

PEKING REVIEW

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Armed Struggle Develops in Angola

*Reform of Marriage and Family
Systems in China*

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報

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

New Pamphlet

Statements by
MAO TSE-TUNG

Calling on the People of the World
To Unite to Oppose the Aggressive and
Bellicose Policies of U.S. Imperialism
And Defend World Peace

Included in this pamphlet are four statements made recently by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They are: 1) the statement of August 8, 1963, calling on the people of the world to unite to oppose racial discrimination by U.S. imperialism and support the American Negroes in their struggle against racial discrimination; 2) the statement of August 29, 1963, opposing aggression against southern Viet Nam and slaughter of its people by the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique; 3) the statement of January 12, 1964, expressing the Chinese people's firm support for the Panamanian people's just, patriotic struggle; and 4) the statement of January 27, 1964, voicing the Chinese people's support for the Japanese people in their great patriotic struggle.

In these statements Chairman Mao Tse-tung calls on all oppressed people and nations of the world, all peace-loving countries, all countries and individuals subjected to U.S. imperialist aggression, control, interference and bullying, to unite and form the broadest possible united front against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and in defence of world peace.

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

March 13, 1964 Vol. VII No. 11

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March 13, 1964

THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

- Chairman Mao Tse-tung gave a banquet in honour of the Rumanian Workers' Party delegation now visiting Peking.
- Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, returned to Shanghai from Kunming after her visit to Ceylon.
- China's women celebrated International Working Women's Day.
- Spring ploughing and sowing have begun in south China's subtropical provinces.
- Chinese mass organizations reaffirm full support for the south Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism. World opinion castigates noisy U.S. threats to carry its war of aggression to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.
- The last three Japanese war criminals detained in China were released early this month.
- The Chinese press reprinted the "Thesis on Socialist Rural Questions in Our Country" put forward by Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, at a recent meeting of the Party's Central Committee in Pyongyang.

Vice-Chairman Soong Returns To Shanghai

Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Shanghai from Kunming, where she had a few days' rest after returning from her goodwill visit to Ceylon. She received a warm welcome from thousands of Shanghai citizens, including leaders of the local Communist Party committee, government and People's Liberation Army units.

Shanghai's Lunghua Airport was bedecked with red flags flying in a spring breeze and radiant sunshine. Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling alighted from the plane with a beaming smile to cheers mingled with the beating of gongs and drums. Warm hand-shakes greeted her at the plane-side. Young girls stepped forward from among the crowd and presented her with flowers. It was a hearty welcome for a well-loved leader bringing back with her the friendship of the Ceylonese people.

Women's Day

International Working Women's Day was celebrated throughout China. Gala parties and get-togethers were held in Peking, Shang-

hai, Canton and other cities, with women friends from many lands taking part. China's women reaffirmed their solidarity with their sisters all over the world in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in defence of peace. In honour of the day, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications issued a special set of stamps.

In Peking, the National Women's Federation gave a tea party on March 8. It was attended by many women guests from various countries, including wives of foreign diplomats, women experts and wives of foreign experts helping in China's socialist construction, and foreign students studying in Peking.

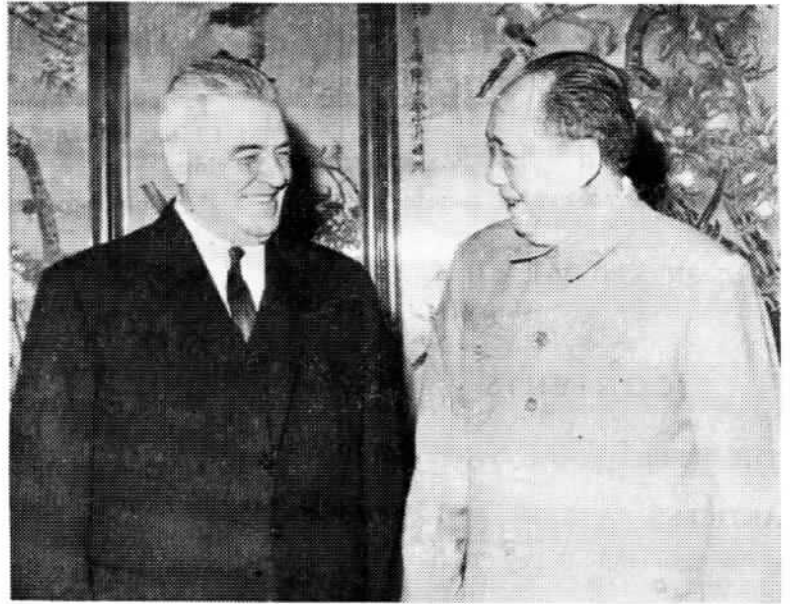
Tsai Chang, President of the Federation, gave festival greetings to all the foreign friends present. She said that the struggle against U.S. imperialism and to defend world peace, for national liberation, people's democracy and socialism was surging high today as never before. She pledged that China's women would continue to strengthen their friendship and unity with the women of all lands. She expressed the conviction that the peo-

Chairman Mao Meets Rumanian Party Delegation

MAO TSE-TUNG, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, on March 10 met with Ion Gheorghe Maurer, head of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee; the members of the delegation E. Bodnaras, N. Ceausescu and Chivu Stoica, Members of the Political Bureau; and all the staff members of the delegation. Comrade Mao had a friendly talk with the Rumanian comrades. That same evening, he gave a banquet in honour of the Rumanian delegation.

Present on both occasions were Liu Shao-chi, Teng Hsiao-ping and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, and Rumanian Ambassador to China Dumitru Gheorghiu.

In the past week, the delegation of the Rumanian Workers' Party has been visiting places of interest. In the company of high officials of the Chinese Communist Party and Government, they paid a visit to the Palace Museum, the Museum of Chinese Revolution, the Great Wall, the Ming Tombs Reservoir, the Summer Palace and other beauty spots. They also visited



Comrade Mao Tse-tung and Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer

factories, a rural people's commune and a university and were accorded a warm welcome by the workers, commune members and students.

ple of all countries, forming the broadest possible united front, would win great victories in the common cause of opposing U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war and defending world peace.

It was a gay party attended by Li Teh-chuan and Hsu Kuang-ping, Vice-Presidents of the National Women's Federation, women ministers, women Deputies to the National People's Congress now in Peking, and representatives of women workers from the fronts of industry, agriculture, culture, education and science. Together with their foreign guests, they toasted the great friendship and unity among the women of all the countries in the socialist camp, the militant friendship and solidarity of women in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They also drank to the great victories the world's people had won in the struggle against imperialism and for world peace, and the emancipation of women and happiness of children of the whole world.

Prior to the party, both hosts and guests saw an exhibition of photographs showing the day-to-day life of Chinese women and the increasingly important role played by them in socialist construction.

Last Japanese War Criminals Released

All the Japanese war criminals detained in China have been released. The last three of them, Yoshio Saito, Juntaro Tominaga and Hiroshi Jono, left the prison in Fushun, northeast China, on March 6 with a representative of the Chinese Red Cross Society. They were set free before expiry of their terms by a special military tribunal of the Supreme People's Court for having shown repentance, observed the prison regulations and behaved well during their imprisonment.

Yoshio Saito, a major-general, was a senior commander of the puppet "Manchukuo" military police. He was arrested in 1945 and sen-

tenced to 20 years' imprisonment for crimes committed against the Chinese people. Juntaro Tominaga was an important Japanese spy in China. Hiroshi Jono was a high-ranking officer in the puppet regime in Shansi Province who commanded many "mopping-up operations" against Resistance bases. The two committed serious crimes both before and after V-J Day. Arrested in 1949, Juntaro Tominaga and Hiroshi Jono were sentenced to 20 and 18 years' imprisonment respectively.

All three of them expressed gratitude for their early release. Their original sentences, they said, had been very lenient when measured against their crimes against the Chinese people. They pledged themselves to devote the remaining years of their lives to opposing wars of aggression and promoting Sino-Japanese friendship.

According to the warden of the Fushun prison for war criminals, a total of 45 Japanese war criminals

had been detained there after being sentenced to terms ranging from 8 to 20 years. One of them, Rokuzo Takebe, former director-general of the general affairs board of the state council of "Manchukuo," was put on parole because of serious illness and allowed to return to Japan shortly after he was sentenced. Shinnosuke Sassa, a lieutenant-general and former commander of the Japanese 39th division, died of illness while serving his sentence. Fourteen others were set free when their time was up, while the remaining 29 had their sentences reduced and were released in view of their good conduct.

While in prison, all the war criminals had received the treatment prescribed by the laws of the Chinese People's Republic. They enjoyed adequate medical, cultural and recreational facilities. Many of them had organized their own studies and improved their general knowledge. They were enabled to communicate with their relatives and friends and receive parcels from them. Visiting relatives could walk and chat with them in the open courtyard, and join them in their recreations. Over the past few years, many who had returned to Japan had written to the warden, describing their life at home and reiterating their gratitude to the Chinese Government.

Morocco's National Day

On the occasion of Morocco's National Day, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a joint message of greetings to King Hassan II.

In Peking, Morocco's Ambassador to China, Abderrahmane Zniber, gave a reception on March 3. Acting Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien were among the guests. Speaking at the reception, the Ambassador noted that Premier Chou En-lai's recent visit to Morocco had contributed to the strengthening of ties of friendship between Morocco and China and between Asian-African countries.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, in his speech, paid tribute to the glorious tradition of the Moroccan people in combating imperialism and colonial-

ism. He said that the Kingdom of Morocco, under the leadership of King Hassan II, had achieved successes in liquidating the vestiges of colonialism, developing the national economy, recovering military bases from foreign hands and safeguarding the state's sovereignty. "The Royal Government of Morocco," he continued, "pursues a foreign policy of peace and neutrality and supports the other African peoples in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence. It has made positive contributions to promoting the solidarity of the African countries and of Asia and Africa as well as to the defence of world peace."

The Vice-Premier pledged that the Chinese people would stand together with the Moroccan people in opposing imperialism and colonialism, upholding national independence, developing the national economy, promoting Asian-African solidarity and preserving world peace.

Chinese Art Troupe in Paris

A Chinese art troupe, now touring France, took Paris by storm with its superb performances of Peking operas and Chinese songs and dances. Its premiere on February 20 was a tremendous success. The 3,000 theatre-goers who packed the Alhambra Theatre gave its members an ovation that rivalled that enjoyed by the Chinese troupes which performed in the French capital in 1955 and 1958.

The Paris premiere was seen by a distinguished audience. It included Francois-Benard who led a French parliamentary delegation to China recently, officials of the French Foreign Ministry, noted directors, actors and actresses of the French stage and screen and diplomatic envoys of many countries. The *Red Silk Dance*, the Peking operas *Autumn River* and *Mount Yentang* and other items were rapturously applauded. The well-known Peking opera actress Chang Mei-chuan had to answer six curtain calls for her glittering performance in *The Phoenix*.

After the premiere, many Parisian papers published reviews warmly appreciative of Chinese art. *Le*

Parisien described the performance as "pure art." *Liberation* eulogized the Chinese artists as "magicians," saying that their "charm and grace have not lost their power of casting a magic spell." While many papers spoke highly of the music and dance items, others lavished praise on the Peking operas. Wrote *France-Soir*: "In the gesture of the performers' fingers and hands, movements of eyebrows and eyes, or position of the body, sinologues can clearly read meanings as precisely as if they were expressed in dialogue, but the ordinary spectator too can sense the meanings very sharply through the wonderful performances." Expressing the delight of all who saw the performance, this leading evening paper of Paris continued: "This is 600 million Chinese, the 5,000 years of art, culture and civilization that people see and sense through these 100 marvellous artists. Nothing can compare with them."

On March 6, President of the Paris Municipal Council Jean Auburtin received the visiting Chinese troupe and presented its leader, Chin Chung-hua, with a plaque struck in commemoration of the bimillennium of the city of Paris.

Auburtin spoke highly of the brilliant performance he had seen. Recalling the visit of the Chinese artists to Paris in 1955, he said that this year they "have again enchanted the Parisians" and that the Peking opera sent to Paris was a "truly magnificent ambassador." Adding that France knew how the Chinese people loved labour, beauty, happiness and dramatic art, he said that Paris would like to take this opportunity to salute the Chinese people through their artists.

