

PEKING REVIEW

32

August 10, 1962

The Chinese Revolution and Armed Struggle

A review of valuable experience gained in the Chinese revolution. In commemoration of the P.L.A.'s 35th anniversary (p. 6).

U.S. Imperialist "Grand Strategy"

Its background and goals (p. 10).

China Proposes Speedy Discussion Of Sino-Indian Boundary Question

(p. 9).

Away With the U.S. Atomaniacs!

Report on the Tokyo World Conference Against A- and H-Bombs and for Prevention of Nuclear War (p. 16).

*Pen Probes, Sidelights and
Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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THE HURRICANE

by Chou Li-po

The setting of this novel is a small village in China's northeastern Heilungkiang Province. The author gives an all-round picture of the land reform there. Writing from personal experience and close observation, he describes how the peasants, led by the Chinese Communist Party, were awakened and, like a hurricane, destroyed the feudal forces which had ruled China's countryside for thousands of years. In the process they had to contend with the schemes of the landlords and local despots who tried to sabotage the land reform: rumours, slanders, the sowing of discord and even murder were the weapons of the latter. Chou Li-po vividly describes the people of the northeast villages; he draws unforgettable portraits of the villains of the old society and the heroes of the new.

Illustrated

410 pages

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The White-Haired Girl

— An Opera in Five Acts —

Lyrics and Dialogue

by Ho Ching-chih and Ting Yi

The famous opera **The White-Haired Girl** is based on a popular modern folk-tale of northern China. National in form, it is greatly loved by the Chinese people. It tells the moving story of Hsi-erh, a beautiful, kind-hearted and courageous peasant girl who in the old society suffered unbearable exploitation, humiliation and persecution at the hands of a landlord family. Fleeing to the mountains, she is taken for a ghost by the local people. The people's army, liberating the village, solves the mystery of the "White-Haired Girl" and brings her back to the world of men to accuse her enemies, the enemies of all the people.

An equally successful film was made from the opera.

Illustrated with photographs from a stage production.

With introduction

Words and music of three arias

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NEWS AND VIEWS

August 10, 1962 Vol. V No. 32

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ROUND THE WEEK

Army Day

Celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army this year, Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., gave a banquet in Peking's Great Hall of the People on the evening of August 1. Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, members of the diplomatic corps and military attaches of various countries and their wives attended the banquet. Many high-ranking officers of the P.L.A., combat heroes, representatives of model soldiers and companies, dependents of army men and fallen revolutionary heroes, people's armed police and people's militia were also present.

Lo Jui-ching's Speech

General Lo Jui-ching, speaking on behalf of the Ministry of National Defence and all the officers and men of the P.L.A., extended a warm welcome to all the guests present at the reception. After recalling the history of the P.L.A., he pointed out that it had become a strong force safeguarding the security of the motherland and the socialist camp and defending peace in Asia and throughout the world.

"The brilliant history of the P.L.A.," said General Lo, "abundantly proves that the really strong and invincible forces in the world are not the imperialists and the reactionaries but the people who, united as one, dare to fight and dare to win victory." This is a tested truth, proved by the history of the P.L.A., the great victory of the October Revolution, the birth of the People's Democracies after World War II, and the victories won by the Cuban, Algerian, Laotian and other peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggles for national independence and liberation from imperialist oppression. "No reactionary force," he stressed, "can halt the advance of the people's just cause in striving to win freedom, liberation and social progress."

The great victories scored in the Chinese people's armed struggles, the

General went on to say, were inseparably linked with the support of the socialist countries and of the people throughout the world. The Chinese people's struggle against imperialism, in turn, contributed to the cause of peace, democracy and socialism of the world's people. This unity and mutual support in struggle constituted a mighty force which would smash every plot of aggression and war hatched by U.S. imperialism.

"The victory of the Chinese revolution and the growing strength of the People's Republic of China have greatly reinforced the strength of socialism, peace and democracy, while they have aroused the extreme enmity of all the imperialists and reactionaries," said General Lo. "For the past 13 years, U.S. imperialism has persisted in its hostility to the Chinese people and has been dreaming all the while of staging a comeback so as to ride roughshod over them again." In actively preparing to invade China from three fronts—south Korea, Taiwan and Indo-China, U.S. imperialism has of late stepped up its vicious schemes of aggression and war in Asia and intensified its suppression of the people's revolution there. It has not only sent its troops to Thailand and extended its armed intervention in south Viet Nam, thereby seriously threatening China's security, but has also, in defiance of world opinion, encouraged and supported the Chiang Kai-shek gang in preparing an invasion of the coastal areas of the mainland in its vain attempt to deal a blow to the prestige of the People's Republic of China and realize its criminal plot of creating "two Chinas." General Lo served the U.S. aggressors a stern warning about this. "China today," he said, "is not the China of 35 years ago or the China of 13 years ago when it just achieved victory in the revolution. . . . The Chinese people, together with the heroic Korean people, dealt telling blows to the U.S. aggressors. Kennedy's predecessors, Truman and Eisenhower, knew what those blows were like. If Kennedy does not learn a lesson from all this . . . then it can



Winnowing the "Qingke" Barley

Sketch by Hsu Chi-hsiung

Chinese Embassies everywhere gave receptions honouring the day.

Good Harvest in Tibet

Tibet is gathering in a good summer harvest. Peasants in the region's warm southern parts are bringing in the *qingke* barley and wheat sown last year—their fourth harvest since the quelling of the rebellion unleashed in 1959 by the reactionaries. In the eastern parts the crops are ripening; there the peasants are making last-minute preparations for the harvest. The overall situation here and elsewhere is: Excellent.

With the introduction of democratic reforms and the formation of mutual-aid teams after the rebellion, Tibet has made much headway in agriculture. Rich harvests, with steadily bigger yields and output, were gathered for three years running; and in the wake came much improved living standards for the Tibetan people as a whole.

The acreage sown to summer crops in the region has been extended year by year. Double cropping has been introduced in some areas. Successful experiments were made to grow winter wheat and *qingke* barley in places where they were never grown before. Now harvests are being gathered in several of these areas—on a small scale as yet but with good prospects of expansion.

Tibetan peasants in the Lingtze Special Administrative Region are busy reaping their summer harvest. With their winter-sown crops alone covering about one-third of the total area they plan to cultivate this year, they are seeing to it that they make a good job of this harvest.

The harvesting of *qingke* barley and other summer crops in Yatung and Kyiddrong began in early July. With a warmer climate than many places elsewhere in Tibet, these two counties grow two crops a year. No sooner had the peasants here reaped the summer harvest than they sowed crops that will ripen in late autumn. In districts further to the north, the crops are fast ripening. By all indications, Tibet's chance of gathering in another rich summer harvest this year is as good as ensured.

Tibet's success story in agriculture is due in no small measure to better

be said with certainty that, no matter what criminal schemes he may concoct, they will surely be thoroughly smashed when confronted with the Asian peoples who are now more awakened than ever and the Chinese people who have become more powerful than before."

General Lo described the Chiang Kai-shek gang as "merely a bunch of lackeys reared by U.S. imperialism, who, without the support of their U.S. masters, cannot exist for even a single day, let alone 'fight their way back to the mainland.'" In the light of this, therefore, he declared, should the Chiang Kai-shek gang invade the coastal areas of the mainland, no matter at what time or on what scale, U.S. imperialism must be held responsible. "Taiwan is China's territory," the General stressed. "It is the Chinese people's sacred right to liberate Taiwan at any time and by whatever means they like. U.S. imperialism has no right whatsoever to interfere with this, nor can it prevent the Chinese people from doing so. U.S. imperialism must get out of Taiwan!"

Noting that the forces of peace, democracy and socialism are today

stronger than ever before, Senior General Lo concluded by saying that, by continuing to strengthen their unity and persist in their struggles, the peace-loving countries and people throughout the world would surely defeat U.S. imperialism's policies of war and aggression.

Colonel Soedono, military attache of the Indonesian Embassy and dean of the corps of military attaches, also spoke at the banquet. Greeting the anniversary, he paid warm tribute to the P.L.A. for upholding its glorious tradition and for its contribution to building up a strong and efficient national defence force and a prosperous country. Colonel Soedono said that Taiwan was an inalienable part of China and that the Chinese people would surely achieve final victory.

Army Day this year was the occasion for many happy parties and meetings all over the land—from Shanghai on the east coast to Lhasa in Tibet and from Hainan Island in the south to the northernmost tip of northeast China. Congratulatory messages were received by the P.L.A. from the fraternal socialist countries and friendly nations the world over.

management of the fields and farming methods, the extension of irrigation facilities and the use of fertilizers and improved farm tools. These latter goods are being supplied to the region in ever increasing quantities. Another factor that counts for much is the organization of mutual-aid teams by the Tibetan peasants—a big step in their advance along the socialist road to a prosperous and happy life.

1962 Graduates

Over 20,000 graduates from Peking's institutes of higher learning and secondary vocational schools gathered at the Great Hall of the People the week before last to hear a talk by Mayor Peng Chen. They are part of this year's new graduates who, together with tens of thousands of others in Peking and other cities, will soon augment the ranks of the builders of socialism in many fields throughout the country. Extending congratulations to all present upon their graduation, Mayor Peng Chen encouraged them to do their best to serve the people and, in the course of work, train themselves to be true and worthy builders of socialism and communism.

Worker-Peasant Graduates. Among the graduates from Peking's colleges and universities this summer are several hundred industrial workers, peasants, army men, and cadres of worker or peasant origin. Many of them were selected by the state to study in the colleges. One such graduate is the nationally known railway worker Yang Mou-lin, initiator of the "Yang Mou-lin method" of quick loading. He completed his five years' training at the Peking Railway Institute and graduated with honours. Yang was elected a national model worker in 1951 for his distinguished work and was later promoted to the post of assistant station master at the Harbin railway yard.

Another is Feng Hsu-jan from Huainan Colliery in Anhwei Province. One of the coalminers who graduated from the Peking Mining Institute this year, Feng got his diploma by designing a coal pit with an annual output of 1.2 million tons. His graduation paper—complete with charts and diagrams and a comprehensive description of the sinking of shafts, methods of extracting coal, underground transport, ventilation and

safety devices—runs to more than 100,000 words. Feng comes from a family which, for six generations, had not had a single member who could afford to go to school. And it was only after liberation that he himself started to learn to read and write. In 1950, he was elected a delegate to a national conference of advanced workers. He was later sent to study at a middle school for workers and peasants before he entered the Peking Mining Institute.

The well-known soldier-writer Kao Yu-pao is also among this year's graduates. His 300,000-word autobiographical novel has now been translated into several languages. Son of a poor peasant, Kao hardly had any schooling in his childhood. He joined the People's Liberation Army in 1947 and he was cited on several occasions for meritorious service in the fight against the Kuomintang reactionaries. When he started to write his first novel in 1949, he often had to use signs and pictures in place of characters which he still could not write. Now quite well versed in the Chinese language and with some practical training in journalism, he graduated with high honours at the China People's University.

Shanghai and Elsewhere. It has been part of the regular practice in China's educational system since liberation to send workers, peasants and other people who have distinguished themselves in work to study in colleges and get a full-fledged training in their specific field. From Shanghai and other cities has come news too of many workers who have completed a full, if sometimes belated, training at seats of higher learning and gone back to work at their new jobs with added knowledge, energy and confidence.

In Shanghai, a group of advanced women textile workers graduated from the East China Textile Engineering Institute. Outstanding among them is Ho Chien-hsiu, a national model worker who in 1951 evolved a method of tending spinning frames which has drastically cut down roller waste. Ho Chien-hsiu's graduation design is a 30,000-spindle cotton mill with a capacity of 18 million metres of high-quality shirting. Among other things this modern mill incorporates, of course, is the advanced method of tending spinning frames she initiated.

Ho Chien-hsiu joined the No. 6 State Cotton Mill in Tsingtao after liberation in 1949. For her outstanding role as a pace-setter in raising efficiency, she was elected a deputy to the National People's Congress. In the winter of 1952, she was sent to study at a middle school for workers and peasants. In 1958 she entered the East China Textile Engineering Institute where she pursued her studies with the persistence and diligence that was characteristic of her work at the mill. Today, this formerly semi-literate worker has become a specialist in the textile industry. "Whatever success or progress I've made," said she on graduation, "is all to be attributed to the Chinese Communist Party. For it's the Party that gave me a new life and provided me with golden opportunities that in the past were absolutely beyond the reach of girls like me."

