

PEKING REVIEW

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February 22, 1963

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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NEWS AND VIEWS

February 22, 1963 Vol. VI No. 8

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ROUND THE WEEK

Sino-Soviet Treaty Anniversary

China celebrated the 13th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance which fell on last Thursday, February 14. Meetings and parties were held in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and Lushun-Talien in honour of the occasion. Messages of greetings were exchanged between Soong Ching Ling, President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, and N. Popova, President of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and A.A. Andreyev, President of the Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association.

On the eve of the anniversary, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association held a celebration meeting in Peking, attended by government officials, diplomatic envoys of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to China, and more than 1,500 representatives of the people of the capital.

Acting Secretary-General of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association Chang Chih-hsiang, speaking at the meeting, said: "The treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance signed between China and the Soviet Union has sealed the traditional friendship between the two peoples and opened new vistas for its further development." He drew attention to the fact that the imperialists, reactionaries of various countries and modern revisionists deeply feared and hated that friendship and unity and were trying by every possible means to wreck them. "In order to safeguard and strengthen our friendship and unity," said Chang Chih-hsiang, "we must uphold the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of proletarian internationalism and the banner of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement."

He noted that U.S. imperialism, the most vicious enemy of the world's people, was frenziedly pushing ahead with its policies of aggression and war and resorting to vile and crafty tricks in its vain attempt to subvert the socialist countries and disintegrate the socialist camp. He

said that the modern revisionists represented by the Yugoslav Tito clique, serving the needs of imperialism, were striving more openly than ever to undermine the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries, the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the world's people. Confronted with sharp struggles, he said, "we must not harbour any illusions about imperialism and its flunkies and we must heighten our vigilance." Imperialism being what it is, feeble and rotten in essence, Chang Chih-hsiang declared: "Imperialism and all reactionaries are only paper tigers. So long as the great revolutionary forces of our times are united in the common struggle against our enemy, victory will certainly be ours."

Reiterating that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, would as in the past continue to do everything they could to safeguard and strengthen Sino-Soviet unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the basis of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement, he said with firm conviction: "No matter what storms may arise, the great friendship and unity between the people of China and the Soviet Union cannot be destroyed by anybody. Neither the imperialists, nor the reactionaries of the various countries, nor the modern revisionists represented by the Yugoslav Tito clique will succeed in destroying them."

Soviet Ambassador Chervonenko also spoke at the meeting.

The evening concluded with a concert of songs and dances by artists of the capital.

On the evening of February 14, the Soviet Embassy in Peking gave an evening party for the occasion. It was attended by Vice-Premier Po I-po and other government leaders.

As is its tradition, the Sino-Soviet Friendship People's Commune on Peking's outskirts also held a commemorative meeting, attended by officials of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and Soviet guests. Similar meetings were held in Shanghai, Can-

ton and Lushun-Talien where the Chinese people celebrated the day together with their Soviet friends.

More Rural Technical Forces

With the weather getting warmer each day, the people's communes from south to north across the country are launching out area by area on another busy farming season. They are making the best use of the remaining few days or weeks which separate them from the spring sowing season to round out the many activities which they undertook during the winter months. One of these is the training of technical personnel: tractor drivers and power-driven pump operators in some regions, mechanics, electricians, veterinarians or junior entomologists in others.

Training of this kind is everywhere geared to the immediate needs of the locality. In Kirin Province, on the northeasternmost tip of the country, mechanized farming has been making rapid progress and animal husbandry has been developing apace too. Hence the accent here on training technicians for the tractor stations and veterinarians for the livestock farms.

In Chekiang, a rice-producing province on the east China coast, a large part of the irrigated area is serviced by power-driven pumps. Since winter last year, thousands of peasants here are being trained to operate and repair electric motors and diesel engines. By the time these courses wind up, some 13,000 peasants will have completed their training—the largest number of such personnel yet trained in Chekiang in a single winter. The province's industrial and water conservancy departments have lent a big hand in this work. They have sent

experienced engineers, technicians and veteran workers to give instruction to the peasant students. Many factories in the various counties have thrown the doors of their workshops open for the benefit of the trainees so that they can combine theory with practice and get the best out of the short-term training classes.

Thousands of large and small water conservancy projects were started in Chekiang during the slack winter farming season. This, of course, called for more peasant water conservancy technicians, and now news comes that another 3,000 commune members in this coastal province have completed their studies in short-term water conservancy classes, bringing the number of Chekiang peasant technicians trained in this field since 1958 to some 20,000.

This is an impressive figure for Chekiang, which is only a small province. And the calibre of peasant trainees speaks well for this effort too. Many of the water conservancy projects recently built here were surveyed and designed by peasant technicians. One of the better-known among them is Liang Huan-shu who hails from Chuchi County, south of Hangchow. Since completing his studies at a short-term training class a few years ago, Liang has designed more than 300 small and medium-sized reservoirs. Last year a new reservoir which he designed was completed. With a storage capacity of 10 million cubic metres, it is one of the biggest in his district. Over the years he has travelled extensively helping people's communes in his neighbourhood survey and design water conservancy projects. Commune members are lavish in their praise of him

for helping to bring most of the Chuchi cropland under irrigation. Men like Liang Huan-shu are typical of the new peasant technical forces in China's countryside today.

Medicare for Tibetans

Phenomenal changes have been brought about in the national minority regions in China by the rapid development of their medical services. Everywhere the result has been better health for the people and a steady rise in population. Tibet has particularly good news to report in this respect.

Tibet today has four times as many doctors and other medical workers as in 1959. The number of hospitals and clinics has also increased fourfold and there is a tenfold increase in hospital beds—from 100 to over 1,000. Most counties in the region now have their own hospitals or clinics, and an increasing number of townships have their own resident doctors, health workers or midwives.

It is only a short time ago that smallpox, measles, typhoid fever, diarrhoea and other diseases plagued and took a heavy toll of life in Tibet. Now, thanks to the growing modern medical service and spread of hygienic knowledge, these diseases have gradually been brought under control. Cataract, an endemic eye disease, is no longer the incurable sickness it once was in Tibet. Successful treatment by doctors at Lhasa's People's Hospital has cured about 500 victims of this disease, many of whom had lost their sight.

Now enjoying such medical services as they never before dared dream of, the Tibetans are well aware of the care lavished on this work by their

Communist Party and People's Government. Since 1959 when the rebellion by the handful of Tibetan reactionaries was quelled, the People's Government has allocated more than 13 million yuan for the promotion of health and medical services in the region. Nearly 1,000 doctors and medical workers have come from other parts of the country to work in Tibet, while hundreds of Tibetans have gone to study in medical institutions in Szechuan and other provinces.



Baby Care in Tibet

Traditional Chinese painting by Sung Chung-yuan

Prince Sihanouk in Peking

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

TIES of friendship and co-operation between China and Cambodia were further strengthened during the seven days Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk spent from February 12 to 18 in the capital on their state visit to China.

The distinguished visitors were given a heart-warming welcome and, on a number of occasions, both Prince Sihanouk and China's leaders spoke publicly of the bonds uniting the Chinese and Cambodian peoples and their common interests.

On February 12 Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Madame Liu Shao-chi gave a grand state banquet in honour of Prince and Madame Sihanouk.

On February 14, at a mass rally of more than 10,000 people, Peking's Mayor Peng Chen presented to the Prince a silk banner inscribed: "May the Kingdom of Cambodia flourish, and the people be happy."

On February 15 Chairman Mao Tse-tung met Prince and Madame Sihanouk and had a cordial talk with them. Subsequently he gave a banquet in their honour.

On the same day Prince Sihanouk gave a banquet in honour of Chinese leaders and public figures.

Accompanied by Chairman and Madame Liu Shao-chi, Prince and Madame Sihanouk on February 13 saw a performance of Peking opera, which was given under the sponsorship of the Chinese Ministry of Culture and the China-Cambodia Friendship Association. Together with Premier Chou En-lai, the distinguished Cambodian guests on February 15 watched exhibition matches of table tennis, basketball and volleyball. The next day they visited the Great Wall near Peking.

In the warmth of the welcome for the great envoy of friendship from Cambodia, there are many elements which will be appreciated by lovers of peace and justice in the world today. These elements were stressed in speeches by China's leaders as well as in the Prince's speeches.

First, the friendship which exists between China and Cambodia is one of rapid development. Drawing attention to this point, Chairman Liu Shao-chi in his speech at the state banquet stressed: "The Chinese and Cambodian peoples have always lived in friendship, but never have they been so friendly as now." He expressed confidence



Chairman Mao greeting Prince Norodom Sihanouk

that the present visit of the Prince would contribute further to the strengthening of the friendly and co-operative relations existing between China and Cambodia.

