

# PEKING REVIEW

# 9

March 1, 1960

## TECHNICAL TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE

How China is bringing about the basic modernization of its farming (p. 5).

## Coal Output Hits a New Record

The continued big leap in the coal industry (p. 8).

## Stop U.S. Grab of Chinese Cultural Treasures!

China protests against the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek deal to pillage Chinese art treasures (p. 9).

## Eisenhower's South American Visit

The truth behind the U.S. President's "good-will mission" (p. 13).

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### *How Far Is the Far East?*

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Theatre, Sidelights and Other Features

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*In its March issue*

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The book also contains an editorial of the *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) of January 23, 1960, entitled "New Stage in Socialist Construction." Analysing in detail the continued big leap forward of China's national economy in 1959 as well as the conditions for high-speed development, the editorial shows that socialist construction in China has reached a new stage.

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# PEKING REVIEW

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

March 1, 1960 Vol. III No. 9

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## ROUND THE WEEK

### Welcome for Overseas Chinese

The atmosphere at Shumchun, South China, was one of happy reunion as more than 1,200 overseas Chinese crossed the bridge over the stream from the Hongkong side on February 25. There were cheers, beating of drums and gongs and a hearty singing of the tune of *Praising the Motherland*. Most of these new arrivals were from Indonesia, where not a few had had most disagreeable experiences of discrimination and anti-Chinese activities before they left.

Among the large crowd who greeted them was Fang Fang, Vice-Chairman of the Commission for Overseas Chinese Affairs and member of the Committee for the Reception and Settlement of Returned Overseas Chinese. He stepped forward and warmly embraced Li Po-tsang who headed the column of returnees. Li who was from Bandung was so moved that he could hardly find words to express his joy at being back home at last. All the new arrivals were well taken care of by the reception personnel. Special arrangements were made for the old and feeble. Tea and refreshments were waiting for them in the reception room.

Speaking in welcome of these overseas Chinese who had overcome great difficulties to make their return, Fang Fang said: "Overseas Chinese have made no little contribution to the growth of Indonesia; that is something all of us are proud of. But certain influential Indonesian groups, instigated by the imperialists, have launched anti-Chinese and discriminatory activities against them. Like overseas Chinese in Indonesia, the people throughout the country cannot but feel indignant at this." There was enthusiastic applause when he told those present that their motherland stood always ready to welcome back home all overseas Chinese who were subjected to ill-treatment abroad and wished to return to take part in building socialism or to continue their studies.

The returnees arrived in Canton by special train that same evening. The next morning, Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Commission for Overseas

Chinese Affairs and Director of the Committee for the Reception and Settlement of Returned Overseas Chinese, and other leading officials visited them, conveying to them the regards of the Government and making sure that they were provided with all that they needed.

The over eight hundred overseas Chinese who returned on February 18 have already settled down. All the able-bodied are doing suitable work or continuing their studies. The old people have been given proper accommodation in the overseas Chinese home of respect for the aged. More overseas Chinese are expected soon from Indonesia. Like those who have already returned, they can be sure of the warmest of welcomes back home.

### From Less to More

When the Japanese militarists set their iron heel on Northeast China nearly thirty years ago, they blithely predicted that the Mongolians of Inner Mongolia would be extinct within fifty years. The steady decline of the population of the area then seemed to support their words. But then came liberation. In the years since the establishment of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region in 1947 the Mongolian population registered a net increase of 380,000 by 1958.

The populations of all of China's national minorities have increased without exception. Those living in the multi-national province of Kweichow in the Southwest have increased by more than 600,000 since 1949. The Hehche people, one of China's smallest nationalities living in Heilungkiang in the Northeast, doubled in number to reach 600-odd by 1958. As a result of war and oppression in the decades before liberation, they had dwindled from 2,000 to 300 survivors. They lived a primitive life in caves and were clad in animal skins. With the organization of their people's commune they have put their feet firmly on the ladder of prosperity. Now they are living in well-built commune houses, eat adequate food, wear warm clothing and dressed furs.

While leading the minority peoples in carrying out political, social and

economic reforms that have brought about this general elevation of their conditions of life and increasing well-being, the Chinese Communist Party and People's Government have paid no less attention to the battle to wipe out the diseases that formerly ravaged their health. A network of health centres now caters to their needs. Mobile teams carry medical service to those living in the remotest areas. By 1958, over 15,000 hospitals, clinics and epidemic-prevention centres were providing free medical care in the national minority areas. Formerly prevalent diseases have either been stamped out or brought under control.

### **Spare-Time Well Spent**

Spare-time education already plays a major role in China's current cultural revolution. Much has been done to help the working people raise their political and cultural level, and make up for the education denied them in the old society, but much still remains to be done. There is not only the backlog of illiteracy to be wiped out, but a pressing demand for technicians and personnel with specialized knowledge, and this keeps steadily rising as socialist construction advances at an increased speed. The role of spare-time education is now taking on new proportions and importance, hence the decision announced last Tuesday in a joint statement by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council to set up a special committee to co-ordinate and give guidance to spare-time education.

Spare-time education demands unusual persistence. But how worthwhile the results can be is shown by

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#### **FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK**

With this issue, "Peking Review" begins its third year of publication. In keeping with the high speed of advance in socialist construction that is now in progress over the length and breadth of the country, we are introducing some changes both in the contents and layout of the magazine. Any comments or suggestions from our readers for improvements will be highly appreciated.

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the Harbin Meat Processing and Canning Factory, a unique example of systematic and persistent efforts in this field. This was formerly an old slaughter house originally built in 1913; and most of its work at the time of liberation was still done by the hand. The plan to develop it into a modern meat processing plant meant a radical transformation of its outdated methods. But most of its workers were illiterate, and this proved a big handicap to mastery of advanced techniques. In 1948 the first literacy class was started, and since then spare-time education there has gradually unfolded to embrace more and more advanced courses. The workers have kept steadily at it for the past twelve years, and now they can boast of a comprehensive spare-time educational system of 64 classes, ranging from primary school courses to college curricula. The plant is now a thoroughly modern enterprise, operated by literate and efficient workers. It has also helped to train hundreds of technicians and administrative personnel for other plants in the country.

### **Standard-Bearer Ma Hsueh-li**

The name of Ma Hsueh-li, already a household word in Hupeh Province, is hitting the headlines of the national press. The provincial committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Hupeh has called on all workers in the province to learn from his example. It is interesting to see who it is that makes headlines in New China.

Twenty-seven-year-old Ma Hsueh-li is a top-notch mechanic of the Wuhan Heavy Machine Tools Factory, known far and wide for his untiring effort to introduce technical innovations and for his selfless help to others. On the first day of work this year, for example, he made an ingenious improvement to a multi-cutter and raised output 60 times. Now he has produced a high-efficiency toothless sawing machine which can up output 16-fold. He has in fact made hundreds of valuable technical innovations, often with the co-operation of his mates, but he always shuns the limelight and lets the honours go to his co-workers.

A song in his praise which goes the round of the factories in the triple city on the Yangtse River gives some idea of the stature of this standard-bearer of the Hupeh workers: "He has faith in the masses, he has faith in the Party.

Nothing holds him back in making technical innovations. The difficult things he takes himself, the honours he lets others take. He learns from the pioneers and helps the laggards." This portrays in simple language the chief characteristics of Ma Hsueh-li, and many others like him in the country who are the kind of heroes, the new type of men honoured in New China: undaunted by difficulties, unconcerned with position and honours, and always aiming high to do the most and best for the great ideal of communism.

To take the difficult things for oneself and leave the easy to others is a measure of the moral grit of the labour heroes of People's China. To revolutionary workers the great thing is to have and develop revolutionary steadfastness, to advance, and not retreat, before difficulties.

To let others take the honours and withdraw oneself from the limelight is a measure of the greatheartedness of China's labour heroes. Ours is the age of collectivism. The achievements of all front-rankers are considered inseparable from the strength and wisdom of the collective. Ma Hsueh-li is well aware of this when he answers people who want to know how many technical innovations he has made: "I really can't say, for I have never given any thought as to what constitutes my personal contribution."

To learn from the pioneers with advanced experience is a measure of the spirit of enterprise of our labour heroes. There is no limit to what one can learn and do. The hallmark of a pioneering worker is creative effort plus persistent study. Here Ma Hsueh-li is a typical example.

To help laggards at the expense of one's own time and energy is a measure of the selflessness of our labour heroes. For, as the saying goes, one flower does not make a spring, only when thousands of flowers bloom together can spring be considered here. That's why in China today the advanced and fast workers all feel it incumbent on themselves to help bring the slow ones along.

Ma Hsueh-li has all these fine qualities. He is one among the many labour heroes thrown up by the great leap forward to win national recognition. The movement to learn from him in Hupeh Province, now at its height, has given great impetus to its mass technical innovations campaign.

# The Technical Transformation Of Agriculture

by CHEN HUNG

**AS** an integral part of her programme to turn herself into a great socialist country with a highly developed modern industry, agriculture, science and culture, China is working at a fast clip to bring about the basic modernization of her agriculture within ten years or so.

A key role in this is being played by the people's communes. Their establishment throughout the countryside has created the necessary conditions for the speeding up of socialist construction, for a steady expansion of farm production, and acceleration of the technical transformation of agriculture. But as production expands the communes are feeling the pinch of a growing demand for more labour power to man their many-sided economies. They have also been able to set aside considerable sums for the purchase of agricultural machinery. These circumstances combine to make it urgently necessary for the state to expand the farm machine industry and to satisfy the needs of the technical transformation of agriculture. Provision of machines will help the communes solve the contradiction that has arisen between their drive for a big leap in production and a shortage of labour. This will also gradually lessen and relieve the peasants of heavy manual labour and give a needed boost to labour productivity on the farm.

There has been a steady expansion of the foundation of China's socialist industrialization. The machine-building industry as a whole has been growing steadily on a fairly large scale and some groundwork has been laid for a farm machine industry. There is no doubt that if certain necessary steps are taken China's present industrial establishment can produce a steady stream of new machines and equipment for agriculture.

## A Greater Growth of Agriculture

All this must be looked at in the context of the fact that the big leap forward in socialist construction has now entered a new stage. Under the conditions of an overall development of the national economy, this demands that agriculture grow at a faster rate in conformity with the rate of industrial advance. Long-term, mutual harmony between industry and agriculture can be maintained only by gradually putting them both on the same technical basis of modern, large-scale production. This is one of the extremely important conditions for ensuring the continued leap forward development of our socialist construction. This also injects a new, main content into, and provides a new material foundation for the continued consolidation and development of the worker-peasant alliance at the present stage. This is also one of the fundamental problems in further carrying out the general line for building socialism. In contrast to capitalism, one of the great economic advantages of socialism lies in its ability to bring about and maintain a mutually adapted rate of growth of industrial and agricultural development.

Without the prior development of heavy industry and socialist industrialization, it is naturally impossible to modernize farm techniques. This, of course, is the key aspect of the situation; yet at the same time without modernizing farm techniques, complete socialist industrialization cannot be achieved, not to speak about a high level of industrialization. Socialist industrialization demands that the contradiction between a socialist industry and an agriculture based on individual economy be solved in the first place, and that a timely solution be found to the contradiction between an industry using advanced techniques and an agriculture with backward skills. Neither contradiction can be allowed to continue for long.

In his report on *The Question of Agricultural Co-operation* (1955), Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "If, in a period of roughly three five-year plans, we cannot fundamentally solve the problem of agricultural co-operation, if we cannot jump from small-scale farming with animal-drawn farm implements to large-scale farming with machines—which includes state-sponsored land reclamation carried out on a large scale by settlers using machinery . . . we shall fail to resolve the contradiction between the ever-increasing demand for marketable grain and industrial raw materials and the present generally poor yields of staple crops. In that case our socialist industrialization will run into formidable difficulties: we shall not be able to complete socialist industrialization."

When the whole country went over to agricultural co-operation in 1956 a new situation arose: an agricultural leap forward started, and since the switch over from farm co-ops to people's communes in 1958 there has been a big leap forward in agriculture. Agricultural production has grown at a rapid rate but there are still not enough farm products to meet the needs of industrial development and the needs of the people's ever-rising standard of living. Labour shortages have appeared in industry and they have become daily more marked in farming too. The industrial leap forward calls for an expanding market, and this in turn demands a greater growth of agriculture. For these reasons energetic measures to accelerate the technical transformation of agriculture on the basis of priority for heavy industry and in accordance with the policy of simultaneous development of industry and agriculture, have now become an essential means of ensuring the continued leap forward in socialist construction.

## Key Task in Socialist Construction

The technical transformation and gradual modernization of agriculture is a fundamental task in socialist construction; it is also one of the most difficult and important tasks of China's technical revolution. In his report to the Second Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1958, Liu Shao-chi defined

the main tasks of the technical revolution as follows: "To put the national economy, including agriculture and handicrafts, systematically and in a planned way on a new technological basis, i.e., the technological basis of modern, large-scale production, so that machinery can be used wherever feasible and electrification is brought to all the cities and villages of the country; . . . while introducing as far as possible the world's up-to-date techniques, to launch a wide-spread mass movement in the cities and villages throughout the country to improve tools and introduce technical innovations so that semi-mechanized or fully mechanized operations can be properly combined with the necessary hand work."

Guided by these principles, the goal in agriculture is to carry out the technical revolution and bring about the gradual mechanization, electrification and finally complete automation of agriculture. The necessary steps include a full-scale launching of the mass movement for technical innovations to improve farm and other tools, implementation of the policy of simultaneous development of mechanization and semi-mechanization, and of modern and indigenous methods of production, and the completion of agricultural modernization in a planned and systematic way.