Tribute to Mei Lan-fang

Twelve months ago, on August 8, Mei Lan-fang, great artist of the Chinese stage, died at the age of 67. Peking, Shanghai, Nanking, Kunming, Wuhan and other major cities will honour his memory with commemorative opera festivals, the showing of a biographical film released by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio of Peking and exhibitions of photographs showing his 50 years of activity on the Chinese stage. These and other commemorative activities are scheduled to last a whole month. His writings and reproductions of his paintings as well as gramophone recordings of his operas will be put on sale.

Commencing August 8, Peking opera festivals are being held simultaneously in Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan and other cities. A score or more of the now famous Peking opera actors and actresses who once studied under Mei Lan-fang will take part. Among them are his son Mei Pao-chiu, Chang Chun-chiu, Yen Hui-chu and others.

The China Gramophone Record Company has made a selection of recordings of Mei Lan-fang's operas. The first part of this selection is now on sale. They feature the great artist in 24 operas from the 1920s to the 1940s. A set of eight commemorative stamps will be issued in his honour. They show him in some of his favourite roles.

The Chinese Revolution and Armed Struggle

by HSIAO HUA

Following is the first instalment of an article published in the fortnightly "Hongqi," No. 15-16, 1962, in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The author is a Deputy Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese P.L.A. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

AUGUST 1 this year is the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Thirty-five years ago, a people's army led by the Chinese Communist Party made its first appearance in China. Growing from a small, weak force into a large and powerful army, throughout its history beset with difficulties and with many ups and downs, it has always fought loyally for the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. Ruthlessly oppressed by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the Chinese people, led by the Chinese Communist Party, took this army as the core of their efforts and after waging a hard and protracted struggle, finally won the great victory of the people's democratic revolution in 1949, founded the People's Republic of China and so opened the gate leading to socialism in China. One truth proved by the history of the Chinese revolution is that without a people's army, there would be nothing ensured for the people; without victory in armed struggle, there could be no victory of the Chinese revolution. This basic experience was summed up many years ago by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people and the founder of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. It is even now of the utmost significance to review this experience.

I

An important question that the Chinese Communist Party had to solve in leading the Chinese revolution was whether it should wage armed struggle and build a people's army.

Some Bitter Lessons

In the stage of its infancy following its birth, our Party had not yet grasped the importance of making direct preparations to wage a revolutionary war and of organizing a revolutionary army. At that time it concentrated its efforts on the workers' movement; it gave leadership to the first upsurge of the Chinese workers' movement in 1922 and 1923 and staged more than 100 strikes in the major cities and industrial centres throughout the country, thus displaying the powerful organized

strength and high revolutionary enthusiasm of the Chinese working class. In the early stages of the workers' movement, the Chinese Communist Party established flesh-and-blood ties with its own class. Nevertheless, because the Chinese working class at that time still did not have its own armed forces to protect itself and did not have firm allies, the workers' movement suffered bloody suppression at the hands of the imperialists and their lackeys, the feudal warlords. During these first rounds of the struggle between the working class on the one hand and the imperialists and feudal warlords on the other, it was clearly proved that the Chinese revolution had to establish a broad revolutionary united front under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and had to use revolutionary armed forces to fight against the counter-revolutionary armed forces, and that only through armed struggle could the revolution march forward and win victory.

From 1924 onwards, our Party began to realize the importance of the army. After having entered into cooperation with the Kuomintang led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, our Party helped the Kuomintang found the National Revolutionary Army and also led a part of those armed forces itself. Throughout the First Revolutionary Civil War, Communists fought heroically in the forefront of the battle and clearly demonstrated their vanguard role. But our Party at that time still had an insufficient understanding of the significance of armed struggle. It did not understand that armed struggle is the main form of struggle in the Chinese revolution and that it was of great importance for the Party to get hold of the leadership of the armed forces. During the Northern Expedition, one-sided emphasis was placed on the mass movement while the winning over of the army was neglected; the struggle for leadership of the army was also neglected in the field of army work. This was particularly so in the first half of 1927 when the Right opportunist ideas represented by Chen Tu-hsiu developed into a capitulationist line and held a dominant position within the Party. Chen Tu-hsiu refused to accept the correct proposals put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and other comrades for the fullest possible mobilization of the masses, support for the revolutionary struggles of the people and establishment of the peasants' political power and armed forces in the countryside. He abandoned the Party's leadership of the revolution, particularly in the armed forces; he even disarmed the revolutionary forces of the masses and harboured the illusion that it would be possible to maintain the united front with the bour-

geoisie by such acts of submission and concessions. But the more unprincipled concessions the Communist Party made, the more rabid became the reactionary forces. The Chiang Kai-shek clique quickly colluded with the imperialists, betrayed the revolution and massacred the Communists and the revolutionary masses on an unprecedented scale. In such circumstances the Party failed to organize an effective resistance and thus the First Revolutionary Civil War ended in defeat.

Communists Are Not Intimidated

Communists were not intimidated by the superficial strength of the reactionary forces and the barbarous repressions they perpetrated. The Party quickly summed up the experience and lessons gained from this defeat, criticized the mistakes of Chen Tu-hsiu's Right opportunism and adopted the general principle of carrying out the agrarian revolution and putting up armed resistance to the reactionary rule of the new Kuomintang warlords; it organized the Nanchang Uprising, Autumn Harvest Uprising, Canton Uprising and many armed uprisings in other places. This ushered in the new period of the founding of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army—predecessor of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "That was the crucial period in which our Party came to understand thoroughly the importance of the army."*

In semi-colonial and semi-feudal China, the enemies of the revolution were extremely powerful and utterly ruthless; warlords, landlords, local despots, evil gentry and imperialists, all armed to the teeth, oppressed the Chinese people. The Chinese people had no political or democratic rights whatsoever. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung has explained: "What distinguishes her [China] is that she is not an independent democratic state but a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country, deprived of democracy by feudal oppression at home and of national independence by imperialist oppression from the outside. Thus the Chinese people have no legislative body to make use of, nor have the workers any legal right to organize strikes. Basically, therefore, the task of the Chinese Communist Party is not to go through a long period of legal struggles before launching an insurrection or war, nor to seize the big cities first and then occupy the countryside, but the reverse."** It was this situation which determined that: "In China the main form of struggle is war and the main form of organization is the army."† "In China without armed struggle there would be no place for the proletariat, no place for the people, no place for the Communist Party, and no victory for the revolution."††

Proletarian Leadership

The revolutionary struggle in this period clearly proved that the Chinese revolutionary war would be victorious only when it was led by the proletariat. Though the bourgeoisie might take part in the revolutionary war

* Mao Tse-tung, *Problems of War and Strategy*, English edition, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, p.16.

** *ibid.*, pp.2-3.

† *ibid.*, p.4.

†† Mao Tse-tung, *Introductory Remarks to "The Communist,"* English edition, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1953, p.15.

in certain historical circumstances, owing to its selfishness and its lack of independence both politically and economically, neither would it nor could it lead the Chinese revolutionary war to complete victory. The peasant masses and the masses of urban petty bourgeoisie were willing to take an active part in revolutionary war and carry the war to a complete victory. They were the main forces of the revolutionary war; but their characteristics deriving from their small-scale production restricted their political outlook and therefore they could not give correct leadership to the war. In an era when the proletariat had already entered onto the political stage, the responsibility of leading the Chinese revolutionary war could not but fall upon the shoulders of the proletariat and its political party—the Chinese Communist Party. In this situation, any revolutionary war which did not have or went against the leadership of the proletariat and the Communist Party was bound to fail. In order to lead China's revolutionary war, the proletariat had to lead powerful armed forces. Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "Owing to the feudal divisions in the country, the landlord or bourgeois blocs or parties which have guns, have power, and whichever has more guns has more power."* Under such circumstances the political party of the proletariat must make energetic efforts to fight for its military power, the people's military power. "If we fall victim to infantilism on the question of military power, we shall achieve nothing."**

Having gone through a prolonged and tortuous historical process and paid a heavy price, our Party understood the extremely important truth of using armed revolution to fight against armed counter-revolution. Once our Party thoroughly understood this truth and led the Chinese revolution in accordance with it, the face of the Chinese revolution changed completely.

II

Once our Party had learnt at the cost of blood the immense importance of having its own armed force and waging armed struggle, the new question in the new historical stage was: how to wage armed struggle in a proper way?

The Basic Path of Armed Struggle

In September 1927, after the First Revolutionary Civil War had ended in defeat, Comrade Mao Tse-tung led the famous Autumn Harvest Uprising in Hunan Province. He made a timely analysis of the political situation at the time and came to the conclusion that the insurrectionary armed forces of the people should not attack the cities where the rule of the enemy was relatively stable, but instead, should go deep into the countryside, launch an agrarian revolution, wage guerrilla warfare and establish rural revolutionary base areas. He ably led the people's forces in a march on the Ching Kang Mountains and soon founded a revolutionary base area with the Ching Kang Mountains as its centre. Creatively applying the theory of Marxism-Leninism, Comrade Mao Tse-tung penetratingly summed up the experience of the Chinese revolution and in good time formulated the strategy of encircling

* *Problems of War and Strategy*, p.12.

** *ibid.*, p.13.

the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities—the only correct road for the development of the Chinese revolutionary war—thereby mapping out the basic path of waging armed struggle.

Why should the Chinese revolutionary civil war follow this path? Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out, in the first place, that the main enemies of the Chinese revolution had long occupied China's key cities, and used them as strongholds for their ruthless exploitation and domination of the vast rural areas. They had powerful counter-revolutionary armed forces in the cities and their rule there was relatively more firmly consolidated. At the outset, therefore, the revolutionary forces should not and could not attack and occupy the cities; instead, they should first secure their existence in the rural areas where enemy rule was relatively weak, muster and temper their own forces, gradually wear the enemy down and strengthen themselves in protracted guerrilla warfare, step by step expand the rural revolutionary base areas in a wave-like development, and avoid premature decisive battles with the enemy.

Secondly, China did not have a well-developed industry and the peasantry formed the overwhelming majority of the population; they were subjected to brutal exploitation and oppression by foreign imperialism and the warlords, landlords, local despots and evil gentry at home, hence they were strongly for the revolution. China's anti-imperialist and anti-feudal national-democratic revolution was in essence a peasant revolution with the peasantry as its main force. The working class, therefore, should send its vanguard to the countryside to rouse the peasants, organize and arm them and set up rural revolutionary base areas. "The protracted revolutionary struggle conducted in such revolutionary base areas is mainly a peasant guerrilla war led by the Chinese Communist Party."*

Thirdly, instead of a unified capitalist economy, China had localized agricultural economies; the countryside was economically backward, but it enjoyed a certain independence and could function without needing to rely on the cities. At the same time, several imperialist powers had carved out spheres of influence in China and there were many contradictions among the various reactionary cliques controlled by them, and these contradictions we could take advantage of. The revolutionary base areas could, therefore, exist and develop for a long time in the countryside (and first of all in the border areas between several provinces). Comrade Mao Tse-tung thus explained in a comprehensive and penetrating manner the fundamental reasons why it was necessary and completely possible for the Chinese revolution to take the path of encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities.

A New-Type Army

In order to enable the countryside to encircle and finally seize the cities and lead the revolutionary war to complete victory, Comrade Mao Tse-tung also pointed out that our army must be built into a new-type army of the people differing entirely from all the old-type mercenary armies. This army must be completely under Party leadership and carry out both military and political revolutionary

* Mao Tse-tung, *The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party*, English edition, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, p.27.

tasks. It must not only fight, but must shoulder the three major tasks of fighting, doing mass work and raising funds (this was later changed to engaging in production). In the course of struggle, it must help the masses set up local armed forces, local mass organizations, the people's political power and Party organizations; it must resolutely carry out the agrarian revolution, and establish and build up rural revolutionary base areas. The system of leadership in the army must be one of division of labour among the leading officers who are charged with specific responsibilities under the unified collective leadership of the Party committees. There must be strong political work in the army, and the three cardinal principles of unity between the army and the people, of unity between officers and men and of disintegrating the enemy force, the "Three Cardinal Rules of Discipline" and the "Eight Reminders,"* must also be observed. Military, political and economic democracy must be practised within the army under centralized leadership in order to forge unity in our own ranks and defeat the enemy. Comrade Mao Tse-tung also pointed out that this army must fully exploit the enemy's weak points and bring our own advantages into play, fully rely on the strength of the masses, and wage a people's war in which the main forces fight in close co-ordination with the local forces and the people's militia, and the armed sections of the people with those which are unarmed, on the condition that the army recognized the fact that the enemy was big and strong whereas we were small and weak but the enemy was alienated from the people whereas we were closely linked with them. The army must make the annihilation of the enemy's effective strength the chief aim of its operations; it must adopt guerrilla warfare and mobile warfare employing guerrilla tactics as the main forms of warfare; it must wage a strategically protracted war but fight campaigns of quick decision; it must disperse its forces in ordinary times to rouse the masses but concentrate a superior force in battle so as to encircle and annihilate the enemy. In this way Comrade Mao Tse-tung laid down for our Party a comprehensive Marxist-Leninist military line which conformed to the specific features of the Chinese revolution.

