

PEKING REVIEW

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January 12, 1962

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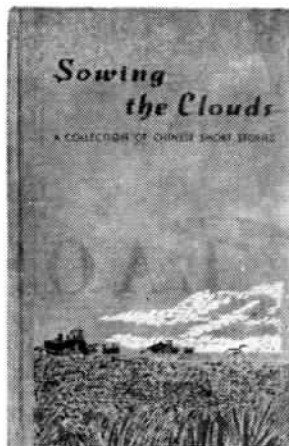
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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Sowing the Clouds

A collection of modern Chinese short stories

by Chou Li-po, Li Chun and others



The ten short stories in this collection are the pick of the latest written by some of China's best-known authors and some talented newcomers. **Sowing the Clouds** by Li Chun tells of the setting up of a weather station in a people's commune and what happens when the forecast of its young meteorologist conflicts with that put out by the county station. It exemplifies what is meant by the Communist Party's call to be "bold in thought, bold in speaking out and bold in action." Chou Li-po contributes a humorous piece on a wedding and a speechmaker. Malchinhu, a young writer of the Mongolian minority people, tells a story of socialist construction in the steppelands with a poignant little reminiscence that does much to explain what it is that animates the enthusiasm of the new socialist people of the Inner Mongolian plains.

Lingkuan Gorge, Summer Nights, A Fighting Journey and the rest by turns, lyrical, tender, didactic, give other revealing glimpses of China's new countryside and factories and the life and outlook of her youth and of those who knew well the dark days before liberation.

pp. 146

Unfading Flowers

by MA CHIA

UNFADING FLOWERS, a short and exciting novel set in the spring of 1946, in which a group of Eighth Route Army cadres, on their way to the Northeast to open up new Liberated Areas, are attacked by a band of reactionary forces in Inner Mongolia. After a hard-fought battle, in which the initiative, courage and sense of discipline of the Eighth Route Army cadres plays a telling role, the brigands are finally defeated. In this novel, which is permeated with the fresh winds of the Inner Mongolian steppes, the author holds the suspense well all the way through.



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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

January 12, 1962 Vol. V No. 2

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ROUND THE WEEK

Scientists Greet the New Year

More than 4,000 leading scientists and technicians in Peking attended a gala New Year banquet given in their honour by Vice-Premiers Chen Yi, Nieh Jung-chen and Lu Ting-yi of the State Council on January 5. Premier Chou En-lai and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government joined them in celebrating their achievements in 1961 and greeting the New Year.

Proposing a toast at the banquet the Premier called on scientific and technical workers to set themselves great goals, to work hard and determinedly, to rely on their own efforts and march forward courageously to score still greater successes in 1962 for the prosperity of the country, the victory of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world, and world peace.

The prolonged applause with which the scientists greeted the Premier's speech amply reflected their sentiments.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi also spoke at the banquet. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council he thanked the scientists for their contribution to the nation's socialist construction. He pointed out that under the guidance of the three red banners—the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune—China's science and technology have made great strides in recent years. "Now," he continued, "we can say with full confidence that by relying mainly on our own efforts, plus international aid, we can solve all problems that arise in connection with science and technology in China's economic construction and national defence, and reach advanced world levels in those fields."

The whole nation and the revolutionary people of the world aspire to build China into a strong socialist country with a modern industry and agriculture, science, culture and na-

tional defence, Vice-Premier Chen Yi declared, and he called on all to step up the work of building China into a powerful socialist land for the sake of the happiness of the coming Chinese generations and to support the revolutionary struggles of all the peoples of the world.

To build China, which is "poor and blank," into a strong modern socialist country is an extremely great and arduous task and in the light of this task China's present science and technology are still backward, but, asserted the Vice-Premier, "under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, so long as we carry on our fine tradition of working determinedly and self-reliantly and summon up our enthusiasm and drive and work industriously, no difficulty can block our advance."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi described as "a glorious militant task" the storming of the fortresses of science and technique by China's scientists in the course of the nation's socialist construction. He called on them to aim high, work energetically, and study Marxism-Leninism and the works of Mao Tse-tung and to devote their energies wholeheartedly to the great cause of conquering the heights of science and technology.

His speech was punctuated by stormy applause.

The dinner was followed by a star-studded programme of entertainment which lasted till late into the night.

Precision Machine Tools

China's machine tool industry turned out more than 100 new types of machine tools during the past year. The majority of these new products are high-precision machines urgently needed by the country's expanding industry. Considerable stress has been laid on those needed in the manufacture of all types of meters.

A high-precision grinder for finishing gears of up to one metre in diameter was successfully trial manufac-



In the Laboratory

Water colour by Yang Yun-lung

tured in 1961. It is the biggest of its kind now being made in China. A new internal thread grinder, indispensable in precision machine building, can make internal cylindrical spirals and conoids to very close tolerances. 1961 also saw the manufacture of high-precision chasing lathes, semi-automatic copying lathes, automatic turret lathes and many others.

Among the new machine tools for making meter components is a complete set of equipment for processing jewel bearings. It includes a three-shaft jewel groove-making machine, a three-shaft jewel lapping machine and seven other special machines.

A new semi-automatic horizontal form milling machine for processing meter parts with irregular surfaces and contours, two different types of gear milling machines and a semi-automatic milling machine will facilitate a further advance in the manufacture of meters.

As part of the drive to boost the output of farm produce and light industrial goods, the machine tool industry has also made a number of automatic and semi-automatic machine tools to equip farm machinery and light industrial factories. They include semi-automatic crankshaft grinders, semi-automatic cam grinders, automatic and semi-automatic internal grinders and a new cylinder block machinery unit capable of processing 74,000 tractor cylinder blocks a year.

Machine tool building, a new industry in China, has come on rapidly since liberation and especially since 1958. In 1958-60, the three big-leap years, 50 per cent more new products were developed than in the seven preceding years, 1951-57. Last year saw an even bigger effort made to develop new machine tools to meet the growing needs of the national economy.

Schools in the Mountains

Yunnan Province has just opened 3,000 new primary schools especially for its mountain peoples. Set up in the mountainous areas of this southwestern province, they will give a six-grade primary education to the children of the national minority peoples inhabiting those areas.

Yunnan is one of the most multi-national of China's provinces. Some six million people, or one-third of its total population, belong to more than 20 minority nationalities. Mostly they live in the mountain areas. In the days of reactionary rule, they were ruthlessly oppressed and exploited and lived under conditions of appalling economic and cultural backwardness. Education was out of their reach. Many of these minority nationalities didn't even have their own written languages, let alone schools.

The swift and steady economic development of the province in recent

years has been accompanied by solid educational advances. Written languages have been devised for several minority peoples and more and more schools have appeared. The mountain areas of the province in general, however, lagged behind the plains, tablelands and valleys and other economically more advanced areas where primary educational facilities were already well developed.

It was to remedy this situation and extend education deep into the minority areas that the Communist Party Committee of Yunnan Province decided in May last year that at least one school should be established with state funds in areas wherever 50 families dwelt within an area with a 5-kilometre radius. In the following months government teams toured the various minority areas to pick sites for these schools. In October the Party Committee decided that 3,000 such schools should be established within the year and the recruitment of teaching staff went ahead apace. Now word has come that tens of thousands of boys and girls of the Chuang, Miao, Hani, Yi, Tai, Chingpo and other nationalities are sitting proudly in their classrooms for the first time in the history of their mountain lands.

Factory-Made Raw Materials

* China's light industries depend on agriculture for their primary supply of raw materials but they are steadily using more and more factory-produced raw materials. Recent reports from Tientsin, one of China's light industrial centres, indicate that of the 11 major products which registered big increases last year, nine are fabricated from factory-made raw materials. In the first 11 months of last year, Tientsin's output of plastic goods increased 26 per cent compared with the same period of 1960; watches recorded an increase of 60 per cent; detergents (synthetic cleansing agents) 35 per cent; and wheelbarrows, 38 per cent. Over 40 per cent of all consumer goods produced in Tientsin are made of industrially produced chemicals and metals. In Shanghai, China's greatest light industrial centre, this figure was less than 30 per cent in 1957, but has now also risen to over 40 per cent. Other light industrial cities show the same trend, though less marked.

This development is only natural. With the standards of living of the population, particularly those in the rural areas, rising steadily, there has been a greater demand for more and better consumer goods. At the same time, the tremendous growth of China's chemical, coal, petroleum and metallurgical industries, especially during the three years of the big leap, is enabling them to provide the synthetic, artificial or fabricated raw materials needed. The only plastic product made in China before liberation was bakelite powder. This was produced in a few plants in Shanghai and Tientsin only. Today polyvinyl chloride resin is being made on a big scale in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Chinghai and Tangshan. More than 100 factories in various parts of the country are able to manufacture other plastics. In the first nine months of last year, China's factories turned out 20 million pairs of plastic shoes and plastic soles as well as more than 3.5 million square metres of synthetic leather. Shanghai and Tientsin have successfully manufactured many other new high-grade plastic products.

The iron and steel industry too is producing an increasing variety of steel products for light industry. Tientsin's rolling mills are supplying the city's light industrial plants making bicycles, sewing machines, clocks and watches, etc., with thirty-odd types of steel products in more than 400 specifications, including rounds, flats, angles, strips, sheets, tubes and cold-drawn wire.

Bigger Flocks

Preparations for winter lambing started three months ago in China's major stock-breeding regions. Recent reports from Sinkiang indicate that most of its ewes have been inseminated. In this breeding season artificial insemination has been widely practised. Now, all ewes are adequately wintered in warm shelters. The extremely high pregnancy rate promises a substantial increase in the number of lambs. In Inner Mongolia, China's leading sheep-breeding region, large numbers of Merino, Caucasian and Sinkiang rams are being used to improve the local strains.

China has an equal number of sheep and goats and since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, has more than doubled its flocks. Rapid increases

in livestock are recorded not only in Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia, but in other main stock-raising regions such as Chinghai, Kansu and Ningsia. Improvement of local strains has resulted in greatly increased quantities of high-quality wool. In 1960, Sinkiang for one marketed three times as much fine and semi-fine wool as in 1957.

The number of sheep and goats has also increased in the agricultural provinces. Four years ago Shansi had 6.3 million sheep and goats. By last September it had 8.7 million, an average of one animal for every two persons in this north China province. Since 1958 Shensi, its western neighbour, has increased its flocks by an annual 17 per cent. In two years the Kuangchung area in south Shensi trebled its flocks of sheep and goats.

More milch goats are being bred in the urban centres and a great many rural districts too are going in for this with great success. In a matter of three years the Yenpien area in Kirin Province, northeast China, has quadrupled its flock of milch goats. In Shensi's Weinan County many villages now have a milch goat for each household.