Chin Chung-hua presented gifts to Auburtin and thanked him for his welcome. "It is our hope," he said, "that the current tour will provide the French people with a better understanding of China's culture and art. China and France are two big nations with splendid national cultures. It is our firm belief that, with relations normalized between our two countries, there will be a steady development in our cultural and art exchanges and economic relations."

An Economic Policy That Wins

A Survey of the Policy of "Readjustment, Consolidation, Filling Out and Raising Standards"

by FANG CHUNG

In little more than two years, the Chinese people, relying on their own efforts, have succeeded in overcoming serious economic difficulties and in getting the national economy started on an all-round turn for the better.

One of the major reasons for this swift and great success has been implementation of the economic policy known as "readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards."

This article describes the background, content and results of this policy.

BACKGROUND

CHINA started her Second Five-Year Plan in 1958. In that year, the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, having summed up the experience gained in the First Five-Year Plan, put forward the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. That general line inspired the whole Chinese people with still greater keenness and determination to rely on their own efforts and work energetically to make their country strong and prosperous. Their revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness were brought into full play and a vigorous mass movement of socialist construction was unfolded in industry, agriculture and every other field. An upsurge in production and construction took shape. In order to pool their efforts and resources for a greater expansion of production, the broad masses of the peasants merged their agricultural producers' cooperatives into people's communes. Socialist construction in our country thus entered upon a new phase.

In the years 1958-60, investment in capital construction was greatly increased and far exceeded that in the whole First Five-Year Plan period. Many industrial enterprises were built; large numbers of new machines and much new equipment were installed; numerous reservoirs and irrigation and drainage projects were built. Industrial production advanced at a much quicker pace than in the First Five-Year Plan, while agriculture saw a tremendous growth in 1958. The construction carried out under the First Five-Year Plan and the great development of the national economy achieved during 1958-60, laid a preliminary foundation for an

independent, comprehensive and modern national economic system.

During that period, however, some new problems cropped up in our economic development.

First, for the three successive years, 1959-61, China was struck by exceptionally severe natural calamities — mainly prolonged droughts and serious floods and waterlogging. In both 1960 and 1961, over 900 million *mu* of land, or more than half of China's cultivated land, were affected; of these, 300-400 million *mu* suffered seriously. Quite a number of areas suffered recurrent calamities — sometimes extreme drought in the spring was followed by cloud-bursts in the summer. At the same time, too many people had moved from the rural areas to the cities and too much agricultural manpower had been drawn into industry. As a consequence of all this, certain disharmonies appeared in the relations between industry and agriculture and considerable difficulties were encountered in both national construction and the people's livelihood.

Second, while all branches of industry registered increases in productive capacity during 1958-60, the rate of increase was not even. It was higher in some branches, but lower in others. This caused certain discrepancies between industries producing raw and other materials and processing industries, between extractive and metallurgical industries and between heavy and light industries. Again, as some new branches of industry were built and industrial output grew rapidly, certain products failed to maintain a stable level of quality. It was hardly possible to avoid all such phenomena in a period of rapid growth. But ours is a socialist planned economy; any unevenness in

our economic development can always be remedied by the regulatory force of state planning.

Third, in July 1960, the Soviet Government, unexpectedly extending the ideological differences between the Chinese and Soviet Communist Parties to the sphere of state relations, unilaterally decided in a perfidious way to withdraw all the 1,390 Soviet experts working in China; tore up 343 contracts and supplementary contracts on the employment of experts and cancelled 257 items of scientific and technical co-operation. Since then, it has also reduced by large amounts the supplies of complete sets of equipment and key sections of various other equipment it undertook to provide. Thus, construction of some projects was brought to a standstill and certain installations could not be put into operation for lack of complete sets of equipment. This further aggravated our difficulties in construction and led to serious losses in materials, funds and manpower. In these circumstances, our original plans had to be readjusted.

In this situation strenuous efforts were called for to remedy the various disharmonies in our economy mentioned above, to overcome the economic difficulties resulting from three successive years of severe natural calamities and from the unilateral scrapping of agreements and withdrawal of experts by the Soviet authorities, to consolidate the gains already scored and pave the way for a great new expansion of our national economy. To do all this, we had to carry out a fairly big readjustment in our economy in accordance with the general policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor for the development of the national economy, and the need to put the entire national economy on a self-reliant basis, by achieving a proper balance and making overall arrangements in our economy.

It was against that background and in view of the above-mentioned considerations that the policy of "readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards" was formulated.

MAIN CONTENT

THIS policy has many aspects, but its main content may be summarized as follows:

efforts should be concentrated on reinforcing the agricultural front so as to restore and develop farm production as quickly as possible;

those branches of industrial production and capital construction which need to be curtailed should be appropriately curtailed, those which need to be developed should be developed and the relations among the various branches of industry should be readjusted;

energetic efforts should be made to increase the variety and improve the quality of industrial prod-

ucts, to economize on materials and to manufacture those products which China cannot produce and to increase the output of those products which are in short supply.

Reinforcing the Agricultural Front

Central link in this economic readjustment is concentration of effort on the reinforcement of the agricultural front to speed up the restoration and growth of farm production.

The growth of the national economy must be based on agriculture. China's rural population numbers more than 500 million and agriculture occupies a position of special importance in our national economy. In view of the sharp decrease of farm output in 1959 and 1960, the speedy restoration and growth of agriculture has become a most pressing need. Only when agriculture has been restored and developed, will it be possible to harmonize relations between industry and agriculture, gradually improve the people's livelihood and promote further industrial growth.

Some people allege that China has given up socialist industrialization by adopting the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation of the national economy. This is entirely wrong. The allegation shows that these people know nothing of the dialectical law governing the growth of industry and agriculture. As a matter of fact, the restoration and development of agriculture will ensure bigger supplies of foodstuffs for the cities and more raw materials for light industry; it will provide heavy industry with a bigger market for its products and bigger funds for expansion. The result of this, in the long run, will not be to slow down but to speed up the progress of industrialization. Hence, to take agriculture as the foundation of the national economy is not to give up industrialization but to carry it out in a more satisfactory way.

Many important steps were taken to accelerate the restoration and growth of farm production. The collective economy of the people's communes were further consolidated, the various rules and regulations of the communes were perfected and the initiative of the peasants in collective production was brought into fuller play. At the same time, the urban population was appropriately reduced. Some of the city dwellers (such as those who still had homes in the countryside) and those villagers who had newly arrived in cities were urged to go to or return to the farms to take part in production and so help to reinforce the agricultural front. Greater aid from all sides, and especially from heavy industry, was given to agriculture.

Industrial Readjustments

In addition to speeding up the restoration and development of agriculture, readjustments have been made in industry to help harmonize relations between industry and agriculture and remove the various disharmonies within industry. These industrial readjustments comprise the following:

First, energetic efforts have been made to increase the output of agricultural means of production (such as chemical fertilizers, insecticides, agricultural machinery, small and medium-sized farm implements) and of industrial consumer goods in order to meet as far as possible the needs of agricultural production and of the people's livelihood. In order to step up production of these items, the state, for a certain period, has lowered production targets for certain heavy industrial products and switched some heavy industrial plants to other lines of production. All this has been done in a planned way.

Second, heavy industry has been directed to make an energetic effort to strengthen the extracting industries and industries producing certain major raw and other materials and fuels urgently needed at home and also those engineering industries producing large and high-precision machines. This is aimed to put the basic industries of our country on a firmer basis and to increase our self-sufficiency in major raw and other materials as well as in fuels.

Third, all industrial branches and enterprises have been supplied, according to unified plans, with machines and equipment which they lack or have in insufficient quantities, so that they can attain a better balance in productive capacity and make fuller use of their productive potentialities.

Still another task in industrial readjustments has been to increase the variety and raise the quality of our industrial products. Since our industry has already achieved a considerable quantitative growth it is possible for us to attach primary importance, in the field of industrial production, to the work of widening the range of products and improving their quality. Furthermore, as the U.S. imperialists continue their blockade and embargo policies against us and the modern revisionists stopped sending us major equipment and materials, it has become all the more imperative for us to rely on ourselves and do our best to increase the variety and raise the quality of our industrial products. The greatest efforts have been made to produce, as far as possible, all those products which we need but have hitherto been unable to produce, and to improve all our products of inferior quality. In line with these efforts, the state has adopted a series of effective measures covering scientific research, the design and trial manufacture of new products and the technical management.

Some people have declared that the readjustments we have made in industry indicate our industrial retrogression. That is also wrong. The various tasks of readjustment we have just mentioned make it clear that despite the necessary retrenchment made in certain branches, our industry, as a whole, has continued to forge ahead, and that even in retrenched industries, while a certain level of output has been kept up in a planned way, great stress has been put on raising the quality and increasing the variety of products. All this is aimed at bringing about a steadier industrial

advance and building an independent, comprehensive and modern industrial system in our country.

Investment Readjustments

While there has been a reduction in the scope of industrial production and a readjustment in relations between different industries, the scope of capital construction has also been suitably reduced and readjustments made in the distribution of investment funds.

Reduction in the scope of capital construction has saved a great deal of materials, equipment and manpower for use in fields which need them most urgently. This refers particularly to agricultural and industrial production and machine and equipment repair and maintenance. This has also permitted a bigger concentration of effort to complete the most essential capital construction projects.

The main readjustments in the distribution of investment funds relate to increases in the proportion of investments going to agriculture and to industries directly serving agriculture (including industries producing chemical fertilizers, agricultural machinery and insecticides) as well as to industries producing certain essential raw and other materials and fuels. At the same time, a high priority has been given to those construction projects in industry and transport nearing completion so that investments can give quicker results.

Such is the main content of the policy of "readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards" and the major tasks involved in readjusting our national economy.

All this shows that this policy is not a passive but a positive one. It is a policy that concretely applies the general line for socialist construction to certain specific circumstances. And it is a correct policy that starts from realities and takes into consideration both the needs of the moment and the long-term interests of our socialist construction.

It is also clear that these readjustments in our economy are dictated by the objective needs of our socialist construction and that several years of strenuous efforts are needed to carry them out thoroughly.

FRUITFUL RESULTS

WHEN China first introduced her policy of "readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards," the imperialists, the reactionaries in every country and the modern revisionists all predicted that nothing would come of it. They never believed that the Chinese people on their own would be able to overcome the serious difficulties that faced them. The U.S. imperialists even went so far as to declare that China had met with insurmountable difficulties and would have to submit to them and ask for help. The

modern revisionists also hoped that the Chinese people would yield to their economic pressure.

But all this proved to be simply day-dreaming. Far from succumbing to difficulties and pressure, the Chinese people have displayed a higher morale than ever and have shown even greater determination in building their country through their own efforts. Led by the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, they have staunchly persevered in the general line for socialist construction, resolutely carried out the policy of "readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards" and worked tirelessly in every field. In this way, in little more than two years, China has succeeded by her own efforts in surmounting her economic difficulties and getting her national economy started on an all-round turn for the better.

Beginning with 1961, each year's agricultural output has been better than the previous one. In 1963, there was an overall increase in the output of grains, and industrial crops and in other products of farming, forestry, farm side-occupations, animal husbandry and fishery. Despite serious droughts in some of the southern areas and severe floods and waterlogging in some of the northern districts, grain output last year was still higher than in the previous year, and the output of cotton, bast-fibre crops, tobacco, sugar crops and other industrial crops showed even bigger increases. There was also a marked increase in the number of livestock and poultry. This is one of the major achievements of the readjustments made in the past three years.

Three years of readjustments have also brought about a great change in our industry. The output of industrial products needed for agricultural production has increased considerably. In 1963, compared with the previous year, the output of chemical fertilizer increased by about 40 per cent, agricultural machines by more than 20 per cent, and the amount of electric power supplied to the countryside by 30 per cent. Light industrial production also rose steadily, and the newly built industries producing synthetic fibres, artificial fibres and plastic products began to grow. Further increases were registered in the output of certain major raw and other materials and of fuels.