History has proved that although our army was at that time inferior to the enemy in numbers and equipment, once it resolutely followed the correct political and military lines defined by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, it could assuredly overcome all difficulties and defeat the enemy by its own efforts. During the Second Revolutionary Civil War, the Chinese Red Army correctly followed Comrade Mao Tse-tung's line. On more than one occasion it successfully resisted encirclement by reactionary forces 10 or 20 times larger than itself; in each of these counter-encirclement campaigns it annihilated the enemy forces wholesale, ten thousand at a time, and thereby smashed the enemy's repeated encirclements. After crushing the enemy's fourth encirclement campaign in 1933, the Red

* The "Three Cardinal Rules of Discipline" are: 1. Obey orders in all actions; 2. Do not take a single needle or piece of thread from the people; 3. Turn all booty over to headquarters.

The "Eight Reminders" are: 1. Talk to people politely; 2. Be fair in all business dealings; 3. Return everything you have borrowed; 4. Pay for anything you have damaged; 5. Don't beat or bully people; 6. Don't damage crops; 7. Don't flirt with women; 8. Don't ill-treat prisoners of war.

Army in various parts of the country grew to a total of 300,000 men, the revolutionary base areas were extended into some dozen provinces with a total population of over 10 million. The revolutionary forces made tremendous and rapid progress.

Disastrous Results of "Left" Opportunist Lines

But all the "Left" opportunist lines in the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, the third such line represented by Comrade Wang Ming in particular, were opposed to Comrade Mao Tse-tung's correct line. Since the exponents of these "Left" opportunist lines "failed to understand the peculiarities of China's semi-feudal and semi-colonial society, the bourgeois-democratic revolution in China as essentially a peasant revolution, and the uneven, tortuous and protracted nature of the Chinese revolution, they underestimated the importance of military struggle, especially the importance of peasant guerrilla war and rural base areas."* In a doctrinaire way, they persisted in the idea that the cities should be made the centre of the revolution and formalistically considered that the Party's going deep into the countryside was a move which would weaken its leadership over the proletariat. They consistently made organizing uprisings in the key cities the focal point of Party work. When this scheme met

*"Resolution on Some Questions in the History of Our Party," appendix to Mao Tse-tung's *Our Study and the Current Situation*, English edition, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, p.67.

Sino-Indian Relations

China Proposes Speedy Discussion of Sino-Indian Boundary Question

On August 7, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs made public its note to the Indian Embassy in China dated August 4, 1962. The note expressed the Chinese Government's approval of the suggestion put forth by the Indian Government in its note of July 26 for further discussions on the Sino-Indian boundary question on the basis of the report of the officials of the two countries submitted in 1960. The Chinese Government further proposes that such discussions be held as soon as possible, and that the level, date, place and other procedural matters for these discussions be immediately decided upon by consultations through diplomatic channels. The full text of the Chinese note follows.—Ed.

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Embassy of India in China and, with reference to the note handed over to the Chinese Embassy in India by the Ministry of External Affairs of the Indian Government on July 26, 1962, has the honour to state the following:

1. The incident which occurred in the Chip Chap valley on July 21, 1962 was unfortunate and regrettable. The Chinese Government has given in its note dated July 22, 1962 a correct account of the incident and pointed out

with repeated defeats, they switched to ordering the Red Army, which was inferior in strength as compared with the enemy, to attack the key cities and stood for waging a final decisive battle in the Chinese revolutionary war right away.

Their wrong line resulted in extremely serious damage to the Party's work in the Kuomintang areas. After the central organ of the Party was thus forced to move from Shanghai to the rural revolutionary base area in Kiangsi, they took further steps to exclude Comrade Mao Tse-tung from the leadership, especially from the leadership over the Red Army, and imposed their wrong line on the Red Army, bringing about the grave situation in which the fifth encirclement campaign launched by the enemy could not be smashed in the Central Revolutionary Base Area so that the Red Army had to break out of the encirclement and start on its Long March. Implementation of the "Left" opportunist line resulted in virtually complete destruction of the work in Kuomintang areas and a 90 per cent loss of the revolutionary base areas and almost brought the Chinese revolutionary war to total defeat. This war did not embark on the completely correct road of advance again until 1935, when the Tsunyi Conference was called during the Long March and repudiated the third "Left" opportunist line, concentrated our efforts on correcting the military and organizational mistakes which were of decisive significance at that time, and firmly established Comrade Mao Tse-tung's leading position in the Party.

(To be concluded in our next number.)

in its note of July 28 that the presentation given in the Indian Government's note of July 22 was inconsistent with the facts. The Chinese Government does not propose to reiterate the relevant facts.

2. The Chinese Government cannot agree to the allegation in the Indian note that the present tension in the western sector of the Sino-Indian border was caused by the Chinese side. This allegation is extremely unjust. The fact is that the Chinese side has never crossed its national border which has always been under China's control, and that the tension was created solely by the Indian side advancing into Chinese territory, establishing new posts, and making provocations. After the officials' meetings of the two countries, Indian troops first stepped up their encroachment on the Demchok area in Tibet, and then, since last spring, they have successively intruded into such areas as the Chip Chap valley, the source of the Karakash River, and the Galwan River valley in Sinkiang, and the Pangong and Spanggur Lakes in Tibet. They have successively set up 27 military strongpoints on Chinese territory and more and more frequently resorted to armed threats against Chinese frontier guards by unwarranted firings which have occurred on 12 occasions up to now. At the same time, Indian aircraft have repeatedly intruded into China's air

space over Sinkiang and Tibet for reconnaissance, air-dropping and harassment purposes, making more than 300 sorties in the period from 1961 to the end of June 1962.

3. In the face of Indian intrusions and provocations, China has all along maintained an attitude of self-restraint. In its notes delivered during this period, the Chinese Government, while demanding that the Indian troops stop their intrusions and provocations and withdraw from Chinese territory, has all along maintained that the boundary question should be settled peacefully through negotiations, and that the status quo of the boundary should not be altered by force. The Indian Government's suggestion of May 14, 1962 is in fact requiring China to make a one-sided withdrawal from large tracts of its own territory. The Chinese Government of course cannot give consideration to it, neither in the past nor in the future.

4. Mention was made in the note under reference of the question regarding the Chinese map of 1956. During the officials' meetings of the two countries, the Chinese side officially provided the Indian side with a map showing the Sino-Indian boundary. The delineation of the boundary in the western sector on the 1956 Chinese map affirmed by Premier Chou En-lai is the same as the delineation on that map. It is groundless to insist that there are discrepancies in the delineation of the boundary in the western sector in these two maps and to blame China for crossing the boundary line affirmed by Premier Chou En-lai. The basic way to ease the tension is not for the Chinese side to withdraw whatever distance with-

in its own territory, but for the Indian side to withdraw its troops and strongpoints from Chinese territory, and in the first place, to stop further encroaching on Chinese territory and desist from any armed provocations.

5. The Chinese Government approves of the suggestion put forth by the Indian Government in its note for further discussions on the Sino-Indian boundary question on the basis of the report of the officials of the two countries. There need not and should not be any pre-conditions for such discussions. As a matter of fact, if only the Indian side stop advancing into Chinese territory, a relaxation of the border situation will be effected at once. Since neither the Chinese nor the Indian Government wants war, and since both governments wish to settle the boundary question peacefully through negotiations, further discussions on the Sino-Indian boundary question on the basis of the report of the officials of the two countries should not be put off any longer. The Chinese Government proposes that such discussions be held as soon as possible, and that the level, date, place and other procedural matters for these discussions be immediately decided upon by consultations through diplomatic channels. The Chinese Government hopes that the Indian Government will give positive consideration to this proposal and kindly reply at an early date.

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

Peking, August 4, 1962

U.S. Imperialist "Grand Strategy"

by JEN KU-PING

IN a number of speeches, talks and reports made during the past few months, President Kennedy, Secretary of State Rusk and other U.S. officials have dwelt at length on "American strategy on the world scene"—Washington's so-called "grand strategy."

According to U.S. press reports, this "grand strategy" has been worked out after months of careful study by Kennedy with the help of his "top braintrusts," including Rostow, Chairman of the Policy Planning Council of the State Department. This strategy embraces the basic military and foreign policies of U.S. imperialism, its basic policies towards the socialist camp and the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and in relation to the contradictions within the imperialist camp. It is a summing-up of the policies of foreign expansion and aggression pursued by the Kennedy Administration since its inauguration. As U.S. imperialism's programme for future aggression, it warrants the attention of the people of the whole world.

Overall Global Objective

The policy-makers in Washington have declared that their overall global objective is to build "a peaceful world

community of free and independent states." This world community, as embodied in their overall plan, would include not only the industrialized capitalist countries in the northern part of the "free world" and the vast expanse of "underdeveloped areas" in Asia, Africa and Latin America, but also the socialist countries. Kennedy and his like, self-styled heads of this projected community, have declared that the United States is charged with the "responsibility" of building and enlarging this community. In other words, Kennedy's overall objective is to subject the whole world to U.S. rule and enslavement and to secure U.S. imperialist hegemony all over the world. In fact, this is the goal which has been pursued by U.S. imperialism ever since the end of World War II. Kennedy's "grand strategy" is nothing but a set of strategic policies and plans designed to attain this objective.

It is not without reason that the Kennedy Administration has worked out its "grand strategy" and vigorously advertised it at this precise moment. Since that government assumed office, it has been going all out to push ahead with its aggressive, war policies, revealing its reactionary features ever more clearly to the people of the world. But an increasing number of people are realizing

its adventurism and weaknesses. At home and abroad the Kennedy Administration has run into numerous insurmountable difficulties and contradictions both political and economic. Not only are its policies strongly opposed by people throughout the world, including the American people, but within the U.S. ruling class itself, there are discontent and criticism. Its West European allies, unwilling to submit to U.S. control, have one after another accused the Kennedy Administration of solely serving the selfish interests of the United States and declared that it "lacked the ability to lead the free world." In these circumstances, Kennedy and his brain trust have deemed it necessary to come out with this elaborate "grand strategy" and boost it as "a win strategy." In other words, the Kennedy Administration is attempting to use this "grand strategy" to solve its basic contradictions and overcome its grave difficulties—something which U.S. imperialism has so far failed to achieve and will continue to fail to achieve.

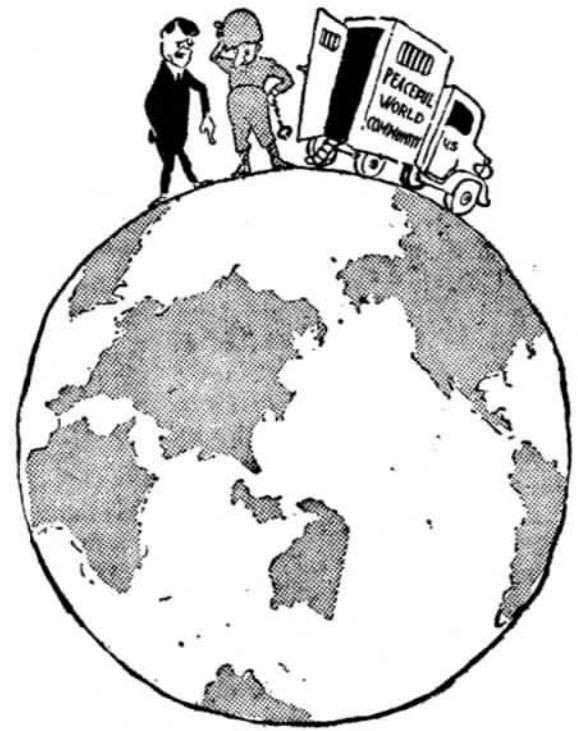
In his recent article "Kennedy's Grand Strategy," the noted U.S. columnist Stewart Alsop wrote that Kennedy had come to the White House "without any preconceived doctrine for dealing with this situation," but "the process of facing up to that situation, through a whole series of crises, has shaped his grand strategy." He pointed out that Kennedy's strategy had grown naturally out of his "reactions to a series of specific situation." Kennedy and his brain trust feel that they have gained experience in coping with the national-liberation movements through the "whole series of crises" in Cuba, the Congo, Laos and south Viet Nam. They think that in the "changed" situation, while actively making war preparations to destroy the socialist camp, they can corrupt it by implementing a policy of "peaceful evolution."

