

PEKING REVIEW

15

April 14, 1961

Vice - Premier Chen Yi on Sino - U.S. Relations

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Successful Sino-Soviet Trade Talks

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*Art Handicrafts, Sidelights and
Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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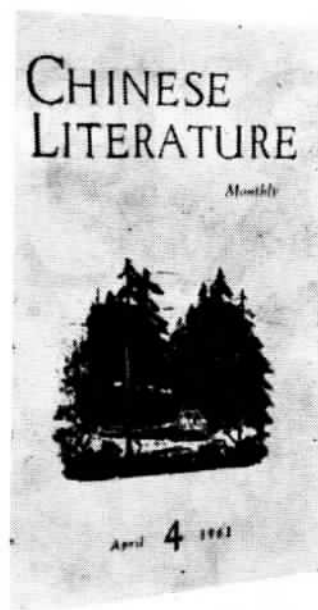
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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

April 14, 1961 Vol. IV No. 15

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ROUND THE WEEK

Spring Sowing in Full Swing

Spring sowing is in full swing throughout the land. The rural people's communes are putting their maximum effort into this most important task of spring farming. A good spring sowing is the basis of a good autumn harvest. And China's autumn harvest accounts for a great part of the whole year's agricultural production. That's why spring sowing is the focus of attention in this year of the national drive in agriculture.

Commune members in the Yangtse River basin have begun to sow rice in the seed beds. In warmer Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fukien transplanting of the rice seedlings from the seed beds to the paddyfields is already under way. As of last week, people's communes in Kwangtung had already transplanted seedlings to more than two million *mu* of paddyfields.

In the north and northeast, the country's spring wheat belts, farmers are busy sowing spring wheat. By last week Hopei Province had already sown 377,000 *mu* to wheat. In neighbouring Shansi Province sowing has been completed on 46 per cent of the area set aside for wheat. In the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region further to the north, sowing has been completed on 80 per cent of the scheduled wheat acreage.

On the rolling plains of the northeast, tractor-drawn sowers of the big state farms are seeding the good black earth.

Farmers this year in many places are planting a considerable acreage to early ripening crops. These include maize, millet, buck-wheat, beans, potatoes and other crops. This is an important measure to make sure of a good summer harvest.

A characteristic of this year's spring sowing is the high level of efficiency and meticulous care with which the peasants are doing their work. In most areas the work force of the people's communes has been greatly reinforced by workers, technicians and cadres arrived from the cities and towns to help the agricultural drive.

Table Tennis Fans All

The 26th World Table Tennis Championships continue to hold the centre

spot in sporting interest. The whole country is elated by the news of China's victory in the finals of the men's team championship and congratulatory telegrams and letters are pouring in from all parts of the country. More than 15,000 people saw the exciting play in the Peking Workers' Gymnasium; millions more watched it on Peking TV, and tens of millions more listened in to the running commentary broadcast over the national radio network.

Ping-pong, as it is called in Chinese, has long been a very popular game here, but the holding of the world championships in Peking, with a scintillating roster of players, has set off a new wave of interest in the game. Every session of play at the gymnasium has been seen by capacity audiences. Ever since the tournament got under way there has been a scramble for the newspapers carrying detailed, day-to-day accounts of the matches. *Peking Evening News* is in bigger demand than ever. The semi-weekly *Sports News* is getting out a daily edition during the run of the championships. Those who have not been lucky enough to get a ticket to see the play, hug the radios or gather round TV sets in clubs or at home to watch the play. Table talk these days is all about the championships. If the number of armchair players has soared, so too have the ranks of playing fans. There is a brisk sale of balls and bats "used by the champions." There is plenty of serious discussion too on the form of players, the relative merits of various styles of play and the pros and cons of the pen-holder grip and the handshake grip.

The results of the first day of the tournament in the individual events started on Tuesday has continued to keep public interest at a peak. As we go to press, news comes that eight seeded players have been eliminated in the first day of the competition for the titles in the men's and women's singles. They include such stalwarts as Hungary's Berczik (seeded No. 2), Japan's Hoshino (seeded No. 4) and Tomi Okada (seeded No. 4 among the women) and Sweden's Larsson (seeded No. 10). Most went down before young Chinese

players, some of them virtual unknowns who are doing remarkably well. This is a measure of the stiff competition and the high level of play at the current championships.

For Everyone a Job

The dream of "everyone having a job" has come true in China. Full employment can be taken for granted now and for ever in this land of the 650 million. Eloquent testimony to this fact of life in New China was provided by Ma Wen-jui, Minister of Labour, in a recent issue of *Hongqi*.

The situation of the nation's labour force and the outlook of the working people which had already in the period of rehabilitation and the First Five-Year Plan undergone vast changes from the old China days, experienced a further transformation in the past three years of big leap, he said.

Along with the high-speed development of production and construction, the number of workers and staff personnel in state industries, transport and communication, trade and cultural and public health departments almost doubled, while engineering and technical personnel in the industrial departments more than doubled. Several million were added to the ranks of the nation's skilled workers. Large numbers of people entered into productive work and public welfare services organized by the urban people's communes. In the countryside the labour force was employed to the full as a result of the establishment and gradual consolidation of the people's communes, the putting into effect of the "Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture," the building of irrigation systems and water conservancy works on a large scale and the development of forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, side-occupations and commune-run industries. With more employment and higher earnings, the income of the working people per family has grown steadily. Their political consciousness too has attained a new high level. With these developments we say goodbye to unemployment and the so-called "over-population" question in the villages, both unmourned legacies from the old China. Today, all able-bodied men and women either have suitable jobs or are in the process of getting an education.