Particularly noteworthy too is the fact that these three years have seen a marked improvement in the quality of products and a big increase in their variety. In 1963 alone, China successfully trial manufactured 400-500 new steel products, most of which were urgently needed but could not be produced at home in the past. More than 700 new kinds of machines and equipment were produced and many of these were important large and high-precision types. The synthetic materials industry, which was almost non-existent in China before, last year turned out quite a number of products by mass production methods. With these increases in the output and variety of major heavy industrial products, China has attained a much higher level of self-sufficiency in the supply of major industrial raw and other

materials, fuels and equipment. This refers especially to the supply of petroleum products. Formerly, China had to import the bulk of the petroleum products she needed; now she is in the main self-sufficient. As a result of all this, China can now be said to have laid the initial, solid foundation for an independent industry and her strength to build socialism on a self-reliant basis has never been as great as it is today.

Thanks to increased agricultural and industrial production, supplies on the market have also improved a good deal. In 1963, supplies of consumer goods increased in varying degrees as compared with 1962, and commodity prices remained stable. The fact is that after three consecutive years of severe natural calamities China's more than 600 million working people are not only guaranteed an adequate supply of all the basic consumer goods which they need, but are getting an increasing amount of them. This fully testifies to the superiority of our socialist system and to the solicitude of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government for the livelihood of the people.

During these past years, despite her serious economic difficulties, China has continued to pay off her debts and interest owed to the Soviet Union. By the end of 1963, she had paid off most of the debts incurred to the Soviet Union and the interest due.

Thus, with the readjustments made in 1961-63, the disharmonies between the various branches of our national economy have been greatly remedied, our entire economic situation has begun to take an all-round turn for the better and further progress has been made in putting our socialist construction on a self-reliant basis.

What is even more significant is that during the past few years the general line for socialist construction has been enriched and developed and the concrete policies needed for its implementation have been formulated in many fields. The great masses of our cadres have gained in practice richer experience in leading the production struggle and the class struggle. The shortcomings and mistakes that appeared in our work during a certain period in the past have been overcome. All this will ensure the still smoother progress of our socialist construction in the future.

In 1964, the Chinese people will give a further display of their self-reliant, hard-working spirit, their spirit of building their country industriously and thriftily; they will continue to implement the correct policies already laid down and work to achieve a further, all-round turn for the better in our national economy.

Although they may still encounter new difficulties on their road of advance, the Chinese people are firmly convinced that so long as they unite closely, integrate their soaring revolutionary enthusiasm with the scientific attitude of seeking the truth from a study of the facts and make untiring efforts, it will not be very long before their country's socialist construction enters a new and thriving period of great development.

Washington's Asian Embarrassment

THE tempo of high-ranking military and civilian officials of the Johnson Administration shuttling between Washington and many Asian countries has been stepped up of late. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara, along with his entourage, is making his third trip to Saigon in less than six months. Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Phillips Talbot is bound for Ceylon, India, Pakistan and three other Southwest Asian countries. Why the rush?

Why the Rush?

The U.S. paper *Chicago Sun-Times* in its March 1 editorial on Washington's Asian policy has inadvertently provided an answer, seemingly outspoken and to the point: "Let us face it: United States policy in that part of the world is being challenged by friend and foe alike. We are on the defensive diplomatically and, in a peculiar sort of way, even militarily. . . . It was during the Kennedy Administration that the policy [U.S. Asian policy] began to crack up. And it is during the Johnson Administration that it evidences signs of collapsing. . . . He [Johnson] alone is not to blame for

the rapidly disintegrating situation in Southeast Asia. But he alone will be responsible if nothing constructive is done to stop the rapid deterioration of American policy in Asia."

"Challenged" and "on the defensive," Washington's Asian policy is showing "signs of collapsing" and on the verge of "disintegration." Both Johnson and the late Kennedy have been held responsible.

The entire commercial press in the United States is well versed in using its own cliches to cover up Wall Street's aggressive and expansionist policies. "Challenge" means the just struggle of the Asian peoples against U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention; "on the defensive" refers to U.S. imperialism's awkward position following serious reverses. Still, one can say that this *Chicago Sun-Times* editorial is "well" written because it does open the window on the gloomy atmosphere in which the Johnson Administration is immersed. And it does give the reason for the rush of American officialdom to Asia.

The Paper Tiger Image

But can McNamara really do anything? Can he actually save Washington from defeat in south Viet Nam? The *Chicago Sun-Times* apparently is greatly worried. Not without reason the paper observes: "Sending Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara to Saigon for his third tour of inspection since last September is not enough. Little of a constructive nature resulted from McNamara's two previous tours."

The *Chicago Sun-Times* is not twitting McNamara; it is only taking into consideration the U.S. imperialists' overall interests in Asia. It gravely points out: "South Viet Nam is the key to our crumbling prestige in the Orient. If we fail in our efforts in that nation we fail throughout much of the remainder of Asia." With great anxiety it asks: "Can we afford to fail in south Viet Nam?" and then answers the question itself: "Such failure would entail the loss of the Southeast Asian peninsula in its entirety; not only Laos, south Viet Nam and Cambodia but also Thailand and Malaysia." However, since Southeast Asia is not a part of U.S. territory, what exactly does the "loss" of Southeast Asia mean? Translating this into words intelligible to people of all lands, it means that once the United States suffers defeat in south Viet Nam, its intervention policy in Laos and Cambodia also will come to grief, as will its policy of controlling Thailand and its plan to oust Britain and get its own finger in the Malaysian pie.

This probably explains why this newspaper loudly warns that the United States "cannot afford



Russell in The Los Angeles Times

"American spelling."

Reproduced from the "New York Times" (Nov. 3, 1963)

to fail" in south Viet Nam and there are many reasons why it cannot. One of them "is American prestige and leadership." What does this mean? Let us try to interpret this in the words of America's well-known military commentator Mr. Hanson Baldwin, who recently noted that if the United States should renege on its promise to win in south Viet Nam, "the 'paper tiger' image of the United States . . . would become a powerful psychological liability for Washington's policies in the Orient." (*New York Times*, Feb. 16.)

The Moral

The *Chicago Sun-Times'* anxiety is by no means unwarranted. Washington's Asian position can be described by a Chinese saying: The roof already leaks, then there is a downpour throughout the night. Elsewhere, as in south Viet Nam, Washington's policy of aggression against Asia shows signs of total collapse. Having surveyed what is going on in Asia, the paper writes: "Laos became the leak in the dike. . . . The neutralization of Laos and our worsening plight in south Viet Nam have resulted in the desertion of Cambodia [meaning that country's counter-blow at U.S. intervention], a small but strategically located nation . . . Mr. Kennedy extended massive military help to non-aligned India. The consequence of that action has been the virtual loss of Pakistan as our ally [meaning its pursuance of an independent foreign policy] . . . French recognition of Red China has been another blow at America's Asiatic policy as likewise has been the suggestion by President Charles de Gaulle of France that south Viet Nam be neutralized. Many signs of discontent with our Asiatic policy on the part of Asians could be cited. So too can other signs of discontent with our Asiatic policy by our allies."

In such circumstances, what can Washington do in the face of the sweeping storm of struggle by the Asian peoples? The paper is quick to put forward its own proposal: "Our entire Asiatic policy needs to be reviewed. It needs to be brought up to date. It needs to be stated with clarity." Trying to get at the root of things, the *Chicago Sun-Times* is of the opinion that "We should begin with the primary cause of our dilemma: Red China. Is our policy of non-recognition the correct policy? It may be."

It is a pity that the *Chicago Sun-Times* paid no attention to the political winds blowing when it suggested what Washington should do. Shortly before this editorial appeared, Washington's Asian policy already was "reviewed" and "stated with clarity." In his February 21 speech Johnson showed his stubbornness when he declared that his government would "continue to honour" its "commitment" in south Viet Nam and clearly stated that his government would go ahead with "brave hearts and cold heads." As to its policy of non-recognition, haven't Washington's pandrums time and again declared they would continue burying their heads in the sand?

In a sense, this *Chicago Sun-Times* editorial is a useful document from which the Asian people are sure of two things: one, the Asian policy of U.S. imperialism as a whole has gone bankrupt and nothing can be done about it; two, bringing its Asian policy "up to date" and having it "reviewed" certainly does not mean that Washington is going to lay down its butcher's knife, nor change its course. And it is in this light that McNamara's south Viet Nam visit and other U.S. officials' Asian tours must be evaluated.

— "Renmin Ribao" News Analyst

For Independence and Peace

New Anti-U.S. Upsurge in Japan

by WANG WEI-MIN

AS a new anti-U.S. patriotic struggle gains momentum in Japan, the National Conference on the Tenth Anniversary of the Bikini Incident and for the Banning of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and the Japanese National Conference for Asian Peace were held successively in Shizuoka, central Japan, on March 1 and on March 2 and 3.

The Japanese people annually commemorate the Bikini incident when Japanese fishermen were killed and injured by U.S. nuclear tests. The size and spirit of this year's demonstration showed the broadening

scope of the movement against U.S. policies of aggression and nuclear war.

Biggest Bikini-Day Rally

"This year's Bikini-day rally is the biggest ever sponsored by the Council," reported Masaharu Hatanaka, Permanent Executive of the Japan Council for Prohibiting Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. Over 1,300 representatives from all parts of Japan attended the meeting.

The rally was called in fulfilment of a resolution of the Ninth Anti-A and H-Bomb World Conference

March 13, 1964

held last summer and its success opened up bright prospects for the holding of the tenth world conference this coming August. "Down with U.S. imperialism" was the keynote of the rally. "The U.S. imperialists are utilizing that very treaty [the Moscow partial test ban treaty] to hide their bellicose conduct with honeyed words about peace," said Kaoru Yasui, Chairman of the Anti-Bomb Council in a general report.

The rally adopted an appeal calling upon all the people of Japan to strive for five goals: 1, complete prohibition of nuclear tests and nuclear weapons; 2, opposition to U.S. nuclear submarines entering Japanese ports; 3, opposition to the current talks between Japan and south Korea; 4, opposition to the nuclearization of the Japanese armed forces and the removal of all U.S. nuclear weapon bases from Japan proper and Okinawa; 5, the provision of all necessary relief for atomic victims. It also called upon the Japanese people to strengthen their solidarity with other peoples and expressed the determination to make the coming Tenth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs the biggest world conference ever held in Japan.

Militant Calls

The Japan Conference for Peace in Asia held in Shizuoka the next two days was a widely representative gathering. About 7,900 delegates attended it, representing peace organizations in 46 prefectures as well as Okinawa. It adopted a general resolution, six other resolutions and an appeal to the Japanese people. The general resolution declared that all participants in this conference had redoubled their determination to exert every effort in close co-operation with other Asian peoples against the policies of aggravating tension in Asia pursued by the U.S. imperialists and other war forces. It stressed that it was a vital task for the peace movement to fight against the erroneous policy of diverting attention from the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

It enumerated the following tasks as the Japanese peace movement's immediate goals: ending the Japan-south Korea talks; preventing U.S. nuclear submarines from calling at Japanese ports; forcing the withdrawal of F-105D fighter bombers and of all U.S. troops from Japan, and the dismantling of U.S. military bases in Japan; demanding the return to Japan of Okinawa and Ogasawara Islands; preventing revision of the Constitution; demanding the immediate resumption of diplomatic relations with China and strengthening united action to oppose the U.S. imperialists.

The other resolutions passed are on: 1, strengthening solidarity with the other Asian peoples; 2, calling on the people to carry through the April 28 united action for return of Okinawa to Japan; 3, support for the national-liberation struggle of the south Vietnamese people and opposition to the use of Japanese bases for U.S. aggression in south Viet Nam; 4, holding of the Tenth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen

Bombs on a larger scale than any of the past nine world conferences; 5, the fight to implement the joint statement of 25 leading figures of Japan for restoration of diplomatic relations with China; 6, immediate resumption of activities by the National Council against the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty."

The appeal to the Japanese people adopted by the conference urged the entire Japanese people to wage a resolute struggle to oust the U.S. imperialists from Japan in close co-operation with the anti-imperialist struggle rising in all parts of Asia.