Referring to the conclusion in 1960 of the Sino-Cambodian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression when he spoke at the banquet given by Prince Sihanouk, Premier Chou En-lai said that, since then, marked progress had been made in economic co-operation, cultural exchanges and friendly contacts. The Premier stated emphatically: "I share with His Royal Highness the Prince the conviction that such friendly relations between China and Cambodia can stand the test of time and will surely develop continuously." In the days to come the Chinese people would continue to make concerted efforts with the Cambodian people to strengthen unceasingly their profound friendship and to develop the friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries.

Prince Sihanouk expressed his faith in the growth of Sino-Cambodian friendship in his speech at the Peking rally. "I would like to add," he emphasized, "our relations will become ever closer because now we know that colonialism and imperialism are powerless before the will and determination of the Asian peoples to defend their freedom and right to happiness and prosperity."

Principles of International Conduct

The second element which distinguishes Sino-Cambodian friendship is that it is firmly based on high principles of international conduct.

This was emphasized by Chairman Liu Shao-chi when he said: "In the past few years the traditional friendship between our two peoples has continuously developed on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference." Recalling the fact that questions of mutual relations and common interest between China and Cambodia had been handled in a spirit of mutual trust and mutual understanding, he said that precisely because of this China and Cambodia had all along been able to support and co-operate with each other, whether in the construction of their respective countries or in the common cause of preserving Asian-African solidarity and world peace.

Premier Chou En-lai drove the point home: "In our relations we have both truly put into effect the practice of mutual respect and not of imposing one's will upon the other; of dealing with each other on a basis of equality and not of wanting to stand on a higher footing than the other; and of mutual benefit and mutual assistance and not of benefiting oneself at the expense of the other."

Referring to Prince Sihanouk's repeated statements that China does not have any big-nation chauvinism, the Premier said that this was a great encouragement to China. "For more than a century," he went on, "China was bullied by big-nation chauvinism of various powers, so we have a deep and bitter experience of this. Since the Chinese people won state power, we have waged a resolute struggle against all manifestations of big-nation chauvinism. We are against others standing on our heads and at the same time we never allow ourselves to bully others." He expressed the consistent belief of the Chinese people that all nations, whatever the size of their population, should deal with each other on a basis of equality and that every country, big or small, can play its role independently in international affairs. Although a small country, Cambodia's influence had been expanding steadily and its international status rising continuously. This is because, as he explained, "it has an outstanding leader, a staunch people and a heroic spirit of fearlessness before the powerful and the ruthless."

Prince Sihanouk also praised highly the noble character of Sino-Cambodian friendship. He specially referred to the fact that China worked with perseverance to establish Sino-Cambodian relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and with a total absence of chauvinism. "This generous attitude," he declared, "has further allowed the blossoming of our friendship and justified our admiration for China."

Significance of Sino-Cambodian Friendship

Finally, it should be noted that the significance of the close friendship between China and Cambodia goes far beyond the borders of the two countries. It will have a positive and far-reaching influence throughout the world.

Touching upon the friendship between China and Cambodia, Chairman Liu Shao-chi said it had set a fine example of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. Premier Chou En-lai emphasized that in the cause of safeguarding national independence and in the struggle against imperialism and in defence of world peace, the Chinese and Cambodian peoples had

all along supported and closely co-operated with each other. In assessing the relations between China and Cambodia, Mayor Peng Chen declared that they demonstrated that so long as they had mutual respect and treated each other in a spirit of equality, countries with different social systems could establish and further develop friendly relations.

Prince Sihanouk expressed the same view when he said that the understanding and co-operation which united Cambodia and China was an example which should be generalized.

Sino-Indian Boundary Question

In talking of the Sino-Indian boundary question which has deeply concerned Prince Sihanouk, Chinese leaders all recognized the efforts made by the Prince to promote a reconciliation and direct negotiations between China and India.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi declared that it had always been the sincere desire of the Chinese Government to live in peace and friendship with the countries of the world, settle complicated questions left over by history through negotiations with Asian neighbours and strive for a peaceful international environment favourable to socialist construction. "In this respect," the Chairman stressed, "our stand is firm, our attitude sincere and our efforts highly fruitful."

While expressing his regret that the Sino-Indian boundary question had alone remained unsettled, the Chairman said that all China's friends respecting facts were aware that the Sino-Indian boundary dispute and military conflict were entirely the handiwork of India. China, he stated, had done its best and created extremely favourable conditions for Sino-Indian reconciliation. "India is, however, continuing to poison Sino-Indian relations and fanning up a war atmosphere," he observed. India "has not only failed to make a positive response to China's conciliatory efforts, but is attempting to make use of the proposals of the Colombo conference to block the road to direct negotiations and to place the six friendly countries in the difficult position of arbitrators. This runs counter to the wishes of the Chinese and Indian peoples as well as those of the friends in all countries who are interested in Sino-Indian reconciliation.

"Provided that India does not conduct provocations," the Chairman affirmed, "and does not enter the areas where there is dispute about the ceasefire arrangement, the already relaxed situation on the Sino-Indian border will not become tense again." He added: "We would like to see the holding of negotiations as soon as possible, but we can also patiently wait."

Referring in his speech to the exchange of views between himself and the Prince on the Sino-Indian boundary question, Premier Chou En-lai emphasized that China's attitude towards the six-nation proposals was serious, earnest and one of positive co-operation and that China sincerely upheld Sino-Indian friendship, Asian-African solidarity and peace in Asia. "In our country," he declared, "there is no propaganda of any kind which is hostile to the Indian people and poisons Sino-Indian relations, nor are there any clamours fanning up war hysteria." Premier Chou expressed the hope that India

would soon remove the obstacles it had set up and actively respond to the six-nation proposals with actual deeds. He also hoped that the friendly countries of Asia and Africa would continue their efforts.

In dealing with the Sino-Indian boundary question in his speech, Mayor Peng Chen remarked that the Chinese Government had exercised patience and made repeated concessions. "The Chinese Government did so," he stressed, "not only to safeguard the friendship between the people of China and India, but also to safeguard the solidarity of the Asian people and their common interests

in the struggle against imperialism." He declared that whether there would be a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question rested entirely with India. He advised the Indian Government to "cherish the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Indian peoples and the cause of the unity of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism and return to the conference table as speedily as possible."

On February 18, Prince and Madame Sihanouk left Peking for Shanghai to continue their state visit in China. A grand send-off ceremony was held at the Peking airport.

News Survey

Ceylon Scotches U.S. Blackmail

by CHUNG HO

U.S. IMPERIALISM has always used its "foreign aid" schemes as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of the recipient countries. When it fails to get what it wants it waves the big stick and threatens to stop its "aid." The latest example of this is its decision to cut off "aid" to Ceylon.

On February 8, David Bell, Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, announced that Washington had decided to suspend its "economic and technical aid" to Ceylon allegedly because the Ceylonese Government had not adopted "appropriate steps" to provide "equitable and speedy compensation" for the properties of two U.S. oil companies taken over by the state-owned Ceylon Petroleum Company. The Ceylonese Government replied to the U.S. action by calling off its negotiations with the U.S. oil companies and proceeding "in strict accordance with the provisions of the Ceylon Petroleum Company Act."

In recent years, the Ceylonese Government has adopted a number of important measures to defend Ceylon's national interests and to restrict exploitation of the country's resources by foreign monopoly interests. One of these measures was the passing of the Petroleum Company Act in May 1961 by the Ceylonese parliament. This act empowered the Government to take over the storage and marketing facilities of foreign oil companies in Ceylon. The state-operated Petroleum Company was set up last summer to handle the import and distribution of oil products, which had previously been monopolized by two U.S. oil companies—Esso and Caltex—and the British Shell Oil Co., and in accordance with the act, took over a number of filling stations, storage tanks and other properties of the two U.S. companies.

Arrogant U.S. Demands

The U.S. Government has persistently exerted pressure on the Ceylonese Government to prevent it from putting into effect this just measure in defence of its national interests. It arrogantly demanded that the Ceylon Petroleum Company Act be annulled or amended. When this demand was rejected it proceeded to make trouble on the compensation question. It demanded a lump sum

payment to the oil companies in hard currencies and pressed the Ceylonese Government to pay compensation to the two U.S. oil companies not only for the properties taken over, but in compensation for "goodwill" and "loss of potential business," this despite the fact that the Petroleum Company Act provides that compensation should cover only the actual value of the physical assets of foreign oil companies taken over.

Washington tried in many ways to impose its will on the Ceylonese Government. In 1962, it threatened to stop the supply of U.S. flour to Ceylon. The Ceylonese Government then looked for flour supplies from other countries and Washington was obliged to sign a new agreement on this question.

On January 8 this year, coming back to the offensive, the U.S. State Department issued a statement threatening that unless the two U.S. oil companies received compensation as requested, the United States would stop its "aid" to Ceylon on February 1. Ceylonese public opinion was deeply angered. "If any one should be compensated,"

China Supports Ceylon's Just Stand

"We fully support the just stand taken by the Ceylonese Government and people in safeguarding their national sovereignty and national interests," said Premier Chou En-lai at a banquet given by Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Peking on February 15.