Full employment and the better life for hundreds of millions in China has

knocked the bottom out of the absurd statements of the imperialist pundits who proclaim that "there is no way to solve China's unemployment problem in view of its vast population," "it is impossible to raise the standard of living since China has such a large population," "with its huge population, China will inevitably resort to expansion," etc., etc. ad nauseam.

Contrary to imperialist expectations, the question confronting China today is no longer one of too much labour power, one of unemployment but one of labour shortage! But labour shortage is a healthy sign, a sign of growth, of expanding construction—a sign of a rising standard of living. And the "growing pain," as the writer points out, can be cured by mechanization, the rational deployment of the labour force and economizing in its use.

Steady rise in production, the elimination of unemployment, the growing income of the working people per family—these are the manifestations of prosperity every day more evident throughout the socialist world. It is in the "free world" of capitalism that enterprises are closing down, unemployment rising and the real income of the working people is steadily deteriorating. Isn't it clear which way the wind is blowing? (See Chinese Press Opinion on p. 21.)

Spring Fever

All Peking seems to step out to get a good breath of the fresh spring air these recent weekends. Spring winds have blown away the last traces of winter. The weather is balmy and the early blooms are out. Now is the time to visit Peking's scenic beauty spots and lovely parks. Last Sunday some 60,000 visited Beihai Park in the heart of the city, 50,000 entered the gates of the famous Summer Palace on the western suburbs.

The Summer Palace, once an exclusive hideout of the feudal rulers, is now a favourite place of relaxation for Peking's working people. Sundays it is a kaleidoscope of colours and gay crowds. Masses of blossoms—yellow golden bells, brilliant pink flowering plums, white and violet lilacs and austere white jade magnolias—shine against a backdrop of fresh verdure. Rowboats glide on sparkling Kunming Lake. Some families like to loiter along in traditional Chinese punts, sipping tea and chatting. Others pre-

fer to roam around and admire the architecture of the magnificent pagodas and halls, the 1,500-metre Long Corridor, the Marble Boat, the Bridge of Seventeen Arches—all favourite spots. It's a field day for amateur photographers from the gadget-laden expert composing an artfully angled shot of pavilion roofs to the box camera addict taking a family group around the bronze lion. This reporter nearly tripped over one enthusiast lying flat on his back with his lenses turned upward to catch a worm's eye view of the charms of the ivory magnolias. Those who prefer calm and quiet picnic on the "back hills" amidst pink apricot blossoms under the spread of towering pines. The more sedate sip tea at the Hsieh Chu Yuan, a garden in the Soochow style with bamboo groves and winding cobble-stone walks, lotus ponds and intricately built pavilions.

The classic perfection of layout of the Temple of Heaven, one of the masterpieces of ancient Chinese architecture, always has its many admirers. For the lover of curiosities there is the circular Wall of Echoes there so built that a mere whisper at one side can be heard distinctly at the other fifty paces away.

Boating on the lake of Beihai Park against the background of its White Dagoba or the Five Dragon Pavilions, is also a popular diversion. Behind the former Forbidden City is Coal Hill Park with its bird's eye view of the whole city. Probably because of the unrivalled opportunities it offers for "mountain climbing" this has become a regular haunt of the small fry of the capital.

The Zoo is another of the most popular places for family parties. Over 45,000 people visited it last Sunday. Spring has awakened its many inmates. The peacock spreads its tail into a fan of colours; the cobra yawns itself awake; the big northeast tigers roar, and the pandas nibble their fresh bamboo shoots, the delights of Monkey Hill . . . provide young and old alike with unending enjoyment.

The more ambitious hike, bike or motor to the Western Hills, the Great Wall, or even Choukoutien, the home of Peking Man. Peking's workers, government cadres, students, peasants, find their weekend schedules of enjoyment tight.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi Answers Questions at Djakarta Airport Press Conference

Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, at his press conference at the Djakarta airport on April 2 before leaving for home, issued a written statement and answered questions put to him by newsmen. The questions and answers are as follows. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

Visit to Indonesia

(1) Rimanath, Associated Press correspondent: During this visit, you have held talks with the (Indonesian) President and other leaders, could you say that the misgivings between the two countries have, through the talks, been removed? Have you come to any conclusions on some international questions?

Answer: I have come this time not because any misgivings exist between Indonesia and China, nor for their removal. Our two countries have always been friendly. I have come this time mainly to exchange views on the fight against colonialism and termination of the colonialist system, and we devoted most of our talks to these questions. We discussed mainly such questions as the situation in Laos and in the Congo. I can tell you that our analysis of the international situation is basically the same. We have a Joint Communiqué [see *Peking Review*, No. 14—Ed.] from which you can gather evidence of this. Some foreign friends think that we have come to Indonesia to settle the overseas Chinese question. This is a misunderstanding. The overseas Chinese question has been settled with the agreement on the Arrangement for the Implementation of the Treaty on Dual Nationality. We did not waste time at all over this question. We hope that the one million and more overseas Chinese will choose Indonesian nationality. They should and can make contributions to the great economic construction of Indonesia. The Indonesian Government welcomes them in accordance with President Sukarno's *Pantjasila* (five principles for building the Indonesian state). Those who do not want to choose Indonesian nationality can remain here only as foreign residents. The Indonesian Government ensures their proper interests. Those who cannot suit themselves to life in Indonesia can return to China. So, as a whole, our visit this time is for strengthening the friendship between our two countries, and for a common discussion on how to end the colonialist system. The overseas Chinese question has not been a main topic. The situation in this respect is turning for the better.