Before 1959 farm mechanization had made a certain amount of progress in some parts of China, particularly in those districts where land reclamation was being done by the state. In 1959, the country had 59,000 tractors (in terms of 15-h.p. units). Today engines in the countryside add up to more than 6 million h.p. Mechanized cultivation was introduced on about 5 per cent of the total cultivated areas. **Our goal will be to work for a minor solution in about four years, get an intermediate solution in some seven years and achieve a major solution in about ten years. The general targets are to achieve gradually, complete mechanization and electrification within about ten years, in the fields of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, rural side-occupations and fishery; water conservancy building; farmland irrigation and drainage; the manufacture and accumulation of fertilizers; the processing of agricultural products; communications and transport; rural building; etc. This also includes the industrialization of the people's communes.**

Owing to the state of production of farming machinery and other factors the emphasis in the first four years will be put on farming and animal husbandry. We will first seek to mechanize these on a partial basis and achieve the basic mechanization of farmland irrigation and drainage. In these four years, preliminary mechanization will be realized first in the suburbs of big cities, bases producing marketable grain, major bases for industrial crops and stock breeding; in other parts of the country the emphasis will be on popularization of semi-mechanized and improved farm tools. Steady growth of the farm machine industry will make it possible to mechanize agriculture over more than half of the country in these first seven years. In roughly ten years, basic mechanization and a considerable degree of electrification will be possible throughout the country. Such is our general idea in modernizing China's agriculture.

China's peasants have a fine tradition of cultivating their fields intensively and meticulously. Since liberation, and especially with the development of agricultural co-operation and the establishment of the people's communes, this tradition has been developed in a comprehensive way.

The Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung have set great store by these creative achievements of the peasants, summed up this rich experience and developed it into the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture.

In planning and policy making for mechanization, our first consideration goes to implementation of the charter. Every step in mechanization will be considered from the point of view of raising agricultural labour efficiency to the maximum; machines and tools will be tested scientifically to ensure that they are suited for the intensive and meticulous cultivation needed to bring about a continued rise in *per mu* yields.

China extends over a vast area stretching from the frigid to the subtropical zones; her natural conditions differ widely and she grows a large number of crops. All these factors need careful study in introducing farm mechanization. The rational use of various sources of power and the multi-purpose use of farming machines also claim a place in the planning of agricultural mechanization.

### Building a Farm Machine Industry

The production of an endless stream of new-type machines for the equipment of agriculture in the near future makes it necessary to build a modern farm machine industry step by step over the next few years. This is a most urgent current task; its accomplishment will guarantee that the technical transformation of agriculture is speeded up. The state and the Party already started to tackle this task during the First Five-Year Plan with considerable success. The local farm tool industry and particularly the farm tool making and repairing industry run by the people's communes have mushroomed since the big leap forward of 1958 and have made rapid progress. Though most of the work is done by hand this is nevertheless a vital new force for the further development of the farm machine industry. To create a nationwide farm machine industry network fairly quickly, we are making full use of the existing industrial basis and gradually and systematically improving the equipment of existing enterprises so as to effect a complete technical transformation in them. At the same time new capital construction must be speeded up. These two tasks are indeed being tackled simultaneously in building China's farm machine industry.

This farm machine industry will serve the vast rural areas throughout the land; it must therefore produce a great variety of products and be adapted to the needs of different geographical areas. This demands that it be widely distributed. In deference to these needs, the policy for building our farm machine industry is to develop large, medium-sized and small enterprises side by side, with the accent on medium-sized and small plants. This does not signify by any means that large enterprises are not important. Far from it. Large farm machines such as tractors, automatic chassis, motor vehicles for farm use, and machines for rural building and water conservancy works still occupy a dominant position in our farm machine industry. Furthermore, it is absolutely necessary to build a number of large enterprises to serve as the backbone of the industry. But the greatest number and variety of farm machines ranging from the simple to the complex and precision types are medium-sized and small products. While some will be manufactured by large enterprises, most of them will be manufactured in medium-sized and small plants. Such medium-sized and small

enterprises are better suited to the needs of the various areas, can use local materials and resources, make production and marketing easier and economize on manpower in transport. Furthermore, the mechanization and electrification of agriculture involves a process of developing commune-run industries. Putting the accent on medium-sized and small enterprises will greatly facilitate this development of commune-run industries and the integration of industry and agriculture, and so help to speed up construction and facilitate the consolidation of the people's communes. Another element in the policy of building the farm machine industry is to develop national and local industries simultaneously. With centralized planning, rational division of work and co-ordination between the different areas of the country, the accent will be on the growth of local enterprises. The central authorities, in addition to strengthening unified planning, organizing a proper division of work and co-ordination between the various areas, will make big efforts to speed up the construction of certain large key enterprises so as to foster the all-round development of the medium-sized and small local plants. But the many medium-sized and small enterprises distributed over a vast area will have to develop by relying mainly on the authorities in the localities, the special administrative regions, counties and people's communes. This will facilitate the achievement of greater, faster, better and more economical results in construction, ensure that the designing and manufacturing of products is adapted to local needs and bring local initiative into fuller play. Most important of all, it will fire our 500 million peasants with still greater enthusiasm for the technical transformation of agriculture.

Still another aspect of the policy of developing the farm machine industry is the simultaneous use of modern and indigenous methods of production, that is, the policy of simultaneously pressing ahead with mechanization and semi-mechanization. Implementing this policy means gradually advancing the mechanization and electrification of agriculture from a lower to higher stage, and going through a process of change from the old to the new. A group of new enterprises with the most up-to-date technique will be built; the world's most advanced techniques will be adopted and the technical transformation of existing enterprises will be carried out so as to consolidate the basis for the technical transformation of agriculture in our country and raise its technical level as quickly as possible. However, in medium-sized and small enterprises, and particularly in the more numerous small enterprises, existing equipment will be used fully as a means of increasing the production of semi-mechanized farm implements and improved tools.

In accelerating the technical transformation of agriculture a key role will be played by stepping up scientific and research work in farm machine building and the training of large numbers of scientific and technical personnel in this field.

The launching of a large-scale mass campaign for improving farm implements and other tools and technical



Tractor Driver

Water-colour by Wen Yung-hsiung

innovation in the countryside is a most important task in carrying out the technical revolution in agriculture and forms a basic means of completing its technical transformation. Reliance has to be placed particularly on the conscientious efforts of the peasant masses, on their wisdom and creative skill.

Since 1956, with the basic accomplishment of the socialist transformation of agriculture, a campaign for improving farm implements and other tools and technical innovation has been vigorously developed in the Chinese countryside. Particularly since the big leap forward of 1958, even more comprehensive and rapid progress has been made. In 1958 and 1959 more than 100 kinds of new and improved farm implements were introduced in the country and more than 210 million pieces of improved farm implements put into popular use. In 1958, roughly half of the shortage of 10,000 million workdays incident to the big leap forward of agricultural production were made good by the increased efficiency of improved farm implements. Recently, as a result of the continued big leap forward in water conservancy work, the implementation and development of the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture and especially in answer to the call of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, peasants and scientific workers have made especially great efforts to improve farm implements and other tools and have shown their creative ability in this regard. Newly invented and improved farm implements and other tools have appeared in large numbers at water conservancy work sites, in farming, communications and transport and livestock breeding and in cooking, all of them greatly raising labour productivity and speeding up the tempo of construction. The task at present is to bring this mass movement for improving farm implements and other tools and technical innovation to a new, higher stage, that is, to channel efforts from the improvements of individual implements to the reform of complete sets of instruments and to semi-mechanization so that conditions can be created for the gradual realization of all-round farm mechanization throughout the country.

# 347.8 Million Tons of Coal

by TING SHU-YI

**C**HINA left Britain behind in coal production in 1958 and went on to achieve in 1959 a figure approaching current U.S. output. In that year, China mined 347.8 million tons of coal. This exceeded by 65 per cent the top target of 210 million tons originally set for 1962, the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan.

In 1957 China produced 130.73 million tons of coal. She more than doubled this—to 270.2 million tons—in 1958 and registered a further increase of 29 per cent in 1959. Capitalism, even in its heyday, never showed anything like this rate of increase. It took the United States 16 years to effect a comparable rise—from 128 million tons in 1889 to 356.3 million tons in 1905. Britain's coal output never reached the 300 million-ton mark at all. After climbing to a maximum of 292 million tons in 1913, it declined and stagnated. In 1958, when it was surpassed by China, it stood at 215 million tons. Last year it declined further by 9.7 million tons, lagging behind China's by more than 60 per cent.

The great victory in coal demonstrates once more the potency of China's mass movement in industry. In the mines, this took the form of a "Red Banner" emulation drive for "high yields over large areas"—a phrase the miners borrowed from their farmer brothers and took to mean higher output from each and every work face. In emulation drives, the workers vied with and helped each other with the result that the country's coal production climbed steadily, especially in the latter half of 1959. In August, 11.2 per cent more coal was mined than in July. The increases in September, October and November were successively 28.6 per cent, 5.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent. By November, 477 out of some 1,900 work faces in the country's 58 major collieries won the coveted red banners by turning out more than 10,000 tons of coal each month. This was more than three times the number of such high-output work faces a year earlier. For all the major collieries, average monthly output per work face in 1959 was more than 10 per cent higher than that of 1958. This productivity rise brought an extra 14 million tons of coal without additional manpower or equipment.

## New Mines

Last year also saw an enormous amount of new construction. More than 180 pairs of new big and medium-sized shafts were completed and commissioned—more added capacity than in the entire First Five-Year Plan. Here again mass initiative worked wonders. On average,

the new shafts took nearly 40 per cent less time than in the First Five-Year Plan. All capitalist "efficiency" standards were left far behind. Whereas it generally took the capitalist countries from 8 to 10 years to build a shaft of about 1 million-ton capacity, the No. 7 shaft of Pingdingshan Colliery (Honan Province) with a designed annual capacity of 900,000 tons, was completed in 20 months and the No. 1 shaft mine of the same colliery, with a designed capacity of 1.5 million tons, was built in two years.

Geological prospecting for new coalfields went full steam ahead. Drilling in 1959 was up 18.7 per cent over 1958. What is worthy of note is that a number of new coalfields were located in provinces south of the Yangtse River previously believed to lack coal. More than 60 fair-sized new mines were built there last year. The accelerated opening of southern coal mines speeds the more rational geographical distribution of China's coal industry.

Another noteworthy 1959 development was the large-scale construction of coal-washing plants to meet the soaring requirements of China's fast-growing metallurgy. This work rushed forward "on two legs": along with five huge modern coal-washing plants, more than 100 simple ones were set up. The resulting growth in coal-washing capacity was more than five times that of the nine preceding post-liberation years. Nearly all provinces and autonomous regions have erected medium and small coal-washing plants in connection with local iron and steel industries, which they are giving effective support.

## "Elevation" of Small Pits

The vitality of the "walking on two legs" policy is most vividly illustrated by the growth and technical transformation of small pits that mushroomed all over the country in the mass effort to boost iron and steel production that began late in 1958. Their improvement went ahead last year. Permanent sites were chosen at points close to the new iron and steel plants or other consuming units, and where rich deposits of good coal and transport facilities are available. The types, staffing and leadership were decided on. More promising mines were gradually modernized by the mechanization and semi-mechanization of hoisting, ventilation, drainage, etc.—all of which greatly raised efficiency. As compared with 1958, though the numbers of local pits and workers were reduced by about 80 per cent and 70 per cent respectively, the total output in 1959 was higher. Medium-sized and small local coal mines accounted for 40 per cent of last year's aggregate



output. They turned out more coal than the entire country did in 1957.

Greater balance as well as high speed was achieved. In 1959, tunnelling footage exceeded that of the preceding year by 44 per cent, eliminating the situation in which it had previously lagged behind production. The stripping reserve was 18 per cent higher than 1958. The great majority of the nation's collieries now maintain an ample stripping reserve that can be worked for many months.

Transport capacity, another previous bottleneck, literally soared through the improvement of co-operation between coal mines and railways and the establishment of simple coal bins.

A great many technical innovations were introduced, systematized and popularized. There was rapid development of the modern method of hydraulic mining. Hydraulically mined coal increased 4.7-fold compared with 1958. A

number of pits have improved their techniques in the cutting, transport, hoisting and de-watering of coal and now employ the hydraulic method as a comprehensive system. In the panels using hydraulic mining, the output was considerably higher than that from those using the conventional methods.

The employment of milli-second detonators and deep-hole blasting, the safe operation and rapid shifting of conveyors and other techniques were popularized in 1959 with fine results.

In March 1959, the Ministry of Coal Industry summed up 36 significant items of experience gained up to then. Towards the end of the year, it had systematized 180, embracing geological prospecting, mine construction, coal-washing, transport and the manufacture of mining machinery as well as actual production. All are being energetically popularized and are pushing the country's coal production even higher this year.

## The Chinese People Protest

# Stop U.S. Grab of Chinese Cultural Treasures!

**T**HE U.S. plot to grab Chinese cultural treasures stolen and taken to Taiwan by the Chiang Kai-shek clique has recently been carried a step further, and has aroused widespread indignation and protest among Chinese cultural circles and the Chinese people in general.

Under an "agreement" reached with the Chiang Kai-shek clique, the United States will take away from Taiwan, ostensibly for "exhibition" in American cities, large numbers of priceless Chinese antiques which include 100 masterpieces of painting, examples of renowned schools of calligraphy and art objects of silver, jade, porcelain and pottery dating from pre-historic times to the 19th century.