Premier Chou added: "We have always held that economic relations between countries should proceed on a basis of equality and mutual benefit and that no political conditions whatsoever or any demands for special privileges should be attached to such economic relations. The U.S. Government has of late openly resorted to suspending its "aid" in order to put pressure on the Ceylonese Government and interfere grossly in Ceylon's internal affairs. This fact thoroughly exposes the real nature of the imperialists' so-called foreign aid."

wrote the weekly *Forward*, "it is Ceylon." The U.S. oil companies, it said, "have made hundreds of millions of rupees in profit out of Ceylon and are still overcharging us for their imports to the tune of 20 million rupees per year."

Backing up the State Department's action, the U.S. "aid" mission in Ceylon declared that it would soon close down its office and it asked its Ceylonese employees to look for other jobs. Washington also sent its Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Cottam to Ceylon to put extra pressure on the Ceylonese Government.

The Ceylonese Government made it clear to the U.S. that there had been no expropriation of the property of the two U.S. oil companies, that it was at all times ready and willing to pay compensation to them and that the Ceylon Petroleum Company Act actually provided for this. In order to reach speedy agreement, the Ceylonese Government decided to enter into negotiations with the oil companies for the payment of lump sum compensation. Meetings with the oil companies were held in January and a further meeting was scheduled for February 11. But on February 8 Washington announced its decision to suspend "aid" to Ceylon in accordance with the U.S. "Foreign Aid Act" which provides that "aid" be withdrawn from any country which fails to compensate American firms for property seized.

Won't Barter Freedom for "Aid"

But this blackmail policy of U.S. imperialism has failed to intimidate the Ceylonese Government and people. It has enabled them to recognize U.S. imperialism for what it really is. "If there is a lesson that the people of this country must draw from this experience," said the Ceylonese communique of February 8, "it is that they must in the main rely on their own endeavours and on their own resources to promote the economic development of the country." This experience, added the communique, "shows that reliance on foreign aid could entail some measure of surrender of the country's freedom of action in regard to the adoption of policies which receive the full endorsement of its own nationals." Prime Minister Madame Bandaranaike declared at a public meeting that the fate of Ceylon was in the hands of the people. "We must not permit foreign powers to interfere with us,"

Sportsdom Scandal

Imperialist Intrigues in Olympic Games

NORMALLY, it is difficult to link a political term like imperialism with Zeus and sports. But when the International Olympic Committee falls under the sway of such an imperialist element as its American millionaire president A. Brundage, the Olympic Games becomes a tool for the political intrigues of U.S. imperialism.

The Scandal

One such move is the I.O.C.'s decision in Lausanne to "bar Indonesia from Olympic Games competition for an indefinite period." According to Brundage, this decision

said the Prime Minister. At another meeting on February 16, the Prime Minister said: "Ceylon is not prepared to dance to the tune of the capitalist countries in order to obtain aid." "We are not prepared to barter the freedom of our country for aid. We have resources in our country for development."

The firm stand taken by the Ceylonese Government has won the unqualified support of the Ceylonese people. Pieter Keuneman, M.P. and General Secretary of the Communist Party of Ceylon, said in the House of Representatives: The Americans were trying to use their influence to protect the interests of the two private oil companies. This was a clear exposure of the fact that America would not give aid without strings. The president of the Public Service Workers' Trade Union Federation, Pitadasa Adhipola, said: "The United States might think that Ceylon would be intimidated by power, money and arrogance. At least now the United States should realize that Ceylon conducts her affairs as Ceylon thinks fit and not as the United States wants." On February 16, a big anti-U.S. demonstration took place in Colombo, followed by a mass meeting, at which a resolution was adopted pledging support for the Government's action.

It is entirely within the province of Ceylon's sovereignty to take over the property of the two U.S. oil companies. It is outrageous that the U.S. Government should try to dictate its own terms on the compensation question to Ceylon.

The United States has constantly used foreign "aid" to protect its monopoly interests overseas, to hinder and disrupt the economic development of other countries, to dump U.S. commodities, to damage the industry and commerce of the recipient countries, to facilitate the penetration of U.S. capital into their economies and thus reap huge profits. The arrogance of U.S. imperialism in dealing with Ceylon fully exposes the nature of U.S. foreign "aid." In giving such "aid" the United States, despite its protestations to the contrary, cares nothing for the interests of recipient countries; "aid" is simply a means of achieving its expansionist aims.

U.S. imperialism's blackmail policy has failed in Ceylon. It is doomed to fail elsewhere too wherever it is firmly challenged.

was taken "because of the scandal in connection with the 4th Asian Games." In saying this, Brundage was being less than frank.

Last September U.S. imperialism and its agent, G.D. Sondhi, the Indian member of the I.O.C. Executive Board, conspired to create a "two Chinas" situation in the sports world by trying to smuggle Chiang Kai-shek's "athletic team" into the Asian Games held in Djakarta. Indonesia, as President Sukarno pointed out, held the Asian Games on the basis of the following principles: national independence, anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and the striving

for national liberation. Seeking to undermine Sino-Indonesian friendship and friendship among the Asian athletes, the Sondhi clique pressed the question of Kuomintang participation. This was the real scandal and it was condemned by many participating countries and Asian public opinion. Thanks to steps taken by the Indonesian Government the Chiang Kai-shek "team" failed to gain entry into Indonesia. Sondhi, who acted as a cat's-paw of U.S. imperialism, finally packed himself off in disgrace. Not reconciled to their failure to undermine the Asian Games, U.S. imperialism and Sondhi now seek revenge by "barring" Indonesia from the Olympic Games. This is what is behind the Lausanne decision.

Indonesia's Reply

A week after the decision was announced, Indonesia informed the I.O.C. of its withdrawal from that organization. The Indonesian Olympic Committee stated that the I.O.C. decision sacrificed the interests of about 2,000 million people in Asia to assist the political manoeuvres of Israel and Taiwan. Speaking at a meeting on February 13 on this question, President Sukarno declared that Indonesia was "not a cowardly, weak and small nation." Indonesia would withdraw from the I.O.C. and "so long as we [Indonesia] remain an indomitable nation, it will do us no harm to withdraw." "The Sondhi clique," President Sukarno added, "quoted the I.O.C. as saying that sports could not be confused with politics. They must be separated from each other. This is a lie! The Asian Games were held in a political framework; otherwise, why should the Chinese People's Republic be barred from participation? The reason was that it was described as a communist country. Is this not politics?" President Sukarno also instructed Minister of Sports Maladi to organize immediately the games of the new emerging forces. These forces would include the Asian, African and Latin American countries and the socialist countries. These forces, President Sukarno explained, "constitute all countries opposing imperialism and colonialism and struggling for justice and prosperity."

The idea of holding games of new emerging forces sprang from the Indonesian people's determination to defeat imperialism when it tried to monopolize international sports. It first emerged as an answer to imperialist sabotage at the 4th Asian Games. Now, it is Indonesia's reply to the challenge of the I.O.C. masterminded by U.S. imperialism. It has the warm support of the Indonesian people. As *Harian Bintang Timur* has stated, "as far as we and other countries fighting for complete independence and to eliminate imperialism and colonialism are concerned, the I.O.C. decision has given us additional confidence in this: now is the time for us to free ourselves from the evil influence of imperialism, including that in the field of sports."

China Supports Indonesia

The Chinese people and sports circles have also voiced their indignation at the I.O.C. decision and given their support to the just stand and positive attitude of Indonesia. Speaking at the reception given by the Nepalese Ambassador to China in celebration of the Nepalese Democratic Day, Vice-Premier Ho Lung stressed that "the

Indonesian people, who have a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism, will never yield to any pressure." He stated that the Chinese Government and people "resolutely support the Indonesian Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard their state sovereignty and national dignity." The Vice-Premier declared that China firmly supported Indonesian President Sukarno's proposal for holding a games of the new emerging forces "and are willing to play its part in promoting the realization of this proposal."

While issuing a statement denouncing the I.O.C. decision to "bar" Indonesia from the Olympic Games, the Sports and Physical Culture Commission of the Chinese Government and the All-China Athletic Federation sent a joint message to the Ministry of Sports of the Republic of Indonesia and the Indonesian Olympic Committee on February 12. It praised the Indonesian people for their "firm determination and united strength . . . in opposing imperialism and its agents and in preserving their national dignity." It declared that "the Chinese people and sportsmen fully support this just action of the Indonesian Government and people."

"This is no longer the era in which the Asian people can be manipulated at will by the imperialists," the message said. "Let us join hands with the peoples and sportsmen of the various Asian and African countries and work for the holding of Asian and African games of the new emerging forces."