SEATO Meeting

(2) Peter Arnett, another Associated Press correspondent: What is the attitude of People's China towards the SEATO meeting held in Bangkok?

Answer: We do not want to express any views as to how they conduct their meeting. If they are to make a resolution to send troops to participate in and expand the

civil war in Laos, that will be most unfortunate. If they really send troops of the SEATO member nations to take part in the civil war in Laos, and if the Chinese Government is requested by the legal Government headed by Prince Phouma, we will not remain idle. We hope that the gentlemen meeting in Bangkok will adopt a very restrained attitude and not interfere with the situation in Laos. I can inform all of you that so far we have not intervened in the situation in Laos. We cannot be responsible for the worsening of the situation in Laos. In my opinion, the Bangkok meeting of SEATO may commit an error; it is also possible that they will not commit this error. It is their own affair. Laos has a common frontier with our Yunnan Province of several hundred kilometres long; particularly if anyone uses the 7,000 troops of the Chiang Kai-shek clique concentrated in the vicinity of Luang Prabang in the Laotian civil war, we have all the more reasons not to permit it. As you all remember, in the Korean war, it was when the U.S. armed forces had carried the fighting up to the Yalu River, up to our borders, menacing China's security, and the United States had sent forces to occupy our territory Taiwan that the Chinese people were forced to send our volunteers to take part in the Korean war. We hope that they will not repeat what they have done in Taiwan and Korea. Now peaceful coexistence must be stressed. The Laotian question must be settled by the Laotian people themselves and foreign intervention must cease. Only thus can Laos be ensured of peace and neutrality. This is the wisest way. China has always taken this stand.

Sino-Indonesian Economic Relations

(3) Umar Sald, correspondent of the Indonesian paper *Ekonomi Nasional*: What do you think of the prospect of expanding trade relations between Indonesia and China?

Answer: Our economic relations with Indonesia have consisted in exchanging experience and supplementing each other's needs. We made a loan to Indonesia in the past. Indonesia has been very dependable; it has already started to repay the loan and the interest. We are well satisfied. Now Indonesia is to send an industrial delegation to China, and we will discuss concretely the question of providing technical advice, machinery and equipment. The situation in this respect is good. Politically, we have confidence in one another; economically, we assist each other. International trade is a two-way affair; help will benefit both sides. The relations between our two countries are founded on friendship. Both countries are underdeveloped; we can help each other.

China-Japan Relations

(4) Kimihiko Iwazaki, correspondent of the Japanese Kyodo Agency: I would like to know the attitude of the

Chinese Government towards the improvement of Japan-China relations and restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

Answer: Many Japanese public figures and Japanese leaders have visited China. They all brought up this question. Responsible persons of China have also visited Japan in return. The friendship of the peoples of our two countries has never broken. The core of the question of Japan-China relations now is the establishment of normal diplomatic relations. On this question, it is mainly up to the Ikeda cabinet to take the initiative, to change its hostile attitude towards China and to refrain from following the United States in the plot of creating "two Chinas," that is, recognizing Chiang Kai-shek on the one hand and New China on the other, which simply won't do. I am very glad to answer this question in Djakarta. The leaders of Indonesia are very wise. They do not recognize Chiang Kai-shek, they only recognize one China—New China. We are very grateful to Indonesia. On this question, would the Ikeda cabinet of Japan follow Indonesia? However, this is its own affair.

Sino-U.S. Relations

(5) *New York Times* correspondent: Do you have any comment on Sino-American relations?

Answer: Sino-American relations have not improved up to now. Friends throughout the world are very concerned about this. It is, of course, not good to have the relations of two big powers of the world deadlocked for a long time. We are willing to improve Sino-American relations, particularly in view of the fact that the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and the United States has had a long history of development. There are quite a few Americans working in China. There are also Americans such as the writer Anna Louise Strong. She is making an extended stay in China. U.S. Negro scholar Dr. Du Bois visited China for three months. The well-known American writer Edgar Snow also visited China for three months and is now writing a book about New China. By Sino-American relations is not meant the relations between the peoples of China and the United States. Their relations and friendship have always been

good. Last year, we had a Chinese Peking opera troupe visiting Canada. They performed in a city bordering on the United States. Those who came to see the performances were mostly American friends. They appreciated the art of the Peking opera. It can be seen that the relations between the peoples of our two countries are good. But the rigid policy of the U.S. Government created a situation in which relations between the two countries cannot be improved. As I see it, the Kennedy administration has basically made no change in the policy towards China as pursued by the Eisenhower administration. Would our American friends give a cool-headed consideration to this, that is, while the United States is using its armed forces, including the powerful Seventh Fleet, to occupy Taiwan and is supporting the Chiang Kai-shek rebel clique, and if this situation is not changed, how can the deadlock in Sino-American relations be broken? We would like to ask the American friends to deeply reflect on this. Could not the U.S. Government make some contributions first? They should by no means think that the U.S. Government has any special privilege of directing the Chinese to do this and that. This will never do. No doubt, the United States is a big power in the world, but China is not small either. The United States is strong and powerful. But if anyone attacks China, China is able to resist. China will defend its legitimate rights. On this question, it depends on whether the new President of the United States will take the initiative. China is in a position of being wronged. We have not occupied any territory of the United States, nor did we give assistance to any U.S. rebel clique to divide up their country. The U.S. leaders are too arrogant. It is impossible to bring the Chinese to their knees. Sino-American relations are different from those among Asian and African countries. We Asian and African countries are all poor countries which have been or are being wronged by colonialism. In this sense we are all brother countries. Our common destiny is to fight against colonialism. If there are any disputes among us, they are easy to solve. But Sino-American relations are a matter of the United States adopting an imperialist policy towards China. Whether this will change or not, it is up to the United States. We persist in the position that the Seventh Fleet must be withdrawn from the Taiwan Straits. This ought not to be a difficult thing for the United States to do.

