

PEKING REVIEW

37

September 14, 1962

Warning to U.S. Aggressors

Chinese Air Force shoots down U.S.-made U-2 plane;
Renmin Ribao comment (p. 8).

On Relations Between Socialist Countries

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"Eugene Onegin" in Chinese
Pen Probes, Handicrafts and Other Features

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FANG CHIH-MIN

Revolutionary Fighter

by Miao Min

Fang Chih-min (1899-1935) was one of China's outstanding revolutionary fighters. During the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37) when the counter-revolutionary Kuomintang was trying to wipe out the Chinese revolutionary base areas, he formed and led the defence of the Northwest Kiangsi Red Area. In 1935 while commanding the Tenth Corps of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army he was captured and murdered by the Kuomintang.

Written by his wife Miao Min, this book tells the story of his life, a heroic part of the story of some of the most crucial days in China's revolution.

133 pages

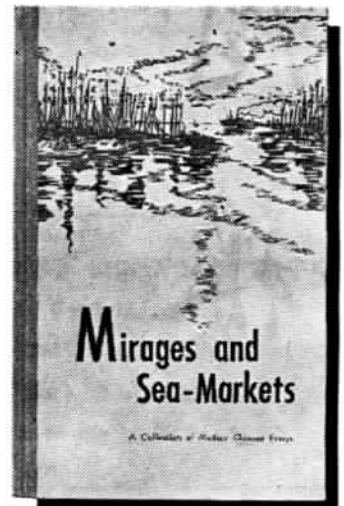
Mirages and Sea-Markets

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In these thirteen fine essays Liu Pai-yu, Yang Shuo and other well-known contemporary writers, tell of achievements in China's socialist construction, portray new heroes in many fields, and depict the new beauties of China's mountains and rivers.

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123 pages



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北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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ROUND THE WEEK

A U-2 Plane Downed

A U.S.-made U-2 plane has been downed in east China.

On the morning of September 9, when the plane supplied by the U.S. to the Chiang Kai-shek gang came in over east China, it was shot down by an air force unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Marshal Lin Piao, Minister of National Defence, issued a special order of commendation. He exhorted the successful unit to heighten its combat readiness still more and stand ready at all times to strike at any invading enemy plane.

At a meeting held the next day to celebrate this success, General Liu Ya-lou, Commander of the Air Force, conveyed Marshal Lin Piao's commendation to the unit and described the shooting down of the U-2 plane as another heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists' policies of war and aggression. He expressed the hope that everyone would sharpen his preparedness and achieve new victories.

The commander of the unit that shot down the plane, in his address to the meeting, attributed the victory to the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the higher command, the close co-operation of brother units and the support given by the people. He and his men, he pledged, would continue to heighten their vigilance and resolutely fulfil the sacred task of defending the territorial air of the motherland.

Early Autumn Harvest

The early autumn harvests are coming in. Rural people's communes in the maize and sorghum belt are bringing in good harvests. In the fertile region along the Yangtse River, the semi-late rice is being gathered in.

The central China province of Honan reports a good harvest of sorghum. Honan farmers are big sorghum raisers. This is their second major food crop, next to wheat. It is cultivated not only for its grain but also for its fine long stalks which are dried, cut and made into mats, baskets and other household goods. Sorghum trash makes good fuel too.

Sorghum on the vast plain in eastern Honan has grown extremely well. Heavy-laden ears atop sturdy three-metre-high stalks tell of the favourable weather conditions and careful field management. In the Kaifeng and Shangchiu Special Administrative Regions south of the Yellow River, where the crop ripened earlier than in other areas, most of the harvest is in. North of the river which cuts the province's northeastern tip, in the Hsinhsiang and Anyang areas, cutting is proceeding apace.

The harvesting of semi-late rice is in full swing in the provinces along the Yangtse. In Szechuan, on the river's upper reaches, the work is shifting gradually from south to north. Semi-late rice is a major food crop in these parts. It is harvested after the quick-ripening early summer rice crop and before the late rice which was planted in the summer and ripens late in the autumn. Semi-late rice covers more than half of the total area planted to autumn crops in Szechuan Province this year. Present signs point to a better harvest than last year, and from a larger acreage to boot.

In Hupeh, north of the Yangtse, the semi-late rice is fast ripening. Communes here are taking advantage of this pause to select seeds for next year's crop. In Hunan, just south of the river, the people's communes are in the thick of harvesting. In this important rice-producing province, semi-late rice takes up about 70 per cent of the total area under paddy-rice. Communes which have already gathered in their crop report higher per-mu yields than last year.

Mechanized Farming Spreads

China's northeastern provinces are making big progress in mechanized farming. More and more tractors and other farm machines are going to the farms there. Agro-technical stations, set up by the thousands, dot the countryside. More and more machines are taking over farm work which used to be done by hand.

Mechanized farming started more than ten years ago in Heilungkiang. This is the most northerly of China's provinces and ranks among the lead-

ing grain-producers in the country. Every year since then it has increased its tractor-ploughed acreage and the number of its agro-technical stations.

This year, too, it has added more tractors to its mechanized field forces. With the increase in the number of its tractors and other farm machines there has been a corresponding increase in the province's capacity to produce spare parts. In the first half of this year, agricultural machinery plants in Heilungkiang turned out 12 per cent more parts for tractors and other machines than they produced in the same period last year. These successes are due, in no small part, to the unstinting aid in skilled manpower and equipment which the province received from factories all over the country.

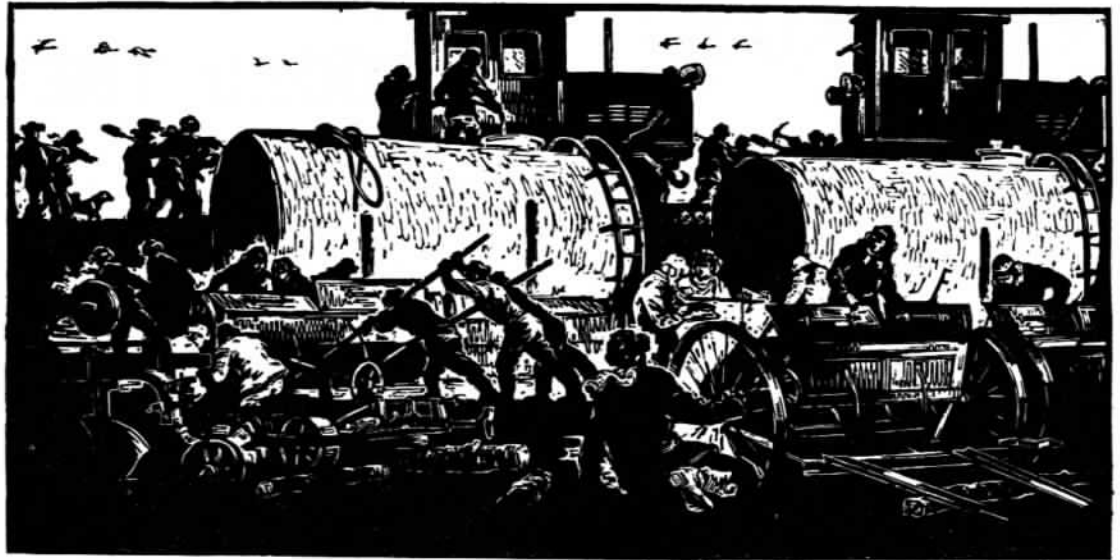
Liaoning Province, also in northeast China, is a major producer of wheat and soya beans. It also has a larger tractor park than ever this year. Most of its hundreds of new tractors have gone to farms on the fertile plain watered by the Liaoho River.

Liaoning did not have a single tractor before liberation. The first tractor station was set up here in 1953 with only five machines. That was on the outskirts of Shenyang, the provincial capital. Today the province has over 400 tractor stations, each with about 100 tractors. Growth was particularly rapid in the last two years when the province increased the number of its tractors by nearly one-third. Here too there has been a corresponding growth in spare parts production.

Shanghai, Wusih, Peking and other cities have given substantial aid to its factories making tractor parts and repairing farm machines. Fourteen of its 20 factories in this line—in Shenyang, Fushun, Antung, Yingkow and elsewhere—are getting consignments of new precision lathes which will greatly increase their capacity and productivity.

Reinforcements for Socialist Construction

One hundred and seventy thousand new college graduates are fanning



A Tractor Repair Station

Woodcut by Chao Mei

out over the country to take up their posts in socialist construction. This brings the total number of college graduates to more than 900,000 since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Half of this year's graduates come from worker or peasant families; 59,000 of them majored in engineering, 11,000 in the natural sciences, 20,000 in agriculture and forestry, 17,000 in medicine while the rest specialized in education, the arts and other subjects.

These graduates have been assigned jobs in accordance with the needs of the country and their personal wishes, with full consideration, of course, for individual skills and capabilities. More graduates will go to work at the grass-roots level than in previous years—to strengthen the weaker sectors of the agricultural and industrial fronts. Priority has been given especially to agriculture in its great drive to boost production.

While the overwhelming majority are going to work in one kind of enterprise or another, over 1,000 will do post-graduate work and some 200 will take up special research work in the Chinese Academy of Sciences. These latter graduates have been chosen from various colleges and universities; they will carry on research and higher studies under the expert guidance of such well-known scientists as the mathematician Hua Loo-keng and the physicist Chao Chung-yao.

Graduates of Minority Peoples

Over a thousand students from China's various national minorities

graduated from colleges this year. Jobs are waiting for them urgently in their native regions and they are eager to get back.

Peking. More than 500 of Peking's college graduates this year are from the national minorities. They have specialized in engineering, the natural sciences, agriculture, forestry, medicine, education or the arts. Among them are medical students of the Tahir, Puyi, Tibetan, Yi, Tung and ten other minority nationalities. They have completed their studies at the Peking Medical College and are going back to practise among their own peoples.

Ningsia. The first group of college students of the minority nationalities ever trained in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region in northwest China graduated this summer. The three institutes which trained them were set up there after liberation. Numbering 160, they belong to the Hui, Mongolian, Manchu, Sala and other minority nationalities. After completing four years of study they are now returning to their home counties to work as teachers, agronomists, doctors, and veterinarians.

Ningsia was an educational backwater before liberation with just a few primary and middle schools. Now it has three institutes of higher learning with modern classroom buildings, well-equipped laboratories and libraries. Experienced professors from other parts of the country gladly volunteered to teach there and they are more than pleased with their students' achievements.

The Hoax of "People's Capitalism"

by HUANG FAN-CHANG

Following is the first instalment of a translation of a "Hongqi" article. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

AFTER World War II, the U.S. monopoly capitalists took the lead in boosting the idea of "people's capitalism," combining the two utterly incongruous terms—"people" and "capitalism." In early 1956 the U.S. Government and the Advertising Federation of America even organized a special exhibition on this theme. The then U.S. President Eisenhower graced the exhibition with a personal appearance to lend it added prestige.

The central idea of "people's capitalism" is that capitalism has "changed" in modern times. Its advocates hypocritically accuse 19th century capitalism of being "greedy," "exploitative" and "inhumane," and energetically publicize the idea that U.S. capitalism has passed, or is now passing, through "an epoch-making revolution," that it has been transformed into "democratic" or "people's" capitalism and that the new capitalism not only has nothing in common with the old one, but "has gone far beyond socialism and anything Marx ever dreamed of in raising the standard of living of the whole people." They describe modern capitalism as being essentially different from the capitalism of the past and declare that the "transformation of American capitalism occurred without bloodshed or revolution." In this way, they try to deny the inevitability of the socialist revolution.