China's leading newspapers too denounced the imperialist control of international sports activities and supported Indonesia.

"The Indonesian people," *Renmin Ribao* declared in its commentary of February 13, "and the peoples in Asia and Africa are fully capable of shattering imperialist monopoly and manipulations in international sports so that international sports activities, conducted in a healthy atmosphere, may become a noble cause enhancing understanding and promoting friendship among peoples of various countries." It expressed the belief that the Indonesian proposal would win the active support of the Asian-African peoples in general and their sportsmen in particular. It hoped that, relying on the joint efforts of the sportsmen belonging to these new emerging forces, which accounted for more than one half of the world population, the proposed games would contribute much to the development of sports in the Asian and African countries and to enhance friendship among them.

Da Gong Bao said that the imperialists had no right whatsoever to expel at will any country from any international athletic organization. Only by getting rid of imperialist control could international sports develop well and help strengthen the understanding and friendship among the peoples of various countries.

The *Guangming Ribao* Commentator pointed out that this despicable political intrigue, like all imperialist intrigues, was doomed to failure. "The awakened and united peoples of Asia and the whole world have seen through the sinister designs behind this I.O.C. decision," he added.

There is no doubt that, in their struggle against imperialism in the field of sports, the Indonesian people will emerge victorious as they have done in other fields.

U.S.-CANADA RIFT

by YEH CHIH-YUNG

THIS is an eventful year for the Western world. France's de Gaulle said "No" to Britain's entry into the Common Market and the Brussels talks broke down. He also rejected Washington's Polaris offer and thus opposed Kennedy's pet "multilateral nuclear force" project. The United States, hardly recovered from these shocks, now finds itself again at loggerheads with its northern neighbour Canada.

This time it is a quarrel between Washington and Ottawa over the latter's "commitments" to NATO and NORAD. In Canada, a new storm against U.S. insistence on placing its nuclear weapons in Canada and arming Canadian units of the NATO command with nuclear warheads has swept the country. Under U.S. pressure and intervention, the Diefenbaker government collapsed on February 5.

The dispute between the United States and Canada shows up another rift in the "Atlantic alliance"; Kennedy's "grand design" and his "tough line" towards allied countries have suffered another setback.

U.S. Tactics

The aims of the U.S. tactics are threefold, each inter-related to the other. To begin with, the United States wants to force Canada's acceptance of nuclear weapons under American control. This is one of a series of moves to carry through Kennedy's "multilateral nuclear force" project. Secondly, it seeks to bring still greater pressure to bear on Canada and so facilitate its further economic infiltration of that country. Thirdly, Washington intends to make its influence felt in the forthcoming general elections in Canada to help the pro-U.S. elements come to power.

Since its "multilateral nuclear force" project with the Polaris offer as a bait was turned down by France, Washington's tactics have been to reserve an "empty chair" for France and force the project on its other allies before finally bringing de Gaulle to accept it.

Besides Britain, the White House has picked on Canada as one to whom it may be able to sell the scheme. Since 1959, Canada has spent a cool U.S. \$700 million on vehicles for the delivery of nuclear weapons. These include 64 101-Voodoo jet interceptors, two squadrons of Bomarc ground-to-air missiles (these missiles, 56 all told, are installed in North Bay, Ontario, and La Macaza, Quebec) for NORAD, and Honest John rockets and F-104 Starfighter strike reconnaissance planes for NATO. None of these, however, are equipped with nuclear warheads — the Diefenbaker government simply refused to have them.

This is of course something not to the liking of the U.S. Government. First to take Canada to task was General Norstad. On January 3, when the former Supreme

Commander of the NATO forces visited Canada before he was relieved from his post, he publicly denounced Canada for its failure to live up to its nuclear "commitments" in NATO made in 1959. Adding fuel to the fire, U.S. General Gerhart, chief of NORAD said at North Bay that Canada's failure to meet its nuclear "commitments" had caused a chink in the "shield" of his command.

The "Diplomatic Bay of Pigs"

On January 30, when a hot debate was going on in the Canadian parliament as to whether Canada should agree to the stockpiling of U.S. nuclear weapons and equipping its armed forces with nuclear warheads, the U.S. State Department released a statement reproaching Canada for not having met the U.S. request made in their recent negotiations for the U.S. supply of nuclear warheads to Canada. It bluntly urged Canada to change its attitude. This was naked intervention in Canada's domestic affairs.

The Canadian people, on the other hand, know very well from their past experience that to accept U.S.-controlled nuclear warheads means to surrender more of their sovereignty to the United States and also to commit Canada automatically to any U.S. war of aggression in future. It may be recalled that when the United States imposed a blockade on Cuba last October, the Kennedy Administration, without consulting the Canadian Government, ordered the RCAF under NORAD to be combat-ready in much the same manner as the U.S. Air Force. This caused strong discontent among the Canadian public. The Canadian *Globe and Mail* suggested that Canada might as well consider withdrawing from NORAD if the lesson of the Cuba crisis was that the United States did not recognize Canada's right to be consulted before its troops were committed.

In parliament, Canadian Prime Minister Diefenbaker sharply denounced the U.S. State Department for its interference in his country's internal affairs. He also repeatedly refused to allow U.S. shipment of nuclear warheads into his country. This was followed by an outburst of anti-Americanism from coast to coast. Rusk was forced to express his regret for the wording of the statement though he showed no regret at all for its substance. Meanwhile, the U.S. Government continued to exert pressure on Canada and, through the pro-U.S. forces in Canada, precipitated a government crisis there. Diefenbaker's "caretaker government," however, continues to hold fast to its stand, working for a comeback in the general elections that are to take place in April.

Kennedy's "tough line" caused an explosive reaction in Canada which greatly shocked the United States. U.S. columnist Walter Lippmann called it a diplomatic "mess"

while the *Chicago Sun-Times* described it as a "diplomatic Bay of Pigs [Giron Beach]."

Mounting Anti-U.S. Sentiment

Canada's resistance has not only weakened the U.S. position in the latter's melee with France, but has also deepened the crisis of its neo-colonialist rule over the American continent.

Acute contradictions now exist between the United States and Canada not only in the military and political fields, but in the economic field as well. About 55 per cent of Canada's manufacturing industry is controlled by U.S. investors. In the first half of 1962, the United States supplied 70.5 per cent of Canada's imports as against Britain's 9.2 per cent. In its trade with the United States, Canada has an unfavourable balance of U.S. \$1,000 million annually. According to data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, U.S. total investments in Canada exceed U.S. \$18,000 million, or 37 per cent of the total direct U.S. investments overseas.

With U.S. capital tightening its economic grip over Canada and intensifying its plunder there day by day, pro-U.S. elements in Canada are also gaining ground. At the same time, anti-U.S. sentiments are prevailing

among the Canadian people in general and the national bourgeoisie. The current nuclear dispute between Washington and Ottawa is actually a reflection of this reality in Canada's political life.

The pro-U.S. forces have become more active than ever following the collapse of the Diefenbaker government. A number of pro-U.S. ministers have resigned in the wake of Defence Minister Douglas Harkness, who has always advocated acceptance of U.S. nuclear weapons. Backed by the United States behind the scenes, the pro-U.S. Liberal Party is striving to come to power in the forthcoming general elections. The U.S. press, while attacking Diefenbaker and calling him a "troublesome and unreliable colleague," alludes to Lester Pearson, leader of the Liberal Party, as "the best friend of the United States."

The Diefenbaker government is a minority government and the pressure exerted on it, both from within and without, is very heavy indeed. But Diefenbaker's stand against U.S. interference in Canada's internal affairs can certainly count on the support of Canadians from all walks of life, whose anti-U.S. sentiments have become stronger than ever. Whatever the outcome of the forthcoming general elections, one result is certain: the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle in Canada will grow.

China's Astronomical Research Centre

The Purple Mountain Observatory

by HUANG CHIH-LIN

WITH the fall of dusk, the silvery dome atop the Purple Mountain in Nanking slides gently open. One by one astronomical telescopes raise their faces towards the stars and the scientists of the Tsu Chin Shan (Purple Mountain) Observatory of the Chinese Academy of Sciences begin another night of exploring the mysteries of the universe.

The observatory is located five kilometres to the east of Nanking city, on the third highest peak of the Purple Mountain, 267 metres above sea level. Its foundations were laid in 1929 and it was completed in 1934 as China's main astronomical research centre. A few years later, in 1937, came the anti-Japanese war, and its staff evacuated its main equipment to a new site on Phoenix Mountain, Kunming. After the war, it was moved back to Nanking, but the 60-cm. reflector was out of action, its damaged parts including a badly wrecked meridian circle. The reactionary Kuomintang regime never paid proper attention to the observatory. It existed mainly for decorative purposes and lacked the necessary funds. The Nanking bureaucrats considered it more of a liability than an asset. Several times they planned to shut it down. Most of its staff considered it a dead-end proposition.

