

PEKING REVIEW

7

February 15, 1963

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

February 15, 1963 Vol. VI No. 7

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ROUND THE WEEK

Agricultural Science Leads the Way

A national conference on agricul-
tural science and technology opened
in Peking last Friday. This is the
largest gathering of its kind ever held
in the country. The whole nation is
paying the keenest attention to it
since its deliberations will have a deep
and far-reaching impact on agricul-
ture, on the current drive for a better
harvest this year and on the national
economy as a whole.

Besides discussing major current
questions concerning agricultural
science and technology, participating
scientists will help work out long-
term plans for their development.

Jointly sponsored by the Central
Committee of the Chinese Communist
Party and the State Council, the con-
ference is attended by 1,200 scientists
from every part of the country. They
include leading experts on paddyrice,
wheat, cotton, plant pathology, plant
physiology, pedology, entomology,
microbiology, water conservancy, agri-
cultural machinery and, indeed, every
branch of the sciences related to
agriculture. Leading cadres from gov-
ernment departments and organiza-
tions concerned are also present.

Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen, who
is Chairman of the State Scientific
and Technological Commission, pre-
sided over the opening meeting. "The
Communist Party and Government
attach great importance to agricul-
tural science and technology," he said
in his opening address. "They place
great hopes in the scientists and ex-
perts who shoulder arduous but
glorious responsibilities in socialist
construction." Noting that the peo-
ple's communes are developing sound-
ly, Vice-Premier Nieh forecast that a
new upsurge would soon emerge on
the agricultural front. He called on
everyone to work hard for a rich
harvest, for a new upsurge in the na-
tional economy and for still greater
successes in socialist construction.

One of the chief aims of the con-
ference is to improve agricultural
technology and pool the nation's col-
lective wisdom in order to speed up
the technical transformation of agri-
culture. Vice-Premier Nieh called on
scientists and experts to give full play

to the spirit of "letting a hundred
schools of thought contend" so that
different views could be collected,
sorted out and turned to full use. He
stressed that, in our socialist construc-
tion, "we stand for the integration of
the efforts of leading cadres, special-
ists and the masses. We must turn to
full account the initiative and crea-
tiveness of our scientists and technical
personnel, listen attentively to their
views, and treasure the advanced ex-
perience evolved by the masses." In
conclusion he said that, with the
guidance of the Party's policies and
with good planning, the scientists and
experts, organized and united in the
common cause, would surely make
great contributions to the growth of
agriculture.

Vice-Premier Tan Chen-lin, Mem-
ber of the Political Bureau and of the
Secretariat of the Communist Party's
Central Committee, also spoke at the
opening meeting. He called on sci-
entists to tackle questions on which
a boost in farm output hinged. These
include questions of water conserv-
ancy, fertilizers, utilization of land,
seeds, plant protection, systems of
farming, agricultural machinery, elec-
trification, animal husbandry and
veterinary science, afforestation,
utilization of water resources and
meteorological research. He em-
phasized that research in agricultural
science should be geared to serve
agricultural production, that theory
should be combined with practice to
get swift results in increased output.

Following the speeches at the
plenary session of the conference, the
participants divided into groups ac-
cording to their specialized lines and
began discussions.

Young Scientists to the Fore

Ninety-nine young scientists have
completed their post-graduate courses
at the Chinese Academy of Sciences.
Excellent training under expert guid-
ance has given them a solid theoret-
ical grounding, and they are now
carrying on independent research
work in their specialized fields. They
make a valuable new addition to the
senior grade of scientists whose ranks
have been steadily reinforced in this
way in the post-liberation period.



Spring Is Here

Scissorcut by Tzu Hsu

The advance of socialist construction in China has greatly increased the demand for specialists in various fields. Various measures have been taken to cope with this situation. One of them is to train such personnel in post-graduate schools and a good part of this work has been shouldered by the nation's universities and colleges. Between them they have helped train large numbers of much-needed specialists. The Chinese Academy of Sciences itself began to enrol post-graduates in 1955. Since then, their number has increased every year. With its excellent facilities and many leading scientists on hand for consultation, the academy is particularly well suited for this task and remarkable results have been achieved.

The young post-graduates from the academy have specialized in a wide range of subjects, including physics, chemistry, mathematics, geophysics, radio electronics, metallurgy, mechanical engineering and biology. They are diligent students, and many have put forward new ideas in theory and practice. One of them is Tai Yuanpen, a promising mathematician. His thesis on quantum field theory has been acclaimed for its wide and deep understanding of this subject and the new discoveries he has made. Another is Ting Ching-chun, now a specialist in chromatography. Ting has success-

fully used modern electronic computer techniques to disclose the laws of movement of substance in chromatographic columns, and to generalize and supplement existing theories in chromatography.

Such successes stem in no small measure from the enthusiastic help and guidance given by scientists of the older generation. Among them is Hsiung Ching-lai, a well-known mathematician who in the past 40 years has helped train some of China's most prominent scientists. Though now well advanced in age, he is as full of enthusiasm as ever in coaching the young. Under him and many other noted scientists at the academy, over 400 post-graduates are doing research today, specializing in various

important branches of modern science, ranging from electromagnetic fluid mechanics, cybernetics and aerodynamics to low temperature physics and nuclear physics.

Historic Strike Commemorated

The famous "February 7" railway workers' strike was the first organized political struggle of the Chinese working class waged under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Its 40th anniversary this year was commemorated in Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan, Chengchow, Foochow and other large cities.

Commemorative activities began on February 1 and lasted a whole week. There were public rallies, picture exhibitions on the history of the strike and visits to and interviews with veterans who had participated in the great struggle. All the leading newspapers in the country published editorials, poems, reminiscences, and other tributes to the dauntless pioneers of the Chinese working class in the revolutionary fight for their rights against the feudal warlords, their thugs and their imperialist backers.

Forty years ago, in 1923, when the working-class movement led by the Chinese Communist Party was sweeping forward throughout the country, the railway workers on the Peking-Hankow line decided to organize a

general trade union in order the better to co-ordinate their struggles. This immediately aroused the anger of the feudal warlords and the imperialists who saw their vested interests endangered. When threats and cajolery failed to break the determination and unity of the workers, the reactionaries resorted to force. This only further inflamed the workers. Determined to defend their freedom and civil rights, they retaliated by calling a general strike. It stopped all traffic along the entire Peking-Hankow line. Resorting next to terror, the reactionaries ordered an armed attack on the strikers on February 7. In the resulting massacre, many workers were killed or wounded and scores of others were arrested. Among the arrested leaders of the workers was Lin Hsiang-chien; he was ordered to call off the strike at the point of the gun. He flatly refused, shouting defiantly: "I may lose my head, but I'll never call off the strike!" It was with such dauntless spirit and selfless dedication to the lofty cause of the working class that the men of "February 7" wrote an immortal page in the history of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggles.

In Lin Hsiang-chien's native village in Minhou County, Fukien Province, workers, commune members and students streamed to pay homage to his memory at the mausoleum built in his honour. They visited Granny Chen, the martyr's wife who lives here in the new house built for her by the people's government, and paid their respects to her. The mausoleum, newly built in beautiful surroundings, covers a large area planted with trees and flowers. Here, too, a memorial hall, a monument and a statue of Lin Hsiang-chien will be erected later this year.

On February 7 thousands thronged Chiangan station on the outskirts of Wuhan to attend the unveiling of a monument to the martyrs of the famous strike. Twenty metres high and built of granite, it bears an inscription in Chairman Mao Tse-tung's handwriting: "Monument to the February 7 Martyrs." Towering over the very place where the railway workers valiantly resisted the reactionaries' armed onslaught, this monument stands as a lasting tribute to the martyrs' unconquerable spirit and their contribution to the revolutionary cause.

Afro-Asian Conference Success

Following is an abridged translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial (February 13) entitled "Strengthen Unity for the Struggle Against Imperialism and Colonialism, Old and New." Subheads are ours. — Ed.

THE Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in Moshi, Tanganyika, ended successfully on February 10. Despite the schemes of the imperialists and their followers to sow discord and sabotage it, the conference has been a brilliant success. It was a conference of unity and militant spirit, at which the Asian and African peoples pledged themselves to fight against imperialism and the old and new colonialists with still greater resolution. The tremendous success of the conference is a magnificent result of the movement for Afro-Asian solidarity.

Serious Setbacks for Imperialism

The struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for national liberation and in defence of national independence is a mighty revolutionary force of our time. Since the end of World War II, these peoples have fought heroically, and, one after another, have won their national independence and liberation. Throughout these three continents, long enslaved and oppressed by imperialism, anti-imperialist, revolutionary flames have blazed up, radically changing the face of the world. The movement for Afro-Asian solidarity is itself a product of the Asian and African peoples' struggle to win and safeguard national independence. Its birth in turn has promoted the unity of the Asian and African peoples and their common struggle. The victorious struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have struck hard blows at the imperialist and colonialist forces headed by the United States, seriously frustrated their plans for enslaving the peoples, and contributed tremendously to the cause of world peace.

The victory of the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for national liberation has greatly weakened the forces of imperialism and plunged the imperialist camp into an unprecedentedly grave crisis. As the general declaration of the Moshi conference has pointed out: "Imperialism is being defeated in all parts of the world and, thanks to the continuous struggle of the peoples of Africa and Asia and all peace- and freedom-loving peoples in the world, its end is now in sight." The world situation is extremely favourable for the peoples' struggle for national liberation and against imperialism and colonialism, old and new.

The general declaration and other resolutions adopted by the conference reaffirmed that to intensify the struggle against imperialism and the old and new colonialists and to win and defend national independence are the major tasks of the Asian and African peoples. At a time when the imperialists and their lackeys of various descriptions are trying in a thousand and one ways to divert the atten-

tion of the oppressed nations and stamp out and soften up the national-liberation movements of the peoples, it is of the utmost importance to point out emphatically that imperialism and the old and new colonialists remain the common enemies of the Asian and African peoples, and to call on the Asian and African peoples to strengthen their fight against these common enemies.

Although the colonialist system has begun to disintegrate, the imperialists and colonialists are still making death-bed struggles, trying by hook or by crook to maintain and restore their colonialist oppression and domination in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Today, many countries in Asia and Africa have not yet achieved independence and are still suffering under the yoke of colonialism. Many Asian and African countries which have newly won independence are also faced with the serious threats of aggression, subversion and infiltration by imperialism, and the old and new colonialists. Therefore, it remains the common task of the Asian and African peoples to continue to strengthen unity and wage the struggle to destroy colonialism completely and to bury imperialism.