The Kennedy Administration seeks to remedy the United States' present shaky leading position in the imperialist camp by devising a series of new measures. In other words, it seeks to sum up the experiences and lessons of the past year and more and to work out, in the light of the "changed situation," a set of strategic principles and tactics better adapted to the needs of U.S. imperialism, and the realization of its rabid programme for world domination.

Vain Attempt to Destroy the Socialist Camp

Kennedy and his ilk have to admit that three forces exist in the present-day world. Confronting the imperialist camp are the two powerful forces of the present era: the socialist camp and the national-liberation movement. The mighty socialist camp is the main and fundamental obstacle to U.S. imperialism's programme of enslaving the world. That is why these people make no secret of the fact that their "grand strategy" is fundamentally directed against the socialist camp. In trumpeting this "grand strategy," Kennedy, Rusk and Rostow have time and again stressed the irreconcilable nature of the struggle between the two big systems of socialism and capitalism. Stewart Alsop said: "There are no illusions left in the White House that communists will cease to be communists." Rusk said: "We have no illusions about the present intentions of the leaders of the communist bloc and their dedication. . . ."

Imperialism has always resorted to force of arms in its attempt to realize its aggressive designs and avert its



Kennedy: Load it in!

Cartoon by Ho Wei

decline and doom. Military strategy, accordingly, holds a very important place in the "grand strategy" of the Kennedy Administration. It makes it clear that preparations are being made to wage three kinds of warfare: an overall nuclear war, "limited warfare" to be fought with conventional arms, and so-called "special warfare" or "anti-guerrilla warfare." Nuclear warfare is directed primarily against the socialist camp; "special warfare" primarily against the national-liberation movements, while "limited warfare" is intended both to suppress the national-liberation movements and to provoke the socialist countries.

With a view to putting this overall military strategy into effect, Kennedy, in his 1962 State of the Union Message, underlined the need for the United States to "arm" and to reach "this higher, long-term level of readiness more quickly." The Kennedy Administration is going full steam ahead with its arms drive and war preparations on an unprecedented scale. In its 1962-63 budget, appropriations for direct military purposes amount to \$52,700 million, the largest peacetime military budget in U.S. history, even larger than the peak figure in the years of United States aggression in Korea.

Preparing for "Pre-emptive" Nuclear War

Furthermore, the Kennedy Administration has made it quite plain that the United States "must maintain a sufficient margin of superiority in nuclear striking power" and is ready, "in some circumstances," to launch a global nuclear war. Kennedy has openly indicated his readiness to be the first to use nuclear weapons "if necessary," instead of following Eisenhower's strategic policy of refraining from so doing. In other words, the U.S. authorities are preparing to launch a so-called "pre-emptive" nuclear war. The United States in the teeth of worldwide opposition has been conducting atmospheric nuclear weapons tests and high-altitude explosions in the Pacific, carrying its war preparations into outer space with a view to testing out arrangements for a surprise nuclear attack. From

this it is clear that the Kennedy Administration is stepping up its preparations for all-out nuclear war.

Naturally, the Kennedy Administration knows perfectly well that the United States has long lost its absolute superiority in nuclear weapons. This explains why in its "grand strategy" the Kennedy Administration is putting emphasis on active preparations for "limited war," on strengthening its non-nuclear forces, and on preparations for non-nuclear local wars against the socialist and newly independent countries along the periphery of the socialist camp, in places like West Berlin, south Viet Nam and south Korea. Having this in mind, the Kennedy Administration, while preparing for an all-out nuclear war, has greatly increased its conventional armed forces and stocks of conventional weapons; in the past year alone, it has added 300,000 men to its standing army.

To gain time and achieve superiority in nuclear weapons, Kennedy is also a keen advocate of the so-called "cold peace." He talks about "dealing" and "keeping in touch" with the socialist countries and proposes terms for the two big camps to maintain "twenty years" of world peace. This is intended to secure a free hand in putting down the revolutionary movements of the various peoples by preventing the socialist countries from supporting them, and to ease the intense pressure of the world's peoples for the preservation of peace and also to lull the vigilance of the people of the socialist countries and the rest of the world.

Yugoslav Modern Revisionists — Agents of U.S. Imperialism

In line with its "grand strategy," the Kennedy Administration, while increasing its arms build-up and war preparations as a threat to the socialist camp, is at the same time intensifying subversion and infiltration in an attempt to promote "the chances of long-term constructive evolution in the (communist) bloc" and in order to draw the "communist nations" into the "community of the free world."

Kennedy and his brain trust entertain great illusions about their sinister plan of infiltration. They have repeatedly cited Yugoslavia as an example, boasting about their success in using the Yugoslav modern revisionists to split the socialist camp and undermine the international communist movement. They laud to the skies Yugoslav modern revisionism, describing it as "national communism." They regard U.S. aid to the modern revisionist clique of Yugoslavia over the years as "sound long-run investments in the principle of national independence and human freedom." U.S. imperialism has always described the socialist countries which have thrown off the fetters of imperialist enslavement and social oppressions as "enslaved states" without "freedom." It seeks by every possible means to bring about the restoration of capitalism there.

The Yugoslav modern revisionists have betrayed Marxism-Leninism, opposing their anti-Leninist, revisionist programme to the 1957 Moscow Declaration. Living on "aid" from U.S. imperialism, they have led Yugoslavia out of the socialist camp onto the road of restoration of capitalism. U.S. imperialism regards this as a successful example of their policy of "peaceful evolution," and that is why the sinister, cunning Kennedy Administration is

making full use of Yugoslav modern revisionism in a vain attempt to realize its own dream of breaking up and destroying the socialist camp.

U.S. Central Task: Suppression of National-Liberation Movements

Secondly, the Kennedy Administration has made the central task of its "grand strategy" the putting down of the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the preservation and consolidation of its neo-colonialist rule and bases of aggression in these areas.

Kennedy and his brain trust believe that the conflict between the U.S.-led Western bloc on the one hand, and the socialist camp and the national-liberation movements on the other, has caused all kinds of crises in the postwar world and "with one or two exceptions such as Berlin, the crises of the past decade have arisen in the newly independent or newly developing areas of the world." Kennedy and his ilk declare: "We must expect over the next decade recurrent turbulence in these areas," and "we must expect from time to time that crises will occur, and a great deal of skill, courage, and insight will be required to handle them in ways which do not damage—and, if possible, promote—the interests of the free world."

It is not difficult to understand why U.S. imperialism, the main bulwark of imperialism and the main buttress of the colonialist system, should regard the surging national and democratic revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America as the biggest "crisis" it confronts. Kennedy and his men are well aware of the strategic importance of Asia, Africa and Latin America to the imperialist bloc. Two-thirds of the population in the capitalist world live in these areas, where all kinds of contradictions exist. The upsurge of the national and democratic revolutionary movements in these areas has shaken the strategic rear of imperialism to its very foundations. Colonies and semi-colonies have always been the foundations and the lifeline of imperialism. The rich resources of these areas and their cheap manpower are the sources of the imperialists' huge profits; they are also important factors in the maintenance of the vast imperialist war machines and their ability to wage war. The U.S. gets the greatest part of its strategic materials from these areas and a large number of the U.S. overseas military bases are built there.

In addition, these areas are the vast arena in which the imperialist countries scramble for markets, sources of raw materials and capital investments. Kennedy and his gang are well aware that if all the oppressed nations in these areas are completely liberated, U.S. imperialism will be reduced to desperate straits and lose all hope of survival. On the other hand, if the situation develops in the way they want it to develop and these areas come under the domination and control of U.S. imperialism, then it would be possible to prolong the life of U.S. imperialism and directly threaten and encircle the socialist camp, thereby creating extremely favourable conditions for the launching of a world war.

That is why the spokesmen of U.S. imperialism have been openly hostile to the national and democratic revolutions in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Kennedy has declared that in the "free community" to be built by the

U.S. all states are "free to choose their own future." But he hastened to make this conditional by saying "so long as it does not threaten the freedom of others." The revolution chosen by the Cuban people; the legal governments chosen by the Congolese and Laotian peoples; the patriotic, just struggles waged by the people of south Korea and south Viet Nam; the national-liberation movements in the whole of Asia, Africa and Latin America—all these, in the eyes of Kennedy, threaten the "freedom" of the United States and cannot be tolerated. The spokesmen of U.S. imperialism brand the national-liberation movements of all oppressed peoples against imperialism and colonialism as "subversion" and "communist expansion" and use this to justify their acts of intervention and suppression.

"Limited War" and "Special War"

Kennedy has summed up his experience in suppressing the national and democratic revolutionary movements during the period since his inauguration. He has paid special attention to the lesson of Cuba. Writing about this, Stewart Alsop, a spokesman for U.S. monopoly capital, said: "One thought was obvious. This country's great stock of nuclear weapons had no direct bearing on the Cuban situation at all." He added: "As in the case of Cuba, not one of Kennedy's advisers has ever suggested that the way to deal with the Pathet Lao or the Viet Cong is to begin dropping nuclear weapons in the jungle." He also declared that Kennedy had time and again discovered that "all these experiences pointed inexorably to the same conclusions. The West's near-total reliance on the nuclear weapon could be fatal in the end. The West must have other means of exerting its power with limited means

for limited ends." This explains the emphasis in the U.S. "grand strategy" on the capability to make a "choice" short of an all-out nuclear war; this also explains the demand for the effective use of "limited war" and "special war" to defend the so-called "frontiers of freedom."

The Kennedy Administration is turning south Viet Nam and Southeast Asia into testing grounds for its "special warfare." It intends to apply its "experiences" of buccaneering in this region to other parts of Asia and to Africa and Latin America. In order to extend the application of this "strategy" to various parts of the world, Kennedy openly called upon U.S. military men to learn how to fight guerrilla war. In his address to the West Point Military Academy graduates on June 6, he declared that the way to deal with guerrilla war is a "challenge" that will face the United States "in the next decade," that the graduates of the U.S. military academies must be capable of conducting "special warfare" and that the special forces under the command of the U.S. military officers in the next decade will be "growing in number and importance and significance."

U.S. Neo-Colonialism

The Kennedy Administration has learnt from its failures that military force alone is not enough to enable it to strangle the revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to commit aggression in these vast areas and secure control over them. Kennedy and his ilk have advocated the establishment of a "new relation of co-operation" between the Western countries and the underdeveloped nations "to supplant the old colonial ties." Kennedy's "grand strategy" calls for more intensified efforts to "assist" the underdeveloped areas in "carrying out the programme for economic and social revolution" by means of "economic aid," the "Alliance for Progress," the "Peace Corps," etc.

The Kennedy Administration has adopted this policy because it finds that under the hammer blows of the national-liberation movement, the old colonial system is falling apart, and that the old colonial powers are losing ground. It sees in this an opportunity to use "anti-colonialism" as a signboard to promote America's neo-colonialism. On the other hand, it realizes that the colonies, semi-colonies and the newly independent countries, because of their economic and cultural backwardness, need foreign aid in the course of winning and safeguarding their independence. By taking advantage of their difficulties as they advance and by making use of its paid agents in the upper strata of their populations, it tries to use its so-called "aid" as a means of making these countries ever more dependent, economically, upon the United States, and to perpetuate its domination and enslavement of them. In short, the Kennedy Administration is working to replace the old colonialism with the neo-colonialism of the United States.

U.S. Supremacy in Capitalist World Going Downhill

Thirdly, seeing also that the United States alone is not strong enough to strangle the national-liberation movement and to break up and destroy the socialist camp, thereby establishing U.S. hegemony in the world, the Kennedy Administration is taking great pains to induce the entire imperialist camp to "unite" under the "leader-

IN THE EUROPEAN THEATRE



Kennedy: What's up? Why do you occupy my box?
Cartoon by Chiang Yu-sheng

ship" of the United States. Kennedy, Rusk, Rostow and Co. have time and again called upon the Western world to build up a so-called "new partnership" for the sake of their common interests and to mobilize their strength and resources "for worldwide task."

