

PEKING REVIEW

20

May 18, 1962

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Garden of Tropical Plants

*Archaeology, Sidelights and
Other Features*

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS



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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

May 18, 1962 Vol. V No. 20

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Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China
Cable Address: Peking 6170

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

May 18, 1962

ROUND THE WEEK

State Farms Sowing

Sowing is the order of the day on the nation's two thousand and more state farms. With more tractors and other machines than last year, these farms are putting their best foot forward this spring. The land is well ploughed; carefully selected seed is ready for the seeders; and enough fertilizer and insecticides are in store.

South and Central China: The state farms in Kwangtung and Kwangsi in the subtropical south are the pace-setters. They have already put in sweet potatoes, maize, peanuts, sugarcane, cassava and citronella for extracting essential oils. In Hunan, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Kiangsu, the sowing of maize and cotton is proceeding apace while rice seedlings are being raised in the seed-beds. State farms in the hill regions of Kiangsi and Fukien have extended their cultivated area this year.

North China: The sowing of spring wheat, maize, sorghum and cotton is in full swing. In Heilungkiang in China's northeastern tip, following heavy snowfalls in the past few months, the state farms there have harrowed the land to hasten thawing and taken effective measures to drain away excess water. Though they started sowing half a month later than usual owing to the tardy arrival of warm weather, they have practically completed the sowing of spring wheat and are now doing their best to get the sowing of other crops done in good time.

In the areas in Honan Province reclaimed after being flooded by the Yellow River, as well as in northern Kiangsu and Anhwei, sowing is going ahead despite the dry spell recently reported there.

Northwest China: In Sinkiang, one of the country's big reclamation centres, where the low rainfall makes cultivation of the land practically impossible without irrigation works, the state farms have stored some 400 million cubic metres of water in the reservoirs built since liberation. This

is 30 per cent more than the amount stored in the same period last year.

Friendship Farm Prospers

The buiding of the state farms is one of the sagas of New China. Set up in formerly barren, arid or swampy areas, or where the fields were chronically ravaged by wind or sand storms, they have transformed local natural conditions and developed rapidly to become important suppliers of food and industrial crops, meat and other farm produce.

Friendship Farm by the Sungari River in Heilungkiang is a notable example. It has earned headlines in the press recently for its rapid growth and sound development.

The farm was established in 1955 on a vast stretch of uninhabited virgin grassland, miles away from the nearest human settlement. As its technical base it had a large number of tractors and equipment, a gift from the Soviet Union; hence its name — Friendship Farm. Since then, it has reclaimed 750,000 *mu* of land and created a thriving community of a dozen towns where 22,000 farm workers and their families live. These towns, villages and scores of smaller settlements which dot this region have electric light, telephone and other modern facilities, workshops, clinics and stores, as well as many schools where farm workers and their children can receive a systematic education from primary school to specialized college courses in agriculture.

That alone would be news, but Friendship Farm earns splash headlines with the large amounts of grain and other agricultural products it provides for itself and other parts of the country.

In 1955, the first year that its pioneers broke the soil, 60,000 *mu* of virgin soil were brought under the plough and an average yield of 140 *jin* of grain per *mu* was garnered. Modest as that was, it was enough to meet all local needs and provide seed for the next year. Even more important, the pioneers had gained ex-



Dawn on a State Farm

Woodcut in colour by Chao Mei

perience in cultivating large tracts of land; they had learnt the nature of the soil and climatic conditions.

Concentrating its efforts on grain production, in the second year the farm increased its crop area to 380,000 *mu* and harvested over nine times as much grain as before. Its big surplus of grain put it firmly on its economic feet. More storehouses and living quarters were built, more roads were opened up, and more clinics and cultural and recreation centres were set up as more people moved in to live and turn the grass-land into a granary.

With growth came new problems: the need for more machine repair workshops and more fertilizers, more food and daily necessities for the farm's increasing population. So the farm began to diversify into various side-occupations. It has built scores of farm tool and machine repair shops, workshops for making articles in daily use, and flour mills, oil-presses, brick kilns, cement and fertilizer plants, wineries and breweries and food processing mills. Pig farms and poultry farms have been set up too.

It is, of course, more than self-sufficient in grain and other farm produce. Since 1956 it has shipped more than 180 million *jin* of grain and large quantities of pork, poultry and egg products to other parts of the country. On such a solid foundation, Friendship Farm is prospering

year by year, pointing the way forward for other state farms in the country.

Technical Forces Grow

China's industrial centres report an encouragingly large and rapid increase in the ranks of their technical cadres. Many new engineers and technicians have come up through the usual educational system, but hundreds of thousands are workers who have come to the fore from the bench and through special workshop schools and study courses for workers. Many of them have been promoted to responsible posts as engineers, technicians or designers.

Shanghai reports that in the last few months 1,000 rank and file workers and junior technicians have completed special spare-time courses and been promoted engineers or heads of workshops. Thousands more are taking advanced courses in colleges and universities. The Shanghai College of Science and Technology has a special training class where workers get theoretical and practical training in various branches of technology. Many advanced workers are studying here. Graduation time is near at hand and this great industrial city is looking forward to a big augmentation of its technical forces.

Anshan, one of China's major steel centres, has greatly raised the technical skill of both its veteran and

junior workers by means of systematic training over the years. To date, more than 4,000 workers here have been advanced to higher grades either as technicians or engineers.

That other great metallurgical complex, Wuhan, now has four times as many engineers and technicians as in 1954 when it was being built. The majority of the eighty engineers promoted in a batch from the ranks two years ago are veteran workers in heavy industry.

Nearly a quarter of all engineers and technicians in Peking's industrial enterprises were formerly rank and file workers. More than 100 workers in the city's engineering and power equipment plants alone were made engineers in recent years on the strength of their skill and keenness at work. One of them is Yin Feng-chi who has over 20 years' experience in riveting and welding. He became an engineer in 1956 and, four years later, deputy chief engineer of the Peking Structural Metals Plant which supplies chemical, petroleum, metallurgical and mining equipment for factories and mines all over the country. Last year experts at a national conference on stainless steel production praised the devices he and his mates had worked out to improve the quality of stainless steel products.

Peking's musical instrument plant is one of China's largest. Its most experienced engineer is a former rank and file worker, Wang Lai-an. He was a piano tuner for nearly 40 years in the old society and had no opportunity to turn his talents to further account. Soon after liberation he was promoted technician. The plant's first piano was made under his supervision. Among the many models of pianos he has since designed, the "Hsinghai" upright and grand pianos, named after the famous composer Hsien Hsing-hai, are two of the best made in China.

Mao Tse-tung's Works: New Translations

A French edition of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Volume IV, is now on sale.

Like the Chinese edition, the French translation contains 70 articles, reports and other works written by Comrade Mao Tse-tung during the period from August 1945 to September 1949 — be-

tween the end of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the founding of the People's Republic of China. This is the period of China's Third Revolutionary Civil War, also known as the period of the Chinese People's War of Liberation.

The articles in this volume show the development of Mao Tse-tung's ideas and teachings and his application of the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism in solving the concrete problems of the Chinese revolution during this immensely important period. Crystallizing the revolutionary experience of the Chinese people up to that time, these writings played a key role in mobilizing and organizing the Communist Party and the people to achieve final victory in the people's democratic revolution in China.

Like the English translation which appeared just over a year ago, this French translation is published by the Foreign Languages Press, of Peking.

A Vietnamese translation of the same volume was published recently in Hanoi. Since 1959, translations of the first, second and third volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* have been published in Viet Nam. In addition, 59 of Comrade Mao's works have been published separately in the Vietnamese language with a circulation of some 265,000 copies. *On Contradiction* and *On Practice* enjoy a particularly great popularity in Viet Nam and have already run into their sixth printing.

Shida—"Cradle for Teachers"

Shida, as the Peking Teachers' University is called for short, is 60 years old this month. Its 8,000 students, teachers and staff celebrated the anniversary with former graduates and well-wishers, high officials of the Government and representatives of other colleges and institutes. Congratulations poured in, wishing this oldest and largest teachers' university in China an ever more prosperous and successful future.

Shida started out with high hopes in 1902, but it had a difficult time in its 47 years before liberation. It changed its name a dozen times. During the war against Japanese aggression, it was forced to evacuate from Peking to Sian, later to Chengku, and

then further west to Lanchow. Even in its settled days in Peking, it was often in financial straits. The corrupt Kuomintang government frequently held up appropriations for education and Shida, like other colleges, had to carry on sometimes with classrooms unheated in the dead of winter. Its teachers' pay came irregularly. Lu Hsun, the pioneer of modern Chinese literature, recalls in his diary that when he taught at Shida he often could not get his salary. Sometimes all he received was a few yuan a month, just enough to keep body and soul together. Professor Li Chin-hsi who has taught at the university for 42 years still remembers those days of hardship.

Shida today has developed beyond recognition. It has moved from its old grounds outside the southern Hoping Men (Gate of Peace) to a new, beautifully laid-out campus on the city's northwestern outskirts with fine lecture-rooms, laboratories, an observatory, large dormitories and an experimental farm. Its library had 500,000 books in 1952; now it has 1.5 million, and seven spacious reading rooms as well. Its 12 departments are teaching over 6,000 students—more than four times as many as in the peak pre-liberation year, and it has five times as many teachers.

Since liberation, 9,800 students have graduated from Shida's various departments. This is 1.6 times the total number of graduates in the 47 years before liberation. They are teaching in every part of the country, from the east coast to Tibet, Sinkiang, Chinghai and Inner Mongolia. Most of them are in secondary or normal schools and some in institutes of higher learning. On its 60th anniversary, one of Shida's graduates wrote from Tibet pledging to do his best to help former slaves and serfs there get the education which they were deprived of by the slave-owners of the past.

Report on Glaciers

Glaciers in northwestern China have lost far more ice than they have accumulated in recent years, and they are retreating at a rapid pace. This was suspected before; now it is confirmed by survey teams working in the Chilien Mountains in Kansu and Chinghai and on the Tianshan range and Pamir Plateau in Sinkiang.

The systematic study of glaciers in China began in 1958. Since then teams sent out by the Chinese Academy of Sciences have made a preliminary survey of the glaciers in the Chilien and Tianshan Mountains and the Pamirs and set up permanent observation posts there for long-term research work. Their surveys have provided valuable data on the climatic changes that are taking place in these areas and the retreat of the glaciers. They have found that, in the fifty years from 1909 to 1959, the well-known Muzart glacier (in the western Tianshan) has grown shorter by 750 metres and shallower by 15 metres. It is now some 29 kilometres long, 1,300 metres wide and about 100 metres deep. In recent years another glacier near by has lost three times as much ice as it has accumulated.

Both these glaciers flow down the Tianshan (Celestial) Mountains. Studying the marks left by the movement of ancient ice masses, the scientists estimate that the snow-line here has retreated some 500 to 800 metres in the past ten to twenty thousand years. In the past hundred years alone it has rolled back about 100 metres. This indicates that the climate in this region, as has been the case throughout the world since the middle of the 19th century, is gradually becoming drier and warmer. This has accelerated the retreat of the glaciers.

Preliminary surveys show that warm air rather than direct sunshine is the main source of heat that melts the glaciers. July, for instance, is often cloudy while June skies are clear with sunlight shining directly on the glaciers. But the amount of glacial ice melted in July is three times that in June. These findings will help as the streams of ice and snow from the high mountain ice-caps are put to greater use to irrigate the dry farmlands below them.