U.S. Neo-Colonialists — More Vicious and Cunning

As many delegates to the conference correctly pointed out, U.S. imperialism, the main bulwark of neo-colonialism, is the worst enemy of the Asian and African peoples and it spares no effort to carry out aggression and expansion in the Asian and African regions. The U.S. neo-colonialists are resorting to more vicious and more sinister methods than those used by the old colonialists to undermine and suppress the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. To carry out colonialist expansion, to dominate and weaken more countries and peoples and to replace the old colonialists, U.S. imperialism is everywhere engaged in political, economic, military and cultural penetration under the camouflage of "aid to the underdeveloped countries"; it resorts to subversive and sabotage plots, or launches "special warfare" in naked bloody campaigns of suppression. It has even openly usurped the banner of the United Nations to cover up its aggressive activities. It is clear that in order to strive for and safeguard national independence, the Asian and African peoples have no alternative but to oppose U.S. imperialism, the most vicious neo-colonialist power.

The grim facts have enabled the Asian and African peoples to see ever more clearly that the imperialists and colonialists will never bestow freedom and independence on the oppressed nations and peoples. They will never renounce their colonial interests and prerogatives of their own accord. The old and new colonialists are resorting to brute force to suppress the people's national-liberation movements. In these circumstances, it is impossible to overthrow imperialist and colonialist rule and win victories in the struggle unless we do unto them what they do unto

us. That is why many delegates have pointed out in the light of their own experience that the oppressed nations and peoples in striving for their independence and freedom cannot but resort to armed struggle. Their view won the support of the conference. The general declaration and political resolution adopted by the conference stressed the importance and urgency of giving effective support to the national-liberation struggle in various countries and of contributing to the maximum to the speedy liberation of the Asian and African regions which have yet to be liberated. These historic documents also specify the steps which should be taken by the peoples to support the freedom fighters struggling for national liberation. These include financial and military support.

Common Interests

The Afro-Asian peoples have common interests in their struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for world peace. It is necessary for them to strengthen their unity still further in order to carry this struggle to victory. They are acutely aware through their personal experience that unity is the reliable guarantee for their victory over imperialism and colonialism. This is especially so at a time when, with colonialism being dealt telling blows and the national-liberation movement rising vigorously, imperialism is using every possible means — sowing discord, spreading rumours, and launching slanderous attacks, even employing the services of the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia — to disrupt the Afro-Asian people's solidarity movement and to cause disputes and create discord among the Afro-Asian countries and peoples. That is why more than ever before, the Afro-Asian peoples need to be vigilant and alert to the manoeuvres of imperialism and modern revisionism and need to smash them. If the vile and base schemes of imperialism are not defeated and if the ugly countenance of modern revisionism is not exposed, it will be impossible to widen and consolidate the anti-imperialist united front of all the peoples, nor will it be possible to win greater victories in the struggle against imperialism. As for relations between the Afro-Asian countries and peoples, as the general declaration says, "Within the family of the Afro-Asian peoples all disputes and differences can be resolved by fraternal discussion on the basis of the principles and spirit of the Bandung declaration." Furthermore, these disputes and differences, in large measure, have been deliberately created by imperialism or left over as a result of the aggressive activities of imperialism. It is, therefore, all the more necessary for the Afro-Asian peoples to handle these issues patiently, carefully and properly, and to treasure most highly and uphold energetically Afro-Asian solidarity; under no circumstances should they permit imperialist intrigues to succeed.

Three-Continent Solidarity

The Afro-Asian peoples' desire for solidarity is fully reflected in the Moshi conference and finds striking expression in its "Special Resolution on a Three-Continent Conference." The resolution warmly welcomes the invitation extended by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro to convene a three-continent conference in Havana, and calls for broad participation and support by all organizations and movements struggling against imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, for complete national independence, peace,

and progress of the peoples of Asian, African, and Latin American countries. Although the Afro-Asian peoples and the Latin American peoples are separated by oceans, they have long been closely united by a common destiny and a common struggle. We are convinced that the calling of a conference of the Asian, African, and Latin American continents will greatly strengthen solidarity among the peoples of the three continents and give impetus to their national and democratic movements, thereby encircling imperialism and the old and new colonialists and winning new victories in revolutionary struggles.

It is a matter for regret that at the Moshi conference, the words and deeds of the delegation of one country — India — were detrimental to solidarity and the anti-imperialist movement and were contrary to the aspirations of the hundreds of millions of people of Asia and Africa. After the opening of the conference, the Indian delegation repeatedly created differences, provoked disputes and attacked China. They attempted to turn the noble Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference into a platform for conducting "cold war." When their action was opposed by the majority of the delegates, they went so far as to walk out of the meeting of the Political Committee and even declared that the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization "is killed, destroyed and ended. Without India there is no organization." The gentlemen of the Indian delegation failed to calm down and think: How can the Afro-Asian solidarity organization born of the anti-imperialist struggle be killed, destroyed and ended merely because a handful of people had made trouble and walked out of a meeting? The Indian people who had suffered imperialist enslavement for a long time understand the value of the solidarity and co-operation of all peoples in their anti-imperialist struggle. So one may well ask: To what extent can these few Indian gentlemen represent the aspirations and views of the Indian people? The Indian delegation's preposterous behaviour was really surprising. The words and deeds of the Indian delegation could only be regarded as suiting the intentions of imperialism to split Afro-Asian solidarity and could only isolate the Indian delegation. When the conference was coming to a close, the Indian delegation returned to the conference hall and sat down together again with the delegates of all the other countries. This fully shows that no one can in any way block the desire of the Afro-Asian peoples for solidarity.

The Chinese people sincerely hope that inspired by the general declaration and the resolutions of the Moshi conference, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America will unite still more closely and struggle for the complete liquidation of imperialism and of the old and new colonialists. As the conference chairman D.S. Kambona put it so well at the closing meeting, the Moshi conference would signal the beginning of new actions against imperialism and colonialism. Indeed, the signal has already risen high in the sky, guiding the people of all countries to advance shoulder to shoulder. Imperialism, the reactionaries of all countries and modern revisionism can in no way block the national-liberation movement, a great current of our time. Let them be drowned in this mighty current of history! The peoples of the various Asian, African and Latin American countries will sweep away the filth of imperialist and colonial rule from their lands and build a fine, new life for themselves.

Unite to Fight Against Imperialism

by LIU NING-I

On February 4, Liu Ning-I, leader of the Chinese delegation, addressed the Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference. His speech was interrupted repeatedly by applause and when he finished he was given a prolonged ovation. Following are excerpts from his speech. Subheads and emphases are ours. — Ed.

THE national-liberation movements in Asia and Africa have become an indestructible, powerful revolutionary force of the present-day world. They are forging ahead with a momentum that shakes the world. The Afro-Asian people's struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism is making increasingly greater contributions to the defence of world peace and to the promotion of human progress.

Imperialism — Our Common Enemy

The peoples of Asia and Africa have accumulated rich experience through their struggle. They know only too well that imperialism and colonialism, old and new, will never withdraw from Asia and Africa of their own accord. Old colonial powers, such as Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal still stubbornly hold on to their last few colonies. They still ride roughshod over the people and even engage in bloody massacres. **The United States of America, the main bulwark of neo-colonialism, is carrying out its policy of aggression and expansion in Asia and Africa. One of the main component parts of the reactionary "general strategy" of the Kennedy Administration is to wreck and suppress the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.** All sorts of neo-colonialists are using such slogans as "let developed countries help underdeveloped countries" for political, economic, military and cultural infiltration of newly independent Asian and African countries; they are establishing aggressive military bases there, interfering in internal affairs, sowing discord among various national forces, and carrying out despicable, subversive schemes in a number of sovereign states. What especially warrants our vigilance is that the Kennedy Administration is doing its best to disguise itself as a "sympathizer and supporter" of national independence and using all kinds of cunning, underhand means to press on with its own colonial expansion in Asia and Africa.

Living reality proves that imperialism remains the biggest common enemy of the Asian and African peoples. It will be impossible for the peoples of Asia and Africa to achieve genuine independence, or for the newly independent countries to consolidate their independence if they do not thoroughly rid themselves of imperialist and colonialist enslavement and domination and eliminate the influences of imperialism. Therefore, as stated in the

General Report of the Permanent Secretariat, struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and for winning and safeguarding national independence has been and is still the main task confronting all peoples in Asia and Africa. Any words or acts aiming at weakening or doing harm to the Afro-Asian people's anti-imperialist struggle will never be countenanced by the peoples of Asia and Africa and will be opposed and rejected by them.

The Congo Incident — A Lesson to Us

Our enemy — imperialism — is a rotten, reactionary and decadent force. The experience of China as well as of all other Afro-Asian countries which have won independence proves that imperialism can be defeated. The recent victory of the national-liberation struggle in Algeria provides another vivid example. **Although imperialism may use its temporary military and economic superiority to ride roughshod over the oppressed peoples, these nations will surely be able to overcome all difficulties, overthrow imperialism, win independence and carry out national construction, as long as they are awakened and united, dare to struggle and are good at doing it. The decisive factor in the development of history is always the people. What is really powerful is the strength of the masses of the people, not decadent imperialism and reactionaries, nor modern weapons of any kind.**

Imperialism will never "bestow" independence on us. No matter through what form of struggle Afro-Asian countries secured their independence, it has always been the result of a long and arduous fight waged by us peoples of all lands. We know quite well what would be the outcome of placing the hope of independence on the so-called "sensibleness" and "good intentions" of the imperialists or on intervention of the United Nations which is manipulated and controlled by them.

The lesson drawn from what happened in the Congo is still fresh in our mind. As a result of United Nations intervention, Patrice Lumumba, national hero of the Congolese people, was murdered and Antoine Gizenga was imprisoned. The vigorous national-liberation movement of the Congo thus suffered a serious setback. The peoples of Asia and Africa actively support the independence and unification of the Congo, which must be realized through the efforts of the Congolese people themselves. Events in the Congo as well as elsewhere have demonstrated that the nature of imperialism has not changed. It carries on aggression against other countries and is hostile towards all national-liberation movements. But its tactics have become all the more vicious and cunning following the development of the people's struggle. We, who have ex-

perienced all sorts of sufferings brought by imperialism, have a thousand and one reasons not to trust it. We must not entertain any illusion whatsoever about imperialism.

Countries Receiving "Aid" Mustn't Be Used As Chips in International Bargaining

The sovereignty of independent Asian and African countries is sacred and inviolable. Their internal affairs should be settled by their own people. We are resolutely against the imperialists who ignore and trample underfoot the sovereignty of Afro-Asian countries, who interfere in their internal affairs and who carry out subversive activities. The facts of life have proved that the so-called "assurances" and "promises" offered by imperialism and colonialism which have always oppressed us are either sheer lies or sugar-coated bullets so we must not be taken in by them. We can rely only on our own solidarity and struggle to safeguard our independence and sovereignty.

We Asian and African countries have a long civilization and rich resources. Once independent, we are able, by relying on our diligent and intelligent people, to build up our national economy and change the backward state of our economy, which was a legacy of imperialist enslavement. Naturally, newly independent Asian and African states may, in accordance with the need for the healthy development of their national economy, accept foreign aid on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. **But we are opposed to any "aid" with political strings attached. We are against any great power using "aid" as a means of bartering away the rights of a recipient country in international bargainings.**

At a time when the imperialists are frantically carrying out arms expansion and war preparations, we have every reason to say that the proposition of aiding so-called underdeveloped countries with money supposedly to be saved from disarmament is an illusion and deceitful nonsense. Such a proposition is extremely harmful and will weaken the fighting spirit of the people in their struggle against imperialism.