As a result of the change in the balance of strength between the United States and its allies during the past few years, and particularly since the inauguration of the Kennedy Administration, the contradictions between these countries have become ever more acute. The rate of economic growth in the United States is lagging far behind that in the West European countries and in Japan. The U.S. is losing its supremacy in the capitalist world. Economically, the NATO bloc has practically fallen into three groups, namely, the United States, the Common Market countries with France and West Germany as its nucleus, and the Free Trade Area headed by Britain. Let us make a comparison of the economic strength of these three groups.*

Population

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| United States | 185 million |
| Common Market | 170 " |
| Free Trade Area | 89 " |

Share of Industrial Production in Capitalist World

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| United States | 43.3 per cent |
| Common Market | 20 " |
| Free Trade Area | 13 " |

Steel Output

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| United States | 100 million tons (approx.) |
| Common Market | 73 " " |
| Free Trade Area | 32 " " |

Value of Exports

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| United States | \$20,800 million |
| Common Market | \$29,700 " |
| Free Trade Area | \$18,200 " |

Gold Reserves

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| United States | \$16,300 million |
| Common Market | \$16,200 " |
| Free Trade Area | \$ 8,000 " |

The above statistics show that the two economic groups in Western Europe, combined together, have surpassed the U.S. in size of population, steel output, value of exports and gold reserves, though not in industrial production. In addition, deficits in international payments and the enormous gold outflow have resulted in a serious dollar crisis in the United States itself. The present figure of American bills in West European and other foreign hands, payable in gold, stands as high as \$24,000 million, whereas U.S. gold reserves total only \$16,300 million, a difference of \$7,700 million. This has further weakened the economic position of the United States.

A Serious Challenge to U.S.

This "unpleasant" situation has of late figured prominently in talks among U.S. government officials and reports in the U.S. propaganda media. Some time ago Rostow wrote, with regret, that Western Europe and Japan "are evidently entering a phase where they wish to play a larger role on the world scene and have the resources to do so." Even Kennedy himself, alarmed by

*The figures of the first four items are based on the 1961 data and those of the last one on the 1962 data. — Ed.

the economic growth of the West European countries, describes it as a serious challenge to his country, and one on which the future of the United States depends. Recently, this challenge from the West European countries has become ever more provocative. De Gaulle, stressing that "France is not being towed by any other state," has openly advocated "a Europe united politically and militarily as well as economically" in opposition to the United States. Adenauer is also pressing for a united Europe, with France and West Germany as its core, which "must be a valuable partner of America. . ." Macmillan, speaking in the United States last April, urged the Americans not to think of Britain in a disparaging way, claiming that the British "can play our [their] role in the world as proudly and as effectively as our [their] forbears." All this is creating misgivings among the American authorities. The American commentator Lippmann has pointed out: "At the heart of the crucial balance of power between East and West, there is trouble within the Atlantic alliance."

This change in the balance of economic strength of the imperialist powers has naturally sharply affected their mutual relations. The contradictions between the United States and France are outstanding in this respect. France is collaborating with West Germany in furthering a plan for the establishment of a "political union" of the six countries. De Gaulle and Adenauer have decided to hold a conference of the heads of the six Common Market countries this year. Its purpose will be to discuss the "political unity" of Europe, with a view to establishing a political grouping vis-a-vis the U.S. and Britain. France stands openly opposed to the U.S. on many international issues. For instance, she clings to her unique stand on the question of West Berlin and the peace treaty with Germany, refuses to take part in the 18-nation disarmament conference and opposes negotiations on the suspension of nuclear tests. The struggle against U.S. control waged by the West European and other advanced capitalist countries is becoming ever fiercer. The leading role of the U.S. in the Western world is being gravely weakened.

Tightening U.S. Control of Its Allies

To end all these "troubles," to readjust relations within the imperialist camp and tighten U.S. overall control of its allies therefore becomes another important component part of the Kennedy Administration's "grand strategy."

With all these problems on its mind the Kennedy Administration has decided on a series of counter-measures. Militarily, the United States is to hold the power of policy-making in the Western military bloc tightly in its hand. Kennedy and Co. have stressed the need for the Western countries to reinforce the ranks of their conventional troops, and for the United States to monopolize the nuclear weapons and retain the right of final "choice." The U.S. commentator Lippmann has made it plain to the allies of the United States that it would be a "daydream" to think how agreeable it would be if "the United States were indissolubly committed to the defence of Europe while the question of when to defend Europe and what to defend it about, and how to conduct relations with the outer world were handed over to older and more experienced hands on the European continent," for the United States cannot, and will not, lose its "initiative and the ultimate responsibility" in the alliance on

the issues of peace and war. In fact, this is a rude answer to the claims of Britain, France and West Germany to share in the leadership and build up their own nuclear striking forces. The U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara in a speech openly asked Britain and France to give up nuclear weapons and to rely entirely upon the protection of U.S. nuclear forces. The role of the West European countries, in his opinion, should be to provide the U.S. with conventional forces for use as cannon fodder.

Economically, the Kennedy Administration wants its allies to open their markets to it and share its burdens of "aid to the underdeveloped countries." This, Kennedy and Co. believe, is a smart trick which will serve several purposes. It will, in the first place, draw the economic strength of the West European countries, Japan and Canada into the U.S.-controlled "aid" programme and thus lessen the burdens of the United States and hamstring its allies in the battle for markets in the underdeveloped countries. Secondly, the "energies" of the allies will thus also be channelled to the underdeveloped areas so that the acute contradictions in trade within the imperialist camp will be eased. In the words of Rusk, this means "we must see to it that trade shall not become a source of difference and discord between us but a cement to bind our policies more closely together." Furthermore, this will offer a chance to peddle the myth that "the old colonial order has all but vanished," and there is "a partnership of equals" between the Asian, African and Latin American countries on the one hand and their old suzerain states on the other. This, Kennedy and his kind hope, will help soften up the struggle of the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies for national liberation and for the preservation of national independence.

Rabid Plans for World Domination

From the above analysis it can be seen that the basic strategic principle of Kennedy's "grand strategy" is, to put it briefly, to step up preparations for an all-out nuclear war, with the U.S.-controlled Western camp as the strategic basis and under cover of defending "the frontiers of freedom" and "preventing Communist subversion," and to launch a "pre-emptive" war when the United States considers that the balance of power is in favour of imperialism and when a suitable opportunity presents itself. At the same time, the United States uses its "nuclear deterrent" and "limited war" to threaten the socialist countries in an attempt to prevent them from giving support to the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and thus stamp out these revolutionary movements by means of "special warfare" and other methods. This is the counter-revolutionary plan of U.S. imperialism for an all-out attack on the peoples of the world. Such is U.S. imperialism's rabid plan for world domination.

But is it true that "fortune has smiled" on Kennedy and Co. so that they can now carry out their counter-revolutionary "grand strategy"?

In fact, even while advertising this "grand strategy," they themselves cannot help disclosing grave doubts about its results. Kennedy said: "We may not reach it in our own lifetime." Lippmann admitted: "We may now expect world events to go just about the way we would like them to go. They will not go that way." Rostow said:

"We know that over the next decade there will be frustrations and setbacks."

Exactly! No matter how desperately they try it is absolutely impossible for imperialism and reaction to change the course of world events.

As long as imperialist and colonialist oppression remains in Asia, Africa and Latin America, no armed suppression, political deceit or economic aid can bar the growth and victory of the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The national and democratic tides in Asia, Africa and Latin America are surging to new heights.

Because the contradictions within the imperialist bloc are irreconcilable, the U.S. attempt to tighten its domination over its allies will inevitably sharpen these contradictions, and accelerate the disintegration and decline of the imperialist camp.

Because of the existence of the mighty socialist camp and the increasing strength of the national defences of the socialist countries, U.S. imperialism's policy of nuclear blackmail has become bankrupt. It can never intimidate the people of the socialist countries. U.S. imperialism's plans for sabotage can never succeed. The firm resolve of the peoples of the socialist camp to build socialism and communism is unshakable and their friendship and unity are unbreakable.

The Kennedy Administration is stepping up its preparations for three kinds of war—all-out nuclear war, "limited war," and "special warfare." It is playing the role of a world gendarme, attempting to defend the "frontiers of freedom," achieve "a closing off of areas of vulnerability" and suppress revolutionary struggles in all parts of the world. It will inevitably find itself falling into a position of increasing isolation as Enemy No. 1 of the people of the world. Militarily, this "strategy" can only result in such weaknesses as a long frontline, a distant rear, scattered strength and extreme passivity. Economically, since it requires both a speedy development of nuclear weapons and the expansion of conventional armaments, it will inevitably add to the burdens of military expenditure and aggravate the deepening financial crisis of the United States.

People Will Defeat the "Grand Strategy"

Although Kennedy's "grand strategy" sums up the lessons of defeat suffered so far during his term of office and lays down a series of still more cunning, sinister and adventurist principles for its policies of aggression and war, it is beyond doubt that U.S. imperialism can never overcome its weaknesses nor solve its inherent contradictions. It will never be able to resist the trend of historical development.

In face of this counter-revolutionary "grand strategy" of the Kennedy Administration, all the peace-loving people of the world must heighten their vigilance and wage a blow-for-blow struggle against it. They must remain on guard and not make light of it. So long as the people of the whole world strengthen their unity and fight resolutely, they will surely defeat this counter-revolutionary "grand strategy" of U.S. imperialism, safeguard the independence and freedom of the peoples and secure lasting world peace and social progress for mankind.

Down With U.S. Nuclear War Threats!

THE Eighth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Prevention of Nuclear War has just ended in Tokyo. Its preliminary sessions were held between August 1 and 4; its main session opened on August 4 and lasted three days. The conference made public two documents: one is the "Tokyo Declaration," and the other is Recommendations of the Conference for International Common Action.

Attending the conference were 10,000 Japanese delegates and 85 foreign delegates from 10 countries and 9 international organizations. Pa Chin, who headed the Chinese delegation, spoke at the conference.

Nuclear War Menace From U.S. Imperialism

On August 6 seventeen years ago, by order of the U.S. President, a U.S. B-29 bomber dropped the first atomic bomb on Japan's Hiroshima. Later on a second U.S. atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. This was a heinous crime. It is common knowledge that at that time the surrender of Japan was already a foregone conclusion, that the war was about to end very soon, and militarily there was no need for the United States to use atomic weapons. U.S. imperialism used these weapons because it wanted to test its atomic bomb on live people — innocent Japanese; and to employ the threat of indiscriminate mass destruction to reduce Japan to a U.S. colony and blackmail the peoples of the world in its bid for world domination. Even today, 17 years later, people are still suffering and dying from the effects of the explosion. The imperialist United States is the only country which has killed people with atomic weapons — this will be for ever recorded to its shame in history.

The anti-A- and H-bombs conference has met for the eighth time and again drawn the world's attention to these facts, but U.S. imperialism, far from being ashamed of its black crime, is on the contrary making open preparations for nuclear war. The H-bomb test at Bikini in 1954 which once again brought suffering to the Japanese people was conducted by the United States. The recent series of atmospheric and high-altitude nuclear tests in the Pacific threatening world peace and mankind's security were also conducted by the United States. U.S. President Kennedy has even openly declared his intention to take the initiative in using nuclear weapons regardless of its consequences.

As Pa Chin said at the preliminary session of the Tokyo conference: "From myriads of facts people have learnt this truth: War, and especially the threat of nuclear war, comes from U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism is the chief enemy of world peace and the common enemy of the people of all lands. The fact that nuclear weapons are in the hands of U.S. imperialism constitutes the greatest menace to the security of mankind . . . in order to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, it is first of all necessary to expose and oppose the root cause of war,

that is, the policies of war and aggression pursued by the U.S. Government."

Powerful Force Against U.S. Nuclear War

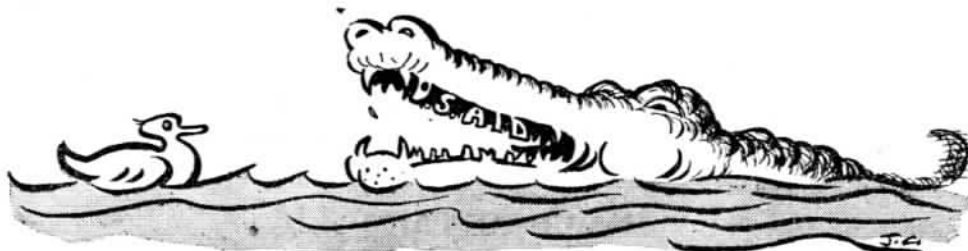
Because the movement to ban A- and H-bombs and prevent a nuclear war is a great mass movement to defend world peace which concerns the security of peoples of all lands, it is imperative that all forces of peace on earth, particularly the forces of the national-independence movements that shake the very foundations of the war forces, should be united to form an anti-imperialist united front on the broadest scale. This point was explained with emphasis by Pa Chin. "The U.S. threat of a nuclear war," he said, "is directed against all the countries in the world. At present, the United States is very keen about its 'local war' or so-called 'special warfare,' which has in the background the threat of all-out nuclear war. This kind of war is primarily directed against the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism, both old and new, and for independence and freedom. They are a mighty force opposing the U.S. threat of a nuclear war and defending world peace. Any idea or action which seeks to ignore or exclude the national-independence forces, using the broad character of the movement against thermonuclear weapons as a pretext, is wrong."