Yoyang Peasants and a Bit Of Paper

Peasant Teng Chun-pu recently found an old piece of paper in his house. It was yellowed with age and the writing on it faded. When he deciphered it and showed it as a curiosity to his neighbours in his people's commune in Yoyang County, Hunan Province, it aroused much discussion. It was a certificate issued to more than 100 people in Teng's village by the old county government in 1925 permitting them to leave the county to avoid starvation. No wonder the sight of it should send the memories of quite a number of the older generation back 36 years ago and provoke some vivid thoughts among the younger generation too.

The old men recalled that 1925 was a year of severe drought. Some 2,000 *jin* of rice were all the peasants in the village could get from their parched land. It was one of the worst famines ever to hit Yoyang. People were reduced to eating tree bark and all kinds of wild plants. When even these were exhausted, real starvation

set in. In his village, Teng remembered, at least six people starved to death. At the end of their tether, 125 peasants who were the poorest in the locality asked the local government to permit them to leave to seek a living elsewhere.

But in those days of warlord rule, the poor had a slim chance of filling their rice bowl. One place was just as bad as another. Thirty families became beggars on the roads. Five families were forced to sell their children. Three families were utterly wiped out.

Teng Chang-chun bitterly recalls "that year we left home, a family of nine. Only five survived and returned safely."

These are bitter memories. But the Yoyang peasants felt it well worth while recalling them because of the lesson they carry. Yoyang County has been hit by severe drought for the last three years in a row, a much worse calamity than in 1925. Nevertheless, neither Teng nor any of his neighbours left home and there has been no starvation, no begging, no deaths and no tragedy. Despite the drought, they have reaped fair harvests; they have had enough to feed their families and to spare.

As they analyse the reasons for this difference the peasants put it down to the fact that in those days each peasant family worked separately, and it was beyond the power of the individual peasant households to stand up to such serious natural calamities. On top of that the reactionary government was so busy exploiting the peasants that it had no thought to help them. Today in socialist China the peasants have two powerful supports: the people's commune and the socialist state. With the collective organization and resources of the people's commune, the Yoyang peasants have been able to put up a tough fight against nature's ill humour. By cutting an effective irrigation network through their thirsty fields they beat the drought. The older people put it in one sentence: "A night's frost may kill a single blade of grass but strong gales can't break a whole forest." The People's Government in addition offered them effective help of various kinds. "Heaven and earth have changed indeed."

The Current Laotian Situation

Following is a translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on January 3, 1962. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

WHAT is U.S. imperialism up to in Laos? The wrecking of the Vientiane talks of the three Laotian princes supplies the answer. As far as Washington is concerned, the only government in Laos should be a U.S.-controlled "neutral government" by means of which the United States can, step by step, wipe out the patriotic and progressive forces in that country. Otherwise, the United States will do its best to maintain the present state of division in Laos and continue to expand the rebel clique, waiting for an opportunity to restart the civil war, eliminate Laos' patriotic and progressive forces, and turn the country into a U.S. colony and base for aggression.

U.S. Juggling

Of late, the Kennedy Administration has made all sorts of gestures to fool the people. It claimed that at the enlarged Geneva Conference the U.S. delegate has agreed to many, by no means bad articles and that the U.S. Government had repeatedly expressed its willingness for early agreement at the three princes' talks. It was also stated that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harriman has repeatedly expressed his hope that Laos should form a nationally united government as quickly as possible and send a united delegation to help the Geneva Conference complete its task. These gestures make it look as though the Kennedy Administration were sincere about wanting to settle the Laotian question by peaceful means.

Is this true? Let us look at the facts.

In response to the appeals of the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference both Prince Phouma and Prince Souphanouvong have made positive suggestions time and again that the three princes hold talks at an early date. The Phoumi-Boun Oum clique, on the other hand, has over and over again created difficulties about the time and place of the meeting. And when Prince Phouma and Prince Souphanouvong, sincerely desiring a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question, and with a view to eliminating the rebels' various pretexts, travelled at great personal risks to Vientiane to hold talks with Boun Oum, the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique again bluntly refused to attend such a meeting and even attempted to tear up the agreements already reached by the three princes. By arbitrarily declaring that the Zurich and Hin Hop Communiqués were obsolete, it made the Vientiane talks fall through.

After the Vientiane talks were sabotaged, the United States tried to make people believe that Washington had wanted to make a success of the talks but that the Nosavan clique would not listen to the advice of the U.S. Government. It also alleged that "the American military is

systematically sabotaging official U.S. policy by whispering encouragement to the right wing in Laos." Meanwhile, White, the press officer of the U.S. State Department, also feigned "deep regret" that the three princes had failed to hold talks. All this is utterly absurd. Is it conceivable that the military personnel sent by the United States for aggression and intervention in Laos would be carrying out any policy other than that of the U.S. Government? And how is it possible that the Laotian traitorous clique under the wing of the U.S. should dare to oppose the will of its master and go it alone? Every reasonable person will see that this is simply a crude farce staged by U.S. imperialism.

What Makes Vientiane Talks Abortive?

This won't fool anybody. The cat was let out of the bag when Boun Oum in his talks with Prince Souvanna Phouma about the forming of a coalition government laid down his terms. Boun Oum demanded that four of the eight seats allotted to the Prince Souvanna Phouma side be given to the so-called "Vientiane neutralists," and that the two important portfolios of defence and interior go to the rebel clique. This is nothing but the U.S. plan all over again. When Harriman conferred with Prince Souvanna Phouma in Rangoon last September, he proposed that the cabinet posts in the future coalition government be distributed on a four-four-four-four basis. The essence of this plan is to enable the pro-U.S. traitorous elements hold half of the seats and the key cabinet posts in the Laotian coalition government, exclude the genuine patriotic and democratic forces and make Prince Souvanna Phouma a premier in name only. This unreasonable demand was right away rejected by Prince Souvanna Phouma. The crude farce put on by U.S. imperialism in Vientiane was an attempt to exploit the sincere desire of Princes Souvanna Phouma and Souphanouvong for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question and apply international pressure to coerce Prince Souvanna Phouma into accepting this outrageous demand.

Following their return to Xieng Khouang, the two princes forcefully exposed this plot hatched by U.S. imperialism and the Savannakhet clique. As Prince Phouma pointed out, his trip to Vientiane was fruitless because the Vientiane side does not sincerely want a peaceful settlement of state questions, because foreign countries continue to intervene in Laos and because the Savannakhet clique, having suffered defeat politically, hopes to launch a new military offensive. Prince Souphanouvong pointed out that the Savannakhet clique, following the directives of U.S. imperialism, pretends to hold talks, but is actually dragging them on by putting forward unacceptable terms. It is doing all it can to nullify and wreck the Zurich and Hin Hop agreements. He said that the Savannakhet clique's scheme is to deceive public

opinion both in Laos and throughout the world and split the patriotic forces.

Laotian Situation in Retrospect

The sabotage of the three princes' talks has enabled the Laotian people to see still more clearly that in order to win genuine national independence and peace and neutrality for Laos, no illusions whatsoever should be entertained about U.S. imperialism. This is a truth that has been proved again and again in the course of the development of the Laotian situation.

In August 1960, a patriotic coup d'état led by Captain Kong Le took place in Laos; the traitorous pro-U.S. government was overthrown and the bright prospect of Laos embarking on the road of true national independence, peace and neutrality appeared. In order to save itself from defeat, U.S. imperialism, on the one hand, tried to win over Prince Souvanna Phouma and split the Laotian patriotic forces, and on the other, redoubled its efforts in fostering the Savannakhet clique. When it found that it could not make Prince Souvanna Phouma submit to its aggressive designs, it decided to eliminate the Laotian legal government headed by the prince and, rallying Thailand and south Viet Nam to the assistance of the Savannakhet clique, unleashed a military attack on Vientiane. U.S. imperialism believed at that time that once Vientiane was captured, the Laotian patriotic and progressive forces would collapse. After occupying Vientiane, it arrogantly proceeded to attack the Plain of Jars in the vain hope of unifying Laos by force.

But U.S. imperialism has underestimated the people's strength. Later developments showed that it was not the Laotian patriotic forces which suffered defeat; on the contrary, under the heroic counter-blows of the Laotian government forces and the Pathet Lao Fighting Units, the rebel clique which was badly beaten found itself in an extremely precarious position. It was in this situation unfavourable to its plans that U.S. imperialism had to agree to a cease-fire and the holding of the enlarged Geneva

Conference in order to steady the position of the rebel clique and gain a breathing space. But the United States resorted to delaying and stalling tactics at the conference, played for time and energetically reorganized and trained the rebel troops in preparation for a renewal of hostilities.

Two-Faced Tactics

Although the United States, under pressure of the people throughout the world, has recently agreed to a series of articles conducive to the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question, it has at the same time been seeking to take advantage of the people's wish for such a settlement to force Prince Souvanna Phouma into submission, exclude Prince Souphanouvong and form a pro-U.S. traitorous government under the complete control of the Savannakhet rebel clique.

It is perfectly clear that whether by employing military and political means alternately or simultaneously, U.S. imperialism's aim remains one and the same: to control Laos. The Laotian people and the broad masses of the people the world over see ever more clearly through these reactionary, two-faced tactics of U.S. imperialism. The question as to whether the United States really wants a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question is being raised with growing insistence both in Geneva and Laos. After the test provided by the cease-fire in Laos in the past eight months, it is no longer possible to evade this question.

Sabotage of the three princes' talks by the United States and the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique has increased the danger of a renewal of full-scale war in Laos. At this critical moment, all peace-loving people in Southeast Asia and the world have to redouble their vigilance, resolutely expose and smash the criminal U.S. imperialist plan for enslaving Laos and undermining peace in Indo-China and throughout Southeast Asia, and firmly support the just struggle of the patriotic troops and people of Laos. This is the only way to help bring genuine independence, peace and neutrality to Laos and preserve peace in this part of the world.

红旗
HONGQI

Hail the Great Victories of the National-Liberation Movement

by KUO CHI-CHOU

This is the concluding part of a translation of a "Hongqi" article; the first part appeared in our last issue, published on January 5, 1962. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

SECONDLY, Kennedy pretends to "sympathize" with national independence and puts forward a solution to what he calls the question concerning the people of the

"dependent territories" who constitute 2 per cent of the world's population, saying that "peaceful" methods will be taken to enable these "dependent territories" to change "from the status of colonies to the partnership of equals." According to Kennedy, the oppressed nations can wait for the imperialists to show their benevolence and then they will achieve the independence they demand by peace-

ful means; struggle is not necessary, still less armed struggle.