The Japanese people started their great 1964 campaign of anti-U.S. struggle with the great January 26 demonstration at the U.S. Yokota military base. Since then reports of their militant activities have frequently appeared in the press. To prepare for the two early March conferences, rallies, demonstrations, signature campaigns and donation drives were launched throughout the country. Between the middle of January and the early part of February, over 20 mass rallies were held in Shizuoka Prefecture alone. In Tokyo, a "March 1 (Bikini Day) Tokyo Meeting" was held on February 27. In Kyoto, demonstrations were held between March 1 and 10.

As a fresh starting point for achieving unity for the Tenth World Anti-A and H-Bomb Conference and launching a nationwide anti-U.S. campaign, the two March meetings served as occasions for the Japanese peace army to renew its pledges of resolute action for peace. The resolutions adopted by them are a stern condemnation of the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war. They demonstrate the determination of the Japanese people to unite with the other peoples of Asia in a fight to the finish until U.S. imperialism is driven out of Japan and Asia.

The intensified preparations of U.S. imperialism for wars of aggression in Asia with Japan as an increasingly important base for its nuclear strategy gravely threaten peace in Asia and the world; they also, in the first place, greatly intensify the military oppression of Japan, and involve the Japanese people in the danger of destruction in war. So far Japan is the only nation in the world that has three times suffered atomic disaster as a result of the acts of U.S. imperialism. Today, U.S. aircraft with nuclear missiles are flying almost round the clock over Japan while U.S. nuclear submarines are operating in Japanese waters. The only conclusion that the Japanese people can draw from these facts is that U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the Japanese nation. All the miseries and calamities of the Japanese people spring from one and the same source — U.S. imperialist aggression, oppression and control of their country through the various privileges stemming from semi-military occupation.

This is why the various popular movements in Japan today are all closely bound up with the struggle against U.S. policies of aggression and war and for national independence, whether they be movements for

prohibiting atomic and hydrogen bombs, for peace, for the return of Okinawa to Japan, for smashing the Japan-south Korea talks or for the restoration of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. All Japanese patriots participating in these movements are rallied under the patriotic anti-U.S. banner. These movements and the close unity of the people have become a strong noose which is tightening around the neck of U.S. imperialism.

Anti-U.S. United Front Grows

Of late, the tightening of U.S. control over Japan has met with opposition not only from the labouring people but also from knowledgeable persons within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and some big businessmen. This shows that unless U.S. imperialism

abandons its control over Japan it will never be able to extricate itself from an increasingly tight encirclement of the Japanese people.

The Japanese people are a heroic people. They are neither cowed by the nuclear blackmail of U.S. imperialism nor taken in by its "strategy of peace." They have set a good example of daring and knowing how to struggle and for this they have won the admiration of the people the world over. The Chinese people warmly congratulate the Japanese people, their close comrades-in-arms, on the victories already gained by them; as expressed in the messages sent by Chinese mass organizations to their Japanese counterparts, they pledge their firm support for the Japanese people in their just struggle.

Armed Struggle Develops in Angola

RECENT reports from Angola indicate that the armed struggle there against Portuguese colonial rule is growing in intensity.

From January 10 to 28, the Angolan National Liberation Army launched a series of attacks on Portuguese colonial troops in the north, inflicting heavy casualties.

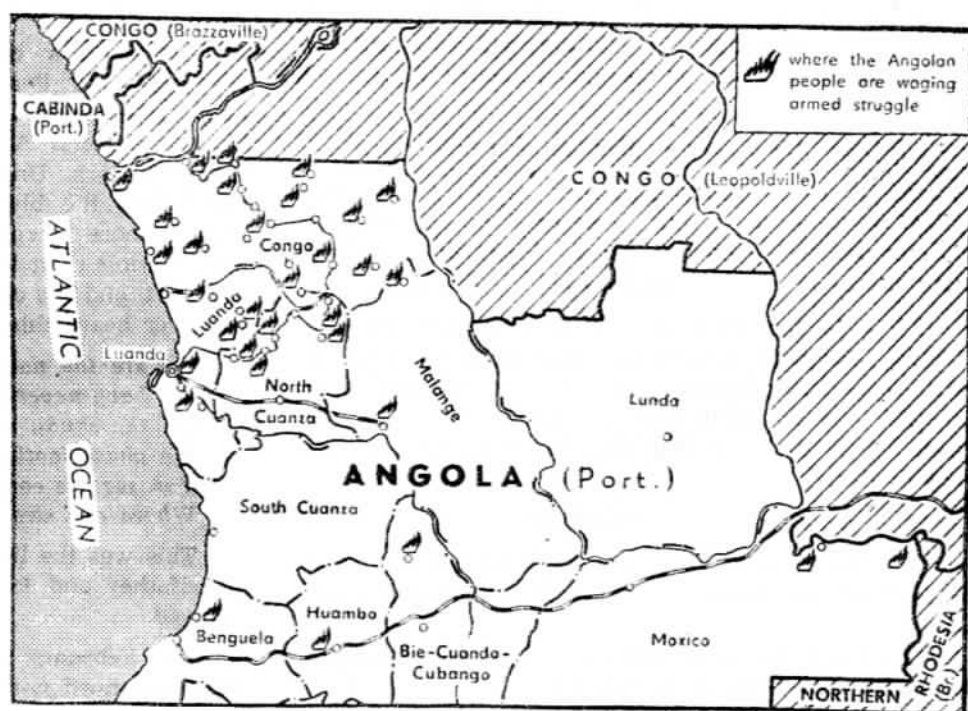
During more than 10 days of fierce fighting near the Atlantic coast city of Ambrizete, 79 Portuguese troops were killed. A convoy of Portuguese paratroopers in 7 vehicles was ambushed on January 28 at Negage, the operating headquarters of the Portuguese colonial forces in north Angola. In the battle which followed, 13 Portuguese troops were killed and 7 wounded.

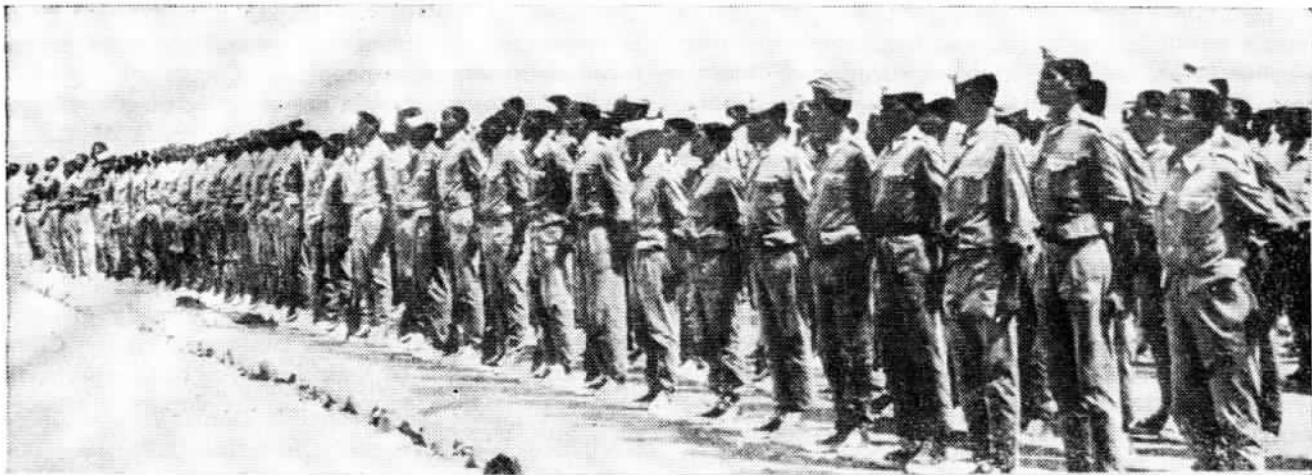
On January 10 in the Ucuva region northeast of Luanda, capital of Angola, a Portuguese patrol was wiped out, losing 28 killed, 18 wounded and large numbers of arms captured.

Meanwhile, the Angolan people's armed forces have opened up a new theatre of operation. For the first time since the armed struggle was launched on February 4, 1961, the fighting has been extended to Andulo in south Cuanza, a region 240 kilometres south of Luanda. To prepare for this military action, the guerrillas attacked the Portuguese northern frontier posts at the beginning of last November, drawing in large numbers of Portuguese troops and giving the Angolan forces in north Cuanza a chance to advance southward without trouble.

For more than three years, the Angolan people's armed forces have been fighting under extreme hardships. They often have to live on whatever they can find in the jungles. But their morale remains high. Repeatedly defeating the well-equipped Portuguese troops, they have developed into a force tens of thousands strong and they control about one-sixth of the country's total area.

In their bloody suppression of the Angolan people, the Portuguese colonialists have the active backing of U.S. imperialism which has provided them with large quantities of military "aid," including modern weapons and napalm bombs. At the 17th session of the United Nations Trusteeship Committee, the United States voted against a draft resolution supporting immediate self-determination and independence for the





Men of the Angolan National Liberation Army

Angolan and other colonial peoples. At the 18th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the United States did its utmost to prevent the Security Council from adopting a draft resolution condemning

the colonialist policy of the Portuguese Government. This clearly shows up U.S. hostility towards the Angolan people.

— WANG LIN

Notes From Algeria

Son of Angola

by YUAN YING*

IT isn't long since 20-year-old Sa Cortez came from the partisans and he still has the aura of the Angolan jungle about him.

He is a lively youngster, and I don't expect he's used to life in Algiers with its tall buildings and broad streets or to his job of entertaining friends from abroad. He greeted us in broken French and asked us to sit down; then before our conversation had really started he jumped up and said he was going down for a packet of cigarettes.

"Please don't bother — sit down and talk to us."

He sat down opposite us, opened his mouth and looked at us with an open grin as if he couldn't for the moment decide how to begin. Then when he had more or less summed us up he said:

"This is the first time I've ever met Chinese friends, though in Angola we often used to listen to broadcasts from Peking. I've always thought how splendid it would be to meet and have a good talk. It never occurred to me that the chance would come as soon as this."

"Did you fight in the guerrillas?"

At this question the lad leapt to his feet and stripped off his green shirt like an athlete preparing

for a contest, shouting: "Look! Look! Here. And here. . . ." He pointed to bullet wounds all over his bronzed skin. There was one on his left side, one on his right shoulder, one on his back and one on his head.

He waved four of his fingers in the air: "These are souvenirs from the Portuguese. I'll never forget them, the bastards."

Indeed, how could he calmly relate the bloody crimes of the Portuguese colonialists in his native land? How could he forget the terrible sufferings of his compatriots? Angola has been a colony for more than 400 years. Under the whips and the knives of the colonialists the blood and tears of the people have flowed more deeply than the Cuanza River. The peasants lost their land, the women lost their husbands and sons, and the children their happy childhood. Have you ever heard this poem?

*We are the naked village children,
We have never been to school.
On the sandy soil of the south
We chase footballs made of rags. . . .
Yes, we are conscripted for the coffee plantations,
Where our strength ebbs gradually away. . . .*

This was the life of Sa Cortez's great-grandfather, grandfather and father, but in his generation things changed.

On February 4, 1961, Luanda, the capital of Angola, echoed with gunfire as the armed struggle of

* The author is a member of the Chinese writers' delegation which visited Algeria in July 1963.

the Angolan people began. Groups of men who refused to be slaves went into the jungle and took up arms against the Portuguese.

These were the lad's own experiences: the enemy had burnt down his village and slaughtered its inhabitants, killing off his uncle's family to the last man. His own family had been completely broken up, and having lost his family the jungle and the guerrilla band became his family.

"We hadn't got any modern weapons, but we were all determined to fight the Portuguese colonial army to the end."

He illustrated his account with gestures. At first they used knives, home-made guns, bows and arrows (at this point he drew a picture on a piece of paper of someone using a bow), as well as axes (he drew an axe). The enemy had aircraft, artillery, machine-guns, high explosives and mines.

Then he pointed to his chest: "Our weapons were here—our hearts (he drew a heart). Do you understand? Hearts! No matter how often they wounded me they could never destroy my heart."