## Statement of the Ministry of Culture

Voicing the sentiment of the Chinese people, the Ministry of Culture issued a statement on February 21 sternly warning the U.S. Government against the latter's attempt to pillage Chinese cultural treasures. The statement reads:

"The U.S. State Department published an announcement in Washington on February 12 that the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek clique had reached a so-called 'agreement' to ship to the United States many precious cultural antiques which had been looted by the Chiang Kai-shek clique before liberation and taken to Taiwan. A 'contract' was illegally signed by the Chiang Kai-shek clique's so-called 'ambassador' to the United States George Yeh and Huntington Cairns, Secre-

tary of the Board of Trustees of the U.S. National Gallery of Art. On the same day, the 'spokesman for the Information Office of the Executive Yuan' of the Chiang Kai-shek clique issued a traitorous statement in Taipei, confirming this piratical U.S. action and announcing that these cultural antiques would soon be carried away by U.S. warships. In this connection, the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China hereby issues a grave warning and states the following:

"Looting and destruction of China's cultural treasures by the U.S. ruling clique went on uninterrupted for scores of years before liberation. The pillaging of sculptures from Tunhuang and Lungmen as well as the skull of the Choukoutien 'Peking Man' were heavy losses to China's historical and cultural heritage. Besides this, 102 cases of rare books (on 2,755 subjects) and 10,000 or more documents on wooden and bamboo slips of the Han Dynasty from Edsen Gol which the Chinese Government entrusted to the U.S. Library of Congress before the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression have not yet been returned. The items which the United States is now preparing to loot are the cream of the cultural relics and antiques, books and historical archives which were stolen by the Chiang Kai-shek clique and taken to Taiwan on the eve of the country's liberation. It has been ascertained that the items are mainly important collections from the Palace Museum, the Nanking Museum (the pre-liberation Preparatory Office of the Central Museum), the Nanking Library (the pre-liberation Central Library), and the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of

Sciences (the pre-liberation archaeological section of the Institute of History and Linguistics of the Academia Sinica and the pre-liberation archaeological section of the Institute of History of the National Academy of Peiping). These cultural antiques include paintings, calligraphy, porcelain, bronzes, jade and pottery bequeathed from dynasty to dynasty, products of archaeological excavations in Anyang, Hsunhsien and Hweihsien counties before the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression (including inscribed oracle bones and tortoise shells unearthed in Anyang), rare books of the Sung, Yuan and Ming Dynasties and the *Ssu Ku Chuan Shu* (Imperial Encyclopedia of Chien Lung) formerly in the Wenyuanko. These rare cultural legacies, all treasures created by the labour of the people of our country over thousands of years, are the prized riches of the 650 million Chinese people. The Chiang Kai-shek clique has absolutely no right to dispose of them, and the United States is guilty of the open plunder of China's cultural antiques in taking them away. Earlier, in 1954, 1955 and 1959, the U.S. Government, using U.S. museums as a front, attempted on several occasions to carry these antiques off to the United States as 'long term loans.' This aroused the wrath of the whole Chinese people who issued serious warnings and solemn statements. This time, the U.S. has gone so far as to carry on its looting openly in the name of the State Department. The Chinese people voice their extreme anger at this criminal U.S. pillaging of the cultural antiquities of our country in collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Accordingly, the Ministry of Culture of the Chinese People's Republic hereby solemnly warns the U.S. Government that it must forthwith cease this plunder. At the same time, the Ministry warns the Chiang Kai-shek clique that it has no right to sell the nation's cultural treasures, that it must terminate all activities in whatever form for shipping them to the United States and that it must take proper care of all historical and cultural riches now in Taiwan in order to restore them in the future to the motherland. The Ministry declares all 'contracts' signed by the U.S. Government with the Chiang Kai-shek clique in connection with the plunder of China's cultural treasures to be null and void. The whole Chinese people, including the people of Taiwan, firmly oppose this shameless looting by the U.S. Government."

## Wrath of the Chinese People

The piratical action of the U.S. imperialists has aroused tremendous indignation among the Chinese people. Strong protests were voiced by noted Chinese scholars and artists at meetings in Peking, Shanghai, Nanking, Canton and other cities fully endorsing the warning of the Ministry of Culture. Chinese scholars in Peking condemned the United States for trying to force its policy of cultural aggression on the world, and saw it as part of the intensification under the cover of "peace" moves of its aggressive activities in the military, political and economic fields everywhere. They also exposed the criminal U.S. designs of the past ten years to plunder China's cultural treasures. An appeal was made to the people and all patriots in Taiwan to join in the efforts to block the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek conspiracy and protect

the nation's cultural treasures from removal to the United States. Tao Meng-ho, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, strongly condemning the rapacious pillage of China's cultural treasures, said that the Chinese people absolutely would not tolerate their removal from our territory. Chang Hsi-jo, Chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, said that any agreement executed between the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the United States disposing of China's cultural heritage is without any moral or legal validity.

A written protest signed by Kuo Mo-jo and 545 other noted Chinese archaeologists, historians, men of letters and artists was unanimously adopted at the Peking meeting. It pledged full support to the statement of the Ministry of Culture and declared: "Taiwan is our territory and we will liberate Taiwan without fail. The cultural treasures in Taiwan must return to the motherland with the liberation of Taiwan."

## Press Comment

All leading papers condemned and exposed the shameless scheme of the United States.

Recalling that U.S. ruling circles had looted and destroyed China's cultural treasures for scores of years before liberation, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (February 22) remarked that robbing other countries of their cultural wealth is an important part of the U.S. imperialists' cultural aggression. Most of the foreign cultural treasures on display in many U.S. museums are spoils from various countries. U.S. museums are in fact "halls of spoils" or "exhibitions of criminal evidence" of the cultural aggression of the colonialists.

China, with its 5,000-year history, naturally became a primary target for looting by the U.S. colonialists, Commentator continued. But with the victory of the Chinese people's War of Liberation in 1949, the time has gone for ever when U.S. imperialism could do what it pleased in China, Commentator stressed.

But imperialism is after all still imperialism. Its aggressive nature will not change. U.S. imperialism continues to occupy the Chinese territory of Taiwan and is trying by every means to stage a comeback. For the past ten years, U.S. imperialism has never for a moment slackened its efforts to seize Chinese cultural treasures in Taiwan. Now to bring pressure to bear on the Chiang Kai-shek clique to facilitate its plunder, U.S. imperialism has gone so far as to brazenly issue an announcement through its State Department and make the U.S. President himself a sponsor of the so-called "exhibition."

The Chinese people prize their cultural legacy and will not permit anyone to rob them, said Commentator. We will assuredly reclaim them no matter where they are taken and into which aggressors' hands they fall. To preserve the cultural heritage of the motherland is the sacred duty of the entire Chinese people. All patriots and cultural workers in Taiwan who love their country should see their responsibility and shatter the piratical schemes of the U.S. imperialists, Commentator declared.

# Communes Grow in Strength

by YANG MIN

CHINA reaped a record harvest last year in spite of severe natural calamities in some parts of the country. In past years natural disasters had wrecked havoc both with crops and human life. What was new and decisive in 1959 was the commune form of organization and the resources it was able to mobilize in the fight back. This, in itself, presents striking proof of the enormous potential in the people's communes. Its intrinsic strength and vitality is, however, also demonstrated in many other fields.

Last year, one year after the establishment of the communes, the nation's output of grain and cotton had risen by 8 and 14.76 per cent respectively compared with 1958. The total figures were 270,050,000 tons for grain and 2,410,000 tons for cotton. Increases in other crops were: soya beans, 10 per cent; groundnuts, 9.2 per cent; cured tobacco, 11 per cent; sugar cane, 3 per cent; sugar beet, 27 per cent; tea, 8 per cent; fruits, about 20 per cent; vegetables, 100 per cent.

The communes followed the policy of priority assurance to a steady growth in grain yields while simultaneously expanding industrial crops and developing a more diversified economy.

A number of grain producing areas began to devote considerable effort to industrial crops. Compared with 1958, the planting area of sesame went up 3 million *mu* and the area sown to soya beans rose by more than 1 million *mu*. Hunan and Szechuan, two leading grain-growing provinces, took up such industrial crops as cotton and groundnuts and silkworm breeding. Instead of being limited to a few northeastern and northwestern provinces, sugar beet began to be grown in most provinces.

The other side of the picture showed many regions formerly devoted mainly to industrial crops expanding to food crops. For instance, the Hantan Special Administrative Region in the famous cotton belt of Hopei Province upped its grain output by 35 per cent, at the same time that its cotton harvests showed a 30 per cent increase.

Such simultaneous development of food and industrial crops is made possible by overall planning for the more rational use and distribution of resources. The communes which have more manpower, cultivated land, natural wealth and funds, have the necessary prerequisites for all-round development. Unified planning takes into account the special suitability of each given section of land for a particular crop and allocates sufficient manpower and equipment at the appropriate time and place.

## Diversified Economy

The communes are blazing the trail in developing a diversified economy on a vast scale. Forestry, animal

husbandry, various side occupations and fishery did not lag far behind agriculture in 1959. The gross value of the products of side occupations more than doubled. Progress was also registered in afforestation, stock breeding and income from aquatic products.

After allocating sufficient manpower for grain cultivation, the usual practice is to set up specialized teams charged with the management of different jobs. Almost every commune has pig breeding or side occupation teams, and a general feature of mountain communes is their afforestation units. Though their main concern is not fishery, many communes find it advantageous to take up that side line and utilize the facilities provided by the ever expanding water conservancy works.

Following the autumn harvest, communes actively engaged in short-distance transport. By January of this year they were playing the key role in such transport, that had an average daily volume exceeding 10 million tons. More than 80 per cent of the communes now have regular or temporary transport teams which on a national scale number over 50,000 and 80,000 respectively.

Preliminary statistics reveal that between 12 and 13 per cent of commune manpower is engaged in forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fishery. These four occupations and agriculture have been firmly integrated and supplement each other. The Fengjia Commune in Liaoning in 1959, for instance, set up 193 pig breeding yards, 26 milch cow breeding yards, 9 poultry incubating farms and 15 apiaries. These establishments contributed heavily to boosting the commune's income by one-half. The Wanzihu Commune in Hunan was formed by merging two farm and five fishery co-ops. Last year its fishery and animal breeding brigades assisted its farming brigades with more than 40,000 labour days. This ensured grain and fodder to the stock breeders and fishery workers who, in turn, supplied fertilizers and fresh-water fish to the farm brigades. The enlarged income of the commune as a whole made possible the purchase of new boats and gear to equip the fishery brigades which subsequently doubled their catch in 1959.

## Commune-run Industry

One of the unique features of the commune is its participation in industry. According to rough estimates, more than 5 million people are working in over 200,000 commune-run factories in the vast rural areas. These figures are enormously expanded by including workshops operated on the production brigade level under the communes and the millions of peasant-workers who temporarily join the industrial ranks during slack farm seasons. Many a remote village and isolated hamlet in China is for the first time experiencing the sights, the sounds, the rhythm and tempo of industry.



**A Commune Builds Hydro-electric Power Station**

*Woodcut by Lu Ti*

The gross value of commune industrial production recorded a 70 per cent increase last year, compared with 1958. A wide range of products is represented. Included are the manufacture and repair of farm tools, the making of chemicals and building materials, food-processing, tailoring, shoe-making, mining and the preliminary processing of farm products.

The factories directly or indirectly supporting farm production have been particularly conspicuous in their progress and in the quality of their contributions. They accounted for about 55 per cent of the output value of

commune-based industry last year. Many communes can now repair simple machines and complicated farm tools as well as supply their own iron and wooden implements. Some have gone a step further and formally or experimentally manufactured engines and farm tools of modern design, that will effectively raise labour efficiency. The farm tool plant of the Xuguang Commune in Hupeh, for example, succeeded in experimentally producing some 30 varieties of improved farm tools. The use of 122 ox-drawn waterwheels in 1959 exempted its 3,100 *mu* from severe drought and saved the labour power of 1,400 people to boot.

The communes also built small hydro-power and thermo-power stations with local manpower and resources and took over the management of tractor stations. In the first half of 1959, output of commune power stations rose 23-fold compared with the same period in 1958. Total generating capacity of rural power stations surpassed 200,000 kw. by the end of last year.

The mills, tailoring shops, shoe-making shops, paper mills, sugar refineries and breweries have been steadily improving the commune members' livelihood as well as enhancing daily life and collective welfare. Six modern mills operated by a production brigade in Liaoning saved large numbers of labour days as well as delivered scores of women from the toil of tending out-moded mills.

In addition to supplying raw materials for light industry and minerals and building materials to large plants, commune factories also produce for local markets. The production capacity of small paper mills built by the communes between October 1958 and October 1959, equals the average annual growth in large paper mills during the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57). They augment the output of the large modern mills to satisfy the growing demand for paper.

### **Expanding Economic Strength**

Economic power at the commune level showed marked growth in 1959 through increased accumulation from industrial earnings. A survey of 78 communes revealed that their industrial profits exceeded 12 million yuan last year or 3.6 times what it was in 1958. Since this sum amounted to about two-fifths of the total accumulation in these communes, commune-run industry has clearly become a pivotal factor in the commune economy.

Though the basic ownership in a commune is vested at the production brigade level, the management at the commune level may run its own enterprises and draw on part of the brigade's accumulation for unified disposal. In 1959 accumulation at the commune level accounted for about one-half of the total and property under the direct administration of the communes greatly expanded. The growing economic strength at the commune level is of great importance in developing from the present partial ownership by the communes to the complete and exclusive ownership by the communes, advancing from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people.

With greater manpower and material wealth at its disposal the central commune administration is able to provide decisive help to the poorer production brigades. This aid plus their own tireless efforts have in a number of instances last year succeeded in largely eliminating the gap between rich and poorer brigades. That is to

say, the average income of the latter members has at least attained the level of the former. These instances include two-thirds of the poorer brigades in Kirin, Shansi, Liaoning and Shanghai; about one-half of those in Kwangsi, Hopei, Kansu and Inner Mongolia; one-third of those in Kwangtung, Kiangsu and Ningsia.

Lack of fertile land and a well developed, diversified economy are the most frequent factors that impede the progress of the poorer brigades. The assistance provided by the commune takes varied forms. As a measure of financial aid, the communes last year allocated part of their reserve funds and the lion's share of the 1,000 million yuan state loans to the poorer brigades. In some 50 counties and cities of Honan, these brigades using state loans purchased over 20,000 draught animals and more than 260,000 farm tools of all categories.

