

PEKING REVIEW

36

September 8, 1961

A TIMELY WARNING TO WAR PLOTTERS

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Danger Spot in the East

The revival of Japanese militarism under U.S. auspices.
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Millions in the Swim

Swimming becomes one of China's most popular sports
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Art, Films and Other Features

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

The September Issue of

CHINESE LITERATURE

A Monthly in English

Carries a special section in commemoration of the eightieth anniversary of the birth of the late Lu Hsun, founder of China's modern revolutionary literature. This section includes three of Lu Hsun's best stories, **A Madman's Diary**, **The New Year Sacrifice** and **Regret for the Past**, his prose poems and essays, together with reminiscences about Lu Hsun by his wife, Hsu Kuang-ping, as well as by his old friends. These articles give a vivid portrayal of Lu Hsun as a writer, a fighter and a friend.



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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

September 8, 1961 Vol. IV No. 36

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ROUND THE WEEK

Light Industry Build-Up

The two industrial departments of light industries and chemicals have recently reported what they are doing in the way of capital construction to meet the nation's growing needs in their fields.

Some 60 factories are being built or expanded in the northernmost province of Heilungkiang. Most of them will be completed within the year. They include factories making agricultural insecticides, and other chemicals, synthetic fibres and acetic acid plastics, fountain pens, watches and clocks. Nine porcelain factories are also under construction.

A dozen new factories and workshops are rising in the Kweiyang region of Kweichow Province, southwest China, where the industrial foundation has been weak. When completed, they will turn out several lines of goods never produced before in the province.

The machine-building and electrical engineering industries are working hard to send off on schedule machinery and equipment needed for these new light industrial and chemical works. A score of plants in Harbin have already supplied a considerable amount of equipment, including boilers, air-compressors, sugar refining machinery and synthetic-fibre-making equipment.

Shanghai this year has already produced nearly 3,000 machines on order for light industrial factories in various provinces. These include precision machine tools for the manufacturing of parts of wrist watches and instruments and machinery for making soap powder, paper, glass, cigarettes and other goods. This big east China industrial centre is also turning out 60 kinds of new raw materials for its own light industry.

The metallurgical industry, too, is naturally contributing to the expansion of the light and chemical industries. Iron and steel mills in Anshan, Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking are supplying them with big consignments of quality rolled steel. The General Chemical Works of the

Anshan Iron and Steel Company alone has supplied some 500 light industrial plants in Shanghai and Tientsin with various kinds of raw materials, amounting to 140,000 tons in the first seven months of this year. These were byproducts recovered from waste gas and are important in the making of plastics, rubber, pharmaceuticals, artificial fibres and chemical fertilizers.

More and Faster River Transport

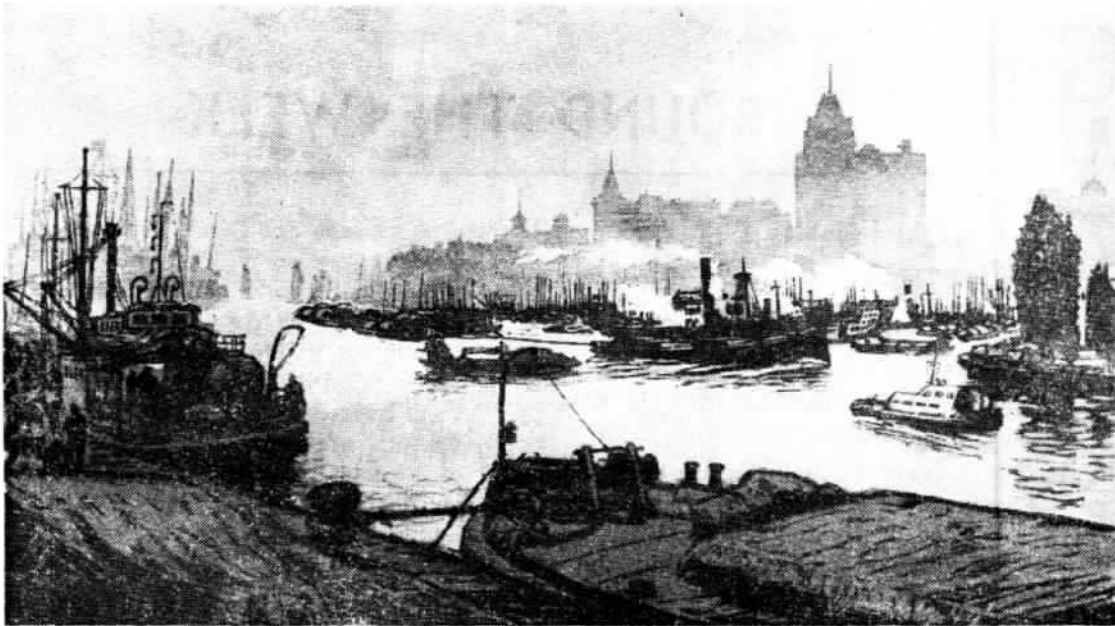
The steamers, barges, junks and other craft that ply the rivers, lakes and canals of China in enormous numbers are playing an important role in the current campaign to aid agricultural development.

Last week Hopei reported that in recent weeks some 85,000 tons of irrigation and drainage machinery, chemical fertilizers and insecticides have been moved to the villages along the province's waterways. In Kiangsi and other southern provinces where there are more rivers and other inland waterways, inland shipping is carrying an ever growing load of freight to the countryside.

With a total of more than 5,000 rivers and nearly 1,000 lakes, China has one of the world's longest networks of navigable inland waterways. Inland shipping, therefore, has always played an important part in its freight transport. Since liberation this branch of its transport services has been rapidly developed.

While enlarging the modern inland merchant fleet, the People's Government has also paid great attention to raising the efficiency of the vast numbers of junks which are the traditional means of transport on most of the rivers. In the past two years alone, engines with a total capacity of 150,000 h.p. have been installed in about 10,000 junks—a project financed entirely by the Ministry of Communications.

The length of navigable inland waterways has been extended considerably through large-scale dredging and clearing of shoals in many parts



Dawn on the Pearl River at Canton

Woodcut in colour by Tseng Ching-chao

of the country. With the removal of shoals and installation of electric light buoys in the hitherto hazardous gorges, night navigation has been made possible along the whole course of the Yangtse River from the estuary all the way up to Chungking. The ancient city of Kaifeng in Honan Province has again become a thriving port thanks to the refilling of a river bed that had been dry for more than two decades. This old river channel now forms part of a busy canal between the Yellow River and the Huai, two of the country's biggest rivers.

The large-scale construction of water conservancy projects is also helping to expand the inland shipping services. Junks are now sailing on the big reservoirs in the Taihang mountain region in north China.

Parallel with all this, during the past few years, much has been done to improve port facilities to boost the efficiency of inland river transport. Many new harbours and wharves have been built, and existing ones expanded along the major waterways. Mechanization is rapidly replacing manual labour.

Chemical Fertilizer Output Up

Chemical works throughout the country are stepping up their output of fertilizers.

The Dairen Chemical Co. in the northeast, one of the country's biggest chemical works, is one of many reporting increased production. Its July

output of chemical fertilizer topped the planned quota by 18 per cent.

Searching for ways to boost output, chemical works in Shanghai, Chungking, and Kirin are making more fertilizer out of industrial wastes. Steelworkers in Shanghai have successfully produced chemical fertilizers as a byproduct from the slag from steel converters. Chungking plants are producing high quality fertilizers from coal wastes.

While such new methods of making fertilizers are being introduced, exploited and developed in a systematic way, the nation is also expanding the industry by building more new chemical fertilizer plants. In addition to the many small plants being built in various provinces, eight new, big chemical fertilizer works are under construction and seven are being expanded. The chemical industry has allocated 41 per cent of its capital construction funds this year for building chemical fertilizer plants. This is the biggest allotment in the chemical fertilizer industry that the country has ever made in any one year. Last year, the nation's total output of chemical fertilizers was already about three times what it was in 1957.

"Nanniwan Tradition" in Sinkiang

Sinkiang is probably one of those regions in this country where the greatest progress in reclaiming virgin lands has been made in recent years.

Last week as they reaped another harvest from their new farmlands, the people of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region once again felt grateful to the Production Corps of the People's Liberation Army which has been the main force in land reclamation in the region.

They especially owe much to the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Sinkiang Production Corps. These two units have established no less than 45 highly mechanized agricultural farms and 6 livestock breeding farms in the Tarim Valley area on

the northern edge of the Takla Makan Desert during the past few years.

The Tarim basin is one of the driest regions in the country. Average annual rainfall there is less than 100 millimetres. On top of that surface evaporation is high. All sorts of difficulties confronted the P.L.A. pioneers when they first came to these vast stretches of wasteland in 1949. The whole area was covered with rough scrub and it was difficult even to find drinking water for themselves and their animals, let alone water for irrigation. But water they had to have. So building water conservancy works was one of the first things the armymen did in the initial stages of reclamation. They finally got water from the Tarim and four other rivers to water their fields. These formerly dry plains are now covered with irrigation networks comprising tens of thousands of canals and channels which criss-cross the farms. The networks not only serve irrigation, but also navigation, power generation and the development of fish breeding.

Years of hard work have given these areas of the Tarim basin a new look. They now form a new grain and cotton base. Output soars year after year. Output of grain in 1960 was 2.6 times, and of cotton 3.8 times that in 1953. No less notable are the livestock breeding achievements. Today the two units have more than 320,000 head of cattle, sheep, horses and other

animals, and 160,000 head of poultry: chickens, ducks, etc. Many shelter belts have been built to protect the new farmlands. Alongside the development of agricultural production the P.L.A. men have also set up fertilizer plants, tractor repair shops, agricultural products processing plants and other industrial workshops.

Reclaiming wastelands is no unfamiliar job for the men of the two production divisions. Their predecessor was the 359th Brigade of the famous 120th Division of the Eighth Route Army (predecessor of the P.L.A.) at the time of the War of Resistance Against Japan. Twenty years ago, in 1941, in the difficult days of the war, the Chinese Communist Party called on the people of the Liberated Area to launch a production campaign to make the area self-sufficient and so support the war against aggression. Vast stretches of virgin land were reclaimed in Nanniwan, near Yen-an. Hence the phrase: the "Nanniwan spirit." The battle-hardened 359th Brigade made a name for itself in this campaign at Nanniwan. It was led by General Wang Cheng, now Minister of State Farms and Land Reclamation. The core of the forces that are turning wastelands into prosperous farms in Sinkiang today is mainly composed of veterans of Nanniwan. True to their tradition, these old-timers move on to another piece of wasteland to blaze a new trail as soon as a farm is established.

New School Year

On September 1, tens of thousands of primary and middle school children in Peking, like millions of their young friends elsewhere throughout the country, said good-bye to a six-week vacation and happily returned to their classrooms to begin their new school term. There was the usual exciting first day at school—the meeting of chums, new classrooms and textbooks, and the school-masters' speeches. . . . As usual, too, there are plenty of wide-eyed 7-year-olds coming to the classrooms for the first time in their lives under the escort of proud parents.

Among the newcomers too were over 5,000 new school teachers meeting their classes also for the first time. Most of the new teachers in

the capital's middle schools are recent graduates of teachers' colleges or normal schools. This summer, 49,000 students graduated from the teachers' colleges across the land. The majority of the capital's new primary school teachers are graduates of middle schools.