Fraternal Co-operation Strengthened

Successful Conclusion of Sino-Soviet Trade Talks

FOLLOWING their preliminary talks in Peking, the Government Trade Delegations of the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R. held talks in Moscow recently and brought them to a successful conclusion, says a communique issued on April 8. As a result of these talks conducted in a spirit of co-operation and full mutual understanding, the volume of goods to be supplied between the

two countries was agreed upon and a protocol on goods exchange for 1961 was signed on April 7, the communique says.

The Chinese and Soviet delegations are headed respectively by the Ministers of Foreign Trade of the two countries, Yeh Chi-chuang and N.S. Patolichev.

N.S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, received the Chinese delegation. The meeting between the delegation and Khrushchov took place in an atmosphere of cordial, fraternal friendship, the communique says. Khrushchov told the delegation of the achievements made by the Soviet Union in the fields of economy, science and technology and the measures taken by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government for the further enhancement of agriculture. Speaking of the successful trade talks, Khrushchov expressed himself as being firmly convinced that the talks would facilitate further consolidation of the close economic and trade relations between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union and would contribute to the further strengthening of fraternal Soviet-Chinese friendship, the communique adds.

Yeh Chi-chuang, the communique continues, conveyed the fraternal regards of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, to N.S. Khrushchov, Members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government, and expressed thanks for the warm, friendly reception accorded the Chinese Government Trade Delegation.

N.S. Khrushchov also requested Comrade Yeh Chi-chuang to convey to Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Comrade Liu Shao-chi, Comrade Chou En-lai and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and Government the fraternal regards of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and himself.

Protocol on Goods Exchange

Referring to the specific results of the talks, the communique points out that the agreed volume of goods to be exchanged include many kinds of goods needed by the national economies of the two countries. As in previous years, China will supply the U.S.S.R. in 1961 with non-ferrous metal ores, tin, mercury, lead, pig iron, cement, tung oil, chemicals, wool, raw silk, tea, woollen and silk piece goods, products of the sewing industry and knitwear, other industrial and handicraft products. The Soviet Union will supply China with forging and pressing equipment, power-generating and electrical-technical equipment, oil equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, excavators, pumps and compressors, tractors, motor vehicles, oil products, ferrous and non-ferrous rolled metals, chemicals, and other traditional Soviet exports to the People's Republic of China.

During the talks, the communique continues, the two sides also discussed the question concerning the unpaid account of the People's Republic of China to the Soviet Union in 1960 trade as a result of the serious natural calamities suffered by China in agriculture. The Soviet side expressed full understanding for the temporary difficulties experienced by China and proposed to the Chinese Government that the above-mentioned unpaid account be paid within five years, in instalments and without interest.

The Chinese side, the communique says, accepted with gratitude the proposal that the Soviet Union will, before the end of August this year, loan to China 500,000 tons of sugar. The sugar will be repaid between 1964 and 1967 interest-free.

The two sides, in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere, also agreed on certain other questions concerning the further development of trade relations between China and the Soviet Union, the communique adds.

Speeches by Delegation Heads

After the signing of the protocol and other documents on April 7 in Moscow, a banquet was given by N.S. Patolichev. Among those present were A.N. Kosygin, D.S. Polyansky and Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers V.N. Novikov.

Speaking at the banquet, Patolichev said that the achievements and results of the talks were possible only between fraternal socialist countries and between the peoples of the two countries led by their glorious Communist Parties that are united as one and marching forward under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. Mutual support and assistance among the socialist countries and utilization of all the advantages of the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp are important conditions for the achievement of successes by the socialist countries and the guarantee of their further victories. He said that the protocol signed shows that the traditional friendship between the Soviet Union and China has further developed owing to the attention of the Parties and Governments of the two countries.

In reply, Yeh Chi-chuang expressed gratitude to the Soviet side for its fraternal, friendly co-operation and its spirit of understanding in the talks with the Chinese delegation, and for the warm reception accorded the delegation. He pointed out that the Chinese-Soviet trade talks were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and fraternal understanding and guided by the principle of proletarian internationalism. The success of the talks further shows the strengthening of fraternal co-operation between China and the Soviet Union after the Moscow Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties and once again shows the great, monolithic unity and unbreakable fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. He said that the signing of the protocol on goods exchange between the two countries for 1961 and the agreements on related questions marks the further development of Sino-Soviet trade relations on the existing basis. This will provide conditions for the continued growth of trade co-operation between the two countries in the future, he said.

While the Chinese Government Trade Delegation is still visiting in the Soviet Union, a Chinese Government Economic, Scientific and Technical Delegation has arrived in Moscow to continue and complete the preliminary talks held between the two countries in Peking on co-operation in these fields. The head of the delegation is Ku Chohsin, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission, and the deputy head is Wu Heng, Vice-Chairman of the Scientific and Technological Commission.

China's Men and Japan's Women Win World Championships

THE fifteen thousand spectators in the Peking Workers' Gymnasium rose to their feet to cheer China's players for capturing the men's team championship at the 26th World Table Tennis Championships. The time was 10:25 p.m., April 9, at the climax of a hard-fought tournament, when Jung Kuo-tuan, world champion in the men's singles at the last World Championships held at Dortmund, defeated Nobuya Hoshino, national champion of Japan in 1960, and finalized a spectacular victory for the Chinese team. Thus the Chinese team gained the coveted Swaythling cup with a score of 5:3 in a series of games which produced some superb, hard-hitting play, packed with thrills that kept the audience on the edge of their seats for nearly three hours. Both sides played a skilful game of attack that made for excitement. The Chinese players had that extra edge that gave them victory.