The heightened tempo of water conservancy construction in 1959 as well as farm capital investment, and the acquisition of farm machinery on a massive scale all reflected the phenomenal growth of the economic strength of the communes. A major part of these projects were financed by commune reserve funds and, significantly, much of the newly acquired equipment came from the commune industrial units.

#### **Aid from Industry**

The communes, proceeding from a rough estimate, last year added to their inventory engines of over one million h.p., more than 40,000 pumps and some one million harvesters. They also bought more than 7,000 tractors (in terms of 15-h.p. units), 1.9 million improved

ploughs and 250,000 threshers. Expansion on such a scale is truly unprecedented in rural China.

Agriculture in 1959 received 22 per cent more capital goods from state industries than the previous year. Farm machinery plants turned out a great number of tractors, combine harvesters, tractor-drawn sowers, ploughs, etc. Production of tractors and combine harvesters, key elements in mechanized agriculture, rose at a fast tempo last year. Irrigation and drainage machines manufactured specifically for the countryside went up by 80 per cent. In 1958 and 1959, state industry produced more rolled steel for farm capital construction and production than during the whole five years from 1953 to 1957. Last year, China produced 1,333,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, a 64.4 per cent jump over 1958.

Industrial aids to agriculture enabled many communes to effect remarkable changes in their production through higher labour efficiency and to meet the labour shortage which had developed since the big leap in rural China. The great expansion of irrigation and drainage engines in 1959 saved the labour power of over 6 million peasants. Steady growth of labour efficiency will release still more manpower for commune industries, for the side occupation in its diversified economy and promote the rapid advance of agriculture as a whole.

China's communes are less than two years old, but their vital energy and potential for growth are irrefutable. They are the organizational form through which China is expanding production today and will expand it still more in the future and create ever higher standards of living for its commune members.

### **Eisenhower's South American Visit**

# MYTH AND REALITY

by SHIH KUNG

AS Eisenhower commences his tour of the South American countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, Washington is turning its propaganda machine on full blast. It is bedecking the U.S. President, in the garb of a "friend" of the Latin American peoples and calling his visit a "goodwill mission." But, to borrow a Latin American proverb, wine is wine and bread is bread. A ferocious wolf doesn't become a gentle-hearted granny when it dons a cloak.

The simple truth is: ruling circles in the United States have never harboured any "friendship" for the Latin American peoples. Over the past century and more, the United States on more than a hundred different occasions committed armed aggression and intervention against its southern neighbours. From Mexico it wrested and annexed some 2.4 million square kilometres of territory — an area larger than the Mexico of today. At the turn of the century, 9 Caribbean countries suffered armed U.S.

incursions, including the dispatch of U.S. troops to Cuba on four occasions and the occupation of Haiti for 19 years.

Since World War II, U.S. imperialism has done much to oust British and other imperialist influences in Latin America. It has tightened its grip over the South American continent politically, militarily and economically. By means of multi-lateral and bilateral military treaties, the allocating of 44 military missions and the establishment of a chain of bases stretching from the Caribbean to Argentina, U.S. imperialism has succeeded in lashing the Latin American countries to its racing war chariot.

#### **Recent U.S. Record**

This is the same Eisenhower — the "emissary of goodwill" — who in 1954, the second year of his presidency, staged the overthrow of the democratic Arbenz

government of Guatemala because it dared to initiate a land reform programme. While openly dispatching warships to blockade Guatemala, Washington financed mercenary troops to attack that country from without. Eisenhower later publicly expressed his satisfaction with the overthrow of the Arbenz government, and commended U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala John E. Puerifoy, kingpin in the subversive U.S. plot, for having done an excellent job! Following the Guatemala incident, the Eisenhower administration went on within the period of a year or so to engineer two coups in Brazil when the latter moved to prohibit exploitation of petroleum by foreign capital and planned measures to safeguard its national interests. The first coup forced the then Brazilian President Vargas to suicide, the second sought to prevent President Kubitschek and Vice-President Goulart from assuming office. The latter was frustrated only because the Brazilian people put up a fight against it and patriotic officers opposed it.

When economic crisis developed in the United States in 1957, U.S. monopoly capital, shifting the burden onto the Latin American countries, clamped stringent restrictions on the import of Latin American raw materials and ganged up to slash their prices. As a result, the price of coffee dropped by 8.7 per cent in one year alone; sugar, by 35 per cent; and copper, by 21 per cent. Since U.S. industrial goods sold to the Latin American countries retained their high prices, the Latin American countries in 1957 suffered an unfavourable balance of trade close to U.S.\$600 million. This situation naturally strengthened anti-U.S. sentiments among the Latin American peoples and stimulated the national independence movement on that vast continent. Eisenhower, however, sought to maintain U.S. control over Latin America by beguiling the people. In April and May 1958 he sent his lieutenant Vice-President Nixon on a "goodwill mission" to eight South American countries. The sweet talk of the aggressors, however, failed to charm and Nixon was greeted by Latin America with rotten eggs, tomatoes, stones and angry cries. Eisenhower ordered Dulles to apply diplomatic pressure to these countries and dispatched U.S.

marines and paratroopers to Caribbean bases in an open show of force against Venezuela and other Latin American peoples. In 1958 alone the Eisenhower administration engineered three successive coups in Venezuela in an effort to restore the Jimenez dictatorship.

U.S. military intervention and political subversion in Latin America serves a sinister purpose: to intensify the exploitation of the Latin American people. More than U.S.\$7,000 million in goods, about half of Latin America's annual foreign trade transactions, are under U.S. control. By means of unequal exchanges, U.S. monopoly capital robs the Latin American countries of U.S.\$2,000 million every year (roughly equivalent to Cuba's total annual national income). For the United States, direct private investments constitute a means of ruthless plunder. In 1955, such investments in Latin America amounted to U.S.\$6,600 million. New U.S. investments in that year totalled only U.S.\$140 million but profits were up to U.S.\$730 million. In 1956, profits derived from U.S. investments in Latin America increased to U.S.\$1,050 million. Half of all private U.S. investment flowed to the petroleum and mineral areas, fleecing the Latin American people of the benefits of these rich resources. By 1958, direct private U.S. investments in Latin America amounted to U.S.\$8,700 million and the United States controlled the economic lifelines of the Latin American countries, including 95 per cent of copper production in Chile, 80 per cent of the mining industries in Mexico and fruit production in practically the whole of Central America.

Even this partial record of United States intervention and exploitation in Latin America suffices to show that Eisenhower is carrying out the aggressive policy of U.S. ruling circles, and, despite the vaunted grin, is no friend of the Latin American peoples.

### U.S. Brand of Pan-Americanism

The "Inter-American system" or "Pan-Americanism" is a major device for U.S. imperialist domination over its southern neighbours.

Once the colonies of Spain, Portugal and other European countries, the Latin American states required unity in a common effort to rid themselves of colonial rule. This has long been understood by the Latin American peoples. It was in the days of Bolivar that the slogan of Pan-American unity was first coined.

U.S. imperialism, however, has plagiarized this slogan and distorted it for its own purposes. Thus the U.S. brand of Pan-Americanism is not a slogan to rally the Latin American peoples for the defence of their national interests, but a device through which to manipulate them according to U.S. dictates—in short, a means to make Latin America an adjunct of the United States. U.S. imperialism has set up a host of organizations to "handle" the Latin American countries under the



Division of Labour

Cartoon by Wei Chi-mei

protective signboard of Pan-Americanism. These include the Commercial Bureau of American States (organized in 1889), the former Pan-American Union, and the present-day Organization of the American States. In 1945, the United States forced on its southern neighbours the "Clayton Plan"—euphemistically described as the "economic charter" for the Americas. This was a plan which paved the way for intensified U.S. economic exploitation of Latin America under the guise of "free trade," "free investment," and "free enterprise." In 1947, the United States saddled Latin America with the so-called "Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance" to tighten its military control over these countries. This was followed by the anti-Soviet and anti-communist Caracas Declaration of 1954. Two months after adoption, Washington made full use of it for the armed subversion of the democratic government in Guatemala.

At the conference of the presidents of the Americas in 1956, Eisenhower declared: "... that those who demonstrate the capacity for self-government thereby win the right to self-government; that sovereign states shall be free from foreign interference in the orderly development of their internal affairs." In practice this "pronunciamento" was used to turn a country into a U.S. colony by the simple expedient of labelling it as one lacking the capacity for self-rule. A clear example is Puerto Rico. By the same token, the United States can claim at will that a certain sovereign state is not developing its internal affairs "in an orderly way" and use it as a pretext for interference. Thus, following the victory of the Cuban revolution, Washington has on three separate occasions sent official notes to the Cuban Government slandering the Cuban revolutionary movement and declaring that the Cuban land reform did not have the concurrence of the U.S. property holders in Cuba. Washington also applied pressure to the Inter-American Foreign Ministers' Conference to extend the powers of the "Inter-American Peace Committee" and entrust it with the assignment of "studying" the tense situation in the Caribbeans. This was in effect part of the plot for intervention against Cuba.

Spokesmen for U.S. imperialism never weary of harping on the thread-bare theme that the spirit of Pan-Americanism requires that all major events in the Americas be discussed and handled by the OAS. This is actually a ruse which gives Washington a free hand in using the OAS for intervention in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries and in their mutual relations. Thus, when the United States wanted to overthrow the democratic Guatemalan Government, it did so by instigating the rebel forces under Armas to launch an attack against Guatemala from Honduras and Nicaragua. The Guatemalan Government's request that the U.N. Security Council take measures to stop the aggression was sidetracked by U.S. manoeuvres designed to refer the question to the OAS. Since U.S. manipulation prevented any effective measures by the OAS, the democratic Guatemalan Government was overthrown without much ado.

These are some of the well-known facts. They show the unvarnished reality of the U.S. brand of Pan-Americanism. Yet the purpose of Eisenhower's South American

trip, as the January 6 White House statement emphasized, was "to encourage further development of the Inter-American system, not only as a means of meeting the aspirations of the peoples of the Americas, but also as a further example of the way all peoples may live in peaceful co-operation." The real intent of this statement can only be interpreted to mean that the rulers of the United States have not the slightest intention of changing their aggressive policies.

The peoples of Latin America have no use for the U.S. brand of Pan-Americanism, which is nothing but a cover for Pan-United-States-ism. What they need is solidarity and mutual co-operation to put an early end to U.S. imperialist aggression and oppression.

### Behind the "Anti-Communist" Smokescreen

One of the stock pretexts employed by U.S. imperialism in Latin America is its "opposition" to the so-called "international communist menace" and "communist intrigues."

Since the end of World War II, Washington has imposed further U.S.-controlled dictatorships on the Latin American peoples. This has been accomplished behind the anti-Soviet, anti-communist smokescreen. Without exception these dictatorships all serve the interests of Wall Street. Take Batista as an example. During his rule tens of thousands of Cuban patriots were murdered in cold blood; this was done at the instigation of the United States and carried out according to specific plans of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Batista turned over to U.S. monopoly capital practically *in toto* Cuba's industrial and communications enterprises as well as other national resources, subjecting the Cuban people to brutal exploitation. When the Cuban people, driven to desperation, took up arms against the lackeys of U.S. imperialism, drove them out and set up their own democratic regime to free themselves from U.S. imperialist oppression and plunder, Eisenhower issued statement after statement, meddling in Cuba's internal affairs. He described the overthrow of the reactionary Batista regime by the Cuban people and the establishment of their own democratic government as the destruction of the "democratic system" and the victory of the Cuban people's revolution won at the cost of several years' sanguinary struggle as "international communist conspiracy."

Under the same anti-Soviet and anti-communist pretext the United States applied economic and political pressure compelling 12 Latin American countries to conclude bilateral military agreements with it; established and maintained 15 major military bases on their territories; made five Latin American countries break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and 16 countries ban their Communist Parties.

The results are all too obvious. Quite a number of Latin American countries do not have their own independent national defence; many cannot trade freely with other countries of the world and are consequently economically at the mercy of U.S. monopoly capital. And in many Latin American countries the people were deprived of all democratic rights.

It is as plain as a pikestaff that "international communism" does not threaten the Latin American countries; nor do the Soviet Union, China, or any other socialist country. It is U.S. imperialism which is occupying the Panama Canal Zone and shoring up the Trujillo dictatorship. It is U.S. monopoly capital and Washington which are creating increasing difficulties for the economies of the Latin American countries and impoverishing their peoples. In its conspiracy against the Cuban revolution, the United States openly sends aircraft to bomb Cuba's sugar cane plantations and threatens Cuba with cuts in her share of the U.S. sugar import quota. In contrast, the Soviet Union is buying substantial quantities of Cuban sugar and granting loans at low-rate interest.

As to the Communist Parties of Latin America, they fight unswervingly in the interest of their people, standing in the front lines of the battle against U.S. imperialist aggression and the national and democratic struggles against dictatorial rule. For this they have been persecuted by the notorious F.B.I. and the reactionaries in their own countries.

The cry of "communist infiltration" and the general anti-Soviet and anti-communist hullabaloo raised by U.S. imperialism is the barrage behind which it attempts to conceal its moves for the enslavement of the Latin American peoples. But the people have come to understand ever more clearly that behind this hue and cry, it is they and their national interests which are being attacked. U.S. imperialism relies on this anti-Soviet, anti-communist uproar to intimidate and frighten the Latin American peoples who are fighting to preserve their national independence and win people's democracy. What it is actually doing, however, is unwittingly playing the role of a teacher by negative example.

### **U.S. Battens on Latin America**

United States imperialism uses another deceptive argument: it claims that Latin America cannot live without the United States, that in order to develop their economies and shed their backwardness, the Latin American countries must rely on U.S. capital, technical aid, etc.