Advancing from victory to victory and breaking through the bastions of imperialism and colonialism one after another, the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America have greatly weakened the imperialists' power to launch wars. It is crystal clear that the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are an extremely important and powerful force in defence of world peace.

We Mustn't Beg for Peace

The peoples of Asia and Africa oppose war and defend world peace. But genuine peace can only be obtained on the basis that all peoples enjoy national independence, sovereignty and dignity. Imperialism is the root cause of war and the enemy of peace; therefore, in order effectively to defend world peace, one must carry on the struggle against the imperialist policies of war and aggression. Peace cannot be obtained by begging, still less by begging from the imperialists at the expense of the sovereignty and basic interests of the people.

For the sake of defending peace, we are resolutely against all foreign military bases and aggressive military

blocs and treaties. Every day, the imperialists threaten us with nuclear weapons and carry out the policy of nuclear blackmail all over the world. Hence to mobilize the peoples to struggle for banning the testing, manufacturing, stockpiling and using of nuclear weapons, for the complete destruction of all existing nuclear weapons, and for the realization of general disarmament constitutes one of the important tasks of the movement for the defence of world peace. **Imperialism has stubbornly refused to disarm; instead, it frantically engages in arms expansion and war preparations and military aggression and armed intervention in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Therefore, only by resolutely struggling against imperialism will we be able to pave the way for the realization of disarmament.**

World Problems Cannot Be Decided by One or Two Countries Alone

The peoples of Asia and Africa share the same joy and sorrow in the struggle against imperialism and against colonialism, old and new. It is necessary for us to go still further in our mutual support and mutual help, and to strengthen our solidarity and co-operation. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference have opened a wide road for solidarity and co-operation among Afro-Asian countries. Although there still exist among Afro-Asian countries certain controversial problems created by imperialism and left over by history, they can be settled by the Afro-Asian countries themselves through friendly negotiation on the basis of equality and mutual respect. We need to continue to strengthen our solidarity and co-operation, increase our economic and cultural interchanges and promote the deep and long-standing traditional friendship among our peoples.

The emergence of a number of independent countries in Asia and Africa has changed the face of the world. **All countries, whether big or small, are equal and independent. The problems of the world must be solved jointly by all countries of the world, whether big or small, powerful or weak. The attempt to decide major problems of the world and to manipulate the destiny of mankind by one or two countries runs counter to the trend of our times and is against the interests of the peoples. It will certainly end in utter failure and be condemned by history. The countries of Asia and Africa as well as all peoples are firmly opposed to the big powers bullying, oppressing and giving orders to smaller countries.**

The Afro-Asian people's solidarity movement has tremendous achievements to its credit. The solidarity and co-operation between Afro-Asian peoples and Latin American people are also being daily further strengthened. Our movement expresses the common will of 1,700 million Asian and African people for a united struggle against imperialism. Despite the fact that the imperialists and reactionaries of all stripes have resorted to every conceivable means to undermine the Afro-Asian people's solidarity movement, and despite the fact that they even pretend to support our movement while actually provoking disputes and sowing discord and carrying on all kinds of activities to sabotage our solidarity, the peoples of Asia and Africa, with their rich experience of struggle, are capable of

recognizing those who are against us, and distinguishing between those who genuinely support us and those who do not. In their united struggle against imperialism, the Asian and African people will overcome all difficulties and continue to march forward.

China's Six-Point Proposal

The Chinese people who suffered imperialist oppression for more than a century, share the same destiny with other peoples of Asia and Africa. We have always regarded the just struggle of other peoples of Asia and Africa as our own struggle and their victory as our own victory. We also regard their struggle as a support to us in our revolution and in our national construction. The U.S. imperialists have consistently adopted a hostile policy towards China. They are still occupying our sacred territory of Taiwan. We Chinese people are firmly opposed to this act of aggression. We can and we will liberate Taiwan.

The Chinese delegation has come to this conference to strengthen solidarity, promote friendship and carry forward, together with all our friends, our common cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism, old and new. The imperialists and reactionaries are wagging their tongues and venomously accusing and slandering China as "warlike." They do so because we Chinese people are resolutely against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and unflinchingly support the national-liberation movement, because we resolutely expose imperialism, oppose aggression and defend peace. No matter how imperialism and reactionaries abuse and oppose us, we Chinese people stood in the past, still stand now and will always stand in the future on the side of the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

With a view to promoting the cause of the Afro-Asian people's solidarity in the fight against imperialism, the Chinese delegation wishes to put forward the following proposals for your consideration. We propose that the conference:

(1) Reaffirm the spirit as embodied in the Resolutions of the First and the Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference and strengthen the great solidarity of the Afro-Asian peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and against colonialism, old and new;

(2) Appeal to the peoples of Asia and Africa and the whole world to support the just struggle for national independence waged by the peoples who have not yet attained it, especially the struggle waged by the heroic peoples of East Africa, Central Africa, and South Africa and to give political (with concrete measures), moral, and material support to the struggles of the peoples who are not yet free;

(3) Solemnly declare that all countries, whether large or small, are equal and that their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity are sacred and inviolable. Resolutely oppose the criminal activities of the foreign forces of aggression — interfering in the internal affairs of Asia and Africa, creating disputes, provoking conflicts among Afro-Asian peoples and undermining their solidarity;

(4) Declare that on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference, co-operation and mutual assistance among the Afro-Asian countries should be further strengthened and economic, cultural and other friendly interchanges among them should be further developed and their friendship enhanced;

(5) Declare that the Afro-Asian peoples firmly support the heroic Cuban people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, for defence of their national independence and sovereignty, and the five demands of the Cuban Government. Declare that it supports the national and democratic movements in other Latin American countries and that the friendship and solidarity between the Afro-Asian peoples and the peoples of Latin America should be strengthened;

(6) Unite with all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces of the world to oppose the imperialist policies of war and aggression and to defend world peace.

Sino-Cambodian Friendship

China Warmly Welcomes Prince Sihanouk

by **OUR CORRESPONDENT**

PRINCE Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk were accorded a hearty welcome when they arrived in Peking on January 12 on a state visit at the invitation of Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Premier Chou En-lai.

Peking, in bright spring sunshine, gave its distinguished guests an enthusiastic welcome. Hundreds of thousands of citizens lined the thoroughfare through the heart of the

city, gaily decorated with the national flags of China and Cambodia. As Prince Norodom Sihanouk accompanied by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai and Madame Sihanouk accompanied by Madame Liu Shao-chi and Madame Chen Yi passed along it in two open cars, they were greeted with a rolling wave of cheers. On Tien An Men Square national dances were performed. On the evening of the same day, Chairman and Madame Liu Shao-chi gave a banquet in honour of Prince and Madame Sihanouk.

Accompanying Prince Sihanouk were Penn Nouth and Son Sann, Private Advisers to the Cambodian Head of State; General Ngo Hou, Member of the High Council of the Throne and Commander of the Royal Air Force; Norodom Phurissara, Secretary of State for Home Affairs; and Huot Sambath, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

On the day of Prince Sihanouk's arrival in Peking, *Renmin Ribao* and other leading papers in the capital frontpaged his portrait and carried editorials of welcome.

On his way to Peking from Calcutta, Prince Sihanouk stopped off in Kunming for a four-day visit. Here in this beautiful city in China's southwestern province of Yunnan, he was greeted with heartfelt warmth by the local residents of many nationalities.

Premier Chou En-lai, who specially journeyed down to Kunming from Peking to welcome the Cambodian Head of State, gave a dinner in honour of the Prince, and together with him saw a concert of Yunnan songs and dances and a performance of the Royal Ballet Troupe of Cambodia which is now in China. The two statesmen held talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Traditional Friendship

The warmth of this welcome for the Cambodian Head of State reflects the spirit of traditional Sino-Cambodian friendship. Since China and Cambodia freed themselves from the yoke of imperialism and achieved their national independence, this friendship has developed steadily. Over many years now Prince Sihanouk has made great contributions to the consolidation of this friendship and for this especially enjoys the admiration and esteem of the Chinese people. His three previous visits to China have been memorable occasions. There is no doubt that his present visit will further promote friendly relations between China and Cambodia.

The Kingdom of Cambodia has pursued a policy of national independence, peace and neutrality. In recent years it has been consistently successful in its efforts to

Korean Army Anniversary

An Invincible Force

FEBRUARY 8, this year, was the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. The Chinese people warmly congratulated the Korean people and their army vigilantly standing guard at the eastern outpost of the socialist camp and contributing greatly to the fight against U.S. imperialist aggression and to the defence of Asian and world peace.

Marshal Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, sent a message of greetings to Senior General Kim Chang Bong, Minister of National Defence of Korea. *Renmin Ribao* carried an editorial honouring

frustrate the imperialists' schemes of aggression and intervention, to safeguard its national independence and develop its national economy. Prince Sihanouk and the Cambodian Government have made outstanding contributions to the defence of peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia. One example of this is the proposal initiated by Prince Sihanouk for the holding of the Geneva Conference in 1961-62 to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. The international status and role of the peace-loving Kingdom of Cambodia has been steadily enhanced. The Chinese people are proud to have the Cambodian people as their close friends.

The Chinese and Cambodian peoples have always respected and supported each other. The Cambodian Government and people have firmly opposed the plot of "two Chinas" and stood for the restoration to China of her legitimate seat in the United Nations. The Chinese people are sincerely grateful for this fair stand. Recently, Prince Sihanouk personally took part in the six-nation Colombo Conference, and made a great effort towards promoting direct negotiations between China and India to settle the boundary question between them.

In August last year when Cambodia was menaced by aggression from the imperialists and their lackeys, Prince Sihanouk in his letter to Premier Chou En-lai proposed the convocation of an international conference to guarantee the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia. In a prompt reply Premier Chou expressed complete support for this proposal. This exemplifies the attitude of respect and support of the Chinese Government and people towards Cambodia.

The friendship between China and Cambodia is being strengthened and developed on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference. It provides a fine example of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. It is China's constant wish to strengthen her friendship with Cambodia and other friendly countries. The present visit of Prince Sihanouk will bring new strength to the co-operation and friendship between China and Cambodia which, through the joint efforts of the two peoples, will grow ever closer.

the occasion. Articles by Pak Kwang Sun, Lieutenant-General of the Korean People's Army, and Yang Yung, former Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, were also published. The Chinese People's Liberation Army officers and men in Peking held a meeting to celebrate the anniversary.