Mass Struggle — An Imperative Necessity

But historical facts have proved that the independence, though only partial, won by the colonies and dependent territories is the result of the people's struggles. Without such struggles, the imperialists and colonialists never make any concessions of their own accord. Armed struggles waged by the oppressed nations against imperialism arise from the armed oppression by imperialism against the people of these countries. The imperialists send their own troops or make use of their stooges to carry out bloody repressions against those nations demanding independence; this makes it necessary for the oppressed nations to resort to armed struggle against the imperialists and their stooges. The armed struggles waged by the oppressed nations against the imperialists and their stooges are completely just struggles. Lenin pointed out: "National wars against the imperialist powers are not only possible and probable, they are inevitable, they are progressive and revolutionary."* In striving for their own liberation, the Chinese people gained a deep understanding of what it means to wage armed struggle against the imperialists and reactionaries. The imperialists and their stooges threatened the very lives of the Chinese people, forcing them to accept war. The Chinese people paid them back in their own coin; they took up arms to wage a resolute struggle against their enemies. The Chinese people won their revolutionary victory precisely in this way. The oppressed nations in the vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America are today confronted with the same situation. When the new and old colonialists take up swords and strike at the people of Cuba, Algeria, Angola, Laos and south Viet Nam, is there any other way out left to the peoples there but to take up swords to defend themselves and wage revolutionary wars against the counter-revolutionary wars imposed on them if they do not wish to place themselves at the mercy of the new and old colonialists?

Portugal cannot be counted as an imperialist power, but it is not willing to give up any of its colonies of its own accord. This imperialist country occupied Goa for more than 400 years. After India gained independence, the Portuguese colonialists, backed by the U.S. imperialists, obstinately clung to their colonialism and tried to make their occupation of Goa permanent. It was only a short time ago that Goa finally returned to the bosom of India after the Indian Government, in accordance with the will of the people, took military action. If it was necessary to wage an armed struggle even against such an imperialist country as Portugal in order to recover a piece of land, what can one expect in dealing with those imperialist countries which are much bigger and more truculent than Portugal?

Imperialism is the best teacher by negative example for the oppressed nations. Through actual struggles, the oppressed nations learn how to deal with it. Premier Ben Khedda of the Provisional Government of the Algerian

Republic said: "We are compelled to carry on the armed struggle. The objective conditions of the colonial Algeria forced us to take the armed struggle as the principal form of struggle to win national independence. This has been our guiding principle during the past years and it remains to be good as never before." Mario de Andrade, President of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, has rightly said: "We are waging struggles to regain the political rights which we have tried in vain to obtain by peaceful means. The reply given to our just demand by the Salazar regime is the elimination of all freedom coupled with repression... This has compelled the people of Angola to resort to force."

Kennedy says that "my nation was once a colony — and we know what colonialism means." In speaking thus he hopes to trade on the historical fact of the United States once having been a colony to suggest that present-day U.S. imperialism sympathizes with anti-colonialism and in this way cover up the criminal activities of the United States in upholding colonialism. Kennedy, however, has pointedly ignored an important historical fact: that the independence of the people in North America was won in war against Britain, their suzerain state. Although many of those then demanding North American independence were descendants of Britishers, this failed to move the rulers of Britain to bestow independence on their North American colonies in a "peaceful" way.

In opposing the waging of armed struggles by the oppressed peoples, the Tito clique of Yugoslavia has never let slip an opportunity of serving imperialism. The absurd argument of opposing all wars which the Tito clique propagates is to the advantage of imperialism, it is most disadvantageous to the national-liberation movements. Kardelj, "theoretician" of the Tito clique, holds that wars should not be differentiated into just and unjust ones; his idea is to "oppose war of every kind." He even absurdly declares that "even the most just wars can have a reactionary effect." It is common knowledge that at the present time, just wars are simply wars of national liberation waged by the people in the colonies or semi-colonies against imperialist oppression and enslavement; revolutionary civil wars of the proletariat in the imperialist countries or wars of self-defence waged by the socialist countries against the wars of aggression launched by imperialism. According to Kardelj, when imperialism engages in armed aggression, the victimized country should not offer armed resistance to aggression, because if it does, it "too can have a reactionary effect"; or when imperialism and its lackeys use arms to suppress people in cold blood, the oppressed should not take to arms and revolution, for if they do, this "too can have a reactionary effect." This fully exposes the face of those renegades, the Tito clique.

Kennedy Repeats Stock Slander

Thirdly, turning black into white, Kennedy slanderously calls the socialist countries a "communist empire" in a vain attempt to pin the colonialist label onto the socialist countries and also to sow discord between the socialist countries and the oppressed nations.

These Kennedy mouthings, however, are nothing new; they are the same hackneyed phrases and jargon which

*"The Pamphlet by Junius."

the imperialists and reactionaries of all stripes have been using for decades. By eliminating private ownership and the exploiting classes and building up socialist public ownership, the socialist countries have eliminated economic crises once and for all. In the socialist countries, the aim of production is not profit but to meet to the maximum the growing needs of the people at large in their material and cultural life; therefore such things as "over-production" or "surplus capital" simply do not exist. In the socialist countries, there exist neither the economic roots for the exploitation of other nations, nor the class foundations for doing so. They therefore have absolutely no need to invade others, or to oppress and exploit other nations. When Kennedy tries to pin the colonialist label on the socialist countries, he is merely laying bare the bitter hatred all colonialists, both old and new, have for them.

Kennedy vainly hopes to prevent the socialist countries from supporting the national-liberation movements by sowing discord between the socialist countries and the oppressed nations; but he will never succeed in doing this. Kennedy, of course, wishfully hopes that the socialist countries will shut themselves up and completely engross themselves in their own national construction, and not give support to the revolutions of the oppressed nations; that way he thinks the latter will have to continue to live under imperialist rule without ever getting a chance to stand on their own feet. If the socialist countries do not act as he wants, he is sure to throw mud at them, libelling them with such slanders as that they are "exporting revolution," pinning on them such labels as "communist empire," or calling them "die-hards," charging them falsely with being "warlike," "opposing peace," and so on. Kennedy will, of course, never get what he wants when he is dealing with steadfast Marxist-Leninists; they will certainly not budge an inch from their Marxist-Leninist positions because of his threats. All genuine Marxist-Leninists have always been of the opinion that the socialist countries must closely combine the tasks of carrying on their own national construction well with the tasks of lending a hand to all oppressed nations throughout the world in achieving their complete emancipation.

U.S. imperialism is spreading the slander that the socialist countries are "exporting revolution," and at the same time it is using this charge as a pretext for trying to prevent the socialist countries from giving support to the oppressed nations. But this argument cannot stand. It is imperialist oppression and exploitation that has given rise to the struggle of the oppressed nations seeking their liberation. Wherever there is imperialist oppression and exploitation, there are people who will rise in revolution. Marxist-Leninists have always held that revolution in a country is the business of the people of that country; that revolution cannot be "exported," nor "imported"; that the struggle of all oppressed nations seeking liberation is something that no other country can stir up, something that no other country can hold in check.

Internationalist Duty of Socialist Countries

It is, however, the lofty internationalist obligation of the socialist countries to support the national-liberation

movements in every possible way. Lenin held that the proletariat which has already seized power must, on the one hand, unite with the proletariat of all lands and, on the other hand, unite with all the oppressed nations of the colonies and semi-colonies to wage resolute struggles against imperialism and to consolidate and develop the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Lenin also held that the proletariat which has won victory is not only the representative of the proletariat of the whole world but also the representative of the oppressed nations. It was Lenin who made the call: "Proletariat and oppressed nations of the whole world, unite!" Guided by this brilliant idea of Lenin's, the socialist countries give firm support to the national-liberation movements.

The socialist countries also regard support to the national-liberation movements of the oppressed nations as their glorious, international obligation because the national-liberation movements are the ally of the socialist revolution. In order to achieve favourable international conditions for the building of socialism, the victorious revolution must also have the support of the national-liberation movements. Comrade Mao Tse-tung once said: "Ever since the monster of imperialism came into being, world events have become so closely interconnected that it is impossible to separate them one from another." In the common cause of fighting against imperialism, the struggles of the people of all lands inspire and support each other. The existence and growing strength of the socialist camp provides a most favourable condition for the development of the national-liberation movements; it also provides a most favourable condition for the fight for peace, democracy and socialism of the broad masses in the imperialist countries. At the same time, the various struggles waged by the oppressed nations and peoples against imperialism and its lackeys are a great support to the countries of the socialist camp.

It is very important that the oppressed nations should seek to get the assistance of the international revolutionary forces in their struggle for liberation. But, in the last analysis, if they want to win victory, their own struggle is the decisive factor. The struggle of the Laotian people is an obvious instance. An important factor in enabling the Laotian people to win major victories in the fight for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question is the support they have received from the socialist countries and other countries which respect Laotian independence and neutrality. But, what is more important, the Laotians have won major victories because they have waged a consistent and resolute, blow-for-blow struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and increased their own strength in the struggle. That the peoples of Cuba, Algeria and Angola and of all other oppressed nations have been able to win ever new successes in 1961 is due chiefly to the fact that their struggles have been unrelenting.

Imperialism headed by the United States is now trying to suppress the national-liberation movements with ever greater ferocity, cruelty and cunning. The struggle of the oppressed nations against imperialism will be a long-term one; in some areas, it will take time for the revolutionary forces to grow and the struggle there will be rough and tortuous. As to the nations which have

Gunboat Diplomacy In Santo Domingo

WHILE a general strike paralysed the capital and revolutionary crowds took to the streets, Joaquin Balaguer, President of the Dominican Republic, incumbent dictator and right-hand man of the assassinated dictator Trujillo, went into a huddle with his henchmen, so-called leaders of the opposition and the diplomatic representatives of the U.S. He finally agreed to have his government step down and hand over to a new "Council of State" to be headed by — himself.

This was immediately denounced by the Dominican people as yet another version of Trujilloism without Trujillo. Washington nevertheless greeted it as "a most encouraging development." Kennedy was so pleased that he lost no time in having the O.A.S. (Organization of American States) lift its sanctions against the Balaguer regime and rushed its inclusion in the U.S.-sponsored "Alliance for Progress" aid programme.

Why this sudden change of heart? Hadn't the U.S. Government voted along with the other Latin American countries to apply sanctions against the Balaguer-headed dictatorship and even broken off diplomatic relations with it? Is there really any difference between Balaguer as President and Balaguer as head of a "Council of State"?

The answer is: Balaguer, under either label, is the same U.S. stooge. But in the face of the mounting revolutionary activity and opposition of the Dominican people the U.S. State Department has been forced to stage-manage the "democratization" of Balaguer. This was a revealing display of gunboat diplomacy.

Balaguer's regime was a rickety thing from the first day he replaced Trujillo. In November, when a fast spreading strike movement threatened to overthrow him, his master in the White House was so alarmed that he

rushed a dozen U.S. warships to the Dominican coast. Carrier-based U.S. jet-fighters made regular flights over Santo Domingo.

While goons of General Echavarria, new Chief of the Dominican Armed Forces and another Washington protégé, shot down unarmed demonstrators in broad daylight, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Carrion flew in to Santo Domingo to direct "negotiations" between Balaguer and so-called opposition leaders. When Kennedy sent the final word to Balaguer to form a Council of State, that clinched the matter. Referring to this crude intervention, even *The New York Times* admitted that "unquestionably it was the sight of the Yankee warships that saved the day for President Balaguer."