Glaciers and frozen earth, mostly in Sinkiang, Tibet, Chinghai and Kansu, cover a vast part of China's area. From time immemorial the rivers and streams formed by the melting of these glaciers in summer have served to irrigate the farms. Now these waters are being tapped in a scientific way. Over the past few years the people's communes in the basins watered by the glaciers have been supplied with 200 million cubic metres of extra water by scientific tapping of these ice reservoirs.

U.S. Economy in the Throes Of Sharpening Contradictions

by MENG YUNG-CHIEN

This is the second instalment of a slightly abridged translation of an article on the current U.S. economic situation published in the Chinese fortnightly "Hongqi," Nos. 8-9, April 25, 1962. The first instalment appeared in our last number.—Ed.

II

AS stated above, in the light of the basic trend in the development of the U.S. economy, it is clear that the 1960-61 crisis has led to grave consequences in the form of steadily sharpening contradictions in every sphere. To get an insight into the prospects of development of the U.S. economy, it is necessary to make a further analysis of these contradictions besetting it at home and abroad.

Contradiction Between Production and Market

So far as the contradiction between production and the market is concerned, the question arises as to whether it is possible for the United States to expand its domestic market further. This possibility is rather small. In the ten years and more since World War II, U.S. monopoly capitalists have tried their utmost to devise ways and means of boosting the domestic market. On the one hand, consumption has been stimulated by the introduction of various kinds of new products manufactured by making use of new techniques, the adoption every year of new designs for automobiles and other durable consumer goods, and the extensive use of all kinds of advertising. (\$12,000 million are spent on advertising in the United States every year.) Other means being used to "expand" the domestic consumers' market are consumers' credits and mortgage loans for house purchases; the amount of these is rising higher every year. These, of course, are tantamount to the advance spending of purchasing power. Consumer credits have climbed from \$5,600 million in 1945 to \$57,100 million at present, and mortgage debts from \$35,500 million to \$219,300 million. The indebtedness of the broad masses of consumers is mounting higher and higher. Consumers have actually become the slaves of usury. Such being the case, the possibility of "expanding" the domestic consumers' market by means of such loans is becoming ever smaller.

Is it, then, possible to expand the domestic market for capital goods, that is, goods belonging to Department I, through a new boom in fixed capital investments? This possibility is also small. As the trend in the growth of plant and equipment investments in the United States in the postwar period shows, these investments, calculated on the basis of 1954 prices, amounted to \$32,000 million in 1956 and 1957 respectively, the highest level ever

reached since World War II. From 1958 to 1961, however, annual average investments amounted to only \$27,000 million. Since there is a serious excess capacity of productive equipment, it is difficult for a new investment boom to occur at the present time, and so the possibility of expanding the market for goods under Department I is dwindling accordingly.

In these circumstances, it becomes ever more necessary for U.S. monopoly capitalists to get the state machine to take measures in the interests of their enterprises. The most important of these measures is bigger government spending tacked on to the state budget. This increased government spending goes primarily for larger military procurement and also for the construction of public works and the purchase and export of surplus farm produce. For the monopoly capitalists the use of state finance for stepping up arms production is of great advantage. War orders are extraordinarily large; the state can buy and stockpile strategic materials for the monopoly enterprises and provide them with capital; their products can be sold to the state, and even the high research expenditures can be defrayed by the state. This is the cheapest way for monopoly capital to rake in maximum profits. It is an inevitable process of historical development that U.S. monopoly capital should redouble its efforts to use the state machine and depend to an ever greater extent on various kinds of state fiscal measures. When monopoly capital finds itself helpless on its own, it inevitably seeks the aid of state monopoly capitalism.

Fiscal Measures

The U.S. ruling group has constantly resorted to fiscal measures as a means of guarding against "economic recession." This was true even at the time of Eisenhower's Administration. During his terms of office, Eisenhower still bragged about the role of "built-in stabilizers" in the U.S. economy and stressed the use of monetary measures, that is, the raising or lowering of interest rates, the tightening or easing of terms of credit, to "adjust" the economy. These measures, however, proved quite inadequate to prevent the occurrence of economic "recessions." The eight years of his administration saw three successive economic crises break out in the United States.

Since Kennedy took office, he has more than ever laid particular stress on fiscal measures. In his economic report to Congress this year, he proposed to "strengthen our defenses against recession," mainly by strengthening "the financial system" and "the tax system" and increasing the "presidential stand-by authority." Thus, in his recent budget, expenditures reached the high figure of \$92,500 million, new obligational authority, \$99,300 million and

cash budget expenditures, \$114,800 million.*

Kennedy's budget is the biggest U.S. budget since World War II; it is \$18,400 million more than the one put forward in 1953 during the war of aggression against Korea. In his budget message, he said: "Almost four-fifths of the \$92.5 billion of budget expenditures estimated for 1963 represent

costs associated with our current national security and with past wars. Expenditures for national defense, international, and space programs are estimated at \$58.1 billion [63 per cent of the total]; those for veterans' benefits and for interest payments, which are related to past wars, are expected to total \$14.7 billion [16 per cent of the total]. All other expenditures are estimated at \$19.7 billion, about one-fifth of the total." Kennedy himself not only blatantly admitted and advertised the fact that four-fifths of his budget expenditure was associated with war, but in his budget listed the entire expenses of the State Department's "international activities" under the heading of indirect military expenditure. It is clear that this is a military budget decided on in accordance with U.S. policies of war and aggression. Its aims are so obvious that one can easily understand how "sincere" the United States is in its participation in the 17-nation disarmament conference in Geneva.

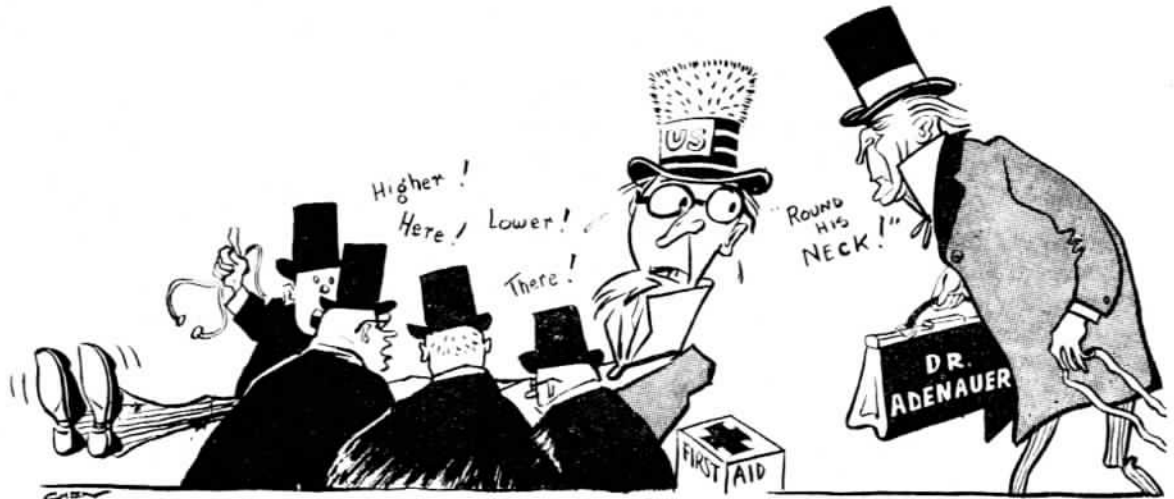
"Sustained Prosperity" Through Armament Expansion

Is it possible for the United States to achieve what Kennedy called "sustained prosperity" on the basis of its large-scale arms drive and war preparations? This is a matter which calls for concrete analysis.

During World War II, from 1939 to 1943, U.S. imperialism expanded its arms production on an unprecedented scale: in these four years, direct military expenditure jumped from \$1,300 million to \$81,900 million, and industrial production rose 2.2-fold. After the end of the war, the decline in arms production led to a fall in industrial production. When the war of aggression against Korea broke out, arms production expanded once again on a large scale, and the general index of industrial production also picked up considerably. In 1952, it regained the 1943 level. This shows that increased arms production has played the role of boosting U.S. industrial production.

But the conditions which hitherto enabled arms expansion to boost industrial production have undergone a radical change.

* According to U.S. budget procedures, budget expenditures are the estimates of expenditures presented by the administration to Congress; new obligational authority covers the administration's requests to the Congress for appropriations, etc., and cash budget expenditures include, apart from general expenditures, funds for unemployment relief, old-age relief and highways, etc.



Uncle Sam's bleeding gold. The question is where to tie the tourniquet.

Cartoon by Jack Chen

Firstly, arms production has become a major component part of the U.S. economy. Instead of being a factor playing only a temporary role, as it was in the early days of World War II, it has become a constant factor in the U.S. economy, so that its role as a stimulant to the economy has been greatly weakened. Direct military expenditures which have become a constant feature of the U.S. economy increased from \$47,500 million in fiscal 1961 to \$52,700 million in fiscal 1963, an increase of \$5,200 million. This is vastly different from the situation in the early days of World War II, when there was a sharp increase of \$80,600 million in military expenditure. It is clear that the role that arms production can play in boosting the economy is not quite the same as it used to be.

Secondly, the conditions of arms production themselves have also changed radically. From World War II to the war of aggression against Korea, conventional weapons predominated in arms production. After the Korean war, aircraft and missiles held the predominant position. Of late, priority goes to nuclear weapons and missiles. This is a tremendous change. During this period, those branches of industry which are directly connected with arms production have also undergone or are undergoing radical changes. First, it was the steel and automobile industries which were greatly expanded; these two industries later declined. Then came the immense growth of the aircraft industry, which has now begun to go downhill. After the aircraft industry came the big expansion of the electrical machinery, electronic and chemical industries. Now, however, they too have a serious excess capacity of productive equipment.

If we look at the picture as a whole, therefore, we see that as military techniques are developed to a higher and higher level, the range of industries directly affected by arms production is being steadily narrowed. Greater technical skill and precision are needed to produce the latest types of weapons which, moreover, take a much longer time to make. The amount of materials needed for their production is however actually reduced. This has to a large extent restricted the role of arms production in boosting the steel and aluminium and other basic industries. On the other hand, the prices of weapons have increased steadily along with the increase in military expenditures. During World War II, for instance, a B-17

bomber cost just over \$200,000, now a B-70 bomber costs \$15 to 20 million. A submarine formerly cost \$5 million, now an atomic submarine costs \$45 million, while a Polaris missile-equipped submarine costs \$90 million. An Atlas guided missile costs \$35 million. The material production of the arms industry has not risen in proportion to the increase in military expenditures.

Thirdly, in the 24 years from 1939 up to the present, the protracted and one-sided militarization of the economy has been a major cause of the stagnation and decline in many branches of U.S. industry. Huge fiscal expenditures and large-scale arms drives and war preparations can only be a "shot in the arm" for the U.S. monopoly capitalist groups; they can do nothing to bring about an all-round and sustained prosperity in the U.S. economy but will only accentuate its lop-sided development.

Compared with the final account of Eisenhower's budget for fiscal 1961, Kennedy's recent budget recorded an increase of \$11,000 million in expenditures and \$15,300 million in receipts. The overwhelming part of these budgetary receipts will come from taxes levied on the working people. This means that the huge military expenditures eventually have to be borne entirely by the American people. This is a kind of cannibal budget: "an evil government" as the Chinese saying goes, "is fiercer than a tiger."