Colleges and universities everywhere are preparing for the new term which begins in the next two weeks. Faculty members are putting the finishing touches to plans to improve methods of teaching. Hopei University professors have recently concluded a review of the work of the last term and finalized this year's teaching programme. This emphasizes the need to give students a thorough foundation in their specialties, with a bigger stress on basic knowledge courses. The veteran professors plan to give more help and guidance to the many new instructors, too.

Palace Museum

As in other seasons, the Palace Museum is one of the biggest "draws" in Peking for vacationers and foreign guests now visiting the capital. Locked within the walls of the ancient "Forbidden City," the Imperial Palace of the former Ming and Ching emperors with its beautiful glazed-tiled architecture and 541 years of history is itself of perennial interest to students of art and history. But besides that, it houses one of the biggest museums in the country. Visitors can catch glimpses of the life of the Ching court as well as enjoy the special exhibitions of paintings, sculptures, porcelains and other art objects of various periods of Chinese history. The People's Government has already restored a good part of the palace to its former splendour and the museum today houses a finer collection of works than ever before.

Although the palace with its 720,000 square metres of grounds was turned into a national museum as early as 1925, soon after the last Ching emperor left the "Forbidden City" for good, the place was never properly maintained during the days of the warlords, Japanese occupation and the Kuomintang. When Peking was liberated, the palace halls were in a shocking state of disrepair. In some buildings trees were growing right

through the roof. In the imperial throne room the only exhibits left were an enamelled pagoda, a huge looking glass and a statue of the Buddha. They stood in lonely disarray beside the dust-covered throne. Piles of garbage littered the courtyards. The moat was filled with dirty, stagnant water. In 1948, the Kuomintang regime allotted only 37 cents (U.S.) a month for the upkeep of this whole vast structure.

For the People's Government, however, the protection of China's cultural heritage is a set policy. Major repairs to the palace buildings have gone on uninterruptedly during the past eleven years. The mounds of garbage removed from the buildings alone would have paved a road, 6 metres wide and 35 centimetres high, stretching all the way from Peking to Tientsin. Many trees have been planted in and around the palace grounds, gardens have been relaid and courtyards repaved; several buildings have been completely renovated. The buildings in the "Forbidden City" are built largely of wood, and several fires have occurred during the past 500 years. Today, lightning rods have been installed on all the main buildings. The People's Government has also helped to restore and enrich the museum. In the past eleven years no less than 10,000 items have been added to its collection. These are acquisitions bought by the Government from various sources, or donations from art collectors and people in many walks of life.



First Day to School
Woodcut by Wen Yuan-chuan

China Supports Soviet Decision to Conduct Nuclear Tests

The following statement was issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China on August 31, supporting the Soviet Government's decision to conduct experimental explosions of nuclear weapons. — Ed.

ON August 31, 1961, the Government of the U.S.S.R. issued a statement to the peoples and governments of all countries of the world on its decision to conduct experimental explosions of nuclear weapons. In its statement, the Soviet Government pointed out the serious threat of a new war being prepared by the imperialist bloc headed by the United States of America, exposed the persistent machinations of the Western Powers to obstruct and sabotage an agreement on general disarmament and the discontinuance of the testing of nuclear weapons, and convincingly showed the necessity for the Soviet decision to conduct experimental explosions of nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support this important step taken by the Soviet Government. The Chinese Government considers that this decision of the Soviet Government is a cooling dose for the hot-headed war-plotters, but a powerful inspiration to all the peoples striving for world peace.

It is known to the whole world that the Soviet Union and all the other socialist countries have always pursued a foreign policy of peace and have made persistent and tireless efforts for the realization of general disarmament and the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet Union has more than once reduced its armed forces unilaterally since 1955, and declared in March 1958 its unilateral discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests. However, the imperialist bloc headed by the United States has all along been unwilling to enter into an agreement on general disarmament and the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests; on the contrary, it has intensified in an all-round way its arms drive and nuclear war preparations. Recently, everywhere in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, U.S. imperialism has been aggravating tension, carrying out aggressive activities and menacing the peace and security of the peoples.

What is more serious, at a time when the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are actively preparing for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, the Western Powers, and especially U.S. imperialism and West German militarism, are whipping up war hysteria and clamouring for war adventures. At the same time, aggressive U.S. forces are stepping up their military activities and preparing to provoke new military conflicts in the Far East.

In these circumstances, the socialist camp must maintain high degree of vigilance against the serious threat of a new war being prepared by the imperialists, and resolutely take measures to strengthen its defences. The Soviet decision to conduct experimental explosions of nuclear weapons and the unanimous support of the other socialist countries for this action not only show the solid unity of the socialist camp and its determination to defend world peace, but also demonstrate that the socialist camp possesses the powerful might capable of halting imperialist military adventures. The imperialists should understand that should they persist in imposing a nuclear war on the people of the world, the final outcome for the imperialist countries would not be victory, nor a mere defeat, but the sweeping away of the entire imperialist system from the earth.

It can be seen from the current situation that the danger of a new war being prepared by imperialism is increasing. However, the contemporary forces of peace, with the socialist camp as their nucleus, have far surpassed the forces of war. So long as the people of the whole world unite and persevere in their struggle, the imperialist plan for war adventures can be frustrated.

The Chinese Government solemnly declares that the Chinese Government and people, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as well as the other peace-loving countries and people of the world, will continue to struggle to the end for the final realization of general disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons, against aggressive war and in defence of world peace.

A Timely Warning to War-Maniacs

THE recent decision of the Soviet Government to conduct nuclear weapons tests is fully understandable to the Chinese people. Their firm support for this momentous step taken by the Soviet Government has been given clear expression in a Chinese Government statement, in the messages sent to their Soviet counter-

parts by various people's organizations in the country and in the comments of the leading Peking newspapers.

Everyone should fully realize the gravity of the current situation. U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious and vicious enemy of the people of the world, is stepping up

its preparations for a new war; it is pushing forward its preparations for an all-round nuclear war as well as limited wars on a large or small scale; it is creating tension both in the West and the East, carrying out acts of aggression and expansion and hurling threats of war. Confronted with this growing menace and the obstinate stand of the Western powers which have consistently refused to come to agreement on disarmament and the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests, the Soviet Government has no alternative but to take measures to save mankind from being plunged into another calamity of war. The Soviet action is an effective measure for safeguarding world peace and a resolute blow against the warmongers and atom-maniacs. It is no wonder then that the Chinese people, the people of the other socialist countries and peace-loving people throughout the world, are heartened by the decision and declared their approval of it.

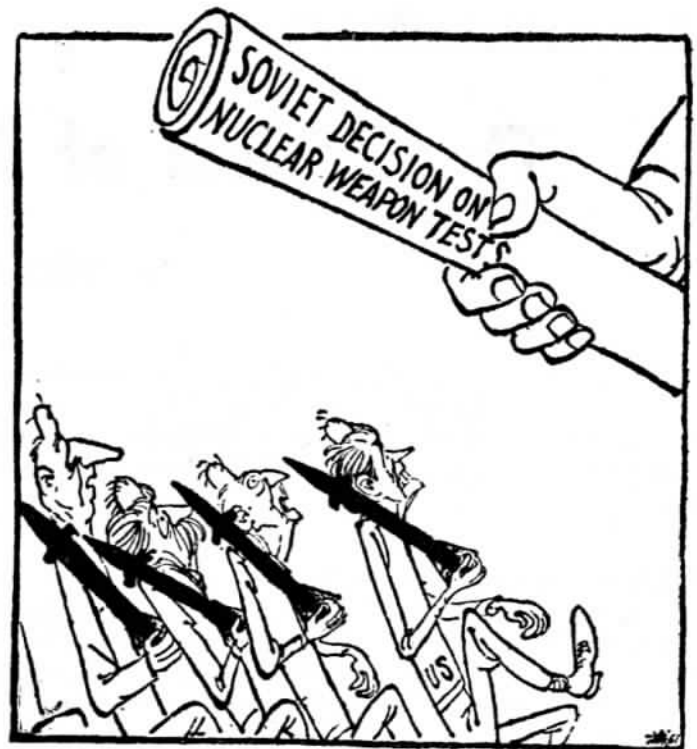
Stand of Socialist Lands Unchanged

China, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have always stood for general disarmament, for the prohibition of nuclear weapons and for the permanent cessation of nuclear weapons tests. When the Soviet Union decides to conduct experimental explosions of nuclear weapons and the other socialist countries support this decision, this does not in any way imply that the socialist countries have changed their stand. In this regard, what Vice-Premier Chen Yi said at the Viet Nam National Day reception given by Tran Tu Binh, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, is worth quoting. "We wish," the Vice-Premier said, "to challenge the United States: dare you or dare you not destroy all nuclear weapons? Dare you or dare you not agree to carry out general disarmament? Dare you or dare you not abolish all military bases abroad? Dare you or dare you not withdraw all troops stationed on foreign soil? Dare you or dare you not give a positive answer to these questions?"

The socialist countries, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said, are ready at any time to enter into negotiations on an equal footing with the Western powers with a view to reaching agreement on the questions of disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons. This has been and will remain our attitude. In the present situation, however, the socialist countries, in the interests of world peace and the cause of human progress, must resolutely adopt every possible measure to strengthen their defences. This is absolutely necessary and unshakable.

Root Cause of Nuclear War Threat

Speaking on September 2 at a Peking rally in celebration of the success of the Seventh World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament, Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee, pointed out that U.S. imperialism is the root cause of the nuclear war threat, and that this was illustrated by vivid facts at the said conference. The Japanese people cannot rest content with



To Cool Hot Heads

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

empty humanitarian words without going into real action against the U.S. robbers who ride roughshod over them with nuclear weapons in hand. Nor can the people of the world rest content with empty humanitarian words without going into real action against the U.S. robbers, the root cause of the threat of nuclear war.

Nuclear weapons in the hands of the imperialists, Liao Cheng-chih said, become their instruments for war blackmail and the massacre of the people, while in the hands of the socialist countries they become the means of preventing imperialist aggression and defence of world peace. The defenders of peace certainly cannot sit idly by and take no effective measures to cope with them while the imperialists threaten the people with nuclear weapons. The decision of the Soviet Government is a necessary and timely warning to U.S. imperialism which is preparing to start nuclear war. Only the imperialists and reactionaries are scared of it.

Support for this correct Soviet decision was also expressed at the rally by the delegates of Cuba, New Zealand and other countries to the anti-A and H bombs conference and also by Kinkazu Saionji, the Japanese peace champion who is now in Peking.

It is time now for the policy-makers of the Western countries headed by the United States to sober up. Whether it is in the West—on the streets of occupied West Berlin bordering on the Democratic Zone of Berlin—or in the East—in the jungles of Laos or in the marshes in south Viet Nam, they can find no gap to penetrate. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are determined, and are powerful enough, to defend world peace. The forceful action taken by the Soviet Government serves a timely warning on the war-maniacs.

The Revival of Japanese Militarism

by CHUNG HSIN-CHING

Following is an abridged translation of an article carried in "Renmin Ribao" on August 31, 1961. Its original title is "The Revival of Japanese Militarism Is Being Stepped Up Under U.S. Patronage." Subheads are ours.—Ed.

TRYING to carry through its ambitious plan for world domination, U.S. imperialism has energetically fostered the militarist forces of West Germany, and is intensifying the revival of Japanese militarism, making them one in the West and the other in the East, its tools for launching aggressive war.

The conclusion of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance in 1960 signaled that Japanese militarism revived to the point where it openly joined the U.S. military aggressive bloc. It also marked the fact that Japan, fostered by U.S. imperialism, is now once again a source of war, menacing world peace. The recent talks between Ikeda and Kennedy are yet another indication that Japan is determined to go against the Asian people by toeing the U.S. line, vainly hoping to make its old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere" come true through the strength of the United States. This is a danger signal for the peoples of China and Japan and indeed for the rest of Asia who suffered untold sorrows under the scourge of Japanese militarism.