This, of course, was not the first time that Yankee gunboat diplomacy had been practised on this Caribbean isle. In 1916, when things were not to its taste, Washington landed its marines here; after eight years of direct U.S. rule, they left behind Trujillo, a local tough, to head the American-trained Dominican national guard. In 1930 Trujillo openly set up his dictatorship. While thousands of patriots languished in dungeons or were simply murdered in cold blood, North American monopolies like United Fruit had a field day exploiting the country and its people. They took away hundreds of millions of dollars in profits while Trujillo and his family amassed fabulous fortunes.

This went on for 30 years until a mounting patriotic movement against Trujillo turned the latter from a U.S. asset into a liability. That was the reason his Yankee mentors finally ditched Trujillo, agreed to the O.A.S. sanctions and are now attempting with "democratic" whitewash to make the Balaguer regime acceptable.

However, those most concerned, the Dominican people, are making the staging of this farce far more difficult than Washington's braintrusters reckoned. Twice, in 1961 — in June and November — the United States has had to sail a fleet to the Dominican coast. With its open support for Balaguer, Washington has shown that the root cause of Trujilloism was not Trujillo but Yankee imperialism.

It is a lesson the Dominican people will not forget.

already won independence or gained a basic degree of independence, they will also have to wage further serious struggles to safeguard and develop what they have already gained in struggle, and in order to smash all the schemes of the old and new colonialists to stage a comeback. But there is no doubt whatever that the tide of the entire national-liberation struggle will surge forward in mounting waves. The oppressed nations will hold high the banner of national liberation, they will rise in

revolution and overthrow the rule of imperialism and colonialism — this is the inevitable law of historical development, something no reactionary force of any kind can stop. The forces of national liberation, born and maturing in struggle, by giving serious attention to summing up their experience and drawing lessons from past struggles, will certainly be able to defeat the new attacks launched by U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys and win still more brilliant victories in future.

Latin America on the Move

1961 WAS a year of outstanding victories for the Latin American peoples. They defeated the attacks of U.S. imperialism again and again and carried forward the national and democratic movements in their countries. The people's struggle in Latin America took many forms. They fought against U.S.-fostered dictatorships and other forms of political oppression and economic exploitation; they fought against political persecution

and for their constitutional rights; they demanded land reform and abolition of the *latifundiá* system; peasants seized the land; workers struck for their rights and higher wages. . . . These widespread people's movements compelled Adlai Stevenson to admit, after his visit to ten Latin American countries in June as Kennedy's special representative, that for the U.S. the situation in Latin America had truly "deteriorated."

CUBA: The Cuban Revolution advanced by leaps and bounds despite all U.S. efforts to strangle it. For the Cuban people and the other peoples of Latin America, the biggest single victory in 1961 was undoubtedly the knock-out blow dealt the U.S. mercenaries on Giron Beach. This historic event gave a great impetus to the struggle to end U.S. domination and exploitation all over the continent.

BRAZIL: Last August a mass struggle defeated a U.S.-engineered coup. Though the Quadros government which had pursued an independent foreign policy was forced to resign, the attempt by pro-U.S. right-wing politicians and military men to seize power was foiled. This struggle was followed by the formation of a national-liberation front.

ECUADOR: Similar people's struggles broke out in Ecuador against the pro-U.S. policies of the Velasco government. A nationwide general strike against the new taxes introduced under U.S. pressure toppled the government, and Washington's attempt to establish a dictatorship was crushed in November. In several provinces a union of people's forces has grown up out of this struggle. A united front organization was set up in Guayaquil, Ecuador's largest city.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Playing its role of international gendarme, the United States in June and again in November openly intervened to save the tottering Balageur dictatorship. The Dominican

people's struggle is now directed against U.S. attempts to continue its rule through the reactionary puppet regime masked by so-called "democratic changes."

ARGENTINA: In late October 250,000 Argentine railway workers began a 42-

struggle against the U.S.-backed Stroessner dictatorship.

PERU: In March, 100,000 Peruvians demonstrated in Lima in support of the Cuban Revolution and against U.S.-directed persecution of patriots. In November, a national-liberation front was established.

COLOMBIA: The Colombian people waged widespread struggles against the *latifundiá* system and the U.S.-backed fascist terror.

GUATEMALA: The Guatemalan people repeatedly demonstrated against the dictatorial regime of Ydigoras.

SALVADOR: Salvador was the scene of repeated mass struggles against the U.S.-fostered military junta and its repressive measures.

HAITI and NICARAGUA: The popular movements against dictatorial rule in these two countries gathered momentum.

PUERTO RICO: The struggle for national independence has grown steadily throughout the year.

PANAMA: The fight for the recovery of the canal zone from the United States continued.

URUGUAY: The Uruguayan people strongly resisted the "austerity" plan imposed by U.S. financial organizations. Mass protests denounced U.S.-instigated assassinations of patriots.



Map by Su Li

day strike against the denationalization of the railways and the sacking of workers. This strike and a 72-hour general solidarity strike of other Argentine workers were blows against the Argentine Government's subservience to U.S. imperialism.

PARAGUAY: Guerrilla forces led by the National Liberation Front and the Communist Party continued the armed

During 1961, the national-democratic movement in Latin America has thus not only repulsed repeated U.S. imperialist attacks but broadened and deepened. Anti-imperialist united fronts were formed and grew apace in an increasing number of nations. The Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation and Peace held in Mexico City last March and attended by political leaders and people of other circles in the Latin American countries was an important landmark in the growth of this anti-imperialist united front on this continent.

There has been a merging of the struggle of the Latin American peoples with the movement of support for Cuba. This has erected a powerful barrier to the U.S. scheme for armed intervention against Cuba. The growing movement of the broad masses of the people exerts a powerful influence on the governments of a number of important Latin American countries, prompting them to oppose or cold-shoulder open U.S. armed intervention in Cuba. Today, "Cuba Yes, Yankees No!" and "Defend Cuba!" are the common battle cries of the continent.

Loka Takes On a New Look

by KUO TING

THE fields on either side of the road from Lhasa to Chetang, an important town in the Loka Special Administrative Region, were full of busy people as we motored along. The *qingke* barley and wheat had just been harvested, but the Tibetan farmers were already energetically preparing the soil for the next crop. Ponderous-looking yaks, strips of silk adorning their heads and yoked to new ploughs, were turning over the ground. Newly built irrigation ditches bringing water from the mountains and rivers crisscrossed the land. Hillocks of harvested grain lay on the threshing grounds in the villages where threshing and seed selecting were being done. This was the third successive bumper harvest Tibet has enjoyed since the quelling of the rebellion in 1959. Though the Loka area had experienced a dry spell in early summer, grain output last year averaged 400 *jin* per capita, well above that of 1960. Small wonder that a popular couplet is going the rounds of Loka. It runs:

The living hell which held us is smashed.

The sun of happiness is shining over us.

Situated south of the Yalutsangpo River, the Loka Special Administrative Region is Tibet's oldest agricultural area. Throughout the centuries, it has been known as the granary of Tibet, but its working people were miserably poor. It was not until 1959 when democratic reforms were brought about shortly after the rebellion

by the reactionary upper strata was put down that they could begin to enjoy the fruits of their own labour.

Today and Yesterday

The Loka area had a population of 150,000. But the manorial lords, comprising only 0.36 per cent, owned nearly all the land, houses and cattle. Many of the people were their serfs and slaves. These lords batten on the people, crushed them under a hundred and one kinds of *ula* (corvée or unpaid forced labour) and robbed them of the greater part of their earnings. Democratic reforms did away with all these injustices, and ended the barbaric rule which had for centuries deprived the Tibetan masses of their rights of free men.

Now the people's political power has been established in Loka's 12 counties, with their 50 or so districts and several hundred townships. Former serfs and slaves who have become their own masters make up more than 80 per cent of the personnel who run the people's government at various levels. About 280 peasant associations have been set up, rallying round them the peasants of the region. Democratic reforms have brought benefits to all. These include the distribution among the people of over 390,000 *khal* (1 *khal* equals about 1 *mu*) of land and one million cattle. This property was either confiscated from the rebels or bought by the government from those manorial lords who did not take part in the 1959 rebellion. Debts, which amounted to 27 million *jin* of *qingke* barley, 5.7 million Tibetan taels of silver (unit of former Tibetan currency) and 200,000 silver dollars, incurred by the former serfs and slaves at usurious interest rates, were annulled.

Chetang has changed beyond recognition. A little over two years ago, it was a town of vagrants, beggars and prostitutes. The bodies of those who had perished from hunger or cold could often be found lying abandoned on its streets. Today, however, everyone has a home and a job and is enthusiastically building a happy life.

The Khyisum estate — a large manorial property which belonged to Surkong Wongching-Galei, a big serf-owner and a



To a New Day

Woodcut in colour by Liu Lun

ringleader of the 1959 rebellion—is now a township. Situated on the fertile Nedong Plain, it was an estate of more than 1,300 *khal* of arable land and supported about 100 households. In a normal year, about 150,000 *jin* of grain could be harvested, but nearly four-fifths of this, together with hundreds of pigs, sheep, cattle and poultry, went to Surkong Wongching-Galei. Besides this, his agents and thugs also exploited the people. The Khyisum masses were bled white and lived in a permanent state of destitution. Not one woman on the estate could afford to wear shoes. Not one single household had enough to eat or to wear.

Former Serfs and Slaves Become Masters

The democratic reforms brought a new, happy life to these cruelly exploited people. Padmadondrub, a committee member of the local peasant association, is one who has witnessed the enormous changes that have taken place. He began to work for Surkong Wongching-Galei when he was eight, and has lived here for the past 43 years. In spite of back-breaking toil, he could hardly support his family. Just before the democratic reforms began, his debt to his manorial lord amounted to more than 7,000 *jin* of grain. At the usurious rate of interest charged, this would certainly have kept on snowballing had the debt not been wiped out by the reforms. His family of seven received 25 *khal* of land from which he harvested for himself more than 5,000 *jin* of grain in 1961. Each member of every household was given, on the average, a little over three *khal* of land, and all the people on the estate now live in their own houses. In 1961, in their third bumper harvest in succession, they garnered more than 300,000 *jin* of *qingke* barley, wheat and peas. The average yield per *khal* was 27 per cent more than it was before the democratic reforms were put into effect.

Two years ago, Drolmatsering, a former *namsen* (house serf), and her six-year-old daughter lived like her mother and grandmother before her in a stinking stable. Now they have a spacious room to themselves, in one corner of which are stacked the sacks of grain and peas which she had gathered from her seven *khal* of land. They lead a simple but self-sufficient life, eat the grain they have grown themselves and make the *pulo* (a kind of woollen fabric) they weave into garments for their own use. Drolmatsering's daughter, eight years old now, has just enrolled in a primary school. "Under serfdom," said Drolmatsering, "a *namsen* never had the chance to go to school. It's the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung who have given us the happy life that we are living today." Thus, from her personal experience she contrasts her former life with her present living conditions.