Deep in the Red

Kennedy's budget receipts are mainly based on the forecast that a boom will come about between now and June next year. If this expectation fails to materialize, as it undoubtedly will, then the huge budget expenditures will certainly result in fiscal deficits. Deficits in cash budget expenditures for the current fiscal year are officially estimated at \$8,500 million. Deficits are also inevitable in the next fiscal year. To make good these deficits, government bonds must be issued. Up to February this year, public debts incurred by the Federal Government had reached \$297,400 million. The ceiling on bond issues was originally set at \$285,000 million. Not long ago this was temporarily raised to \$298,000 million. Recently Congress has approved Kennedy's request to raise the ceiling on the national debt to \$300,000 million. The repeated occurrence of deficits has to a certain extent restricted the increase in fiscal expenditures. There is less and less leeway for increasing government spending.

In these circumstances, will monetary inflation appear in the United States? In his economic report, Kennedy said: "One way lies inflation, and the other way lies recession. Flexible and vigilant fiscal and monetary policies will allow us to hold to the narrow middle course." It should be pointed out here that the U.S. economy has been suffering from a chronic currency inflation throughout the postwar period and commodity prices have also shot up. But the major expression of inflation is credit inflation. This is evident in state finance (especially in the matter of government bond issues), in industrial and commercial loans, in the speculation on the stock exchange, in consumers' credit and mortgage loans for house purchases and in international finance. Credit inflation has been regarded by U.S. monopoly capitalists as a trump card for amassing big fortunes; but, owing to the excessive credit inflation, a serious financial and monetary crisis is actually in the offing.

What has been described above shows that the contradiction between production and the market in the United States is very acute; that there is little possibility of expanding the domestic market for either capital or consumers' goods, and that military expenditure can play only a very limited role in stimulating the economy. Kennedy's policies and measures are merely designed to step up the militarization of the economy. However, they will in no way alleviate but will increase and deepen the existing contradictions and make for a new and more serious crisis.

III

UNABLE to find a way out at home, U.S. monopoly capital inevitably seeks to step up its expansion abroad. However, a radical change has taken place in the balance of forces among the major capitalist countries and this cannot but stir up a fierce struggle inside the imperialist camp. This struggle is developing in several spheres simultaneously, in export of commodities and export of capital, and in international currency and finance. The arena of the struggle at the present time is mainly in Western Europe.

It was with the help of U.S. imperialism that the economies of Western Europe were restored and developed in the postwar period. But the economic growth of Western Europe today has made it a powerful rival competing with the United States in the capitalist world. Its steel output in 1961, totalling 107.76 million tons, has surpassed that of the United States. It has also outstripped the United States in the output of machine tools, which are of key importance in industrial production. Exports of West European machine tools are approximately five times as large as the United States. The detailed figures are given below:

Production and Exports of Machine Tools

	Share of capitalist world's production %	Exports (In 10,000 tons)
United States	38	4.69
West Germany	27	12.36
Britain	13	3.94
France	8	1.57
Other West European countries	—	5.00

Another important fact is that Western Europe accounts for 47 per cent of the import trade, and 44 per cent of the export trade of the capitalist world while the United States accounts for only 13 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. West Germany, as has been mentioned above, has caught up with the United States in the capitalist world's exports of manufactures. This important fact indicates that Western Europe, including Britain, is in itself a big market. So far as the world capitalist system is concerned, Western Europe occupies an important position in linking and controlling the Asian and African regions. Western Europe is also an outpost of imperialism's strategic encirclement against the socialist camp. It is inevitable therefore that imperialism, and particularly U.S. imperialism, should endeavour to dominate Western Europe.

With the signing of the Treaty of Rome in 1957 and the formation of the Common Market in 1958, the struggle

of the major capitalist countries entered a new stage. The six Common Market countries (West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg) have lowered their tariffs among themselves from year to year and are gradually enforcing a uniform tariff against outsiders. They have made their currencies freely convertible and lifted restrictions on the movement of capital. The right to build factories and make investments freely in other member countries has been provided for and restrictions on the movement of labour power from one member country to another are being abolished. Attempts are also being made to force the workers' wages of all these six countries down to the same level. All these measures are designed to serve the interests of the West European monopoly groups. In the past few years, these measures have helped monopoly capital expand its commodity market, spheres of investments and the market for labour power. They have created conditions for the further exploitation of the workers of Western Europe and thus helped to stimulate industrial production in the region.

The Struggle Between the Six and the Seven

This struggle among the major capitalist countries began at first between the six countries, with West Germany and France as its axis, and the seven countries (Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Switzerland and Portugal) with Britain at its head, that is, between the Common Market and the little Free Trade Area (European Free Trade Association). The way the situation is developing is obviously favourable to West Germany and France and unfavourable to Britain. Between 1957 and 1961, as the following table shows, the growth of industrial production and of the volume of import and export trade of the Six greatly surpassed that of the Seven.

Growth of Industrial Production and of Imports and Exports of Western Europe

	<i>Growth of industrial production</i>	<i>Increase in imports</i>	<i>Increase in exports</i>
	%	%	%
The Six	30	48	49
The Seven	14	27	16

In the struggle between the Six and the Seven, the Common Market has gained the upper hand over the European Free Trade Association. In August last year Britain was finally compelled to apply to join the Common Market. This struggle is still going on. The present situation is still favourable to the Common Market with West Germany and France as its axis.

In this struggle, the United States at first tried to fish in troubled waters by playing the tactics of "divide and rule." But the 1960-61 crisis, and particularly the dollar crisis, has obviously weakened the U.S. imperialist position in the capitalist world. The position of Wall Street as the centre of world finance and of the U.S. dollar as the world currency has begun to wobble. The United States has lost the absolute superiority over Western Europe it enjoyed in the early days of the postwar period; now changes have taken place even in its relative superiority over Western Europe. That is why Kennedy in his State of the Union Message raised the cry that the development of events in Western Europe had become the "greatest challenge" to the United States.

In order to continue its domination of Western Europe and escape from its own economic plight, the U.S. ruling group is now making efforts to seize the West European market and increase its exports there. It is exactly for this purpose that Kennedy presented his "Trade Expansion Act" to Congress. He thought that the passage of this act "could well affect the unity of the West, the course of the cold war and the growth of our nation [the United States] for a generation or more to come." It is clear that this is a matter of cardinal importance because it points to an increased sharpening of contradictions within the imperialist camp.

Tariff Barriers

The United States, in its export drive, is having to face the fact that Western Europe has built up tariff barriers. The breaking down of these barriers involves an acute and complicated struggle. This not only directly affects the United States itself, but will affect the exports to Western Europe of industrial goods and farm produce from Canada, Latin America and Japan, which are within the U.S. sphere of influence. Kennedy has tried to get the Common Market to lower its tariff barriers through negotiations. He has asked Congress to give him authority in his reciprocal trade negotiations to reduce existing tariffs by 50 per cent, and even to eliminate all tariffs on those groups of products where the United States and the Western economic bloc together account for 80 per cent or more of world trade. Designed to break down the protectionist tariff barriers of Western Europe and open up its market to U.S. goods, this poses a direct threat to the interests of Western Europe's monopoly groups.

On the other hand, as trade must be conducted on a reciprocal basis, the U.S. monopoly capitalists have no alternative but to make certain concessions and allow Western Europe to increase its exports to the United States. This in turn will directly affect a section of U.S. industrial and commercial interests and will also reduce employment opportunities for U.S. workers. Moreover, it will have repercussions in Canada, Latin America and Japan. The scramble for the West European market therefore is in effect the scramble of international monopoly capital for the capitalist world market.

The development of this struggle will depend on what changes occur in the economic prospects of the capitalist world. So long as the West European Common Market continues to expand and enjoys a large favourable trade balance, there is the possibility that it might make certain concessions in negotiating with the United States, but should its economies fall into stagnation, the whole outlook of the negotiations would be radically changed. The point now is that the period of Western Europe's production boom is over. In some countries, stagnation has set in, and in others, the rate of growth of production has markedly declined. The shadows of economic crisis are now hanging over Western Europe. In these circumstances, the scramble of the major capitalist countries for markets will become all the sharper, and the outlook for the U.S. monopoly capitalists to expand their export trade will grow increasingly dim.

U.S. failure to increase its exports will result in the further worsening of its international payments position and the sharpening of the struggle in the field of international finance. Excluding debts repaid by foreign countries, the annual rate of the international payments

deficit incurred by the United States in 1961 was \$1,400 million in the first quarter, \$2,300 million in the second, \$2,800 million in the third and \$3,900 million in the fourth. These deficits tend to grow bigger from quarter to quarter. If repayments of debts by foreign countries are included, the actual deficit for the whole year was \$2,500 million, that is, \$1,500 million less than the 1960 figure. On the one hand, this was the result of a slight increase in United States exports. On the other hand, what is of greater importance is the fact that the United States has pressed the other major capitalist countries to repay their debts. If it had not recovered these debts amounting to nearly \$700 million, its international payments deficit last year would have been even higher. When the United States has to solve the problem of its international payments deficits by demanding repayment of debts owed to it by other countries, it is clear that the situation is serious.

Balance of Payments in Bad Shape

In his recent report on U.S. international payments, Kennedy pointed out that from 1953 to 1960, export prices of U.S. manufactured goods increased 14 per cent more than those of the other industrial countries. This has placed the U.S. export drive in an ever more unfavourable situation. There is, therefore, little opportunity to solve the problem of its international payments deficits through expansion of commodity exports. So he has proposed another method, that is, "to conduct negotiations with certain of our allies," trying to make them purchase "additional U.S. military equipment and services." In this report the export of the latest U.S. military equipment was proposed as "the first line of attack on our [U.S.] balance of payments deficits," and was given priority over all other measures; from this it can be imagined how serious the situation has become.

International payments deficits have become a matter of such grave concern to the United States because they are shattering the financial bulwark from which the U.S. monopoly oligarchies controlled the capitalist world. Another major weak point of the United States in international finance is that it has incurred too many short-term debts. Deposits held and short-term securities bought by foreign governments and private individuals in the United States amount to \$18,800 million; of these the former account for \$11,000 million, and the latter, \$7,800 million. When the U.S. dollar occupied a predominant position in the capitalist world, this was an indication of its strength as an international financial centre. Now that the international position of the dollar begins to tumble, too many debts become an onerous burden. All may be quiet in normal times, but if trouble crops up on the international financial market, a storm may arise, accompanied by the mass outflow of capital and gold. The flight of capital that has taken place has involved not only foreign capital but also a considerable proportion of U.S. capital. U.S. capitalists themselves are losing confidence in the dollar.

In 1960 and 1961, the U.S. dollar and the pound sterling, the two main currencies of the capitalist world, successively underwent a crisis. To prevent the recurrence of a dollar crisis, the United States has tried hard to use the International Monetary Fund to prop up its own international financial position. It has on several occasions proposed that the countries concerned provide money to the International Monetary Fund so as to in-

crease its lending capacity. It was only after the U.S. representatives made many promises and not a few concessions at the I.M.F.'s Vienna Conference last September and at the finance ministers' conference of NATO countries held in Paris last December, that the Common Market countries agreed to the establishment of a new organization providing credit to the I.M.F. Ten capitalist countries undertook to provide a stand-by credit of \$6,000 million (\$2,000 million contributed by the United States, \$1,000 million by Britain, \$2,450 million by five of the Common Market countries and \$550 million by Japan, Canada and Sweden). The procedure is for the countries participating in the new organization to provide loans to the I.M.F., and then for the I.M.F. to make loans to the participating countries facing monetary crises (which mean the United States or Britain) as a means of temporarily relieving a dollar or pound sterling crisis. But very severe terms are laid down for these loans. When a crisis occurs, whether or not applicant countries, that is, the United States and Britain, will be granted loans and how much these should amount to will have to be examined by the ten countries providing the money and approved by two-thirds of the countries participating in the organization, and the applicants have no right to vote. This actually means that the loan must be examined and approved by the Common Market countries. It is also stipulated that when the loan falls due it must be repaid in the currency of the lending countries or in gold (according to the previous provisions of the I.M.F., its loans could be repaid either in dollars or in gold). This means compelling the United States to yield up its gold. There is a further stipulation that, whenever the lending countries need the money, they may recall the loans at any time, in which case the I.M.F. must act accordingly without delay. All these conditions were put to the United States, at the Paris meeting of the finance ministers, by the six West European countries acting as if they were already creditor nations, and the United States—the so-called financial empire—finally could not but accept them. This is a clear indication of the plight of the United States in the field of international finance.