The present economic situation in Latin American countries is the result of prolonged colonial rule. In Latin America only those fields of production most profitable to foreign capital are developed. Growth of the national economies is arrested because U.S. monopoly capital which controls Latin America's economic lifeline makes industrial and agricultural production there serve its own needs. The reason why Latin American countries are poor, backward and economically dependent on the United States is precisely because U.S. imperialist policy is dedicated to turning Latin America into its semi-colony.

U.S. investments in and "aid" to Latin America bring huge profits to Wall Street and untold suffering to the Latin American peoples. Venezuela is an example. The United States owns 3/4 of Venezuelan oil from which it derives a profit of U.S.\$600 million every year whereas the daily wage of a Venezuelan worker is equivalent to only 1/24 of the value he produces.

Since 1950 twenty Latin American countries have been forced to accept U.S. "technical assistance" originally introduced as the "Point 4 Program." While U.S. "technical personnel" infiltrated the economic departments of

various Latin American countries, no real help was given them to develop their industry. Up to the present day, oil-rich Venezuela still cannot refine oil within its territory nor can Chile smelt its own copper. The Latin American states remain agricultural countries exporting raw materials and importing industrial products. Although countries like Argentina and Brazil exerted considerable effort to develop their national industry in recent years, they could not attain normal growth due to the manifold U.S. obstructions.

These facts show that U.S. monopoly capital did not help Latin American economic development but that the Latin American national economies suffered at the hands of the United States; that far from providing a livelihood for the Latin American peoples the U.S. capitalists actually batted on the latter; that instead of providing capital for Latin American economic development, the blood and toil of the Latin American peoples have been turned into capital reinvested to further exploit them. Milton Eisenhower, the U.S. President's brother and advisor on Latin American affairs, put it bluntly: "... the time has arrived for us (the United States) to take a more positive approach in using credit as an effective means of forwarding American foreign policy." U.S. Representative Kilgore also minced no words declaring that "Latin America is very valuable for the free world as a source of economic power." "Not only does the United States have investments in Latin America twice as large as in Western Europe," he added, "but the republics of Latin America provide 30 out of 77 strategic materials necessary for United States stockpiling." It is just because Latin America is a "source of economic power" for the United States that Eisenhower shows such "deep interest" in it. As the Chinese saying goes: "When the weasel greets the chicken, you can be sure he has something up his sleeve."

In recent years, the national and democratic movements of the Latin American peoples have been on the rise and the traitorous dictatorships propped up by U.S. imperialism are toppling one after the other. The Cuban revolution has given great impetus to the Latin American peoples' struggle against U.S. imperialism. The remaining dictatorships are on their last legs. The contradictions between the Latin American countries and the United States are deepening with each passing day. U.S. imperialism's own "backyard" is rapidly becoming the front line in the struggle against it.

### **Eisenhower Beguilement Fails**

It is obvious that U.S. imperialism is facing increasing difficulties in its control and plunder of Latin America. Certain tendencies towards relaxation have emerged in the present international situation. Under powerful pressure for peace from the peoples of the world, U.S. ruling circles have been obliged to make certain peace gestures and have found it expedient to costume Eisenhower as a "messenger of peace." This is an attempt to blunt the vigilance of the people with a sham peace behind which to continue its aggression. It was in the guise of a "messenger of peace" that Eisenhower made his "goodwill visit" to 11 countries in Europe, Asia and Africa last December.

Now, a little more than two months later, Eisenhower has once more taken up his journeys as an "emissary of



peace" and rushed off to South America. But only recently U.S. planes have been bombing Cuban sugar cane plantations and U.S. military manoeuvres of three months duration have been conducted in Caribbean waters. With the United States daily creating tension in that part of the world, how can the Latin American peoples be made to believe that Eisenhower is indeed an "emissary of goodwill"?

## Pen Probes

# How Far Is the Far East?

**B**IGWIGS in Tokyo and Washington have recently been involved in an agonizing attempt to define, or rather, not to define, what is the "Far East." It all arose out of the signing of the new Japan-U.S. military alliance which proclaims the signatories to be the protectors of "peace and security in the Far East."

The treaty makes liberal use of such words as "defence" and "peace," but it all boils down to the fact that under its terms Japan at U.S. behest will send its troops to fight in any area of the Far East. This so flatly contradicts the U.S.-Kishi claim that the treaty is for "mutual

The peoples of Latin America have awakened. They are waging a heroic struggle to preserve their national independence and sovereignty and to win freedom and democracy. No plots of the U.S. imperialists, whether of the big stick or carrot variety, can block their triumphant advance. Eisenhower's bag of tricks which combines friendship in appearance with aggression in reality is bound to fail.

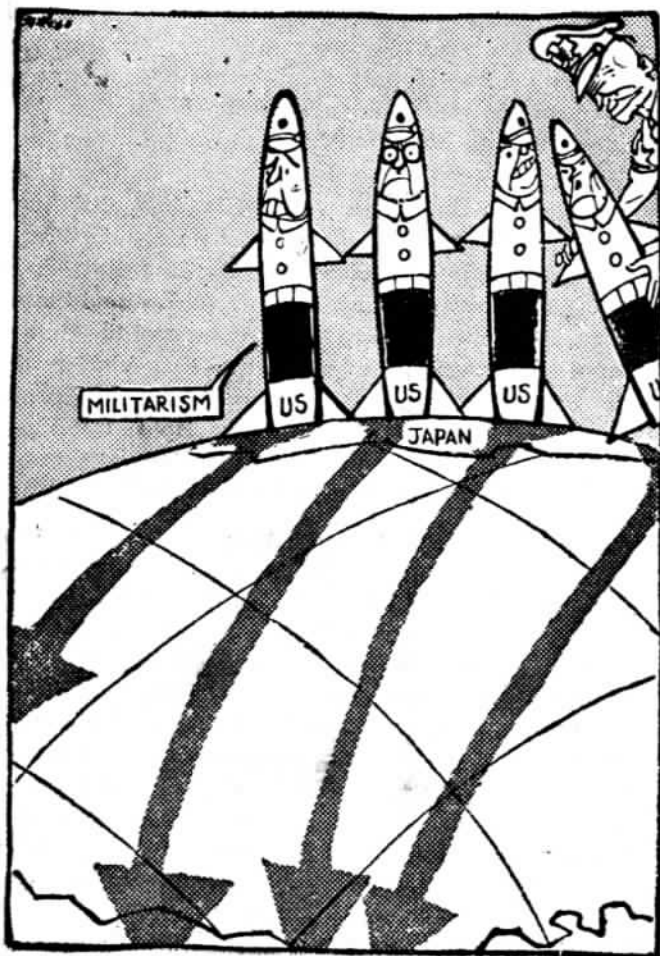
defence" only, that some explanation was called for concerning what is meant by the "Far East."

The trouble was compounded when Kishi's Foreign Minister Fujiyama explained last year in the Diet that the "Far East" meant the area north of the Philippines, the coastal areas of China and the Soviet maritime province. He even added that the area of war operations of the U.S. forces in Japan might extend to the interior of China or the Soviet Union. This exactly confirmed the aggressive nature of the Japan-U.S. alliance and naturally drew fire from public opinion in Japan and throughout the world. Under opposition pressure in the Diet Kishi recently tried to explain that the "Far East" did not include the U.S.S.R. and China, but did include the U.S.S.R.'s Kuril Islands and China's Quemoy and Matsu. This was another blatant exposure of the Washington-Tokyo axis' aggressive ambitions. Even the Japanese bourgeois press described Kishi's geography as nonsense. "Japanese political language," wrote the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, "is difficult to grasp."

Kishi's revealing definition was not to the liking of his U.S. masters either. The State Department, which at first had maintained a studied silence on the Japanese debate, finally expressed the opinion that it was "reluctant to draw any hard and fast definition of the Far East." A leading member of the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee stated that he "would prefer to leave the phrase undefined . . . in general terms as it appears in the treaty."

It is not difficult to see why the U.S. rulers prefer this modest vagueness: the more general the term, the more room they have in which to deploy Japanese cannon-fodder. Since the concept is elastic they can stretch it to spread the area of the "Far East" as far as they want. After all, according to Washington's special brand of imperialist geography, SEATO's Southeast Asia already includes the U.S.A., Britain and France, while the NATO North Atlantic laps the shores of Italy and Turkey.

Perhaps it may seem clever to Washington to leave undefined the area of aggressive U.S.-Japanese intentions, but it merely makes it clear that the aggressive aims of the Japan-U.S. alliance are unlimited.



U.S. guided missiles

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

# Glaciers to Serve Production

by WANG WEI

**W**ATER is a problem in China's arid Northwest. An unending supply is indispensable for the development of industry and agriculture there. In the districts of Yumen, Ansi and Tunhuang in Kansu Province alone, for instance, more than half a million *mu* of arable land is still lying waste for lack of water. Water is also the main essential for the transformation of the Gobi Desert in this region, where new oases are in the making. With the perspective of making water available to this arid zone, two gigantic research projects have been initiated in the Northwest, one, to divert the waters of the Yangtse to the Yellow River, and the other, to melt the ice and snow of the alpine glaciers in this region.

China probably has more alpine glaciers than any other country in the world. Most of them are in western and northwestern China, where such great mountain ranges as Tianshan, the Chilians and many others are located. Glaciers in the Chilien Mountains alone cover an area of more than 1,000 square kilometres. Those in the Tianshan, the western part of Mt. Kunlun and the Karakorum are even more extensive — the biggest valley glacier in the Chinese section of Tianshan, for instance, is 34 kilometres long and more than 100 metres thick.

## Glacial Waters

Not all alpine glaciers have the same great economic significance as these in China. It is only in such arid zones as China's Northwest, where the melting ice and snows of the glaciers constitute a perpetual source of water for adjacent rivers that this economic significance becomes self-evident. In northwest China, it is the waters from the surface melting of these glaciers that are captured for irrigation and it is along the rivers with these glacial waters that numerous oases have emerged in the Hohsi Corridor, the basins of the Tsaidam, Tarim, Dzungaria and other areas of the Gobi Desert. But the study in this field was completely ignored in China until 1958 when the big leap forward in industry and agriculture and the projected transformation of the Gobi Desert demanded the fuller use of glacial water resources.

In mid-June of 1958, the Institute of Geography and the Institute of Geophysics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, together with other institutions of higher learning, the water conservancy and meteorological departments of Chinghai and Kansu Provinces and related departments, formed a joint research team for the exploration of the glaciers. Divided into seven groups, they chose the Chilien Mountains as the first subject of their scientific investigations. The conquest of the glaciers with their numerous crevasses and bergschrund and the treacherous slopes of the ice- and snow-covered mountains was a difficult assignment. The vicissitudes of weather and lack of experience added to the difficulties.

The Chilien Mountains comprise eight ranges extending as far as 800 kilometres into Kansu and Chinghai Provinces. The highest peak is 6,300 metres above sea level. Apart from its rich mineral deposits, which include iron, copper, lead, zinc, coal, petroleum and salt, the Chilien Mountains have numerous broad canyons from 2,700 to 3,100 metres above sea level, suitable for the cultivation of wheat, rice, potatoes, *qingke* barley or rape.

The water from the surface melting of the glaciers in the Chilien Mountains flows partly into the Tsaidam Basin but largely into the Hohsi Corridor. There are some 20 principal inland rivers, such as the Tang and the Shuleh Rivers. All of them originate in the Chilien Mountains and it is into these rivers that the glacial waters flow. Because the alpine glaciers are fed by the accumulation of ice and snow in winter and thaw in the summer, the upper reaches of the rivers are correspondingly dry in winter and at full flow in summer. But even in summer, these rivers have their ebb and flow in a single day: rising at noontime when the weather is fine and declining in the morning and at night when the glaciers are frozen. Thus far, the thawing of these glaciers has always been subject to weather conditions in the Chilien Mountains. The need for a large supply of water in the farmlands of the Hohsi Corridor in May, for instance, could not be met when thawing lagged due to the low temperature on the Chilien Mountains at the time. With the warm weather in July and August, however, the glaciers release a flow of water which far exceeds the immediate requirements of the farmlands and consequently most of the water from surface melting runs to waste. The scientists are trying to control the time and rate of the melting: first of all, to make the glaciers thaw two to four weeks earlier than usual in order to provide an adequate supply of water for the Hohsi Corridor in May. Secondly, to direct the flow of glacial water into the surrounding rivers according to the needs and will of man.

In the three months between June and September 1958, under the most trying conditions, members of the team explored the larger part of the Chilien Mountains and made a complete survey of the glaciers. They acquainted themselves with the distribution of existing glaciers in the Chilien Mountains, their various types and water deposits, observed the process of the accumulation and thawing of the glaciers, how the rivers in the locality were fed by the glacial waters, etc. Through experiments, and by familiarizing themselves with the experiences of the local inhabitants they examined the possibility of melting the ice and snows by artificial means so as to be able to further exploit the source of water supply in this region. The findings of this expedition is to serve as the foundation for the further study of glaciology in China.

According to the survey made by the joint research team, most of the glaciers in the Chilian Mountains are in its western and middle sectors. These glaciers probably number a thousand or so in this area. Their thickness ranges from several metres to more than a hundred. Their total water deposit is around 40,000 million cubic metres.

The water from surface melting of some of the glaciers in the Chilian Mountains can be used to irrigate the arid Tsaidam and the Hohsi Corridor. In the Tang valley at the western end of the Hohsi Corridor, the total area of glaciers amounts to some 100 square kilometres. At present, the Tang River is watering some 200,000 *mu* of land in the cotton growing region of Tunhuang; but because of the inadequate supply of water, another half a million *mu* of arable land, as already noted, still remains uncultivated. When the water from the glaciers of the Tang valley is properly utilized, more cotton can be grown on this "wasteland" thus stimulating the development of agriculture and the textile industry there. The Cold Dragon Range district between Weiyuan and Wuwei has 116 glaciers with a water deposit of more than 3,200 million cubic metres; these glacial water will fully satisfy the needs of industry and agriculture in the Yungchang, Wuwei and Kulang areas.