Great People, Staunch Army

The Korean People's Army was founded fifteen years ago under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung. Its founding was an

important event in the history of the Korean revolution. The existence of the army today is a reliable guarantee for the complete success of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in Korea, and for Korea's eventual reunification. It is also of considerable importance for the defence of peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean People's Army is an army with a glorious revolutionary tradition. In the thirties, in those bitter days of the Korean people's fight against Japanese imperialism, the Korean Communists, headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, organized anti-Japanese guerrilla units. In the struggle for independence and the freedom of their motherland, the guerrillas, facing a powerful and vicious enemy, fought heroically for 15 years. Steeled in the struggle, their strength grew steadily. It was on the basis of these guerrilla units that the Korean People's Army was founded. Inheriting the revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese struggle and tempered in the war against U.S. imperialist aggression, the Korean People's Army has grown into an invincible force.

It was only two years after the birth of the Korean People's Army, that the U.S. imperialists, on June 25, 1950, pushed Syngman Rhee's puppet forces across the 38th Parallel and launched a general attack on the Korean Democratic People's Republic. The war of U.S. aggression in Korea broke out. U.S. imperialism mobilized its three armed services, the puppet troops of Syngman Rhee, and mercenaries from 15 countries. Relying on new weapons and cunning tactics, the Pentagon strategists hoped to make the Korean people surrender within a few days. But their beautiful dream evaporated. In 37 months of war the Korean people and army defeated their powerful enemy and won a resounding victory over U.S. imperialism in defence of their motherland. Their victory exploded the myth of the "invincibility" of U.S. imperialism and exposed its paper tiger nature. U.S. imperialism reduced Korean cities to ruins, but it failed to bring the Korean people to their knees. The Korean people are not afraid of any weapons in the hands of the U.S. imperialists, for they believe that they themselves represent a power greater than that of any weapon.

The courage displayed by the Korean people in fighting and winning victory over a formidable enemy has greatly inspired the oppressed nations and peoples in their struggle and has earned worldwide acclamation and esteem.

Defender of Socialist Construction

By their great victory the Korean people and army defended the fruits of the socialist revolution. Having healed their war wounds in a short time, the Korean people have made the northern part of Korea a garden of socialism. Especially in recent years, under the brilliant leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have achieved one success after another in their work of socialist construction.

Korea now still remains divided as a result of the unjustifiable stay of the U.S. aggressors in south Korea.

No Illusions About Imperialism

A pledge of unity between China and Korea was given by Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier and the Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese P.L.A., when speaking at a reception given by the Korean Military Attache, Senior Colonel Kim Rong Zoon, in celebration of the Korean army anniversary.

Senior General Lo Jui-ching said that China and Korea were peace-loving socialist countries which, on the basis of the Five Principles, consistently strove for peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems.

"But," said the Senior General, "we have never cherished any unrealistic illusions about imperialism. Should U.S. imperialism dare to launch another aggressive war against us, the peoples and armies of China and Korea will certainly come together and stand together through thick and thin as we did in the past. No matter what dark clouds may appear in the sky, no matter what dangerous storms may rise in the sea, and no matter what 'nuclear teeth,' 'rocket teeth,' or any other kind of teeth the imperialists may have, final victory will be ours. Nothing but doom is awaiting the imperialists and reactionaries."

In violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the United States continues to send reinforcements into south Korea, together with modern weapons, including atomic weapons, to build a base for aggression in Northeast Asia. In addition, the U.S. aggressors have repeatedly held military manoeuvres and started provocations to create tension. They are pulling the wires behind the "ROK-Japan talks" and are seeking to form a "Northeast Asian military alliance." In these circumstances, the presence in north Korea of this staunch, valiant, armed force of the Korean people is of great importance.

Comradeship-in-Arms

In their prolonged common struggles against imperialism, the peoples of China and Korea and their armies have cemented with blood their comradeship-in-arms and their unity. During the difficult years of the Chinese people's fight for national liberation, Korean Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and many fine sons and daughters of the Korean people battled shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people and contributed greatly to the success of the Chinese revolution. The Korean people and army, by winning the great victory in their national-liberation war against the U.S. aggressors, safeguarded not only the independence and freedom of their own motherland but also the security of China.

The Chinese and Korean peoples, in their common cause of building socialism and in their common fight against imperialism and for the defence of world peace, have staunchly supported each other. The friendship and unity between the two peoples and their armies, based on Marxism-Leninism, are eternal and unbreakable.

Angola Fights for Independence

by WANG LIN

FOR nearly 500 years the Portuguese colonialists have ruled Angola with bloody, grasping hands. Today that rule is toppling. For two years now the flames of an armed people's struggle have been blazing in this largest of the Portuguese colonies in Africa.

Speaking this month in Moshi at the Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference, Mario de Andrade, leader of the Angolan delegation, declared that the people of Angola were determined to carry this armed struggle to a victorious conclusion.

Armed Uprising

The armed uprising started on February 4, 1961, when armed Angolan patriots attacked police headquarters and prisons around Luanda, the capital. This was a historical turning-point in the Angolan national-independence movement. Since then, the armed forces of the Angolan people have grown from several hundred to tens of thousands strong. Fighting at first with bows and arrows, bottles and axes, they have now armed themselves largely with weapons captured from the enemy. In the course of the fighting they have strengthened their organization and improved their strategy and tactics. Bases for the struggle have been set up in the northern mountain areas of Angola. Fighting has spread to most parts of the country. Large tracts of the colonialists' coffee plantations have been destroyed. Heavy casualties have been inflicted upon the Portuguese troops. In a vain attempt to cope with the situation, the Portuguese colonialists have increased the number of their troops in Angola from 40,000 to 200,000.

The Portuguese colonialists have resorted to the most brutal measures in their attempt to break the will of the Angolan people. The outbreak of the armed uprising in 1961 was immediately followed by mass killings of Angolans in Luanda. Napalm bombs were dropped on African villages. Captured Angolans in many places were buried alive, tortured by electricity or crushed by tractors; the bodies of the dead were cut to pieces and fed to dogs. The ears of Angolan victims were cut off, pickled in jars and kept as "souvenirs" by some Portuguese soldiers. These bestialities have merely intensified the anger of the Angolan people, and made them more determined than ever to throw out their tormentors and end the whole Portuguese colonial system. The armed Angolan patriots have stepped up their military operations in the northern part of the country. The British weekly *The Observer* reported in an article: "The morale in Angola seemed to me [the reporter] very good. . . . Everybody was involved, the adolescent girl transporting arms on her

head, the woman cooking for the common mess, an old blind man shaking his fist at Portuguese-held sky."

Savage Portuguese Rule

The armed struggle was forced upon the Angolan people by the savagery of Portuguese rule. Since they came to Angola in the late 15th century, the Portuguese colonialists have turned this beautiful African land into a living hell on earth. Deprived of all rights, the Angolan people live in the most abject poverty. Famine and disease stalk the land. Over 99 per cent of the population are illiterate. The death rate runs as high as 400 per 1,000. Added to the much lower birth rate, this has brought about a steady decline in population. Statistics shows that in the past 60 years it has dropped by about 30 per cent. A spokesman for the Portuguese colonial authorities once declared that the Portuguese objective in Angola was to build a country with only Portuguese residents, free of other races.

For 300 years after their invasion of Angola, the Portuguese colonialists batted on the slave trade. Although the abolition of the slave system was announced in 1868, it has continued in a changed form to this day. Of Angola's population of 4.5 million, about 400,000 now work for the colonialists on their plantations and in mines under conditions of forced labour. They toil over 12 hours a day for wages so meagre that practically nothing is left after the payment of the poll-tax. At the least sign of discontent with the inhuman treatment to which they are subjected, they are whipped or even killed by the colonial troops and police. In February 1952, for instance, over 1,000 Angolans were slaughtered en masse on a charge of opposition to forced labour. A Portuguese colonial official report has admitted that one-third of the forced labourers in Angola die from various kinds of tortures.

Angola's Revolutionary Tradition

The Angolan people have never resigned themselves to this colonial rule. Ever since the early days of Portuguese occupation, they have fought desperate struggles for their independence and freedom. Workers have staged strikes. Peasants have risen again and again to expel their colonial rulers. Revolts have flared up in both urban and rural areas.

The Salazar regime of Portugal has tried to halt the advance of the Angolan people's struggle by isolating Angola as much as possible from the outside world and intensifying its fascist rule. In Angola strikes and demonstrations are banned and all nationalist organizations prohibited. Arrests and massacres are resorted to

on the slightest pretext. Under these conditions it is impossible for the Angolan people to win back their rights and freedom by peaceful means. As Mario de Andrade, leader of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (M.P.L.A.), pointed out, the Angolan people have no choice but to take armed action.

U.S. Imperialists' Role

Events in the two years since the outbreak of the armed uprising show that U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of the independence movement in Angola. It gives energetic support to the Portuguese colonialists in their colonial war in Angola. It provides them, through NATO, with large amounts of weapons and ammunition. These include bombers, jet fighters and napalm bombs. The fact is that without U.S. backing, Portugal alone cannot carry out its bloody repressions against the Angolans. In January 1962, at the U.N. General Assembly the U.S. delegate openly voted against the proposal put forward by Asian and African countries to end Portuguese colonial rule in Angola. At the present time, the United States is scheming to intervene, through the United Nations, in Angolan affairs with a view to squeezing out Portuguese imperialism and taking its place.

U.S. monopoly capital has, in fact, long been worming its way into Angola, increasingly menacing Portugal's position there. One-fourth of the exports of Angolan agricultural and mineral products go to the United States. U.S. concerns control the prospecting and mining of strategic minerals in Angola such as oil, uranium and tungsten.

But there is no doubt that despite all the efforts of the U.S. and Portuguese colonialists to exploit and suppress the Angolans, it is the Angolan people who will finally decide the destiny of their land. They have put forward their just demands in their struggle: recognition of Angola's right to self-determination and independence including a definite date for the proclamation of independence; recognition of Angola's territorial unity and integrity; unconditional release of all political prisoners; guarantees for the realization of democratic rights including political freedom and freedom of trade union activities; the right of all citizens to vote. At the inauguration ceremony of the M.P.L.A. office in Algiers on the occasion of the second anniversary of the start of armed struggle in Angola, Dr. Agostinho Neto, the President of M.P.L.A., said: "A people which fights for its freedom will never be defeated."

The Angolan people's struggle has the strong support of Afro-Asian countries and peoples. On the eve of the second anniversary of the Angolan people's armed uprising, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity issued a statement reiterating the full support of the Chinese people for the just struggle of the valiant Angolan people and condemnation of the Portuguese colonialists and their terror in Angola. The committee hailed the Angolan people "who have become more determined and powerful in the course of two years of fighting"; it expressed firm confidence that no enemy can cow them. "The vicious colonial rule in Angola is bound to be utterly destroyed," it declared. "A new Angola, independent and free, will emerge."

Smash the U.S. Nuclear War Plot

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

Following is a translation of the "Renmin Ribao" commentary of February 10, 1963, entitled "Oppose the U.S. Making Use of Japan to Work Out Its Nuclear War Plot." Subheads are ours.—Ed.