Different Brands of "People's Capitalism"

This bogus theory of "people's capitalism" which serves the interests of the declining monopoly capitalist class, exists in different hues and shades. Some of its sponsors claim that the United States has already reached a stage of "people's capitalism," others are of the opinion that it is still in the stage of "transition." They invent all kinds of what they call capitalist "revolutions." But the "revolutions" advertised by different advocates are not the same. While they all lay stress on the "revolutionary" role of the joint stock company, some also regard "state regulation" (especially of income distribution) and the role of labour unions as component parts of "people's capitalism." Yet others believe that these are only necessary during the "transition" period. Nevertheless, one can clearly distinguish as outstanding among the brands of the theory of "people's capitalism," the doctrines of "the democratization of capital," "the managerial revolution," and the "income revolution."

The advocates of the "democratization of capital" theory allege that with the widespread creation of joint stock companies and the extensive sale of shares among the population, ownership of capital actually becomes widely diffused in the course of the concentration of production, and the ownership of enterprises is therefore

shifted from a handful of big capitalists to the masses. Professor Salvadori of Smith College, for example, asserts in his *Economics of Freedom* that "the larger the corporation the more widespread the ownership." Roger Blough, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the U.S. Steel Co., also claims that "a change . . . has occurred in the ownership of our larger enterprises" and that they are owned by "millions of people in all walks of life." Professor Max Lerner of Brandeis University even goes so far as to dress up this kind of thing as a "property revolution." These quacks try to create the illusion that the enterprises are "owned by the people" so as to cover up the fact that the means of production are owned by the financial oligarchy. To give credence to this hoax, they refer to the so-called "democratic system" of the joint stock companies whereby reports of the board of directors are read at meetings of shareholders and officers are elected "democratically."

In addition, they (Salvadori and others) describe workers and small producers with savings accounts or insurance policies as "owners" of all kinds of enterprises because the savings banks and insurance companies hold stocks or bonds issued by these enterprises.

"Managerial Revolution"

The theorists of the "managerial revolution" allege that with the growth of joint stock companies, control of the monopolist enterprises becomes "separated" from ownership, that is, the entire control of the enterprises is transferred from the capitalists to a new "managerial class" consisting chiefly of directors and managers, and they call this process a "managerial revolution." Ignoring the fact that control depends entirely on ownership, they arbitrarily separate the two and picture the directors and managers not only as a "class" (or "stratum") independent of the capitalist class as a whole, but also as a "power group" standing above it. Adolf Berle, the American capitalist, politician and college professor, in his books *The 20th Century Capitalist Revolution* and *Power Without Property*, tries his best to describe this "group" as "without property" but "holding a paramount and virtually unchallengeable power position over the American industrial economy." He claims that apart from the right to receive dividends, the power of the shareholders is only a "castle in the air," and that the capitalist is "no longer a decisive force." Salvadori asserts that "the presence of the managerial class is a revolutionary aspect of the American economy."

The "managerial revolution" theorists are all of them faithful apologists for the monopoly groups. Their tactic is to admit that the control of the U.S. economy is concentrated in the hands of a few but to state that this concentration of control is a product of the socialization of production, instead of recognizing it as a product of

the capitalist system. They try to comfort the people with the lie that power is in the hands of a "brand new" "managerial class" which is not an agent of the financial oligarchy but an "agent of society" and "exhibits a sense of responsibility to its employees," that this class achieves power not by virtue of property, but by virtue of their managerial genius and organizational talent, and that their main concern is not making "as much money as possible in the shortest time" but "the long-range prosperity of the enterprise itself" and the "welfare of the people." These apologists try to conceal the exploitation and domination of the working class and other working people by the monopoly capitalists by embellishing the "power position" of the "managerial class."

"Income Revolution"

The theorists of the "income revolution" claim that in recent decades a "revolution" has taken place in the distribution of the national income in the United States which increasingly favours the "lower income groups" (mainly employees and small producers). The most representative work of these theorists is *Shares of Upper Income Groups in Income and Savings* (1953) by the U.S. bourgeois economist Simon Kuznets. In this work Kuznets tries to conceal the true facts of distribution of income among the classes by dealing with the distribution of income by individuals instead of by social classes. Moreover, he cooks up a "tendency" towards a "constant fall" in the monopoly capitalists' share of income. He does this by deliberately underestimating their income—e.g., by excluding undistributed corporate profits, tax evasions, etc. from his calculations.* All the sponsors of the "people's capitalism" line claim that the constant "rise" in the standard of living of the American working people has refuted the "Communist propaganda that under American capitalism 'the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.'" In recent years, W.W. Rostow, a top adviser to the Kennedy Administration and author of *Stages of Economic Growth*, and John Kenneth Galbraith, U.S. Ambassador to India and author of *The Affluent Society*, have done their best to brag about the "affluence" of American society, which, they boast, has reached an "era of high mass consumption."

Using the false theory of the "diffusion" of share capital, many people (Salvadori, Blough, etc.) allege that more and more Americans "have an income from both sources, from labour and from capital" and that "this integration has gone far enough to smooth the sharp [class] divisions." In addition, the so-called state "regulation" of income distribution, the economic struggles of the labour unions, etc., are all described as factors contributing to the "income revolution." In short, the "income revolution" theorists try their best to deny the impoverishment of the proletariat, to cover up the exploitative nature of modern capitalism, and to write off class antagonism.

Anti-Socialism and Anti-People

From our description of the major brands of the theory of "people's capitalism," it is clear that what its

*This "theory" is subjected to systematic criticism by the American economist Victor Perlo in his *The Income "Revolution"*, International Publishers, New York, 1954.

advocates are trying to sell is the idea that, thanks to the more extensive issuance of shares by the joint stock companies and the so-called "separation" of control from ownership, monopoly capitalist enterprises are increasingly "owned" and "controlled" by the people and, at the same time, the people are daily becoming "richer" as recipients of "income from capital." Although many of the advocates also stress other factors, all of them boast about the "revolutionary" role of the joint stock company, making it out to be the "instrument of revolution," an "ideal vehicle," and so on and so forth.

U.S. monopoly capital groups also use the signboard of "people's capitalism" to push their sales of shares. Not a few monopoly enterprises (The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, General Motors Corporation, etc.) sell shares energetically and carry out all kinds of "programs" to lure their employees to buy them. The New York Stock Exchange even calls itself "the cornerstone of people's capitalism."

After the theory of "people's capitalism" made its debut in the United States following World War II, monopoly groups in West Germany, Austria, Britain and Japan took it up enthusiastically. The actual content of their propaganda may differ, but their aim is the same—to fight against socialism and the people.

Myth of the Joint Stock Company

Since the joint stock company is the magic wand waved by the advocates of "people's capitalism," it may be useful to analyse the nature of the joint stock company and its role in the modern capitalist economy so as to expose the hoax of "people's capitalism."

Even when capitalism was in the stage of free competition, it was impossible to achieve the further growth of large-scale, socialized production simply through the accumulation of individual capitals; it was necessary to centralize many individual capitals in a joint stock company so as to overcome the limitations posed by the insufficiency of individual capitals. It was by centralizing large amounts of capitals in joint stock companies that the bourgeoisie was able to establish the large-scale enterprises which it had been unable to set up before. As Marx pointed out in *Capital*, "The world would still be without railways if it had to wait until accumulation has got a few individual capitals far enough to be adequate for the construction of a railway. Centralization, on the contrary, accomplished this in the twinkling of an eye, by means of joint-stock companies."* So the joint stock company is an organizational form of the capitalist enterprise used to serve the purpose of centralizing capital and production. The spread of joint stock companies accelerated the process of the centralization of capital and production, thereby contributing to capitalism's advance to a new stage—that of decadent, moribund monopoly capitalism.

Under conditions of monopoly capitalism, the joint stock company becomes the basic organizational form of enterprises and an important tool in the hands of

*Karl Marx, *Capital*, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1959, Vol. I, p.628.

the financial oligarchy for economic domination of the masses.

Instrument for Centralization of Capital

In the first place, the joint stock company is the instrument for the centralization of capital by means of which the financial oligarchy mobilizes idle money capital and scattered funds, centralizing these in its own hands. The procedure for setting up a joint stock company is generally as follows: a handful of monopoly capitalists accumulate a certain amount of capital, establish a joint stock company, and issue stock, part of which they hold in their own hands and the rest they offer to the public. The people who taking up this stock are known as stockholders and are entitled to dividends on the stock they own. After the establishment of the joint stock company, the board of directors—the top management—is elected at a stockholders' meeting. The right to vote depends on the number of shares of stock held. So this kind of fictitious "corporation democracy" actually ensures monopoly capitalist control of the board of directors and the corporation as a whole. In this way they can dispose of the capital contributed by the other stockholders. And this is not all. The monopoly capitalists keep the power and property of the corporations in question even more firmly in their hands by means of such tactics as selling preferred stock (which entitle holders to a fixed dividend but no vote) while holding on to the common stock (which entitle holders to the right to vote but not to a fixed dividend). Thus, with the help of the system of the joint stock company, "big capital, drawing to itself the small, insignificant capitals of stockholders scattered all over the world, became even more powerful."*

To the financial magnates, the acquisition of stock in other corporations and the introduction of the "holding" system constitute still more important means of centralizing capital. By buying up a certain amount (say around 20 or 30 per cent) of the shares of another joint stock company, a big joint stock company can turn the latter into a subsidiary under its control. Through this subsidiary it can buy stock in yet another joint stock company and thus make the third company its subsidiary too. By setting up such a "holding" system which gives them control over a number of subsidiary companies, the financial magnates thereby assume control over a capital which is many times larger than their own. The Rockefeller family, for example, in 1956 controlled assets totalling U.S. \$61,400 million, more than 17 times its own assets of U.S. \$3,500 million.

All Sorts of Swindles

The monopoly capitalists who control the big corporations carry on their speculative activities mainly with the money of the other stockholders rather than with their own money and are up to all sorts of other swindles. Such activities include the grabbing of fabulous "promoters' profits"—the difference between the total value of an enterprise's stock and the capital actually invested (in such cases the value of the stock is arrived at by capitalizing the dividend; it depends primarily on the amount of the dividend and the prevailing rate of interest and secondarily on the supply and demand situation with regard

to the stock in question); the "watering" of capital (issuing stock in excess of the capital actually invested); the distribution of huge amounts of dividends to "common stock" holders; and even the faking of financial accounts, the concealing of large profits, etc., etc. In short, the joint stock company gives rise to ". . . a whole system of swindling and cheating by means of corporation promotion, stock issuance, and stock speculation."* The monopoly capitalists also take advantage of every economic crisis to rob other shareholders and swallow up other corporations. This state of affairs confirms Marx's prediction made in the middle of the 19th century that under the joint stock company system, "success and failure both lead here to a centralization of capital, and thus to expropriation on the most enormous scale. Expropriation extends here from the direct producers to the smaller and the medium-sized capitalists themselves."**

Tool for Absolute Control

In the second place, the joint stock company is used by the financial oligarchy to establish its absolute control over an enterprise.