U.S. Counter-Measures

The U.S. monopoly group has also resorted to another method to strengthen its competitive position in Western Europe, that is, to bypass the tariff barriers of the Common Market and increase its direct investments in Western Europe. In the manufacturing industry alone, U.S. investments in plant and equipment abroad are as follows (in millions of dollars):

	Total amount of investment	Investments in Common Market countries	Investments in other West European countries
	\$	\$	\$
1959	1,147	214	236
1960	1,337	328	280
1961	1,755	504	398

In recent years, U.S. investments in Western Europe have increased every year. In 1961, its investments in Western Europe made up 51 per cent of its total overseas investments. Of these, investments in the Common Market countries have increased even faster than those in the other West European countries. However, because West European monopoly capital is stronger now, the United

States has encountered even greater difficulties than in the past in its negotiations with the West European countries concerning both the operation of factories there with its own capital, and joint operation of enterprises with West European capital. That is why the total U.S. investment in Western Europe for 1961 amounting to \$900 million is not particularly impressive.

It is clear from what has been stated above that, in the competition among the major capitalist countries, the United States is meeting with Western Europe's strong challenge on various economic fronts. This is truly the "greatest challenge" to the United States. At the present time this struggle is manifested notably in the economic sphere; this has created considerable difficulties for U.S. expansion abroad.

But the West European Common Market is not a purely economic organization; it is a "supra-national organization" of West European monopoly capitalists with Bonn and Paris as its axis. It has a number of permanent organizations such as the Common Market Commission, the Council of Ministers of the Common Market Countries and the E.E.C. Assembly. On July 18, 1961, the heads of government of the six countries decided to take a further step to bring about the political integration of the Common Market countries in accordance with the Treaty of Rome, to call regular meetings of the heads

of government to exchange views and co-ordinate policies so as to promote the political integration of Western Europe. It was also decided that the various permanent committees should present in the shortest possible time proposals in the form of a draft treaty for bringing about this political integration of Western Europe. Political integration of Western Europe is an impossible thing, but the formation and development of the Common Market is surely an important sign that the imperialist camp headed by the United States is heading for a split.

On the other hand, U.S. imperialism is doing all it can to maintain its domination of Western Europe. That is why a struggle is developing within the imperialist camp between the United States, trying to maintain its domination, and the West European countries, resisting that domination. It goes without saying that the U.S. ruling group and the major West European countries collude with as well as utilize each other. U.S. imperialism is now collaborating in particular with the West German (and Japanese) ruling groups to plot jointly Kennedy's so-called "greatest adventure in the century." In this respect, U.S. imperialism is the active supporter of the West German aggressive and fascist forces while West Germany remains the main prop of U.S. imperialist aggression and expansion abroad.

(To be continued.)

Indian Intrusions Into Western Tibet

China's Stern Protest To Indian Government

On May 14, the Chinese Foreign Ministry published the text of its note delivered to the Indian Government on May 11, 1962. The note points out that the Indian Government is deliberately aggravating tension along the whole western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary; it demands that India withdraw its aggressive post and put an end to all its intrusions and provocations. If it fails to do so, the note warns, "the Indian side will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom."

The following is the full text of the Chinese note.
—Ed.

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and, with reference to another recent case of intrusion and provocation by Indian troops in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary, has the honour to state as follows:

Recently, Indian troops, about twenty in number, again intruded into Chinese territory in the area south of the Spanggur Lake in western Tibet, China. On May 2, 1962, they pressed forward to a place (approximately 33°28'30" N, 78°50'30" E) only about four kilometres from

the Chinese outpost at Jechiung, and there they set up a military post and constructed fortifications in preparation for prolonged entrenchment. Moreover, on May 5, 1962, two of the above-mentioned Indian military men continued to sneak deeper into Chinese territory for about 600 metres and from there fired three shots at the Chinese outpost (two shots were fired at 12:11 hours and the third at 12:23 hours). If the Chinese frontier guards had not put themselves on the alert in time and firmly maintained an attitude of cool-headedness and self-restraint, the aforesaid unwarranted provocative firing by the Indian troops would have led to very serious consequences.

The Chinese Government hereby lodges a serious protest with the Indian Government against the above-

mentioned intrusion and provocative activities of the Indian troops and demands that India immediately withdraw its aggressive post and put an end to all its intrusions and provocations. As the Chinese Government pointed out in its note of April 30, 1962,* India's encroachment on the border of Sinkiang and its provocations against a Chinese post there have already created a very grave situation on the border between the two countries. And now the Indian Government, in disregard of the warning of the Chinese Government, has furthermore stepped up its encroaching and provocative activities in western Tibet, threatening the security of another Chinese

* See *Peking Review*, No. 18, May 4, 1962, pp. 16-17. — Ed.

Indian Pretexts Exposed

New Delhi Blocks Sino-Indian Trade And Intercourse

- China reiterates its adherence to the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and will continue to work for better Sino-Indian relations
- Liberated New China can in no circumstances allow itself to be pushed back to the status of the injured old China
- China will never accept any illegal territorial claims

The following is the text of the Chinese Government's note of May 11 to the Indian Government on India's refusal to negotiate and conclude a new agreement on trade and intercourse between the two countries. It was published by the Chinese Foreign Ministry on May 14, 1962. — Ed.

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Indian Government's note of April 11, 1962 on the subject of the agreement on trade and intercourse between China and India.

1. The Chinese Government expresses its regret at the fact that the Indian Government once again turned down the proposal for negotiating and concluding a new agreement on trade and intercourse to replace the 1954 Agreement on Trade and Intercourse Between the Tibet Region of China and India. The various excuses made by the Indian Government in its note are totally unreasonable. In order to distinguish between right and wrong, the Chinese Government wishes to take this opportunity to restate its position.

2. The Indian Government asserted that, as the 1954 Agreement laid down the Five Principles as a code governing relations between two friendly governments and as each side gave a solemn undertaking that it would

outpost. This shows that the Indian Government has set its mind on aggravating tension in the entire western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary and does not scruple to create incidents of bloodshed. The Chinese Government hereby reiterates, if India does not withdraw its aggressive posts and intruding troops from Chinese territory and continues to carry out provocative activities, the Chinese frontier guards will have to defend themselves, and the Indian side will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

respect the other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, it meant that the Chinese Government had accepted the Sino-Indian boundary line unilaterally claimed by India. In its note, the Indian Government pretentiously said, "The Chinese side had full knowledge at the time of the negotiations of what constituted the territorial boundaries of India. If it had any doubt, what was the purpose of the undertaking which it gave to respect India's territorial integrity? Surely, it is not open to a government which enters into a solemn agreement on the basis of the Five Principles, first to give such an undertaking and then to claim part of the other's territory as its own." But the first of the Five Principles is "mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty," and does not stipulate that one party must accept the boundary claimed by the other party. If acceptance of the principle of "mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty" should be construed to mean the Chinese Government's acceptance of the boundary line claimed by India, then, by the same logic, can it not be construed also as meaning the Indian Government's acceptance of the boundary line maintained by China? Obviously, such argumentation can only be regarded as unilateral bigotry and is purely a distortion of an international document.

3. The fact is that the 1954 Agreement settled only those questions relating to trade, cultural relations and friendly intercourse between China's Tibet region and India; it did not settle all the questions existing between

China and India, and did not even touch on the boundary question. As for maps, the fact is that only after the signing of the 1954 Agreement did the Indian Government bring up the question of maps with the Chinese Government, and only in 1958 did the Indian Government call the attention of the Chinese Government to the boundary alignment claimed by it and cite the Indian map published in 1956. How can it be said that at the time of the negotiation and signing of the 1954 Agreement the Chinese Government already accepted the boundary alignment which has come to be drawn on Indian maps only in recent years? This is absurd.

4. Then there is the question of Puling-Sumdo. It is a crystal clear fact that Puling-Sumdo has been invaded and occupied by India. On the Indian maps published in recent years, it is included in Indian territory and renamed Pulam-sumda. To cover up the fact, the Indian Government arbitrarily alleged that Poling, which is situated deep within Chinese territory, is Puling-Sumdo. To say that Puling-Sumdo continues to be held by China while in fact to have invaded and occupied China's Puling-Sumdo—such practice, to put it mildly, cannot but be considered unseemly.

5. The Indian note, reviewing the development of Sino-Indian relations in the past ten years and more, alleged that responsibility for the deterioration of Sino-Indian relations lies with China and that, "from the very start, after India became independent, the Government of India have consistently followed a policy of friendly relations with China." This allegation is groundless. It is true that, through the joint efforts of China and India, Sino-Indian relations were friendly. Our two countries early established diplomatic relations, jointly initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and cooperated in international affairs in a friendly way. Even now the Chinese side is still making efforts to restore such friendly relations. But there is no reason to deem that the Indian side too has always done so. If one respects the objective historical facts, one cannot but acknowledge that there has been a dark side to the Sino-Indian relations since their very beginning.

6. In 1950 the Chinese People's Liberation Army advanced into Tibet. In a series of notes delivered to the Chinese Government between August and November in the same year, the Indian Government described China's exercise of its sovereignty in its own territory Tibet as "invasion" of Tibet, as being "deplorable" and "with no justification whatsoever" and asserted that China's action "has greatly added to the tensions of the world and to drift towards general war" and "affected these friendly relations (between India and China) and the interest of peace all over the world." After that the Indian Government has all along allowed a batch of Tibetan fugitives to carry out disruptive and subversive activities against China's Tibet in Kalimpong and other places in India. All this clearly constitutes interference in China's internal affairs.

7. In 1959 the Indian Government described China's exercise of its sovereignty in putting down the rebellion in Tibet as "armed intervention," "oppressing and suppressing" the "autonomy" of Tibet and held that by doing so the Chinese Government has not kept "the assurances

given to India." The Indian Government connived at the political activities carried out in India by the Tibetan rebels, distributed traitorous statements for them, allowed them to stage demonstrations against the People's Republic of China and even publish a so-called draft constitution for an "independent Tibet." All this has gone far beyond the scope of giving political asylum and can in no way be justified by any international law or practice. Obviously the Indian Government is not reconciled to the fact that the Chinese Government is exercising its sovereignty in Tibet.