BY means of the U.S.-Japan "Security Consultative Committee's" third meeting and the Tokyo visit of Gilpatric, U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defence, the United States has been doing its utmost to drag Japan deeper into the quicksands of U.S. nuclear war preparations. One important move in this connection is that the United States has tried its best to exert pressure on the Japanese Government to make it agree to the anchoring of U.S. atomic submarines in Japanese ports. According to an AP dispatch of January 24, an official of the U.S. State Department admitted that the United States had consulted with Japan on this matter in accordance with the U.S.-Japan "Security Treaty." Replying to a question in the Diet on February 8, Ohira, the Japanese Foreign Minister, declared that his government had decided to agree to this. The United States' aim in doing this is

obviously to legalize its introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan and its use of that country as a nuclear war base. This must certainly attract the most serious public attention.

Japan As a Nuclear War Base

Everybody knows that in recent years the United States has been using all along the U.S.-Japan "Security Treaty" in the most unscrupulous way to tighten U.S. control over Japan and enmesh it further in Washington's plans for nuclear war in Asia. Okinawa has been turned into the biggest U.S. nuclear weapons base in the Far East; many of the 200-odd U.S. military bases in Japan proper have also been converted into atomic weapons bases. U.S. aircraft carrying nuclear weapons fly over Japan day and night while U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons cruise in the seas around Japan and call at Japanese ports. This shows how far the United States has gone and how undisguisedly and frenziedly it is using Japan to step up its preparations for nuclear war.

U.S. nuclear war preparations in Asia with Japan as its base are obviously directed against China and other peace-loving countries in Asia. Gilpatric has recently told the Japanese public that his country would continue to provide Japan with a nuclear "deterrent" to "protect" her and to "check" so-called "communist expansion." This wildly ambitious plot of the United States is an arrogant provocation against China and other peace-loving countries in Asia; it is also a grave threat to Japan's independence and security.

Only a handful of Japanese—the militarists and reactionaries—are willing to subject Japan to the control of the U.S. warmongers and to allow their country to be used as a U.S. base for launching nuclear war. The broad masses in Japan have long since seen through the dangerous U.S. plot to turn Japan into its cat's-paw by means of the U.S.-Japan "Security Treaty." They have waged heroic and steadfast struggles to clear out the U.S. military bases and get the "Security Treaty" abrogated. The All-Japan Ports Joint Struggle Conference has decided to set up in ports all over the country committees that will lead the masses to wage resolute struggles against the entry of U.S. atomic submarines into Japanese ports. The Japanese Communist Party's protest against the anchoring of U.S. atomic submarines in Japanese ports puts it well: this is something that the Japanese people, who demand independence, peace and security, cannot tolerate. The Japanese people's struggle against the anchoring of U.S. atomic submarines in Japanese ports is yet another demonstration of their firm

determination to frustrate U.S. imperialism's nuclear war plot and to get independence and peace.

The Only Way Out

It is obvious that the only way for Japan to really uphold its independence and sovereignty and to develop peacefully is by throwing off U.S. military control. Now that the Japanese Government has yielded to U.S. pressure and allowed U.S. atomic submarines to call at Japanese ports, it is likely that further U.S. pressure may drag Japan even more deeply into U.S. nuclear war preparations. This is clearly a great danger to Japan. To permit U.S. atomic submarines to call at Japanese ports today may lead to the conversion of the whole of Japan into a U.S. base for nuclear war tomorrow. In that event, what will become of Japan's independence and sovereignty, of its peace and security?

The Chinese people firmly oppose the U.S. crime of using Japan as a base for stepping up its preparations for nuclear war. They resolutely support the Japanese people's just struggle against the anchoring of U.S. atomic submarines in Japanese ports and the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. In this just struggle, the Chinese people will always stand together with the Japanese people. It is our firm belief that so long as the Japanese people continuously strengthen their unity, maintain sharp vigilance at all times, wage a steadfast tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism, all U.S. imperialist schemes to drag Japan into nuclear war will be frustrated.

Statement by Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman

Refuting an Indian Newspaper's Fabrication

THE Indian newspaper *Times of India* on February 7 carried a story alleging that China wants to acquire a naval base in Ceylon in return for substantial long-term economic assistance and that the subject was discussed by China and Ceylon during the Ceylonese Prime Minister's recent visit to Peking. One can see at a glance that this story is a sheer fabrication. The Government of Ceylon issued a communique on February 8, sternly exposing and refuting the story and pointing out that "this report is absolutely false and without foundation."

The Chinese Government fully endorses the solemn and just attitude taken by the Ceylonese Government towards the above-mentioned fabrication.

As the whole world knows, China is consistently opposed to the establishment of military bases by any country on foreign territory, and to the utilization of economic aid by any country to infringe on the sovereignty of another country. No conditions have ever been attached to China's economic aid to Ceylon or any other friendly country. This position and policy of China's have received extensive appreciation and support among the peoples of Asia and Africa and throughout the world.

The purpose of Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister of Ceylon, in paying her recent friendly visit to China was to exchange views with the leaders

of the Chinese Government for promoting direct negotiations between China and India for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question and to develop the friendly relations between China and Ceylon. The idea mentioned in the fabricated story never occurred at all to the leaders of China and Ceylon.

The intention of the Indian newspaper's barefaced fabrication about China's alleged attempt to trade economic aid for a military base in Ceylon is clearly to impair Sino-Ceylonese relations and damage the international prestige of the two countries. But the fabricators will definitely not succeed, and their clumsy trick serves exactly to reveal their own contemptible features. (February 9, 1963).

* * *

Editor's Note: On February 8, the Ceylon Ministry of Defence and External Affairs issued a communique refuting the fabrication in the *Times of India* that China wanted to acquire a naval base in Ceylon.

The communique said: "The report originating from London dated February 6 through the *Times of India* News Service appeared in the *Times of India* on February 7, 1963, under the caption: 'Naval Base in Return for Long-Term Aid — Peking's Deal with Ceylon.' The report states

China Protests Against Indian Intrusions

IN a note of February 7 to the Indian Embassy in China, the Chinese Foreign Ministry lodged a serious protest against repeated intrusions by Indian troops into the Spanggur Lake area in Tibet, their sabotage of the ceasefire, and their creation of border tension after the Chinese frontier guards had ceased fire and started withdrawing along the entire Sino-Indian border.

The note cited 11 cases of intrusions by Indian troops into the Spanggur Lake area for reconnaissance and provocation from December 4, 1962, to January 20, 1963.

The note stated that these intrusions by Indian troops constituted a serious violation of Chinese territory. "It is particularly serious that India should have kept sending military personnel to cross the line of actual control and intrude into Chinese territory for re-

connaissance and provocation after the Chinese Government had effected a ceasefire long ago and while it was withdrawing its troops along the entire Sino-Indian border on its own initiative to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question."

It added, "the Chinese frontier guards have now withdrawn from the area 20 kilometres on the Chinese side of the Sino-Indian boundary in the western sector, including the above-mentioned areas south, and west of the Spanggur Lake into which Indian troops have repeatedly intruded. The Chinese Government calls upon the Indian Government to consider all the consequences that may result from the intrusions by Indian troops taking advantage of the measures for peace taken by China on its own initiative. It urges that such dangerous activities be stopped at once."

that 'Soviet bloc diplomats here have a report that China wants to acquire a naval base in Ceylon in return for substantial long-term economic assistance. Discreet inquiries being made by them led to their belief that the subject was discussed during Mrs. Bandaranaike's recent visit to Peking.'

This report quoted in the communique said that "these diplomats are unwilling to accept that Mrs. Bandaranaike's visit was solely related to the proposals of the Colombo powers for reducing tension between India and China."

The communique said, the "Ministry of Defence and External Affairs wishes to state that this report is

absolutely false and without foundation. The Prime Minister of Ceylon deplores the fact that responsible foreign news services have acted in such an irresponsible and malicious manner. She has directed the Ceylon High Commissioner in India to take immediate steps to issue denials of this report in newspapers of those countries. The Ceylon Ambassador in the U.S.S.R. has been instructed to bring this matter to the notice of the Government of the U.S.S.R. for necessary action. The Ambassador for China in Ceylon is being requested to convey to the Government of China Ceylon's concern over the report."

Sketches From Chinghai

In a Kazakh Herdsmen's Commune

by LIU LI

TRAVELLING westwards from Sining along the northern ranges of the towering Kunlun Mountains, I arrived on the high Chinghai Plateau where I found my destination—the Golmo Herdsmen's Commune, a commune of the Kazakh people,* on the Altyn Khok Grasslands south of the Tsaidam Basin.

That first night in the commune, a baby daughter was born to one of the herdsmen's families. It was a gaily celebrated event and I trooped along with a group of local herdsmen and their families to congratulate the parents. They belonged to the Red Banner Production Brigade. When we arrived, their felt tent was already crowded with guests. Our hosts laid out a snow-white felt carpet, on which we sat. A bright fire blazed merrily and we were treated to fried mutton, buttered tea and wheat cakes. A tall young Kazakh, the head of the brigade, burst into the tent and gaily asked the maidens for a dance. There was obviously no room for dancing in the

crowded tent so the girls, seated in a row on the right, laughingly struck up a song instead, to which a row of Kazakh youths on the left gallantly responded. While the duets continued, the older people, after listening for a while, went back to their chatting of this and that. One old-timer, Tokes, looking at the cozy scene before him, launched into reminiscences of the past, to which I listened with the deepest interest.

Talking of the Past

In the old days, he said, the Altyn Khok Kazakhs lived in neighbouring Sinkiang. (Even now, most of China's Kazakhs live in Sinkiang, the Altyn Khok group being the only Kazakh community in Chinghai.) Conditions became so unbearable under the regime of the warlord Sheng Shi-tsai there that about 20 years ago, some 30,000 Kazakhs, Tokes among them, packed their tents and belongings and fled from their old pastures. They were pursued by Sheng Shi-tsai's cavalry and his aero-

* One of the national minorities in China.—Ed.

planes. After strafing by half a dozen planes, the old man had recovered from a swoon to find dead bodies of people and horses strewn all around him. Those women and children who were too weak to get away were later caught by the cavalry and sabred or bayoneted to death.

After endless trials and hardships, the survivors reached Chinghai. Here, they thought they would find protection under the reigning warlord Ma Pu-fang, a fellow Muslim. But they walked right into a trap. Under pretence of helping them out, Ma Pu-fang registered their names, with the number of their herds, guns and other weapons, then, at one sweep, he pressganged 800 of their young people for his labour squads and requisitioned over 1,000 horses. They fled again. Ma Pu-fang, too, took his toll of lives and property; for scores of li along their route of flight the ground was covered with dead bodies, scattered felt tents, clothing and belongings.