All the glaciers are completely frozen in winter; in summer, however, the rate of melting of the ice tongue under the snow line is rather high and at noon time, a certain part of the névé above the snow line also thaws. Summer in the Chilian Mountains is also the season of heavy snow which thaws immediately after its fall. According to data collected in fifteen key working districts during July, August and September of 1958, the average volume of glacial water here is one cubic metre per second in every ten square kilometres of the glacial area.

#### Methods to Hasten Surface Thawing

The experimental means used to hasten the surface thawing of the glaciers has mainly been to reduce the reflex of the solar radiation in the Chilian Mountains by spraying black substances on the face of the ice and snow. This "blackening process" was actually practised as far back as the Ching Dynasty by the people of Hohsi district in fighting drought. After liberation, during the months of April and May when water was in short supply, the Tunhuang peasants sent more than a hundred of their men each year to travel 200 kilometres to the glacier region where cow dung, withered grass and leaves were collected, burnt to ashes and then sprayed on the surface of the glacier. In 1958, 160 persons were sent by the local people's commune to "blacken" the glacier over an area of eight square kilometres. The volume of water from surface melting was thereby doubled.

In 1958, based on the experience of the local peasants, the joint research team of the Chinese Academy of Sciences conducted several experiments on glaciers and snow mountains 4,500 metres above sea level. Charcoal powder and loess dust were sprayed over a small area of ice- and snow-covered land. The results of the experiment established that every square kilometre of "blackened" glacier released an extra 10,000 cubic metres of water from surface melting in every 24 hours; that the artificial "blackening process" to accelerate thawing is feasible when the air temperature is not lower than 5°C. below zero or the temperature of



Surveying the glaciers

the ice surface is not lower than 8°C. below zero. The conclusion was drawn that it was quite possible to cause the ice and snows to thaw two weeks earlier than customary.

Last year, the special administrative district of Chang-yeh was chosen as the key experimental district in the Hohsi Corridor for the melting of snow through the use of explosives, the "blackening process" and ice-breaking. By the end of June, using the same methods, peasants in the areas between Wuwei and Tunhuang, in co-operation with the scientists, succeeded in obtaining 13 million cubic metres of water from surface melting. Before the experiments are put into large-scale practice, some difficulties remain to be overcome. The "blackening process" on one square kilometre of glacier, for instance, needs dozens of tons of black substances. Extremely cold weather and the steep terrain of the glacial regions create obstacles in transporting these substances. There are still technical difficulties involved in spraying the substances evenly on the ice by aeroplane. Secondly, constant snowfall during the summer season may cover the black substances before they can begin to take effect. Thirdly and lastly, there are serious leakages in the river bed beneath the glaciers; these must be prevented during the thawing of the ice and snow. The study of the processes for melting ice and snows under varied conditions now still continues.

In addition to the exploration of the glaciers in the Chilian Mountains, last year several teams were also sent out to survey those in the Tianshan Mountains of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. An alpine station for the study of the laws of hydrology and meteorology in high mountain regions was set up at the head of the Urumchi River 4,000 metres above sea level. Plans call for the exploration of all the principal glaciers in northwest China and the Tibetan Plateau and the establishment of more observation stations on the Chilian, Tianshan and Kunlun Mountains to further exploit the possibilities of melting glaciers to serve industrial and agricultural development in northwest and western China.

# THEATRE

## "Kabuki" in Peking

Peking theatregoers have enjoyed an enviable variety of stage fare during the last fortnight. Besides varied local offerings of classical and modern opera, ballet, drama and a puppet show festival, we have seen the delightful performances of the Polish "Mazowsze," and finally, of the Japanese *kabuki* players.

This is Peking's second acquaintance with *kabuki*. The first was in 1955 when the Ennosuke *Kabuki* Theatre came here. Now the Zenshinza Troupe has brought us four plays, each a masterpiece of *kabuki* art and a popular favourite of Japanese audiences during the last thirty years.

*Sakura Sogoro* and *Shunkan*, the opening plays of the first two performances, are outstanding examples of the positive realism of *kabuki* and the tradition of the theatre as a school of progressive civic morality which the Zenshinza (Progressive) Troupe upholds. *Sakura Sogoro* is the earliest Japanese play to describe the life and struggles of the peasants against the ruthless exactions of the feudal landlords. Sogoro, the peasants' leader, gives his life in that struggle in a tragedy that is a memorial to the unnumbered and nameless champions of the people.

*Shunkan*, another who has fought for justice, is exiled but when his sense of justice is again outraged, though his release papers are in his hands, he chooses struggle again and continued exile. The noted actor Kan'emon Nakamura plays the title roles in both these dramas.

The two second plays on the programme show other aspects of *kabuki* art. *The Contribution Book* is an historical piece describing how Benkei, a man of exceptional sagacity and courage, outwits the officers of the guard at an important pass and thus enables his master, a just knight, to make his way out to safety. *Narukami* is a fairy tale about a quick-witted, public-spirited girl who, to end a drought, fascinates the magician Narukami, makes him drunk and secures the release of the imprisoned Rain God.

A Chinese audience finds the kinship between *kabuki* and traditional Chinese opera, particularly striking. The *kabuki* actor lays great stress on characterization; he delights in the projection of a rapid play of complex emotions. Grace and precision of gesture are highly prized. The basic realism of his movements is seen by the audience through the prism of an original theatrical convention of staging, speech and movement, that is deeply imbued with the cultural traditions of the land, the colour, forms and images of its visual arts, its music, song and dance.

The second scene in *Sakura Sogoro*, "The Fisherman's Righteous Deed," was acted out with superbly timed finesse. It starts out in the slow tempo typical of *kabuki*. The old fisherman, played by Choemon Bando, is fearful of helping Sogoro (Nakamura), now a fugitive from the landlord's vengeance, but at the critical moment when his friend is set on by an assassin, he forgets his fears and comes to the rescue, killing the assailant and rowing Sogoro across the river to his waiting wife and children.

Though at one time all roles were played by women, women now do not act in classical *kabuki*. In the scene "Parting from His Family," Kunitaro Kawarasaki, in the part of Sogoro's wife, creates a superb image of the Japanese woman who stands steadfast by her husband through thick and thin.

In *The Contribution Book*, Chojuro Kawarasaki gives a classical performance in the role of Benkei. Both Chojuro and Kan'emon act in the grand tradition, masters equally of the small, meaningful gesture, a glint of an eye, a nod of the head, or of the sustained expressive dance episode as



Kan'emon Nakamura in "Sakura Sogoro"



The fugitive in "The Contribution Book"

in Benkei's dance of victory as he goes in triumph down the Flower Path, over the heads of the audience, to the exit.

*Kabuki* has a history of three hundred years. It has developed as a specific form of traditional Japanese drama out of the classical Japanese dramatic forms and the puppet theatre, folk song and dance, absorbing certain features of classical Chinese opera which was introduced to Japan many centuries ago. The Zenshinza Troupe has been true to its name. It has been a staunch fighter for the integrity of its art throughout the thirty years since it was founded and particularly in the last fifteen when the national arts of Japan have been increasingly threatened by the invading American jukebox civilization. Braving the persecution of the reactionary Kishi government they have worked hard to fortify the morale of the Japanese working people by performing for them plays which are filled with the spirit of patriotism and democracy. In addition to playing in the leading metropolitan theatres where it commands its place by virtue of its outstanding artistic merit, it tours remote villages, factories, mines and schools bringing its art to people who formerly had little access to it. The troupe has been severely penalized by the reactionary ruling class for such activities but it has refused to compromise its principles. It enjoys the staunch support of its popular audience. What that support means was shown when it went into films and produced two full-length features both financed entirely by popular contributions.

The Zenshinza has had an extremely warm reception in China. The press

has devoted considerable space to report on its work and to appreciations and essays on its art by leading artists, playwrights and critics including Mei Lan-fang, Tien Han and Ouyang Yu-chien. It has been greeted as an envoy of friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. It played in Peking's Capital Theatre to full houses. Vice-Premiers Lu Ting-yi and Hsi Chung-hsun and other leading figures, including Kuo Mo-jo, Shen Yen-ping, Liao Cheng-chih and Yang Han-sheng attended its performances. From Peking, it will go on to tour Wuhan, Sian, Shanghai and a number of other cities.

## ART

### **Art from the Army**

Frontline fighters, men of the rear services, generals and couriers are among those who exhibit at the Second Fine Arts Exhibition of the People's Liberation Army in the Wen Hua Hall of the Palace Museum in

Peking. Sixty per cent of the 642 pieces of work shown are by such amateur artists of the P.L.A. What is seen was selected from 4,500 entries submitted and, of course, is only a fraction of the art work actually created in the army. In the old society, whatever honours were appropriated by the warlord, the humble soldier was regarded by the ruling class as the scum of society whose natural fate was to be unknown, unlettered and uncultured cannon-fodder. The people's revolutionary army changed all that. This army of workers and peasants led by the Communist Party strove from the start to give its men and women a working class outlook and an all-round education including an understanding of the arts and an ability to express themselves in artistic ways—the drama, literature, music, the visual arts. As this exhibition shows, there is a vitality and directness of approach in the art it creates that is characteristic of all the P.L.A.'s activities. Here the national drive for the big leap and the communist style of work and thinking are translated into visual terms—scenes of the struggle to defend peace and national

security, of the army's work on the production and construction fronts and of its close ties with the people. Every picture bears the stamp of being made because its author felt the urgent need to make it.

Among the most interesting works are a series of paintings in Chinese ink and water colours, oil paintings and woodcuts signed with the name Lang Cho-hung. This is the pseudonym of three junior naval officers, Chao Yi-hsien, Chou Yung-chia and Jan Mao-kuei, who work collectively. All three came from poor peasant families. Before joining the navy, none had ever ventured to paint. Today their joint name expresses their wish "to become outstanding sons of the proletariat." Their most ambitious effort is a large oil canvas *Rescue of the Fishermen* (110 × 149 cm.) depicting an incident at sea, from the living experience of the people's navy. Actual experience also lies behind the Chinese ink and colour painting, *Battle at Quemoy* (35 × 121 cm.) by Yang Lieh-chang, a chief naval engineer. He himself took part in battles fought in recent years in the Taiwan Straits and here, with brush-

## Birthday Party Honours "Kabuki" Troupe

Beaming Zenshinza *kabuki* artists joined their Chinese hosts, leading artists and writers in the capital, in a grand party held on the evening of February 25 in an advance celebration of the troupe's thirtieth birthday due May 22.

The celebration was arranged in traditional Chinese style. The emblem of the Zenshinza Troupe was the centre piece of gifts of flowers, paintings and poetry scrolls that decked the walls of the banquet hall at the Xinqiao Hotel. The arrival of the Japanese artists was greeted with long applause and the playing of the song *People All Over the World Are of One Heart*.

Pledging the loyal friendship of the Chinese people and all their artists for the Zenshinza, Yang Han-sheng, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, greeted the Zenshinza for its role in developing the progressive Japanese national drama, despite reactionary attacks. "This is a great victory for the troupe, and also of the Japanese people," he said, and expressed his conviction that the troupe will go on advancing along its correct path, as symbolized by the red arrow on its emblem.

Thunderous applause greeted Chojuro Kawarasaki when he expressed the troupe's deep appreciation of the

reception it had been accorded in Peking. This response of the Chinese people, he said, was clearly not just for a dramatic troupe; it was because we share the same aspirations for friendly ties between our two peoples, for restoration of diplomatic relations between our countries and for a lasting world peace. He was firmly convinced, he said, that no matter how hard the forces of decay may try, this friendship can never be undermined.

Anniversary poems were presented by Shen Yen-ping, Lao Sheh, Ouyang Yu-chien and many others. The one by Kuo Mo-jo, in classical style, reads:

*Through thirty springs and autumns, glowing red,  
With heart bright as flame and mind profound  
as ocean,  
You aim to see the island land a blessed place,  
Bathed in new light under a radiant rising sun.*

At the height of the party, noted singer Wang Kun sang a Japanese song, *When the Sakura Is A-Blossoming*, and the *kabuki* actors performed a scene from the Peking opera *Autumn River*, which they had learnt from a Chinese troupe led by Mei Lan-fang when the latter visited Japan in 1956.



**Chicks and Eagle**  
Painting in Chinese ink by Li Yi-min

work and composition that can well stand comparison with that of a matured professional, he retells the tale.

The rank and file of all arms also contribute excellent work. Army film projectionist Kuo Hsi-min's *Farewell* (55 × 523 cm.) in Chinese ink and colours is one of those meticulously contrived descriptive scrolls that are a feature of traditional Chinese painting. There are over a hundred figures in it whose carefully observed details of gesture bring back vivid memories of the day the Chinese People's Volunteers said farewell to their Korean friends and returned home. Chang Yung-tai's oil canvas *The Apprentice's Trial Run*, Chang Chih-hung's *Kitchen Gardens in the Pasturelands* and Li Kuei-ken's *Emulation* touch on other varied angles of army life.

Major General Li Yi-min's flowers and chickens are much admired. It is clear that he has learnt a great deal from a study of Chi Pai-shih's work. Actually the General began painting only in 1953 and could afford to paint only in his little spare time and during the hot summer siesta hours. He had to overcome a further difficulty: his right hand is disabled and he has had to teach himself to use his left hand.

The exhibition includes many paintings by professional artists working in the army. From the early days of

its birth as the Red Army, the P.L.A. has attracted China's progressive intellectuals, among them, writers and artists to join its revolutionary work. Artists in the army help to promote the arts, and the troops like their pictures on army themes. The present selection is more interesting than that at the last national exhibition. This is particularly so with Huang Chou and Liu Ching. The training and experience Huang Chou has got in his many years of life in the army have greatly enriched his original talent. His *Happy Return* (143.5 × 365 cm.) depicting the high good humour of Uighurs returning home with their harvest is an exceptionally gay scroll. *Feeding Pigs*, drawn since the start of the national drive for raising pigs, shows that the army is up-to-date as always not only in matters of defence.