As we have just said, the financial magnates can control a board of directors by buying up a certain number of shares. The board of directors is the top management of an enterprise; its main functions include: the election and appointment of the chairman of the board, the general manager, the assistant general manager, several other managers and officers (in the United States, the chairman of the board is often concurrently the general manager); deciding the general business policy; checking the results of business operations, distributing profits, etc. The general manager is responsible to the board of directors and reports to it, and the board, in its turn, is responsible to the shareholders (naturally the big shareholders) and reports to them. As a matter of fact, the chairman of the board, the directors and the managers are named behind the scenes by a few big shareholders before the elections are held. They are either members of the families of the financial magnates or their trusted agents. In any case they are faithful representatives and watchdogs of the interests of the financial magnates who control an enterprise through them. Although the establishment of the joint stock company gives rise to a superficial separation of control from ownership, this in no way alters the fact that the financial magnates control the enterprise in question. On the contrary, it deprives the small and medium-sized shareholders of their right to control their own property.

In a word, the mission of the joint stock company in the modern capitalist economy is to help the financial oligarchy establish its economic domination over all the working people, and not at all, as the sponsors of the "people's capitalism" line would have people believe, to bring about a "diffusion" of capital and deprive the financial oligarchy of its control of enterprises. As a matter of fact the joint stock company has already extended and intensified the exploitation of labour by monopoly capital, accelerated the process of the impoverishment of the working people and intensified the contradictions between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

* Marx, op. cit., Vol. III, p.429.

** *ibid.*, Vol. III, p.430.

(To be continued.)

Warning to U.S. Aggressors!

by COMMENTATOR

Following is a slightly abridged translation of a commentary published in "Renmin Ribao" on September 10, 1962. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

ON the morning of September 9, our air force shot down a U.S.-made U-2 plane of the Chiang Kai-shek gang when it intruded over east China. This serves as a serious warning to the U.S. aggressors.

Step in War Preparations

The intrusion of this plane into our air space is by no means an isolated incident. It is an integral part of the recent stepped-up spying activities against the socialist countries carried out by American U-2 spying planes mostly based in Japan. This is eloquently proved by the fact that this new act of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism took place only ten days after an American U-2 plane from a base in Japan intruded over Soviet Far Eastern territory. As disclosed by Agence France Presse, the U.S. Government has recently enlarged its plan to use U-2 planes for espionage flights on a global scale. In the Atlantic area the U.S. has dispatched three U-2 planes to Britain. In the Pacific area, activities by U-2 planes have also been greatly stepped up. Nippon Hoso Kyokai learnt from a well-informed source that "the main aim of the flight of the U-2 planes from bases in the Far East is to find out about the military strength of communist China." The intensified activities of the U.S. U-2 espionage planes are a concrete step taken by U.S. imperialism to aggravate tensions in the Far East and press ahead with its worldwide preparations for a new war.

Since the U.S. imperialist scheme to egg on the Chiang Kai-shek gang to undertake a military adventure against the southeast coast of China's mainland was exposed, the U.S. Government has repeatedly indicated that it has no intention of invading China by armed force. But now it has sent out a U-2 plane to intrude over east China and carry out reconnaissance. If this does not show an aggressive intention what else does it show? Maxwell Taylor, special military assistant to President Kennedy and newly appointed Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff who will assume office on October 1, flew to Taiwan on September 7 and went to Quemoy the next day to make fresh military arrangements. He even climbed Taiwu Mountain to take a look at the mainland. He also inspected air bases in central Taiwan. All this is a widely known fact. The intrusion of the U.S.-made U-2 plane of the Chiang Kai-shek gang over east China is obviously closely connected with the confidential instructions Taylor personally gave in Taiwan.

The intensification of U.S. war preparations and aggressive activities against China is inseparable from the long-planned U.S. scheme for a new war of aggression in Asia. The U.S. is not reconciled to its defeat in Laos following the Geneva Conference. Not only does it continue to make trouble in Laos, but it also uses Thailand and other vassal states to threaten the neutrality of Cambodia and intensifies its bloody repressions against the people in south Viet Nam. Taylor, a notorious advocate of local wars and "special warfare," enjoys Kennedy's confidence. His visit to Japan, south Korea, Taiwan, south Viet Nam, Thailand and other places in the Far East for the purpose of making fresh military dispositions is a sufficient indication of Washington's determination to extend its aggression in the Far East.

Phoney Peace Gestures

While stepping up preparations for military adventures in the Far East, U.S. imperialism is carrying on frenzied provocations against Cuba and openly clamouring for an aggressive war against that country. It is also creating new tensions in West Berlin. On September 7,



All American crows are black Cartoon by Fang Cheng

Kennedy asked the U.S. Congress for authorization to call up 150,000 reservists when necessary. Pierre Salinger, the White House spokesman, said: "Kennedy's decision to ask for the call-up authorization was due to the international situation in general." It should be noted that this series of U.S. imperialist activities to step up war preparations and carry out widespread provocations coincides with the various gestures for peace the Kennedy Administration has tried its utmost to put over. Recently, Kennedy has more than once expressed his willingness to ease international tensions and live in peace with the Soviet Union and all other countries. Furthermore, during the disarmament talks the U.S. put forward with a great flourish two old proposals in a new form for stopping nuclear tests in an attempt to make people believe that it is very anxious to cease the nuclear arms race. But

the increased intrusions of U.S. U-2 spy planes over the socialist countries have thoroughly exposed the Kennedy Administration for what it is, just as a similar incident two years ago had unmasked the Eisenhower Administration.

This is a second eye-opener. Now people can see that Kennedy, who is always paying lip-service to the pursuit of peace, is in fact making active preparations for a new war. It is clear that the Kennedy Administration is thoroughly warlike and that its talk about peace is simply a trick which is a part of and a cover for its militaristic activities. People the world over must be sharply vigilant and beware of being taken in. They must resolutely expose and frustrate the criminal plans of the Kennedy Administration to step up the arms drive and war preparations.

Sino-Indian Boundary Question

"Peaceful Settlement": New Delhi Style

by CHOU CHUN-LI

IN late July, the Indian Government suggested that further discussions be held between China and India on the Sino-Indian boundary question on the basis of the report of the officials of the two countries. The Chinese Government in its note of August 4 readily expressed its approval of this proposal and suggested that negotiations be held at an early date. However, a month and more has gone by and no discussions have started.

Events during this time have shown that the Indian authorities are not sincere in seeking a peaceful settlement of the boundary question, instead, they are deliberately playing what Nehru calls a "dual policy."

If the Indian authorities sincerely desired negotiations they would long ago have ceased their provocations and intrusions into Chinese territory and Sino-Indian talks would have begun. But on the contrary fresh provocations and intrusions have taken place at this very moment when India has declared its readiness for a peaceful settlement of the boundary question.

Fresh Provocations

Between mid-July and the end of August, Indian troops set up 17 additional aggressive strongpoints on Chinese territory on the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary. This brings to 34 the total number of aggressive strongpoints set up by India on Chinese territory along this sector. Some of these are as much as 20 kilometres within Chinese territory; some are as close as 200 metres to Chinese frontier posts; some are wedged in between Chinese posts and some are even at the rear of Chinese posts. Indian troops in these strongpoints constantly scouted around and have harassed, threatened, and provoked the Chinese posts.

Over the past month and more, Indian troops on the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary fired at the

Chinese side and even launched armed attacks on 16 occasions. On September 2, firing nearly 200 shots, they ambushed a Chinese rear service transport group operating on China's border communication and supply line in the Chip Chap River valley, Sinkiang. At the present time, the situation in the area stretching from the Chip Chap River valley to the source of the Karakash River is most serious; that in the Galwan River valley in the same region is also grave.

Indian troops have also engaged in outrageous provocations in the Lake Pangong area in Tibet. On August 24, Indian troops pressed from three directions towards a Chinese post and cut its rear line of communications and supply.

Indian troops have also made fresh intrusions along the middle and eastern sectors of the boundary. On the middle sector, they intruded once again into the area of Wuji, Tibet, and illegally set up a military strongpoint there. On the eastern sector, they repeatedly crossed the so-called "McMahon Line" and made incursions northward. This means that they have even gone beyond the territory they claim to be theirs.

Meanwhile, Indian aeroplanes have been intruding into China's territorial air more frequently than before. In July alone there were 124 such air intrusions.

Nehru Speaks His Mind

These events clearly indicate that when New Delhi talks about a "peaceful settlement" of the boundary question, it does not mean it, or that if there is to be a "peaceful settlement," it has got to be one in the New Delhi way.

Let us see what Mr. Nehru had to say in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on this question after China delivered its August 4 note to the Indian Government.

On August 6, Nehru in a statement flatly rejected the proposal of the Chinese Government for early negotiations, and described the Chinese Government note of August 4 as "disappointing."

On August 13, Nehru insisted upon the creation of an "appropriate climate" as a pre-condition for negotiations. He also further complicated the issue by demanding the withdrawal of Chinese frontier units from large areas of Chinese territory on the western sector of the border as a prerequisite to the creation of such an "appropriate climate."

On August 14, Nehru said: "We cannot solve it [the Sino-Indian boundary question] suddenly. We can increase our capacity to solve it militarily or otherwise." He then boasted with satisfaction of how India had strengthened its military position in the border areas and how Indian troops had pushed further into Chinese territory. He said that "We [India] improved our military position" and "built up our air supply position," and that in Ladakh, India had set up "forward posts," "we have taken risks and we have moved forward."

On August 22, the Indian Prime Minister once again insistently demanded that China withdraw from its own territory. He admitted that the Indian proposal that each side withdraw from the western sector of the border to the boundary claimed by the other side obviously "involved their [China's] withdrawing over a large area and our [India's] withdrawing over a very small area." But he still considered such an unreasonable demand "the fairest and most reasonable."

Indian Authorities' "Dual Policy"

It is not difficult to see how the Indian authorities are playing with their "dual policy." They claim that they are willing to hold peaceful negotiations while at the same time they put forward unilateral, unreasonable pre-conditions for such negotiations, conditions they know perfectly well the Chinese side will never accept. On the one hand they talk about relaxation of the border situation to create an "appropriate climate" but on the other they continue their military pressure and provocations against China to push further ahead with their aggressive plan of nibbling away China's territory. They declare that India wants no war with China but at the same time ceaselessly build up their military strength and step up military preparations in the Sino-Indian border areas, and boast about the "successes" of the Indian troops in seizing Chinese territory. No wonder even the *Times of India* said that the "[Indian] Government's China policy, like chop suey, contained a bit of everything." Another paper, *Juqantar*, also referred to the "hypocrisy of two contradictions [in the policy]" of the Nehru government.

But Nehru seems to take pride in such self-contradictions. To him, a "peaceful settlement" is nothing but a smokescreen to cover up India's territorial expansion into China. According to his ideas, even before the start of negotiations, the Chinese side should withdraw from an area of 33,000 square kilometres of its own territory on the western sector of the boundary. As to the more than 90,000 square kilometres of Chinese soil occupied by the Indian side on the eastern and middle sectors of the

boundary, the Indian authorities regard this as their territory and categorically refuse to withdraw from this area or negotiate about it. Thus, if the Chinese side should accept such conditions, the Indian side would realize its territorial claims on China without any negotiations. If the Chinese side rejects such conditions, the Indian side will then utilize the "negotiations" as a smokescreen to cover up its continued nibbling at large tracts of Chinese territory. The Indian paper *Hindu* of August 6 said that the conditions advanced by India "will give India time to develop a long range plan of action." Such is the truth about the "peaceful settlement" professed by the Indian authorities.