By 1949, ragged and stripped of most of their possessions, only 6,000 of the original 30,000 Kazakhs that left Sinkiang for Chinghai and elsewhere remained. Many tribes were well-nigh wiped out. Faced with the dreaded fate of extinction, oldsters looked with horror into a future which held no hope. By the side of their campfires, they wailed to the sad music of their dombras. Then came liberation and new hope and life for the tribes. Their families and flocks and herds increased.

Flourishing Grasslands

The Altyn Khok pastures by day are a sea of green, undulating waist-high grass. Camels, horses, cattle and sheep graze peacefully by the side of lakes and streams. One night, I visited Kulas, a herdsman. Looking down from a height on the felt tent that was her home, I saw it surrounded by what seemed to be a white lawn. Coming closer, I saw that it was in fact surrounded by the brigade's sheep. Kulas had just come back from grazing her herds, and was taking the lambs into her tent one by one to be fed.

Kulas is spoken of with great respect around here. People told me of how, when once there was a raging snowstorm, Kulas and her husband gave their tent over to the lambs. This was typical of how she looked after her charges. Last year, a batch of 113 sickly nanny goats were put in her care. They all got well and dropped 139 kids.

The Golmo people told me with pride that their herds were in good hands. They had quite a few herdsmen of the calibre of Kulas in their commune. Since liberation, their herds have increased from 7,800 to 42,000 head, not counting the many animals owned by the members as individuals.

With production on the increase, the commune members' standard of living is improving steadily. Before liberation, they hardly ever ate grain as a staple food; many children had never tasted flour. Many people had nothing to wear but sheepskins or gunny sacks. Without felt tents they lived in the open. At the start of their new life after liberation, the People's Government supplied them with felts for tents, clothing, grain and tea, and even needles and thread. Ten head of cattle and sheep were given free to each Kazakh and many other things as well. Medical teams came regularly to give free medical treatment. In 1958, the commune set up its own clinic. Here mothers-to-be get pre- and post-natal check-

ups and advice. After childbirth, the Government supplies them with meat, sugar and other food, tea and clothing. Now, every one of the members lives in a comfortable felt tent or house and has a store of meat and flour. Some families have bought radio sets and sewing machines. All school-age children are studying in the local primary schools. Incomes have risen every year. In 1961, each member received 18.2 per cent more income than the year before. Most families have savings accounts at the bank.

Not far from the Kazakhs' commune is a Mongolian herdsmen's commune. It is well known that the two peoples used to "salute" each other with rifles and swords whenever they met in pre-liberation days. Now they live in close and friendly contact.

Relations between them were in fact quite friendly when the Kazakhs first arrived on these grasslands. The Mongolians gave the refugees cattle and sheep, and the Kazakhs reciprocated with what they had. It was the warlord Ma Pu-fang who set them against each other. He told the Kazakhs: "The Mongolians are non-believers; we Muslims should unite against them." He told the Mongolians: "The Kazakhs don't belong here. We should drive them out." By devious means he fostered feuds and distrust between them so that for a dozen years the two peoples were at each other's throat. As one old Kazakh recalled, "things got so bad that one got to be afraid of one's own shadow in broad daylight."

Enemies Into Brothers

Now I saw the most amicable relations between them. I frequently found Mongolian visitors in the tents of the Kazakhs, and vice versa. During their festivals they hold horse-racing, wrestling competitions and other celebration activities together.

The old rift between them was mended soon after liberation when both peoples achieved their own regional autonomy. They soon realized how they had been used by the warlords and that their past enmity was senseless. Peace was made; good relations restored. People told me of one memorable night when the old Kazakh woman Urim's tent was honoured by a visit of 15 Mongolians. Seated around the fire, they talked of their past feuds with deep regret. Urim and an old Mongolian woman burst into tears; they embraced. Then toasts were drunk to their renewed friendship and merry-making went on till dawn. To both peoples, that night somehow symbolized the new and unbreakable bonds now established among them.

Thenceforward the two peoples have lived side by side like brothers. When the Kazakhs were in need, the Mongolians sold them their best sheep at low prices; when bad weather affected the pastures of the Mongolians, the Kazakhs invited them to use a large area of their pastureland. The Mongolians taught the Kazakhs how to work the plough and to sow; the Kazakhs helped the Mongolians in their busy seasons to transport their food and fodder crops. Mutually beneficial exchanges of manpower, animals, seeds, fertilizers are frequent. Now most of them have learnt the other's language.

What I saw there on the rolling grasslands of Chinghai has convinced me that, to the people who are building up a new and wonderful life here, "Altyn Khok" means just what it says, the "Golden Peak"—of prosperity and happiness.

Medicine Town Revived

by WANG CHAO-LIN

Changshuchen rose and fell as a market centre for medicinal herbs in the old society. Its revival and flourishing growth today is a remarkable illustration of the renaissance of traditional Chinese medicine under socialism.

SOUTH China's main trading centre for medicinal herbs was for many centuries the town of Changshuchen. It stands on the right bank of the Kan River about 100 kilometres southwest of Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi Province. Records relate that in early times the peasants around Changshuchen had a hard time making a living from farming. Their low-lying fields were constantly getting waterlogged and large numbers of them began giving more and more time to gathering, processing and selling the medicinal herbs which grow on the nearby mountain sides.

By and by this became their speciality taking precedence over cultivating crops. They sold their herbs in Changshuchen and it gradually became a big centre for the trade. It reached its heyday around the beginning of the Ching Dynasty (1644-1911). At that time the town boasted more than 200 pharmacies. They got their supplies not only from the local peasants but sent buyers to other parts of the country as well.

They prided themselves on stocking all the medicinal substances then in use. It was a profitable and a considerable undertaking. The *Ben Cao Gang Mu* (Compendium of Materia Medica), the classic of the traditional pharmacopoeia, compiled by the great herbalist Li Shih-chen of the 16th century, contains the names of more than 1,800 medicinal substances. A great many are rarely used, but there are several hundred in common use. Changshuchen was known far and wide for its incomparable stock of herbs and medicines.

The Kan River and its tributaries drain the central Kiangsi plain; it flows into broad Poyang Lake which, in turn, is joined to the great Yangtse River. Thus conveniently located for water-borne transport, the main means of moving bulk cargoes in the past, Changshuchen became the undisputed centre for the sale of traditional medicines in south China.

Trade Decline

Chinese traditional medicine, dating back from very ancient times, makes great use of herbs. Until Western medicine and its modern pharmacopoeia were introduced into China something over a century ago, it was the main succour of the people in illness. Then in the latter half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, it and the people who supplied its medicines, suffered a series of blows.

Foreign imperialist aggression and ruthless exploitation led to the impoverishment of the country and, in

particular, of its vast rural areas. Like every other trade the medicinal herb market suffered from the general decline and Changshuchen's trade began to languish.

A further severe blow was delivered to it directly by the reactionary warlord and Kuomintang governments. In 1914 the warlord government in Peking flaunting its pretended "modernity" actually had the stupidity to issue a decree prohibiting Chinese traditional doctors from practising. Fifteen years later the Kuomintang government no less stupidly resolved to "abolish" this branch of medicine because it was "backward." These decisions, of course, could not be carried out in full. In the first place, the writ of these reactionaries never ran throughout the country; secondly the number of Western trained doctors was far too small to take care of all the sick of the nation, and anyway most of them were concentrated in the coastal cities. Nevertheless, it gave an extra handle to those who were contemptuous of Chinese traditional medicine. All in all, a heavy blow was dealt to Chinese medicine in general and to Changshuchen in particular. In Changshuchen plots which used to grow medicinal herbs were ploughed under and sown to other crops. Pharmacies closed down. More and more people, deprived of their regular employment, found it harder and harder to make a living. The town seemed to have no future.

Revival

In contrast to the reactionary Kuomintang regime the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government take a completely different attitude to Chinese traditional medicine. The new society of socialist China sets great store by this accumulated wealth of knowledge and practical experience in battling disease and curing human injuries. Great efforts are being made with the aid of modern science to study this valuable legacy. The results achieved have confirmed the efficacy of its tried and tested methods. Close co-operation and mutual aid have been effected between the two schools of Western and Chinese traditional medicine to the benefit of both. Many hospitals are now equipped to use both methods. This and the economic recovery and growth of the whole country since liberation has ended the depression in Changshuchen and set its feet on the road to prosperity.

By the end of 1955 all the privately owned pharmacies there had become joint state and private enterprises. All their activities were thus brought directly within the framework of socialist state planning. Changshuchen is in Chingchiang County and in 1959 the Chingchiang Pharmaceutical Company was established. This took over the purchase, processing and marketing of all the traditional medicinal goods produced in the county.

Today, the distribution of traditional medicinal substances is conducted by the state trading organizations according to a unified plan. Herbs are supplied direct from production to consuming centres. Furthermore, the

growth of a modern pharmaceutical industry elsewhere in China, and of modern methods of transport and communications have also reduced the relative importance of Changshuchen as a distribution centre for pharmaceuticals. But it is regaining its old importance as a centre for the production, processing and marketing of medicinal herbs. Chingchiang County now has five large medicinal herb gardens staffed by 70 technicians and another eight experimental plots where new herbs brought in from other areas are tried out. If wild herbs are included, the county is producing some 200 kinds of medicinal plants. Twenty of these, including *Rahmannia glutinosa* and *Evodia rutaecarpa*, have been successfully transplanted here from other places in recent years.

Among the famous products of the county is the *Aegle sepiaria* from whose fruit is produced an excellent specific against indigestion. These trees grew abundantly around Changshuchen, but grinding want and the ever dwindling market before liberation forced the growers to cut down them for firewood. Today the county supplies over 300,000 jin of dried fruits of *Aegle sepiaria* to the domestic market each year. The county also produces large quantities of dried sweet orange peel for domestic medicinal uses.

Changshuchen still, as in the old days, supplies pharmacies and doctors all over the country with the herbs they need, dried or semi-processed, in the form of roots, bark, flowers or fruit, but it is also making a new name for itself as a supplier of ready-made prescriptions in the forms of pills, grains, powders or plasters.

Preserving Valuable Skills

In the old days many of these prescriptions were trade secrets that were closely guarded by individual doctors or firms. Afraid of being suspected of leaking such secrets and getting sacked on that account, employees of the various pharmacies in Changshuchen dared not talk to each other, let alone swap experience. In the new society where the common good is paramount all this secrecy has ended. Today not only are the best techniques and prescriptions public property to be preserved and improved upon but joint efforts of the experts have succeeded in resuscitating certain prescriptions the secrets of whose manufacture were lost.

The master pharmacists of Changshuchen have many skills that have been handed down from master to apprentice over the centuries. Certain parts of a plant, for instance, cannot be used for medicinal purposes until their poisonous contents have been washed away. If they



Collecting Medicinal Herbs
Woodcut in colour by Chang Hung

are not washed enough they may harm the human system; if they are washed too much their medicinal value is lost. The veteran pharmacists of Changshuchen know exactly how they should be handled. They also know economical and effective ways of preventing pills from going mouldy or losing their curative properties. They have now made these and other skills the common property of the Changshuchen community, and are doing their best to pass them on to the new generation of workers.