The women's teams from the two countries also met in the finals the same evening. This was also a hard-fought and thrilling match. Every point was keenly contended, with the struggle seesawing to the very end of the play. With greater stamina, coolness and more powerful drives, the Japanese women stole the limelight and won the Corbillon cup for the third time in succession, scoring a 3:2 victory over the Chinese team.

As soon as the decisive match between the Chinese and Japanese men's teams ended and the umpire announced the result, all the lights in the great round Peking Workers' Gymnasium were turned on to illuminate a gay scene. Spectators gave the winners a tremendous ovation. On the floor of the arena there was a regular hurly-burly as photographers took their shots and teammates, players and officials of participating teams rushed up to the smiling victors, congratulating, hugging and shaking hands with them. Loudspeakers announced the results of the competitions, the band struck up and a bevy of girls entered carrying the big Swaythling and Corbillon cups and other awards on large red-silk covered trays. The women's teams of Japan, China and Rumania and the men's teams of China, Japan and Hungary, which finished first, second and third respectively in the competitions for the team titles, marched in order to the rostrum to receive their well-earned cups and trophies or souvenir badges. Ivor Montagu, President of the International Table Tennis Federation, presented the Swaythling cup to the Chinese men's team; Jean Marcier, Secretary of the French Table Tennis Association, presented the Corbillon cup to the Japanese women's team. A cloisonne souvenir cup was given to each of the winning teams by the Table Tennis Association of China.

Men's Team Championship

Competing in the men's team championship were 26 top-flight teams from all parts of the world. They played

in three separate groups in a round robin series, contending for qualification to the finals. After four days of keenly contested matches, played in the morning, afternoon and evening each day, the men's teams of China, Japan and Hungary emerged victors in their respective groups. Each maintained an unbeaten record throughout the four days of play, though individual players in each team had suffered defeats at the hands of tough opponents.

In Group A, China placed first with eight straight wins, followed (in order of their placing) by the German Democratic Republic, the German Federal Republic, Czechoslovakia, Burma, Ecuador, Ghana, Nepal and Mongolia. Hungary finished first in Group B, followed by Sweden, Rumania, Poland, Denmark, Australia, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Nigeria. Japan came out on top in Group C, followed by Yugoslavia, England, the U.S.S.R., the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Brazil, Singapore, New Zealand and Cuba.

China v. Japan 5:3

The match between the Chinese and Japanese men's teams in the evening of April 9 was the finals of finals, each having defeated Hungary earlier during the day. It proved to be the most thrilling match ever seen in the capital, with the tide now turning in favour of one side and then of the other. It was a contest of great skill, quick exchanges of powerful smashes, tactical give-and-take of chops, lobs, spin serves, topspin loop drives and, in fact, all kinds of strokes known to master players of the game. In their bid for the world title, each side shrewdly summed up its opponents' strong and weak points and fielded its strongest players accordingly. Representing China that evening were Jung Kuo-tuan, Chuang Tse-tung and Hsu Yin-sheng. Japan fielded Ogimura, Hoshino and Kimura.



Ivor Montagu congratulating Fu Chi-fang after presenting him with the Swaythling cup

The tournament between these two teams, characterized by their hard-smashing style of play, was started off by two all-attacking players: Chuang Tse-tung and Hoshino, seeded No. 7 and No. 4 respectively for the men's singles at the current championships. In the first game, Chuang Tse-tung was off to a flying start. His remarkable spin serves baffled the Japanese champion, and gave him a good lead of 4:1. Hoshino, however, remained calm and steady, and won three points when he had the service. But young Chuang continued to play an all-smashing game and forced hard-hitting Hoshino on to the defensive. Two topspin serves, which Hoshino returned wide of the table, a powerful forehand drive and a lightning backhand flick again put Chuang Tse-tung well ahead of his opponent, and the scoreboard showed 10:4 in his favour. Hoshino did his best to close the gap, but Chuang showed no signs of any let-up. Driving home forceful smashes in quick succession, he soon brought the score to 20:14, and another topspin serve gave him the game. So the first game ended 21:14. It took only four minutes.

The second game saw Hoshino on the attack. His sure, formidable forehand smashes and topspin loop drives began to have effect, and he led all the way from 4:1 to 6:2, then to 10:5 and 14:11. Though the tide had temporarily turned against him, Chuang Tse-tung played his usual game, smashing with backhand and forehand drives at every opportunity. He steadily retrieved lost ground and succeeded in equalizing the score at 14 all. From that point on, it was a seesaw tussle with the two players tying again at 15 and 17 all. Then Hoshino spurted ahead to lead with 19:17 and 20:18, but Chuang Tse-tung pulled up with a supreme effort to equalize the score. They fought on doggedly, tying again at 22 all. Hoshino tried desperately to save the day with his topspin loop drives, but Chuang Tse-tung refused to be ruffled. His lightning killing smashes finally won him the second game 24:22. This gave China's team the first match.

The next to take the field were China's Hsu Yin-sheng and Japan's left-handed Kimura. Not adapted to each other's style of play at the beginning, the first game saw many ups and downs. The two players tied first at 5 all, and again at 10 all. From then on, Hsu Yin-sheng took the lead. Then his unpredictable spin serves brought him five points in succession and he was well ahead of Kimura with the score standing at 17:12. He maintained a comfortable lead of four or five points, and finally won the game with 21:17.