Education Flourishes

One of the most important changes after the 1959 rebellion was put down was the rapid development of education. Drolmatsering's daughter is only one of the tens of thousands of children in Loka and other parts of Tibet—children of former slaves and serfs—who are now going to school.

Loka was the birthplace of Thomisambodra, the man who created the written Tibetan language more than 1,300 years ago, but in the old days there was not a single

school in the whole area. The Central People's Government set one up after the peaceful liberation of Tibet in 1950. But it was opposed and sabotaged by the serf-owners and had to be closed down. The putting down of the rebellion removed this obstacle. Since then, more than 300 primary schools, staffed by Tibetan teachers and attended by 12,000 sons and daughters of former serfs and slaves, have been set up throughout Loka.

One of these newly built schools, attended by over 80 per cent of the local school-age children, is at Drathang in Dranan County. Besides learning the Tibetan language, its pupils study arithmetic, drawing, music and other subjects. After two years' schooling they are able to read Tibetan newspapers and keep accounts. The school has four teachers; its headmaster, Ngoidrubdondan, was formerly a slave, but he had managed to pick up some of the Tibetan script when he was attending his master's children. During the democratic reforms, he was sent by the government to a neighbouring province to study and receive training as a teacher.

Education will rid the Tibetans of their cultural backwardness. More and more Tibetan cadres are coming to the fore to lead socialist construction in the new Tibet. Over the past two years, more than 10,000 have been trained and have matured in the struggle for reform and full emancipation. They are working with knowledge and enthusiasm at every level of the people's administration, doing a splendid job in building a new and prosperous Tibet.

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Power Lines on Shensi Farms

by KUAN HUA

AS part of the programme to modernize agriculture and improve rural living conditions, China's villages are getting a steadily increasing supply of electric power for production and household needs. This power is either supplied from the big power plants of nearby towns or power projects or is generated on the spot by small rural

hydro-power stations. Some rural areas have made particularly remarkable progress. Such an area is Kuanchung in south Shensi Province which includes 28 counties and cities running east and west of the provincial capital Sian.

As a matter of fact, all Shensi's rural power stations were built after liberation. When they fled, Chiang Kai-shek's troops destroyed the only existing rural power station in the province. Now two-thirds of Shensi's counties share the output of around 100 hydro-power stations, ranging from 10 to several hundred kilowatts capacity. Another 28 are under construction. Most of these installations were and are being built by the rural people's communes, which find it highly profitable and advantageous to incorporate such projects in their plans for the extensive building of reservoirs and irrigation channels. The two things dovetail together nicely.

In south Shensi the main part of the power needed in the rural districts is supplied by the Kuanchung power grid, which is able to supply all the urban needs for lighting and production and still has enough to spare for the villages' growing needs.

How swift is the rate of growth can be seen by the increase in the length of high-tension transmission lines in Shensi's rural areas. Between 1957 and 1961, their total length increased with a leap from 24 to 1,700 kilometres. In the Kuanchung region stretching along the Wei River, the really big increase, however, came on the heels of the nationwide establishment of people's communes in late 1958. In the first half of 1961, the rural people's communes in this cotton and wheat producing area used 34.6 million kwh. of electric power or 1,300 times as much as in the whole of 1957.

All the 28 counties and cities of the Kuanchung area are now served by a power grid centred on Sian. The transmission lines of this grid, most of them built since 1958, bring power to half the rural communes in the area. This is used for irrigation, processing farm produce, lighting and other purposes. Rural electrification is becoming a fact of life in village after village.

Watering the Fields

With drought a regular visitant of the Wei River valley lands, irrigation is essential for farming there. The Kuanchung power grid of today actually grew directly out of the fight against drought that has had to be waged there in the past few years. As a result, 2.8 million *mu* of land are now being irrigated with electrically operated



Brave Eagles on the Power Line

By Wang Sheng-lich and Chou Hsiu-ching

installations. This has given enormous savings in manpower and draught animals. In the big drive to beat drought last year, electricity every day did the work of 180,000 men and 220,000 animals. Moreover, electrically powered irrigation was far more efficient. It brought the water where it was needed faster, a key factor in beating the drought.

Hsingping, Hsienyang and a few other counties north of the Wei are constantly being hit by prolonged spells of drought. Under such circumstances in the past even drinking water was scarce. Now electrically powered pumps lift water from the Wei up a dozen metres to the fields of these counties. As a result, farm output was little affected by the drought which again struck this area last summer.

Electric power has also enormously improved the irrigation situation in the suburbs of Sian. Here the main water supply is from deep wells. There is no scarcity of water, but working the water-wheels ties up a great deal of manpower and many draught animals. In times of drought even when the available manpower and animal traction power was strained to the maximum, large tracts of farmland had to be left unwatered. Now small motors have been attached to the wells' water-lifting devices and they get the job done four times as fast as an animal-worked water-wheel could. When necessary, all the suburban farmlands can be irrigated within a span of 10 days.

Replacing Manual Labour

Cheap electric power speeds the growth of rural factories and mills and helps get them running on modern lines. It improves working conditions, eliminating a great deal of heavy physical toil. One of the production brigades of the Hengqu People's Commune in Chouchih once had to assign 26 members and 30 draught animals every day to tend its flour mills. Now it has a 4.5-kw. generator to run two small modern mills and a few hands are enough for the job. Similar uses of electric power in suburban Sian have freed 3,000 men and women and 4,000 draught animals from routine labour for work in the fields.

How swift has been the growth of demand for power is indicated by another figure from Chouchih County. Four years ago it had only a handful of workshops with machines powered by individual diesel and steam engines. Now it has some 30 factories and workshops, most of them using electrically powered machines. The farms throughout Kuanchung are also using a steadily increasing number of mechanical threshers, cotton gins, and other electrically operated farm equipment.

Electric lights are brightening the evenings of the Kuanchung peasants, giving more time for study and other evening activities. The old dim oil lamps are disappearing fast. The radio diffusion stations broadcasting over a network of linked loudspeakers are reaching more and more homes. They give news and local operas and their evening programmes usually include brief sum-

maries of the results of the day's work and all sorts of messages and announcements, an excellent form of keeping the commune members in close touch with what's happening locally. Most of the rural people's communes served by the power grid have telephones in their commune and production brigade offices.

Sian and other Shensi cities, besides being the main suppliers of power, are also the chief suppliers of the electrical equipment. Sian, for one, has sent neighbouring counties 250 tons of wire, 430 transformers, 8,000 pylons for high-tension lines and 100,000 insulators. To bring power to the farms, the rural people's communes are also investing big sums to supplement the investments made by the provincial power departments.

Rural electrification is calling for an increased number of electrical technicians and handymen. The past few years saw sufficient commune members acquiring the necessary skills. Many have been trained in special short-term training courses, others have had spells of practical work in power plants or other enterprises and still others have been apprenticed to the veteran electricians who go down to lend a helping hand to the communes. A trainee may have had the benefit of training in one or all of these methods.

In a word, electrification is being brought into the lives of Shensi's farmers in truly electrifying fashion.

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The Role of Model Farmers

by LING YEN

CHINA'S model farmers have played a significant part in advancing the country's socialist agriculture and raising farm output. For the most part they are veteran farmers, men and women highly skilled in one or another branch of farm work, politically advanced, popular and trusted by the people. In status they can be county, provincial or national model farmers.

Thoroughly conversant with local conditions, they are usually team or brigade leaders whose farming methods have been proved effective in practice. Instead of resting on their laurels, model farmers keep on improving their farming techniques and do their best to put their skills to wider use. They know they have the full support of the local authorities who will see to it that the good results they get are passed around. In this way farming in general is raised to a higher level.

The Chinese Communist Party carefully preserves its fine tradition of respect for the skilled veteran farmers. It throws its weight behind these pace-setters in agriculture. This relationship began in the old liberated areas, long before the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949. It is a tested policy which has paid well. Model farmers, a link between the leaders and the masses, have become the indispensable assistants and advisers of the local people's governments in planning and working out farm procedures. Good results achieved in carrying out rural policies and the remarkable growth in farm output are due in no small measure to their active support.

A look at Yicheng County in south Shansi Province gives a concrete example of the part model farmers play. Yicheng has 310 model farmers. Some of them got their titles a decade ago when the mutual-aid teams were set up—the first step in co-operative farming in the country—but the majority were honoured more recently. Two-fifths of them emerged during the last four years. Among them are men skilled in growing various crops, in forestry, stock raising, water conservancy, the reform of farming implements and many other aspects of work in the field. Some are specialists in one or two fields, some are knowledgeable in many.

New Ways for Old

It is natural that they are among the keenest supporters of the drive to spread technical know-how. To systematize and develop this knowledge and act as centres for spreading it, Yicheng set up eight technical stations serving different parts of the county. These were led by the county government cadres, agricultural technicians and veteran farmers, among whom the model farmers have played a particularly big role. These stations have concentrated mainly on discovering the best

ways of growing local crops. The best and most suitable methods discovered are then recommended to the neighbouring communes.

Yicheng is a cotton-growing county but only a decade ago, its cotton plantations were a poor sight. Gaps in the rows showed where seedlings had died; pruning was obviously poorly done. Farming was neither intensive nor efficient. The county lagged well behind the rest of the province in yields. All this has been radically changed. Today it has an enviable record of consistently improving the quality of its cotton and raising its yields. Its per-mu yields now rank among the highest in Shansi. Seedlings have weathered recent dry spells well. Pruning has reached a high standard. How was this change brought about?

The revolutionary leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, liberation, land reform, socialist co-operation—all this is part of the answer. The effort made by the model farmers was an essential part of it. When the county government set about finding ways to improve agriculture in Yicheng, they first called on the most advanced farmers and discussed the problems with them. One of these was Wu Chun-an. After long years of experience, he was one of the most successful cotton growers in the district. By the time his methods were broadcast widely throughout the county and received the support of other farmers, the beginnings of the solution to Yicheng's troubles had been found. In time these advanced methods of cultivation became general. And when Yicheng had similarly spread the methods of its model irrigation workers and cotton seed breeders, things were well on the way to improvement.

Adapted to Local Conditions

Ten years ago, Wu Chun-an did not know any more than most other farmers about cotton growing, but he had a great determination to raise yields and New China provided the conditions in which he could learn. In 1951 and 1952 he went to Yuncheng County in Shansi, some 150 kilometres away, to meet Chu Yao-li, a well-known cotton grower there. He learnt much from this model farmer and when he returned to his own village he adapted what he had learnt to suit local conditions. Thanks largely to his efforts, Yicheng has achieved phenomenal rises in its cotton output.

The whole county is keenly cotton conscious and a never ending stream of people from other communes comes to seek his advice. Wu Chun-an is as keen a teacher as student and gladly explains his methods to other farmers. Several times a year he goes to neighbouring villages lecturing and giving demonstrations. His fame has spread far beyond the province. He was first elected

a model farmer of Yicheng but now holds the national title and is highly regarded among outstanding farmers throughout the country. Currently he is brigade leader of the Xiliang Production Brigade in the Chengguan People's Commune—a brigade whose example in field management has been followed by many other communes to their great benefit.