Liu Ching's oil painting *His First Shot* shows the fraternal concern of an old soldier and the natural diffidence of a new recruit. *The Northeast United Anti-Japanese Army*, another of his oil paintings, is a heroic description of those bitter and difficult years of struggle during the Japanese occupation. Interesting works are also shown by other professionals including Kao Hung, Chiang Ping, Liu Lun and Kuan Fu-sheng.

Paintings in oils, in Chinese ink and colours and woodcuts account for nearly half the exhibits. The rest range from New Year paintings and water colours, posters, cartoons, illustrations, scissor-cuts and sketches to sculptures and stories told in series of drawings. The last section of the exhibition has a very P.L.A. touch—medals and proposed designs for same. Forty items are decor and designs for army theatricals and film productions. Architectural and decorative designs for army hostels, sanatoriums and museums are further evidence of the army's manifold cultural activities.

#### Shorter Notes

**Peking Workers' Theatre Arts Festival.** The city-wide festival of workers' theatre arts recently held in Peking was just one of similar festivals that are frequently being held here

and there throughout the country, only it was "jumbo-sized" with more than a thousand worker-performers taking part, and running 17 days. Seventy major items were presented, including plays, operas, songs, dances, instrumental music and a variety of *quyi* (the tuneful art of the modern minstrelsy), most of which were composed by the workers themselves and dealt with their present-day life and work.

The festival was the culmination of local selection festivals held over the past three months. The finalists were selected from about ninety thousand amateur performers.

It was in 1952 that the Peking Workers' Spare-time Art Company was formed to train promoters of spare-time artistic activities among workers. Professionals of the capital give them help in their work.

**Worker-Peasant Writers.** *Miner*, a newly published novel by Kao Lai-sheng, is attracting wide attention in China's Northeast. The author, a new member of the Shenyang Branch of the Chinese Writers' Union, learnt to read and write only after the liberation. He comes of a poor peasant family, once worked as a shepherd, and then as a miner in the Fuhsin Colliery, and he writes movingly of things he knows much of.

In Liaoning Province alone, 66 other workers and peasants are regular contributors to local journals and newspapers, whose editors regard it as an important part of their work to encourage and help them.

News comes from Chungking in the Southwest that the 32-year-old woman textile worker Kuo Ting-hsuan, known for her short story *A Retired Worker*, has had a new story published. It is a story about the mill where she worked as a child before liberation.

\* \* \*

A troupe of young members of the Peking People's Art Theatre has ended their recent tour to communes around the capital and in Hopei Province. It puts on full-length plays, one-act shorts and variety programmes of dances and *quyi*, mostly on topical themes. Twenty days of performances were given to builders on the construction site of the big Miyun Reservoir near Peking.

# SIDELIGHTS

**Everybody's Business.** In an open letter published in China's most widely read daily, *Renmin Ribao*, the Changchun No. 1 Motor Works, makers of the well-known Liberation lorry invited readers to send in suggestions on how to make the lorry even better than it is. They wanted to know how it performs under various conditions, how it compares with other makes and what changes could be introduced to reduce production and maintenance costs, etc. This was no publicity stunt but the earnest appeal from the makers who knew that no group of experts could tell them more about the lorry's merits and limitations than the thousands of drivers who use the lorries every day in all weather and under conditions no laboratory could reproduce. A big response is expected since even before the appeal was published, thousands of letters had already come in expressing satisfaction with the lorry's performance and also offering advice, much of which has helped to make the lorry what it is today. Every day similar incidents testify to the new relations between consumer and producer. The No. 8 State Footwear Factory received a letter from a team of Soviet engineers and mountaineers congratulating them on their fine product. The hazardous nature of their work demands light, comfortable boots able to take heavy punishment as well as guarantee the wearer a firm foothold. "Your boots are the best we have ever come across," they wrote. "If your factory could redesign the tread on the soles to give a better grip, as sketched in this letter, we think it would be the perfect footwear for comfort, grip and sturdiness. It would make us very happy if our suggestion can be of any help to you," the letter concluded. Building socialism is a collective affair and everything is everybody's business.

**Peasant Sportsmen.** Picked contestants from six people's communes on the outskirts of the capital recently held their first sports meet on the campus of the Peking School of Physical Culture. Teachers and students of the school acted as referees and timekeepers and also gave on-the-spot

coaching. This event is the first of its kind ever held in this area.

When the four hundred participants stripped down for their warming up exercises, many sported singlets with the words, "Miyun Reservoir," or "Yungting Water Conservancy Works." These were awards for outstanding work in production. The day's events included wrestling and tug of war as well as regular track and field events. Weight-lifting was very popular. Contestants were not separated into weights but each hopeful went and picked up the bar-bell and the one who could raise it the greatest number of times was declared the winner. Big, robust men with power-packed muscles tried. The best they could do was 18 times. A short stocky youth of 19 won with 25 lifts proving that training plays a very important role in sports.



In the wrestling matches an old-timer of sixty cheered on by a group of Young Pioneers pitted his skill and cunning against a youth but in the end age went down before sheer strength. The champion and runner-up in this event were two brothers. The younger had the better of his brother, but according to spectators, it was often the other way round. One of the 200 women contestants was a 34-year-old mother of four who won the shuttle-cock with 235 kicks. (The game of shuttle-cock as played in China is to keep it in the air by kicking.) Since the establishment of the commune, her family now eats at the public dining-room and her youngest attends a creche making it possible for her to work and still have time for sports and other social activities.

It was plain that a good time was had by all. The next meet, like every-

thing else in China today, will no doubt be better!

**Stone Adzes to Television Sets.** Neolithic stone knives and sickles recently excavated on the outskirts of Shanghai are a far cry from the amazing range of high quality, precision products being turned out in Shanghai today. From fountain pens equal to the world's best to eighteen-tube television sets, Hi-Fi radios, transistors, cameras, high quality perfumes and optical glasses. It was only after 1958 that Shanghai's light industry turned to the mass manufacture of precision instruments and goods requiring more specialized skills and technical know-how. The swing away from the usual line of soaps, thermos flasks, etc. got under way when the new industrial centres which had sprung up during the year of the big leap forward began to produce in great quantities goods that Shanghai used to supply. Many of the products of these new industrial centres rival Shanghai's for quality and variety but Shanghai continues to be an important light industrial base and undisputed leader in the field of highly complex manufactures. Many of these items now on sale were first experimentally produced in small workshops or factory laboratories. From the simple to the complex. From handicraft to semi-automatic or completely automatic. This accounts for much of Shanghai's success. A case in point is that of a well-known enterprise making stationery goods who found that many brands of carbon paper now on the market were every bit as good as theirs. This was a good thing and while continuing to manufacture carbon paper they used the plant's regular equipment and with a few added essentials began to explore the possibility of making photographic film. The experiment proved successful and in no time at all, the factory expanded to include the large-scale manufacture of high grade film. In another case, the city's seven match factories amalgamated and with more tools, skill and men at their disposal turned to the manufacture of sewing machines, industrial plastics, long-playing records, complex electrical appliances and toys. Like the rest of the country Shanghai is pressing ahead to supply more of the new products demanded by the people's rising purchasing power and higher standard of living.

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## **Soviet Army Day Greeted**

The Chinese people and their armed forces warmly greeted Soviet Army Day on February 23. Special celebration activities were held in all major Chinese cities and in units of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

In his message of greetings to the Soviet Minister of Defence R. Y. Malinovsky, Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, hailed the Soviet army for its meritorious role in defending the Soviet state and socialism and protecting world peace. "The consolidation and development of the power of Soviet national defence are a firm guarantee of world peace," says the message.

At a Peking reception in honour of the occasion, General Lo Jui-ching, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, greeted the growing strength of the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries and the unbreakable friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the Soviet Union and China.

"The Chinese P.L.A. together with the Chinese people will always guard the unity between the two countries like the apple of their eye. The advanced experience of the Soviet army in building itself up will always serve as an example for the Chinese P.L.A.," he stressed.

## **In the Socialist World**

A Sino-Soviet plan for scientific and technical co-operation in 1960 has been signed in Moscow.

The communique issued after the signing pays tribute to the joint research successfully conducted in many fields in the past two years which has contributed greatly to the advancement of science and technology in China. The new plan, it states, reflects the determination of the two parties to broaden their scientific and technical co-operation in the coming year and underlines the great importance to China of Soviet aid in scien-

tific research, the training of personnel and the provision of needed data.

Earlier, the Academies of Sciences of the two countries signed a 1960 plan for a further extension of contacts between the two countries in various branches of science.

A China-M.P.R. trade protocol signed in Peking provides that during 1960 China will supply Mongolia with silks, woollens and cotton textiles, motor vehicles, machine accessories and parts, chemicals, building materials and sundry consumer goods. China will also help Mongolia build cement and match factories, a porcelain kiln, a department store and guest houses.

Mongolia will supply China with horses, sausage casings, pelts and hides.

The 1960 China-M.P.R. cultural co-operation agreement was also signed in Peking. It provides for exchanges in the fields of science, education, culture, art, films, news, public health and exhibitions.

A Sino-Polish trade and payments agreement for 1960 was signed in Peking on February 22.

## **U.A.R. National Day**

On the occasion of the National Day of the United Arab Republic, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai both sent messages of greetings to the Government and people of the U.A.R. Premier Chou in his message expressed the hope that China-U.A.R. friendly relations established in the common struggle against colonialism and imperialism would be consolidated and developed under the guidance of the ten principles of the Bandung Conference.

The reception in Peking given by the Ambassador of the U.A.R. to China Salah El Dine Tarazi on the evening of the anniversary was attended by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and other government leaders. In his speech, Li Hsien-nien referred to the great victories of the Arab and African peoples in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence. He declared: "Together with the other peoples of the world, the Chinese people will continue to give firm support to the Arab and African peoples in their struggle."

The Vice-Premier pointed out that friendly co-operation between China and the Arab and African countries had made new developments in the

past year while friendly contacts between the Chinese and Arab and African peoples have also become more frequent. "The strengthening of these friendly relations and intercourse has greatly augmented our strength in winning and safeguarding national independence, and served to consolidate peace in Asia, Africa and the whole world," he said. However, he pointed out, "the imperialists are deadly hostile to the growth of friendly relations between China and the Arab and African countries. They are doing all they can to disrupt these relations. But we are convinced that no force on earth can wreck the friendly relations between the Chinese people and the Arab and African peoples in their protracted, common struggle against imperialism and for national independence. The imperialist schemes to sow dissension will never succeed."

## **China-U.A.R. Trade Agreement**

A China-U.A.R. trade protocol has been signed in Peking. It provides that in the second year of the agreement, the two parties will exchange exports to the value of 15 million pounds sterling each way.

## **Against the Atom-Maniacs And Their Lackeys**

A gathering was sponsored by the China Peace Committee on February 21 to welcome Kaoru Yasui, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Japan Council for Prohibiting Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. It was attended by many well-known Chinese, and Japanese visitors in Peking.

Liao Cheng-chih, Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee, said in his speech that the Chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Japanese people against nuclear weapons and the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, and roundly condemn Kishi's policy of hostility to China. He declared that the Chinese people have always clearly differentiated between Kishi and the Japanese people and will continue to do so. The Japanese people are friends of the Chinese people but, he declared, Kishi, the follower of the U.S., is the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples. The Chinese people have not the least interest in having any contact with him, and will struggle firmly to the end against Kishi and his like as long as they refuse to abandon the policy of hostility to China and maintain the Japan-U.S. military alliance.



# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## *U.S. Persecution of Winston Condemned*

*Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (Feb. 25) calls upon world public opinion to stop the U.S. Government's inhuman persecution of Henry Winston, a leading Negro member of the U.S. Communist Party.

Henry Winston, a victim of the thought-control "Smith Act," has been imprisoned for four years. The U.S. Government's callous indifference to his illness while in prison has rendered him almost completely blind and he has practically lost the use of his legs. Recently he underwent a major operation for the removal of a brain tumour. But the U.S. Government has denied him a release on a medical parole. People the world over who cherish justice and uphold humanitarian principles are indignant at the U.S. Government's outrageous violation of the most elementary human considerations, Commentator declares.

Commentator says that Winston, as a splendid representative of the American people and its working class, has won the respect of all people who love justice and peace. The denial of medical parole is nothing less than an attempt to impede his recovery and kill this outstanding fighter for peace and democracy. In stooping to such unspeakable methods, U.S. ruling circles think they can put an end to his life and at the same time escape responsibility for the crime. But if the U.S. Government persists in its persecution of Winston, it will be for ever branded a brutal killer before the bar of human justice, Commentator warns.

U.S. government leaders have always held the "American way of life" up as an "example" for the so-called "free world." But the realities of American society have nothing in common with democracy, freedom, equality, and human rights. The spectre of McCarthy still looms large over the United States. The U.S. Government uses the "McCarran Act," the "Smith Act" and other fascist laws

Listing the facts about U.S. arms expansion and war preparations, Liao Cheng-chih said that more and more people throughout the world were becoming awake to Washington's phony peace tactics, and were seeing more and more clearly that the U.S. imperialists are the most vicious enemies of peace. "To smash the new schemes of aggression and war planned by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists is the task not only of the Japanese people but of all the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world," he stressed.

Liao Cheng-chih also pledged the active support of the Chinese people for the Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for General Disarmament scheduled to open on August 1 in Japan.

Kaoru Yasui declared to the gathering that the Japanese people's fight against the revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" was growing into a struggle to smash the whole Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty system." He expressed confidence that the Japanese people's struggle linked as it is with the world struggle for peace will achieve final victory.