Following the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, astronomical research took its place as an organic

part of the country's overall reconstruction plans. In 1954, the second year of New China's first five-year economic plan, the Purple Mountain Observatory was allocated a large sum of money to expand its work.

In the years since then, its activities have steadily increased; and its staff has made notable contributions to the growth of New China's astronomical science.

Time Survey

In a modern economy accurate time survey is a key factor. Part of the observatory's work is to keep an accurate count of time for the nation based on observation of the stars—sidereal time. It charts the movement of the stars with its transit instruments, receives radio time signals from other time stations and keeps a constant check on its astronomical clocks. These are daily routine jobs of the utmost importance.

The compilation and editing of astronomical almanacs is important for the daily growing needs of navigation, aviation, the surveying of the earth's surface and astronomical observation. In the 30 years before liberation, less than a dozen volumes of these were published in old China and they were very sketchy ones at that. Since liberation, the observatory has published one every year



The observatory

starting from 1951. From 1955 on, it has also regularly published nautical and aviation almanacs.

Magnetic storms on earth and disturbance of radio signals are directly connected with activity on the sun. The observatory therefore carries out daily solar observations to obtain the most detailed and specific data on solar activity with particular reference to the relative number of sun-spots and their areas. Using a spectroheliograph, as well as photos of the solar spectrum made with horizontal solar spectrographs made by its staff, it records activity in the solar chromosphere. Rich data has been accumulated in this field. Progress has also been made in theoretical research work on the physical processes taking place on the sun's surface. The young scientist Chen Piao of the observatory staff has published a dozen theses in this field including "The Thickness of the Convective Layer of the Sun," "The Energy Transmitted by the Motion of Solar Granulation and Its Influence on the Absorption Coefficient of the Spectrum," and "Solar Rotation, Interior Circulation and Magnetic Field."

No data was gathered through the observation of fixed stars in the 14 years between the building of the Purple Mountain Observatory and 1949, but much headway has since been made in this field. Starting in 1956, the observatory has used photos taken with the aid of its reflectors to estimate changes of luminosity of certain physical variables and cluster-type variable stars. In October of that year, young astronomers of the observatory made a study of 25 photographic plates of the Orion nebula region and succeeded in estimating the photographic magnitude of 116 variables and the brightness of 28 stars with emission lines. Since 1958, data has also been gathered on the stellar spectra and stellar photoelectric photometry. In theoretical research work, China's stellar evolution specialist Kung Shu-mo, also on the staff of the observatory, has published a series of theses in the past few years including "The Interpretation of the Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram and the Hydrogen and Helium Content of Various Main Sequences," "The

Distributions of the Main Sequences of Populations I and II in the Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram," "Nuclear Reaction and Internal Constitution of the Sun," and "The Opacity and Internal Constitution of the Sun."

Tracking Asteroids

With a bigger staff and better equipment since liberation, the observatory has started research and observation work on asteroids. This work, which has produced fruitful results, is carried out under the personal direction of China's eminent astronomer Chang Yu-che,

director of the observatory. From 1949 the observatory began photographing asteroids with 15-cm. refractors and, after 1954, with the repaired 60-cm. reflector as well. It was with the latter that, in 1957, Chang Yu-che was able to relocate an asteroid he had first discovered 30 years ago when abroad. This was the "China I," the 1,125th asteroid in the over 1,600 now known since Italian astronomer Piazzi discovered the first in 1801. Chang's discovery at that time had brought honour to the lagging astronomical science of his native land, but returning to China a few years hence, he was unable to locate the asteroid again with the mean equipment provided by the Kuomintang government, which neglected astronomical research. When Chang and his assistants finally found it five years ago, they didn't leave its trail for two months until they had fully determined its orbital elements. They also discovered 31 other asteroids and did a great deal of photographic work to determine their positions.

Large, modern precision instruments are indispensable today to the study of astronomy. Before liberation China had to import all the modern astronomical instruments it used. China itself had not even the means to repair them, let alone produce them. After liberation, it has undertaken some important work in this respect. Preparations for the repair of the 60-cm. reflector started soon after Nanking's liberation, and in 1954 the reflector was ready to operate again, ending twenty years in which it stood useless. The 20-cm. refractor has also been checked over and repaired; defective parts have been replaced with new ones and it is now in regular use. A number of mirrors have been produced in China and the observatory has built up quite an amount of other modern precision instruments and auxiliary equipment made in China. A new Lyot chromospheric telescope and a six-wave region solar spectrograph made by the observatory itself have been installed for solar observation and research. An iris photometer has been acquired to do work in stellar photometry. Two transit instruments have been

installed for stellar observation and time survey. A constant temperature clock room 15 metres underground has been built and equipped with five sets of "Shortt" astronomical clocks and one set of quartz clocks. A co-ordinate measuring instrument of great precision was obtained to determine the position of asteroids by means of photography. Research is also going ahead for the production of other astronomical instruments.

Artificial satellites and their orbits are kept under observation and research is being undertaken to predict their passages and on the theory of their orbits.

Radio astronomy is now an important branch of modern astronomy and work in this field and the making of the necessary instruments has started at Purple Mountain.

The observatory has rapidly increased its staff to handle its expanding work. Before liberation, the entire staff, including the director, the janitor and the kitchen staff, numbered less than a dozen. Now, its research staff alone has greatly multiplied with scientists joining it from all parts of the country. The observatory on its part has sent out staff to help the work of other observatories in the country. It also receives professors and students from the astronomical departments of Nanking and Peking Universities, the Peking Teachers' College and other institutes who come to it for theoretical or practical work.

The attitudes of the new and old China to science and scientists are entirely different. The older astronomers of the observatory feel this particularly keenly. They said: "Before, science was neglected; you met difficulties at every step. Today we are like fish put back into the water. We are given every facility in our work. Every result we obtain, even the smallest, is appreciated by the People's Government and the Communist Party." Each scientist, old or new, is given every possible opportunity to develop his speciality. Scientists who are writing theses or works are assured of the fullest consideration from the leadership—time, data and other assistance—and they enjoy the full confidence of the Party and the Government.

Astronomy in China has a history dating back to antiquity. And China's ancient astronomers made outstanding contributions to that science. Their copious records bequeathed to us concerning comets, novae, solar and lunar eclipses, sun-spots, and other astronomical phenomena and their accurate explanations of the phases of the moon, solar and lunar eclipses and luni-solar precession are part of the stuff of modern astronomy. The astronomical instruments they invented are praised to this day. In modern times, however, in the long years under reactionary rule, the science fell behind. Liberation gave it a new lease of life. Now, with modern means, it is spurting ahead in step with the advance of socialist construction.

Report From Shanghai

New Housing Estates for Workers

by CHANG FENG

OVER a decade ago, in 1952, it was headline news and the talk of the town when 1,000 working-class families moved from former slums into brand-new modern houses in Tsaoyang New Settlement, the first modern housing estate ever built for workers in Shanghai. This was one of those events that brought home the reality of the fruits of the people's revolutionary victory in a particularly dramatic way. The old Shanghai—the "Paradise for Adventurers"—had no lack of luxurious mansions or apartments, but these were occupied exclusively by foreigners, Chinese bureaucrats, warlords, capitalists or their creatures. The working people lived in crowded brick slums or malodorous clusters of damp matshed hovels that were a menace to health.

Thirty New Settlements

Today, workers moving into new houses is no longer the sort of sensational "news" it was ten years ago. Work has been continuous on new workers' flats and housing estates ever since 1952. Over 30 new settlements now encircle the city, extending its residential area many kilometres on every side. The settlements vary in size. Some accommodate hundreds, some thousands, and some even 10,000 and more families of machinists, steel, textile,

shipbuilding and construction workers. Railwaymen, longshoremen and seamen have had special estates built exclusively for them. Each housing estate is a more or less self-contained residential community. Residents shop at the large local department store or smaller shops and food stores, send their children to local schools or nurseries and see the films at their local cinemas. Every settlement has its own hospital, post and telegraph office and public park. At the same time buses or trolleybuses put the big downtown department stores, restaurants and theatres within easy reach of all.

The dwelling houses of the settlements are built in a wide range of designs. The 2-storied houses were the first to be built. Somewhat later 3- or 4-storied structures were built. The tallest—up to seven storeys—were put up after 1958. Most of the new houses face south or south-east so that they get plenty of sunshine in winter and the southeasterly breeze from the East China Sea in summer. Unlike most of the old Shanghai houses which were crowded together in unplanned confusion, the new buildings are adequately spaced out and so designed as to form a harmonious whole with their surroundings. The workers' estates are near their places of work, but they are built to the windward of the factory areas and at a



The new Changmiao residential district in northeast Shanghai, built in 1960

sufficient distance to keep the residential districts free of soot.