What resemblance is there between this "peaceful settlement" and a genuine solution of the Sino-Indian boundary question through friendly consultations as desired by the nearly 1,100 million people of China and India and all those who cherish Sino-Indian friendship?

China's Stand

The Chinese people, like the Indian people, have always stood for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question in accordance with their desire to uphold the friendship between the two countries. This is why, as *Renmin Ribao* points out in its editorial of September 7, they are firmly opposed to this New Delhi tactic of "phoney negotiations and real incursions." The pre-conditions advanced by the Indian authorities for Sino-Indian negotiations, the editorial stresses, are categorically unacceptable to the Chinese people. It must be



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noted that China has not occupied any Indian territory; it is not the Chinese who should withdraw but the Indian troops which have encroached on Chinese territory, seized large tracts of it and continue insatiably to nibble at it. Our advice to the Indian authorities, says *Renmin Ribao*, is that they should put away their pre-conditions and "dual policy" before it is too late, immediately halt their provocations and incursions into China and seriously

consider China's proposal for negotiations at an early date. "The Indian side will surely run into trouble if it takes China's great self-restraint and forbearance as a sign of weakness and thinks that under cover of phoney negotiations and relying on its so-called reinforced military positions to make further adventurist advances, it can carry forward its plan for large-scale encroachment on Chinese territory," the editorial concludes.

Guiding Principles for Relations Between Socialist Countries

"RELATIONS between our socialist countries are international relations of an entirely new type," said Vice-Premier Chen Yi at a reception (September 8) given by George Kumbiliev, Bulgarian Ambassador to China, in celebration of the 18th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution. "Socialist countries have the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as their common ideological foundation and the building of socialism and communism as their common goal; our fundamental interests are completely identical. In building socialism, therefore, we should and can help and co-operate with each other in the best possible way; and in the struggle against our common enemies, we should and can truly unite as one. In our mutual relations, while we are closely united with and give support to each other, we are each of us fully equal and independent. Every socialist country should abide by the common principles guiding the mutual relations between socialist countries, and safeguard and strengthen the unity of the socialist camp. Anything that runs counter to these common principles and does harm to this unity will not be countenanced by the people of the socialist countries."

"In handling relations between nations," Chen Yi added, "the principles adopted by socialist countries are entirely different from those adopted by the imperialist countries."

The following are the major differences noted by the Vice-Premier:

▲ The imperialists engage in subversive activities whereas socialist countries do not.

▲ The imperialists always try to impose their will upon other countries whereas socialist countries hold that consultations should be held on an equal footing and no country should impose its will upon another.

▲ The imperialists utilize economic aid as a disguise to realize their true aim of political control over and interference in the internal affairs of other countries; socialist countries stand for equality and mutual support so as to bring about a common upsurge in their

economies and culture, and are opposed to interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

▲ The imperialists pursue a policy of setting up military bases in other countries and their troops once stationed in a foreign country will hang on there, whereas socialist countries are opposed to the policy of military bases and withdraw on their own initiative the troops which they have sent abroad.

▲ The imperialists enmesh many countries in various military pacts, making them pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them, whereas socialist countries stand for the abolition of all military blocs.

▲ The imperialists do not respect but undermine the peace and neutrality of other countries; socialist countries, on the contrary, respect and support all countries which follow a policy of peace and neutrality.

▲ The imperialists suppress the national-liberation movement, whereas socialist countries support national independence and the national-liberation movement.

"All the peace-loving people of the world," declared Chen Yi, "support the socialist countries' policy of peaceful coexistence and oppose the imperialists' policies of aggression and war. It can be stated with certainty that the imperialists' policies are bound to meet with final defeat and bankruptcy, while the policy of the socialist countries will surely win final victory and yield the greatest results. Our job is to smash the imperialists' policies of aggression and war with the socialist countries' policy of peaceful coexistence."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi stressed once again that the Chinese people have always regarded the safeguarding and strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries as their sacred international duty. "The Chinese people always treasure their friendship with the Bulgarian people, and they will as in the past, continuously strengthen the unity of the two peoples, consolidate and develop friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and strive for new victories for socialism, communism and world peace," he concluded.

U.S. Intrigues Against Cambodia

by REN PIN

WASHINGTON and its puppets in Southeast Asia took a beating in Laos. They were forced by the pressure of the patriotic forces in Laos backed by the world's peoples to agree to the formation of a Laotian government of national union and to the Geneva agreements to respect Laos' independence and neutrality. But the leopard cannot change its spots. Despite this convincing lesson—not the first it has received in Southeast Asia—U.S. imperialism refuses to desist from its aggressive activities in this area. This is shown by the Kennedy Administration's continued stubborn obstruction of implementation of the international agreements on Laos, by its all-out "punitive campaigns" against the south Vietnamese patriotic forces, its refusal to withdraw its remaining troops from Thailand, and also in the stepping up of open and covert attacks against the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Situated on the southern tip of the Indo-China Peninsula, this little royal state is known to the world as a peace-loving country pursuing an independent and neutral policy in international affairs. The enlarged Geneva Conference, which finally settled the Laotian question, was convened on the initiative of Prince Sihanouk, Cambodia's head of state. Yet, it is precisely this policy of neutrality which has aroused Washington's ire and made Cambodia a constant target of U.S. attacks ever since 1954. Diplomatic pressure and cajolery, economic blockade, subversion and border incursions—all these and many other cloak-and-dagger methods have been used against Cambodia to compel its Government to change its policy and, if that can't be done in any other way, to overthrow it.

The Record

Outstanding among these criminal activities were the abortive U.S.-instigated coup of the Cambodian traitors Samsary and Chhuon Mochulpich and the unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Cambodian King and Queen and Prince Sihanouk with a time-bomb sent packaged like a gift into the palace. Both events occurred in 1959. When Prince Sihanouk wrote a letter personally to former U.S. President Eisenhower protesting against the role played by Americans in this first incident, Washington, as usual, hastened to deny its complicity. To this date, however, it continues to support the so-called "Free Khmer" movement led by Cambodian traitors Son Ngoc Thanh and Samsary, which is active in Thailand and south Viet Nam.

But, more often, it is the U.S. stooges in this region—the Sarit regime in Thailand and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique in south Viet Nam—which are asked to play the villain in these attempts to force Cambodia to toe the U.S. line. The wirepullers in Washington prefer to stay behind the scenes.

The reactionary Thai rulers, egged on by their U.S. masters, are the neighbourhood gang leaders on Cambodia's doorstep. In 1954, they created the Preah Vihear Temple dispute by simply dispatching troops into the area and refusing to withdraw. While the official Thai press

makes it a practice to slander and attack Cambodia and Prince Sihanouk personally, Sarit never misses an opportunity to put pressure on Cambodia. There have been frequent concentrations of Thai troops along the Thai-Cambodian border. Time and again, marauding Thai soldiers, armed with U.S. weapons, have intruded into Cambodian territory and provoked border incidents. These led to the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1958 and again in 1961.

The Ngo Dinh Diem clique has followed pretty much the same policy. Early in 1960, it claimed ownership over five Cambodian coastal islands and landed troops on Cambodian soil. When this failed to shake the Cambodian Government, Diem resorted to economic blockade. Diem's troops on so-called mopping-up operations have conducted frequent forays to victimize Cambodians across the frontier. Prince Sihanouk has pointed out that the chief activities of Diem's "diplomatic representatives" in Cambodia during the past years have been to collect intelligence and plot coups d'etat.

Recently, and particularly after the landing of U.S. troops in Thailand, this U.S.-inspired campaign against Cambodia has become even more bare-faced and virulent. Using as a pretext the Preah Vihear Temple dispute, the Sarit regime raised a hue and cry against its neutral neighbour. Bangkok even talked of war, and Cambodia was accused of "aggression" and being "a secret ally of the Communists."

Several serious border incursions took place last month. On August 13, two companies of Thai gendarmes invaded the Preah Vihear region. Two days later, another batch of 400 Thai soldiers, accompanied by ten U.S. advisers, occupied Hat Lek in Cambodia's Koh Kong Province. Less than a week after this, Ngo Dinh Diem's troops in the south twice intruded into Cambodia, on August 20 and 21. Violations of Cambodian air space also increased. A communique issued by the Cambodian High Command on August 30 listed altogether 191 air intrusions by Thai and south Vietnamese aircraft between January and August this year; 111 of these occurred during July.

Faced with this ever growing threat, the Cambodian Government decided to take action. Prince Sihanouk proposed on August 20 that an international conference on Cambodia be held to give official recognition to and guarantee Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity. The countries attending the Geneva Conference on Laos were invited to participate. China, the Soviet Union, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Poland, Laos, France and other countries have supported this proposal and expressed readiness to attend the conference. The United States and its satellites, however, have refused to attend. In his reply to Sihanouk, Kennedy, while cynically declaring that "the United States respects the neutrality, territorial integrity and independence of Cambodia," rejected the Cambodian proposal for an inter-

national conference. He avoided mention of a U.S. guarantee of Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity.

Why Kennedy Rejected Sihanouk's Proposal

Washington's duplicity is clear. The lip-service it pays to Cambodia's neutrality and independence cannot disguise this basic fact: After its dismal failure in Laos where its henchmen could not for all the support they got from Washington wipe out the patriotic forces and block the formation of the government of national union, the Kennedy Administration is more eager than ever to line up Cambodia together with Thailand and south Viet Nam in an alliance under its control. This it hopes to use as its base for aggression in Indo-China and South-east Asia. To achieve this purpose, Washington is scheming with even more devilish persistence to subvert the Cambodian Government.

This is the reason why the Sarit regime and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique are stepping up their attacks against

Cambodia. And this is why the United States does not want to attend any international conference proposed by Prince Sihanouk to guarantee Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity.

The Cambodian paper *Depeche du Cambodge*, in its editorial of August 29, exposed past U.S.-directed campaigns against its Government and pointed out: "How can we again credit the fair words of U.S. officials to respect our neutrality and our territorial integrity, while Thais and south Vietnamese are trained, armed and commanded by special U.S. militarymen, while 'Free Khmer' traitors enjoy a benevolent protection? . . . We face a man who plays a double game, wearing a velvet glove on one hand, and an iron gauntlet on the other. He is trying with one to grind us down and crush us, while with the other he caresses us. In other words, this is a monster with two heads. This is why we should, at this time, thoroughly unmask this dual personality and double-dealing policy of which we have long been the victims." Once again, the Kennedy Administration is exposed.

Pen Probes

The Kennedy Dynasty

—Mummy, I Want a Senate Seat!—

ON March 30, 1951, a Harvard sophomore was expelled because of examination irregularities. Eleven years later, this trickster is a candidate for the U.S. Senate.

Just 30 years old, Edward M. Kennedy, a 1959 law graduate of Virginia University and with no visible qualifications other than that he is the youngest brother of the President of the United States, has won the Massachusetts Democratic Party Convention's endorsement to run for that state's seat in the Senate. His opponent is Edward J. McCormack, Jr., Attorney-General of Massachusetts and nephew of the House of Representative's Speaker John McCormack.