8. As soon as the Chinese Government put down the rebellion in Tibet in 1959, the Indian Government made comprehensive territorial claims on the Chinese Government and exerted pressure on China. In August and October 1959 respectively, Indian troops attacked with superior force Chinese frontier personnel at Migyitun in the eastern sector and at Kongka Pass in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary, giving rise to the two unfortunate incidents of bloodshed. Thus began the period of speedy deterioration of Sino-Indian relations. Anybody who respects historical facts is clear about the long-term and immediate reasons for the sharpening of the Sino-Indian boundary question. But the Indian Government arbitrarily distorted the history, saying that it was only in 1957 that Chinese troops went to the Aksai Chin area in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary. Such clumsy tactics are not worthy of refutation. The Chinese Government has stated many times and now states again: The Aksai Chin area has always been China's territory; it is the communication artery linking Sinkiang and the Ari district in Tibet of China and has always been under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government; in 1950 the Chinese People's Liberation Army entered Ari, Tibet, through this area from Sinkiang; from 1954 to 1957 China carried out in this area large-scale engineering work of road-building; both in law and in fact there is no room for dispute about China's sovereignty over this area. The September 1958 incident of the detention of an Indian patrol referred to in the Indian Government's note precisely proves that this area is China's territory and has always been under China's jurisdiction. If it had always been under India's jurisdiction, how is it conceivable that the Sinkiang-Tibet road across Aksai Chin involving gigantic engineering work should have been completed without the knowledge of the Indian Government?

9. Since the talks between the Prime Ministers of the two countries and the meeting of Chinese and Indian officials in 1960, the Indian side has stepped up its invasion and occupation of Chinese territory in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary and, taking advantage of the cessation of patrolling by Chinese frontier guards, has been pushing farther and farther into Chinese territory. At the same time, the Indian authorities have placed further restrictions on the normal functioning of China's Trade Agency in Kalimpong, reducing it to virtual paralysis. Of late the Indian side has further penetrated into Chinese territory to establish new military posts, thus threatening the security of a Chinese outpost and increasingly aggravating the situation on the Sino-Indian border. In its previous notes, the Chinese Government has already set forth in detail the facts regarding the above two aspects and refuted the Indian Government's groundless charges about alleged violations of

the 1954 Agreement by the Chinese Government and no repetition will be made here.

10. The above-mentioned facts show that it is India, and not China, that has violated the 1954 Agreement and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Although China is the wronged party both on the question of the implementation of the 1954 Agreement and on the question of the maintenance of the status quo of the boundary, the Chinese Government, however, has never set any preconditions in proposing re-negotiation for the conclusion of a new agreement on trade and intercourse. The Chinese Government had hoped that to negotiate and conclude such a new agreement would ease the tense relations between China and India, create the necessary friendly atmosphere and open the way to settling other questions between China and India. But the Indian Government in its notes, while saying that it did not object to China's proposal, insisted on outrageous preconditions which demand China's subjugation. This only shows that the Indian Government is not at all willing to negotiate and conclude a new agreement on trade and intercourse to replace the 1954 Agreement due to expire on June 3, 1962.

11. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Government has attached great importance to friendship with India and has made unre-

mitting efforts to safeguard and consolidate this friendship. However, the liberated new China can in no circumstances allow itself to be plunged back to the position of the injured old China. China does not interfere in the internal affairs of any other country, nor will it allow any country to interfere in its internal affairs. China does not encroach on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of any other country, nor will it allow any country to encroach on its sovereignty and territorial integrity. China is willing to settle through negotiations its boundary questions left over by history with all its neighbouring countries concerned, but China will never accept any illegal territorial claims imposed upon it. This position of China's is in full conformity with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and has won the sympathy and understanding of many of China's Asian neighbours. Although the Indian Government has violated the Five Principles and repeatedly rejected the friendly proposals of the Chinese Government, friendship between the peoples of China and India is a matter of thousands and tens of thousands of years and the Chinese Government will continue to make unremitting efforts to improve Sino-Indian relations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

From the Industrial Front

Model Workers Pool Their Forces

by WEI JO-YEN

Hundreds of Shenyang model workers got organized last year in order to tackle key production problems more effectively and to popularize advanced working methods and innovations. The concentrated collective attack they are able to mount on production snags in this northeast China industrial centre is yielding fine results.

IT was at the conference of the city's outstanding workers last June that Wu Chia-chu, a worker-promoted-engineer at the Shenyang Air Compressor Plant, hit on the idea of getting the outstanding workers organized for these specific purposes. Wu had himself successfully solved many a key problem in production technique and had done much to popularize advanced working methods. Nine years running he had been elected a model worker of the city of Shenyang for his outstanding contributions in this line. During the conference, he was delighted and impressed by the many innovations described by outstanding workers from all parts of the city. They set him thinking: if only these innovations could be mastered by the mass of workers instead of by only a handful, what a boost that would give production and socialist construction! How could this be done? The conference offered

innovators and outstanding workers a good opportunity for exchanging experience but, once it had ended, they would all go their own way and lose contact with one another. He figured that if they could be organized so as to keep in touch regularly they would be able to learn from one another better and serve as a bridge for the popularization of advanced working methods. Through personal contact between innovators, a new technique originating in one plant could be quickly passed on to another; when production in any plant ran into a snag, aid would be readily forthcoming, aid organized specifically to deal with just such problems.

The 3-Man Team

Wu Chia-chu talked this idea of his over with two of his innovator friends, Lin Hai-feng and Wu Ta-yu. Lin, a veteran worker, became a technician in the engine shop of the Shenyang Tractor Plant in 1961, and was elected a model worker the same year. Wu Ta-yu, also a newly promoted technician and bearer of the "outstanding worker" title, worked in the office handling technical innovation proposals at the Shenyang High Tension Switch Plant. Both friends heartily endorsed Wu Chia-chu's

plan. They decided there and then to co-operate closely in working out production problems in the three plants concerned.

The first problem tackled on this basis was at the Tractor Plant. Here Lin was having trouble lapping a tractor part to the fine finish required. When he went to his friend Wu Chia-chu at the Air Compressor Plant for help, Wu showed him one of his innovations, a high-precision lapping machine, and even made a duplicate for him, thus solving the problem that had been bothering the men at the Tractor Plant for some time.

Wu Ta-yu at the High Tension Switch Plant was an expert on cutting tools. So his two fellow-innovators went along to learn his methods, taking other workers with them. They mastered the use of a dozen types of efficient tools this way, each one of which more than doubled efficiency at their own plants.

Lin had a contribution to make too. He devised a way of using hard alloy scrap steel from cutting tool bits for fixing the emery wheel instead of diamonds. Thanks to his help this method is now applied at both the Air Compressor and High Tension Switch Plants.

Branching Out

This type of co-operation proved its worth and the three pioneers decided to extend the scope of their activities. They began to establish contacts with other innovators and go to the factories where the latter worked to learn new methods. When Lin Hai-feng learnt that Chou Shu-cheng, a lathe turner at the Shenyang Metallurgical Equipment Plant, had improved the centre of a machine tool, lengthening its service life four or fivefold, he lost no time in calling on Chou to learn this method, taking along several workers with him. Wu Chia-chu followed this example when he found out that Liu Yung-kwei, a model worker at the Shenyang Water Pump Works, had devised a quick method for boring holes.

This, of course, wasn't one-way traffic. Innovators, on their own initiative, brought their new devices to others too. When a method for making the cutting tools last longer, contrived by workers at the High Tension Switch Plant, was proved effective after repeated tests, Wu Ta-yu passed this experience on to Wu Chia-chu who, in turn, relayed it to his friends Kung Ching-tang of the Shenyang No. 3 Machine Tool Works, Chen Yu-yen of the Shenyang Pneumatic Tools Plant and a dozen others. These workers made their own experiments and adaptations and today workers in engineering plants all over the city are using this method which economizes metal considerably.

The number of innovators taking part in this kind of co-operation steadily increased; the desire to learn advanced methods spread and grew keener. Sensing that at this stage more than individual contacts were needed, Wu Chia-chu and his friends decided to hold a meeting for the specific purpose of exchanging information. They put in a lot of spade work to ensure its success, visiting over 20 factories to learn what each had to offer in the way of innovations.

More than 80 innovators attended the meeting, each bringing "treasures" in tool cases or in blueprints. The 60 innovations which were demonstrated and discussed later contributed to the solving of not a few outstanding production problems. From then on, personal contacts



Passing on Technical Know-how

Collective work, Lu Hsun Art Institute

were supplemented by regular meetings which brought the city's innovators still closer together. This gave fresh stimulus to the outstanding as well as ordinary workers to help and learn from one another.

Trade Union Support

The conscientious efforts of the outstanding workers to raise the general level of production technique soon drew the attention of the leadership and received hearty support. The Shenyang Trade Union Council helped them set up their own organization—the Committee of Model and Outstanding Workers of Shenyang for Co-operation and Exchange of Experience—which elected Wu Chia-chu and 16 others as committee members. The committee was provided with offices in the Workers' Cultural Palace and various other facilities.

The managements of interested enterprises facilitated the committee's work in every way. The Air Compressor Plant, for example, assigned two assistants to lighten Wu Chia-chu's routine duties so that he could devote more time to popularizing advanced techniques and helping other plants. Other managements helped by providing the necessary materials and equipment.

With their own organization and such help the innovators became more active. As soon as an advanced working method proved effective and was ready for wide practical application, the close contacts between outstanding workers ensured that it was immediately spread to other plants. Whenever a tough production problem arose in one plant, workers in other plants right away extended a helping hand.

At the request of Hsieh Teh-ping, an outstanding worker at the Shenyang Winery, Wu Chia-chu helped smooth out a production snag at the winery. The in-

genious biscuit packing machine now in use at the Peace Department Store was devised by the store's outstanding worker Shen Su-chuan with the assistance of several model workers from other plants.

Aid to Light Industry

The consumer goods industry today takes high priority in the national economic development plan. And here too the innovators have been active. At a meeting held specially to study what they could do in this field the model workers decided to help strengthen the two weakest links in their city's light industrial setup, namely, the "technical rear" (i.e., the designing departments, the laboratories and other related departments which are of decisive technical importance but do not directly engage in production) and the technological equipment. Upon the suggestion of the city's Light Industry Bureau, they concentrated on enterprises most in need of help — those

making clocks, cameras, leather goods, electric bulbs, etc. The committee sent innovators to apply their special skills in these light industries. For example, Chou Chen-hua, a skilled turner, was sent to the clock factory to help it solve the problem of processing precision gears; Chang Cheng-che, an equipment expert, was sent to the electric bulb plant; Wang Feng-en, an experienced electrician, went to help the leather goods factory tackle problems in electric heating; and technician Sun Chieh-li, expert in dies, went to the camera plant to help make the necessary dies.

The initiative that has created this unique shock brigade of first-rate technical brains and skills and socialist ideals has given a new dimension to inter-factory co-operation in Shenyang. Inspired by its example, more and more Shenyang workers are joining in inventive activities and spreading better ways of work to push production forward.

Report From Kwangtung

Garden of Tropical Plants

by CHEN WAN-WEN

The South China Botanical Garden has a collection of 3,000 varieties of trees and plants for exhibition and scientific research. It plays a big role in promoting the cultivation of tropical and subtropical plants in this country.

TAKING a road lined with tall Australian gum trees, which winds through Canton's northeastern suburbs, you arrive at the South China Botanical Garden. This occupies 800 hectares of level ground spread around a low conical rise. The vegetable plots on its outer fringe extend to the foothill of the Paiyun Peak, highest landmark in Canton.

One's first impression is of, well — a mass of plants, growing in tropical profusion under Kwangtung's burning summer sun. The gardeners are scientists and their arrangement of the plants show that they are also artists: flowering trees and shrubs and the famous pot plants of Canton provide bright colours all the year round. More than 100 varieties of bamboo add their inimitable grace and charm. Orchids flaunt startling shapes and colours in the shade of rustic shelters. They are always a favourite with the visitors who have come here from 30 countries and from every province in China.