To prove this point Pa Chin cited Japan's experience in the last few years. The movement to ban A- and H-bombs in Japan has in the last few years been enthusiastically joined by the broad masses of Japanese people, won the support of ever wider circles of the international peace forces and thus formed itself into a mighty torrent in defence of peace. This is because this movement has incorporated within itself the struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism, the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," the U.S. military bases, and the struggle for the return of the Japanese territory of Okinawa to Japan, and for the independence, democracy, peace and neutrality of Japan.

Common Enemy of All Peoples

U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of the Japanese people, the Chinese people and the people of all lands. Nevertheless, there are people who wish to gloss over this fact and the truth that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the world. Pa Chin, after citing a series of U.S. crimes of aggression, posed the following questions: Is this killer, whose hands are stained with the blood of the peoples of Japan, China and those of other lands, not the enemy of peace? Is he not the common enemy of the peoples of China and Japan and of the people of the whole world? And when U.S. imperialism is preparing to massacre the people of all lands with nuclear weapons, is it possible for us to whitewash him and expect him to lay down the butcher's knife to become, all of a sudden, a Buddha?

The Lowdown on U.S. Aid



SOME unsophisticated U.S. businessmen have been bedazzled by the glowingly altruistic terms in which Washington depicts U.S. foreign aid. True to their philosophy that "nothing is for nothing," they have been demanding an accounting and an explanation. The Kennedy Administration has therefore been obliged to soothe them with a revelation of some of the facts which show that "U.S. aid" is really "aid U.S."

U.S. News and World Report, passing on some of these facts, admits that "almost 80 per cent of the billions that go to foreign aid actually is spent within the United States. . . . U.S. aid abroad accounts for more than 12 per cent of this country's exports." If the foreign aid programme were cut, "industries in many states would lose orders. Huge markets for surplus farm products would disappear."

Taking 1961 as an example, the magazine reports that U.S. foreign aid, military and economic, in that year amounted to \$6,100 million. Three-fourths of the economic aid went for things shipped directly from the U.S. These included \$2,300 million worth of farm products. Without foreign aid, explains the magazine, "these products would have added materially to the huge stocks of surpluses that weigh down on farm prices." In addition, "there were \$700 million worth of other American goods bought with aid dollars for shipment abroad and \$300 million paid for services performed by Americans. . . ." "Of the \$1,700 million spent in 1961 for military aid (by the U.S.), \$1,500 million went for planes, tanks, weapons and material that were produced in U.S. plants." So, concludes the weekly, "the true story of foreign aid turns out to be that this program now has become a subsidy built into the U.S. economy — just like subsidies for agriculture."

President Kennedy in his news conference on July 5 listed three facts which he said should be kept in mind about Washington's foreign aid programmes. These were:

1. "Almost half of the money authorized in the foreign aid bill is for military assistance, or supporting

funds, for the defense of countries directly threatened by aggression or subversion." (Read "countries where reactionary U.S. stooges are threatened by powerful national-liberation movements.")

2. "More than 80 per cent of the money committed to economic assistance is in the form of loans, not grants, and these loans will have to meet our (U.S.) aid criteria and be repaid in dollars."

3. "More than 80 per cent of the money appropriated for the foreign aid program will be spent here in the United States on goods and services supplied by American business. . . ."

But subsidizing the U.S. economy is only part of what a "recipient" of U.S. aid has to stand.

Turkey today with its political crises, economic bankruptcy, unemployment and hunger provides an eye-opening example of what U.S. aid does to a country. Ankara got on to this slippery path in the hope that U.S. dollars would save it. But for every dollar of U.S. aid it gets it has had to spend two on its huge army of 500,000 men and allot 40 per cent of its budget for military preparations. This useless extravagance has led to the present industrial stagnation, chaos in agriculture, rising prices and corruption. . . .

U.S. News and World Report described such U.S. aid "as a keystone of U.S. foreign policy," but neither it nor Kennedy mentioned still another fact: that it is a scheme for blackmail.

When Ceylon recently took over the filling stations and other installations set up by the Esso and Caltex oil companies on its soil, the U.S. ambassador to Ceylon fired off a note to the Ceylonese Government threatening that if compensation were not paid within six months, U.S. aid would be stopped.

The Ceylonese Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike's answer was eminently to the point. The biggest aid the U.S. could give to others, she replied, was not to interfere in their internal affairs.

"We Chinese people have had enough of the horrors of war," Pa Chin said. "This is why we ardently love peace; we have suffered a great deal from aggressors who bullied us, this is why we ardently love independence and liberation. We certainly will not encroach on one inch of land belonging to others, nor do we allow others to encroach on one inch of land that is ours. This is why we and the people of Japan, the rest of Asia, Africa and Latin America are all of one heart—we people of all lands have the same aspiration for independence; we all ardently love peace. We must not beg imperialism for peace, we must strengthen our unity and fight side by side. The strength of our unity and solidarity will enable us to tie the hands of the U.S. atomaniacs and preserve world peace."

Pa Chin at both sessions of the conference expressed China's support for the Japanese people's just struggle. U.S. imperialism and its hangers-on, he pointed out, are bitterly hostile to the Japanese people's movement to ban A- and H-bombs; they have tried by every means and used all kinds of pretexts in their attempts to split, divide and undermine this movement. Pa Chin expressed confidence that with the Japanese people strengthening unity among themselves and with the other peoples of the world, they will be able to surmount all obstacles in the way of their advance. Faced by the militant Japanese people who are daily becoming more closely united and who enjoy the warm support of the millions of peace-loving people of the world, all enemy schemes will come to naught.

A Visit to Sendai

by CHAO TAN

CHAO TAN, one of China's leading film actors, toured Japan recently as a member of a delegation of Chinese film workers. During his one-month stay there, he visited Sendai, a town made widely known in China by Lu Hsun's sketch, written with deep love and respect, about Mr. Fujino, his teacher when he was in Sendai as a medical student. Chao Tan has a long list of famous film roles to his credit. They include the part of the composer Nieh Erh, one of the pioneers of China's revolutionary music. He is to play the part of Lu Hsun himself in the biographical feature "Life of Lu Hsun" now in preparation at the Shanghai Tienma Studio.—Ed.

Sendai is one of the larger cities in eastern Japan. Surrounded by hills and with the sea near by, it is an ideal place for a student. When I walked up a hill path leading through pine woods to an old tower, I saw many students sitting in threes and fours on the grass-covered ground. They still wore the type of uniform typical of students in Lu Hsun's days. The style of their haircut too was unchanged: short and brushed toward the forehead.

The tower houses a large telescope through which for the price of 10 sen, a visitor can enjoy a good view of the city. Sendai suffered heavy bombing during World War II. As it is now, it is a combination of modern, Western-style buildings and what has remained of an ancient feudal town.

"Tell me, please, what are your famous beauty spots and places of historic interest," I asked a student.

"None of particular importance," he answered respectfully. "But a great writer once studied here and this has made Sendai a glorious city."

His words clearly showed that Lu Hsun is not regarded in Sendai as the Lu Hsun of the Chinese people alone, but of the people of all the world. In Japan, it is quite common to meet people who have specialized in studying Lu Hsun works or with a particular interest in his writings. When I left China for Japan, I made up my mind to forget for a while my role of Lu Hsun, a task that had been weighing rather heavily on my mind. But

I failed to do so. People kept reminding me of it, by their talk of the writer, by their keen interest in the coming film, in Tokyo, Kyoto, in the park in Nara, on the lakeside of Biwa Locke... and especially in Sendai, here the film became a central topic at almost every discussion, big and small, which I attended.

"This film must, of course, contain something about Lu Hsun's life in Japan, or at least we hope so," someone said.

"Welcome to Sendai to shoot the outdoor scenes. We'll give whatever help we can," others added.

To such friends, Lu Hsun, his works and his militant life, are a source of inspiration. To them, Lu Hsun is a symbol of friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. It was in Sendai, as we know, that Lu Hsun made a decision of vital importance — to give up a medical career in preference for literature. It was also in Sendai that Lu Hsun met Mr. Fujino, whose memory the writer always treasured.

Fujino's Laboratory

I went to see Mr. Fujino's laboratory where he gave his course in anatomy. It is kept just as it is described in Lu Hsun's reminiscences. The table Lu Hsun described is there, and there I seemed to see the teacher of bygone years — a dark, lean instructor with a moustache, without a tie, in an old overcoat, carrying under his arms a pile of books which he set on the table.

It was probably in this very room that he discussed the diagram Lu Hsun drew to illustrate his notes on the blood vessels of the forearm: "Look, you have moved this blood vessel a little out of place. Of course, when moved like this it does look better; but anatomical charts are not works of art, and we have no way of altering things as they are. I have corrected it for you, and in future you should copy exactly from the blackboard."

Mr. Fujino's influence — his insistence on absolute accuracy in scholarly work, his highly scientific attitude, and his indefatigable patience in teaching — was later seen in Lu Hsun's literary style which, among other things, is characterized by an exact realism, and also in his concern for youth as well as in the exacting demands he always put on himself.

Lesson From the Lu Hsun Monument

After we had laid a wreath before the Lu Hsun Monument in Sendai, our eyes turned naturally upward to look at the sculptured head of Lu Hsun carved in high relief.

The relief, done by a skilled and vigorous hand, was based on a photograph of the writer taken together with a group of young people meeting to discuss the art of wood engraving. Yet it is clear that the creator of this relief had no intention of merely making a likeness copied from the photograph. He worked directly to show his enthusiasm and respect for the writer and based his work on the conception of Lu Hsun as first of all a successful thinker whose ideas have been highly evaluated by history. The sculptor has realized this conception well. In singularly original, somewhat romantic style, he has given us the Lu Hsun that we know: optimistic, passionate, lively, vigorous in spirit, and unfettered by conventions. I felt enlightened by the artist's bold treatment. This work set me thinking, and I sensed a way to solve the difficult creative problem that I had been wrestling with: how to play my role; whether to use a cold "colour" as the basic tone against which Lu Hsun's great inner warmth would shine out like a spark, or whether to start from the accepted historical evaluation of Lu Hsun as a triumphantly great-hearted human being, and then to proceed to re-create in detail the flower-

ing of his spirit and temperament. This was a basic question which I had to solve, the question of what approach to take in creating my role as Lu Hsun. I realized then with fresh force that fidelity to historical truth, and to the actor's own ideas, emotions and style, fidelity to the true image of the person portrayed and to the truth of his time, can only be achieved by a gradual process in which a unity of contradictions is achieved. An artist must devote his whole heart and all his energies to achieve as perfect an artistic unity as he can to enhance the significance of his work.

I wish to send my thanks to my hosts who arranged such a fine programme for my one-day visit. I went to Sendai to get material for the building up of my role. What I got there will benefit me all my life.

At My Hotel

It was very late when I returned to my hotel. I planned to do some packing as I was to leave early next morning. But quite unexpectedly, there was a guest waiting for me, a young girl. She came to ask me for a photograph. She was, however, not a film fan. She wanted the photograph for her brother who had been given a death sentence on a framed-up charge and was then in prison. "We always get fresh strength from your Chinese films," she said.

I was told that in recent years, there have been more and more cases like that of the Matsukawa Incident in which innocent people have been put in peril by frame-ups engineered by the reactionary governments. The people fight back, but they need support. All the time I was in Japan I felt as if people saw in me the roles I played or am going to play, Nieh Erh and Lu Hsun, whose deep friendship, militant strength and grand ideals they highly value. This was the source of our mutual understanding, our mutual confidence, support and inspiration. The young girl reminded me of my own experience in prison before liberation, and I told her: "In the old days, we too spent many of our young days in jail. But we have emerged victorious." Then on my photograph, I wrote: "Truth will certainly triumph over all evils and frame-ups!" I know that the dark

cell walls will collapse. Nothing can long hold the Japanese people, the Japanese youth, under lock and key.