### **In the Struggle for National Independence**

**Cuba:** The President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions Liu Ning-yi has sent a cable to David Salvador Manso, General Secretary of the Confederation of Labour of Cuba, strongly condemning the continued bombing of Cuba by U.S. planes.

The cable declared that the Chinese people resolutely support the struggle of the Cuban people to safeguard their national sovereignty, carry through land reform and develop their national economy.

"Unable to deny their crime," continues the message, "the U.S. Government hypocritically apologises to the Cuban Government while continuing to bomb the peaceful Cuban land. Meanwhile, Eisenhower himself goes on a trip to intensify conspiratorial activities aimed to isolate Cuba and overthrow the Cuban revolutionary government. This further reveals the criminal intentions of the U.S. to remain the enemy of the Cuban people to the bitter end."

Other Chinese people's organizations have sent messages of support to their Cuban counterparts.

**Puerto Rico:** The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has sent a cable

to the Puerto Rican workers condemning the brutal treatment meted out by the U.S. colonial authorities to Pedro Albizu Campos, a prominent leader of the Puerto Rican independence movement. The cable expresses the Chinese workers' resolute support for the Puerto Rican independence movement and backing for the demands for the immediate release of Campos and other imprisoned patriots.

**Kenya:** Chu Tzu-chi, Secretary-General of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, has presented to Oginga Odinga, Chairman of the Kenyan African Elected Members' Committee, a copy of his organization's statement supporting the Kenyan people's struggle for freedom and demanding the release of the Kenyan leader Jomo Kenyatta.

**Martinique:** Chinese national youth and students organizations have sent a joint message to the youth and students of Martinique greeting the convocation of the Congress Against French Colonial Rule.

### **China-Iraq Ties**

China has signed a special contract with Iraq for the purchase of ten thousand tons of Iraqi Zahdi dates used for industrial purposes.

The Chinese Government has presented Iraq with gifts of transport and communication equipment for civil defence use. They include six ambulances, six fire-fighting trucks, two lorries and 20 wireless sets.

### **Chopin Commemoration**

China commemorated the 150th anniversary of the birth of Frederic Chopin, the great Polish musician, with concerts, meetings and special publications including biographies, critical appreciations and selections of his piano compositions. At the Peking celebration in the Capital Theatre, a large gathering of musicians, artists and cultural workers heard an address on Chopin's life and works by Chao Feng, noted Chinese music critic, and enjoyed a Chopin concert by the Peking Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

Three young Chinese pianists, Li Ming-chiang, Ku Sheng-ying and Lin Ling are taking part in the 6th International Chopin Piano Competition in Warsaw. The Chinese composer Ting Shan-teh is a member of the jury.

to persecute American Communists and progressives. Since 1949, one hundred and eight Communists and progressives have been jailed by the U.S. Government under the "Smith Act" alone. The U.S. authorities have also persecuted William Z. Foster, Honorary Chairman of the U.S. Communist Party, by prohibiting him from travelling to the Soviet Union for medical treatment. Recently, the Un-American Activities Committee illegally summoned the Communist leaders Benjamin Davis and Gus Hall for questioning and also attempted to persecute American youth delegates who had attended the World Youth Festival, Commentator continues.

But the U.S. Government can in no way derive any benefit from such outrages as it has committed against Winston. In the words of Comrade William Z. Foster: "The imperialists in the United States will find that in order to defend their barbaric system in the United States, they have to contend not only with the working forces in the United States, but increasingly on a world scale," concludes Commentator.

### **The Aggressive Nature of U.S. "Aid"**

A *Guangming Ribao* (Feb. 21) article exposes the aggressive nature of the U.S. "aid" discussed in the "Mutual

Security Programme" message sent to Congress by Eisenhower on Feb. 16. In the message, Eisenhower strongly emphasized that the imperialist camp must maintain its "deterrent strength." The amount and nature of the "aid" requested make it clear that its military character has greatly increased. This, the article stresses, is added testimony to the intentions of the U.S. ruling clique to indulge in peace gestures while continuing to carry on war preparations.

It is also noteworthy that more than half of the "defence support" expenditures listed in the plan go to the Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee and Ngo Dinh Diem cliques. This demonstrates that the U.S. intends to use these traitorous cliques to heighten tension in the Far East, prepare a new war and invade China. Moreover, Eisenhower declared that besides military "assistance" and "defence support" the U.S. further envisaged "the full employment of both grant and loan assistance" to the Chiang Kai-shek clique. By this the U.S. once again manifests its implacable hostility to the Chinese people, the article declares.

For the fiscal year 1961 Eisenhower requested \$4,175 million for foreign "aid" of which, direct military "assistance" amounts to \$2,000 million.

As for "defence support," its primary use is to supply those consumer goods and financial "assistance" to help cover the huge military expenditures of the U.S. lackeys. Though it is claimed that "special assistance" is purely economic, the U.S. President himself admitted that it is indirectly related to the maintenance of U.S. military bases. As for the "Development Loan Fund," it is used to develop those strategic raw materials required by the U.S. and as bait for those countries who have not yet joined the U.S. military blocs.

The article recalls that in the years immediately following World War II, West Europe was the principal recipient of U.S. "aid." However, since U.S. defeat in the Korean war, it has been mainly oriented to the Asian-African region. In his "State of the Union" message, Eisenhower openly proclaimed that "one of the major focal points of our concern is the South Asian Region." U.S. ruling circles are planning to dangle "aid" before the South Asian countries as a means of exercising control over them, undermining their policy of peace and neutrality, and dragging them into the Western military blocs. Such "aid" is also instrumental in attacking the anti-imperialist struggle in these countries and sabotaging their national independence while disrupting their friendly relations with China and their unity with the socialist countries, the article points out.

*Guangming Ribao's* analysis points out that U.S. "aid" has not brought economic "stabilization" and "progress" to recipient countries. Turkey is a major recipient of such "aid" which is accompanied by a fabulous increase in military expenditures, and financial deficits as well as heavy debts both at home and abroad. By June 1959, Turkey's foreign and domestic debts ran to some 7,000 million lira; the foreign debts alone would take Turkey 44 years to repay and its overall national economy is on the verge of bankruptcy. U.S. "aid," moreover, has also seriously impaired industrial and agricultural production in the recipient countries. As a result of such "aid," annual grain production in south Korea is now one-third less than before the U.S. occupation; the principal markets for Thailand's rice have also been seized by the United States. What is more impor-

## THE PASSING SHOW

### **Gangland "Democracy"**

Just before the recent south Korean "elections," Syngman Rhee told representatives of the "Daihan Women's Association": "It has already been decided that I and Li Ki Boong will work together as president and vice-president respectively. So, no matter who may stake out presidential and vice-presidential claims, it will be useless." It was: the ruling Liberal Party won an "overwhelming victory" after beating up opposition candidates and forcing voters to show police their completed ballots.



### **Uncle Sam's 100,000 Prying Eyes**

The U.S. employs an army of 100,000 spies in more than a dozen major cloak and dagger organizations engaged in global cold war intelligence work and subversion against the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries, reports the U.S. *Newsweek* magazine. This cold war monstrosity costs the U.S. taxpayer \$3,000 million a year.

tant is that "U.S. aid" has not only undermined the economy of these countries but has also deprived them of their political independence and fastened them securely to the U.S. war chariot.

U.S. "aid," so unpopular in foreign countries, has also produced adverse effects at home. For the fiscal year 1959, the financial deficit of the

United States amounted to \$12,500 million, the unfavourable balance in international payments reached \$4,000 million and internal debts were \$291,000 million. This financial predicament has thrown U.S. ruling circles into a quandary. If they are burdened with a still larger sum for "foreign aid" an even greater financial crisis will hit Wall Street. In the

United States today not only the "man in the street" opposes "foreign aid," there are differences on this matter within the ruling class itself.

As a result of the many difficulties experienced both within and without the United States, especially the strong opposition of the people of various countries, U.S. "aid" is on its last legs, the article concludes.

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

### — Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

Programmes are subject to change. Where times are not listed consult theatre or daily press.

#### PEKING OPERA

▲ **RELENTLESS DEATH** A tragedy of the Sung Dynasty on a patriotic theme. Han Yun-niang and Cheng Peng-chu are taken captive by the Kin Tartars and are forced to marry each other. On the evening of their wedding, Han Yun-niang encourages her husband to escape to the Sung armies and help defend their country. After becoming a Sung commander, Cheng seeks out his courageous wife but finds her at the point of death. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ **THE GOLDEN MOUNTAIN MONASTERY, THE MEETING AT THE FALLEN BRIDGE** Episodes from the famous Chinese legend, the *Tale of the White Snake*, the love story of a white snake fairy and a scholar. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ **A HAPPY AND UNEXPECTED REUNION** Li Kuei-chih, wife of a magistrate, learns that an old prisoner is none other than her own father, a victim of her stepmother's intrigues. She appeals to the new vicerey to review the case and finds that the latter is her long-lost brother. The wicked are duly punished and a happy reunion ends the play. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ **YU TANG CHUN** A well-known opera based on the love story of the famous Ming courtesan, Yu Tang Chun. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ **TIAN MEN ZHEN** Historical episode of the Sung Dynasty. Mu Kuei-ying, a brave warrior-maid, wins a decisive battle for the Sung forces who are trapped by attacking Liao invaders. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

(See daily press for dates and places.)

#### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **DETAINED BY FLOOD** Flood has destroyed a section of a railway's roadbed and a train is marooned on high ground. The Communist Party group on it organizes its passengers and staff to overcome their difficulties. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

March 1-6, 7:00 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

#### THEATRE

▲ **A WITHERED TREE REVIVES** A new play produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre. It tells how in the past the peasants of southern China suffered from poverty and disease (schistosomiasis). Many families are broken up. A young peasant couple are separated. After liberation, the new society gives land to the peasants, better living conditions and health and the young people are happily reunited.

March 4-7, 7:15 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **A REVOLUTIONARY FAMILY** Adapted from the autobiography of Tao Cheng, a mother of a revolutionary family. Her husband and sons laid down their lives for the people and she too has devoted her life to the revolution. Produced by the China Children's Theatre.

March 1-8, 7:15 p.m. Peking Theatre

#### Drama Festival

The following performances will be given at Peking's major theatres, beginning from March 3.

▲ **LONG LIVE THE HEROES!** A new play produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre describing how the Chinese People's Volunteers defended Red Stone Ridge in Korea against the American aggressors.

▲ **DETAINED BY FLOOD** Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

▲ **TAMING THE DRAGONS AND TIGERS** A new play about the big leap forward in China's countryside. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It describes how villagers brave dangers to get raw materials for their furnaces in the 1958 drive for steel.

▲ **TOGETHER WE ADVANCE** A four-act comedy, produced by the Art Troupe of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. A housewife wants to take up work in industry, but her husband has his "special" reasons for objecting. Another housewife light-headedly looks down on factory work. But these family problems are solved and the selfish conservative-minded learn a lesson.

▲ **WOMEN WORKING IN THE MOUNTAINS** A three-act play about a group of women who go to join the work on a water conservancy project in the mountains of Szechuan Province and how they make good under the guidance of the Communist Party. Produced by the Szechuan People's Art Theatre.

▲ **PRELUDE TO THE EASTWARD MARCH** This play, produced by the P.L.A.'s Cultural Troupe, tells how the Communist Party waged a vigorous struggle to rally the nation against the defeatists and splitters of national unity at a time when the reactionary Kuomintang clique was on the verge of capitulating to the Japanese invaders.

#### FILMS

▲ **ADVENTURES IN THE DESERT** The adventures of a P.L.A. cavalry unit tracking down Kuomintang bandits and secret agents. Produced by Tienma Film Studio.

March 1-7, Shoudu Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Guang An Men, Ertong

▲ **NAMELESS ISLAND** A feature film in colour. Adventure on the Fukien front. Chiang Kai-shek forces take a beating from the navy of People's China.

March 1-3, Shoudu Cinema, Da Hua, Ertong, Zhongyang

▲ **AN EXTRAORDINARY EVENT** A Soviet feature film based on a true story, dubbed in Chinese. A Soviet tanker is kidnapped by the Chiang Kai-shek gang which tries by bluff, blackmail, promises and torture to hold the Soviet crew in Taiwan. Steadfast Soviet courage wins the right to return to the motherland at last.

March 1-7, Shoudu Cinema, Da Hua, Ertong, Shengli

▲ **SOVIET BALLET** A selection of eleven items danced by the Bolshoi Theatre Ballet, including *Les Sylphides*, *Men of Stalingrad*, and excerpts from *Swan Lake*, *Stone Flower*, *Thunder Path*, etc. Recorded by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio. In colour.

March 1-7, Shoudu Theatre, Shengli

▲ **RED LEAVES** A Soviet feature film dubbed in Chinese. In that part of Byelorussia held by capitalist Poland twenty-five years ago, an underground revolutionary courier is wounded by the police. He manages to escape, but the police capture the secret letter he carries. Using the letter, a provocateur enters the revolutionary movement and many revolutionaries are arrested. The courier exposes and kills the provocateur. He is arrested and sentenced to death but a mass strike and protest save his life.

March 4-7, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

#### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

At Agricultural Exhibition Centre

▲ **EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS** by contemporary women artists in celebration of International Women's Day. Open on March 8 only. Don't miss it!

At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

▲ **ART EXHIBITION OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

At the Wen Hua and Chuan Hsin Halls in Palace Museum

▲ **PALACE MUSEUM** On exhibition in its main halls is a magnificent collection of bronzes, ceramics, paintings, sculptures, murals, cloisonne and other handicraft objects. The museum displays its best and most representative works of each age from Neolithic times to the early 20th century. Open daily 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

#### PEKING PLANETARIUM

▲ **NEW FEATURE**

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"Night and Day, and the Four Seasons"

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