Grouped around a horse-shoe shaped lake are palms from many places. Coconut palms from Hainan Island grow alongside oil palms introduced to Kwangtung from West Africa some thirty years ago. Oil palms are fine-looking trees but, more important, a *mu* of them yields as much as 250 *jin* of oil a year. Palms yield an amazing variety of useful products: starch (wine palm and sugar palm); dates (date palm); medicine (betel palm); the fan palm, native to Kwangtung, provides ideal raw material

for handicrafts. The inexpensive fan made simply by drying and trimming its leaves commands a ready market as far away as north China.

On the left side of the lake are more than 300 varieties of plants producing fruits, oils, fibres, starch, essential oils, tanning agents, beverages, medicines, timber, fodder and green manure. There are starch-producing manihot, Chinese firs, oil-giving castor oil plants and lemon grass, and para-rubber trees; many orchards of lichee and orange, and plantations of pineapple and bananas — Kwangtung's "four famous fruits." But there is as much beauty and fragrance as use in the beds of roses, white magnolia and jasmine — Kwangtung's "three famous flowers" — from which essential oils are extracted.

Unusual Plants

This is a young garden. It is difficult to imagine that only five years ago its site was a wasteland that grew nothing but dwarf shrubs and wild grass. The present collection of plants and trees was built up item by item by botanists. Along with the ordinary varieties of plants are some that have only recently become known to science and others that were long considered extinct.

The tree-ferns which grow here are the kin of those which flourished when dinosaurs roamed the earth; the water pines are equally ancient, while the water firs were long known to scientists only as fossils. It was only in the 1940s that botanists made the exciting discovery of living water firs in the border regions of Szechuan and Hupeh Provinces. Since then China has provided seeds of this towering antediluvian tree to botanical institutions in some 50 countries.

The ordinary plant lover will find himself quite unable to recognize most of the garden's plants. Many botanists will often find themselves stumped too. In the different sections there are a host of plants which only a few years ago were unknown even to experienced Chinese botanists. These were brought to light by the botanical surveys made in 1958 and 1959 when the mountain or rural people who knew and in some cases made use of them brought them to the knowledge of the scientists. Now they are being cultivated and studied in the garden with a view to further development and wider use. One of them is a species of grass whose roots give an extract of essential oil while the residue and leaves can be used to make good quality paper. This grass grows over a wide area and several factories are using it to produce oil and pulp.

Another find that promises well is the oil pumpkin or lard fruit. This is as large as a small water-melon and grows on a creeper in the humid depths of deep ravines in China's southern provinces. It produces fruit twice yearly. Each fruit has six or eight seeds with an oil content of up to 70 per cent of their weight. Local peasants keep a lard seed by their cooking stove and when they need oil for cooking simply rub it round their frying pan or put it in the pot. The first attempt to establish the lard fruit plant in the Canton garden was made in 1960. Its natural environment was simulated as near as possible and it fruited last year.

The lard fruit is only one of very many plants that the garden is developing with a view to turning them into high-yield economic propositions. It has several experimental plots devoted to tropical crops new to China. Its scientists are trying to breed improved strains or discover the best conditions of soil, climate, and other factors for their growth. Seeds and advice on cultivation methods are then forwarded to areas which seem to offer the best chance for their cultivation on a big scale.

Two Societies, Two Results

Botanists and other veteran scientists now working with the South China Botanical Garden contrast the fruitful results of their work today with the difficulties they ran up against in the past.

Many of the names of plants and trees in the garden bear tributes to the name of Chen Huan-yung (known abroad as Woon-yong Chun), Director of the South China Institute of Botany. The finding and classification of scores of plants are attributed to this eminent botanist who has worked in this field for some forty years. His pre-liberation experiences were typical of those of many elder Chinese scientists.

A dedicated worker, overcoming great difficulties and physical hardships, he ventured deep into the then little known mountains of Hainan Island and brought back a wealth of botanical material. When his valuable collection was sent to Nanking, then the capital of the reactionary Kuomintang government, however, no use whatever was made of it by the Kuomintang bureaucrats. Undeterred, he continued to enrich his collection. He set up a small botanical garden at the Sun Yat-sen University at Canton but when the Japanese occupied Canton this was utterly destroyed.



Banana Plantation in South China

Woodcut in colour by Lo Chao-chun

Very different is his experience in New China. The Communist Party and People's Government have given every support to his efforts from the first and his talent and knowledge have been called upon to further the wide-ranging work that is now being done in his field.

Today Professor Chen and his colleagues are working closely with the South China Botanical Garden. They have helped train up a new generation of botanists who have carried out the field expeditions that have stocked the garden. They took part in the general investigation that has been conducted on the tropical and subtropical plants of all south China.

Overseas Chinese who early in this century introduced a number of valuable tropical plants to Hainan Island suffered from the same reactionary disdain. For nearly five decades the various reactionary governments that ruled the country paid little attention to these crops. Only a few small areas were planted to oil palms, lemon grass, sisal hemp and coffee. Yields in all cases were extremely low.

After liberation there was a rapid expansion of the areas sown to such crops. State farms specializing in their cultivation were set up not only on Hainan but in several other south China provinces where conditions seemed suitable. The plantations of oil palms, cashew nuts, coffee and other tropical crops on Hainan Island particularly have grown enormously, in some cases several hundred-fold. And yields have picked up sharply too. The garden has helped greatly in bringing about these happy results. The work now going ahead there gives promise of still more important results to come.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Important New Publication

Archaeology in New China, recently published by the Wen Wu Press in Peking, gives a comprehensive account of the major achievements of New China in the archaeological field in the first decade since 1949.

Written by young research members of the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, it is an informative work of 136 pages, richly illustrated with 130 plates.

The book is in three parts: Primitive Society, Slave Society and Feudal Society. Each part is sub-divided into chapters. The first part comprises two chapters: about the Paleolithic (Old Stone Age) finds and the clan society of the Neolithic (New Stone Age) Period. The two chapters of the second part deal separately with the Bronze Age of the Shang-Yin Dynasty (c. 16th-11th century B.C.), the Western Chou (c. 11th century-771 B.C.) and the Spring and Autumn Period (770-475 B.C.). The last part comprises six chapters: the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.) which marked the beginning of the Iron Age in China; the Chin and Han Dynasties (221 B.C.-220 A.D.); the Three Kingdoms, Tsin and the Southern and Northern Dynasties (220 A.D.-589 A.D.); the Sui and Tang Dynasties (581 A.D.-907 A.D.); the Five Dynasties and Sung Dynasty (907

A.D.-1279 A.D.); and the Liao (916-1125 A.D.), Chin (1115-1234 A.D.), the Yuan and Ming Dynasties (1279 A.D.-1644 A.D.).

Old Stone Age. Of the dozen or so Paleolithic sites found before liberation, only four were systematically excavated in pre-liberation days. With the liberation of Peking in 1949, work on the Choukoutien site where the world-famous Peking Man (c. 500,000 B.C.) was found, was immediately resumed after an interruption of twelve years. The widespread exploratory work done in the following years led to the discovery of more than 200 Paleolithic sites in the Yellow River valley, in south China and on the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau in China's southwest. A number of these sites have been systematically excavated, notably those at Keho Village in Juicheng and at Tingtsun Village in Siangfeng, both in Shansi Province, and elsewhere in south China. These finds have added new links to our knowledge of the course of human development and furnished fresh material for research into the dawn of Chinese society.

New Stone Age. More than 3,000 Neolithic sites have been found since liberation and over a hundred of these were systematically excavated. Impressive discoveries were made in the middle and lower Yellow River valley at places where a concentration of Yangshao and Lungshan Cultures were found. The new finds give us a fairly complete understanding of

the characteristic features of these two cultures. It has now been possible to divide them into clearly defined types on the basis of their varying features. Thus, the Yangshao Culture is divided into the Panpo Type and Miaotikou Type; and Lungshan into the Miaotikou II, Houkang II, the Keshengchuang and the Typical Lungshan Types. This will facilitate further study of these two cultures.

Other important finds of this period came with the discovery of the Chinglienkang and Chuchialing Cultures in the Yangtse River valley; and excavations at various sites in the upper reaches of the Yellow River.

The wealth of material now available has given a fresh impetus to the study of the early clan commune. Among other topics, China's academic circles have been animatedly discussing questions concerning the "China Ape Men," the social system and form of marriage in the time of the Yangshao and Lungshan Cultures, and the relationships between the various types of these cultures. The diverse viewpoints advanced are summarized in this volume.

Shang-Yin Relics. Before liberation, archaeological work on the Shang-Yin times was limited to the famous Yin site at Anyang, Honan. Since 1950 diggings at the Yin site have continued but attention has also been given to Shang-Yin remains elsewhere. This has unearthed many finds which throw light on the early Shang-Yin period. These finds, particularly the

1. Yangshao ship-shaped pottery vessel, unearthed at Paoki, Shensi Province. Height 16.5 cm.
2. Shang Dynasty bronze dragon-and-tiger wine vessel, unearthed at Funan, Anhwei Province. Height 50.5 cm.
3. Eastern Han pottery ballad singer, unearthed at Chengtu, Szechuan Province. Height 56 cm.
4. Detail of Tang mural unearthed at Sian, Shensi Province



1



2



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4

discovery of objects belonging to the Lotamiao Type of the early Shang Culture, are of great importance in putting us in a better position to trace the origins of Shang Culture and probe back into the culture of Hsia times (c. 21st-16th century B.C.).

Western Chou and Spring and Autumn Period. Pre-liberation archaeology had practically nothing to show so far as the Western Chou and the Spring and Autumn Period were concerned. Some excavation was done on two Western Chou sites at Chunhsien and Paochi, but this was on a small scale and limited to tombs only. Reconnaissances conducted on the site which was believed to be the capital of the Western Chou was not deep-going. Matters were even less satisfactory in regard to archaeological work on the Spring and Autumn Period.

In the ten years since 1949, archaeological excavations in quest of the Western Chou capitals of Feng and Hao were made at Changchienpo near Sian, Shensi, and tombs of these two periods were unearthed at Shenhsien, Shensi Province and Loyang, Honan Province. The data collected have already made it possible to work out a preliminary periodization of the archaeological material discovered. Much light has been thrown on the social and economic conditions of the time. The fact that human sacrifice was used in tombs of nobility in Shang-Yin and Western Chou times might be taken as an indication that a slave society existed at that time.

The Warring States and Later. A momentous change took place in the material culture of China during the Warring States Period: Iron implements began to appear and gradually became so plentiful that they could be used in agriculture on a large scale. New handicrafts emerged and there was a notable advance in the general technical level of Chinese civilization. Metal coins came into existence and cities emerged as centres of commercial activity. Culture and the arts flourished as never before. The mass of archaeological material derived from the Warring States Period has shed a most revealing light on the great social advances made at that time.

The exploration and excavation of ancient city sites is an important aspect of the archaeological work done

on this period. These include Eastern Chou cities at Loyang and Houma (Shansi), the Han capital at Changan, the eastern and western capitals of the Sui and Tang Dynasties and others. Preliminary results are encouraging. We now have a general idea of the extent and layout of the Han capital of Changan, where its city walls and gates were, as well as its main streets, royal palaces and temples. The layouts of the Tang capital of Changan and its famous Ta Ming Kung Palace have also been traced. These and other excavations have laid a good foundation for a further study of the development of cities in feudal times and of the economic life of the cities.