Next morning I had a hurried breakfast. My train was to leave at nine and I had to attend a discussion meeting at eight. It was Sunday. Several professors and students found time to come. There were also mothers bringing their children along to have a look at this "Chinese uncle" of theirs. Then there were overseas Chinese just as enthusiastic and patriotic as the compatriots I had met in other cities in Japan. They talked about Chinese films with a great warmth, sharing their impressions and being admirably outspoken in their comments. Then, a young man stood up. His face flushed with excitement, he talked rapidly, pouring out his words. I was wondering which film had stirred him when my interpreter told me that this young man had asked: "Does China want Japanese youth to go to take part in her socialist construction? Can this be done?" "If it is possible," he said, "then I must by all means get to China!"

This was such a complex question that I could only say I sincerely thanked him for his kindly concern for China, and added: "You have much work waiting for you too in Japan."

Farewell, Sendai!

The busy scene at the railway station was such as we have often seen in films: the train was whistling to start; there seemed to be no end of handshakes and farewells. Then that young man who had spoken at the discussion suddenly appeared from among the crowds and clasping my hand tightly cried: "I still hope that I can go to China to take part in her socialist construction!"

The moment I stepped onto the train, it started moving. With one accord,



The house Lu Hsun lived in when a student in Sendai

A traditional style painting by Chao Tan

spontaneously, we all burst out singing *Tokyo—Peking*. Farewell, friends; farewell, Sendai; farewell, Mr. Fujino! When Lu Hsun took his departure from Sendai, I remembered, he had a photograph of Mr. Fujino with him inscribed in his teacher's long hand "Farewell," a picture which Lu Hsun later hung on the east wall of his study in Peking. It remained there for all the years he lived there. Concerning this photograph, Lu Hsun wrote: "At night if I am tired and want to take it easy, I look up to see his thin, dark face in the lamplight as if speaking in rhythmic tones, and my better nature asserts itself; my courage returns. Then I light a cigarette, and write some more of those articles so hated and detested by 'upright gentlemen.'" Now, before me bouquets and banners were dancing. I seemed to see thousands upon thousands of Mr. Fujinos in the eyes of those eminent professors, young students, mothers and children. They love China. They are all deeply concerned about China and pay close attention to China's socialist construction. Like Mr. Fujino, they live and work for a just cause. My conviction was strengthened that they, the Japanese people, will surely overcome all difficulties and win through to final victory.

SIDELIGHTS

A True Story. Chen Ssu-pin and Jui Wen-jen joined the People's Liberation Army at the same time. They were in the same squad. Both were cited for meritorious behaviour; both joined the Communist Party. It was only natural that they became good friends. When they eventually separated, a steady correspondence was kept up.

One day Chen received a letter from Jui. ". . . I've never told you about my childhood. . . . You know, I had an elder brother. He was sold to a landlord, and we've never heard of him since. . . ." Chen's eyes blurred. He too had been sold to a landlord when he was a little boy. Scenes of the past rose before his eyes.

That year a great flood struck his home village. He and his parents were among the great mass of tattered and hungry refugees on the road. One snowy night as they huddled outside the door of a well-to-do landlord, the door opened and the smiling landlord came out. He cordially invited them to stay the night inside and gave them bowls of rice porridge to eat. The next morning, with a changed face, the landlord came to see them. Either give back every grain of rice they'd eaten last night, or else—leave the boy behind.

The landlord happened to be without an heir. This was a simple way to get one and the boy looked bright. With tears wrung from their hearts, the poor couple took leave of their boy and went on their way.

As it happened, the landlord's wife bore him a son. The little beggar boy immediately became a thorn in their side. When another poor family came along seeking refuge, the landlord pressed the boy on them for a pittance. From then on Chen followed his third parents, driven from place to place by poverty. As he grew up, the kind-hearted couple had once told him: "Your parents' name was Jui, that's all we know. . . ."

At this point of Chen's reflections, his mind had a sudden jolt. Jui, Jui? The letter said. . . . Could it be—?

It was. Chen is now happily in the bosom of his family.

"Kingdom of Fruit." The golden sunshine of a Cantonese summer pales in

comparison with the bright fruit stands on its streets: the golden pineapple and litchi, tawny *longan*, pears, mangos, bananas and coconuts. . . .

The Cantonese enjoy a bigger variety of fruits than people in other parts of China. A botanist once estimated that Kwangtung Province possesses 300 of the 400 major fruit species in the world. It has excellent varieties of tangerines, oranges and pomelos, avocados, carambolas, peaches and plums, besides the ones already mentioned.

Fruit-growers have been busy cultivating new strains. Two new species only recently acclimatized are the durian and mangosteen, called the "king and queen of tropical fruit," introduced from Malaya and Indonesia. One newcomer to the banana family is the "golden banana," the size of a thumb but sweeter and tastier than its bigger kin.

Through the Magnifying Glass. A camel did go through the needle's eye, and an elephant too, along with two other camels. The whole troop was drawn on a thin strip of ivory 2 mm. wide by 1 cm. long, which could go through the hole of any big darning needle. Under the magnifying glass they loomed as exciting and lifelike as anyone could wish to see them in the zoo. A hair-thin dark line on another tiny piece of ivory turned out to be some poetry in forceful and vigorous Chinese calligraphy. A third square of ivory, a quarter the size of a small fingernail, carried a coloured engraving of the Great Wall.

At the exhibition of miniature ivory engravings in Peking's Zhongshan Park, over 20 exhibits, each encased in glass with a small magnifying glass mounted over it, show a fascinating

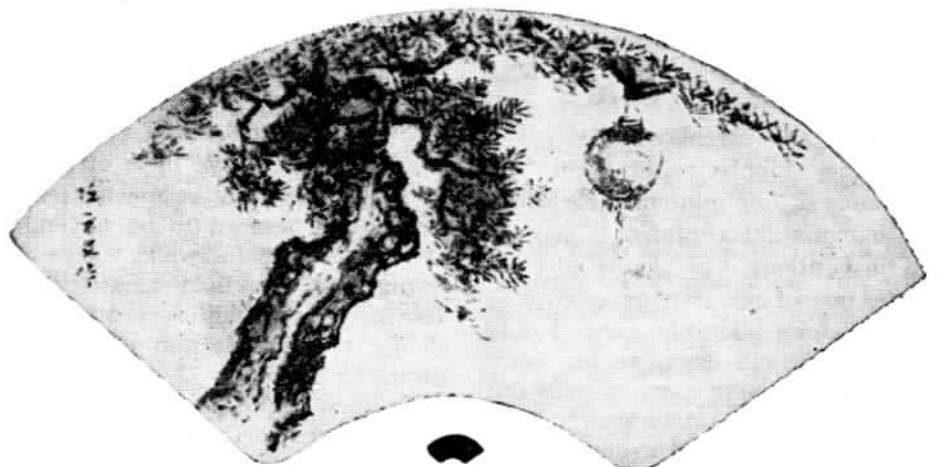
world of children playing in the parks, red palace lanterns swaying under ancient trees, the stately Tien An Men gate, landscapes and portraits. The smallest of the exhibits is the size of a grain of rice, the largest no bigger than three matchsticks placed side by side.

These are the works of artist Chen Ching-yi and his son Chen Hsiao-yi. The art is said to have originated in the Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.) when someone engraved 18 Buddhist figures on two sides of a water-melon seed. Later rice and sesame seeds were used for the purpose. Being perishable, none have been handed down to our time. Some 50 years ago, an artist Yu Shih initiated the art of engraving these miniatures on ivory. The Chens have carried on the tradition.

A Day at the Ball Game. It was the grand opening day of the Basketball, Football, Volleyball, Table Tennis and Handball Tournaments in Harbin city, northeast China. Colourful streamers flew atop flagpoles. Stands were filled to capacity. Waves of cheers rose from the spectators as they watched the exciting games.

—But, wait a minute! Spectators and players seem shrunk to midget size. The grandstands are packed with little girls in pigtailed and pinafores and little boys in shorts. The sportsmen on the fields average three feet in height!

This was no scene from Lilliput—2,000 athletic small fry from primary school down to bibbed kindergarteners were having the time of their lives taking part in their third citywide sports tournament. Balls, baskets, courts, fields, goals, pitches and playing times were shrunken correspondingly to fit their sizes.



Enlarged reproduction of a miniature ivory engraving by Chen Ching-yi. Figure below shows original size.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Chen Yi on Geneva Agreement On Laos

"The Chinese Government will spare no efforts to facilitate the carrying out of the Geneva agreement on the Laotian question."

This statement was made by Vice-Premier Chen Yi in the course of his speech at the Swiss National Day reception given by Ambassador Rene Naville in Peking on August 1.

The Vice-Premier said: "We hope that all the signatories to the Geneva agreement will fulfil their obligations in conformity with the provisions of the agreement, and not interfere in Laotian internal affairs."

He pointed out that "in order to consolidate peace in Laos and ease tension in Southeast Asia, U.S. troops must withdraw from Thailand and south Viet Nam. The presence of U.S. troops there can only arouse opposition among the local peoples."

Chen Yi further pointed out that the agreement on the Laotian question was not by any means a "gift from on high"; it was, first of all, the outcome of the persistent struggle of the Laotian people. It was also the outcome of the negotiations conducted among the 14 participating nations, big and small, on an equal footing.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi expressed particular thanks for the part played by Prince Sihanouk, Head of the Kingdom of Cambodia, who initiated the enlarged Geneva Conference. He said that not long ago, Prince Sihanouk proposed an international conference on the question of south Viet Nam, but so far very few people had responded to this proposal. Perhaps such a conference would become inevitable when the struggle reached a certain stage, he added.

Swiss National Day

The National Day of the Swiss Confederation (August 1) was warmly greeted by the Chinese leaders. Chairman Liu Shao-chi in a message of greetings to Paul Chaudet, President

of the Swiss Confederation, wished his country prosperity and its people well-being; and expressed the hope that the friendly relations between China and Switzerland would develop with each passing day.

At the National Day reception given by the Swiss Ambassador Rene Naville in Peking, Vice-Premier Chen Yi praised the efforts made by Switzerland in favour of world peace.

China Recognizes Jamaica

Jamaica, the third biggest island in the Caribbean Sea, proclaimed its independence on August 6. Premier Chou En-lai sent greetings to Sir Alexander Bustamante, Premier of Jamaica, wishing the people of Jamaica success in preserving their national independence and in building their motherland.

Foreign Minister Chen Yi also sent a message to the Jamaican Premier informing him of China's recognition of Jamaica which, he hoped, would lead to the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Congratulations to President Nkrumah

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai in a message to Ghanaian President Kwame Nkrumah congratulated him on his recent escape from an attempt on his life.

They expressed their confidence that the Ghanaian people, under his leadership, would be still more closely united and struggle to the very end to oppose imperialism as well as new and old colonialism, and that they would safeguard their national independence and build up their country. "The Chinese people will always support the just struggle of the Ghanaian people," the message stressed.

Chinese Scientists Support Korean People's Struggle

Five Chinese scientific organizations have sent letters to their Korean counterparts, voicing resolute support for the just struggle of the Korean people against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful reunification of Korea. They supported the message of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly to the parliaments of all countries calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive troops from south Korea and for the peaceful reunification of the country.

These letters were signed by Lee Ssu-kuang, Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Association of China, and by the Chinese Society of Metals, the Chinese Society of Forestry, the Botanical Society of China and the Chinese Automation Society.

Chinese-Indonesian Film Workers' Statement

In a joint statement recently signed in Peking, the Union of Chinese Film Workers and the visiting Indonesian Film Workers' Association stressed the importance of opposing imperialism and colonialism and of safeguarding world peace.

"In present conditions," the statement said, "it is necessary to emphasize that films must serve the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the attainment and preservation of national independence; they must also serve the interests of unity and friendship among the peoples of various countries, and of world peace."

The two organizations agreed to cooperate with and support each other in the Indonesian people's struggle to liberate West Irian and in the Chinese people's struggle to liberate Taiwan, and to oppose the U.S. imperialist scheme of "two Chinas."

Recent Visitors

Many visitors came to China on friendly visits during the past month. Among them were guests from Latin America: Renato Gaona, member of the Chamber of Deputies of Chile and Chairman of the Public Works Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and Mrs. Gaona; Manuel Araujo Hidalgo, former President of the Chamber of Deputies of Ecuador; Madame Merba Hernandez, member of the National Committee of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples; the Mexican peace delegation headed by Guillermo Montano; and the Venezuelan peace delegation headed by Elpidio La Riva Mata. Other guests were Nguyen Tieu, member of the editorial board of *Cuu Quoc* of Viet Nam; Eini Deguchi, leader of the Omoto religious sect of Japan; A.R. Buckley, Acting General Secretary of the Metal Trades Federation of Australia, and Mrs. Buckley; and the Cambodian civil aviation delegation headed by Measketh Caimirane.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Japanese-U.S. Collaboration In Asia

An article in the July issue of the bi-monthly *Guozi Wenti Yanjiu* (Survey of International Affairs) gives a general survey of the political, economic and military co-operation between Japan and the United States for aggression in Asia, with special reference to Japanese economic expansion in Southeast Asia which is being encouraged by the U.S.