The power and wealth of the Kennedy family and his personal ambition have combined to make Edward Kennedy, usually called Teddy, an early aspirant for political office. While still a law student in Virginia University in 1958, he managed John Kennedy's campaign for the Senate and in 1960 co-ordinated the Democratic presidential campaign in 13 western states. To reward him for these services, his elder brother John has done everything he could since he became president to groom Teddy for high public office.

In December 1960, Teddy was sent on a mission to Africa accompanied by three Senators. On his return Teddy was given the job of assistant district attorney, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, the only public office he has ever held. In the summer of 1961, President Kennedy arranged a tour for Teddy in Latin America. Early this year, Teddy visited Europe, ostensibly to study the effects of the European Common Market on the Massachusetts' economy, but actually to cultivate and exploit the friendship of those European communities from which came large numbers of the immigrants who live in Mas-

sachusetts. These Latin American and European tours gave him considerable political capital and back home he squeezed all the kudos he could out of his interviews with the bigwigs of Western Europe. Today he is an inveterate name-dropper. To interest his audiences and influence voters he spices his speeches with stories of the Kennedy family. To stress his value as an "influence-peddler," he is especially fond of talking about his great friendship with his older brother "the President."

With this public build-up the senatorial race was on. White House and Washington pressures were used relentlessly to turn Democratic convention delegates away from McCormack. William J. Hartigan, a former White House aide, resigned as Assistant Postmaster General to give full time to Teddy's campaign. Edward Kennedy's men let it be known that federal jobs and favours could come only through Teddy. Postmaster-ships were dangled in front of convention delegates like carrots. Those delegates who would not side with Edward Kennedy were threatened with investigations into their income-tax irregularities and deportation proceedings. *Newsweek* (July 16) reported that "Ted was nominated by a convention of newly appointed postmasters." "It's pressure, pressure, pressure, post office, post office, post office," sadly remarked McCormack's father after an old acquaintance told him he could not vote for his son because he had been offered a postmastership.

These carrot-cum-stick tactics carried the day for Teddy Kennedy in the June State Democratic Convention. He still has to win the September primary. But Teddy isn't worrying. If the issue is in doubt, "it is expected that the whole personal organization of the Kennedys will be wheeled into action. This includes card indexes, experts and Teddy's sisters and mother with their coffeepots," writes *U.S. News & World Report*.

"Mommie, can I run for the Senate?" was how McCormack delegates at the State Democratic Convention geyed Teddy's youth and lack of experience in public office. But Teddy doesn't worry about such details. He knows and doesn't let other people forget that he has qualifications that no candidate, Democratic or Republican, can possibly have, that is, he is the brother

of President Kennedy. He said he could do more for Massachusetts than his rival because "he can speak with a voice that will be heard," that is, by his brothers at the White House and the Justice Department!

Edward Kennedy in the 100-seat Senate will add still more power to the already great power of the Kennedy clan. His Senate ambitions have aroused heated political debate in the United States. A Democratic Senator commented: "There are Senators who speak of this

race as an insult and a challenge to the prestige of the Senate. . . . [They] see a young man with no experience crowding his way into the Senate, coming solely on the basis of his family name and his money. They do not like what they have heard about the tactics used. They say it reflects the attitude of the Kennedy family toward the whole government, that they do not like a Senate seat to be used as a toy to pacify a youngster." (*U.S. News & World Report*, July 30.)

Portrait of a Modern Farmer

Veteran Cotton Grower—Chu Yao-li

by WANG HOU-KAI

National model farmers in China are chosen from peasants who have distinguished themselves in a specific branch of agriculture. Being politically advanced and enjoying the respect and trust of the people, they strive to improve their farming skills year after year. Their successful farming methods are keenly studied by other farmers.

MEMBERS of the Longju People's Commune in Yun-cheng County, south Shansi, have good reason to call their vice-chairman, Chu Yao-li, a veteran model farmer. Ever since he set a new national record for output on a two-*mu* experimental plot in 1951, for which he was awarded the title of "national model cotton grower," he has never ceased to study and improve his methods of getting high cotton yields. His team has always been in the lead whether it was in the days of the mutual-aid teams, or farm co-ops or now in the people's communes.

Apart from his other official duties in the commune, this 61-year-old farmer takes a personal hand in the cultivation of cotton in Team No. 14 of the Nanmiao Production Brigade. Last year, a spring dry spell and summer downpours made the going hard for the cotton planters in the county. Nevertheless, the 124-*mu* crop of Chu's team produced an average yield of 135 *jin* of cotton (ginned) per *mu*. This was nearly twice that of a nearby team with roughly similar land. Average per-*mu* yield of cotton in the Longju People's Commune, though lower than that of its champion Team No. 14, was the highest among all the rural people's communes in the county. This success owed much to the adoption by all its teams of the advanced farming skills developed by Chu.

Down-to-Earth Farmer

Chu Yao-li has been cultivating cotton for some 30 years. But, as a cotton grower before liberation, his experience in raising cotton was not encouraging. About 20 years ago when his native county was under Japanese occupation, he once sowed a new improved strain of cotton on a five-*mu* plot. It was not a bad crop but it did not bring in enough even to pay the exorbitant taxes and levies assessed on it by the rapacious Japanese and puppet authorities.

After Japan surrendered in 1945, the Kuomintang warlord Yen Hsi-shan returned to Shansi and proved himself as adept as ever at exploiting the peasants. Furthermore, at that time a *jin* of ginned cotton fetched only a little over the price of three *jin* of rough wheat. Sale of the cotton crop did not bring in enough to cover the cost of seeds and fertilizers, let alone other major expenses. Chu got so depressed that he gave up planting cotton and vowed he was through with it once and for all.

But soon the whole of southern Shansi, a traditional cotton-growing region, was liberated and the people's government established. The government gave every encouragement to the Shansi peasants to expand the area under cotton and raise its yields. It adjusted the price ratio between cotton and wheat, issued loans so that peasants could buy chemical fertilizers, water-wheels and other equipment, and sent down technicians to teach better ways of cultivating cotton.

In these favourable circumstances, Chu started to take up his favourite occupation again. In early 1951 he joined, and was elected leader of, a five-household mutual-aid team in his village. In the autumn of that year his 20 *mu* of cotton brought high yields; on two of them the yields were rated a national record.

Neither his management duties nor his age keeps him from working diligently in the fields. When good-hearted people advise him to concentrate on giving technical leadership and leave the physical labour to youngsters, old man Chu smilingly replies: "A real farmer has to get out into the fields. There on the spot you come face to face with the problems. I am supposed to give technical guidance to the folks but how could I say anything for sure if I didn't go to the fields, if I didn't know about all the changes of weather, soil and crops?" Unless he leaves the team on business, Chu Yao-li is often out in the cotton fields till late of an evening.

His prestige is high among the peasants. Fellow members of the Longju Commune treasure his advice. They like him too for his invaluable quality of always being ready to listen to the other fellow's opinion and to thrash out problems with everyone concerned—team

leaders, experienced farmers and the rank-and-file members of the commune.

Always Anxious to Learn

Scientific institutes set great store by Chu's experience in getting high yields of cotton despite wind storms, insect pests, drought or waterlogging. Since 1952 the Shansi Cotton Research Institute has devoted a great deal of time to studying his well-tested methods and has sent its agronomists to watch them being applied on the spot. So has the Institute of Plant Physiology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Chu warmly welcomes these visiting agronomists and takes the opportunity on his part to learn as much as he can from them.

At the request of the two institutes, Chu last year planted a three-mu plot of cotton for research purposes so that their experts could study and conduct detailed observations of the plants throughout their whole period of growth. Discussing various problems with the scientists, Chu grasped the theoretical background of many matters about which he had previously had only an empirical, superficial knowledge.

Chu's team used to deal with the over-growth of cotton plants by cutting off the fine roots of the plants with a cultivator. It did not prove very effective however. He learnt from the scientists that the method was all right in itself but that it must be applied at the onset of over-growth and not when it had really got under way. Over-growth, he was told, must be dealt with as soon as the cotton plants show a rapid increase in the number of fruiting branches. If the fine roots are cut off at this time, the flowering buds will be preserved while over-growth is checked. Chu took this advice and got extremely good results. As a consequence, this method has been generally adopted and is used whenever called for. In such cases the cultivators are adjusted so that the tasks of cutting the fine roots, weeding and earthing up the plants can be done simultaneously. This alone saves considerable labour in the fields.

Chu also seizes every opportunity to learn the advanced methods of other cotton farmers. He finds such opportunities at conferences of outstanding peasant-cultivators and makes good use of visits to other farms. He keeps up a lively correspondence on cotton production problems and their solution. When he heard that another famous model farmer in Shansi got good yields by intercropping cotton and vegetables, he went himself to see how his counterpart did it and made a thorough study of the practice. After experiments, Chu last year extended this practice to a five-mu plot.

"Like a Timely Rain"

Model farmers are expected to play a leading role in spreading advanced technical know-how; and Chu Yao-li lives up to this expectation. Last year there was a spring dry spell of several months' duration in Yuncheng. Even as late as April there was no sign of a let up. When his team discussed how best to sow cotton in the circumstances, Chu was decidedly against the idea of delaying the sowing season for an indefinite period. He recommended immediate action. His solution was vernalization of the seeds — to soak them in cool, instead of the usually cold, water for a time before sowing so that, once in the earth with a good store of moisture in them, they would



Chu Yao-li (right) and an agronomist weigh things up together

have a good start. If the rain came, everything would be fine; if not, sprouting could be easily ensured by a little watering.

This suggestion was adopted by the whole Longju People's Commune. Seeing its merits, other similarly placed people's communes in the county followed suit. As a result, they won the first round in the battle against dry weather.

However, Nature seemed anxious to test the Yuncheng cotton growers still further. Just when the young shoots were pushing above ground they were hit by wind and hailstorms. In this emergency, Chu and a dozen other outstanding farmers and agronomists went out in groups to help the cotton-growing communes turn the tide. Depending on specific cases, Chu generally proposed three steps: reseeding, raising the soil temperature by cultivating and earlier use of chemical fertilizers. Within a week of this treatment the cotton shoots had resumed their normal growth. The commune members said: "Model farmer Chu's visit is like a timely rain; he nourishes the seedlings and eases our minds as well."

There is a constant stream of visitors and letters to the farm run by Chu's team. Since his name became widely known, thousands of cotton growers have visited him from more than 50 counties in Shansi and other provinces. A group from Anhwei sent back word that adoption of Chu's cultivation methods had helped raise cotton yields in their province. A production brigade in Kwangtung recently wrote asking for a consignment of seeds so that they could start growing cotton on a trial basis.

These visitors and letters remind one of the proverb: "Peach and plum have no voice, yet because of the fruit they bear paths are trodden out to them." In other words, "good wine needs no bush." This well applies to Chu Yao-li and other national model farmers in China today.

From Reeds to Riches

by WU CHUNG-CHUN

Six years ago several thousand young volunteers began to reclaim the salt marshes that covered one million *mu* of the Pohai Gulf coast in Hopei Province. Today their rural communes have some 700,000 *mu* laid out with a big flood detention basin, drainage and irrigation ditches and spreading paddyfields. They are all set to bring the rest of this former waste under the plough.

1952 Ten years ago the salt flats and marshes that spread deep inland into Hopei Province from the shores of Pohai Gulf south of Tientsin were desolate and practically uninhabited. This was a stretch of alluvial land formed from the sedimentation of a number of rivers emptying into the gulf. Slowly the sea had been forced back and these salt flats and marshes emerged. A large tract of them, known as Peitakang, was formed in Huanghua County.