Excavations of large numbers of tombs have yielded rich materials concerning the Warring States Period and onwards to modern times. The wealth of lacquerware, porcelain, gold and silver objects, sculptures and wall paintings discovered furnish plentiful material for the study of the culture, the arts and technology in the various dynastic periods. These tombs also give a vivid idea of class relations in Chinese feudal society as well as of the feudal rites and rituals designed to perpetuate the privileges of the ruling class. Towards the end of the book, mention is made of the excavations at Ting Ling, the tomb of the Emperor Wanli of the Ming Dynasty who reigned from 1573 to 1620 A.D., in Peking in 1956-58. The gold and silver objects, jades, jewels and other things found in this huge mausoleum provide us with most important material for the study of Ming Dynasty handicrafts.

This volume also summarizes the archaeological work done to date among China's various minority nationalities. The many cultural relics of different periods discovered give a lively picture of the cultures of the different nationalities and their close ties with the culture of the Han people.

An appendix of 455 bibliographical notes is a most useful reference to source material.

— YUNG CHANG

SHORT NOTES

Film Fans Vote

A Red Detachment of Women came out top in a poll for the best feature

film made in 1960 and 1961. The poll was organized by *Dazhong Dianying* (Popular Cinema) as sponsor of the "One Hundred Flower Film Prize." Altogether 117,939 cinema-goers in all parts of the country took part in this first nationwide poll of film fans.

Other winners are: best scenario—Hsia Yen and Shui Hua for their script for *The Revolutionary Family*; best director—Hsieh Tsin for his direction of *A Red Detachment of Women*; best actor and best actress—Tsui Wei (*Keep the Red Flag Flying*) and Chu Hsi-chuan (*A Red Detachment of Women*); best supporting actor—Chen Chiang for his playing of the local despot Nan Pa Tien in *A Red Detachment of Women*; best photography—the cameraman Wu Yinhsien (*Keep the Red Flag Flying*); best music—the composers Chang Ching-an and Ouyang Chien-shu (*Red Guards of Hungku*); best decor—Ting Chen (*The Magic Aster*); best full-length documentary—*Decisive Battle Between Two Destinies*; best documentary short—*Storm in Asia*; best documentary camera work—*Climbing the World's Highest Peak*; best scientific and educational short—*Toads Without a Grandfather on the Mother's Side*; best animated cartoon film—*Looking for Mother*; best film version of opera—*Women General of the Yang Family*.

Peking's Calligraphy and Seal-Engraving Exhibition

The current exhibition at the Beihai Park shows more than 130 examples of calligraphy and seal-engraving by Peking residents including such well-known public figures as Chu Teh, Tung Pi-wu, Hsieh Chueh-tsai, Kuo Mo-jo, the eminent painters Chen Yun-kao, Chen Pan-ting and Fu Hsueh-tao. The exhibits represent all the main styles in Chinese calligraphy, and are as varied in the manner of execution as in their subject matter. The age of exhibitors ranges from over 80 to under 20. To give visitors a better understanding of the traditions of Chinese calligraphy, a special section is devoted to examples of the work of masters of the Yuan, Ming and Ching times (13th to early 20th century). Demonstrations of the art of seal-engraving are being given during the exhibition by expert seal engravers.

SIDELIGHTS

Stealing Skill. With 36 years' experience behind him, Li Wei-shih is a specialist in treating sick draught animals. Usually he can tell from the look of an animal what is wrong with it, but he never starts treatment on a snap diagnosis. He is a good vet and everybody knows it.

His ability was well-known before liberation but even so, he was a social outcast. In most parts of feudal China, vets and people who worked among or tended animals were treated as pariahs. Such beliefs and superstitions have been swept away in the new society. The veterinary profession is respected and the people call Li Wei-shih "Doctor Li."

Doctor Li did not learn his profession easily. When he was young he was apprenticed to 15 practising vets one after the other. Each was paid to teach him but none of them did. No one wanted to train a future rival. But the young Li Wei-shih used his wits. He managed to "steal" a little knowledge from each of them. This he supplemented by observation and by endlessly asking questions of herdsmen and others who knew the ways of animals. At 53 he is still asking questions and learning. His field of enquiry is wider now. He is studying advanced practical and theoretical veterinary science.

Li Wei-shih, unlike the vets of old, is no miser with his knowledge, nor is there any fear he will "lose his rice bowl" in New China. He insists that his students "steal" all the skill they possibly can from him.

Bridges. China has many bridges built centuries ago and still in use today. The postal authorities have chosen four of the more famous of them for a new set of stamps illustrating bridge-building techniques in ancient China.



The 4 fen and 8 fen stamps in this set show two bridges built between 605-806 A.D., during the Sui and the early part of the Tang Dynasties. Nothing has been found to pinpoint the exact date when these old bridges depicted on the 10 and 20 fen stamps were built.

This set issued last Tuesday, May 15, is on sale at all post offices and it along with other stamps issued since liberation are available to stamp collectors at the China Philatelic Company, Peking.

Stage Romance. Hsieh Fang, a slim and graceful 26-year-old, is an accomplished opera actress. Her stage career began 11 years ago when she played Hsi Erh in the opera *The White-Haired Girl*. She is also now well known to film-goers both at home and abroad for her part as the girl revolutionary in the film, *Song of Youth*. In this film and in many operas in which she has acted she has been the lucky or unlucky partner in many stage romances.

Her own romance began in the early 50s not long after she met Chang Mu also a promising young operatic singer. As the hero in that delightful opera, *The Marriage of Hsiao Erh Hei*, he began a stage courtship of Hsieh Fang way back in 1953. Whether the courtship continued off-stage or not, is their own business, but from then on ample opportunities arose in working hours—they played the parts of man and wife in five subsequent operas.

In October 1957, Hsieh Fang and Chang Mu decided to make their roles permanent. They married.

Off stage and on, the two are a perfect working team. "As happy a



couple as ever there was," say close friends of Hsieh Fang and Chang Mu.

Popular Pedlar. Chang Feng-ying is a Communist, the wife of an army officer stationed in Yunnan Province in the south. When she went to join her husband there three years ago, one of the first things she did was to ask for work.

The county Party committee found her a job: Juili County's Nungtao Township needed pedlars. It is rough hill country, communications are poor and people in the villages do not find it easy to go shopping in the county town. Chang Feng-ying would sell household goods, and the cloth, haberdashery and traditional ornaments the Tai and Chingpo national minorities of these mountain villages love.

Early every morning, Chang Feng-ying left on her rounds, two baskets of goods slung on the ends of her carrying pole. The first weeks were difficult; the heat was trying; it often rained; the mountain trails were steep and the work new and to cap it all she could not speak the languages of the local inhabitants.

Home after a weary day on the road Chang Feng-ying would buckle down to study Tai and Chingpo. On her rounds she often caused a lot of laughter when she tried talking to her customers in their own tongue. But this only endeared her to the local people who helpfully corrected her.

In half a year Chang Feng-ying had picked up a working knowledge of the two local languages and learnt to know intimately the likes of the people in the district.

One of Chang Feng-ying's happiest moments was when two young people about to marry asked her to buy the things they needed to set up their new home. She bought everything as if it were for her own wedding. She carefully chose the best, always keeping an eye on the bill. When the villagers saw what she had bought they marvelled, saying that their own womenfolk could hardly have done better.



CHINESE PRESS OPINION

In the Guise of Philanthropy

The Ford Foundation and the Asia Foundation are two U.S. organizations which cover espionage and subversion under the cloak of "philanthropy" and "cultural exchange," says a recent article in *Da Gong Bao* referring to the Burmese Government's decision to terminate the activities of these two organizations in Burma.

In the past few years, these and other foundations have played an ever more marked role in U.S. imperialist aggression abroad. They are a varied set of instruments for the advancement of U.S. political, economic, military and cultural policies in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In 1960, the United States had 5,202 foundations, engaging in all sorts of activities. The Ford Foundation is the biggest and most richly endowed. Its funds have increased from U.S. \$500 million in 1949 to more than U.S.\$2,000 million today. It is the most active of them all.

At home it makes its influence felt in U.S. internal politics, in economic, educational and many other fields. Abroad, Asia and Africa are its main zones of operation. Here and in other areas, it furthers U.S. infiltration with "gifts" in the name of "philanthropy." Besides gathering economic information for U.S. big business, it collects military intelligence and engages in subversion through so-called "specialists" doing "research."

Large amounts of the foundation's money have been used in operations against the socialist countries and against the national-independence movement in Asia and Africa. At the end of last year, Japan's Oriental Library in Tokyo and the Chiang Kai-shek clique's "Central Academy" were allocated \$1.40 million to undertake a five-year programme of "research" on China. It has allocated funds to the most reactionary, rabidly anti-communist political parties and labour organizations in many countries to undermine the democratic and progressive movements there.

Like the Ford Foundation, the Asia Foundation, successor to the notorious "Free Asia Committee" which was

founded in 1951, is also financed by U.S. millionaires for subversion in Asian and African countries. This organization changed its name in 1954 in order to facilitate its espionage and subversive activities.

With its headquarters in San Francisco, the Asia Foundation has offices in Japan, Thailand, Hongkong and elsewhere. It is mainly active among young people and students. It directs its attention to "private" bodies engaging in higher education, research, youth activities, social welfare, cultural exchange and labour education. It has also initiated a scholarship programme to inveigle Asian journalists to study in the United States.

Cuba Fights U.S. Economic Blockade

A brief review of the Cuban people's efforts to defeat the U.S. economic blockade is given in a recent article in *Beijing Ribao*.

In conjunction with U.S. preparations for a second armed attack against Cuba, Kennedy resorted to even more drastic measures after the Punta del Este Conference. On February 3, he gave orders to stop all trade between the United States and Cuba. He has also compelled the Organization of American States to set up a committee to study the possibility of extending the embargo on arms to other materials and goods. High-ranking State Department officials went to Paris to compel Washington's European allies to enforce an economic blockade against Cuba. The U.S. Treasury announced that from March 24, all foreign goods containing anything grown or made in Cuba would be prohibited from entering the United States.

In face of this situation, the heroic Cuban people are going all out to defeat the U.S. economic blockade by becoming self-sufficient and by developing production.

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba has drawn up a five-year plan (starting from 1961) for the industrialization of the country. In this period, it will invest 1,000 million pesos in

building up new industries. Cuban workers are participating in the management of enterprises. Many enterprises have set up technical advisory committees and spare-parts committees. The technical advisory committees are playing an important role in overcoming difficulties caused in the management and operation of enterprises by the withdrawal of U.S. technicians who took away a great deal of technical data with them. Because of the efforts of the spare-parts committees, 90 per cent of the spare parts for Cuban industries can now be made by the Cuban workers themselves.

In agriculture, the Cuban Revolutionary Government has followed the policy of developing a diversified economy. Grain production has increased thanks to large-scale reclamation of wastelands and the expansion of rice-growing areas. Last year, the area under rice increased to over 15,000 *caballerias* (one *caballeria* equals 13.43 hectares), 68 per cent more than in 1958, the year preceding the victory of the revolution, and rice output reached 2,021,468 *quintols*, or 672,093 *quintols* more than in 1958.

In foreign trade, the Cuban Revolutionary Government has pursued the policy of developing trade with all countries, particularly with the socialist countries. The total value of its foreign trade registered a record last year. The value of its imports from socialist countries accounted for 80 per cent of its total imports. 74 per cent of the imports from socialist countries were capital goods and these have played an important part in developing the Cuban economy. To fight the U.S. economic blockade more effectively and develop trade relations with other countries, the Cuban Government has built up its own merchant fleet and started four shipping lines from Cuba to Canada, Mexico, the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea.