Each family occupies a flat comprising from two to five rooms with private kitchen—some equipped with gas stoves—and modern toilet. Since all the estates are built by the state directly or by state-owned enterprises singly or jointly, rents are low—generally only about 5 per cent of an average worker's wage.

Typical Estate

Tsaoyang New Settlement, as it is called, is a typical estate of this kind in the northwestern suburbs of Shanghai. Since its inauguration in 1952, it has grown into a settlement of 12,000 worker families—a total population of 64,000. It occupies an area of 123 hectares and is connected with the downtown shopping centre by several bus lines. Poplar and phoenix tree-lined boulevards and flower gardens are among its beauties and amenities. Its 350-bed hospital is well equipped and gives expert medical service in both the traditional Chinese and Western schools. In addition, each compound has its own clinic to handle minor cases. One quarter of its population, including all school-age children, attends 13 primary and two middle schools. There are also a number of playgrounds and sports grounds and a well-equipped cultural centre with a theatre, club and recreation rooms. The newly laid out park near by boasts the biggest artificial lake and the highest artificial hill around Shanghai. On holidays, it is a favourite spot for relaxation.

A Resident's Story

Chu Yung-kang, a textile worker, is one of Tsaoyang's oldest residents. He and his family of five have two rooms plus kitchen and toilet. The rooms are tidy and simply but adequately furnished. They get plenty of sunshine through big windows with floral-patterned curtains. The box and evergreen which Chu planted around the house when he moved in have grown into tall trees. They are witnesses to the happiest decade in Chu's life so far.

When I visited Chu he showed me a picture of a dilapidated sampan and told me that three-quarters of his 41 years had been spent on that boat. The Chus came

to Shanghai when Yung-kang was only four months old. They travelled in the sampan from a northern Kiangsu village. The elder Chu, a bankrupt peasant driven from the land, worked as a coolie, a rickshawman and finally as a boilerman in a factory. Still they could never afford to pay rent for a house, so the Chus continued to live on the sampan. They slept, cooked and did every other household chore on the small boat. If winter was bad, what with having to put up with choking smoke from the cooking stove in the close confinement of the boat, summer was almost intolerable with its heat and swarms of voracious mosquitoes. . . . One rainy night when their mat roof was blown away by a gust of wind, they had to sit up all night, shivering in the cold rain. They were always surrounded by the noise, the stench and the ceaseless movement on the river. When the boat began to leak, it had to be beached and life became even harder.

It was in this boat that Yung-kang grew up and got married. The young couple partitioned a corner of the sampan off for themselves. To make the overcrowding worse, Yung-kang's wife gave birth to five children on the boat. Only two survived to see the liberation.

Today Chu Yung-kang and his wife are both working at the Yenfeng Woollen Mill. His father, now retired on a pension, lives with them. Chu's brothers and sisters are all married and live in other new workers' housing estates. Both his grown-up sons are away: one is a technician in a Sian textile mill and the other is going to college in Peking. All the three younger children born after liberation are doing well at school.

All of Chu Yung-kang's furniture was bought after they moved into their new flat. The only exception is a low stool which they keep under the bed. They brought it with them from the sampan as a reminder of the bitter past.

In Another Flat

The Chus' experience was by no means unique as I soon found making the rounds of the new settlements. At the other end of the city I met another working-class family: that of building worker Ku Ah-shou who lives with his family of five in the new Changmiao residential district in northeastern Shanghai. All the new apartment

houses here are four- or five-storied buildings completed in 1960. The ground floor of that occupied by Ku is given over to shops facing the streets. Ku Ah-shou's flat on the fourth floor consists of bedrooms, a toilet and a kitchen with a gas stove. Ku is doubly proud of his house because he himself helped lay its foundations. Although he had a hand in erecting many big buildings in Shanghai before liberation, he never dreamt he'd ever move into a modern house himself.

In those days, although Ku Ah-shou lived on land, he was not much better off than Chu Yung-kang. His "house" was a lean-to built of reed mats. It was windowless and its floor was made of broken bricks picked up by the Kus off the road. Each year before winter arrived, Ku had to tie his hut together with straw ropes lest it be blown away. Sometimes it got so cold inside during the night that the Kus woke up with their limbs frozen stiff.

Pre-Liberation Slums

Ku gave me a vivid picture of the old Shanghai slums. There was no electricity, no running water and no proper sewers; the filth ran through open ditches; mosquito-breeding puddles abounded, exuding a stinking odour. There were 322 such slum settlements in Shanghai before liberation. Over a million people lived in them. They were mostly factory workers, coolies, rickshawmen, pedlars and people without regular jobs. Gangsters and other city riff-raff battered on their misery. A favourite racket was extortion of "protection money." If it was not paid the wretched victim's hovel would be torn down; and there would be no redress. As like as not the police would be hand in glove with the racketeers. The reactionary authorities were even more vicious. An administrator out to win fame as "model official" always had a ready-to-hand issue with the "squatters" and "cleaning up the slums."

One wintry night in 1925, the "International Settlement"* authorities burnt down over 1,000 huts in the Yangshupu district, an area contiguous to the "Internation-

* British and U.S. concessions in Shanghai, seized in the 1840s as a result of aggression against China, were combined in 1863, and in 1899 became known as the International Settlement of Shanghai.

Settlement," killing and injuring scores of people and leaving thousands homeless. In 1946, the Kuomintang municipal council adopted a high-handed resolution to outlaw the "squatters," and it became a signal for fresh police violence.

These atrocities were perpetrated in the name of "public security" and "maintaining the decent look of the city." But the squatters and their hovels, of course, were of the rulers' own making. Most of the slums were on the rim of the foreign concessions and near the wharves, railway stations and factories. They were part and parcel of the old society. The oppressors and exploiters did not and could not wipe them out because they constituted a source of cheap labour.

There were people even less fortunate than the "squatters"! Those who could not afford even slum rents or "protection money" had to sleep out in the streets. It was not infrequent that hundreds of these unfortunates were frozen to death in a single cold night.

Slum Clearance and New Settlements

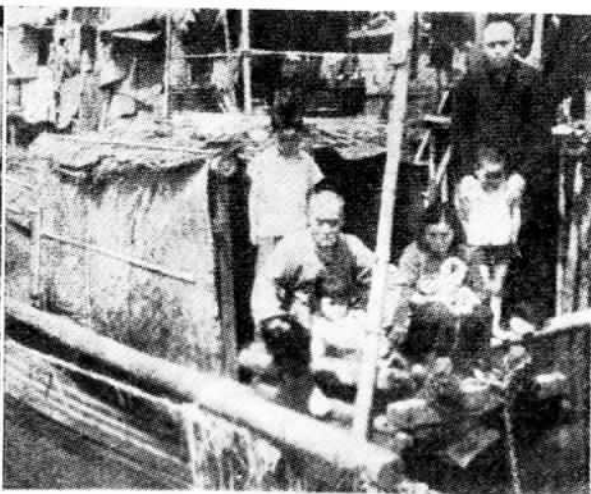
The People's Government took measures to improve the working people's living conditions immediately after Shanghai was liberated in 1949. It began to build new housing estates for workers and at the same time started to pull down the slums and resettle the slum dwellers.

The new housing projects were made part of overall city planning and went ahead in step with the city's industrial growth. Tsaoyang New Settlement, the first of the new estates to be built, was laid out near an old factory area. With the growth of the iron and steel, power generator-building and chemical industries, new industrial areas took shape around the city and groups of new residential buildings went up around them.

The former slum areas have taken on a new look. The puddles have been filled up and sewers put in. Roads have been made and surfaced with gravel or asphalt. The mat sheds are no more; large numbers of adobe huts have been replaced by new brick houses. Newly planted trees and flower beds have transformed the whole aspect of the place. In Chapei, once one of the worst slums, new 4- and 7-storied apartment houses have gone up.



Mat sheds in a pre-liberation Shanghai slum



A sampan "home" before liberation

THEATRE

Theatre for the Millions

All over China, big-name theatrical companies and leading actors and actresses from the great metropolitan centres are giving performances on the modest stages of people's communes, on ancient platform stages in village centres, or on make-shift stages on threshing grounds or by the fields.

Peking's top-notch theatres, ending their busy Spring Festival programmes in the capital, have lost no time in going out to perform for the rural people's communes around Peking. The Central Nationalities Music Ensemble and well-known singers and musicians of the Central Philharmonic Society have been giving concerts at the China-Cuba Friendship People's Commune near Peking and the Jianming People's Commune in Tsunhua County to the east. The new stage hit *The Red Propagandist* has left the Capital Theatre for a tour of the Fengtai and Changhsintien areas, while the Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre and the China Pingju Opera Theatre are bringing the peasants two versions of *The Seal*, a brand-new opera on contemporary village life.