The Washington-Tokyo Axis

U.S. imperialism is alone responsible for the revival of Japanese militarism.

The economic foundations of Japanese militarism were resuscitated and grew under the aegis of the United States. The ruling circles of the United States have never denied this. A report prepared by "Conlon Associated, Ltd." and released by the U.S. Senate in November 1959, says that huge U.S. aid is one of the important factors contributing to postwar Japan's quick rehabilitation. It admits that U.S. aid to Japan takes many forms and that it is difficult to make an estimate of it in terms of money. It asserts, however, that such aid amounts to several hundred million dollars. Between 1945 and 1951, U.S. aid to Japan given in the name of relief funds and rehabilitation aid funds for the occupied areas amounted to 2,100 million dollars, which was a big help to Japanese monopoly capital in restoring production in the early days of the Japanese surrender. Between 1950, the year the United States launched its war of aggression against Korea, and 1960, it made military

purchases in Japan to the tune of 6,160 million dollars. This was a handsome sum that fattened Japanese monopoly capital and powerfully pushed forward the development of its heavy and arms industries. Between 1950 and September 1960, Japan received loans totalling 798 million dollars from the World Bank (mainly financed by U.S. capital), the U.S. Export-Import Bank and private U.S. capital and signed altogether 1,162 "technical aid contracts" with U.S. firms. This made it possible for Japan to make further progress in its iron and steel, electric power, oil, engineering and other industries. To arm Japan with nuclear weapons at an earlier date, the United States has also undertaken to help it produce step by step various kinds of tactical guided missiles and develop its atomic industry.

At the same time U.S. imperialism is also rearming Japan openly and step by step. When it first occupied Japan, it disbanded the Japanese armed forces under pressure of the people of the world. But from 1948 onwards, it gave Yoshida, then Japanese premier, instructions to start rearming Japan. A "Maritime Safety Agency" was thus set up by order of the United States. In 1950 it ordered the Japanese Government to establish a 75,000-strong "Police Reserve" and expand the size of the "Maritime Safety Agency" from 10,000 to 18,000 men as the bases on which to rebuild the Japanese army and navy. In September 1951 the United States concluded a "security treaty" with Japan under which the latter committed itself to rearmament. In March 1954, the two countries signed a "Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement." In the same year the Japanese Government enacted the "Defence Agency Establishment Law" and the "Self-Defence Forces Law" according to which, the "Safety Agency" was replaced by a "Defence Agency," the "safety forces" and "maritime guards" were reorganized into ground and sea "self-defence forces" respectively alongside with the establishment of a "self-defence air force" and a joint council of the chiefs-of-staff. In January 1960, following the signing of the U.S.-Japan treaty of military alliance, Japan became a full member of the U.S. bloc of military aggression.

In his book *A Decade's Reminiscences* ex-Japanese premier Yoshida admitted: "The United States set up a large military advisory group in Japan to strengthen Japan's national defence. While supplying Japan with artillery, warships, planes and other weapons of the latest type, the United States not only taught us how to handle them, but also sent a large number of our officers to study in the United States or received them as members

of inspection teams, making arrangements for them to see various military installations and even secret weapons inside the United States."

In the early days of rebuilding its three armed services, Japan got all its weapons, warships and planes from the United States, which is still supplying the Japanese troops with all their jet planes, guided missiles and other weapons of the latest type. According to figures released by the Japanese Defence Agency, U.S. military aid to Japan between 1951 and 1959 amounted to 1,200 million dollars, about 80 per cent of the entire cost of the equipment of the Japanese armed forces.

By protecting and backing the Japanese militarists U.S. imperialism has made them its willing tool. This is another facet of the U.S. programme to revive Japanese militarism. In flagrant contravention of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration on punishing war criminals and destroying militarist influences, it has set free large batches of major war criminals, put an end to the purge of war criminals and allowed many fascist elements to resume their activities. Under the aegis of the U.S. occupation authorities, with the exception of seven executed Class A war criminals, all the other Class A war criminals and tens of thousands of Class B and Class C war criminals have been released one after another. Some 200,000 militarist elements who were once purged have also had the right to re-enter government service restored to them. The more important among them are once again holding the reins of government or taking up military commands.

Bigger Armaments and Nuclear Arms

One of the main manifestations of the revival of Japanese militarism, for which the United States must be held responsible, is that Japan's military strength has greatly increased; it is intensifying its arms drive and war preparations while taking steps to arm itself with nuclear weapons.

Today Japan's armed forces already number 250,000 men with 183,000 men in the army, 30,600 in the navy and 37,600 in the air force, not including its fully armed police force which numbers another 140,000. The fire power of its army is now four times greater than in pre-World War II days, while its mobility is seven times greater; it has more than 100,000 tons of naval shipping; and some 1,300 planes. Its officers now constitute a larger proportion in the armed forces than in prewar days, and most of them are former fascist military personnel, veterans of aggressive wars. The chiefs-of-staff of the three services, for instance, are important members of the "Imperial Army" that invaded China and other Asian countries.

With the recovery and growth of its military strength, the Japanese ruling class is again talking about a "policy of strength" to realize its imperialist ambitions by force of arms. "We cannot conduct consultations with bare hands," said former Prime Minister Kishi, "we must be backed by strength." Since he assumed office, Ikeda too has talked about "maintaining peace" by means of a "balanced strength." The Ikeda government has also openly declared that the fundamental principles of Japa-

nese foreign policy are resolutely to follow the lead of the United States and "work together" with it to the end, to act "in strict accordance with the United Nations" and, to side with the West in the event of war, even if this means antagonizing the other Asian and African countries. Based on these fundamental principles, the Japanese ruling class has in recent years carried out a series of measures leading to a frenzied increase in armaments and war preparations.

Firstly, it has gone further in following the U.S. policy of aggression by strengthening the Japan-U.S. "joint military system." In January 1960, disregarding the serious warnings served by China and the Soviet Union and the firm opposition of the Japanese people, the Kishi government signed a new treaty of military alliance with the United States and openly committed itself to fighting alongside the U.S. in Asia. Subsequently in September of the same year, a Japan-U.S. "security consultation commission" was formed in Japan for the purpose of "concerting joint Japan-U.S. military operations." Speaking as a successor to the Kishi policy, Ikeda too stated that "the Japan-U.S. security treaty must be the fulcrum" of the defence of Japan, adding that "it is planned that in future Japan and the United States will cooperate still more closely in the military and economic fields." He has already done much in this regard.

Secondly, it has intensified the training of its armed forces for local wars and for aggression overseas. In the past year its army has carried out frequent military exercises with whole divisions and brigades taking part, with special emphasis on joint operations of the various branches of arms, with airdrops, landing and counter-landing warfare. In its naval and air force exercises special attention is given to joint Japan-U.S. operations, especially in joint naval and air force operations and long-range sea navigation. It is also constantly holding exercises in joint army and air force offensive and defensive operations on the largest scale.

Thirdly, the men and officers of the "self-defence forces" are being indoctrinated with anti-Soviet, anti-Chinese and anti-communist ideas and encouraged to "fight to the end" for the ruling class. The whole arsenal of Japanese reactionary and aggressive ideology is being made use of to educate them in the militarist spirit of blind obedience; respect for the "authority" of the "mikado" is being actively reinstilled in the armed forces so that once again he can become the "spiritual mainstay" of the forces.

Fourthly, the Japanese reactionary rulers have further expanded their military strength, undertaken to modernize the three branches of the armed forces at quickened speed and made preparations to arm themselves with nuclear weapons. These are designed to make the Japanese armed forces, in joint operations with the United States, capable of handling a global war or fighting a local war "single-handed." Based on this strategic concept, the Ikeda government recently drew up a programme for the second stage of its arms expansion (1962-66) with the accent on improving the quality of its troops. During this period, the total military strength will be increased to around 300,000 men; preparations will be made to set

up guided missile units equipped with "Nike," "Hawk" or even "Bomarc" missiles which can carry nuclear warheads and to equip all its frontline supersonic jet fighters with "Sidewinder" and other guided missiles.

"Equip our forces with domestically made arms" is now a slogan of Japanese monopoly capital which is making great efforts to restore and expand its arms industry. Its aim is to "replace the equipment got through U.S. aid step by step with equipment made in its own country," to meet the needs of fighting the local wars envisaged by the United States and make itself the "arsenal of Asia." Japan has now entered the stage of the trial manufacture of many types of guided missiles and other weapons of the latest type. It has succeeded in the trial manufacture of some of them and these will soon be ready for mass production. Under the cloak of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes, Japan has made rapid progress in its atomic industry as well. By 1965 it will have altogether 6 atomic reactors with a total power of 210,000 kilowatts. It plans to turn out atomic ships by 1970 and even plans to build atomic submarines.

Ten-Year Plan of Expansion

Another manifestation of the revival of Japanese militarism is that its economic foundations have already greatly surpassed the prewar levels. Thanks to the help of U.S. monopoly organizations, the Japanese monopoly capital clique is planning to double the extent of those foundations.

In 1960, Japan's industrial production was three and a half times as great as that it had before World War II (the mean figure of 1934-36 production). Its steel output was 22 million tons, 4.8 times the prewar output, giving it fifth place in world steel production. The gross tonnage built by its shipbuilding industry was 1,720,000 tons, leading the world in that field. Its output of motor vehicles was 20 times larger than before the war; its output of oil refining equipment registered a 14-fold increase; its chemical industry, a 4.2-fold increase. The ratio between heavy industry and light industry was changed from the prewar 47.1:52.9 to 61.2:38.8 (1959). The place of light industry which was dominant before the war has thus been taken over by heavy industry, which is the foundation of the arms industry.

The Japanese monopoly capital clique has introduced an ambitious "ten-year economic plan" by forcing the people to tighten their belts—to get a high rate of accumulation and pay low wages. It hopes in ten years' time to double the total value of national production, to increase industrial production by 150 per cent, and raise steel output to 48 million tons so as to expand still more the economic foundation of its militarism. This plan gives priority to the development of the heavy and chemical industries while energetically developing such advanced industrial branches as atomic energy and electronics.

Secondly, to create a more comprehensive system of military transport, it plans to appropriate U.S.\$27,700 million over these ten years to acquire more equipment for communications, to perfect its super highway net-

work, to lay double or more tracks for its railways, to introduce automation and modernize communication and harbour equipment. At the same time overseas transport will also be strengthened by increasing the total tonnage of ocean-going vessels.

Thirdly, it will intensify research work in advanced and basic sciences by increasing expenditure in this field fourfold and training some 170,000 senior technicians.

Fourthly, it will energetically develop farming, fishery and animal husbandry with a view to drastically reducing imports of food grains. By bringing about the bankruptcy of the small peasant economy, it plans to reduce the population engaged in agricultural production from 14.5 million in 1960 to around 10 million so as to provide industry with cheap labour power and prepare the manpower needed for war-time mobilization.

Lastly, it is going all out to compete with other imperialist countries for overseas markets and sources of raw materials, planning by 1970 to increase its exports of commodities to a value of U.S.\$9,300 million, 2.3 times as much as the present figure, while exporting 11 times as much capital as it does today.

All this shows that the plan is certainly not intended to "raise the nation's living standards on a large scale"; it shows that this is to all intents and purposes a plan for an arms drive and war preparations, a plan to regain the hegemony of Asia.