There were not a few who seeing this ownerless desolation tried to reclaim farms from it, but none succeeded. In springtime moisture heavily impregnated with salt would rise to the surface of the soil by capillary action and deposit a crust of salt, deadly to most plants. Only reeds grew thickly in the low-lying marshes.

During the rainy season it was a fine place for ducks and frogs. Most of the lowland area was usually inundated by the swollen streams meandering through it and only the tops of the reed beds showed above the water. The few peasants who lived here had a hard time of it. Yields at the best of times were low. None managed to scrape a living from the soil and they had to supplement their meagre earnings from farming by collecting reeds, fishing, making saltpetre and casual labouring in other areas. Many gave up the struggle and fled the area.

Flood Detention Basin

1954 The first task of bringing this land under cultivation was taken up by the Tsangchow Special Administrative Region, which has jurisdiction over Huanghua and a dozen other neighbouring counties. Efforts were concentrated on the building of a key project—the Peitakang Flood Detention Basin. This was undertaken by pooling the manpower and other resources of the whole region and thousands of peasants took part in this great task.

A huge dyke was built 2.5 metres high and 10 metres wide to enclose a space of more than 600,000 *mu*. When the neighbouring rivers are in spate, their flood water is allowed to fill the flood detention basin. Previously this would have spilled over onto the Peitakang flats and flooded them. At its eastern end is a sluice gate. This is opened to empty the basin in preparation to receive

the summer flood waters or, if the detention basin threatens to overflow, permit the excess water to flow down a channel into Pohai Gulf.

This project alone removed the threat of flood or waterlogging from 300,000 *mu* of the Peitakang salt flats and marshes. But this was only the first step. The next was to get the flats and swamps cleared of salt and cultivated.

Reclamation

1956 The Tsangchow Region sent out a call for volunteers to pioneer this new stage of the work to make the Peitakang badlands bloom. Several thousand peasants, mostly youngsters, responded immediately and in early 1956 they entered the area. Divided into thirty groups they pitched camp in temporary thatched huts on the higher ground. Some of these pioneers had had doings with saline soil before but even they were a bit taken back by the high salinity of these lands.

While the work of digging the necessary drainage and irrigation channels went ahead they planted some experimental fields to test out which would be the best crops to grow and what would be the best methods of cultivation. Maize and sorghum seemed to take all right at first but they finally succumbed to the excessive salinity.

Paddyrice, on the other hand, grew sturdily where a good inflow and drainage of water was maintained. It was therefore decided to concentrate on paddyrice. This called for a series of large-scale measures—contouring the land and the construction of irrigation and drainage channels to take maximum advantage of the natural flow of the water from high to low ground.

Months of steady work followed. Mounds were levelled; swamps and marshes were filled in and drained; unneeded reed beds were uprooted. By 1958 the pioneers had moved some 13 million cubic metres of earth and turned large tracts of ground into paddyfields.

Setback

1959 All this was hard work but it went ahead steadily. The young people of Peitakang, however, were tested far beyond this and showed the sterling stuff they were made of. A break in the dyke in 1958 substantially reduced the water in the flood detention basin just before a dry spell hit the area in the following year.

Soon after the spring transplanting of the rice seedlings, there was not enough water in the basin to make the irrigation system function smoothly by force of gravity. Though the pioneers worked hard on day and night shifts to get the water to the fields by the use of treadle pumps and other methods, by the time the

70-day drought was over most of the paddyrice was beyond hope. The 1959 harvest on 10,000 *mu* was just enough to replace the seed used that season.

The three people's communes formed in Peitakang, undismayed, prepared their counter-measures. They repaired and reinforced the dyke around the flood detention basin; they dug new and improved old channels of the irrigation and drainage system. At the same time, part of their manpower was diverted to side-occupations—making reed mats and cutting reeds for the paper factories—that would bring in quick returns. Enough was earned in these ways to tide over the communes' temporary difficulties.

New Rural Scenes

1962 It is difficult to recognize the Peitakang of today for the wasteland it was a decade ago. A large irrigation channel carries water from the big flood detention basin and then 1,300 big and small ditches distribute the water to over 80,000 *mu* of paddyfields. Another network of drainage ditches carry water off into a main drainage channel that empties it into the Pohai Gulf.

Today when salt makes its way to the surface in the spring the Peitakang peasants have plenty of water with which to wash it away. In the rainy summer season the flood detention basin and the drainage channels are fully adequate to deal with any threat of flood or waterlogging.

Fish farming and side-occupations using the abundant supply of reeds in the area are reliable sources of additional income. But the emerald green paddyfields stretching to the horizon are the big earners. Though most of them were complete novices only six years ago, many of the Peitakang peasants are now expert rice-growers. One people's commune alone sold 5,000 tons of surplus grain to the state in the last two years.

The old sheds of the early days have long since disappeared. New settlements of sturdily built houses have appeared and are growing as more and more of the pioneers bring their families out to their prospering farms or raise up families of their own. Consolidating what they have already achieved, they are now preparing to put that other 200,000 *mu* of the Peitakang salt flats under crops.

SIDELIGHTS

Heirlooms for All. There is nearly always some exhibition or other at Beihai Park. The present one has a special interest. One cannot come away without feeling a deep gratitude and admiration for those who made this wonderful exhibition possible. No, not only the organizers but the donors. Everything shown here was given to the nation by people who thought it better to make their possessions over to all the people so that everyone could admire and enjoy what few had ever set eyes on before.

The 479 exhibits on display were chosen by the sponsors from over 10,000 works of art and objects of great historical and cultural value presented to the nation by private collectors of Peking over the past 13 years. They include priceless porcelain and centuries-old pottery, works in bronze and jade, silver coinage, stone carvings, paintings, scrolls and much else.

Not all the exhibits are works of art. Some, like early photos of Ching Dynasty funerary rites, are of more particular interest to scholars and historians. The history of the exhibits themselves, unfortunately, is not described. If they could speak the tales they could tell would fill volumes for nearly all these 10,000 gifts have been handed down from generation to generation in one family.

"We have had our family heirloom for several generations," said Chang Yun-fang the 63-year-old lady who presented some 80 works of art and artefacts from the Shang, Western Chou and other dynasties to the public. "We kept them as something for a rainy day. Now we have decided there is no need. Life is so secure."

Many others evidently thought the same. Though the gifts were freely

given, the state insisted on making handsome compensation to donors.

Publishing. Some readers were surprised to learn in this weekly some issues back just how popular picture story books are in China. Many were impressed by the standard of printing and the care taken to select entertaining and instructive stories. It should be mentioned that these picture story books are also published in many languages of China besides Han.

The Sinkiang People's Publishing House puts out vast numbers of books including picture story books in Uighur, Mongolian, Kazakh, Sibo and Khalkha. Since it was set up in 1951, it has published over 36 million copies of picture story and other books in these five local languages. They were snapped up by readers of the 13 nationalities living in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

In this area larger than Germany, France, Britain and Italy put together, there was not a single publishing house before liberation.

Forward on Wheels. For men and animals in Szechuan's Apha Tibetan Autonomous Chou life has speeded up. It rolls forward on wheels now over new roads built in the past three years. People no longer stare wide-eyed at animals pulling carts, not even at a cart harnessed to a slow-plodding, hairy yak.

Four years ago most of the Tibetan herdsmen there didn't know how to handle a cart; neither were there animals trained to pull one. Freight was carried mainly by pack animals and over narrow bridle paths. An animal couldn't carry as much or go as fast as animal-drawn pneumatic-tired carts today.



Small Readers

Woodcut by Hu Cheng-wei

OPERA

"Eugene Onegin" in Chinese

Eugene Onegin, Tchaikovsky's famous opera, and the first full-length classical Russian opera ever staged in China by a Chinese company, is having a successful run in Peking.

The success of this Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre production is all the more encouraging because *Onegin*, based on Pushkin's narrative poem, is one of the more difficult operas. It does not have much dramatic action; its wonderful music "comes from the heart" and has to be handled with deep understanding. It differs from most other European operas in that, intensely lyrical, it does not depend on "spectacle." In fact, Tchaikovsky himself called it "lyrical scenes in three acts" instead of an "opera." Another distinctive feature is that the orchestra plays a most important part in characterization as well as in the development of the story.

In treating the opera as a type of symphonic poem and avoiding overdramatic effects, conductor Han Chung-chieh and stage director Han Ping are faithfully carrying out the composer's intentions, for too much action and movement on the stage would interfere with the poetic flow of the music. This admirable emphasis on the music can be seen from the way the performance was prepared. Concerts devoted to selections from *Eugene Onegin*, including all the main arias, were given as early as last February; the singers thus had ample opportunity to familiarize themselves with the music, study it and steep themselves in its inspiration in building up their roles.

Both sopranos Kuo Shu-chen and Li Chin-wei, who alternate in the role of Tatiana, succeed well in conveying her agitation in the famous "Letter Scene" and in the finale. These are the most poetic scenes and at the same time the most difficult to handle. In the "Letter Scene," Tatiana's suffering, her agonized

self-doubt and torment call for great versatility in dramatic and vocal technique. Both singers act their role in this masterpiece of psychological portraiture with conviction. Yet the two are quite unlike in endowment. Kuo Shu-chen's voice is of adequate volume, well trained, rounded and steady. Li Chin-wei's is sincere and warm and somewhat richer in its powers of nuance. The former is adept at conveying changing moods by dynamic contrasts and variations of tone colour; the latter goes deeper in delineating the innermost feelings of her heroine. Her acting is exceptionally good in the final scene.

Baritone Liu Ping-yi must be mentioned among the younger singers who acquitted themselves well. He has just graduated from the Central Conservatory of Music and can be counted a young and inexperienced singer, but he does remarkably well in the title role. The role of the disillusioned and cynical Onegin is not an easy one. His music is bitty, even boring at times, and taxes the resourcefulness of even experienced singers. Liu's acting in the first scenes appears not relaxed and sophisticated enough, but he gathers strength in the part and carries it through better, especially in the later scenes.

Li Kuang-hsi gives a convincing portrayal of Lensky, the poet with youthful romantic notions. His audience was entirely with him in his singing of the well-known aria "I love you," and especially in the melancholy aria "Oh where have flown my days of springtime," bemoaning his vanished youth and lost happiness. He has an attractive voice and sings with feeling.

One must also mention Lou Chien-kuei who plays M. Triquet, the

elderly Frenchman. He does not have much to say, but he says it well in a very fine tenor voice.

Eugene Onegin is the sixth foreign opera presented by the Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre since it was founded in 1953. The five earlier ones were: *La Traviata*, *Madame Butterfly*, *Young Guards*, a Soviet opera based on Fadeyev's famous novel with music by Y.S. Meitus, *The Cloth Seller*, a comic opera by the Azerbaijan composer Uzer Gadjibekov, and *Little Cow*, a Hungarian operetta.

The current production of *Eugene Onegin* is a noteworthy addition to this repertoire. Both singers and orchestra give it a performance which shows that they have taken another step forward in their mastery of the art of European-style opera. This success is well grounded. The production was thoroughly rehearsed, and those chiefly responsible for it have a reasonably good understanding of Russian music. Han Chung-chieh, the conductor, studied at the Rimsky-Korsakov Conservatoire in Leningrad. Soprano Kuo Shu-chen is a graduate of the Moscow Tchaikovsky Conservatoire; she performed the role of Tatiana as her graduation exercise.