The well-known Shaohsing opera actresses Fan Jui-chuan and Fu Chuan-hsiang of *Liang Shan-po and Chu Ying-tai (The Butterfly Lovers)* and *The Dream of the Red Chamber* have returned to Shanghai recently from a tour of the rural communes in surrounding counties, as have the Shanghai Comedy Theatre and the local Shanghai opera troupes. The well-known Peking opera actor Yuan Shih-hai and the noted modern drama actress Chu Lin, who has received enthusiastic notices for her acting in such historical dramas as *Wu Tse Tien* (the Tang Dynasty empress) and *Tsai Wen-chi* (the Han Dynasty woman scholar), regularly perform in Hopei and other areas, just as the famous Szechuan opera actress Chen Shu-fang does in various parts of Szechuan. Smaller theatres elsewhere with lesser names but no less spirit and heart are likewise performing to appreciative peasant audiences.

This large-scale swing of China's theatre world to the countryside is

part of the design of a socialist culture for the people. Theatrical circles have a phrase for it: "Bringing the theatre to the doorsteps of the people," and in China, the bulk of the population live in the countryside. From the earliest days after liberation, theatrical troupes have included the rural areas in their tours. But with all China eager these days to do its utmost to aid agriculture and the peasants in every way, there is a new stress on what has already been a widespread practice.

Carrying light stage props and sometimes movable stages, the theatrical troupes can quickly stage a show upon their arrival at a new place. But simple though their props and make-up have to be, actors and actresses put on performances with as much feeling and scrupulous attention to detail as on any grand stage in Peking. To enable those peasant fans who are unable to attend their performances to hear them, they also arrange many broadcasts over local networks. During their stays they are quick to give what help they can to amateur theatrical troupes in the people's communes; and it's no unusual thing for them to give the farmers a helping hand too in the fields and in the farmyards.

Most theatre troupes have fixed periods each year for touring the countryside. They usually go down after the summer or autumn harvests or during the traditional holidays such as the Spring Festival and the early-summer Dragon Boat Festival. The Hopei Modern Drama Troupe, which captivated Peking with the vitality and freshness of its performances of *Keep the Red Flag Flying*, has brought its plays to the villages two months each year since 1958. The Chiating Xiju Opera Troupe near Shanghai makes several rural tours a year taking its shows down to the production brigades of the various people's communes so that every family has a chance to see them. Fifty per cent of all the peasants in Chiating

County saw its summer tour performances last year. About 220,000 peasants in the 20-odd counties of Hunan saw performances of that province's Flower-Drum Opera Troupe. Last year, too, in Szechuan Province, Chengtu's theatres gave shows to 200,000 peasants and factory workers. On its April-May tour the Paoting Laodiao Opera Troupe of Hopei acted before peasant audiences totalling 157,000. A complete list here of such activities during 1962 alone would take up far too much space.

Traditional operas, historical or legendary, are naturally firm favourites of rural as well as city audiences. Some of those best known and liked in the villages are *The Tale of the White Snake*, *The Peach Blossom Fan* and *Su San, the Courtesan*. Plays and operas on contemporary themes are gaining great popularity. They include the modern drama *Liu Chieh-mei*, the true story of a poor peasant with bourgeois ideas who finally realizes his error; *Red Guards of Lake Hunghu*, about a peasant guerrilla detachment which fights the reactionaries during the Second Revolutionary Civil War; *Sanliwan Village*, based on the noted author Chao Shu-li's novel of the same title, and many others. A special interest attaches to theatrical programmes dealing with current events and new heroes who are coming to the fore in increasing numbers. During the U.S.-created crisis in the Caribbean last year when all China was demonstrating against U.S. aggression on



Well-known Shaohsing opera actresses Fan Jui-chuan (left) and Fu Chuan-hsiang perform for the peasants

Cuba, short skits, "living newspapers," songs and dances composed by the various Shanghai theatrical troupes about these events were a tremendous success when taken out to the villages.

China's peasants, the creators of so many styles of folk opera and other dramatic forms, have a high level of dramatic appreciation and enthusiastically welcome the movement of the theatres to their doorsteps. Touring troupes have countless stories of peasants coming in from long distances on all sorts of conveyances, boats, trains, bicycles, horsecarts, donkey- or camel-back, to see a show and staying till the last curtain and after. Artists like nothing better than a backstage visit after the show by a connoisseur peasant grandpa or grandma to give their impressions or offer friendly criticisms.

For days after seeing a good performance, the commune fields resound with theatre talk and lively banter with people calling each other by nicknames taken from the plays. Hardworking, conscientious workers find themselves dubbed with such titles as "Chao Yun" or "Wu Sung," famous stage heroes of history and literature, with their opposites shamefacedly forced to accept the titles of the unsavoury villains.

Actors' Reward

It is in these and other ways that the artists of the troupes find the reward for their efforts. The actress Chu Lin of the Peking People's Art Theatre tells of this experience. Early the next morning following a performance of the drama *Liu Chieh-mei* which they gave in a village near Peking, an old peasant came to visit them and insisted on the whole company being his guests at his home. Following him up to his house on a hillside, they found the small courtyard swept clean as a pin and arranged with tables loaded with big plates of home-grown fruits and nuts. After everyone was seated and drinking tea, the silvery-haired old man — they learnt that he was a well-known labour hero in that area — told them why he had invited them. He hadn't slept a wink after seeing the show the previous night, he said, and felt he couldn't rest until he got the reminiscences it had roused off his chest. Then he went on to describe



An open-air Honan opera performance on a local hillside

the 50 years of misery he had endured before liberation as a hired labourer of the landlords and the fighting spirit in his breast that they had never been able to quell. . . . It was three hours before he stopped, and the whole troupe found their tears dried many times before he finished his narration. It was with a deeper understanding both of the play they had presented and of the meaning of taking the theatre to the people that they finally took leave of the old man.

SHORT NOTES

Chinese and Japanese Dancers Exchange Gifts. Their mission accomplished, the five members of the Tokubee Hanayagi Dance Ensemble, who came from Japan to China in mid-January to learn the Chinese dance-drama *The Magic Lotus Lantern*, were given a hearty send-off by their Peking friends at a farewell party on February 13. Led by Mr. Hanayagi himself, they have not only carried away from their month-long visit full material for the production of this classical dance based on Chinese mythology but have left behind them many mementoes of their own fine Japanese dance culture. A special performance by the Chinese Dong Fang Song and Dance Ensemble on February 14 was notable for eight new Japanese items, classical and folk dances learnt from the Hanayagi group during its stay in China.

* * *

Ten Years Danced By. The Central Song and Dance Ensemble celebrated its 10th anniversary of singing and dancing for the people with a series of Peking performances of 45 of its most popular items.

Starting with only half its present membership of some 200, it is now one of the biggest and best entertainment troupes in the nation. It has a repertoire of 170 songs and as many dances. These are mostly adapted from folk songs and dances of the Han people (the majority nationality in China) and from the various national minorities. Many are taken from local styles of traditional Chinese opera. Its *Red Silk Dance*, *Lion Dance*, *Lotus Dance* and *Parasol Dance* are some of many which have won gold and silver medals at World Youth Festivals. It also has on its repertoire songs and dances from abroad.

The ensemble recruits its members from among outstanding folk singers and dancers in all parts of the country. Youngsters artistically promising are also accepted and given five years of basic training until they are full-fledged members of the troupe. It is a regular practice of the ensemble's choreographers and directors to spend at least 3 months a year in rural people's communes gathering new ideas and material for the repertoire. Its singers and dancers also spend a month or two each year among the peasants to gain a deeper understanding of their customs, ideas and feelings and take part in their festivals and performances.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Mao Tse-tung's Works on Sale in Havana

The Spanish edition of the 4th volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* was on sale last week in Havana. Many people lined up at the bookstores when the word got around. The first consignment was sold out in a few hours.

Nepalese Democratic Day

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message of greetings to King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva on the 12th anniversary of Nepal's Democratic Day.

The message said: "The Chinese people are glad to see that the Kingdom of Nepal, under Your Majesty's leadership, has achieved great successes in preserving national independence and building up your country. The firm pursuance by Your Majesty's Government of Nepal of an independent policy of peace and neutrality and of friendship to all peoples has won the applause of the Chinese people and the peace-loving people of the world."

Referring to the Sino-Nepalese friendship, the message said: "The peoples of China and Nepal have lived together in amity for generations. In recent years, the friendly and co-operative relations between China and Nepal have undergone an inspiring development on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference. The recent conclusion of the Sino-Nepalese boundary protocol has set another good example of settling questions in the relations between countries through friendly consultations."

Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders attended the reception given on February 18 in Peking by the Nepalese Ambassador Kaisher

Bahadur in celebration of the occasion.

China Condemns U.S. "Two Chinas" Plots

The 20th International Red Cross Conference, which was scheduled to be held during the centennial anniversary of the Red Cross this year, has been postponed because the United States has attempted to use it to carry out its "two Chinas" plot.