The Militarists on the Comeback

The third manifestation of the revival of Japanese militarism is that the militarist elements, as a result of planned U.S. arrangements, have gradually taken the whole apparatus of government back into their own hands. From the time of the Yoshida government to the Kishi government, more and more militarists have become important members of the cabinet. Of the 17 members of the present Ikeda cabinet 12 are militarists. As soon as they seized power under the aegis of the United States, they immediately started to deal counter-blows to the Japanese people, strengthening their fascist rule step by step.

Firstly, they are depriving the people of what limited democratic rights they still enjoy by amending the laws or enacting new reactionary laws. These include laws against "disruptive activities," banning parades and demonstrations around the Diet or restricting strikes designed to suppress the activities of progressives and an education bill designed to restore militaristic education. To consolidate their fascist rule, the militarist elements are working actively to amend the existing criminal code; to restore the "crime of espionage" which it was forced to abrogate after the war; to revise the "Police Duties Law" so as to give the police unlimited powers to suppress the people; to enact a law safeguarding secrets to pave the way for nuclear armament; and to enact an "anti-political violence bill" to suppress the Japanese Communist Party and other progressive forces with still more frenzied vigour. Because the new constitution promulgated after the war forbids Japan to go

to war and maintain armed forces, the militarist elements have regarded it as the greatest obstacle to prosecuting openly their arms drive and war preparations. That is why as early as 1954 and 1955 the party in power and the Japanese Government had set up special agencies to make preparations for amending the constitution. It was recently announced by the political sub-committee of the constitutional investigation committee of the Liberal-Democratic Party that a draft for the amendment of the constitution would be brought forward this year. At the same time, it is plotting once again to submit the "small constituency system" to the Diet for approval so that the Liberal-Democratic Party can gain the control over two-thirds of the seats in the Diet that are required to amend the constitution.

Secondly, they are making great efforts to reinforce their machinery of rule. The entire state apparatus of Japanese militarism, though forced to undergo some formal changes in the early postwar years, has been gradually rehabilitated and strengthened in the last ten years and more. For instance, it has a present-day police force of 140,000 men, double the prewar size, but it is planning to enlarge this force further and modernize its equipment.

Thirdly, they are encouraging the establishment of fascist organizations as a major step to revive militarism. The fascist forces, together with the police and the "self-defence forces," make up the three forces to suppress the people. By December 25, 1960, Japan had over 5,200 fascist organizations, including those pledged to the use of violence. The Japanese press has disclosed that Eisaku Sato, Minister of International Trade and Industry in the present Ikeda government and brother of Nobusuke Kishi, is one of those who directly finances these organizations and pulls the strings behind the scenes. Inside the Liberal-Democratic Party, the party in power, there is the Soshinkai, the nucleus of the ultra-right forces composed of fascists, special agents and the police. Its job is to conduct underground activities to revive militarism.

Fourthly, they are carrying on militarist education and propaganda in a big way. By introducing the system of examining textbooks and the "efficiency rating system" among the teachers, the Japanese Government is trying to see to it that Japanese teachers are prevented from giving students a democratic education or taking part in political activities. Besides school education, the militarists also control all the media of propaganda, using them to propagate militarist ideas. These include the making and showing of a large number of films advocating war, building "monuments" to the No. 1 war criminal Tojo and other militarists executed after the war, organizing exhibitions devoted to the relics of the former "empire," advertising the "brilliant battle exploits" of imperialist times, filling the youth and adolescents with bellicose ideas to encourage them to "die for the country."

Ikeda Reaction

Under U.S. tutelage, Japanese militarism is staging a comeback, more powerful and more dangerous than before.

As successor to the infamous Nobusuke Kishi, Ikeda is carrying out this policy in a more comprehensive way

and with even greater zeal. He is the most devoted executor of the policy of U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital designed to revive Japanese militarism. Immediately after taking office, he let it be known that he "would take a liberal stand as before" and "maintain the Japan-U.S. security system"; he hastily drew up the "defence programme for the second stage" which aims to strengthen the "joint Japan-U.S. military system" and make preparations for arming the country with nuclear weapons. He even contemplates making some gains by fighting local wars in the wake of the United States. That is why, acting on his instructions, the former Director of the Defence Agency Nishimura declared that "sending troops to foreign countries as police forces does not violate the constitution." Ikeda also stresses the need to augment Japan's "national strength" to back the realization of its imperialist ambitions; to implement the "ten-year economic plan," the plan for an arms drive and war preparations and to strengthen Japan's power for foreign expansion. Ikeda makes frantic efforts to suppress the workers' movement. Between January and March 15 this year, more than 18,400 trade union functionaries and factory workers were punished in various ways, which is five times as many as those received punishment during the fight against the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" last year.

Recently Ikeda travelled a long way to the United States to tell Kennedy that he was ready to act as a running-dog of the United States in invading Asia. In his joint communique with Kennedy, he openly made clear his intention to "hold close consultations" with the United States to cope with the "unstable aspects of the situation" in Asia. Ikeda also proclaims himself protector of other Asian countries, bragging about Japan's ability to "make contributions to" Asia's "prosperity and stability," saying that "Japan has the duty to give material and moral aid to Asian countries bordering on the Communists," alleging that "without stability in these regions it is difficult to maintain Japan's stability." He is hostile to the peoples of Asia, China and the Soviet Union, raising the call to deal with the tide of national revolution and answer the "challenge" of the socialist camp on a long-term basis, vainly seeking to set up an "Asian anti-communist system" to counter China and the Soviet Union and enslave the Asian people in collaboration with the United States. After his return from his visit to Washington, Ikeda immediately set about reorganizing his cabinet, and "consolidating the system at home" while concentrating his efforts on carrying on underhand activities in foreign countries. He thus sent Kishi to Taiwan on a so-called political and economic "inspection" tour which in actual fact was to make plans for a Northeast Asian anti-communist military alliance embracing Japan, the Chiang Kai-shek clique, south Korea and the Philippines and also for occupying once again China's territory of Taiwan.

As the foregoing shows, the revival of Japanese militarism is being stepped up under the aegis of U.S. imperialism which has chosen Japan as its main stronghold for carrying out aggression and waging war in Asia. The U.S. is also trying to drag Japan once again onto the road of war. This is a serious menace to peace in Asia. The peoples of China and Japan and the rest of Asia face a serious task: to smash the criminal designs of U.S. imperialism and oppose the revival of Japanese militarism.

In a Land of Heroes

by FENG CHIH-TAN

ON a marble monument in Conakry are inscribed the words "To the Memory of the Martyrs Who Died Fighting Colonialism for the Republic." We members of the delegation of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association read them as we stood in silent tribute before the monument and Liu Chang-sheng, leader of our delegation, laid a wreath before it on behalf of our 650 million Chinese people. During our stay in Guinea we learnt more about these countless heroic patriots whose blood has consecrated the soil of their native land so that today it blossoms as a free nation.

The stories of these heroes are told and retold among the Guinean people. At the turn of the 19th century, Almamy Samory Toure led his people for more than ten years in an armed struggle against the invading French colonialists. Staying loyal to his country and people to the death and refusing to kowtow to the enemy, he died in exile. His name is venerated by the Guinean people.

After World War II, Sekou Toure, now President of the Guinean Republic and the Guinean Democratic Party, carried on the glorious fighting tradition of their people under new historical conditions. They led the nation to victory in the fight for national independence. Many new national heroes emerged in this new struggle. Among them was Camara Balia.

Balia was an ordinary country woman, one of the rank and file members of the Guinean Democratic Party. One day a posse of French colonial troops came to her village searching for the local leader of the Democratic Party branch. They tried to frighten the villagers with their loaded guns. At this juncture, Balia arrived and angrily protested against their actions. She was with child at the time but they bayoneted her to death on the spot. The murder of Balia and her child aroused a storm of anger among the Guinean people and her funeral in Conakry, despite the threats of the French colonial authorities, turned into a mass denunciation of French colonial rule. The funeral cortege extended over a distance of six kilometres.

In Guinea today Balia's name is on everybody's lips. There is a song, an institute of higher learning, a sports team—all named after her; in the army there is a Balia Battalion; on the railway line runs the Balia Express and in the Presidential Residence there is the Balia Hall. . . .

Sweeping Away Colonial Influence

The Guinean people were determined to free themselves and smash all the fetters which have bound them.

It was President Sekou Toure who solemnly announced this when the independence of Guinea was proclaimed:

*The shackles of the slaves have been shattered,
The Eagle of Freedom, beating its powerful wings,
Flies into the sky.*

The French colonialists, nevertheless, clung to their hope of keeping this new African state chained. But their schemes have crashed one after another. The people of Guinea, in face of imperialist threats, hold their head high and go their own way.

Since gaining its independence, Guinea has taken a series of measures to clear away the remnants of colonial rule and influence. At the close of 1958, the Guinean Government forced the French colonial troops to pull out of Guinea. In April 1959, it dismissed the remaining French officials in its various government departments. In March 1960, it announced its withdrawal from the franc area and the issuance of its own currency. In the same year, it unearthed two subversive plots of the imperialists, one in April and the other in May; in August, it ordered a number of French banks to close down. In regard to enterprises financed by foreign capital, the Guinean Government has stipulated that they must not dismiss their workers or reduce wages arbitrarily; it has put restrictions on their withdrawal of profits. Guinea has also set up its first state bank, its first state-owned aviation company, trading company, banana and fruits bureau, and its first state-owned shops. In January this year the French-owned power company and water works were nationalized. Today, for the first time in this century, there exist on Guinean soil, a government of the Guineans themselves and national armed forces commanded by Guinean officers.

I paid a visit to Guinea's national broadcasting station. When the republic first announced its independence, the French colonialists in a pique retaliated by destroying the 4-kw. transmitter and withdrawing their technicians.

The Guineans, seven of them all told, took over the work lock, stock and barrel and saw to it that Radio Guinea was on the air more than 50 hours every week with 28 hours of programmes in the local tongue. They cancelled all the programmes prepared by the R.T.F. in Paris with their insidious propaganda. Maybe the equipment of the station was poor but their programmes were entirely new in content: Guinea's national music went on the air. Later they got reinforcements and the staff today numbers 20, most of them young people, the oldest being 34 and the youngest only 17. To get the programmes over they are ready to turn their hands to everything: go out as reporter in the morning, come back

to the office to work as editor, then sound-recorder and most probably, as announcer in the evening.

All around one could feel the hustle and bustle of life. They worked from early morning until late at night. In a small room we saw a technician writing mathematical equations on a blackboard as he passed on what he knew to his colleagues. In another tiny laboratory was a damaged machine which the station's technical study group was using for research work. Mr. Tompapa, chief of the station, told us: "We're all students here, we've no teachers. Every one of us is learning the technical know-how of the job and I'm no exception. Learn while you work, this is our motto here!"

The imperialists did not manage to silence Radio Guinea and it is making rapid progress. No longer a tool of the French colonialists, it is an inspiration to the Guinean people in their struggle against imperialism.

Onward, Republic of Guinea!

The Guinean people are putting their backs into national construction. During our stay in that country, in Conakry and elsewhere, we saw construction sites everywhere and our host used to say to us apologetically: "Sorry we have to receive you at a construction site!" To this our reply was, "No need to apologize. We're glad

because that means that Guinea is making progress. There are construction sites everywhere in our country too!"