Another model farmer in the Chengguan Commune is Ma Fang-ting of the Dongguan Production Brigade. This brigade has plenty of manpower and a good water supply but is rather short of arable land. Ma Fang-ting worked out a multi-cropping system of rotating grain crops, cotton and vegetables to make maximum use of available land. It proved so successful that it has been recommended for use in all places with similar natural conditions. Now 55 brigades of a number of communes are using it and harvesting, in terms of output value, three times as much as before.

Both Wu and Ma have grown many different strains of cotton, all of which combined good and bad features. They decided to work together and try to get a good, strong strain suitable for their district. They finally succeeded in developing a new strain that gives higher yields of long-fibre bolls and matures faster than other strains in local use.

From the People, To the People

Yicheng administrators know that it is ten to one that the ideas put forward by the model farmers will be down to the point and cannily reflect those of the general run of farmers. County leaders find that by working closely with them they can keep in touch with the people at grass roots level. It is the model farmers who are the main drive behind getting policies guiding rural work and improved management carried out.

A number of people's communes and production brigades led by the model farmers have built up various farm management methods that are both faithful to government policy and efficient in actual operation. One recent example is the system of assessing work-points for various kinds of farm work as practised in a brigade led by Hsu Hung-chang, a model farmer in the Nanling People's Commune. The merits of this system have been widely publicized by the Yicheng People's Government and used as a basis for similar systems in many other communes.

Advice from model farmers has from time to time prevented one-sided and impractical ideas getting official sanction. Some decisions that are basically sound have been improved after suggestions from model farmers have been considered.



Consulting a Veteran Farmer

Collective work. Graphic Arts Department, Central Institute of Fine Arts

One instance of this was in 1958, when the Yicheng agricultural department proposed that there should be between 6,000 and 7,000 cotton plants per *mu* on irrigated land and between 8,000 and 10,000 on dry land. Wu Chun-an and Ma Fang-ting were consulted and both disagreed. They cited records of the cotton fields in their own brigades to support their argument that such close planting would not increase yields. In the upshot a new scheme was put forward, true to the spirit of rational close planting set out in the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture. This really helped raise yields.

In 1945 Chairman Mao Tse-tung, at a conference of labour heroes and model workers, spoke of the role progressive working people could play in the new society. He gave this advice 17 years ago, but it is still as valuable today as it was then. To the labour heroes of 1945 he said: "You possess three good qualities and play three roles. First, the role of the initiator. That is, you have made surpassing efforts and many innovations and your work has become an example for people in general, raised the standard of workmanship and inspired others to learn from you. Secondly, the role of the backbone. Most of you are not cadres yet, but you have formed the backbone, the nucleus of the masses; with you, it is easier to push forward our work. . . . Thirdly, the role of a link. You are a link between the leadership above and the broad masses below, and it is through you that the opinions of the masses are transmitted upwards and those of the leadership downwards." This is a good characterization of the role of China's model farmers today.

CORRECTION: In the last issue of *Peking Review* (No. 1, 1962) on page 18, the second sentence of the fourth paragraph, left-hand column, should read: The 1.4 million square kilometres of the Inner Mongolian Plateau (average elevation: 1,000 metres above sea level) abounds in rich resources.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Greetings on Burma's National Day

Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai, and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi warmly greeted the leaders of the Union of Burma on the 14th anniversary of the independence of their country.

Premier Chou En-lai in his message recalled that since the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the boundary treaty between China and Burma, the friendly relations between the two countries, based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, have further developed. The signing, not long ago, of the protocol to the Sino-Burmese Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation has greatly strengthened the economic co-operation between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The Chinese Government and people, together with the Burmese Government and people, will strive for the continuous consolidation and development of Sino-Burmese friendship, and for the promotion of Asian-African solidarity and world peace, the message declared.

At the National Day reception given by the Burmese Ambassador Kyaw Winn on January 4 in Peking, Vice-Premier Chen Yi spoke of new and inspiring developments in Sino-Burmese friendship during the past year and expressed his confidence that the future will be even brighter. He announced that, at the invitation of Prime Minister U Nu and the Burmese Government, the Experimental Ballet Troupe of China will visit Burma and give performances.

On the Sino-Burmese border, five Chinese military officers and civil officials of Wanting, a frontier city in Yunnan Province, were invited by Captain Yut Myint Maung, Commander of the 3rd Company of the 3rd Infantry Battalion of the Chin nationality of Burma, to go to Kyukok, a township on the Burmese side, to attend the Burmese National Day celebrations.

Earlier a Chinese youth delegation headed by Sun Yi-ching, Director of the *Zhongguo Qingnian Bao* (China Youth Journal) had arrived in Burma at the invitation of nine Burmese youth, student and women's organizations for a friendly visit.

Kick U.S. Imperialism Out of China and Japan

The Japanese peace champion Kaoru Yasui, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Japan Council for Prohibiting Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, left Peking for home on January 5.

Kaoru Yasui, who was on his fourth visit to China, arrived in Peking on December 29 as the guest of the China Peace Committee. During his stay he was received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. On January 4, he was given a warm welcome by a gathering of more than 1,500 of Peking's leading citizens. Liao Cheng-chih, Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee, in a speech of welcome paid tribute to Kaoru Yasui and the Japan Council for Prohibiting Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. He praised their unrelenting struggle against atomic and hydrogen bombs, against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' nuclear war policy, and in defence of peace in Asia and the world. The people of China and Japan should join hands in steadfast struggle against their ferocious common enemy, U.S. imperialism, Liao Cheng-chih said.

Liao Cheng-chih condemned U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Ikeda government, for exerting every effort to disrupt the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. But, the militant friendship between the two peoples will withstand any test, he pointed out. The peoples of the two countries have fought persistently against U.S. imperialism. They should strengthen this struggle until they have won final victory and have kicked U.S. imperialism off Chinese and Japanese soil, he declared.

Kaoru Yasui gave a detailed account of the Japanese people's campaigns for the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen bombs and the collecting of signatures demanding universal disarmament. He stressed that the campaign to prohibit atomic and hydrogen bombs is an outstanding factor in the Japanese people's struggle

for genuine independence and peace. "The present situation in Japan," he said, "clearly shows that peace and independence are inseparable. Though Japan has gained independence nominally, in reality it is far from truly independent. In the name of safeguarding 'security,' the danger of a nuclear war is aggravated."

"The only way for Japan to extricate itself from this dangerous position and regain genuine independence and peace is to throw off the U.S. imperialist yoke which binds it to a nuclear strategic set-up," Kaoru Yasui declared.

China-Cuba Wireless Service

A direct wireless service between China and Cuba was inaugurated in Havana and Shanghai on January 1 under the postal and telecommunications agreement concluded between the two countries.

The Chinese and Cuban Ministers of Posts and Telecommunications greeted each other on the opening of the service.

In his message to Cuban Minister Curbelo Morales, Chinese Minister Chu Hsueh-fan said that the establishment of a direct telecommunications service between China and Cuba will facilitate the further development of the economic, cultural and friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries, and will be a great help to their common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

BRIEFS

A Chinese government trade delegation arrived in Sofia on January 7 for talks with Bulgaria on barter and payments in the current year.

* * *

Malonsa Allias, Secretary-General of the General Union of Confederations of Peasants and Workers Trade Unions of the Congo, arrived in Peking on January 5 for a friendly visit after attending the recent 5th World Congress of Trade Unions in Moscow.

* * *

The Yemeni Government has issued a set of postage stamps to mark the completion of the Hodeida-Sana Highway. Built with Chinese assistance, this is the first modern highway in the country. Carrying a picture of the highway, each of the three stamps is in a different colour.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

De Gaulle Wants "Big Power Status"

"De Gaulle's Desperate Struggle for 'Big Power Status'" is the subject of an article in *Renmin Ribao* (January 9).

Gradual economic recovery has stimulated France to ask for greater freedom of action within the framework of the aggressive NATO bloc, says the article. It is trying hard to restore its big power status and get a bigger say in making the major policy decisions of the Western countries.

France's industrial production began to pick up in the second half of 1959, the article recalls, and in the first ten months of 1961 the index of industrial output rose 5.5 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1960. It has also managed to end its long-standing adverse balance of foreign trade. From July 1959 to October 1961, it has earned a favourable foreign trade balance to the tune of 1,131.3 million new francs. To date, its foreign exchange and gold reserves have increased to U.S. \$2,829 million. As a result of its economic recovery, France has reduced its dependence on the U.S. This also indicates that the ruling circles of France are trying hard to step up expansion abroad so as to protect the French economy from another "recession."

Using the important strategic position France occupies in NATO as a lever, de Gaulle is demanding that the U.S. and Britain recognize the rights and interests of France as a big power. In a speech delivered at a meeting in Strasbourg in December 1961, de Gaulle said that France would not be "protected" by others and that it "must have its own atomic armed forces." His statement is evidently designed to repulse the U.S. attempt to control France in the name of bringing about the "military integration" of the NATO powers.

In fact, the article points out, France is impatient to take independent action in spite of U.S. pressure.

Firstly, it is exerting every effort to maintain its control over the French "community." For this reason, it is exasperated by the U.S. thrust into its spheres of influence in Africa. To

preserve its economic interests in Katanga Province, it is opposing the U.S. attempt to swallow up the Congo. Another source of its anxiety is that the establishment of U.S. strongholds close to Central Africa, and former French Black Africa may become a dagger at the heart of the French "community."

Secondly, France hopes to end the war against Algeria on its own terms so that it can bring its armed forces back from there to increase its military strength in Western Europe, and thus strengthen its bargaining position in NATO. In the past France has contributed only two divisions to NATO's European ground forces, so it could not have a big say in that organization. In the second half of 1961 two French divisions were withdrawn from Algeria.

Thirdly, on the West Berlin and German questions, France deliberately takes a different attitude from that of the U.S. which is playing the game of "negotiations" to deceive public opinion while gaining time for increasing its armaments and war preparations. De Gaulle's aim is to make bigger claims at the precise moment when the U.S. needs his help.

However, the article adds, de Gaulle stands on the same front as the U.S. ruling circles on the fundamental questions of protecting imperialist and colonial interests and opposing the socialist camp. This sets certain limitations to France's demand for independent action.

Another trick of the French ruling circles is to build a West European front based on the Common Market so as to open up markets for French products and through this economic union, to facilitate its seizure of the political leadership of the Common Market. The most glaring contradiction within the Common Market at the present time is the dispute between France and West Germany around the farm question. France advocates a common farm policy for the Common Market countries while West Germany has misgivings on this question. West Germany has to export industrial goods to non-member nations of the Common Market, so it is unwilling to set up tariff barriers against those countries' farm products. To do so would mean a loss of foreign markets for its industrial goods. On the other hand, France demands that the West German market be opened to its surplus farm products. On the question of farm prices, the Bonn government has adopted a policy of subsidized farming in the interests of its Junker landlords, with the result that the price of farm products in West Germany is higher than in France. French proposals for co-ordination of farm prices among the Common Market countries would mean the lowering of West German farm price levels. That is why they have come up against Bonn's resistance.

