wei, representative of the Chinese Government and head of the Chinese Economic and Cultural Mission in Laos, hailed these agreements at a banquet given by the Laotian Government.

Tiao Sisoumang Sisaleumsak stressed that the agreements are another important victory won by the two peoples in their steadfast struggle and another serious defeat for imperialism and colonialism. They demonstrated the Chinese Government's concern for the Laotian people. The highway will serve the highest interests of the Laotian nation, he said.

Ho Wei said that the signing of the agreements marks a further develop-

ment and consolidation of the friendly relations between China and Laos; it has great significance for the mutual support and co-operation between the two Governments and peoples in the economic and cultural fields, and to their common cause of opposing U.S. imperialist aggression and defending world peace.

Fraternal Co-operation

The signing of a commodity exchange protocol for 1962 between the Korean and Chinese Governments in Pyongyang on January 8 will further strengthen the economic co-operation between the two countries.

Under this protocol, China will provide Korea with rolled steel, coal, sulphur and other ores, various types of machinery, tyres, chemicals, indigenous products and other goods.

Korea will deliver to China iron ore, tractors, automobiles, machine tools and other machines, calcium carbide, fruit, marine products, indigenous goods and a variety of commodities.

The Chinese Trade Delegation, led by Yeh Chi-chuang, Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Pyongyang on January 5. During their stay, members of the delegation were received by Premier Kim Il Sung, and they visited many places of note in the capital. Of particular interest to them were the exhibition of industry and agriculture, the underground Moran-bong Theatre and the Revolutionary Museum. At the latter, they were especially moved by the exhibits recalling the armed resistance waged against the Japanese invaders by the Korean Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

China Backs Viet Nam's Just Stand

The 650 million people of China have always firmly supported the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the peaceful unification of their country. In reply to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Ung Van Khiem's letter of December 31, on the recent open and direct armed suppression of the people in south Viet Nam by U.S. military personnel, Foreign Minister Chen Yi expressed complete agreement with the views of Ung Van Khiem as stated in his letter of December 28, 1961 to the Co-Chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference, and fully supported the just stand and legitimate demands of the Vietnamese Government.

Chen Yi said that the recent development of U.S. aggression and intervention into open and direct armed suppression of the people in south Viet Nam, has brought about an extremely serious situation. The Chinese Government holds that the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference should take emergency measures at once to check this armed intervention and aggression in south Viet Nam so as to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant 1954 Geneva agreements.

In a rally held on January 12 in Peking to welcome Huynh Van Tam, representative of the National Front for the Liberation of South Viet Nam and member of the Central Committee of the Association of Labour for the Liberation of South Viet Nam, the Chinese people once again demonstrated their determined support for the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Speaking at the gathering, Liu Chang-sheng, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, roundly condemned U.S. imperialism's recent direct military interference in south Viet Nam. He paid high tribute to the people of south Viet Nam who have rallied around the National Front for the Liberation of South Viet Nam and are waging a just and patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. The Chinese people cannot ignore the criminal activities of U.S. imperialism in seriously violating the Geneva agreements and threatening the security of the Vietnamese people and peace in Southeast Asia, Liu Chang-sheng declared.

On January 16, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the representative of the Association of Labour for the Liberation of South Viet Nam issued a joint statement declaring that the two sides will carry on to the end the struggle against their common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and to defend world peace.

Chinese-African Friendship

The Chinese and African peoples are finding many ways of showing their mutual sympathy, support and friendship for each other. The bonds between the Chinese and African peoples are growing stronger as they carry on their common struggle against imperialism. A better understanding among the peoples is brought about through mutual visits.

The Chinese exhibitions of socialist construction and of arts and crafts and painting held last year in Guinea, Mali, Ghana, Sudan and other African countries have been warmly welcomed by the African peoples.

A Ghanaian craftsman, Joseph Y.C. Amegashie, presented a carved wooden tray to Premier Chou En-lai on

January 5 this year through the Chinese Embassy in Ghana. The motif of the carving on the tray is a Ghanaian traditional dance. In a letter accompanying the gift, Amegashie said: "I was deeply impressed by China's exhibition in Accra last year, and as a Ghanaian craftsman, I would like to present this, my little piece of work, to your Premier Chou En-lai."

Chu Tsu-chi, Secretary-General of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and Vice-President of the Committee of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Fund, arrived in Conakry last week for a friendly visit to Guinea.

A group of five Chinese experts on rice, tea and sugar-cane growing ar-

rived in Bamako on January 2. Other experts had arrived earlier. They were all sent by the Chinese Government to implement the Sino-Mali Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement signed last September.

More U.S. Military Intrusions

On December 24, 1961, between 08:38 and 11:57 hours, a U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters southeast of the Paichuan area, Fukien Province. On January 11, between 13:42 and 13:55 hours, a U.S. military plane flew over the area of the Yunghsing and Shih Islands of the Hsisha Group, Kwangtung Province.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman issued the 182nd and 183rd serious warnings against these military provocations.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **A HAPPY AND UNEXPECTED RE-UNION** Li Kuei-chih, wife of the magistrate, Chao Chung, learns that an old prisoner is none other than her own father, a victim of her stepmother's intrigues. When she appeals to the new viceroy for a review of the case she finds that he is her long lost brother. There is a happy reunion and the wicked are duly punished. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **THE NYMPH OF THE RIVER LO** One of the late Mei Lan-fang's most famous operas. A story about Tsao Chih's meeting in a dream with the famous beauty, the Nymph of the River Lo. Also on the programme: **THE REMOVAL OF THREE EVILS** and **CHOOSING A SON-IN-LAW**. Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ **YU TANG CHUN** Yu Tang Chun, a famous Ming courtesan, wrongly accused of murder, is sent to Talyuan for trial. It turns out that the judge, Wang Chin-lung, is none other than her lover. She is finally cleared and becomes the wife of the great judge. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **TEARS AT THE DESERTED MOUNTAIN VALLEY** A tragedy of old China. Heavy taxation ruins a poor peasant family. The father and son are killed by tigers; the mother dies from grief and worry and the daughter-in-law commits suicide. The Youth Peking Opera Troupe.