The second game turned to Hsu's disadvantage. Kimura's underspin serves and fast topspin loop drives, his special forte among the Japanese players, brought him one point after another. He succeeded in winning back the second game with a like score of 21:17.



The winning Chinese Swaythling cup team: (left to right) Liang Yu-neng, Wang Chuan-yao, Jung Kuo-tuan, Fu Chi-fang, Chuang Tse-tung, Li Fu-jung, Hsu Yin-sheng, Chiang Yung-ning

The third and final game was as much a battle of wits as it was a duel of spin serves. Hsu Yin-sheng had a good start, and when it seemed that he was sure of winning the match with the score standing at 14:7 in his favour, the unpredicted happened. Kimura's long swinging drives and underspin serves took the edge off Hsu's offensive, Kimura steadily drew up to tie with Hsu at 15 and 16 all, and finally to win the game with another 21:17. The score between the two teams was now 1:1.

Japan's Ogimura, twice world singles champion, put Japan in the lead by winning two games with 21:19 over Jung Kuo-tuan. This was a hard-fought battle, as the score indicates, with the two experienced players cautiously exchanging more chopping strokes than smashes. They tied again and again and the result was anybody's guess till the final point was won.

The next match, with Hsu Yin-sheng playing against Hoshino, promised more fast, hard-hitting excitement and provided it in full measure. After tying at 8 all, Hsu gathered four points in a stretch to lead 12:8. But Hoshino soon caught up to tie at 14 and 16 all, and finally won the game 21:17.

The second game was another neck-to-neck race. Hsu Yin-sheng broke through after tying at 10 all, to lead with 17:10. Then with quick forehand drives, he drove home with a 21:14 victory. The deciding game was filled with thrilling and tense moments, with each player going all out to clinch the game. Every point was fought doggedly, and the score tied several times. After leading at 14:10, Hsu seemed to gain control of the game. He continued to leave Hoshino behind with 19:16 and 20:18. Then came a passage of play that dazzled the whole gymnasium. Hsu seized an opportunity to drive a lightning smash to Hoshino's right hand. This would have been irretrievable for any ordinary player, but agile Hoshino leapt quickly to the right and returned a high lob.



The winning Japanese Corbillon cup team: (left to right) Kazuko Itoh, Tomi Okada, Masako Seki, Kimiyo Matsuzaki

Hsu smashed the ball with all his strength to Hoshino's left, only to see it saved again by another high Hoshino lob. Hsu smashed at it without let-up, but Hoshino seemed quite unruffled, returning lobs from the far background. There were twelve such smashes and returns before Hsu succeeded in driving a smash to the left that Hoshino failed to return to the table. This ball brought the score to 21:18, winning for Hsu Yin-sheng the game and the match.

The team score now stood at 2:2. The atmosphere was electric. The spectators were thrilled by the splendid play between the two strongest teams of the current championships.

There was a big applause when Chuang Tse-tung and Ogimura appeared in the arena for the fifth match of the evening. After a few exchanges of smashes, it was quite evident that victory would go to young Chuang. His quick and vigorous backhand flick shots and powerful forehand drives found Ogimura at a loss. Leading by a wide margin from the very start, he won the game easily, the score being 21:13.

In the second game, too, Chuang had complete command of the situation. He outclassed his opponent. His spin serves, followed by thundering smashes, gave him point after point. Winning the second game with another 21:13, he put China in the lead again with three matches to two.

But Kimura equalized the score again for Japan with a 2:1 victory over Jung Kuo-tuan. Jung lost the first game 11:21, but took the second, 21:15. In the third game, Kimura took full advantage of his underspin serves and topspin loop drives which caused Jung Kuo-tuan to make many faulty returns. Fighting gamely, Jung Kuo-tuan lost the game 17:21.

So the score was 3 all when China's Hsu Yin-sheng took to the field against Ogimura. Once again Ogimura found himself overpowered by young Hsu's powerful drives, and he was given no time to rally when Hsu, with a volley of forehand and backhand smashes, won the

match in two straight games, 21:7 and 21:3. With his second victory of the evening, Hsu Yin-sheng put China again in the lead with a total score of 4:3.

The crucial match was played by Jung Kuo-tuan and Hoshino. A bit out of form that evening, Jung Kuo-tuan did his best to make up for his losses by playing a cautious game, combining chops with forceful forehand smashes. His tactics paid off, winning the first game, 21:15. The second game was hotly contested. Jung and Hoshino tied at 6 all and 7 all and then at 16 and 17 all. Then Jung succeeded in winning three points in quick succession. But Hoshino caught up with two terrific forehand drives. With the score 20:19 in his favour, Jung seized an opening and smashed the ball to Hoshino's right hand. When the latter returned with a lob, Jung Kuo-tuan could have followed with another smash, which probably would have won the match for him, but instead he tried to place the ball gently over the net. In doing so, he netted the ball. Having brought up the score to 20 all, Hoshino went on to win the game 22:20.

The third game kept the audience on the edge of their seats. Jung Kuo-tuan started off well, and led all the way to 18:12. Then the two players settled down to a duel of chopping strokes, playing most cautiously and watching for an opening. Hoshino steadily came round, and narrowed the gap to 18:20. While the spectators were kept in suspense, Hoshino returned a faulty shot which gave Jung the game and the match and the Chinese team the much-coveted Swaythling cup.