Beginning from July 1, 1960, the Guinean Government and people, with the active help of the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, have been successfully implementing a three-year plan for the development of their national economy. That plan envisages the building of Guinea's own industrial and mining enterprises. Over 30 small and medium-sized factories and mines, including plants making farm implements, light machines, cement, bricks and tiles and cigarettes, gold and diamond mines, a sawmill, an oil mill, a new printing press and a film studio, will rise on the rich soil of Guinea.

In agriculture, Guinea will take steps to eliminate the results of mono-culture and become self-sufficient in food crops. The banana plantations run by Guinean nationals will outstrip in output those run by the French. Among other new enterprises is a state farm growing paddy-rice and covering an area of 7,000 hectares and many farming co-operatives. Quite a few new hospitals, schools and highways have already appeared and many more are in the offing. An industrial institute, the first of its kind in Guinean history, will also be founded within these three years.

Sports

Millions in the Swim

by WU PIN

IT was the sort of day in late August and the sort of place that made one happy just to be sitting there. Children in their hundreds filled the two swimming pools with a riot of movement and a babble of sound. Some were swimming to and fro, practising various strokes; others, clutching planks, were exercising their legs or perfecting their movements to increase the power of their drive. Alongside the pools, groups were doing setting-up exercises and limbering up with their instructors before they took to the water. Others were simply skylarking or diving from the springboard. It was another summer day at the Tientsin Spare-Time Swimming School and it was clear that no one there could have enough of it.

The school is by no means unique; it has its counterparts from end to end of the country. But it is notable for being one of the first of these schools which have played a major role in making swimming the favourite sport it is today among the Chinese people.

In Peking, the big swimming pools at Taoranting, Shihchahai, the Peking Workers' Stadium and the Peking Gymnasium run similar summer training classes for primary school youngsters and they are a special holiday attraction. Every year, before the summer holidays begin, children flock in their thousands to enrol in courses

that give systematic, collective training in one of the finest of open-air sports, plus, of course, a jolly good time during the long vacation. Over the last ten years these schools or short-term classes have trained many swimming enthusiasts among young students, workers, government employees and teachers, who in turn pass on their knowledge to thousands upon thousands more.

In the old China there were very few swimming pools, and the ordinary folk had little to do with them. Swimming was very much an upper-class recreation and sport. Today, it has become extremely popular. During the warm summer days, the pools sometimes have to sell tickets for two- to three-hour shifts so that more people can get a chance to take a dip. Peking's Shihchahai set of swimming pools built in 1951 reports an average attendance of nearly 10,000 each day of the season this year. The pools at Taoranting, the Workers' Stadium, the Peking Gymnasium and other places are equally popular. If you like to swim in one of the world's most beautiful locations, there is always the expanse of Lake Kunming in the picturesque Summer Palace on the capital's western outskirts. There you can swim or laze around all day.

Down in Shanghai, the number of swimming enthusiasts is even greater. The Kaochiao swimming centre,

built after liberation, is Shanghai's largest. Its ideal location by the sea makes it one of the city's most frequented summer resorts, attracting thousands of people every day. The number of people taking to swimming in Shanghai has increased so fast in the last few years that even its scores of public swimming pools cannot cope with the need. Many colleges and trade union clubs in the city have opened their private pools to the public too.

A Popular Sport

This mass move into water sports is, of course, a facet of the burgeoning mass movement in sports, and physical culture in general, fostered by the Communist Party and People's Government. Considerable sums have been allocated over the years by the Government to build many open-air and indoor swimming pools in all parts of the country. Many of them are thoroughly modern. The indoor pool at the Peking Gymnasium ranks among the best in the country. It has all the standard facilities for competitive swimming, diving and water polo, including a room for sub-water observations. Peking's Taoranting is another swimming centre. It has three 50-metre-long pools, a separate deep pool for diving and two shallow pools for toddlers and older children. All are tiled and attractively designed. This is one of the best and largest, but it is by no means unrivalled. The open-air swimming pool at Yuehhsiushan in Canton has two large 50-metre-long pools, a shallow one for beginners, and grandstands seating 15,000 spectators. Set in a hollow between hills, and flood-lit at night, it provides an ideal place for residents of subtropical Canton to spend the sultry summer evenings.

What is even more spectacular is the increasing popularity of swimming in the countryside among China's peasants—men, women and children. There swimmers are making new use of the vast number of rivers and lakes that dot the rural areas. Many are the villages now that have dug themselves artificial pools where nat-

ural ones were not at hand. Tungkun County, east of Canton, is known far and wide as "the county of swimmers." In its Daojiao People's Commune with 16,000 members, nearly every one of its young people, not excepting the girls, can swim. During the big leap forward year of 1958, it converted one of its small reservoirs into a 50-metre-long pool, to the great delight of all the "water dogs." Now it runs a spare-time aquatic sports school where hundreds of children and adults get systematic training. The county as a whole has more than a dozen such schools which account in no small measure for the popularity of swimming among its inhabitants.

In 1958, in a swimming contest with students from 28 cities, Tungkun placed sixth against strong competition. In January 1959, competing in the Kwangtung Province first open-air swimming contest in winter, Tungkun swimmers practically ran away with the show, winning an easy first in group placings, with Swatow city as the runner-up. In the women's events, the Tungkun girls walked away with practically all the titles. The women's 1,000 metres breaststroke, an event testing both skill and stamina, went to the 12-year-old village girl Li Hsiao-fang.

Past and Present

For country lads and lasses to win honours in swimming contests was something they never dreamt of in the past. Looking down on the bobbing black heads in the blue pools below us, Mu Cheng-kuan, head of the Spare-time Swimming School in Tientsin, reminisced. Now over fifty, he too hails from a village and his swimming history is unique. "I learnt swimming the hard way when I was a boy," he told us. "I never had a chance to enjoy myself in a modern pool. And when I won two events in the first swimming contest I ever entered, I didn't even dare stay till the end to collect my prizes!"

That was before liberation. Son of a poor family in Tienmu Village to the north of Tientsin, Mu Cheng-kuan learnt to swim in a pond when he was a boy. Not for pleasure nor for health, but because he and the other poor kids in the village earned a living catching fish in the ponds. Soon he grew to be the best swimmer for miles around. Without a coach, he developed his own unorthodox style but it got him through the water at a fine clip.

One day some of the villagers returned from Tientsin, bringing news that an international swimming contest was to be held in the British concession there. In those days such contests were almost exclusively for the foreigners. Determined to hold China's end up, Mu made his way to the city to register for the competition. Looking at his rags the man in charge at first refused him point-blank. But Mu insisted he had a right to take part, if it was an international contest as the sponsors had advertised.



Mu Cheng-kuan with a group of youngsters

On the day of the competition, cars jammed the streets outside the pool. Mu came with a crowd of boys from his village. He could not get his chums in, however, as an entrance ticket cost 1.50 yuan, far beyond their pockets. Mu took part in the 440 yards freestyle and the 110 yards backstroke, both of which he won. There was heavy betting among the fashionable crowd and Mu's upset victories greatly annoyed them. Things were shaping up in a bad way, and Mu had to slip out by a side door without the prizes he had won.

He delighted in swimming. But before liberation, no matter how hard he tried, he could not get a job at any of the swimming pools in the city. It was only after the liberation of Tientsin that he finally found work at the No. 2 Swimming Pool. Here he quickly got a summer training class started and was soon known as a real swimming enthusiast.

With the country finally done with Kuomintang misrule and well set on its economic feet, the People's Government could give more attention to popular recreation. Swimming came in for its full share of attention. The Tientsin municipal government particularly sought out veteran swimmers and when it was decided to set up a spare-time school in 1956 it was natural that Mu Cheng-kuan should be asked to head it.

A well-known, well-loved figure in Tientsin sports circles, he has since then devoted all his efforts and his rich experience to training the youngsters. He heads the department of aquatic and ice sports in the Tientsin Institute of Physical Culture; he is also a deputy to the People's Congress of Hopei Province and a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Back in his village the boys enjoy all the swimming facilities that he only dreamt of in his youth. Many of them were on the Tientsin team which carried off the



At Peking's Shihchahai Diving Pool

championship title in the first national swimming contests held in Canton in 1952. Many others have represented China in international contests. Among them is China's swimming ace, his own son Mu Hsiang-hsiung, who has three times smashed the world record for the 100 metres breaststroke.

Mu Cheng-kuan had lapsed into deep thought as he told us his life story, sitting beside us on the grandstands by the pool. The tale over, his face beamed as he turned to look at the lively scene before us. "See that husky young fellow over there?" he said, pointing at one of the trainers leading a group of children in land drill. "He was an apprentice in a foundry. He's one of my pupils now helping me to train these kids." And he launched out on the things nearest his heart in the present and the future.

In the Mountain Regions

Rebuilding Heroic Tamao

by TING CHIANG

TAMAo Mountain in the northeast of Kiangsi Province and south of the Yangtse, well-known as a revolutionary base before liberation, has recently won new fame; this time for its big advance in production. Large areas of wasteland here have been reclaimed and planted to paddy-rice, wheat and sweet potatoes; green saplings cover formerly barren slopes and forest stands have been felled for timber. To make the maximum use of the land,

food crops like maize and sweet potatoes are planted between the rows of saplings.

Formerly isolated villages have become thriving towns linked by a network of roads skilfully engineered across the mountainous terrain. Busy factories and workshops surround them. Most of these achievements are to the credit of the state-owned Tamao Mountain Plantation

which has ten branch farms in this area and 30,000 energetic workers and employees and their dependents.

Revolutionary Base

Tamao was the centre of the important revolutionary base where Fang Chih-min, a revolutionary hero, and other Communists led the peasant struggle against the reactionaries in the late twenties and early thirties. Situated in Tehsing County near Anhwei and Chekiang Provinces, Tamao's highest peak rises 1,800 metres above sea level. Roughly 150 kilometres in circumference, the area is riven with many deep valleys. Because of its strategic location, many dense forests and narrow, winding paths, the Tamao at that time made an excellent military base for both offensive and defensive operations.

With the revolutionary red flag flying proudly on the Tamao peaks, the Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi revolutionary base at one time covered dozens of surrounding counties and its people performed prodigies of valour in the battles against reaction. After the Red Army went north on the Long March to fight the Japanese invaders, the Tamao area lived through its darkest days. Fang Chih-min, fighting to the last bullet, was captured and later murdered by the Kuomintang reactionaries in 1935.

The reactionaries carried out a ruthless policy of "killing all, burning all, and looting all." On a summer evening in 1935, they surrounded Wufengtung Village deep in the mountains, drove its 300 inhabitants together and mowed them down with machine-guns. Only one man managed to escape. Farms in the Tamao were razed to the ground and whole tracts of farmland laid waste. Poverty, disease, hunger and famine decimated the population. Tehsing County had 120,000 inhabitants in the early thirties. On the eve of liberation (1949), only 60,000 people survived.

But the heroic people refused to give up. Led by the Communist Party, they went on fighting until final liberation. Since then the People's Government has showed a deep concern about the recovery of this heroic revolutionary base. A great deal has been done to develop the Tamao Mountain area.

Birth of Plantation

In 1957 the Kiangsi Provincial Committee of the Communist Party decided to speed up the development of the province's mountain areas and at the end of that year the first group of pioneers, 567 strong, arrived in the Tamao area. They were led by a man who had fought for years in this very place and knew every foot of the mountain—Fang Chih-chun, a secretary of the Communist Party's Kiangsi Provincial Committee and younger brother of Fang Chih-min, the revolutionary martyr. They were later joined by demobilized soldiers and youngsters to set up the plantation, which also took in some nearby farm co-ops at their request in 1958.