Young Workers

These new recruits to Changshuchen are mostly graduates from junior middle schools and some even come direct from primary schools. Thanks to the new arrangement of things they master in a single year what their teachers took three years of apprenticeship to learn. This is because in the old days the apprentice was obliged to do all sorts of odd jobs for his master before the latter deigned to initiate him into the mysteries of the profession.

Now the young apprentices begin their practical and theoretical studies in the trade right away, and they and their teachers are eager to learn and teach with the eagerness and selflessness that comes from socialist enthusiasm. For instance, within a couple of years the fresh hands working in the sales department can learn the names, ingredients and uses of over 200 kinds of commonly used medicinal herbs and a great many compounded medicines as well as know their uses.

To provide better conditions of work and life for the workers of Changshuchen and also improve and increase production of its famed medicinal products, the Kiangsi provincial government is now building a modern pharmaceutical factory on the outskirts of the old town. The whole complex of buildings has not yet been built but production has started as the shops are completed one by one. More than a dozen medicines are already being made and packaged here.

In the up-to-date shops a great deal of the heavy manual work attending the preparation of the herbs and medicines has been eliminated by the introduction of such labour-saving devices as electrically operated tools to slice, cut and grind the raw materials. In the laboratory, researchers are developing more efficacious new medicines. A glance at these rising new workshops shows that Changshuchen and its herbalists are looking forward to a rewarding new future in which their healing arts will be made available to more and more of those who stand in need of them.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Cuban Economic Delegation

A Cuban government economic delegation headed by Major Alberto Mora, Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in China on February 8 to discuss trade between the two countries in 1963. On the 10th, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet in honour of the Cuban guests. Warm applause greeted both the Vice-Premier and Major Alberto Mora when they spoke.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien stressed that the Chinese and Cuban peoples stood on the same front against their common enemy, U.S. imperialism. Both were striving to safeguard the sovereignty, independence and dignity of their countries and defend the fruits of socialist revolution, the purity of Marxism-Leninism, world peace and progress. Their relations were flesh-and-blood relations.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien congratulated the heroic Cuban people on the great victory won under Fidel Castro in blocking the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression. The victory, he said, was a tremendous encouragement to oppressed and enslaved people the world over. He condemned U.S. imperialism for using every conceivable despicable means from sabotage, subversion and economic blockade to armed invasion in its attempt to strangle the Cuban revolution. The experience of the Cuban people in the past four years had proved that in dealing with U.S. imperialism, there should be no appeasement. Confronted by this enemy armed to the teeth, the only way to check its aggressive schemes was to call on the people to close their ranks and struggle against U.S. imperialism.

In his speech, Major Alberto Mora spoke of Sino-Cuban friendship. He said that the fraternal friendship between the Cuban and Chinese peoples was "firmly cemented by our common cause, by the revolutionary idea of Marxism-Leninism and by our

struggle against imperialism. This friendship has grown rapidly and become even closer."

Cuban National Hero Honoured

The 110th anniversary of the birth of the Cuban national hero Jose Marti was commemorated in Peking last week when people from all walks of life held a meeting. Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress, and Oscar Pino-Santos, Cuban Ambassador attended.

Describing Jose Marti as an eminent poet, writer, political commentator and a great revolutionary, Lin Mo-han, Vice-President of the China-Cuba Friendship Association, said that the revolutionary spirit of Jose Marti inspired the struggle of the Cuban people and the people of other Latin American countries against U.S. imperialist aggression, in defence of national sovereignty and for national independence, democracy and freedom.

Lin Mo-han added: "Jose Marti firmly believed that Cuba's liberation must be won through a people's revolutionary movement and a national-independence war. He said that basic human rights could not be won by tears but by blood; rights were not obtained by entreaty, they must be taken by force."

It was precisely by following the road of Jose Marti and by taking up arms in a great, arduous struggle that the people of Cuba had won their present victory, said Lin Mo-han. Comrade Fidel Castro, the great contemporary revolutionary leader of Cuba, was the outstanding successor of Jose Marti. Castro and his comrades-in-arms had taken a great stride forward from the revolutionary thought of Jose Marti by accepting Marxism-Leninism. In accordance with the aspirations of the Cuban people, they had led Cuba onto the road of socialism and built the first socialist country in the Americas.

British C.P. Leaders Visit China

John Gollan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, and George Matthews, Member of the Political Committee of the British C.P. and Editor of the *Daily Worker*, left Peking for home on February 9 after a one-week visit.

During their stay, Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Com-

China Recognizes Iraq's New Government

Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi in a message dated February 12 to the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Iraq, Talib Hussain Al-Shabeeb, announced the Chinese Government's decision to recognize the new Iraqi Government.

mittee of the Communist Party of China, had friendly talks with them. In the course of talks both sides expressed their own views on relevant matters.

Total Number of Captured Indian Personnel

The Chinese frontier guards during their counter-attacks in self-defence against invading Indian troops captured a total of 3,940 Indian army personnel.

Altogether, 716 sick or wounded have been released and taken back by the Indian Red Cross. Of these, 105 captured before November 16, 1962, were released at Jang on December 31, 1962. Another 611 captured after November 16, 1962, were released at Bomdila, Mechukha, Walong, Dirang Dzong, and Jang between December 5 and 31, 1962.

A further ten who were seriously wounded or sick died despite treatment. Their names and causes of death have been given in a list sent to the Indian Red Cross.

The names of the 611 released were given to the Indian Red Cross at the time the captured personnel were handed over. The names of the other 105 released personnel are included among six lists air mailed by the Chinese Red Cross to the Indian Red Cross between December 16, 1962, and February 10, 1963. The names on these six lists may be grouped as follows:

(1) 1,131 Indians captured before November 16, 1962, including a brigadier-general, nine field grade officers, and 12 company grade officers;

(2) 2,188 Indians captured after November 16, 1962, including 17 field grade officers and 20 company grade officers.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

London Woos Rome

Britain's intensified efforts to win over Italy mark a new development in the struggle among the imperialists for hegemony in Western Europe, says a *Renmin Ribao* article (February 10), commenting on the recent Macmillan-Fanfani talks in Rome.

Explaining why Britain and Italy are moving closer to each other, the article states that the failure of the Brussels talks dealt a hard blow to Britain. Naturally she seeks political support in Western Europe to divide the six Common Market countries and isolate France. Italy, on her part, is one of several West European countries dissatisfied with the Paris-Bonn Axis. She has persistently supported Britain's entry into the Common Market as a counterweight to France and West Germany. The breakdown of the Brussels talks has therefore aroused grave anxieties in Rome. It is this transient community of interests which prompts London and Rome to come closer to each other.

Italy, like Britain, also relies on the United States to strengthen her own position, adds the article. Fanfani toes the line of Kennedy as regards the formation of the "Atlantic Community" and the creation of a European multilateral nuclear force.

Although Italy is following the "Anglo-American line" at present, it is unlikely that she will place herself wholeheartedly at the service of London and Washington or effect an open rupture with her Common Market partners, France and West Germany.

Fear of the alliance between Paris and Bonn does not alter the fact that Italy relies on the Common Market dominated by France and West Germany much more than any other West European country. In recent years, Italy has gained a great deal from tariff reductions within the Common Market. The movement of large numbers of Italian workers to the other member countries has helped to ease her chronic unemployment. In these circumstances, it is hardly possible for Italy to break with France or take

any action which will lead to the collapse of the Common Market. The desire to avoid offending de Gaulle too much lest the internal relations of the Common Market should become further strained, explains why Italy cannot yet reach complete unanimity of views with Britain in their recent efforts for rapprochement.

Britain intended to take advantage of the Rome talks to make special trade arrangements with Italy and so offset the loss her export trade will suffer through her exclusion from the Common Market. But because Italy was not very enthusiastic, no progress was made.

Italy has become a sort of confidant of London and Washington within the Common Market. Italian ruling circles, to further their own interests, apparently want to exploit the clashes of interests between France and West Germany on the one hand and the U.S. and Britain on the other. These moves and counter-moves among the Western countries will inevitably aggravate the already acute contradictions within the imperialist camp.

Nyasaland Wins Internal Self-Government

Internal self-government was proclaimed for Nyasaland on February 1, and Hastings Banda, President of the Malawi Congress Party, became premier. The Chinese people warmly congratulate the people of Nyasaland on this initial victory in their struggle for national independence, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (February 6).

The people of Nyasaland have been waging an indomitable struggle to free themselves from British colonial rule and the yoke of the "Central African Federation." Early in 1959, defying bloody suppression by the British colonial authorities, they carried on a heroic fight throughout the country for more than ten

weeks. Their struggle, together with the people's fight against imperialism in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, brought about a new upsurge in the national-independence movement in Central Africa. This was followed by a succession of strikes and mass demonstrations, hitting hard at the colonialists. It was this persistent struggle that compelled the British colonial authorities to concede internal self-government in Nyasaland.

The British colonialists, however, are still trying in every possible way to preserve their interests. In the agreement reached with representatives of Nyasaland's political parties, the British Government refused to name a definite date for independence. The British governor retains special powers over political and economic affairs. Difficult struggles are still ahead for the people of Nyasaland before genuine national independence can be achieved.

The Chinese people firmly support the Nyasaland people's fight against colonialism and believe that they will achieve national independence so long as they persist in their struggle, concludes Commentator.



New Statue in New York

Cartoon by Mi Ku

ART

East Wind Cartoon

Ever since they began in the 1920s, China's progressive newspaper and magazine cartoons have been militantly anti-imperialist. They have grown steadily more accurate and effective over the years. The cartoons shown at the recent "East Wind" cartoon exhibition in Peking have a bite that tells in pillorying, exposing and attacking the enemy headed today by U.S. imperialism.

All the 135 current international affairs cartoons on view are variations on the theme of the East wind prevailing over the West wind and the wind-blown "star" of the West is Kennedy, current chieftain of U.S. imperialism.

Kennedy appears in a multitude of guises and situations. Artist Hua Chun-wu who draws for *Renmin Ribao* and other papers pictures him exposed and stripped to the skin, as a "bathing beauty" posturing with grotesque hypocrisy in waters called "Withdrawal of U.S. Military Personnel from Laos." Hua Chun-wu is one of the most popular cartoonists in China today. The public likes his original ideas, his striking, straight-hitting style and sense of humour. He is particularly adept at finding

homely, apt similes to make his points. A portrait head of Kennedy shows U-2 spy planes swarming out of his infested bushy hair. It is entitled *Pests Coming Out of the Grass*.

Ying Tao's "*Look, He's Threatening Us!*" shows a Kennedy cannon exploding with his loud charge about the so-called "threat" from peaceful Cuba. Fang Cheng's *U.S. Seat in the U.N.* pictures Kennedy glued to his seat at a U.N. session. Apparently comfortably seated, he daren't stand up or move. His chair has only got two legs — the back ones — and his own feet are propping it up in the front. U.S. imperialism is actually in a contradiction-ridden position and will be thrown out.