Japan depends on foreign trade for its existence. If its goods cannot be sold abroad, its economy will suffer and its pro-U.S. politicians will be thrown out. The American market is opened to Japanese goods only to a certain extent. In these circumstances, Washington calculates that by directing Japanese attention to Southeast Asia, Japanese resentment against U.S. restrictions on imports from Japan may be appeased. The U.S. hopes that this will thwart Japanese attempts to develop trade with China. It also wants to use Japan as a tool to grab the Southeast Asian market from Britain and France.

Before World War II, Southeast Asia was Japan's traditional market. It is now engaged in a big sales drive in this area and is attempting to seize economic control there, hoping thereby to lay the economic foundation for the revival of Japanese militarism.

Japan's trade with Asia in 1961 accounted for 38.6 per cent of its exports and 27.2 per cent of its imports. An important part of this trade was with Southeast Asia. According to a report issued by the Bank of Japan on January 23, 1962, Japanese exports to Southeast Asia between 1951 and 1960 increased 3.7-fold, an average of 15.5 per cent annually. The increase in exports of heavy industrial goods and chemical products was particularly striking. Compared with 1956, the increase in 1960 in the export of machines was 2.8-fold, that of chemicals and fertilizer, 1.8-fold and that of iron and steel, 1.7-fold. A survey of the Japanese Ministry of Finance shows that private Japanese investments in Southeast Asia at the end of 1961 amounted to \$59.2 million, 45 per cent higher than the figure for

1960, and the exports to Southeast Asia on deferred payment terms last year were valued at \$206.2 million, an increase of 68 per cent over the previous year. In the last two years, the volume of Japanese exports to Southeast Asia and to the U.S. was roughly the same.

Much of the increase in Japanese trade with Asia is due to the purchases which the U.S. International Co-operation Administration makes in Japan to be used as U.S. "aid" to countries in Southeast Asia and other parts of Asia. In 1960 U.S. purchases in Japan amounted to \$147 million as against a mere \$1.74 million in 1950. These purchases in 1959 accounted for 13 per cent of Japanese exports to Southeast Asia. They made up 43 per cent of Japanese exports to south Korea and Taiwan. This shows the important role which U.S. purchases in Japan play in the expansion of Japanese trade.

Another means used to help Japan expand its trade in Southeast Asia is the processing of American cotton in Japanese mills. The finished products are exported to those countries receiving U.S. "aid" in Southeast Asia. For this Japan receives a com-

mission. This gives Japan a guaranteed market.

The U.S. is providing its puppet regimes in Southeast Asia with military aid in an attempt to destroy the rising national and democratic movements and is dumping its surplus farm produce to undermine the agriculture of the Southeast Asian countries. Japan, on its part, is buying Southeast Asian raw materials at low prices and expanding its market there. The prices of Japanese exports to Southeast Asia in 1959 were 20 per cent higher than in 1949, the year before the Korean war, while the prices of Japanese imports from that area were 10 per cent lower. This alone caused a loss of \$200 million to the Southeast Asian countries. With the continuing drop in the prices of raw materials, this trend of unfair trade will be still more intensified in the days to come. Japanese plunder is particularly noticeable in their use of Southeast Asian cheap labour to mine iron ore and non-ferrous metals.

Although the U.S. advocates co-operation with Japan in "developing" Southeast Asia, it actually aims at making Japan share its burden of "aid" to the underdeveloped countries in Asia, and turning Japan into a tool for its aggressive policy. The U.S. will certainly not tolerate any Japanese attempt to "develop" Southeast Asia in such a way as to make itself a

THE PASSING SHOW

More Crazy Guys in the U.S. Army

The U.S. press reports that the standards of psychological fitness demanded of U.S. army recruits are being lowered. During World War II, 5.5 per cent of each year's new intake was weeded out as being emotionally unstable. Now the figure is only 2 per cent. Chronic alcoholics, drug addicts, homosexuals and criminals are still rejected but others who would formerly have been turned down are now taken in.

In these days of push-button war, the atomaniacs in the Pentagon evidently see no reason why they should discriminate unduly against other crazy people.

A Dog's Life

Nothing seems to go right with Washington's "special warfare" against the south Vietnamese patriots. Now it's a question of dogs: not only the running breed that has to be housed in a Presidential Palace, but the police dogs sent to track guerrillas in the jungle. *The New York Times* reports that most of the U.S. dogs that have reached south Viet Nam are sick. "Out of five dogs assigned to the [puppet] Seventh Division, four were sick and so was their trainer. It was reported that they needed three months to adjust to the tropics. Meanwhile, someone discovered that each dog required \$1.20 worth of frozen horse meat a day; a Vietnamese [puppet] soldier gets by on 19 cents worth of rice."



competitor of the U.S. and finally take its place in that region. In fact, the U.S. is intensifying its efforts to seize the Southeast Asian market itself. Its exports to Southeast Asia in the first half of 1961 were 35 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1959; it held first place in the imports of the Philippines, India, Pakistan and Hongkong. Furthermore, the European Common Market countries such as West Germany, France and Italy are not only reducing the prices of their goods but offering loans at lower rates of interest to the Southeast Asian countries in order to compete with Japan. Britain is also making efforts to improve its position there. All this is making it increasingly tough going for the Japanese monopolies in their economic expansion in Southeast Asia.

Kennedy Makes Himself Look Ridiculous

In recent statements U.S. President Kennedy has more than once boasted about the contribution which the stationing of large numbers of U.S. troops makes to the security of Western Europe. At a recent press conference, he touched again upon the same subject. He said that since 1945 the U.S. has spent more than \$50,000 million in Western Europe. Every year, it spends more than \$1,500 million on the defence of Western Europe and the fulfilment of its NATO commitments. Kennedy's professed concern about the security of Western Europe, says an article in *Renmin Ribao* (August 2), is simply humbug.

The aim of the U.S. in stationing troops in Western Europe is to keep

up international tension and ensure U.S. military control over that area. At present, the organization and operational plans of all the ground, sea and air forces of the NATO countries are controlled by U.S. generals. Since World War II, the West European countries have not been able to carry out any major actions in foreign policy without U.S. approval. Is this not due to the varying degrees of U.S. military control over them?

The basic factor in the situation is that Western Europe wants to get rid of U.S. economic and military control. By asking the West European countries to thank the U.S. for its "military protection" and the huge expenditures involved in stationing U.S. troops there, Kennedy only makes himself look ridiculous.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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

PEKING OPERA

In commemoration of *Met Lan-jang*. Special performances of his famous operas. Jointly staged by the China Peking Opera Theatre, Peking Opera Company of Peking, Mei Lan-jang Peking Opera Troupe and the Experimental Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **THE TRIAL OF THE COURTESAN** Yu Tang Chun, a famous Ming courtesan falsely accused of murder, is sent to Taiyuan for trial. It turns out that the judge is none other than her lover. She is finally cleared and becomes the wife of the judge. On the same programme: **PRINCE MU MU** Kuei-ying, the brave Sung warrior-maid, captures Yang Chung-pao and falls in love with him and wins his heart. Yang's father, who comes to rescue him, is also defeated by Mu Kuei-ying and her father. All ends happily. **THE HOMESICK HUSBAND** An episode from the traditional opera *Yang Yen-hui Visits His Mother*.

▲ **PARENTS AND SONS** An episode from *The Magic Lotus Lantern*. Chen-hsiang accidentally kills the spoiled son of the prime minister. To save him from imprisonment, his stepbrother Tsiu-erh insists that it was he who was guilty of the man-slaughter. After much debate between the parents, however, the father succeeds in prevailing upon the stepmother to let her own son own up. Also on the programme: **THE COURTESAN TRAVELS IN CHAINS** An episode from *The Trial of the Courtesan*; **HEAVENLY MAID SCATTERS FLOWERS** A fairy-tale opera.

▲ **DRAGON KING'S DAUGHTER TENDING THE SHEEP** It tells how a scholar Liu Yi helps the ill-fated Dragon Princess of Lake Tungting get away from the tyranny of her ferocious husband, the Dragon Prince of Chinghu River. It ends happily with the union of the Dragon Princess and her benefactor. China Peking Opera Theatre.

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **YANG SAN CHIEH ACCUSES** Based on an actual event in the Ching Dynasty. Yang San Chieh, a young girl of 17, on discovering that her elder sister had been murdered by her husband, braves the prejudices and taboos of the feudal society and takes the charge to court in an appeal for justice. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

▲ **PRAYING TO THE MOON** The romantic tale of a young couple whose marriage is broken up by a mercenary father and how they finally become reunited. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **EUGENE ONEGIN** Tchaikovsky's great opera. First presentation in Chinese. Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre.

▲ **BLOOD AND TEARS OF HATRED** One of the famous modern operas of the old Yen-an days. A poor peasant family, suffering from natural calamities and the tyranny of the Kuomintang regime, is on the verge of starvation. Its members flee to the Northern Shensi Border Region where they are rescued by the Communist Party and find a way out of their bitter plight. Produced by the Modern Opera Group of the China Railway Workers' Cultural Troupe.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **CHINGKANG MOUNTAINS** A historical episode from the Chinese revolution. It tells how in 1927, at one of the darkest moments in the Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung led a contingent of the newly formed Workers' and Peasants' Red Army to Chingkang Mountains and set up China's first revolutionary base there. This revolutionary spark later flared into a beacon lighting the advance of the Chinese people to final victory. Produced by the Modern Drama Group of the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A.'s General Political Department.

▲ **WU TSE TIEN** A historical play written by Kuo Mo-jo. A dramatic chronicle of how Empress Wu Tse Tien, China's woman ruler of the early Tang Dynasty, brings peace and progress to the country by her wise statesmanship. Peking People's Art Theatre.

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

▲ **THE PRESSGANG** A satirical comedy in Szechuan dialogue exposing how a landlord family bribes the local Kuomintang officials in order to escape conscription. The resulting situations bring many laughs. China Youth Art Theatre.

▲ **CABAL AND LOVE** Schiller's masterpiece staged in Chinese. China Youth Art Theatre.

▲ **YO YUN** A historical play. Yo Yun, son of the patriotic General Yo Fel of the Sung Dynasty, is brought up to be a brave warrior and helps his father to defeat the Kin invaders. But he, too, falls victim to the schemes of the traitor Chin Kuei. China Children's Theatre.

FILMS

▲ **THE WONDROUS TRAVELS OF A MAGICIAN** China's first widescreen stereo-

scopic feature film. It tells of a Shanghai magician who has been abroad for more than twenty years, and who upon his return, finds Shanghai utterly transformed. With excellent juggling and acrobatics. Shanghai Tienma Studio.

▲ **TWIN BROTHERS** Film version of the modern play. A comedy about life and work in the people's revolutionary army. "August 1" Studio.

▲ **QUEEN OF SPADES** A Soviet colour film version of Tchaikovsky's great opera. In Russian with Chinese subtitles.

▲ **THE ROAD OF LIFE** A Soviet colour film. The love story of a hired herdsman and an orphan girl and how under the guidance of the Party, they become staunch fighters for the revolution.

▲ **AN OLD DISTRICT TRANSFORMED** A Soviet widescreen feature film showing how the industrious labour of the Soviet building workers brings great changes to an old district of Moscow.

▲ **WIR WUNDERKINDER (Aren't We Wonderful?)** A West German feature about how a notorious ex-Nazi official makes a comeback as a big industrial and political figure in Western Germany after World War II.

▲ **BASED ON LAW** A Finnish feature film. Because he defies a wealthy man who seduces his wife, a poor man is framed before the courts as the would-be murderer.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PHOTOGRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION** on occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army, showing its history, life and work. Daily (except Mon.), 8:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:00 p.m. till Aug. 19. At Artists' Union Gallery.

▲ **EXHIBITION ON MEI LAN-FANG'S ART AND LIFE** Daily, Aug. 15-31, 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. At Wu Ying Hall in Palace Museum.

▲ **SOCHOW ART HANDICRAFTS** Embroideries, red-wood carvings, national musical instruments, Chinese brushes, fans, etc. Daily, 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Aug. 31. At the Round City, Beihai Park.

SWIMMING

▲ **OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS**

* The swimming pools at Shi Cha Hai, Workers' Stadium and Tao Ran Ting

* Summer Palace

Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

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