Earlier in the day, China defeated Hungary 7:2. Nineteen-year-old Chuang Tse-tung scored two splendid victories, overwhelming first Peterfy (21:17, 21:19) and then Berczik (21:19, 21:12). In the extra play (after China won the match by 5:1) for points, however, he succumbed to the indomitable veteran Sido, losing the match by 18:21, 17:21. Hsu Yin-sheng was in splendid form. His clever tactics, combined with spin serves and forceful drives with which he commanded the play, got a big hand from spectators. He scored three victories, defeating Berczik (21:8, 21:11), Sido (21:10, 21:11) and Peterfy (21:15, 19:21, 21:15). Jung Kuo-tuan collected two victories for China by defeating Sido (21:17, 19:21, 21:14) and Berczik (21:16, 21:14), but he lost to Peterfy in two straight games with the score of 13:21 and 18:21.

Japan also defeated Hungary that afternoon 5:2. On Hungary's side Rozsas played in place of Berczik. Japan fielded Ogimura, Hoshino and Murakami. Ogimura collected three points by defeating Sido (21:7, 21:15), Rozsas (21:14, 21:18) and Peterfy (21:16, 21:11). Hoshino beat Peterfy (21:17, 21:17) but lost to Sido (9:21, 18:21), while Murakami defeated Rozsas (21:8, 21:16) but succumbed before Peterfy in two straight games (14:21, 20:22).

Women's Team Championship

Nineteen teams contended for the Corbillon cup. The final results (in order of their placing) for the three groups are as follows: Group A: Rumania, Hungary, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, the German Federal Republic and Mongolia; Group B: China, Czechoslovakia, Australia, France, Bulgaria and Nepal; Group C:

Japan, the U.S.S.R., England, Sweden, New Zealand, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Ghana.

In the finals, both Japanese and Chinese teams defeated the Rumanian team. The hard-hitting Japanese women won by 5:0 (two of the five matches were played for points in case each of the three teams playing in the finals should lose once), while the Chinese women won by 3:2. Thus the Japanese and Chinese women's teams met in the evening of April 9 to contend for the Corbillon cup. In fine form, the Chinese women gave a good account of themselves. Japan's Kimiyo Matsuzaki, world champion in the women's singles, defeated Sun Mei-ying (20:22, 21:12, 21:12) and won the first point for Japan. But China's Chiu Chung-hui equalized the score with a victory over Kazuko Itoh (21:16, 17:21, 21:19), national champion of Japan in 1960. The doubles that followed was the climax of the match between the two women's teams. Kimiyo Matsuzaki and Kazuko Itoh, the No. 1 seeded pair for the women's doubles of the current championships, succumbed to China's Chiu Chung-hui and Sun Mei-ying, seeded No. 4 for the women's doubles. It was a keenly fought match, with both sides going all out to win. The Chinese pair came out victorious with two games to one, the score being 12:21, 21:14, 21:17. This victory gave China the lead of 2:1. However, it was the Japanese players, with their all-round techniques and harder smashes, who finally carried the day. Both Kimiyo Matsuzaki and Kazuko Itoh won their singles matches against Chiu Chung-hui (21:18, 21:8) and Sun Mei-ying (21:9, 21:18) respectively.

News Analysis

What Is Kennedy After?

by TAN WEN-JUI

U.S. President Kennedy declared in his inaugural address that the policy of his administration was to see that "our [United States] arms are sufficient beyond doubt" so as to "begin anew the quest for peace." More than two months have elapsed since then. No "encouraging" signs from the Kennedy administration in the field of beginning anew "the quest for peace" are yet observable, but the tremendous efforts it has been exerting to make its arms "sufficient beyond doubt" are there for all to see. The special message on the military budget for the fiscal year 1962 which Kennedy recently presented to Congress completely exposes what he is after.

In that message, Kennedy requested an additional 890 million dollars for the military expenditure of the Defence Department for the fiscal year 1962 over and above the figure listed in the budget compiled earlier by the Eisenhower government. This brings the total sum to 43,800 million dollars, or nearly 2,300 million dollars more than the figure for the fiscal year 1961. He indicates in his military budget that his policy of war preparations is for all-round arms expansion, to be ready for "all wars, general or limited, nuclear or conventional, large or small." In

So concluded the first stage of the 26th World Table Tennis Championships—the men's and women's team championships. Competition was keen and there was good sportsmanship throughout. Many newcomers made their mark. Particular mention should be made of the men's and women's teams from the Soviet Union, which participated in the World Table Tennis Championships for the first time. The Soviet men's team had to their credit victories over the strong teams of Yugoslavia, Brazil and New Zealand, while the Soviet women's team beat the strong English team (3:2).

Play in the tournament was superb. Players, officials of the various teams from all over the world, and spectators have been well pleased with the organization of the championships in every respect. Roy Evans, Honorary Secretary of the I.T.T.F., praised the umpires and tournament officials for doing "a fine job." Ake Eldh (Sweden), Deputy President of the I.T.T.F., who is also Chairman of the Equipment Committee of the I.T.T.F., said that the equipment met the regulations of the Federation, including the tables and the balls. A.K. Vint (England), Honorary Treasurer of the I.T.T.F. and an organizer of many previous world championships, said: "I know it is a complicated job with many hard pitfalls to organize the championships, but the present one is organized in a magnificent way." These were only some of the bouquets that the hard-working organizers got from those most concerned in making the 26th World Table Tennis Championships a great success.

a word, in carrying out its plans for war preparations, the Kennedy administration will under no circumstances alter the set course of action of going all out to prepare for a full-scale nuclear war and at the same time step up its preparations to wage "limited warfare."