The pioneers concentrated on opening up new land. They built themselves their first dwellings that winter and then started to revive the farmland which had gone to waste and reclaim new fields. Drought, however,

threatened their first crop. They doggedly sank wells and watered the fields by hand, finally bringing in a good harvest of early rice. The autumn harvest was better treated by the weather and the total year's harvest was good. They also got a good crop of water-melons and tomatoes, which, according to some people, could not grow in these mountain regions.

An even better harvest was reaped the next year and in 1960 although all kinds of natural calamities, drought, floods and insect pests, attacked the crops, output still registered a slight rise compared with 1959.

Tapping Resources

The Tamao's natural resources are tapped in a planned way with due regard for their future development. Large quantities of its rich timber and bamboo have been shipped out to supply the needs of national construction. Reafforestation goes hand in hand with felling. Fruit as well as timber trees are being planted.

The Tamao pioneers make wide use of timber chutes, wooden rails and bamboo sledges, and other ingenious means to get their timber and bamboo out. They have built considerable lengths of forest roads and paths. Saw mills have been installed as it is much easier to ship out planks than the undressed timber.

The plantation management aims at making comprehensive use of its forest products. Odd bits of timber are not used for firewood, but made into furniture or building materials. Smaller pieces are turned into charcoal. Resin and turpentine are extracted from the red pines of the area. Active carbon, quebracho extract, and a long list of other products are also made from the Tamao's resources.

The Tamao pioneers have found new ways of exploiting the wild plants of the area. *Bamao* grass covers some 100,000 *mu* of Tamao. It grows fast and tenaciously, springing up again each spring no matter whether it was mown or burnt the previous autumn. Since the local peasants use it to plait rope the plantation staff surmised that its fibres might be used to make paper. After some experiments they succeeded in manufacturing writing paper from it. Their paper mills get motive power from the mountain creeks.

Tamao abounds too in wild strawberries. Before 1957 just a few of these were eaten on the spot and no one knew how big a crop of them could be harvested. Most just rotted away where they grew. In early 1958, however, the plantation management decided to set up a winery to make strawberry wine and dispatched Hsiung Yung-yuan, one of the young members of the staff who had been a keeper of tools in a plant, to an operating winery to learn how.

The strawberry picking season lasts for a scant two weeks. In this time strawberries kept coming in to the winery at the rate of more than five tons a day, two tons more than the indigenous-style press they built could handle. The winery found itself losing much fruit from spoilage overnight. Something must be done to save the berries.

Young Hsiung returned at this crucial moment from his short-term study tour but he had learnt nothing there about solving such a problem and there was nothing in his notebooks about it, either. For the time being a refrigerator, the obvious solution, was of course out of the question. Finally it was thanks to his keen and observant eye that this difficulty was promptly solved. He noticed that in a batch of spoilt strawberries there were a number that were well preserved. Smelling around he saw they were lying in a pool of spilt alcohol. That was how he made alcohol their disinfectant and solved the urgent problem. Hsiung is now a vice-director of the winery.

The winery is only one of scores of small and medium-sized factories which have sprung up on Tamao. A farm tool plant is turning out a wide variety of tools with metal supplied by the plantation's own iron smelting plant and wood from its saw mills. This has ended the region's dependence on farm tools brought in from outside.

Over the past few years 200 kilometres of roads have been built in the area linking all its farms together and with the main roads outside. In 18 years of its rule the Kuomintang built 15 kilometres of roads. And even these it did not hesitate to destroy when it was forced to flee.

Telephones have been installed in all Tamao's farms and factories. Power stations supply electricity and light to its factories and homes.

New Towns Are Emerging

Only four years ago Huachiao was a small village at the foot of the mountain. Now it is a large town with pleasant surroundings. New buildings with a total floor-space of more than 50,000 square metres have sprung up there and its population has grown to around 10,000. Besides the general headquarters of the Tamao Mountain Plantation and groups of dwellings, it has a department store, a post and telecommunication office, a hotel, a cultural centre, schools and a hospital.

Among the Huachiao's industrial units are the winery and factories making paper, planks and machines. A power station, a forest plantation and a stock-breeding farm completes this complex of enterprises. They present a busy scene. Lorries loaded with materials speed to their destinations. A great deal of new building is going on. The rhythmic sounds from a forge, the raucous whine of the electric saws and whir of motors proclaim Tamao's growth and construction.

Wufengtung, which means Wu Feng's Cave, lies near the highest peak of the Tamao. Legend has it that Wu Feng, a popular peasant leader, led several thousand poor peasants in a struggle against the feudal rulers and landlords during the Sung Dynasty (960-1279). His men set out from the Tamao to attack government offices and landlords' estates in the nearby counties. Wherever they went, they released the innocent peasants from the jails and distributed among the poor the grain and silver they took from the rich. After his death, Wu Feng was buried



March on the Mountains

Woodcut by Yen Yun-feng

somewhere around here, and the peasants named this place in his memory.

It was the descendants of those heroic men and women who kept up that revolutionary tradition in modern times. But Wufengtung lay deserted for nearly two decades after the massacre perpetrated there by the Kuomintang reactionaries.

As late as in 1957, it took three days' walk to get to Wufengtung hamlet from the mountain's base. Now buses climb up to the resuscitated town along a well-built road in a few hours.

Today Wufengtung is an industrial centre with several thousand inhabitants. Half hidden amid dense forests, its streets extend downward along a stream. A dozen factories, mostly making forest products, send their smoke floating high into the sky. Former wasteland has been turned into orchards and tea plants are growing in regular, well-tended ranks on the slopes. The humming of engines at one end of the town dissolves in the sound of children's singing and laughter at the other. No hint of the sorrows and tragedies of the past remain.

The changes in Tamao are turning into reality the ideals of Fang Chih-min and other revolutionary martyrs of more than 20 years ago. What they sowed is being reaped a hundredfold by their successors.

Sketches by Four Artists

A sketch is primarily done for the artist himself: to catch and record a scene on the go, a movement or gesture, a facial expression; some interesting visual fact such as a detail of dress, a machine or its part . . . and the artist files it away for future reference. But a good sketch has a charm of its own that can be much appreciated. This was proved again by the twenty thousands who went in the first ten days to see the recent exhibition of sketches at the Artists' Union Gallery and the thousands more who crowded in later when it was extended an additional week at public request. The 200 sketches shown were by four well-known artists: Yeh Chien-yu, Shao Yu, Lu Chih-hsiang and Huang Chou.

Yeh Chien-yu is an indefatigable sketcher. He always has his sketch pad and pencil at hand and has developed a remarkable facility in catching living things in motion. He has an astonishingly quick and perceptively selective eye and a rich, meaningful line. With a few rapid strokes he brings to life a human figure, a bird, an animal, a lively everyday scene. His sketches of actors in their stage role are extremely popular. The oft-quoted remark of a fellow artist that "Yeh Chien-yu in his sketches has wonderfully blended the hero Wu Sung and the actor Kai Chiao-tien into one!" can be taken as a mark of the high esteem in which his sketches are held. As anyone familiar with Chinese life will know the famous tiger hunter of the *Water Margin* has



Wang Chiang in "Mu Kuei-ying Takes Command"
Sketch by Yeh Chien-yu



Kuo Yu-chih in "Fifteen Strings of Cash"
Sketch by Yeh Chien-yu

for centuries held a special place in Chinese hearts, and Kai Chiao-tien, the great 75-year-old master of Peking opera, has the reputation of being a "living Wu Sung" when he plays that role, so a sketch that truly captures that actor in that role must indeed have merit to satisfy the demands of the fans of both the one and the other.

Yeh Chien-yu was, of course, well known before liberation for his satirical drawings and sketches, but the exhibition showed only a small though representative selection of his tremendous post-liberation output of sketches from the theatre, the factories and farms and cities of the land.

Lu Chih-hsiang's sketches show quite a different style. He too is a veteran, but has not published so much recently. The older generation well remembers his pre-liberation drawings. Some of them on show here: *Begging*, *Shoeshine*, and *On a Soochow River Wharf, Shanghai* recall those bitter days. With heavy, forthright lines, weighted with heavy thought, he voiced his protest against the injustice of old society and his deep-felt sympathy for the underprivileged, the burdens of whose life strangely deformed their shapes. In these sketches, shadows accent the light. His post-liberation works such as *Spring Irrigation* (see *Peking Review*, No. 9, 1961, p. 4) and *Drawing Water Up a Mountain* have an entirely new approach. His pencil

dances as it follows the pulsing rhythms of his subjects. Here light and movement set the tone.

Shao Yu is a frequent contributor to the daily press and *Peking Review* has published many of his sketches on a variety of contemporary themes such as were represented in this exhibition. With skill and endless invention he uses several media: pen or pencil, crayon, Chinese brush and ink or colours on various types of paper. As a poet-painter, he aims more often than not in his sketches to put down much of his feelings about his subject. He is also a tireless explorer of the poetic, of rhythms in the contrast of colours and the possibilities of modern design or compositional innovations based on the national traditional style. This gives to many of his sketches the elements of more deliberately done creative works. He has an inquisitive and discerning eye that discovers the uncommon in the commonplace. Hence the breadth of his themes. His sketches *In 1956*, *This Is Hongkong* and his pictorial series *The World and China and China and the*



Uzbek Girl Sketch by Huang Chou

World, his many sketches of the people's communes in town and countryside (see p. 20) speak with the voice of our times.

Huang Chou draws much of his subject matter from the life of the people of Sinkiang. His portraits of Uighur girls, old men and children and his sketches of donkeys and other animals are well known and loved by a wide public. He is a keen student of traditional Chinese brushwork.



Cultivating a Field Sketch by Lu Chih-hsiang

He has an assured command of his tools in arresting the subtlest changes in expression of face or gesture.

In pencil or brush, in black and white or in colour all his sketches show his technical virtuosity and the gay charm of his art. One is eager for this richly talented young artist to probe deeper into life, carrying his art from sketches into the deeper realms of visual art. The art of the sketch truly has a charm of its own but it is essentially the preparatory stage to the creative drawing or painting in which the artist uses his full range of power.

CINEMA

"Four Goods" in Features —A Discussion

A recent national conference on feature films called in Peking by the Ministry of Culture set China's cinema workers the task of producing more good films, creating works with "good stories, good acting, good photography and good music." Feature film-makers have done an admittedly very good job since the liberation but, with a film attendance in this country of well over 5,400 million last year and still growing, their responsibilities grow too. They have to satisfy not only a broader audience but a steadily more demanding one.

Things cinematic always attract lively public attention and the general public, especially the young people, are now widely discussing this recent decision of the film workers. Taste differs, and there has been no lack of argument about what these "four goods" in a feature film mean. This prompted *Renmin Ribao* to sponsor a small discussion at which several of

Peking's writers, poets, and cinema critics were asked to give their views.

Speakers at the discussion cited concrete examples to illustrate their ideas. Yuan Wen-ju, First Secretary of the Union of Chinese Cinema Workers, selected for his purpose *Five Golden Flowers*, the lyrical comedy about the new life of the Pai people in Yunnan. This won two Silver Eagle Awards—one

for the best director and the other for the best actress—at the Second Afro-Asian Film Festival held in Cairo last year. He recalled and suggested the reasons for its great popularity. While it seems to be just another love story, he said, the adventures of the hero are by no means ordinary. To meet the girl whom he pledged his heart to a year before, he travels to many places, meets many misunderstandings and his experiences keep the audience involved and in suspense. His adventures are not merely amusing; they are beguilingly contrived to show many sidelights of the big leap forward in the people's communes. The actors and actresses, those who played the five Golden Flowers in particular, play their roles well. The photography is good; the natural settings are well-chosen and beautiful. It is a pleasure to see such thoroughly public-spirited young people, and even more delightful to see them against backgrounds of such natural beauty. The music too has a distinctive colour and the many Yunnan folk songs are delightful. "The result is rich artistic enjoyment," he concluded.