He was wounded in a surprise attack on a village about 270 kilometres from Luanda. The guerrillas had scattered, leaving him behind, and he unexpectedly encountered some pursuing Portuguese soldiers. He was hit and wounded twice, and fell to the ground unconscious. Taking him for dead, the Portuguese soldiers kicked him and rushed off. About a quarter of an hour later he began to come to and with tremendous efforts raised his head to look around. Fire, fire, the whole village was a sea of fire. Unable to find the guerrillas' base, the Portuguese troops had vented their rage by starting a fire. He lay on the ground in excruciating pain from his wounds. But the villagers had all either been butchered by the enemy or else gone into hiding, so his calls for help went unheard. He lay there half-conscious until nightfall, when a few of the villagers crept back from the jungle and discovered him.

The villagers carried him to a hiding-place deep in the jungle where there were several other wounded soldiers. The villagers built them a shelter with leaves and spread soft *mateba* grass for them to sit on, gathering a kind of leaves called *mututuya* to brew ointments for their wounds and wild berries for them to eat.

One day the head of the guerrilla band came to visit them. He told them to get really well again and not to be in too much of a hurry about it; the guerrillas, he said, were operating near by and would not be far away from them.

"How are you, young brother?" asked the guerrilla leader as he patted Cortez's head and breathed a pungent smell of tobacco into his face. "Want to come out of the forest, eh?"

Sa Cortez rubbed his eyes, and if his commander had not held him down, he would have leapt up from



Awakened

Woodcut by Wu Pi-tuan

the straw: "I'm really fed up here. When will I be able to come out of the forest? Dear commander, I think of fighting every second, you know."

"Take it easy, my lad." Still holding him down, his commander examined his wound closely. "You'll be out one day."

Six months later the commander sent someone to tell that he could now come out of the forest. This time his journey was very long: leaving that forest he had to enter another and go on through the Portuguese blockade line till he reached a different country and finally came to Algiers. The reason why the wounded Cortez had been sent was because it was necessary to have a number of cadres doing propaganda and liaison work abroad.

"It can't have been easy to get out of Angola!" we said.

"It was very easy." The lad smiled happily. "We are Angolans and we all know the forest tracks and so we can all get out. The stupid enemy thought that once they'd put up an electrified fence they'd got us trapped there, the fools!"

He was getting more and more excited, and he kept jumping to his feet and sitting down again, gesticulating all the time. When he got more worked up he forgot his French and started talking in his mother

tongue, so that half the time we had to guess what he was saying.

"Chinese friends, would you like me to sing you a song?" He was on his feet in an instant. "When you've heard this song you'll be able to understand how we fight."

It was a long song, called *Listen, Listen, Sons of Angola*. He sang it all in Kinbondo, in a deep voice full of sorrow that sounded like an echo floating through the jungle. His usual lively expression had completely disappeared. His gaze was fixed on a folk picture on the wall as if he could see in it the flames dancing over the soil of his country, the bloodstains in his village, the old women's withered eyes and his fellow countrymen fighting in the Bobabu forest. . . .

When he had finished singing we asked him to explain the song to us. He shrugged his shoulders, smiled and said: "I haven't been learning French for very long so I can't translate it all for you. But I can tell you about a bit of it."

It went like this:

*In the dense forests
We wage a bitter struggle,
We can stand no longer
The colonialists' whips;
Cruel floggings
Have beaten us prostrate.
Struggle, brothers,
Sons of Angola,
For the liberation of the country,
For the freedom of the people!*

Pen Probes

Little and Big Lyndons

CORRUPTION in government, at high and low levels, is not uncommon on the American political scene. Although the surface is scarcely more than scratched, the ooze of venality seeps forth as the political opposition, disregarding its own unclean hands, seeks to embarrass the group in power. As the United States moves towards the 1964 presidential election the curtain is going up on the old act—only the characters are new—of the pot calling the kettle black. Washington is watching political guns being trained on the head man in the White House himself via the sordid story of a Lyndon Johnson political appointee, Bobby Baker who, in nine years skyrocketed his net worth from \$11,025 to some \$2 million.

Arriving in Washington from South Carolina as a Senate pageboy, Baker, known as "Little Lyndon," was appointed secretary to the Democratic majority in the Senate by his friend and patron, the then Democratic majority leader, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson. His money-making career began in earnest. A summary of

"It's a really good song: it's such a pity that we couldn't understand all of it."

"This song voices the aspirations of us Angolans. Our only hope lies through taking up guns to fight the Portuguese colonial army. Don't some people these days advise us Africans to co-operate peacefully with imperialism and colonialism? These cowardly hypocrites! They have no idea of the wishes of the peoples of Africa."

Then he began to hum the tune of the song as if to show the hypocritical cowards he despised were not worth further discussion.

"Are you Angolans fond of that song?"

"Yes," he replied with a broad smile. "It is very popular. When we sing it we beat a kind of drum peculiar to us. As soon as they hear the rhythm of the drum everyone joins in singing no matter where they are or how far away it is."

My ears pulsed with the drumbeats from the Angolan forests pulsing deep and urgent like an autumn downpour pounding on the earth, telling of the miseries and the hopes of the people of Angola. We seemed to see the units organized from among the flower of Angola's youth marching under palms, holding high the rifles captured from the hands of the enemy and advancing towards the dawn and singing, "Struggle, brothers, sons of Angola, for the liberation of the country, for the freedom of the people!" as they strode towards new battles. Behind them throbbed the drums.

tycoon Baker's activities given by a Republican Congressman reads like a handbook for political feather nesting:

Apparently Bobby Baker was many things to many people. He was a contact for an abortion, a ready store of large stacks of cash money, a wheeler-and-dealer on the District of Columbia Stadium legislation [in short, a "broker" between businessmen and Washington's officialdom]. . . .

Like some long concealed malignancy, the Bobby Baker scandal has begun to fester on his political mentor, President Johnson. In late January, testimony by an insurance dealer claimed that he had at Baker's suggestion given Johnson a "gift" of an expensive stereophonic record player selected by Mrs. Johnson. The insurance man divulged that as an inducement to help sell Johnson a \$200,000 life insurance policy, he had been compelled to buy \$1,200 worth of unwanted advertising on the Johnson family-owned television station.

To show that Big and Little Lyndons dominate the Democratic hierarchy, the investigator making an inquiry into some of Baker's dealings, Republican Senator Williams, said that he saw no difference between phonograph gifts and the acceptance of fur coats or deep

freezes—a none too oblique harking back to some Truman Administration shenanigans.

To pay back the Republicans in their own coin, an Oklahoma Democratic Congressman found no difficulty in adding his bit to the cesspool: "I have an idea that the former President, who had a ranch at Gettysburg, probably received more monetary value in beef each week than would be represented by the stereophonic set." He was, of course, alluding to Eisenhower who had received some gratuities from his well-endowed "admirers" during his sojourn as President of the United States.

Just how far the Baker scandal will be allowed to develop is unpredictable. However eager may be the Republican whetted knives, there already are rumblings of evidence against Senators of both parties which could produce something bigger than the present Washington spectacle. Meanwhile, "Little Lyndon" is bearing the brunt of the revelations. His good friend and mentor "Big Lyndon," aside from acknowledging that the Johnson and Baker families merely exchanged customary gifts, told the press he would say nothing more about it.

In 1960, "Big Lyndon" was reported to have said that his father warned him that "the chicken which



sticks his head up above the weeds is liable to get it knocked off with a rock." (The New Republic, June 13, 1960.) Four years later "Big Lyndon's" head was up and it remained to be seen how hard and how far the rocks fly.

Reform of Marriage and Family Systems in China

by YANG LIU

With the continuing victories of the Chinese revolution and of socialist construction, new marriage and family relationships have emerged and are being steadily developed—new socialist systems which are playing a significant role in increasing the happiness of the people, in further emancipating women, and in helping to accelerate the building of socialism.

MARRIAGE and family systems are component parts of a given social order. The system of private ownership and of class exploitation is the social cause of all irrational marital and family relationships. Chinese society for two thousand years and more was a feudal society. Based on feudal relations of production and subjected to the combined control of feudal state power, clan power, theocratic power and the power of the husband, the marriage and family systems of old China were characterized by the fact that in the family, the patriarch had the power to arrange marriages for his family members and to force his will upon them, that man was considered superior to woman, and that the interests of children were ignored.

In the mid-19th century, Chinese society was changed into a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society as a result of imperialist aggression. This led to the start of the development of a capitalist economy and to the gradual disintegration of the feudal natural economy which in turn brought about some changes of a capitalist character in marital and family relationships. But with the joint rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and under conditions where the economic foundation of feudalism continued to exist, the feudal marriage and family systems remained. These backward old systems caused much unhappiness in the family life of the broad masses of the people; they also exercised a negative influence on the development of social production. Consequently, to abolish the feudal marriage and family systems has long been fervently desired by the Chinese people, especially Chinese women.

Component Part of Chinese Revolution

The Communist Party of China has always regarded the reform of marriage and family systems as an important component part of the general question of the Chinese democratic and socialist revolutions.

The reform of the marital and family systems is closely linked with the emancipation of women, and both are of a subordinate character when viewed in relation to the general question of the proletarian revolution. To uproot the feudal marital and family systems and to free woman from feudal bondage, it is necessary to uproot first of all the semi-colonial and semi-feudal social system. To change thoroughly the unequal status of woman in the home, it is similarly necessary to effect a thorough change in the working people's conditions of oppression and exploitation as well as in women's status of inequality in society. Therefore, the emancipation of women and the reform of the marriage and family systems can only be accomplished in the course of the democratic and socialist revolutions led by the proletariat.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out in 1927 in his *Report of an Investigation Into the Peasant Movement in Hunan*: "The political authority of the landlords is the backbone of all other systems of authority. As it has already been overthrown, so clan authority, theocratic authority, and the authority of the husband all begin to totter." He said in the same report: "The abolition of the clan system, of superstitions, and of inequality between men and women will follow as a natural consequence of the victory in political and economic struggles." Here Comrade Mao Tse-tung gives a comprehensive explanation of the relationship of the emancipation of women and the reform of the marriage and family systems to the political and economic revolutions.

Reforms Began in 1931

Long before liberation, reform of marital and family systems was carried out in revolutionary base areas led by the Communist Party of China. As a component part of the anti-feudal, democratic struggles waged at the time, the reform also constituted an important element of the movement for the emancipation of women. The Rules on Marriage of the Soviet Republic of China promulgated in 1931 in Kiangsi marked the beginning of the reform in our country of the old marriage and family systems. During the subsequent revolutionary civil wars and the the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), reforms along this line were carried out in the numerous liberated areas, and the wealth of experience accumulated therefrom has been of great service to the later reform on a national scale.

With the founding in 1949 of the people's democratic state, the Government proclaimed immediately the abolition of all laws upholding inequality between men and women and the abolition of the feudal marital and family systems left behind by the old society. The Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China promulgated on May 1, 1950, stipulates: "The feudal marriage system which is based on arbitrary and compulsory arrangements and the superiority of man over

woman and ignores the children's interests shall be abolished. The new democratic marriage system, which is based on the free choice of partners, on monogamy, on equal rights for both sexes, and on the protection of the lawful interests of women and children, shall be put into effect." It proclaimed at the same time as unlawful such practices as bigamy, concubinage, child betrothal, interference with the re-marriage of widows, and the exaction of money or gifts in connection with marriages.

This new marriage law is the crystallization of the experiences gained by the Chinese people in their anti-feudal struggle. It is a powerful weapon in the hands of the people against the old marriage and family systems and also sets legal and moral standards for happy relations in marriage and a life of democracy, harmony and unity in the home.