HANDICRAFTS

The Soochow Exhibition

"Soochow style," when applied to art handicrafts, is synonymous with exquisite beauty, subtle, dextrous handling, and fine workmanship. Even more, it means a local flavour richly blended in a long historical and cultural tradition and with a landscape charm typical of the river and canal country south of the



Onegin (Liu Ping-yi) accepts Lensky's (Li Kuang-hsi) challenge

Yangtse. In a word, the arts and handicrafts of Soochow, that beautiful town just north of Shanghai, are rightly famous throughout China. So to Peking, Soochow's art handicrafts are no strangers. At the Palace Museum in the permanent collection you can see Soochow embroideries and figured silk fabrics dating back to the Ming and Ching Dynasties (14th to early 20th century). Not far from the museum, at the Dongan Bazaar in one of Peking's main shopping centres, you can buy modern sandalwood fans from Soochow of many designs. Modern Soochow artificial pearls of many colours and sizes always enjoy a brisk sale. Nevertheless, it was the first time to see in Peking such a comprehensive display of Soochow crafts as was collected at the recent exhibition in Beihai Park.

More than a thousand exhibits included the latest and also finest examples of Soochow embroideries, redwood (mahogany) carving, imitations of ancient bronzes which would puzzle an expert connoisseur to distinguish from the originals; gorgeous theatrical costumes for many styles of Chinese local operas, national musical instruments the production of which has only been revived in recent years, fans of all descriptions, brushes and colours for traditional Chinese painting, and many other things. Not surprisingly the exhibition came in for a great deal of attention.

The embroideries for which Soochow has long been especially famous and which have made so much headline news in recent years naturally aroused the greatest public interest. Throughout the show there was always a knot of people gathered around the latest creations—a series of twelve beauties based on the classical novel *Dream of the Red Chamber*—of the now nationally known embroideress Chin Ching-fen, the 78-year-old director of the Soochow Institute of Art Handicrafts. Viewers were well acquainted with the press stories of how this master craftsman had been searched out from among the maidservants in Shanghai and her almost legendary return to her old calling, as well as how, well over seventy, she now still likes nothing better than to sit at her embroidery frame where she still works without spectacles. They found her handiwork shown here even more marvellous than the descriptions of it which they had read in the press.

Then there were the famous embroidered cats. These have fascinated spectators abroad when their creators have demonstrated their skill at Chinese exhibitions in foreign lands. It seemed then that the utmost in verisimilitude in texture, form and action had been attained but, as a discerning eye can quickly see, these latest examples of Soochow needlework have caught the spirit of the cat even more completely; they are even more true to life. These new cats are the results of two years of close collaboration between the painter Tsao Ke-chia and two outstanding members of the embroidery section of the institute.

The Soochow seamstresses are not jealous of their skill; they display examples of the dozens of new needlework techniques they have evolved in recent years. The whole exhibit shows that Soochow's embroidery has reached the highest peak of its hundreds of years of development. They are also more widely appreciated than ever. Ranging from articles of everyday use to works intended purely for aesthetic appreciation, they enjoy today a ready market in over fifty countries.

The Soochow redwood carvings also attracted a lot of attention for their artistry and fine execution. Soochow has long been famed for its hardwood furniture, but the work chosen for display on this occasion was mostly small decorative pieces designed as stands for marble screens and stones of exotic shapes and forms, as well as fine pottery, porcelain, jade, bronzes and pot flowers. These immaculate, highly polished works show an astonishing felicity of imagination. They recall a familiar scene no visitor to Soochow can easily forget: venerable, bespectacled master craftsmen at their benches in the famous furniture street, absorbed in some fabulous exploit carving one of the finest of hardwoods.

This tireless, meticulous craftsmanship, this passion for artistic excellence is a characteristic feature of the art handicrafts of Soochow. It is



Third Sister Yu, one of the "Twelve Beauties."

Embroidered by Chin Ching-fen
in 1960 at the age of 76

seen not only in objects made of precious materials. It is seen equally in articles for popular daily use such as the redwood chopsticks on sale at the exhibition. The expensive sandalwood fans on show were in superbly good taste; exquisitely designed and carved they wafted delicately scented breezes. But the simple round paper fans sold for ten fen a piece (the price of a drink of pop) were also chic and pretty, eminently practical and able to stir a vigorous wind for which at the time the exhibition closed on August 31, Peking was supremely grateful.

Argentine Ensemble in Peking

Peking has given the warmest of receptions to the 13-member Argentine Folk Art Troupe now on a one-month tour in China.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung received them on September 7, together with guests from other Latin American countries.

Their successful performances, all presented to crowded houses, were seen by Vice-Premier Chen Yi and the capital's leading artists, musicians, and other cultural workers.

The troupe opened its tour on September 2 with a programme of songs, instrumental music, and folk dances—dances of the southern country, the northern grassland, of the local Indian people and of the days when Argentina was under Spanish rule. The audience was keenly appreciative. They admired especially the uniquely and colourfully costumed folk dance *Festival on the Highland* and the song *Shepherds of Yaco* sung to the easy, lilting accompaniment of guitars, drum and piccolo.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Victory for Asian Peoples' Unity and Friendship

The Fourth Asian Games came to a successful close in Djakarta after a complex struggle and surmounting the various difficulties created by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. This is a victory for the Indonesian people in their united struggle and a triumph for the unity and friendship among the Asian peoples, says *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (September 6).

The Chiang Kai-shek gang, directed by the U.S., did all it could to worm its way into the games, create a situation of "two Chinas" in Indonesia in line with U.S. intrigues, and undermine the Sino-Indonesian friendship. As a result of the measures taken by the Indonesian Government to prevent the so-called "sports team" of the Chiang gang from entering Indonesia, this venomous political scheme fell through. The Chinese people wish to express their great admiration for and gratitude to President Sukarno and the Indonesian Government and people for their friendly attitude.

U.S. imperialism and its stooges, unreconciled to their defeat, used Indonesia's refusal to let the Chiang gang's "sports team" enter Indonesia as a pretext for undertaking a series of despicable activities to sabotage the Asian Games. Johnson, an American Chairman of the International Federation of Weightlifters, arrived in Djakarta to force that federation to withdraw its permission for the holding of the weightlifting events at the Fourth Asian Games. This led finally to the cancelling of these events. This shows the whole world who is responsible for the persistent behind-the-scenes manoeuvres to wreck the Fourth Asian Games.

G.D. Sondhi, Indian representative on the International Olympic Committee and Vice-President of the Asian Games Federation (A.G.F.) played a particularly inglorious role in these sabotage activities of U.S. imperialism. As an agent of the U.S. imperialists he took advantage of his post to serve the U.S. plot of creating "two Chinas." Sondhi's impudent and disgraceful efforts to wreck the Asian

Games, to impair the prestige of Indonesia and that of its leader President Sukarno and split the unity of Asian sports circles aroused the deep indignation of the Indonesian people.

What causes surprise is that Prime Minister Nehru of the Indian Government, which has more than once claimed that it had nothing to do with Sondhi's activities, should have personally defended Sondhi on September 4 and attacked the Indonesian people for demonstrating against Sondhi's sabotage efforts. He also alleged, for ulterior purposes, that China "may have had a hand" in this affair. Is this not itself proof that the Indian Government is openly supporting Sondhi?

The U.S. imperialists and their agents have hypocritically demanded that "sports should be separated from politics." But those who utilize sports for political ends are no other than they themselves.

The U.S. imperialists have always made use of sports activities to engage in political intrigues. The record of their abortive attempt to sabotage the Fourth Asian Games is the most convincing proof of this. No just-minded, self-respecting sportsman or sports enthusiast can tolerate this. And now the imperialists can no longer push the Asian peoples around as they used to. Through their struggle against imperialist sabotage of the Fourth Asian Games, the Asian peoples have come to realize that it is only by shaking off the imperialists' skulduggery and interference that sports in Asia and Africa can develop on a sound basis. Indonesian public opinion has called for the formation, in the light of the Bandung spirit, of an Afro-Asian sports organization with the newly emerging forces as its core. The Chinese people and sports circles fully support this proposal.

British Colonialists' New Tricks in Aden

The recent "constitutional conference" for Aden held in London is a new trick of the British colonialists to maintain their control over Aden and strengthen their strategic position

there, says a *Renmin Ribao* article (September 7).

After the conference the British Government announced that it had reached agreement with "ministers" of the "Federation of Arab Emirates of the South" and the "Aden Colony" on the merger of the "colony" into the "federation." Despite this change of political system imposed by the British colonialists, the colonial status of the people of Aden remains virtually the same as before. After the merger of the "Aden Colony" into the "federation," foreign policy, national defence, internal security and the appointment of public servants will remain in the hands of the British governor.

The British colonialists want to tighten their grip on the "Aden Colony" because it is a major British strongpoint overseas where a large number of British mobile forces are stationed. The British colonialists are now making big appropriations to build Aden into a huge military base, and have chosen to set up a Joint Middle East Command here. They aim at strengthening their domination over the Arab East, and bringing the vast areas stretching from the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula to Central and East Africa under their control. In this way they hope to suppress the national-liberation movements there.

But these criminal activities of the British colonialists are resolutely opposed by the people of Aden. Before the opening of the London conference, political parties and people's organizations there condemned the British attempts to merge Aden into the "federation" and declared that the result of the so-called "constitutional conference" would have no binding force on the people of Aden.

"Interdependence" or Rivalries

The contradictions between the United States and other members of the NATO bloc over nuclear strategy are growing more acute since the U.S. announced that Lemnitzer replaced Norstad as NATO's supreme commander, says an article in *Renmin Ribao* (September 6).

It is well known that a recent point of dispute within NATO is the West European governments' opposition to the U.S. nuclear monopoly. This con-

flict reached a climax when U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara proposed in his speech on June 16 that the West European countries should develop their conventional forces and depend entirely on U.S. nuclear weapons. What made the U.S. West European "allies" still more uneasy was the appointment of General Taylor as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and General Lemnitzer as NATO's supreme commander. General Taylor has always advocated the strengthening of West European conventional forces and General Lemnitzer has insisted on the provision of more ground forces by Western Europe. All this shows that the Washington authorities are not willing to establish an "equal" nuclear partnership with Western Europe but are determined to go on asking their West European allies to provide more cannon fodder.

The change in NATO's supreme commander has aroused different reactions in the West European capitals. Britain is worrying whether, after the new commander assumes office, it will have to give up its own nuclear weapons. France, which has persistently stressed that Western Europe should possess independent nuclear armaments, is naturally dissatisfied with Kennedy's removal of Norstad.

Norstad's removal deals a telling blow to West Germany which is bent on getting its hands on nuclear weapons through the development of NATO nuclear armaments. Norstad has always advocated that the U.S. provide more tactical atomic weapons to NATO forces, that more intermediate missile bases be built in Western Europe and that NATO get a "fourth nuclear striking force." All these proposals appeal to Bonn's military adventurists. Washington, however, has not only removed Norstad but has advanced the theory that Western Europe could win a war with conventional forces.