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **THE JADE GARDEN** A Ming noble determines to drive a poor but stubborn scholar from his homestead to take the land for a pleasure garden. The scholar is jailed on a false charge, but later cleared—and the noble duly punished—with the help of a plucky maiden-pedlar. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **LI HUI-NIANG** A rich official abducts Li Hui-niang and makes her his concubine. When in a chance encounter she shows her admiration for a patriot scholar, the official kills her in a rage. Powerless in life, Li Hui-niang as a spirit helps the scholar

escape the official's clutches. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **THE CLOTH SELLER** (Arshin Mal Alan) A comic opera by the famous Azerbaijan playwright, Uzer Gadjibekov. A wealthy Azerbaijan youth disguises himself as a wandering cloth seller and so succeeds in finding and marrying a bride of his own choice. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre.

CONCERT

A concerto concert presented by the Central Philharmonic Society. Programme includes:

Beethoven: Violin Concerto in D Major
Weber: Clarinet Concerto
Saint-Saëns: 'Cello Concerto
Soloists: Yang Mu-yun, violinist;
Chang Jen-fu, clarinetist; Sheng Ming-yao, 'cellist.
Conductor: Chang Kung-fan

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **SUGAR-CANE FIELD** A contemporary Cuban play by Paco Alfonso based on the Cuban people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. Produced for the first time on the Chinese stage by the Tientsin People's Art Theatre now on tour in Peking.

▲ **KOU CHIEN REBUILDS THE STATE** The State of Yueh in the Warring States Period is defeated by the State of Wu. After three years' captivity, Kou Chien, King of Yueh, returns home. Mindful of the humiliations and suffering he and his people have endured, he encourages them to work hard to strengthen their country. Many years later, he turns the tables on Wu. Peking People's Art Theatre.

FILMS

▲ **REBIRTH** A feature film which describes how a Hopel bangzi opera troupe suffers under Kuomintang misrule and how liberation brings new birth to the troupe and its members. Changchun Studio.

▲ **LIN TSE-HSU** The story of what happened when the patriotic Special Commissioner Lin Tse-hsu, in the late Ching Dynasty, destroyed opium shipped to China by British merchants. Haiyen Studio.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

▲ **RESURRECTION (Part I)** A Soviet film in two parts adapted from Tolstoy's novel of the same title.

▲ **AND QUIET FLOWS THE DON** A Soviet film in three parts adapted from Sholokhov's famous novel of the same title.

▲ **KARL SUMAVY** A Czechoslovak film. A battle of wits between the Czechoslovak border patrol and the notorious enemy agent "Karl Sumavy."

(Above foreign films are dubbed in Chinese)

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **THE FIFTH NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. At Wenhua Hall in Palace Museum.

▲ **TRADITIONAL CHINESE PAINTINGS BY HSIEH CHIH-LIU** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Jan. 21. At Artists Union Gallery. (Above exhibitions closed on Mondays)

ACROBATICS

Thrills and laughs for your weekend! The China Acrobatic Troupe's circus is performing in the Peking Workers' Gymnasium on Saturdays and Sundays. New acrobatic features. Aerial equilibrists and gymnasts. Superbly trained animals: bears, dogs, monkeys, goats, etc.

SKATING

The Season's On!

The skating rinks at Shi Cha Hai, Workers' Stadium, Beihai, Tao Ran Ting and Zhongshan Park are now open.

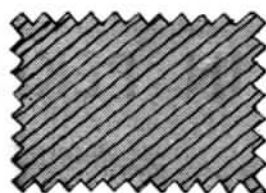
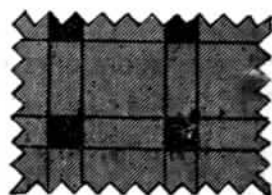
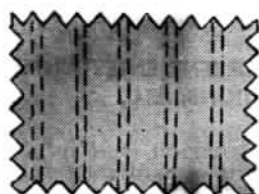
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Sat. 5:00-8:30 p.m.
Sun. 9:00-11:00 a.m.
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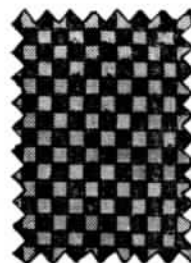
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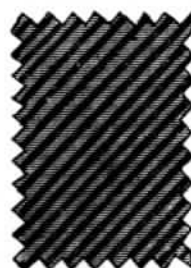
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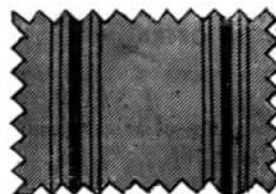
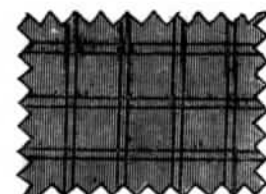
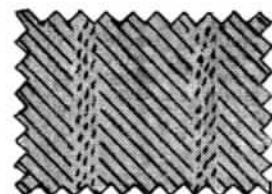
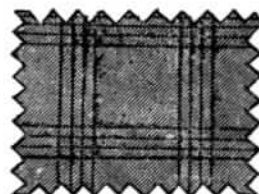
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All enquiries will receive our prompt attention.



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