Implementing New Law

To proclaim by law the abolition of an old system and the creation of a new one was, however, only the first step towards reform. At the time the marriage law was promulgated, the feudal ownership of land had still not been eradicated in most parts of the country, although the political support for the feudal marriage and family systems—the state power of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism with the reactionary Kuomintang as their representative—had already been overthrown. Moreover, old ideas and the force of habits dating back thousands of years die hard. They cannot be removed from people's minds in a short period of time. That was why it was necessary, following the victory in the agrarian and other democratic reforms, to carry out in 1953 a nationwide publicity campaign for the thorough implementation of the marriage law. This propaganda work was done with a great intensity, in the course of which a wide variety of methods was used to explain to all the significance of the law, to make its content and spirit household knowledge. This campaign enabled the broad masses of the people to understand how the new marriage and family systems fundamentally differ from the old and thus won them over to the new. It also helped to provide reasonable and legal solutions for many marriage disputes and family quarrels caused by the old systems. It dealt a hard blow to feudal ideas and customs concerning marriage and the family and at the same time gave substantial support to the reasonable demand on the part of the people for freedom in marriage and better relationships within the family. After this extensive campaign, there was a notable increase in the new-type marriages entered into by people of their free will and in the number of democratic, harmonious and united families.

The 1953 campaign to implement the marriage law represents an important victory for the Chinese people in their anti-feudal struggle on questions of marriage and the family. But an overall solution of many important problems related to the emancipation of

women, marriage and the family can only be provided in the course of the socialist revolution.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "To build a great socialist society, it is of great significance to mobilize the masses of women to take part in production."¹ He also said: "Real equality between men and women can only be realized in the process of the socialist transformation of the entire society."² From two different aspects, these statements show the dialectical relationship between the question of the emancipation of women and the question of the socialist revolution.

During the past decade, China has carried out the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft industry and capitalist industry and commerce. With the eradication of the system of class oppression and exploitation, Chinese women have enjoyed more and more opportunities to participate in activities in all spheres—political, economic, cultural and social, as well as in life in the home. The establishment of people's communes in the countryside has opened up new possibilities for women to take part in social labour. This is because the rural people's communes, larger than the former co-operative farms and more socialist in nature, are capable of launching a wider variety of enterprises as well as construction projects on a large scale. Moreover, the welfare services run by the rural communes provides a solution for the gradual elimination of the contradiction between a woman's work in social production and in the home. It is true that at the present stage, these welfare services are still far from being universal or perfect. Nevertheless they point the way to future development.

Patriarchal System Uprooted

The establishment and development of the socialist ownership of the means of production in China have brought about a change in the function of the family. This is shown particularly clearly in the countryside where under the system of individual economy, the family was mainly a unit of production. Now instead of being primarily a unit of production, the family under the system of collective economy has become mainly a unit of life where husband and wife share their married life together, rear and educate their children and care for their older near relatives together. Inside the commune, all working members of the family take part in the commune's collective labour with equal status and each receives his or her due share in social distribution. This is a change which shakes the feudal patriarchal system to its foundations. It also creates the material conditions for men and women to live in happiness as equal members in the home.

¹ *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside*, Vol. I, editor's note to the article entitled "Women on the Labour Front," People's Publishing House, Peking, 1956, p.357.

² *ibid.*

This is also true of marriage. The material conditions thus created, coupled with the implementation of the new marriage law, have enabled the young people to further free themselves from the interference of the head of the family in their marriage affairs. In choosing their partners today young people are more and more inclined to demand in the first place conscientiousness in work and in study, and a progressive outlook. This is a step forward to real freedom in marriage and to husband-wife relationships characterized by mutual respect and mutual love.

More Mature Conditions Needed

From the above, we may say that what has been done to reform marriage and family systems in our country is a big achievement. This, however, does not mean that we have come to the end of the reform. The traditional ideas and customs left behind by the systems of private ownership and of class exploitation do not vanish overnight with the disappearance of these systems. In our socialist society, communist elements are growing up steadily, and at the same time there are still vestiges, though constantly diminishing ones, of the old society. Concerning the status of women, marital and family relationships, survivals of old ideas and viewpoints still remain.

On top of this, the extent of women's participation in social labour, viewed either from the number of persons employed or from the role they have played, still suffers a certain limitation, although it is the correct proportion in relation to the present stage of development of our national economy. As a result of this limitation, there is still a difference in fact though not in law for women in the enjoyment of equal rights with men both in society and in the home. This difference will gradually disappear following the further development of production. That is to say, to do away completely with the old survivals in marriage and family relationships, it is necessary to create the more mature socio-economic and ideological conditions this requires.

Engels rightly pointed out that full freedom in marriage "can become generally operative only when the abolition of capitalist production, and of the property relations created by it, has removed all those secondary economic considerations which still exert so powerful an influence on the choice of partner. Then, no other motive remains than mutual affection."³

Today an ever greater number of women are doing an increasing range of jobs, taking part in China's socialist construction. Dedicated to the cause of the proletariat, they are working with high spirit and are full of enthusiasm. They know that every gain of the proletarian revolution, every gain in China's socialist building, is a contribution to the foundation needed for the further emancipation of women and for still better marriage and family relationships.

³ *Marx Engels Selected Works in Two Volumes*, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1958, Vol. II, p.240.

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S. Dirty War in S. Viet Nam

Defeat Piles on Defeat

"Each time McNamara comes out here, it's a little worse than the last time." This was the comment of "a seasoned American observer" in Saigon when the U.S. Defence Secretary flew in from Washington for the third time in less than six months.

Quoting this observer, UPI also reported on March 3 that among long-time American civilian and military officials in Saigon, "there is no longer any question of whether or not the war is being lost. The only argument is over how fast the U.S. and south Viet Nam [puppets] are losing it, and whether there remains some slim hope of salvaging the situation.

"... After nearly two and a half years of massive American military and economic commitment, the position of the south Vietnamese government is now considerably weaker

than it was in 1961, the year the American build-up began.

"Ironically, the massive quantities of American weapons and other military equipment pumped into this country have proportionately benefited the communist guerrillas more than they have the government forces. Largely through the capture of these weapons, the Communists have now built themselves a formidable, hardcore fighting force."

The day before, UPI quoted an American military spokesman as saying that the "activity level" of the guerrillas in February "was the highest for a single month" in the history of the war. The puppet troops suffered "a total of 1,593 killed, captured, wounded and missing." "In the key area of weapons losses, things went heavily in the Viet Cong's favour."

The admissions of defeat have now become common in the American press. After months of false optimism and even forecasts of victory, the Pentagon, Washington politicians and paid pundits are finally having to eat crow and join in the alarm chorus.

To realize the scale of the U.S. debacle, it is necessary to cite a few figures. According to the authoritative Vietnamese magazine *Hoc Tap*, the people's forces in 1963 put out of action over 100,000 puppet troops and nearly 1,000 Americans, demolished more than 2,600 of the 6,000 "strategic villages" and downed or seriously damaged some 700 U.S. planes. This, together with the large number of weapons they have

captured, changed the balance of forces and gave the guerrillas the initiative. In the political field, the Buddhist and student demonstrations and the thousands of protest marches and rallies held right under the noses of the puppet troops — 23 million people took part in these demonstrations in towns and cities in 1963 — are all proof of the utter isolation of the U.S.-fathered fascist regime.

Washington sought to turn the tide by first discarding Diem and then his successors. But the month following the November 1 coup saw the worst defeat the U.S. suffered in 1963 while after the January coup came February, the worst month of all. This explains the pessimism of Americans in Saigon and Washington.

Johnson at Wit's End

Clutching at Straws

McNamara's mission to Saigon has come in the wake of a great hubbub in the U.S. over the fiasco of its policies in south Viet Nam.

Following a rash of pessimistic reports in the American press, commentators, senators and presidential candidates all pitched in with their solutions of the insoluble. Goldwater wanted Johnson to "pronounce our policy clearly" or "withdraw" the U.S. forces from south Viet Nam. Nixon jabbered that the U.S. "must change the rules" of war. Rockefeller called for fighting the war to the end. These aspirants to the White House are apparently cashing in on the situation to grind their own political axes.

The Johnson Administration meanwhile has been completely at a loss on how to get out of its fix, not because of the digs from rival representatives of U.S. ruling groups, but because it faces much stronger world forces struggling for national liberation.

Parrying criticism at home, Johnson at first claimed that things were no worse than before. "The weather vane of headlines is not a signpost of history," he said. But with defeat piling on defeat, it soon became



Waiting for the Conquering Heroes

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

impossible to keep up a bold front. While his Secretary of State Rusk admitted that the situation in Viet Nam was "mean, difficult and frustrating," there was a shake-up in the U.S. political-military high command. Scapegoats include Marine General Richard Weede, Chief-of-Staff of the "U.S. Military Assistance Command" in south Viet Nam, and Roger Hilsman, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs and erstwhile "special warfare expert," both of whom lost their jobs. And "leaks" began to appear in the press that the Administration was considering "carrying the war to north Viet Nam"—including commando raids, bombing, sabotage and subversion, sea blockade and a march to the north.

However, these inspired reports aroused still greater alarm. Even the U.S. capitalist press was uncertain of the outcome of such gambler's throws and fearful of their consequences. Many papers pointed out that commando raids have been tried before against north Viet Nam and have always failed. The *Christian Science Monitor* worried about a repetition of the Korean war. James Reston, *New York Times* chief correspondent in Washington, noted on February 27: "It is easy for President Johnson to warn the Communists that they are playing a 'deeply dangerous game' in Viet Nam and urge the press to imply that, unless the game is stopped, the U.S. may carry the war to north Viet Nam, but carrying the war there is also a 'dangerous game' that this country has not begun to face."

In the end Johnson told the press on February 29: "I do not care to speculate on what might happen. The plans that have been discussed in the papers are not plans that have come to my attention, or that I have approved."

Warning the Aggressors

World Opinion Says No

Whatever Johnson's statements and McNamara's briefings may imply, the irresponsible talk coming out of Washington has once again revealed to the world the true colours of U.S.

imperialism—its brutality, recklessness and complete disregard of people's rights.

U.S. imperialism has not changed. But the times are different. The Foreign Minister of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic has warned the Johnson Administration that it must hold itself responsible for the consequences of its adventures. China and other countries in the socialist camp have expressed their solidarity with the Vietnamese people. Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia and the Neo Lao Haksat Party in Laos have condemned Johnson's essay in brinkmanship. From Djakarta to Havana, from Tokyo to the West European capitals, the press and just-minded opinion alike described Washington's threats as ravings.

Harian Rakjat (Djakarta): The U.S. should get out of south Viet Nam and of all Indo-China. Adventures such as extending the war to the Viet Nam Democratic Republic will not save Washington; they will only isolate it and create more enemies, accelerating its total collapse in Southeast Asia.

Depeche du Cambodge (Phnom Penh): The U.S. expansionist policy in Asia has come up against the stone wall of the people's resistance. The "boys" from over the Pacific are paper tigers. They will be thrown out of the Vietnamese jungle.

Organ of the Burmese Revolutionary Council the *Working People's Daily* (Rangoon): The United States is desperate after two coups in a few months have failed to provide a solution. The plot to extend war is a serious threat to peace in Southeast Asia.

Pakistan Observer (Dacca): The United States has failed to make a realistic assessment of the serious consequences of its dangerous adventure. This might lead to another Dienbienphu.

In Europe, the French paper *Combat* called the American plan "mad" and *L'Aurore* "disastrous and unthinkable." The Italian *Corriere della Sera* characterized it as "a dangerous game." And the British

Scotsman ridiculed the American talk as "hysterical," "not a realistic policy," and "in itself an act of madness."

Reaction of NATO Partners

Alliance Without Allies

If the press in Western Europe was strongly critical of the U.S. bravado, the reactions of the NATO partners to Johnson's trial balloon were no more encouraging for Washington.

After a survey of the NATO capitals, the *New York Times* reported "a lack of enthusiasm." France, it said, "is the most outspoken of the allies opposed to the extension of the war." Belgium "would not support any deliberate extension." The Danish Government and public "oppose any extension." Norway favoured negotiation. Portugal was "highly critical" of American policies in Asia and "sympathetic to the French approach." West Germany and the Netherlands "are fearful." The Turkish Government has had no time to consider and the Greek Government is "unconcerned and uninterested."

Italy, described by the *New York Times* as a supporter of the U.S. aggressive schemes against the Vietnamese people, announced through its official news agency that the U.S. claim was "absolutely groundless." Partners or not, these NATO countries were making it clear that they would not pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the United States.

Complaints From Japan

Free Trade, U.S. Style

It is common knowledge that all sell and no buy makes poor trade partners. Yet this one-way traffic is what Washington wants to impose on Tokyo—Japan to open her door wide to American goods, restrict her own exports to America and, what is more, deprive herself of normal trade with China and the other socialist countries.