The poet Yuan Shui-po, after giving his views of what is meant by the "four goods," particularly cited the thoughtful treatment of the episode in *The Hurricane*, adapted from Chou Li-po's well-known novel on land reform, where Old Sun, the cautious carter, tries to slip away when his peasant colleagues are marching to catch the landlord, Han Number Six. Sun bumps into Hsiao, leader of the work team, and immediately puts on a show of enthusiasm again. Yuan Shui-po said: "This episode is

tersely told but sharply characterizes the carter. In a single stroke, it reveals the time and him as a typical personage. Old Sun is a workingman. But he is also an old carter with a wealth of worldly wisdom. The revolutionary hurricane is sweeping across the land with irresistible force; it is sweeping along many who are not fully conscious of what they are doing. If the old carter didn't happen to meet Hsiao, we know that he would have returned home. But a person like him would anyway eventually come to the side of the revolution. . . . An author must discern how the accidents of real life lead to the inevitable. The inevitable, if not projected through the accidental, would be too forthright, dry and formula-like to be art, the function of which is to show life in all its richness."

Chia Chi, a film critic, particularly praised *A Red Detachment of Women* for the many attractive elements in the incidents of its story, the acting, the composition of some of the scenes and the music as "artistically, fresh, with a distinct style of its own." He called special attention to its theme song. He described this as "highly militant and full of the breath of youth. It gives powerful expression to the thoughts and feelings of the times and of the people then. It is good to listen to, tuneful and easy to sing. . . . It has the power of helping the hearer to recall immediately the moving episodes and picturesque scenes of the film."

This discussion of the "four goods" of feature films is still going on and is proving to be a unique public continuation of the professionals' deliberations. It certainly has a positive effect on their task of finding and realizing the "four goods" in their work.



Soochow River Wharf, Shanghai (Before Liberation)
Sketch by Lu Chih-hsiang

SIDELIGHTS

On Winged Wheels. Standing on the Lukouchiao Bridge leading from Peking to its outskirts the other day, this reporter saw one brand-new bicycle whizzing by after another. All were pedalled by peasants. A bicycle today is as common in the people's communes as in the cities. China's cycle factories are spurting ahead to meet the mounting demand.

Among them is the Shanghai Bicycle Works. For every cycle it produced before liberation, it now produces 300. It has 10 times as many workers as before and the factory area has increased fivefold. As in other cycle works, production is now highly mechanized and streamlined. Its "Forever" model is considered one of the best-made cycles in the country. Veteran workers at the plant can afford these days to pass on the old joke: A dozen years ago the factory, then privately owned, called its product "Pan Shou," but apprehensive customers called it by another name: "Kuo Chiao" — Crossing the Bridge, because of the uncanny propensity of its chain and wheels to fly apart when being pedalled up a bridge's incline.

Among the products of these Shanghai works are ordinary sports models, a 3-speed gear model and a new racing model which is popular at major racing meets.

New-Type Housing Estates. It won't be long now before more Nanking Chemical Co. workers will be moving into new flats with airy, comfortable rooms. One hundred thousand more square metres of new housing is now being built for them; 40 per cent of it is nearing completion. This is in addition to the 170,000 sq. m. of new housing already built and occupied. Rents are nominal.

Situated in the suburbs of Nanking close to the company's works, these new apartment buildings are grouped into estates each with its own dining-rooms, recreational clubs, hairdressers, shops and other services.

The company provides free schooling for the children in 4 primary schools and 2 middle schools, and free medical care through clinics set up on every estate. Workers are also entitled to stay at rest homes with all expenses paid except half the cost of their food.

Hainan Beats Malaria. Subtropical Hainan Island has sharply reduced the incidence of malaria. For centuries past it was malaria-ridden. Before liberation, over one-third of its population went down with the disease yearly.

In its Chiungchung County in particular 9 out of 10 people caught malaria at one time or another. Lack of medical care and poverty caused a heavy toll of lives from the disease. Since liberation, an adequate public health service has been built up. Special anti-malaria centres were set up in key spots to give free medical treatment. Especially effective were the mass movements to wipe out mosquitoes and promote environmental sanitation.

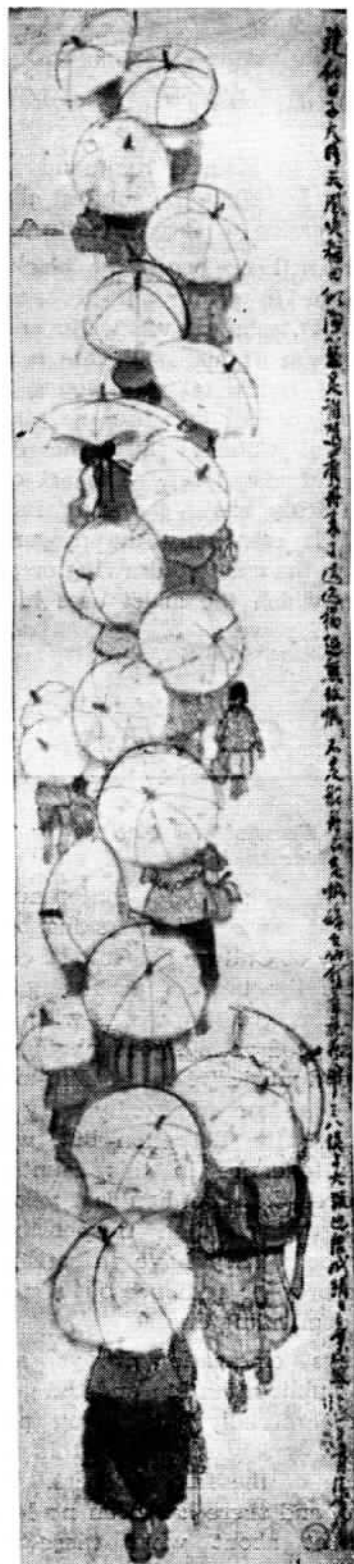
The results are spectacular. In the county as a whole, the incidence of malaria has gone down year by year. The first part of this year registered another 95 per cent cut compared with the same period last year. In Chungwan Village of that county, 50 per cent of the malaria victims died in 1936. Since liberation in the past 10 years, there have been very few cases, and the population has increased by one-half.

A Change of Name. At the foot of lofty Mt. Taishan, in east China, is a small village whose inhabitants form a production brigade of the Hsiachang People's Commune. Recently a gay procession went through its main street beating drums and cymbals and setting off firecrackers. It was heading for the commune's Party committee office on an unusual mission — to ask to change the name of the village.

Before liberation this was a poor mountain region whose fields were yearly either parched from lack of water or washed out by mountain torrents. This and the added burden of landlord exploitation left the peasants here in a state of chronic starvation; many left to roam the country as beggars. So the village called itself in self-mockery "Wu Liang Dian" — "The Village Which Lacks Grain."

After liberation and the land reform the peasants' livelihood improved, but it was only in 1958, after it joined a commune, that the roots of its poverty were completely pulled out by a mighty collective effort. A big reservoir was built in the valley and literally thousands of small dams and ponds built all around. These effectively

trapped the destructive mountain torrents and saved water for the fields when needed. Nearly a million fruit trees were planted on the hill slopes. And so, for the first time in its history, despite the drought, the village has more grain than it can eat. The new name its people have chosen is not hard to guess: "You Liang Dian" — "The Village with Surplus Grain."



The Commune Is Founded on a Sunny Day
Sketch by Shao Yu

CHINA AND THE WORLD

V.D.R. National Day

Chinese Party and state leaders on September 1 sent a message of greetings to Party and state leaders of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic on the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. The message wished the fraternal Vietnamese people still greater success in socialist construction and in striving for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

Against U.S. Intervention in Brazil

In a reception given by the Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Tu Binh in Peking, Vice-Premier Chen Yi in his speech dealt with recent developments in Brazil. He pointed out that President Quadros and Vice-President Goulart stand for an independent and sovereign foreign policy for Brazil, and for establishing and developing friendly relations with the socialist countries which conforms to the national interests of the Brazilian people as well as to the common aspirations of the Latin American peoples. The Vice-Premier condemned the U.S. ruling circles for employing their customary tactics in interfering in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries to overthrow the Quadros government.

The Chinese people firmly support the Brazilian people's just action in waging a heroic struggle against the U.S. interventionist plot and in defence of their national sovereignty and democratic freedom, he said.

Soviet Omsk Folk Chorus

The 81-member State Omsk Russian Folk Chorus led by Merited Artist Y.L. Yurovski is visiting China.

The train carrying the Soviet artists pulled into Peking Station on August 30 to the strains of the popular song *Moscow-Peking* and they were warmly welcomed by a great crowd of people including many Chinese artists.

On September 2, the chorus received an ovation at its successful premiere before an audience of over three thousand in the packed Music Hall in Zhongshan Park. Vice-Premier Chen

Greetings to Conference of Non-Aligned Countries

Premier Chou En-lai on August 31 sent a message of greetings to the Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-aligned Countries which opened on September 1 in Belgrade. The message reads:

"On the occasion of the convening of the Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-aligned Countries, I have the honour, on behalf of the Government of the Peo-

ple's Republic of China and the Chinese people and in my own name, to extend congratulations to the conference. May it contribute to the cause of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries in their endeavours to achieve and safeguard national independence, oppose imperialist aggression and intervention, and old and new colonialisms and defend world peace."

Yi and other government leaders were among the audience.

Among the most popular of the items performed were the song *The Heart of Russia Flies to Peking* which hails Sino-Soviet friendship, the lively Siberian folk songs and dances, and the Chinese folk songs *In a Far Distant Place* and *The Blue Flower* which were sung in Chinese.

In the interval, Vice-Premier Chen Yi received Y.L. Yurovski, D.A. Godunov, deputy head of the Socialist Countries Department of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries who came to China with the chorus and leading members of the chorus.

The Omsk folk chorus will give performances in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other major cities during a 6-week visit to China.

Belgian C.P. Anniversary

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on September 1 sent a congratulatory message to the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party on its 40th anniversary. The message praised the brilliant successes the Belgian Communist Party has achieved in its work and struggles and wished the Party new and still greater successes in its struggle for peace, progress and the cause of socialism.

N.P.C. Delegation Ends Visit to Burma

The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress headed by Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Congress, following its visit to Indonesia has concluded a 7-day visit to Burma.

During their visit, the delegation called on General Ne Win and enjoyed wide contacts with members of the Burmese parliament and people from many walks of life. They visited the

capital of Burma—Rangoon, Mandalay and toured many scenic and historical spots. Kuo Mo-jo also called on Thakin Ko Daw Hmaing, Chairman of the All-Burma Committee of the World Peace Congress, and prominent Burmese writer and Lenin prize winner. The two well-known world peace champions were most happy to meet each other again.

On the eve of their departure, the N.P.C. delegation was received by Burmese President U Win Maung.

The delegation carried away with it a particularly deep impression of the sincere desire of the Burmese people to develop Sino-Burmese friendship and safeguard world peace.