The Cuban people are heightening their vigilance against the U.S. imperialist schemes of military intervention. They are fighting effectively against the U.S. economic blockade and for the independent growth of their economy. Their successes have set a brilliant example to other Latin American peoples showing them how to free themselves from U.S. exploitation and make themselves economically independent.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Czechoslovak Anniversary

The 17th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia (May 9) was warmly celebrated in China. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and Premier Chou En-lai sent a joint message of greetings to the Czechoslovak Party and state leaders. People of various circles in the capital and members of the Sino-Czechoslovak Friendship People's Commune held meetings to mark the occasion.

Chairman Chu Teh and Vice-Premier Chen Yi were among the Party and government leaders present at the National Day reception given by the Czechoslovak Ambassador J. Sedivy in Peking. Speaking at the reception, Vice-Premier Chen Yi congratulated the Czechoslovak people on their 17 years of brilliant achievements in socialist construction under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Government. Strongly condemning U.S. imperialism for its present series of atmospheric nuclear tests in the Pacific, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that one is obliged to pay the most serious attention to these unscrupulous provocative actions on the part of U.S. imperialism. We are confident, however, that in the face of the powerful socialist camp and the peace forces the world over, the U.S. policy of nuclear blackmail and intimidation is doomed to fail. The Vice-Premier also condemned the West German revanchists for their increasingly brazen attempts through the North Atlantic bloc to arm themselves with nuclear weapons and their active preparations for new military adventures.

Laos' National Day

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message of greetings to Prince Souvanna Phouma, Premier of the Royal Laotian Government, on Laos' National Day, May 10.

Reaffirming the Chinese people's resolute support for the Laotian peo-

ple's just struggle for peace, neutrality, national harmony and unity, the message stressed that the continued strengthening of Sino-Laotian friendly relations accords with the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries and contributes to the safeguarding of peace in Indo-China and in Asia.

President Sukarno Congratulated

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai on May 15 sent a joint message to President Sukarno expressing their deep concern on learning of the recent attempt on his life by an assassin directed by the imperialists and their happiness that he is unharmed. They also expressed solicitude for Zainul Arifin, Speaker of the Co-operation Parliament, and Idham Chalid, Deputy Speaker of the Provisional People's Consultative Congress, who were wounded in the attack, and wished them a speedy recovery.

The message said that the evil acts of imperialism and its agents will arouse ever greater indignation among the Indonesian people who will unite more closely under the leadership of President Sukarno to struggle to the end for the defence of their country's independence and the recovery of West Irian. The Indonesian people's just struggle will always have the deep sympathy and firm support of the Chinese people, the message declared.

Sino-Albanian Shipping Co.

The Sino-Albanian Joint Stock Shipping Company held its first administrative council meeting in Tirana from April 23 to May 7. Delegations from China and Albania discussed and agreed on matters concerning the management of the company and other affairs. The protocol of the meeting was signed by Sun Takuang, Vice-Minister of Communications and chairman of the council representing the Chinese side, and M. Quirko, First Vice-Minister of Communications and the council chairman representing the Albanian side.

Cuba Honours Chinese Visitor

At a ceremony performed by the President of the Cuban Red Cross Society Gieberto Cervantes in Havana on May 10, the title of Honorary President of the Cuban Red Cross Society was conferred on Li Teh-chuan,

head of the visiting Chinese health delegation. She also received the medal of Playa Giron as a symbol of the militant friendship between the peoples of the two countries in the struggle against their common enemy, U.S. imperialism.

During their stay, the Chinese delegation visited the Faculty of Medicine of Havana University, a number of hospitals, and people's farms and co-operatives.

India Obstructs T.U. Exchanges

In a note delivered to the Indian Embassy in China on May 8, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed "great surprise and deep regret" at the discourteous way in which the Indian Government rejected an invitation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions to the All-India Trade Union Congress to send delegates to take part in the International Labour Day celebrations in China. The note also expressed astonishment and regret that the Indian Government took this opportunity to repeat its wanton slanders against China.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions on March 23 enclosed its invitation to the Indian trade union organization in a letter which was delivered by the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi to the Indian Ministry of External Affairs. The invitation said that as a means of promoting friendly relations between the trade unions and workers of the two countries, the A.C.F.T.U. cordially invited delegates from the A.I.T.U.C. to come to China and spend May Day with the Chinese workers.

In its note of April 7 in reply to the Chinese Embassy in India, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs not only rejected the friendly invitation, but went so far as to declare, "in the context of the occupation of Indian territory by Chinese forces and the consequent violation of India's territorial integrity by China, it is not possible to grant facilities to any delegate from India to visit China to participate in the May Day celebrations."

The Chinese Foreign Ministry in its note of May 8 pointed out that India's charges against China are completely contrary to fact and have long been refuted by the Chinese Government. "The facts show that it is precisely India itself and not China that has occupied the territory of the other

party and thus violated the latter's territorial integrity. The Indian Government has now repaid the friendly invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions with the above-mentioned malicious attack; the Chinese Government is greatly surprised at such rude and impolite behaviour and expresses its deep regret at it," the note said.

The Chinese note pointed out: "The attitude of the Indian Government can only be considered as being deliberately intended to utilize the boundary question to obstruct normal friendly intercourse between the two peoples and impair their friendship."

Support for Spanish Workers

In a message sent through the World Federation of Trade Unions to the Central Union of Spanish Workers, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions voiced the support of all Chinese workers for the heroic Spanish workers striking for better conditions and against Franco's fascist rule. The A.C.F.T.U. stated that Chinese workers denounced the Franco

regime's repression against the strike movement and wished the Spanish workers success in their united and steadfast struggle.

Cultural News

More than 1,000 people from the fields of literature and art gathered in Peking on May 11 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of the great Russian thinker and writer Alexander Ivanovich Herzen. Hsia Yen, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, who presided over the meeting, said that Herzen was no stranger to Chinese intellectual circles. Articles introduced his life and thinking to Chinese readers early in 1904. His writings had a deep influence on young Chinese intellectuals during China's new-democratic revolution.

A Herzen commemorative meeting was also held in Wuhan on May 8. Publishers in Shanghai have announced the publication of a number of Herzen's works, including his essays, selected novels and memoirs.

The young Chinese pianist Yin Cheng-tsung, who won second prize in the Second International Tchaikovsky competition held recently in Moscow, was highly praised by Soviet musicians. Emil Gilels, chairman of the adjudicators for the pianoforte competition, wrote in *Pravda* that Yin Cheng-tsung has a most refined technique; he can produce notes of the lightest, most picturesque and porcelain-like quality. Professor I. Flier, another adjudicator, wrote in the *Sovetskaya Kultura* that the Chinese pianist captivated Muscovites with the brilliance of his performance. In an article on the competitions, *Literaturnaya Gazetta* described Yin Cheng-tsung as "a musician of rare captivating power—one who plays with rich emotion and lyricism."

An exhibition of 86 modern Chinese woodcuts sponsored by the Arts Council of Pakistan opened on May 10 in Karachi. The prints reflect the rapid development of construction in New China and the people's life today.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **LU PU AND LADY CICADA** An episode from the *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. A beautiful girl is used to entice General Lu Pu to turn against his master. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **A THORN HAIRPIN** A rich girl accepts a thorn hairpin as a pledge of betrothal to a poor scholar she loves. Their marriage is broken up by a scandal-monger, but truth triumphs and they are finally reunited. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **THREE ATTACKS ON CHU VILLAGE** An episode from *Water Margin*, in which Sung Chiang, the leader of a peasant rebellion, cleverly wins over his opponents in Chu Village. China Peking Opera Theatre.

KIANGSI OPERA

▲ **MISSION TO THE WESTERN REGIONS** A historical opera, describing how Pan Chao, the great diplomat of the Eastern Han Dynasty, succeeds in persuading more than thirty neighbouring states in the Western Regions to unite with the Eastern Han people to beat back the invading Hsiung Nu. They defeat the Hsiung Nu and bring peace and security to the Eastern Han and its neighbouring states. Produced by the visiting Kiangsi Kanju Opera Troupe.

QUYI OPERA

▲ **YI HO TUAN** A historical quyí opera about the patriotic anti-imperialist uprising in 1900. Peking Quyí Opera Troupe.

DANCE-DRAMA

▲ **RED CLOUDS** It tells how the Li minority people on Hainan Island suffer under Kuomintang oppression and how they gain their freedom. Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre.

CONCERTS

May 19 & 20 At Peking Concert Hall

The Central Philharmonic Society presents a programme of vocal solos, choral and symphonic music. Programme includes:

Selections from the cantatas *Red Army Base Areas*, *Flying Tiger Mountain*, etc.

Ma Ssu-tsung: Symphony No. 2

Ho Chan-hao and Chan Kang: Violin Concerto (*The Butterfly Lovers*)

Soloists: Liu Shu-fang (lyric soprano)

Wei Chi-hsien (baritone)

Szutu Hua-cheng (violin)

Conductors: Yen Liang-kun (chorus)

Han Chung-chieh (orchestra)

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **STEELED IN BATTLES** A three-act play written by Hu Ko. It tells how three generations of a poor peasant family oppose landlord oppression. Finally, led by the Communist Party, they find their road of liberation. Produced by the Modern Drama Troupe of the P.L.A.'s Comrades-in-Arms Cultural Troupe.

▲ **THE PEACH BLOSSOM FAN** The story of the tragic love of a courtesan for a scholar who betrays his love and his allegiance to the Ming Dynasty for wealth and position in the service of the Ching. The Central Experimental Modern Drama Theatre.

▲ **NAVAL BATTLE OF 1894 SINO-JAPANESE WAR** Despite the bravery of its men the Peiyang Squadron of the Chinese Navy is defeated by the Japanese fleet as a result of the betrayal by the capitulationist clique of the Ching court working in collusion with foreign imperialists. Produced by the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A.'s Navy.

FILMS

▲ **A GIRL CLOUD WATCHER** Adapted from a short story by Li Chun. After a short period of training in meteorology a peasant girl is appointed weatherman of her commune. The film tells of her battle against

conservative ideas and the success of her work in the end. Peking Studio.

▲ **DAWN COMES AGAIN** A Soviet wide-screen film. A moving story about a Soviet professor of surgery who devotes his life to research and how he selflessly saves a girl's life.

▲ **THE WEDDING NIGHT** A Polish film telling how in 1809, a happy wedding in a small village in Poland is interrupted by the Austrian invaders. The story then goes on to portray the people's heroic struggle against the aggressors.

▲ **RED SHOES** A British colour film about the tragic fate of a talented ballerina caught in the tolls of the bourgeois commercial theatre. In English with Chinese subtitles.

▲ **SUCH A NIGHT** A Norwegian film. It tells how a woman doctor helps a group of orphans escape from the fascists while Norway was under Nazi occupation during World War II.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **MUSEUM OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

▲ **MUSEUM OF CHINESE HISTORY** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

▲ **EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OF THE MING DYNASTY** ("Academy Style," "Chekiang School" and "Four Masters of Wu Men.") At Palace Museum.

(Above exhibitions closed on Mondays.)

SPORTS

The Soviet Army Men's Basketball Team now in Peking will meet the "August First" team on May 18 at Peking Workers' Gymnasium.

The Hungarian Table Tennis Team at present visiting Peking will play a match against the Chinese Youth Team on May 19 at Peking Gymnasium.



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