The battle around this question is still going on. There is no doubt, concludes the article, that there will be a steady sharpening of contradictions between France and Germany, which have both experienced a recovery of economic strength.

THE PASSING SHOW

Imperialist Logic

When a colonialist sits on your neck though you've told him to get off he calls it "preserving the status quo pending negotiations." Now Dutch Foreign Minister Luns in an interview with *U.S. News and World Report* has a new definition of self-determination. Holland, he says, cannot return West Irian to Indonesia because this would violate the principle of "self-determination." He proposed instead "phased decolonization" to take from five to ten years.



"Preserving the status quo pending negotiations"

SIDELIGHTS

Papercuts for Windowpanes. Remember charming Hsi Erh in the film *The White-Haired Girl* pasting a pair of papercut mandarin ducks—symbol of two sweethearts—on the window? Brightening their homes with papercuts is usual among peasants in China. It is one expression of their love of beauty and art. Religious images or characters signifying good luck used to be displayed, but nowadays people prefer direct reflections of their good life: plump sheafs of grain or roly-poly babies. Weihsien County in Hopei Province is renowned for its papercuts. They depict scenes from real life, personages from history and the opera, characters from myths and folklore, flowers and grasses—an infinite variety of subjects.

The ingenious designs the peasant women in this county embroidered on pillowcases and scent sachets sparked the idea that these same patterns would be effective as papercuts. That was how this art work had its beginning many years ago. Today it is a flourishing handicraft. The county's people's communes have set up many special groups in which the papercut artists pool their knowledge and learn from each other. Design, cutting and colouring have all been greatly improved. This blossoming of new ideas and new skills found expression in the half a million papercuts produced in Weihsien last year. All of these, original in theme and of excellent workmanship, are now brightening homes throughout the county and beyond.

Quadruplets Doing Fine. This column reported some time ago about Anhwei commune member Tan Fu-ying and her quadruplets. Latest news is that they're all doing very well. Neighbours and relatives agree that the babies are some of the finest they've ever seen: chubby Ta Mao, the eldest boy, two and a half kg. at birth, now weighs 9, while even the youngest, Ssu Mao, tips the scales at 7 kg. having come up from less than 2. All big eaters, their daily diet includes 2 lbs. of milk each as well as fruit juice, eggs and other foods. All four, surrounded with toys, play in an extra-big crib in an airy room in their home. The family is still receiving gifts and inquiries from the state, the

commune and other well-wishers. One of the most precious gifts the proud mother shows to friends and visitors is a length of silk and a photograph from President Ho Chi Minh of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic who also sent his warm congratulations.

Dubbing Foreign Films. Anyone who saw Chinese-dubbed versions of the Soviet film *Alexander Matrosov*—*An Ordinary Soldier* and any recent film, Argentina's *Behind the Great Wall* for instance, could not but notice a difference in the dubbing. In the Soviet film the spoken Chinese comes somewhat awkwardly from the screen while in the latter it sounds perfectly natural. The reason for this difference is easy to understand because *Matrosov* was the very first foreign film dubbed in Chinese. That was 12 years ago and was done by a group of actors at the Changchun Film Studio. Today China has special dubbing studios in both Shanghai and Changchun. The latter alone has to its credit the dubbing of 400 odd films from over 20 foreign countries.

Dubbing is done at the Changchun Studio by cutting a film into little rolls 20-40 metres long. Each roll is played over and over again until the dubbing artist can suit the translated script to the lip-movements of the actors on the screen. The role is studied as painstakingly as if it were being performed on the stage. If the original actor in the film laughs three times, the dubbing artist must laugh just three times, not a second longer or shorter, in the exact tone of the original. While voicing the words of someone who runs into a room and gasps out a report, the dubbing artist has to achieve exactly the same degree of excitement and breathlessness before the sound recorder. These are only some of the things a dubbing artist has to be able to do. China's dubbing studios are doing a fine job. Foreign films today are being shown in increasing numbers to audiences in

the remotest country districts and the excellent dubbing makes them more popular than ever.

"A Broken Mirror Becomes Whole." One day a couple came before the Swatow Municipal People's Court, Canton, for a divorce. They just didn't get along and had already been separated many years. While at court, however, the judge noticed that the wife, seeing her husband tenderly hand all sorts of sweets to their little daughter, turned her head away to hide her tears. The case was adjourned.

But it didn't end there. In New China, the court takes a very responsible attitude towards divorce cases: every possible means of reconciling the couples is tried. Cautious enquiries among their neighbours by Judge Liu Pao-chiang revealed that the fault lay mostly with the woman, who was petty-minded and quarrelled with everyone. Liu decided to get the help of the masses: he told the wife's workmates and neighbours of the situation and asked them to be particularly patient with her. From then on the most solicitous care and help was shown the woman by everyone she met. She softened and gradually realized her fault. . . .

Not long ago neighbours and co-workers attended a gala party at the couple's home; the judge, of course, was the guest of honour. As the ancient Chinese saying for a happy reunion has it: "The broken mirror has become round again."

The Long Test. It covered 2,000 li over roads of all descriptions and was certainly the longest and toughest test a Chinese-made machine has ever been subjected to. This was the trial for the "Happiness" motor cycle which, in three days, raced over a route from the Shanghai Bicycle Factory where it was produced through Hangchow, Nanking and back home. Up hill and down dale it roared, over the Nine Streams and Eighteen Rivulets, to come through its test with flying colours.

This test was made to try out the many improvements which have lately been made on these racers. The "Happiness" is another product of the big leap; before 1958, all racing motor cycles in China were imported.



Mandarin Ducks (papercut for a windowpane)

Modern Chinese Woodcuts



The exhibition of modern Chinese woodcuts which the Artists' Union recently arranged at its gallery in Peking offered a unique opportunity to study the birth and development of the early modern phase of one of China's oldest arts. On view were more than 500 representative prints made between 1931 and 1949. The exhibition commemorated the thirtieth anniversary of the birth of China's modern woodcut art.

Lu Hsun, then living in Shanghai, played a key role in bringing the modern woodcut to birth in China. It was he who in 1929 first introduced some of China's young progressive artists to the revolutionary woodcut art of the West. He was able to show them what a versatile medium the woodcut is: cheap to make and reproduce, it is a mobile art, lending itself to mass distribution; it has deep roots in Chinese artistic tradition. The young artists were immediately eager to make use of this art as weapon for the revolution. They began to try their hand at it. To help them in their studies and work, Lu Hsun organized the now well-known "Summer Courses on Woodcuts" in Shanghai in August 1931. Here they studied the expressive work of Kaethe Kollwitz, the German artist, the prints of Masareel, the Belgian artist, denouncing imperialist war and exploitation, and the work of the fine Soviet engravers. The movement spread swiftly. More artists began to make woodcuts. They formed woodcut artist associa-

tions and took an active part in the Left-wing art activities of the time. The modern Chinese woodcut was born.

The years 1931 to 1937 (the year when the War of Resistance Against Japan began) is generally regarded as the first period in the development of China's modern woodcut art. At that time, Shanghai had quite a number of lively woodcut associations. Their members made up in soaring creative enthusiasm what they maybe lacked in technique. They produced many works which appeared from time to time in a wide range of progressive magazines. Two main themes inspired these engravings: one was the demand of the nation for resistance against the Japanese invaders; the other was the scathing exposure of Kuomintang misrule and the old society. Such an art, of course, was intolerable to China's rulers. They confiscated publications carrying these militant woodcuts, banned woodcut exhibitions and threw many artists into jail. Hsia Peng, a woman woodcut artist, was several times arrested. She died a martyr's death in prison.

Despite their ruthlessness the reactionaries failed to suppress the woodcut movement. On the contrary, the Modern Graphic Arts Society was set up in Canton in 1934, and in the same year, a similar organization was formed in Peiping. These two groups jointly organized the first National Woodcut Exhibition in Peiping in 1935. It opened a period of even swifter growth for the woodcut movement which grew both in numbers and in the scope and spread of its activities.

The recent exhibition contained many representative works of this period. Among them, Hu Yi-chuan's *To the Front*, Tuan Kan-ching's *Night of September 18*, Yeh Fu's *Call to Arms* and Chen Yen-chiao's *Hard Battle*, all

draw their themes from the Chinese people's struggle to oppose the Japanese invaders. Hu Yi-chuan's *Unemployed*, Hsia Peng's *Breakfast*, Chiang Feng's *In Jail* and Li Chun's *Struggle* depict the frightful conditions in which the working people lived and worked and their struggle against social injustice. Wang Chan-fei's *In Memory of Jou-shih* (a revolutionary martyr), Chen Tieh-keng's *Arrested*, Chang Wang's *Wounded*, Li Hua's *The Protest Meeting on December 9th*, and Hsin Po's *Nieh Erh* all treat subjects concerning the young revolutionary intellectuals. The form of many of these works may not be polished, but they are all deeply moving with their passionate sincerity and force of spirit. In quite a few of the exhibits, the influence of the progressive West European woodcut is clearly seen. The works of such artists as Kaethe Kollwitz and Masareel, and Favorski and Kravchenko of the Soviet Union among others were clearly the exemplars for some of these young enthusiasts.

After the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan in 1937, some of these artists went to Yen-an, then the centre of China's revolution, while others remained in the Kuomintang-controlled areas. The former, with the help and guidance of the Chinese Communist Party, made giant strides forward exploring the road towards revolutionary realism. It was especially after Chairman Mao Tse-tung's *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Art and Literature* that woodcuts in the Liberated Areas began, gradually but distinctly, to assume a new look. In content, they laid emphasis on the new people and new things of the new society which was growing up around them in the Liberated Areas. They sang the praises of new ideas and gave expression to new feelings. In form, advancing from their Western models and freeing themselves particularly from the elements of expressionism so marked in the earlier period, the new woodcuts drew heavily on folk art and became more and more in tune with popular taste.

Woodcut New Year pictures and papercut decorations had long been a local tradition in the Yen-an area; the modern woodcut artists made extensive use of these forms to express new ideas and their works came to enjoy an enormous popularity among the

Shown above is a Yen-an woodcut window decoration.



Unemployed (1932)

By Hu Yi-chuan



For Rent Reduction (1943), a Yenian woodcut

By Ku Yuan

peasant masses. Wartime shortages made the woodcut a convenient medium for many purposes: the telling of stories in pictures, posters, portraits of the people's popular leaders, illustrations for books, leaflets and pamphlets. The Liberated Areas had woodcut window decorations, newspaper cartoons and broadsheets, maps, postage stamps and even banknotes. The woodcut did yeoman's service for the people's revolution.