Mali Government Economic Mission

The Mali Government Economic Mission led by Seydou Badian Kouyate, Minister of Planning and Rural Economy, which arrived in Peking on September 4, was welcomed by Vice-Premier Chen Yi at a banquet on the evening of their arrival. In their speeches at the banquet, both Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Seydou Badian Kouyate hailed the friendship between the peoples of China and Mali which was founded on the common struggle of their peoples against imperialism and colonialism. The Vice-Premier noted how the friendship and economic and trade relations between the two countries have expanded since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries last year.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi reiterated the Chinese people's solid support for the just struggle of the African peoples and expressed his conviction that with the continuing upsurge of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the African peoples, imperialist colonial rule in Africa will be smashed.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

William Foster Mourned

The Chinese people learnt with the deepest sorrow of the death of Comrade William Z. Foster, Chairman Emeritus of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., who passed away in Moscow on September 1. The sad news was frontpaged in the national press together with the full text of the message of condolences sent by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

In an editorial reviewing the militant road travelled by this great American revolutionary, *Renmin Ribao* wrote: In Comrade Foster, we see the soul of the great American working class and people. There are two Americas before us—the America of the American imperialists and the America of the American people. The Yankee imperialists are the most vicious enemies of the Chinese people, while the American people are our friends. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung said in his reply to Comrade Foster dated January 1959, “The Chinese people know that U.S. imperialism has done many bad things to China and to the whole world as well; they understand that only the U.S. ruling group is bad, while the people of the United States are very good.” Just as Comrade Foster was full of confidence in the Chinese people’s cause of revolution and construction, so the Chinese people have an unshakable faith in the just struggle of the American working class and people. In the same letter, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that “the reactionary forces of the United States are now running their heads into stone walls everywhere which shows that they do not have too many days more to live”; that with the American people, the “situation in which ‘the enemy is strong and we are weak’ is entirely a temporary phenomenon. It will certainly develop in the opposite direction.”

Comrade Foster will live for ever in our hearts, states *Renmin Ribao*. The Chinese people will always stand side by side with the American working people and all other peoples of the world who love freedom, yearn for peace and strive for social progress;

“Comrade Foster,” states the Central Committee’s message, “was a fine son of the working people of the U.S.A., a glorious leader of the American working class and an outstanding fighter in the international communist movement. He devoted his whole life to the cause of the emancipation of the working class and working people of the United States. Steadfastly, he held aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism. He united and led the vanguard of the American working class in waging a tireless struggle against the capitalist system of oppression and exploitation and against imperialist policies of aggression and war. He made outstanding contributions to the international communist movement and the struggle to safeguard world peace. He consistently gave vigorous support to the peoples of all countries struggling for national liberation; he was a faithful friend of the oppressed nations.

“Comrade Foster was a great friend of the Chinese people. He made unremitting efforts to promote the friendship between the peoples of China and the United States. Both during the period of the Chinese people’s revolutionary struggle and during the period of their socialist construction, he gave warm support to the Chinese people and strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists’ reactionary policy of hostility towards China. The Chinese people will always remember him with affection and respect.”

they will persist till final victory is won in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression and for world peace, national liberation, democracy, freedom and socialism.

Old Wares in New Wrapping

The Kennedy Administration is plotting to use a new “procedural” trick at the forthcoming 16th Session of the U.N. General Assembly to block

the restoration to China of her lawful seat in that organization. This is the subject of a commentary by Observer in *Renmin Ribao* (Sept. 5).

As is known, Washington’s ideamen have already put forward plans based on the “two successor states” formula and the proposal to form a sub-committee at the U.N. General Assembly to “study the problem of Chinese representation.” Now they have come up with another fantastic scheme: China’s representation, it is claimed, is “a matter of importance rather than one of procedure,” and a decision on it in the U.N. General Assembly will therefore require a two-thirds majority, not a simple majority.

The reason for this new brain-storm is not far to seek, Observer notes. Washington has sensed more and more clearly that the old method of a “moratorium on discussion” on the question of China’s representation faces the danger of defeat at this year’s U.N. session; it is worried to death that it will not be able to scrape together a simple majority when the subject is put to the vote. Consequently, by arguing that the issue is “a matter of importance,” it hopes that it can continue its obstructive manoeuvres with only a bit over a third of the votes.

In resorting to this trick, however, the U.S. ruling circles are simply slapping their own faces. During the Truman Administration, the U.S. Government insisted that the issue of China’s representation was a “procedural question.” Acheson, then U.S. Secretary of State and Austin, then U.S. representative at the U.N., said as much. But in the latter part of the Eisenhower Administration Dulles began to change this tune, and now the Kennedy Administration is prepared to put this new proposal formally before the United Nations. So, when the U.S. Government was sure of being able to control a majority vote, it held that the issue was a “procedural one,” but when its majority looks shaky it acts differently. The U.S. is making a mockery of the United Nations Charter.

There is, moreover, a still bigger plot behind this new U.S. scheme. Washington realizes that, treated as a “procedural question,” China’s representation will not only be adopted by a simple majority, but that once it is passed the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek will be driven out

of the United Nations. As a UPI dispatch on August 29 revealed, the U.S. Government is juggling with the "rules of procedure" in the hope of preventing "Nationalist China from being driven out of the General Assembly," should the U.S. have no choice but to agree to a discussion of this question in the United Nations. By getting the issue treated as "a matter of importance," the U.S. Government calculates that it will be able to make use of the opportunity to give full vent to its slanders against China during the discussion so as to

prevent the restoration to China of her lawful seat; and, even if it finds itself unable to block China's "entry" into the United Nations, retain a seat for the Chiang Kai-shek clique and so create a "two Chinas" situation.

Observer concludes: China's representation in the United Nations would never have become a question at issue had it not been for the fact of the U.S. Government's refusal to recognize China and its hostility towards the Chinese people. What the United Nations should do is to

kick out the Chiang Kai-shek clique and restore her lawful seat to China. The U.N. General Assembly should condemn the United States for violating the U.N. Charter and obstructing the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the U.N. The Assembly has no reason nor any right to examine the question of China's representation. China is convinced that all members of the United Nations which are just-minded, have a clear vision and wish to uphold the U.N. Charter will not fall into the trap that the United States has laid for them.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **AT THE PORT OF CHIUCHIANG** A historical opera. A Yuan general, rejecting the advice of his faithful retainer, Chang Ting-pien, falls into an enemy trap at the Port of Chiuchiang. On the verge of defeat he is rescued by Chang. China Peking Opera Theatre production.

▲ **BLACK WHIRLWIND** A tale of Li Kuei, the Black Whirlwind, one of the 108 heroes of the *Water Margin*. A local tyrant kidnaps a girl in the name of Sung Chiang, leader of the heroes. Li upbraids Sung Chiang for this outrage. The truth is finally explained and Li apologizes and makes amends. China Peking Opera Theatre production.

▲ **FOUR SCHOLARS** A Ming Dynasty story. Four scholars, who have pledged themselves to serve the people faithfully when they enter the civil service, are involved in a murder case. Three of them fail to keep their pledge, but the fourth stands firm and brings the murderers to justice. Produced by Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **THE BUTTERFLY CUP** A prefect's son, Tien Yu-chuan, accidentally kills the son of a viceroy when restraining him from beating an old fisherman to death. The fisherman's daughter helps Tien escape. They fall in love and he gives her a butterfly cup to seal their betrothal. They are parted. But all ends happily. Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe production.

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **LI HUI-NIANG** Chia Shih-tao, Prime Minister of the Southern Sung Dynasty, kills his concubine, Li Hui-niang, because she praises the integrity of a patriotic young scholar, Pei Yu. Li Hui-niang's spirit saves Pei Yu from the minister's vengeance, thoroughly upsets the evil man's household and punishes him to everyone's satisfaction. A new production of the North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **KOU CHIEN REBUILDS THE COUNTRY** A historical opera of the Warring States period. The State of Yueh is defeated by the State of Wu. After three years' captivity, Kou Chien, King of Yueh, returns home. Mindful of the humiliations and suffering he and his people have endured, he encourages them to work hard to strengthen their country: ten years later, he turns the tables on Wu. New production of the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

▲ **MU KUEI-YING TAKES COMMAND** Mu Kuei-ying, brave warrior-maid of Sung times, inspired by her high sense of duty and love for her country, takes the field

again after 20 years' retirement. China Pingju Opera Theatre production.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **SPRING STORM** A drama depicting the upsurge of the peasant movement in Hunan in the tumultuous spring of 1927, and the inner-Party struggle against the right opportunist line. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre production.

▲ **HSIAO ERH-HEI'S MARRIAGE** Adapted from Chao Shu-li's short story. A young couple in the countryside wins happiness in a struggle against feudal ideas. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre production.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **THREE DOLLARS; A TROOP OF MONKEYS; DEATH OF A FAMOUS ACTOR** Three short plays about the old society by Ting Hsi-lin, Sung Chih-ti, Tien Han respectively. *Three Dollars*: about a mistress and her servant; *A Troop of Monkeys*: a satire on KMT "parliamentarism"; *Death of a Famous Actor*: on an actor's life. Peking People's Art Theatre production.

▲ **UNDER A SHANGHAI ROOF** A famous play by Hsia Yen. The life of five families who share the same roof in Shanghai; an exposure of the fate of millions under the KMT regime. China Youth Art Theatre production.

▲ **AESOP** A play by the Brazilian playwright, Guillermo Figuereido, based on the life story of Aesop, the slave and clever teller of fables of ancient Greece. It reflects the struggle between slaves and slave-owners, and the determination of the slaves to die for freedom rather than live as slaves. Peking People's Art Theatre production.

▲ **ROMEO AND JULIET** Shakespeare's tragedy produced by this year's graduates of the Central Drama Institute.

CONCERT

The Omsk State Russian Folk Chorus will give its last two performances in Peking on Sept. 8 and 9 at the Zhongshan Park Music Hall. Programme includes vocal solos, choruses, duets and folk dances. Don't miss this evening of delightful artistry with its whirl of colourful costumes and irrepressible high spirits!

FILMS

▲ **TACHI AND HER FATHERS** Changchun Studio production. Tachi is adopted by an old man of the Yi people who has saved her from slave-owners. Later, finding her own father, she becomes the happy daughter of two fathers.

▲ **A RED DETACHMENT OF WOMEN** A colour film about the women guerrilla fighters of Hainan Island in the 1930s. Shanghai Tienma Studio production.

▲ **EARLY JOY** A Soviet film adapted from Fedin's famous novel. Dubbed in Chinese.

▲ **STREET OF THE POOR** A Bulgarian film about the underground anti-fascist activities of two college students on the eve of Bulgaria's liberation. Dubbed in Chinese.

— Foreign Films in Their Own Languages —

At the Peking Sino-Soviet Friendship Hall, the Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema and the Peking Concert Hall. Every week two or three showings of foreign films with their original sound tracks. Beginning September 3. Showing this month: the Soviet films *BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER*, *LENINGRAD SYMPHONY*, *GUERRILLAS ON MARS*, *MAN WITH A GUN*, and others. On Sept. 9, 12:30 p.m. at the Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema *A MILLION POUND NOTE*. A British production adapted from Mark Twain's short story of the same title. In English.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **MUSEUM OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (no admittance after 4 p.m.) Daily except Mon.

▲ **MUSEUM OF CHINESE HISTORY** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (no admittance after 4 p.m.) Daily except Mon.

▲ **MILITARY MUSEUM OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION** Open every Tues., Thurs. and Fri. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

▲ **LU HSUN MUSEUM** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (no admittance after 4 p.m.) Daily except Mon.

▲ **"BEAUTIFUL BULGARIA" PHOTO EXHIBITION** 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Daily till Sept. 19. At Wenhua Hall in Palace Museum.

SPORTS

The Burmese Volleyball Team plays Peking teams in Peking on Sept. 14 and 16.



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