An American "fruit offensive" is now under way in Japan, according to the economic journal *Diamond*. Since last August, imports of U.S. bananas have increased 40 times compared with 1962. This in turn has cut the price of Japanese apples by 30 to 40 per cent. U.S. raisins and lemons are also menacing Japanese producers. With the further reduction in banana tariffs and "liberalization" of orange imports, forced on Tokyo at the recent session of the Japan-U.S. Committee for Trade and Economic Affairs, the small Japanese fruit growers face a bleak future. American chickens, frozen, live and stud, too, pose a threat. Turned away from the Common Market, these birds are moving into the Japanese islands in their millions—Japan's chicken imports in 1963 were ten times those of 1962.

This is only one small example of the massive American dumping in Japan following large-scale trade liberalization last year. Meanwhile, the Japanese Government and businessmen are complaining about big U.S. tariff rises against Japanese woollen goods and zippers. Woollens are also only the latest among many goods the U.S. Commerce Department has put on the so-called "voluntary restriction" list.

Trade discrimination has come to such a pass that Japanese Ambassador Ryuji Takeuchi reminded the Americans in a public speech in Los Angeles that, over the last decade, Japan has had deficits of thousands of millions of dollars in her trade with the U.S. "Among business circles in Japan," the Ambassador complained, "there are some who feel that the U.S. extols free trade only when it suits its purpose, but when it finds it inconvenient, it falls back at once on protectionism. They also point out that when some Japanese exports to the U.S. begin to show signs of increasing, all sorts of restrictive measures are immediately taken. This is being borne out by the fact that one-third of Japanese exports to the U.S. have been subjected to voluntary control."

Takeuchi emphasized that Japan is determined to expand her trade

with China which she considers very important to her economy.

To Right Civil Wrongs

Mass Actions in U.S.A.

After a lull, mass struggle against Jim Crow in the United States is moving forward again. The fight is not only against the denial of voting rights, segregation in housing and the use of public facilities, and job discrimination, but also for equal opportunity of schooling. And it is not limited to Negroes; others treated as second-class citizens and sympathetic whites are taking part.

On February 3, half a million New York school pupils and teachers boycotted classes for one day to protest against racial segregation in education. They picketed New York State Governor Nelson Rockefeller's office and the city hall. Their demand—an end to de facto school segregation which confines Negro and Puerto Rican students to ill-equipped schools in the slum areas where they are forced to live. The

biggest civil rights protest since the Freedom March of August 28 last year, the campaign has now spread to Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati and Cleveland.

In the south, direct actions have also increased. On the day when New Yorkers left the schools, Negro college students in Jackson, Mississippi, were demonstrating against the beating up of a Negro girl student by a white man. The police opened fire on the students and hurled tear gas bombs at them. In Atlanta, Georgia, Negroes went on the streets to fight the fascist activities of the Ku Klux Klan. In three days, 84 were arrested for "disorderly conduct," but the meeting of the Klansmen who were busy thinking up new ways to lynch Negroes was given police support and protection. In Princess Ann, Negro students of Maryland State College braved police dogs and fire hoses to protest against Jim-Crow terror and violence. They were supported by citizens of nearby Annapolis. Orangeburg, S.C. and Chapel Hill, N.C. also witnessed similar courageous mass

THE PASSING SHOW

Not So Mad Hatters

The U.S. hat industry has won President Johnson's blessing for the production and sale of a L.B.J. hat—a Western cowboy "five gallon"-style felt hat. The President, reports the *New York Times*, was particularly pleased when told he was "stimulating a new fashion that will help win the war on poverty." The Hat Corporation of America, which designed the hat, evidently hopes to put another few million dollars between its affluent self and poverty. L.B.J. also isn't averse to a little extra publicity in an election year.



The Ins and Outs of Washington

Representative Frelinghuysen of New Jersey has issued a guide on what is "in" and what is "out" in Washington.

France is out, he says. De Gaulle doesn't care whether he is in or out. In is the barbecue and hootenanny folk songfest; out is the white tie banquet and the highbrow musicale.

We might add to the list: Diem is out. Khanh is in. Minh is in/out. In is the tax cut for the monopolies; out is medicare for the aged. In is the stereophonic hi-fi set that L.B.J. got through Bobby Baker, the former Senate page-boy and Washington influence pedlar who is out.

actions. In Kentucky, 10,000 Negroes and whites marched before the state capitol to demand an end to discrimination in public accommodations.

In his State of the Union Message, President Lyndon Johnson made a revealing admission. He said: "Unfortunately many Americans live on the outskirts of hope — some because

of their poverty, some because of their colour, and all too many because of both." It is clear that the militant sections of the American people are not going to allow themselves to be kept on the "outskirts of hope" for long. To right the civil wrongs, they are resorting to mass action.

Americans are regarded in south Viet Nam and what confidence American officers put in their "security measures" in an increasingly hostile city.

* * *

Peace Corpsmen Not Wanted. Washington's Peace Corps are not welcome in the Philippines. In an article published on January 25 Manila's *Free Press Weekly* declared that the U.S. "Peace Corpsmen" hurt the "national pride, national customs and traditions and national personality" of the Filipinos. The continued presence of the Peace Corps, the journal said, "may consequently be detrimental to the growth and development of the Philippines." It added that perhaps it was time for the Philippines to begin its own journey into history.

* * *

Shutters Up. Panama went into national mourning on February 8 to mark the massacre of Panamanians by U.S. troops a month earlier. Factories and shops were closed and memorial meetings and protest demonstrations were held the next day, Sunday. On February 14 the whole country came to a standstill for 15 minutes to demonstrate to the delegation of the Organization of American States (O.A.S.) arriving to "conduct an investigation" into the January 9 atrocities committed by the U.S. the Panamanian people's solidarity. President Roberto Chiari took part in this 15-minute suspension of work to express his support for the nationwide action against Yankee imperialism.

* * *

"American Dirt." In London the Reverend Kenneth Greet of the Methodist Church said that many Americans would be horrified if they knew of the vast amount of "American dirt" coming into Britain. The London Committee Against Obscenity has decided to launch a campaign against the dumping of U.S. pornography, which has been increasing at a fast rate over the last few years. In 1963 alone, the British Customs seized 511,457 obscene pictures or books which the United States had shipped to Britain.

The Ornerly World of Yankee Imperialism

In his Today and Tomorrow column in the *New York Herald Tribune* of February 14, the noted American bourgeois columnist Walter Lippmann ventured to diagnose the botchings and blunderings of America abroad. Lamentingly he entitled his article "This Ornerly World." "It is possible," wrote Lippmann, "to draw up a fairly long list of situations in the world where things are not going as we would like them to go. Our foreign policy is running into great difficulties, and these failures and frustrations provide plenty of material to complain about." Mr. Lippmann can certainly find much to "complain about" as he surveys the world scene from Panama to Zanzibar, from Cyprus to Borneo. In places where U.S. influence was once unchallenged, America is today cursed and cudgelled. Like others Lippmann is confounded by the rolling tide of nationalism which inspires "tiny" nations to stand up to the "giant" U.S.A. What follows are not major American "failures and frustrations" but are mere sidelights on American overseas action and reaction to it. They do however give a picture of the "Ornerly World" confronting U.S. imperialism.

Intellectual Neo-Colonialism. Three Americans on the teaching staff of Ghana University were among six foreign nationals deported by the Government of Ghana for subversive activities. One of the Americans sent packing was William Harvey, Dean of the Faculty of Law. In an editorial entitled "Intellectual Neo-Colonialism," the *Ghanaian Times* said, "A lot of dirty . . . poisoning the minds of our loyal students and corrupting local lecturers has been carried out with unprecedented

treachery and wile by many spurious American 'scholars,' 'experts.'"

* * *

Brought to Heel. Together with the British High Commissioner, U.S. Charge d'Affaires Donald Petterson was ordered to quit Zanzibar within 24 hours by President Karume on February 19. Despite a lapse of one month and a half since the revolution in Zanzibar neither the United States nor Britain had recognized the new government, and yet, he told them, they sought to maintain diplomatic missions. President Karume said this was an affront to Zanzibar as a sovereign nation. Both White House and Whitehall then quickly announced their recognition of the People's Republic of Zanzibar.

* * *

Jumpy Yankees. Five explosions killed or wounded more than 80 U.S. military personnel in Saigon recently. The last occurred on February 16 when a bomb went off in the Kindo Cinema used by American servicemen. It killed three and maimed 50 others. After an earlier explosion on February 10 when two bombs placed under the bleachers during a night softball game had killed or injured 20 GI's, an American lieutenant, according to AP's correspondent in Saigon, remarked that "it is pointless to expect much help from Vietnamese police or guards." "Sometimes," he said, "I think they would be just as happy to see the Viet Cong nail us. For me, I'm relying on the .45 pistol under my pillow. The first sign of a human coming through my door gets a slug between the eyes." A revealing statement! It shows how the

ACROSS THE LAND

More Cadres "Xiafang"

THIS year's group of central government cadres, numbering over 7,700, has left their offices in Peking for a year's training in manual work. The majority are going to rural people's communes in 15 provinces; engineers and technicians will go into factories, mines, construction sites or basic-level transport and communications units. Based on productive labour which enables them to work and live as peasants and workers, the primary aim is to remould ideology and style of work, improve political consciousness and work proficiency of the Peking personnel as well as help their counterparts at the grass-roots level. Communist Party and Communist Youth League members make up 64 per cent of the contingent.

In Chinese this is *xiafang*, a term without an equivalent in English, which quickly became a household word in 1957 after the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued its first directive concerning cadres of all ranks taking part in manual labour. *Xiafang* on a national scale began in 1958 and by February of that year over a million cadres from central and local governments were working at the grass-roots, continuing the tradition developed by the Party in the course of the revolutionary wars when people in leading positions and revolutionary intellectuals fought and farmed alongside the masses.

As *xiafang* is a matter of vital importance to the socialist system, every cadre who can will be given a chance in turn, over a period of time, to work and live with the masses for a year, bringing home the fact that irrespective of rank all are ordinary workers and servants of the people.

New Phase in Tibetan Farming

NINE out of ten peasant households in Tibet are in mutual-aid teams. A significant new trend has been the

advance of the seasonal teams to a year-round basis. Round-the-year mutual-aid teams have passed the 4,000 mark, making up about 20 per cent of all mutual help organizations on the "Roof of the World."

Mutual aid in farming, where the peasants still privately own their land and other capital goods as well as the produce from their plots but exchange labour and make common use of some draught animals and tools, was common in the rest of China a decade ago. Although it is socialist farming in embryo, its advent in Tibet where medieval serf farming prevailed only a few years back is a big step forward.

Emergence of mutual aid resulted from the rapid growth of productive forces after the democratic reform which followed the quelling of the armed revolt of the reactionaries in 1959; it also reflected the emancipated serfs' great desire to build a new life. The mutual-aid movement developed rapidly. By the end of 1962, 160,000 peasant households were in mutual-aid teams. By collective effort, they have built many irrigation works, increased the amount of compost applied, ameliorated low-yielding plots and improved farming technique. All this helped account for five bumper harvests in a row.

To raise production further, seasonal mutual-aid teams last year began changing over en masse to a year-round basis which leads to better division of labour and a more rational use of draught animals. It also permits larger scale capital construction and quicker development of a diversified economy embracing farming, livestock breeding and side occupations.

As more and more Tibetans realize the advantages of mutual help on a year-round basis, an increasing number of the seasonal teams are getting ready for the switch-over. It is expected that this more advanced type will be the predominant form

of Tibetan farming in another year or two.

Small Factory Shows the Way

A SMALL Shanghai factory, the Chungkung Transport Equipment Plant, has made headlines. Using ingenious new machines devised by its workers and staff it is efficiently and economically turning out top-quality bushings for lorries and tractors.