Prints from this period on display at the exhibition were Hu Yi-chuan's *A Rural Work Exchange Team*, Chiang Feng's *Settle Accounts with the Landlord*, Ku Yuan's *For Rent Reduction*, and Yen Han's *Air Your Sufferings!* all dealing with the subject of the land reform and the peasants' struggles. Others reflect the new life and aspirations of the people like Li Chun's *Food and Clothing in Abundance*, Chi Tan's *Now I Can Read, Write and Do Sums*, and Yen Han's *Voting with Beans*. Many others are devoted to heroic episodes in the people's struggle against the Japanese invaders. These works have a new spirit. At once simple, dynamic and strong, they show a profound understanding of events, and great clarity of thought and feeling. They created a new style of realistic woodcut art typical of the Liberated Areas.

There was also a considerable development of the art in the Kuomintang-controlled areas. Here the woodcut artists continued to battle against official persecution and fought to carry on their revolutionary tradi-

tion. With the National Association of Woodcut Artists as their centre, they organized many national exhibitions most of which went out to the small cities as well. They were warmly received for their militant spirit of patriotism and their demand for social justice. People in the stifling atmosphere of the Kuomintang-areas were glad to hear the people's voice in art, even though that art could not speak out with the clear and undisguised tone that it had gained in the Liberated Areas.

The main theme of this group of artists continued to be exposure of Kuomintang misrule and oppression. Outstanding among this group of artists were Chang Yang-hsi, Wang Chi, Li Hua, Huang Yung-yu, Chao Yen-nien, Yang Na-wei and Chu Ming-kang. The form and style of their works varied but they still re-



Hard Labour (1946), a woodcut from Kuomintang-controlled territory

By Chang Huai-chiang

mained considerably indebted to the Western art influences of the earlier period.

The exhibition ends with works done nearer to the time of liberation. The art of the woodcuts flourished in the twelve years since then and the ranks of woodcut artists have kept on growing. New themes, new techniques have appeared, particularly the coloured print. The notable achievements of today make it of particular interest to recall the early steps of the modern woodcut.

— KAI HSIEH

CINEMA

Shanghai Presents . . .

Shanghai film studios announce a number of forthcoming releases that promise good entertainment. They include *Red Sun*, based on Wu Chiang's novel of the same title, a best seller dealing with the War of Liberation; *Prairie Fire* (Part I) based on the big coal strike of 1921; *Lai-wang's Wife*, adapted from Li Chun's short story *Li Shuang-shuang* which mirrors life in China's new countryside during the big leap forward and the movement to organize people's communes; *As Spring Is to Peaches and Plums*, the story of a keen young teacher who devotes herself to running a neighbourhood primary school; *A Woman Hair-Dresser*, a tribute to the patient people who cut and do the nation's hair; *The Good Official Sun An*, adapted from a stage performance of a Shantung local opera of the same name; and two cartoon films: *Ginseng Baby* and *Song of a Little Stream*.

Meanwhile, work on *The Wondrous Travels of a Magician* is in full swing

at Shanghai's Tienma Studio. Shooting started last October on this first widescreen stereoscopic feature ever made in Shanghai. It is also the first feature in this genre ever made in China. It tells of a Shanghai magician who has been abroad for more than twenty years, and who upon his return, finds Shanghai utterly transformed. With some excellent magician's tricks and acrobatics thrown in, his search through the city looking for his son takes the audience on a travelogue of new Shanghai after twelve years of socialist construction. Chen Chiang of the Peking Film Studio plays the role of the magician. Han Fei, a well-known comedian, takes the part of his son.

Tienma released *Little Eighth Route Army* in time for the New Year holidays. This is an adventure film set on the Fukien front. All five youngsters who play the "heroes" are students recruited from primary and middle schools in Shanghai. Three of them are making their first appearance on the screen.

Speaking of new actors, Shanghai's studios have an outstanding list for last year. The best-known is Chu Hsi-chuan, a new graduate of the Shanghai Drama Institute, who played the leading role in the popular *Red Detachment of Women*. The colour feature *A Withered Tree Revives* stars Yu Chia and Hsu Chih-hua as the wife and husband who are two of the central characters in this drama

of the fight against disease. Both are college students making their screen debut. Liang Po-lo, who plays the young Communist Liang Hung in the Haiyen Studio's wartime thriller *Depot Number 51*, is also a newcomer to the screen.

Shanghai set a good record for new films last year. The film versions of the Kwangtung opera *Kuan Han-ching*, of the dance drama *The Small Knives Society*, and of the Shaoju opera *Monkey Subdues the White-Bone Ghost*, the straight feature *Daughters of the Tai People*, and the animated cartoon *Uproar in Heaven*, were generally praised for their acting, sets, photography and music. Shanghai film workers hope to better that record this year.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ *SHE SAI-HUA* Tsui Lung and Yang Chi-yeh fight for the hand of beautiful She Sai-hua. The lady, however, has already given her heart to the latter, but it is only after many exciting adventures that the two are wed. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ *THE MAGIC CONCH* A Ching Dynasty story. A Nien general, Chang Yo-hsien, is captured by the Ching army and forced to train horses. Later, he uses his skill as a trumpeter to direct the horses he has trained to turn against their masters and the Ching army is defeated. Also on the programme: *THE EVENING OF THE WEDDING* A comedy about the misunderstanding of a newly married couple. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ *THE WILD HORSE WITH THE RED MANE* A famous opera, also known as *Lady Precious Stream*. Wang Pao-chuan, daughter of a prime minister, goes against the wishes of her father to choose love rather than riches. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ *THE HEROIC AND VIRTUOUS WOMAN* (Ying Chieh Lieh) A traditional opera. Chen Hsiu-ying heroically battles the perpetrators of a villainous plot and is finally reunited with her wrongly accused husband. The Youth Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ *MISTAKES AT THE FLOWER SHOW* Liu Yu-yen, charming daughter of a rich man, is given permission to choose her own husband at a flower show. But, instead of the handsome young man she falls in love with, the maidservant brings home one of the ugliest men alive. With the help of Lu Chih-shen, a famous gallant, the real bridegroom is found; all ends happily. Hsun Hui-sheng Peking Opera Troupe.

KUNQU OPERA

▲ *A KINGDOM AS THE STAKE* A story of the Warring States Period. King Wei of Chu plots to subdue the State of Chi by defeating its king and queen in a game of

chess with the Kingdom of Chi as the stake. But when the clever Queen of Chi wins the game, Chu becomes enraged and starts a real fight. The queen, aware of his treacherous plan, goes prepared and defeats Chu. Also on the programme: *DOWN THE HILL* A nun and a monk, disgusted with life in the monastery, flee from it. They fall in love and get married. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

▲ *LEIFENG PAGODA* Adapted from *The Tale of the White Snake*. The White Snake Fairy falls in love with and marries a mortal. But her happy life is shattered by a misanthropic recluse who imprisons her in the Leifeng Pagoda. Many years later her son destroys the pagoda and sets her free. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

MODERN OPERA

▲ *MADAME BUTTERFLY* Puccini's famous opera. 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 in Chinese 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 a bride of his own choice.

DANCE DRAMA

▲ *THE MAGIC LOTUS LANTERN* Based on a Chinese fairy tale. How a brave warrior, son of the Nymph of Mt. Huashan, defeats his intolerant uncle in combat and sets his mother free. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre.

CONCERT

RECITAL given by the Central Conservatory of Music. Programme includes vocal, piano and violin solos.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ *SUGAR-CANE FIELD* A contemporary Cuban play by Paco Alfonso based on the Cuban people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. Produced for the first time on the

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

Chinese stage by the Tientsin People's Art Theatre now on tour in Peking.

FILMS

▲ *RED WAVES AT PASHAN* A new colour film about the 1958 steel drive in Pashan. Sian Studio.

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

▲ *AND QUIET FLOWS THE DON* A Soviet film in three parts adapted from Sholokhov's famous novel of the same title.

▲ *MATSUKAWA CASE* A Japanese film based on the Matsukawa Case frame-up which the Japanese reactionaries used as an excuse for attacks on Japanese patriots and democrats. In two parts.

(Above foreign films are dubbed in Chinese)

EXHIBITIONS

▲ *THE FIFTH NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION* Daily, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. At Wenhua Hall in Palace Museum.

▲ *TRADITIONAL CHINESE PAINTINGS BY HSIEH CHIH-LIU* Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At Artists' Union Gallery.

(Above exhibitions closed on Mondays)

SKATING

The Season's On!

The skating rinks at Shi Cha Hai, Workers' Stadium, Beihai, Tao Ran Ting and Zhongshan Park are now open.

Mon.-Fri. 5:00-8:00 p.m.

Sat. 5:00-8:30 p.m.

Sun. 9:00-11:00 a.m.

5:00-8:00 p.m.

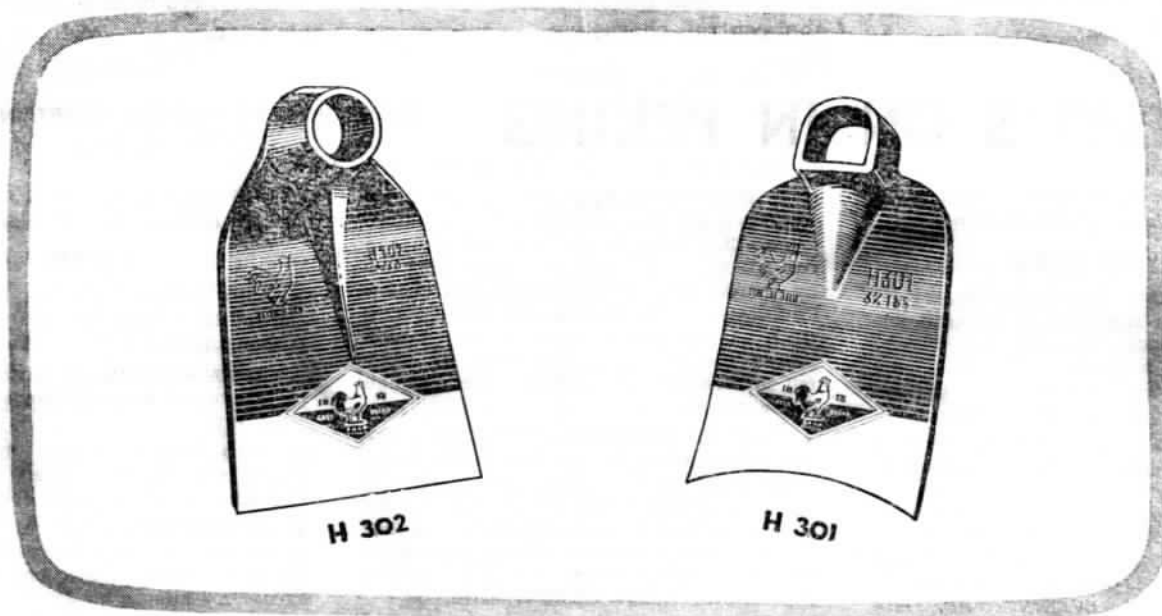


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