Not long ago the Swiss Government, in its capacity as a signatory responsible for the Geneva Conventions, sent a note to the governments of countries who are signatories to these conventions, notifying them of the postponement of the conference and appealing to them to abide by the principles of the Red Cross Society, to clear away political apprehensions, and to uphold the global and humanitarian character of the society.

In its reply to the Swiss Government's appeal, the Chinese Government pointed out that this illegal action of the U.S. Government in imposing its political schemes on an international organization carrying out its normal functions, for the purpose of continuing aggression against China and perpetuating the occupation of Taiwan, could not but arouse the great indignation of the Chinese Government and people, and of all countries and peoples who uphold justice, safeguard the Red Cross principles and who are interested in Red Cross activities. The note declared that the People's Republic of China alone was qualified to represent the whole of China including Taiwan at the international Red Cross conference, and was resolutely opposed to any plot to create "two Chinas."

U.S. Politics in Table Tennis. The Asian Table Tennis Federation held its congress on February 12 in Manila. At this congress under the instigation of U.S. imperialism, some of the scum of Asian sport managed to force through decisions "recognizing Taiwanese participation under the name of the Republic of China," "stopping the award of the 'Peace Cup'" and so forth.

The All-China Athletic Federation in a statement issued concerning this matter points out that it is another criminal act of U.S. imperialism in its political intrigue to create "two Chinas" in Asian sport. The "Peace Cup" was donated by the All-China

Athletic Federation in 1952 at the request of the Asian Table Tennis Federation at that time, the statement adds. The purpose was to promote the development of table tennis in Asia and the friendship and solidarity of Asian table tennis circles. The new "decisions" of the A.T.T.F. congress show that it has been used as a political tool by U.S. imperialism against the Chinese people and to disrupt the solidarity and friendship of the Asian peoples. These events have further exposed the reactionary character of a handful of scoundrels who have wormed their way into Asian sports circles and who can in no way be said to represent table tennis circles in Asia, still less the will and interests of the Asian peoples. The All-China Athletic Federation has resolutely condemned these so-called "decisions" of the A.T.T.F.

Cultural News

The Cuban film *Young Rebel* showing the life of a young Cuban sugarcane grower after joining the insurgent army, and the Vietnamese short *Blue Bird* describing the south Vietnamese people who help the revolutionaries in the enemy's rear during the anti-French war, are being dubbed in Chinese by a Shanghai film studio.

In 1961 and 1962, pictures from 11 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, including Indonesia, Ceylon, the United Arab Republic, Argentina, Chile and Colombia, were dubbed.

Set up in 1950, the Shanghai studio has dubbed over 370 films from the five continents.

The performances of the visiting Peking Acrobatic Troupe in Japan have been warmly received by Tokyo residents. More than 17,500 people saw its first seven performances. Among the audience were many Japanese workers, peasants and students.

Briefs

The Chinese and Yemeni Governments have decided to raise their diplomatic representatives from ministerial to ambassadorial level.

Instruments of ratification of the commerce and navigation treaty were exchanged between China and Viet Nam in Hanoi.

The 1963 Spring Export Commodities Fair is scheduled to open in Canton on April 15. During the fair, the

trading groups organized by the various Chinese foreign trade companies will conduct transactions with foreign businessmen for the export of grain, oil, foodstuffs, tea, animal products, textiles, light industrial goods, chemicals, machinery, metal and other goods.

More U.S. Military Provocations

Despite China's repeated warnings, U.S. military planes and a warship intruded into China's air space and territorial waters on five occasions from January 13 to February 6.

On January 13 between 13:35 and 14:05 hours, a U.S. military plane flew over the area of Chilien, Yung-hsing and Tung Islands of the Hsisha group of Kwangtung Province.

On January 24 between 08:00 and 12:44 hours, a U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters in the area of Yunghsing Island of the Hsisha group; and between 10:52 and 11:25 hours on the same day, a U.S. military plane flew over the area of Chilien, Shih, Yunghsing and Tung Islands of the Hsisha group.

On January 31 between 13:59 and 14:25 hours, a U.S. military plane flew over the area of Yunghsing, Shih and Tung Islands of the Hsisha group.

On February 6 between 13:09 and 13:31 hours, a U.S. military plane intruded into China's territorial air space over the area of Yunghsing, Shih and Tung Islands of the Hsisha group.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman has issued the 227th, 228th, 229th and 230th serious warnings against these U.S. provocations.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **THE PURSE OF GOOD OMEN** A traditional opera. The heroine, a rich man's daughter, helps a poor girl; later, when she herself stands in need after losing all her property in a flood, her generosity is rewarded. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **CHUSHA WELL** Also known as *Fa Men Szu Temple*. The tale of a courageous girl who moves heaven and earth to clear her fiancé of a false murder charge. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **CHIN HSIANG-LIEN** A Sung Dynasty story. An ambitious scholar, after gaining wealth and position, tries to get rid of his wife and children, obstacles to a new, advantageous marriage. He is brought to justice by Pao Cheng, a just magistrate. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **THE PRIME MINISTER MAKES PEACE WITH THE GENERAL** A story of the Warring States Period. When the prime minister of the State of Chao realizes that the antagonism between himself and an envious general will only serve the cause of the enemy State of Chin, he finds a way of making peace with the general. Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ **AT THE CROSSROADS** In the darkened room of an inn two conspirators, thinking they are enemies, get into one of the finest of Peking opera acrobatic fights before a light is brought and they discover they are of one party. Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ **THE YOUNG COWHERD** A tale of the love of a village girl and a young cowherd. The Experimental Peking Opera Troupe of the Chinese Opera School.



KUNQU OPERA

▲ **THE KITE'S MISTAKE** A traditional comedy about a misunderstanding between a young couple caused by a broken kite string and a wrongly delivered message. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

SZECHUAN OPERA

▲ **THE STORY OF YEN-CHIH** Adapted from a story of the same title in Pu Sungling's *Strange Stories From a Studio*. A young girl Yen-chih is pining for a handsome scholar and her friend promises to bring the young man to her. After some strange happenings in which the girl's father is murdered, the two young people are finally brought together. The visiting Szechuan Opera Troupe.

ACROBATICS

Aerial equilibrists and gymnasts, acrobats and trick riders!

The visiting Kweiyang Aerobic Troupe's Circus is performing in the Peking Workers' Gymnasium over the weekend.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **LI HSIU-CHENG** Also known as *The Death of Li Hsiu-cheng*, reflects through the heroic deeds of this Taiping Revolution leader, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal struggle of that time. China Youth Art Theatre.

▲ **RED PROPAGANDIST** A modern Korean play about the Flying Horse Movement of socialist construction in Korea. A young girl helps bring great changes to her home village. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **THE LOWER DEPTHS** Maxim Gorky's famous play. Performed by the visiting Anta Modern Drama Troupe.

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

▲ **THUNDERSTORM** A tragedy of incest written in classic form in 1933 by the famous playwright Tsao Yu. A damning exposure of family life in the semi-feudal, semi-colonial society of pre-liberation China. Peking People's Art Theatre.

FILMS

▲ **PEOPLE OF THE NORTHERN WASTELAND** A feature film in colour. How the

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

courageous P.L.A. men overcome many obstacles and finally turn the Northern Wasteland into fertile farms. Peking Studio.

▲ **LIU YI AND THE PRINCESS** A colour film version of a Shaohsing opera. The scholar Liu Yi helps the ill-fated Dragon Princess of Lake Tungting escape from her overbearing husband, the Dragon Prince of Chinghu River. It ends happily with the marriage of the Dragon Princess and her benefactor. Changchun Studio.

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

▲ **TIGERS ABOARD** A Soviet colour film. A comedy of a Soviet merchant ship and its strange cargo—ten tigers, two lions and a monkey.

▲ **SEVEN DAYS AND NIGHTS** A new feature tells how in 1947, in the battle to defend Yenan, the people's army caught the arrogant Kuomintang forces in a trap and crushed them. Changchun and Sian Studios' joint production.

▲ **THE WOMAN BARBER** A comedy paying tribute to the patient people who cut and do the nation's hair and satirizing those who look down upon them. Shanghai Tienma Studio.

▲ **ST. PETER'S UMBRELLA** A Hungarian film of pre-liberation days. How a young lawyer fights for his love and for his rightful inheritance.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **EXHIBITION OF FIGURE PAINTINGS IN THE TRADITIONAL CHINESE STYLE** Daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., till Feb. 24 at Huafangzhai in Beihai Park.

▲ **WU JING-TING'S TRADITIONAL CHINESE PAINTINGS EXHIBITION** Daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Feb. 17 to Mar. 3, at Artists' Union Gallery.

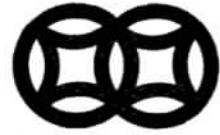




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