The rivalry between Washington and its West European "allies," particularly France and West Germany, is growing. Their quarrels over NATO's nuclear strategy boil down to the following questions: (1) To what extent should West European conventional forces be expanded? (2) Whether these conventional forces can be used before the outbreak of an all-out nuclear war and when

can tactical nuclear weapons be used? and (3) Who will control NATO's nuclear weapons armoury? As the solution of these questions affects the differing interests of the countries concerned in the matter of nuclear weapons control, wide differences of opinion have appeared within the NATO bloc and there are no signs that these difference will be resolved.

Where Is Britain's Economy Heading?

One of the Macmillan government's current big headaches is how to put an end to Britain's two-year-old economic stagnation without touching off a fresh round of domestic inflation and a sterling crisis, reports a London dispatch carried in *Da Gong Bao*.

This question has been the subject of debate among cabinet ministers, economists and the press for months. The general picture emerging from this debate makes it clear that no one in the British ruling circles has confidence in Britain's ability to get out of the vicious circle of stagnation and inflation which has been haunting the economy for many years.

This chronic disease of the British economy is simply a symptom of the growing economic instability of the capitalist world created by the uneven development of capitalism and the

bitter scramble for the shrinking capitalist world market.

British industrialists are now displaying a general lack of confidence in the prospects for industry. Unstable world commodity prices, the uncertain economic outlook in the United States and the fact that Britain's relations with the Common Market are hanging in the air—all these make it difficult for the industrialists to decide on their future investment plans.

Recently the National Union of Manufacturers appealed to the Macmillan government to take prompt action to end the current stagnation and adopt measures to encourage the expansion of production. But there are those like the outgoing Chancellor of the Exchequer and his followers who take the view that expansion based on stimulating domestic demand will lead to inflation which will mean higher costs, smaller exports, bigger imports and consequently a crisis in the balance of international payments.

The Macmillan government is reported to be considering the possibility of giving certain mild stimulants to the domestic market. But a big worry still remains: Will expansion of domestic demand give rise to inflation? The British Government is plainly in a quandary regarding its economic policy.

THE PASSING SHOW

Nothing Like Fooling Yourself

"Out here in Southeast Asia, the slogan has changed from 'Yankee go home' to 'Send us more Peace Corps volunteers.'" This is the startling lead of a Singapore date-lined dispatch.

Which news agency sent it out? The United Press International.

Who wrote it? Sargent Shriver, Director of the Peace Corps.

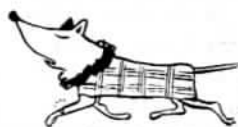
Whom did he get this information from? Marshal Sarit, that U.S. ventriloquist dummy in Thailand.



"You're sure A-okay, Daddy-O"

Of Poodles and Pensioners

In New York you can buy your poodle lace pyjamas for \$25, or false eyelashes for \$3.95. Manhattan alone has 115 hotels, country clubs, bath clubs and beauty shops with hi-fi music for dogs. In these United States people spend almost twice as much on food for pets as on food for



babies—\$3,000 million a year on pet furnishings and supplies. This is what happens in the country where Congress has just turned down a plan to provide medical care for aged people involving an average payment per worker of only about \$1 a month through social security.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Chairman Mao Receives Latin American Guests

On September 7, Chairman Mao Tse-tung had a friendly talk with all members of the visiting Cuban tourist group. On the same day he also received youth and students from Ecuador, Guatemala and Peru, and members of the visiting Argentine folk art troupe.

Bulgarian Revolutionary Anniversary

Chinese Communist Party and state leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai sent a joint message to the Party and state leaders of Bulgaria greeting them on the 18th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution.

The message paid tribute to the Bulgarian people for the important achievements they have made in the past year in socialist construction under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and their positive efforts in the struggle against imperialist policies of aggression and war and for the defence of world peace.

Referring to the friendship between the peoples of China and Bulgaria, the message said that the constant strengthening of the friendship and unity between the two peoples was of great significance in promoting socialist construction in the two countries and in enhancing the might of the socialist camp. The Chinese people would, as before, co-operate with the Bulgarian people on the basis of the Moscow Declaration of 1957 and the Moscow Statement of 1960, in the struggle to attain new victories in their common struggle for world peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, the message declared.

Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Hsi Chung-hsun and other Chinese leaders were present at the National Day reception given by the Bulgarian

Ambassador George Kumbiliev in Peking on September 8. At the reception, both Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Ambassador Kumbiliev toasted the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Bulgarian peoples.

Peruvian C.P. Congress

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent a message of greetings to the Peruvian Communist Party on its 4th Congress held from August 29 to September 2.

The message described the Peruvian Communist Party as the "defender of Peru's national interests and the interests of the Peruvian people." It has consistently waged an indomitable struggle for Peru's national independence, democratic freedom and a higher standard of living for its people, the message said. Recently, it has achieved outstanding successes in leading the Peruvian people to form a broad anti-imperialist, anti-feudal united front and in the struggles to safeguard national independence and democratic freedom, to nationalize the U.S. International Petroleum Company, to support the acquisition of land by the Indians and to abolish the repressive laws. The message also hailed the Peruvian C.P. for its leadership of the Peruvian people in supporting the Cuban revolution and opposing U.S. imperialist aggression.

In conclusion, the message said that today, taking the Cuban revolution as an example, the Latin American peoples are launching one struggle after another against U.S. imperialist aggression. The Chinese C.P. was convinced that the holding of the 4th Congress of the Peruvian C.P. will promote the advance of the Peruvian people's national and democratic movement and that the Peruvian C.P. by fully mobilizing and relying on the broad masses of workers and peasants, will be able to unite more closely people of all walks of life and deal still heavier blows to U.S. imperialism and its agents.

Sino-Laotian Communiqué

The Chinese Government and the Government of the Kingdom of Laos have issued a joint communiqué declaring that the two Governments have agreed to establish formal diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level.

China-Ceylon Friendship Association Formed

The China-Ceylon Friendship Association, sponsored by 17 Chinese people's organizations, was formed in Peking on September 5.

The aim of the association is to develop friendly relations and promote cultural exchange between the two countries. Its main work will include exchanging delegations, exhibitions, materials and publications and introducing the culture and achievements of each country to the people of the other.

A reception was given by the association to celebrate its founding. At the reception, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Ceylonese Ambassador Alwin Bernard Perera expressed the hope that the association will make further contributions to promoting friendly relations between the peoples of China and Ceylon. Vice-Premier Chen Yi, on behalf of the Chinese Government, presented to the Ceylonese Government and Madame S. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, a colour documentary film recording the carrying of the Buddha tooth relic from China to Ceylon for worship last year.

Sino-Algerian Relations

Hsien Yi, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of China to Algeria, arrived in Algiers on September 10. He was warmly welcomed at the airport. In a press statement, Hsien Yi hailed Algeria's independence as a great victory of the Algerian people and a common victory for all the oppressed peoples of the world. The Chinese people have always sympathized with and resolutely supported the Algerian people in their just struggle, he declared; they see as a support to themselves the heroic and dauntless struggle against imperialism and colonialism waged by the Algerian people and take every victory of the Algerian people as their own.

Nine thousand tons of wheat, part of a gift sent by the Chinese Government to the Algerian people, arrived in Bone, northeast Algeria recently. This gift, presented in response to an appeal of the Political Bureau of the Algerian National Liberation Front for help for the Algerian people to rebuild their motherland, is made up of 9,000 tons of wheat, 3,000 tons of rolled steel for use in construction and 21 tons of medical supplies.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **LEAVING THE THATCHED HUT** An episode from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. After being asked three times by Liu Pei to enter his service, Chuko Liang, the renowned scholar and military strategist, consents and ends his hermit life. At his first attempt he defeats the Wei forces, thus proving his ability. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **THE BUTTERFLY CUP** A prefect's son, Tien Yu-chuan, accidentally kills the son of a viceroy when restraining him from beating an old fisherman to death. The fisherman's daughter helps Tien escape. They fall in love and he gives her a butterfly cup to seal their betrothal. They are parted, but reunited after many adventures. Hsun Hui-sheng Peking Opera Troupe.

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **HUNG HSIA** The moving tale of a Kiangsi peasant girl. She gives her life to save her fellow villagers by leading attacking Kuomintang troops to a place of no return. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

OPERA

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

▲ **THE CLOTH SELLER (Arshin Mal Alan)** A comic opera by the famous Azerbaijan playwright, Uzer Gadjibekov, produced by the Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre. A wealthy Azerbaijan youth disguises himself as a wandering cloth seller and so succeeds in finding and marrying the bride of his own choice.

SONG AND DANCE

The Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble

* Presents Two Recitals *

Programme includes folk songs, dances and instrumental music of China's many nationalities.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **THE SIEGE** A new play staged in Peking by the visiting Modern Drama Troupe from Shenyang. Approaching an industrial city in northeast China, the People's Liberation Army skilfully makes use of the conflicts within the enemy camp to liberate the city by peaceful means, saving the city, its people and industry from harm.

▲ **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.

▲ **THE WEDDING MARCH** A satirical comedy by the playwright Chen Pal-chen. Set in Chungking during the War of Resistance Against Japan, it exposes how under the Kuomintang regime even a wedding, which should be a happy event for a young couple, causes no end of trouble. The Central Experimental Modern Drama Theatre.

▲ **THE BEAR, THE WEDDING, A MALE-FACTOR AND THE PARTY** Four short comedies by A. Chekhov. Produced in Chinese by the Central Experimental Modern Drama Theatre.

FILMS

▲ **YENAN GUERRILLAS** In 1947 in face of the frenzied attack of large Kuomintang forces, the People's Liberation Army made a tactical withdrawal from Yen-an. The local people organized guerrilla units to help their army. This is a story of how they resisted and harried the enemy till the P.L.A. returned in a counter-offensive and Yen-an was liberated. Sian Studio.

▲ **THE HEROIC TANKMEN** A fast-moving story of the heroic tankmen of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean war. A tense story of blockade and breakthrough. "August 1" Studio.

▲ **THE EAGLE** A Soviet colour film about the Ukrainian people's uprising against Polish invaders 200 years ago.

▲ **THE "BLUE ARROW"** The *Blue Arrow*, a new Soviet jet, has an "accident" during its trials. How its pilot and alert border guards frustrate hostile spies makes for a thrilling story in this Soviet film.

▲ **A NIGHT TO REMEMBER** A British feature film based on the disaster when the White Star liner *Titanic* collided with an iceberg on the night of April 14, 1912 with the loss of 1,500 lives.

▲ **TAMANGO** A French feature film adapted from P. Mérimée's short story of the same title. An enthralling story of the Negroes' heroic struggle against the slave-traders.

▲ **LIFE** A Burmese film in two parts. The life-story of an ill-fated woman student.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **EXHIBITION OF THE SWORD OF LI HSIU-CHENG, ONE OF THE TAIPING LEADERS** Daily, 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m. At the Museum of the Chinese Revolution.

▲ **MING DYNASTY BUDDHIST RELIGIOUS PAINTINGS** Daily, 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. till Sept. 17. At the Painting Pavilion of the Palace Museum.

▲ **SKETCHES FROM THE COASTAL FRONT** Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. till Sept. 23. At the Artists' Union Gallery.

▲ **CHILDREN'S PAINTINGS FROM POLAND** Daily, 8:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:00 p.m. till Sept. 17. At the Shuixie in Zhongshan Park.

FLOWER SHOW

In full bloom. Over two score examples of rare orchids from Fukien, Kwangtung and Szechuan are on display in Zhongshan Park. Orchid lovers mustn't miss this!

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