The manufacture of bushings ordinarily requires modern broaching machines which Chungkung lacked. Instead of asking for government money to buy the costly machines, plant director Wu Tsu-fa and technician Fu Jen-fa made a careful study of the machines and proposed to process the bushings by scraping. Helped by skilled workers in the plant, they experimented scores of times and finally succeeded in making a scraping machine at one-twentieth the cost of a broaching machine. Thus a unique new process never used anywhere else was developed.

In the same spirit of blazing new trails, combined with a down-to-earth scientific attitude, and by a similar method of "three-in-one" co-operation — administrators, technicians and the rank and file working together — the factory devised a simple yet efficient casting machine which turns out alloy castings with the needed metallographic structure and hardness, and made other technical improvements.

Commenting on Chungkung's success, a responsible official of the State Economic Commission pointed out: While building completely modern plants is one aspect of China's industrial construction, the technical transformation of poorly equipped small factories demonstrated by Chungkung's feat constitutes another, and the two must be undertaken simultaneously. He noted that the new techniques developed by small factories, though seemingly simple, really are first rate and, since they use Chinese-made materials, they have the advantage of being easy to popularize. Scraping machines like Chungkung's already are



Trying It Out

Woodcut by Wu Fan

being used in Shanghai, Nanking, Tientsin, Wuhan and other places.

China-Made Musical Instruments

A RECENT exhibition of Chinese-made musical instruments in Hong Kong attracted much interest. On display were 450 types of instruments, both Chinese and Western. Many were improved versions such as a Chinese dulcimer with a resonator and an automatic adjuster which adapts a piano to different climates.

Although the Chinese are a musical people with a wealth of national instruments developed over centuries, virtually all Western musical instruments had to be imported before liberation. Today full-sized symphony orchestras use all-Chinese manufactured instruments ranging from piccolo to harp.

The instrument industry developed in Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Canton and other cities after liberation has been constantly increasing variety and improving the quality of its products. Performing artists have given invaluable help by their expert advice. Many exports go mainly to Southeast Asia, but Chinese-made pianos, violins, wood winds, brass instruments, accordions and harmonicas sell as far afield as Britain and Iceland.

China is producing a range of pianos from a tiny upright to a 15-foot concert grand. Peking is mak-

ing a new piano, a small upright for the home, with a body made of well seasoned *Catalpa bungei* in walnut finish and sound-board of quality scaly spruce from the Greater Khingan Range in the north-east; it has a beautiful tone and excellent touch. A seven-pedal Peking harp produces crystalline *arpeggi* and is adorned with classical Chinese patterns. Among other notables from

China are Tientsin accordions, Peking tenor saxophones, Shanghai clarinets and French horns made in Talien.

Festival-Studded February

FEBRUARY had more than its usual share of festivals. This year the nationwide traditional Spring Festival and Tibetan New Year holidays came on the 13th and 14th; the Moslem Bairam Festival fell a day later; and the Buddhist Yellow Sect Monlam (Prayer) Festival lasted from February 19-29. Rounding out festival-studded February throughout the country was the February 27 Lantern Festival celebrating the first full moon of the lunar new year.

The Spring Festival or lunar New Year led off across the land with a bang followed by the Lantern Festival with coloured lanterns lighting the night from Lhasa to Canton. During the Festival of Lanterns families and restaurants served the customary glutinous rice balls stuffed with sugar, nuts, melon seed kernels and other delicacies. In Peking Beihai Park was the scene of many coloured lanterns of all sizes and shapes which attracted thousands for several evenings running. Children brought their own lanterns, forsaking the gaily coloured kites they had been flying earlier in the day to watch the fireworks. Other cities celebrated with public lantern displays, lion dances and various local entertainments.

This year the Tibetan and Han Lantern Festivals coincided. In Lhasa, 40,000 Tibetans turned out to dance and sing in streets lighted by Tibetan yak butter lamps and all kinds of paper lanterns. They were joined by local government personnel and officers and men of the P.L.A.

The Lantern Festival also fell in with the Monlam Festival, the biggest religious holiday in Tibet. In the heart of Lhasa the Jokhan Monastery was the centre of celebration. Its newly renovated halls were lavishly furnished and illuminated by thousands of sputtering butter lamps and forests of burning incense sticks. Worshippers from all over Tibet visited the monastery all during the festival.

For China's several million Moslems, the month of Ramadan ended one day after the beginning of the Spring Festival. A day later, February 15, came the Bairam (Id El-Fitr) Festival, which was observed in Sinkiang cities such as Urumchi, Ining and Kashgar and in other Chinese cities by religious services, feasts and get-togethers.

Briefs

Pingdingshan Colliery in central Honan Province has a new pair of vertical shafts in operation with a capacity of 1.2 million tons a year. Designed by Chinese technicians and equipped by Chinese factories, this highly mechanized pit will raise output of high-grade coking coal in one of China's newest collieries.

In Peking alone 400 women scientists engaged in full-time agronomy research include college professors, research workers and agro-technicians. Many have made notable contributions such as doubling the yield of hothouse cucumbers and developing several strains of high-yielding wheat. Before 1950, there were only a handful of women agronomists in Peking.

A college has been established in Tangshan, site of the famous Kailan coal centre in north China, to train medical specialists for coal mines. Graduates from the college, the first of its kind in China, will work to improve miners' health and mine hygiene.

Peasants' Clubs Mushroom

Many and varied are the opportunities for cultural activity which have opened up since liberation for the 500 million peasants in China. A recent development on a country-wide basis has been the establishment of people's commune cultural clubs which draw in all the village youth and many of their elders.

These rural clubs have mushroomed in the wake of rising living and educational standards in the countryside. A north China survey last autumn showed about half of the production brigades in the people's communes of Hopei Province had clubs. Kwangtung Province in south China reports that its Paoan County alone has over 270. Clubs are also flourishing in southwestern Szechuan, Yunnan and other areas where national minorities live. Organized either by the commune authorities or the Communist Youth League committees, the clubs have various names, the most common being *ju le bu* or "recreational club." Others are "cultural palace," "home of youth," or, simply, "cultural group."

Activities stress wholesome entertainment, the encouragement of creative interests and, in particular, the fostering of a socialist outlook. Theatrical and film shows, study and discussion, concerts, artistic and literary evenings, and sports events are all part of the programme the commune club organizes as the centre of village mass cultural work. For the younger peasants, the clubhouses, by giving them greater opportunities for study and recreation, have become a second home in their leisure hours. Below are accounts of what rural clubs are doing in different parts of the country.

Theatre. In the mountains of China's southwest border province of Yunnan, one village of some 50 families of the Shani nationality has an extremely active "cultural group" with 40 members. Most are young,

but a few bearded elders have also joined. During rehearsals of *Rainbow Over Mt. Kueishan*, an old woman named Pu Hsiu-lan, the production team's sheep herder, was observed peering through the window and wiping away tears. The play, taken from the recent past of the Shanis, tells the tragic story of two young lovers whose lives were ruined by the local despot. Pu Hsiu-lan, who had herself experienced similar ill-treatment in the old society, was very moved by the news that the play was to be performed and was unable to wait for the opening night. . . .

The group not only delves into the recent past to find subjects, but performs plays based on favourite legends from the folklore of the Shani people, such as *Ashma*, a long narrative poem. Their specialty, however, is quick and lively portrayal of everything important that happens in the life and work of the village. Presented with traditional music and dancing, every performance makes a great hit with the local audience.

Music. A group of teachers and students from a music conservatoire in Peking recently went down to Shunyi County near Peking to collect folk songs. A month and a half later, the group came back bubbling over with enthusiasm. From the 70-odd production brigades of 11 people's communes they had learnt, mainly through club activities, nearly one thousand songs and dance tunes.

In Shansi Province's Hsiyang County there are

88 peasant choirs. Each has an average of 50-60 members and many of these also belong to the county's 120 amateur music composition groups. In Anyanggou Village one choir from a production brigade in the Jiedu People's Commune has made quite a name for itself. Formed in 1955, it now has 48 members. For them singing has become a part of their daily lives. They sing in the clubhouse, in the streets, in the fields, at weddings—in fact, anywhere and everywhere. Not satisfied with singing from the song books, they composed their own songs about spring ploughing, weeding and other farm work, about outstanding people and events in their commune, and about their past and their present. It became infectious: out of the 1,000 people in their village, 270 have now become regular song birds.

Writing. Colourful and eye-pleasing wall newspapers posted up on bulletin boards are a common sight in the clubhouses. They provide one outlet for peasants with a literary or artistic bent. The clubs also nurture this local talent in other ways.

In Tsinhshien County, Hopei Province, a number of "writing groups" have been organized. Their 300 peasant members hold regular discussions on problems of creative



Dance on the Threshing Ground

Woodcut in colour by Chang Chen-chi

writing, exchange ideas on new works, and ask professional writers to speak to or correspond with them. New writings completed by members are circulated in mimeographed copies, not only within the groups but also among fellow villagers, for suggestions and criticisms. In this way their abilities have been developed and in 1962-63 alone, over 300 of their contributions were published in many newspapers and magazines.

The themes and styles of the peasants' writings range widely, but family, village or commune histories are favourite topics. These the authors write out of their own past experience of suffering and struggle or from material gathered firsthand among former poor peasants. The stories are simply told, but with a depth and genuineness of feeling that drive their points home.

Sports. Weightlifting using stone weights on bamboo poles, wrestling, dragon-boat regattas, Chinese boxing and fencing with weapons, are some traditional sports that highlighted this year's Spring Festival celebrations in the countryside. In areas inhabited by the national minorities, horse-racing, archery and *bulu* throwing (shaped like the Australian boomerang) have been popular for centuries.

Rural clubs have energetically promoted these traditional sports and have introduced new ones into the daily lives of the peasants.

In the fishermen's county of Toishan in Kwangtung Province there are some 2,000 volleyball teams and over a thousand courts. The latest example of the spread of basketball in the countryside around Shanghai is an all-peasant inter-county championship. Nine teams were entered with over a hundred players. Matches were held in the different counties in turn and each game attracted big crowds. A silver "Bumper Harvest Cup" was awarded to the winners, the Chenjiajiao Production Brigade team. The brigade's representative quintet was chosen from 200 basketballers. Peasants in Chenjiajiao also play a fair game of table tennis and Chi-

nese chess and go in for weightlifting.

In Tanyang County, Kiangsu Province, where a basketball was unknown before 1950, a side which recently played before a capacity crowd against a team of high-ranking army officers in Nanking was selected from 850 peasant combinations in the county. Incidentally, commune clubs in Tanyang have marked out 600 basketball courts. The game is so popular that one often finds father and son playing together.

Another peasants' tournament just concluded in Sian in northwest China had 17 men's and women's teams from suburban communes taking part. Captain of the winning men's team was Chang Fu-chin, a noted hog-raiser. Of the 180 players in the tournament, 48 were commune production team leaders or book-keepers.

Studies. Two "Homes of Youth" of the Datun People's Commune in the northeast province of Liaoning were recently cited in the national press. Among the members of two neighbouring production brigades were 259 young people, the majority of them youngsters who had finished primary school. To cater for their cultural interests was a big problem but the two "Homes of Youth" have been able to cope with it. Besides theatrical and other recreational activities, these clubs stress the study of political theory, the reading of revolutionary books and fiction, and the spread of popular scientific knowledge and experiments.

Nine study groups have been organized to read the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Study instructors trained by the commune help the others. Studying is far from mere book-learning: the prin-

ciples and viewpoints learnt are applied to problems of immediate interest. One recent discussion, for example, threw open the question of "What Is Happiness?"

Through members' donations of books and money and through borrowing from the county town's cultural centres, the clubs have also built up libraries containing the best current revolutionary novels as well as popular political theoretical books.



Woodcut by Chao Kuei-teh

Lectures and story-telling sessions are another popular attraction. Poor peasants and former farm-hands in the village, the most oppressed and exploited members of the old peasantry, are often invited to give lectures, through which the young people not only get real-life proletarian class education but also inspiration for their own literary and art work. Story-tellers, also trained from among those of the youth who have a flair for this art, recount in their own words the latest novels and short stories or interesting news to packed clubhouses.

For the more scientifically minded, a first step towards broadening their knowledge was to learn from the actual experience of the older farmers. Combining this with their reading they are now following up special interests, for example, the cultivation of fruit trees or the study of veterinary medicine.

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