The upsets in the Western camp — Kennedy trying to drive a recalcitrant horse in *Western Comedy* (by Ying Tao) — U.S. neo-colonialism including the "peace corps" tricks and the surging anti-imperialist movement around the world are other themes.

While the centre of the cartoon picture is U.S. imperialism, the cartoonists don't forget their lackeys. In Fang Cheng's *Holy Water?* the south Viet Nam puppet Ngo Dinh Diem is shown as a dead fish that no amount of imperialist blessings can revive.

The main theme of the show is treated from as many angles almost as there are cartoons and there is also a great diversity in means of expression. Ko Ming uses a scissor or papercut style; Hua Chun-wu uses a sort of naive, rough line with a Chinese brush and ink on cartridge paper. Each in his own way, both Mi Ku and Fang Cheng use the Chinese brush and ink on traditional Chinese painting paper made of bamboo pulp. Mi Ku, with a vigorous stroke, makes a good deal of play with heavy decorative contrasts of black and white; Fang Cheng's brush is lively and swift with a lighter but no less incisive touch. Other cartoons are drawn like old-style peasant



"Holy Water"? Cartoon by Fang Cheng

wood-engravings, or in the style of traditional Chinese scroll paintings. Others again are in flat or modelled gouache colours. They all have a distinct national flavour in form.

The show has been highly successful. After its two-week opening at the Artists' Union Gallery, it went for another two weeks to the Working People's Cultural Palace for the Spring Festival. Now it is in Tientsin and later will be taken to Shanghai and other major cities.



Belling the Cat Cartoon by Mi Ku



Bathing Beauty Kennedy
Cartoon by Hua Chun-wu

OPERA

South Kunqu Opera Festival

Chinese opera circles say that "classical *kunqu* opera rode back to popularity on the wings of a single play." That play was *Fifteen Strings of Cash*, staged by a Chekiang company in 1956. An immense hit, the opera revived widespread popular interest in this once-dying opera form and marked its rejuvenation. How well it has been doing since then is illustrated by the recent south *kunqu* opera festival in Soochow.

Opera-fans will remember that when a joint festival of the southern and northern schools of *kunqu** was held in 1956, only 50 people from the southern school took part. This time, 515 people participated, 80 per cent of them newcomers. Whereas then only a few operas with a limited range of themes were presented, the present one offered 50 newly revised single-act operas and several full-length ones adapted from traditional operas of the past. There was also a successful new composition on a present-day theme. In both numbers and level of artistry, the festival showed that south *kunqu* opera is reaching new heights in its 400-year history.

Fifteen Strings of Cash came at a time when, fostered by the Chinese Communist Party's "hundred flowers" policy, there was a great upsurge of interest in local opera forms, including *kunqu*, and energetic efforts at reform and innovation. *Kunqu* opera was once considered the "mother of classical Chinese opera" and was very popular in its time. But during the last century, in its classical form it suffered so much from "refinements" introduced by reactionary literati, demanding ever more flowery language and highly embellished singing, that it lost its popular audience and came perilously near dying out. There were a number of distinct local styles

*The *kunqu* style of traditional opera originated in Kunshan, Kiangsu Province, in the mid-16th century and became popular over a wide area south of the Yangtse River. It spread north of the Yangtse to the capital, Peking, and reached the Hopei area in the 17th century and assimilated elements of local styles of opera there. Hence there developed the two main schools of north and south *kunqu* opera. As performed today they differ mainly in the dialects used in singing and speaking, and in certain conventions of acting.

of south *kunqu* rooted in the country areas such as around Ningpo, Chinhua and Wenchow. But these, too, suffered from the chaotic and deteriorating social conditions under the Kuomintang regime and had practically died out before liberation.

After the liberation the People's Government sought out the few remaining old *kunqu* artists and encouraged them to revive this operatic art in its various styles. A state subsidized Chekiang *Kunqu* Opera Company was formed and enlisted the help of Chou Chuan-ying, Chu Kuo-liang, Wang Chuan-sung and other veteran artists who enthusiastically took up the revival, study and reform of *kunqu*. It was their combined efforts which resuscitated *Fifteen Strings of Cash*, written by the Ming Dynasty dramatist Chu Suchen. Their revised version has judiciously cut the original 29 scenes to 8 while pointing up the drama built around an upright official, a zealous fighter against injustice who, opposing the corrupt practices of officials of his time, conscientiously solves the murder mystery involving the fifteen strings of cash to save the lives of two innocent people.

The present festival participated in by six south *kunqu* troupes from Kiangsu, Chekiang and Shanghai showed what poetry and beauty, humour and humanity there is in this reinvigorated art. The same Chekiang company which revised *Fifteen Strings of Cash* presented another success — *The Tale of the Western Garden*. Originally a play by the Ming Dynasty playwright Wu Ping in 33 scenes with some supernatural elements, it has now been greatly shortened and transformed into a sparkling comedy. The story involves a young scholar and a maid who, after solving a matter of mistaken identity, are happily united in the end. Critics have specially noted the able performance of the young actor Wang Shih-yu as the scholar. He started learning *kunqu* only in 1955 when barely fifteen. Like other young opera students, he received a great deal of personal help from experienced teachers

and was given many chances to appear on the stage. In this play, he makes an excellent scholar, intrinsically honest, faithful to his love and with just a bit of the mustiness of the old-type sage-quoting scholar.

In an entirely different vein was *Capturing Lo Ken-yuan Alive* performed by the Kiangsu *Kunqu* Opera Company. This is an opera on a contemporary theme: a girl guerrilla ventures into the enemy's lair to save a comrade and capture the enemy chieftain. While retaining the traditional flavour of *kunqu*, it has made skilful changes in singing, music, acting and make-up to suit a subject of this type. It aroused great interest among festival participants. In reflecting modern life through the medium of *kunqu* many consider it a successful try that shows great possibilities for the future.

An eye-opener for the general public and most young participants of the festival were the splendid performances given by veteran actors. A supple and delicate 16-year-old nun in *A Nun Seeks Love*, a shy fisherman's daughter in *Hiding on the Boat* and dashing young warriors in other plays were performed by nine veterans averaging 70 years of age who are exponents of the Ningpo style of south *kunqu* opera. They had been the rage of their times, but due to the neglect of art under the reactionary regimes,



The upright official (right) in "Fifteen Strings of Cash" disguised as a fortune-teller visits the murderer

had been forced to leave the stage just to make a living. One had become a street fortune-teller. Another, when found by the People's Government, was doing paint-spraying at a sewing-machine works. A third, an experienced drum-beater, was selling fish in the market. Each of the many veteran actors in the various troupes has a sorrowful story of hard times to tell. Now they are eagerly passing on their knowledge and experience of *kunqu* to the younger generation. It was with justifiable

pride that they viewed the performances of their students at the festival.

The average age of the Shanghai Youth Peking Opera and Kunqu Opera Troupe is 22. After eight years at the Shanghai Opera School, they have a solid all-round grounding in acting, singing and acrobatics. Young actors and actresses of the Chekiang company made up the majority of the cast of the successful *Western Garden*. The *Peony Pavilion* and other operas

performed by young members of the Kiangsu troupe were also highly praised.

The famous actor Yu Chen-fei and actress Yen Hui-chu (President and Vice-President respectively of the Shanghai Opera School) performed *Love Without Honour* and several other masterpieces with a perfection which not only demonstrates the high level of *kunqu* opera today but also foretells the bigger future that is in store for it.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ *SHE SAI-HUA* Tsui Lung and Yang Chi-yeh, suitors of beautiful She Sai-hua, fight a duel to decide the issue. She Sai-hua loves Yang and helps him to win. But it is only after a series of exciting adventures that the two lovers are finally wed. China Peking Opera Theatre production.

▲ *Hsieh Yao-huan* Adapted from Tien Han's new historical play. Hsieh Yao-huan is a talented woman official under Queen Wu Tse Tien, China's first woman ruler who reigned during the early Tang Dynasty. She is sent by Wu Tse Tien to investigate a peasant uprising. She loses her life in her fight against the corrupt officials who rule roughshod over the poor and oppressed. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ *MEETING OF HEROES, BORROWING THE EAST WIND AND HUAYUNG PASS* (on same programme). Three exploits of the celebrated strategist Chuko Liang from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ *MU KUEI-YING TAKES COMMAND* Mu Kuei-ying, brave woman-warrior of Sung times, inspired by her high sense of duty and love of her country, takes the field again after 20 years' retirement. Mei Lanfang Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ *AT THE CROSSROADS* Three conspirators meet in the darkened room of an inn and get into one of the finest of Peking opera acrobatic fights before a light is brought and they discover they are all of one party. The Experimental Peking Opera Troupe of the Chinese Opera School.

▲ *HALF A PAIR OF SCISSORS* A family tragedy in feudal society. Shang Hsiao-yun Peking Opera Troupe.

SZECHUAN OPERA

▲ *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 servant 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. The visiting Szechuan Opera Theatre from Chengtu.

KUNQU OPERA

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

HONAN OPERA

▲ *UPROAR IN THE THRONE HALL* A group of ladies and a ranking general make an uproar in the throne hall and finally succeed in making the Tang Emperor pardon a young general who is wrongly condemned to death. The visiting Loyang Honan Opera Troupe.

▲ *YEH HAN-YEN* The story of Yeh Han-yen, daughter of a noble family in the latter part of the Yuan Dynasty, who falls in love with a young hunter and rejects the rich suitor proposed by her wicked stepmother. Loyang Honan Opera Troupe.

ACROBATICS

The visiting Kweiyang Aerobatic Troupe's Circus is performing in the Peking Workers' Gymnasium over the weekend. Aerial equilibrists and gymnasts, acrobats and trick riders.

MODERN DRAMA

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

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

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

FILMS

▲ *PEOPLE OF THE NORTHERN WASTELAND* A feature film in colour. Courageous P.L.A. men battle and overcome many obstacles to turn the Northern Wasteland into fertile farms. Produced by Peking Studio.

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

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

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

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

▲ *THE BEAUTIFUL LURETTE* A G.D.R. Defa production. A widescreen colour film version of an opera. A French duke abducts a beautiful laundress but her fiancé and friends thwart his plots.

▲ *STORY OF THE HUNTING DOGS* A Hungarian feature for children. Two dogs and a hawk go off on their own. After many adventures they return safely to their master.

▲ *THE TRAP* A Hongkong film. A gang of swindlers employ a beautiful girl to entice and get money out of a young man. The plot falls when there is an unexpected twist to events and the girl exposes the swindlers.

EXHIBITIONS

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

▲ *WU JING-TING'S TRADITIONAL CHINESE PAINTINGS EXHIBITION* Daily (except Mon.) 9:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Feb. 17 to Mar. 3, at Artists' Union Gallery.



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