As a matter of fact, Kennedy in his "State of the Union Message" presented to Congress at the end of January, declared that immediately after he assumed office he ordered the Defence Department to initiate three steps for arms expansion, namely: (1) "prompt action to increase our airlift capacity," (2) "prompt action to step up our Polaris submarine program" and (3) "prompt action to accelerate our entire missile program." These three orders pretty clearly indicate the policy which his administration will adopt in regard to war preparations, though the steps announced are merely a beginning.

Preparing for an All-Out Nuclear War

Narrowing the missile gap and preparing for an all-out nuclear war are undoubtedly still the central points in the Kennedy administration's plans for war preparations. Before assuming office Kennedy openly said that in order

to set up "new missile systems," "we [the United States] should be prepared to pay whatever this costs."

Although Eisenhower boasted before he stepped down from office that the daily expenditure of the United States on long-range ballistic guided missiles was ten times as much as was spent on these weapons in the whole 1952, Kennedy still considered that his predecessor's efforts in this regard were inadequate. Kennedy stressed in his special message the need to redouble efforts to develop guided missiles in order to close the "missile gap." In this respect, he strongly recommended, first of all, that "the 'Polaris' program be greatly expanded and accelerated." After assuming office Kennedy took measures to increase the construction of nuclear submarines, which can discharge "Polaris" missiles, from five to ten during the fiscal year 1961; now, in addition to this, ten more will be constructed during the fiscal year 1962 and the speed of their delivery will be doubled so that the U.S. Government can complete the building of a fleet of 29 "Polaris" submarines, or five more than planned by the Eisenhower administration. Kennedy also called for big efforts to develop the ground-launched inter-continental missile "Minuteman" and the air-launched intermediate-range missile "Skybolt."

The Kennedy administration's plan to step up the development of guided missiles is aimed at eliminating within the shortest possible time the lag behind the Soviet Union in this regard. No matter how hard the U.S. propaganda machine works to cover up the missile gap between the United States and the Soviet Union, the policy-makers in Washington know pretty well the weakness of the United States in this respect. Kennedy had to admit in his message that "it has been publicly acknowledged for several years that this nation [the United States] has not led the world in missile strength." Some U.S. military experts take the view that as the balance of strength in nuclear armaments now stands, even the launching of a so-called "pre-emptive" all-out war cannot bring a sure victory. An article published in the *U.S. News & World Report* of January 23 was rather outspoken in revealing how the U.S. ruling circles estimate the relative strength of the United States and the Soviet Union in missile weapons and their plans designed to "close" this "gap" before 1965. The journal called the period before 1965 a "danger period" for the United States, a period in which it cannot yet muster sufficient strength to win an all-out nuclear war. So, what it is going to do is to speed up expansion of its "nuclear deterrent" so as to end its military inferiority as soon as possible.

Although at the present moment the Kennedy administration is devoting itself to gaining time, this does not signify that during this so-called "danger period," the United States will absolutely not embark on an adventure and launch an all-out nuclear war. The U.S. press has revealed that the new U.S. defence chiefs are every bit as eager as the old in studying pre-emptive strategy in a nuclear war. And the Pentagon has prepared a complete list of the targets for attack including military targets in the Soviet Union and its important cities. This is said to be the foundation of the Kennedy administration's operational plans. At the same time, the Pentagon is making active preparations to set up so-called Air and Sea Commands and is planning to merge the Strategic Army Corps



New Quack, Old Nostrum

Cartoon by Chiang Yu-sheng

and the Tactical Air Command. All these arrangements are obviously intended to prepare for nuclear war at any time.

Stepped-Up Preparations for "Limited Warfare"

The stepping up of development of missile weapons and preparations for an all-out nuclear war, however, do not cover all the aspects of the Kennedy administration's plans for war preparations. At a press conference at the end of January Kennedy declared that in his effort to expand U.S. strength he had to consider "not only our nuclear deterrent but also our capacity for limited war." Hanson Baldwin, the U.S. military commentator, pointed out that in the eyes of the Kennedy administration, "the needs of limited-war forces appear to be more pressing than the requirements for strategic weapons systems." As soon as he assumed office Kennedy ordered the Pentagon to strengthen the airlift capacity of the U.S. land forces and appointed Assistant Secretary of Defence Paul H. Nitze to set up a "Limited War Requirements Committee" to study measures for the rapid modernization of conventional forces in preparation for the waging of "limited warfare." Kennedy also publicly advocated in his message that "the strength and deployment of our [United States] forces in combination with those of our allies should be sufficiently powerful and mobile" to conduct "limited warfare." To this end, he requested Congress to appropriate huge funds for the "improvement" of U.S. conventional forces in order to strengthen their ability to conduct "limited warfare." To increase the air-lift capacity of U.S. troops, 53 new troop and military cargo-carrying planes will be put into operation four years ahead of schedule; 30 of these will be jet transports. The Pentagon

has recently signed a 1,000 million dollar contract with the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation for more than 100 gigantic jet transport planes "capable of delivering personnel or (military) supplies to any area of the world in a day."

"A 15-minute war [referring to all-out nuclear war] is not to be the only war planned for." This is the Kennedy administration's "new" concept of "global strategy." The special importance the Kennedy administration attaches to preparations for "limited warfare" stems from the following considerations.

First of all, confronted with the mounting upsurge of the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and in view of its increasingly precarious positions in various parts of the world, the United States is trying to step up armed intervention to suppress the people's revolutions in various parts of the world. In a recent article advocating readiness to wage a peripheral war, U.S. Major-General Max G. Johnson openly declared that the basic problem for the United States was to make preparations for "peripheral wars" in Southeast Asia, Africa and the Middle East and to this end it was necessary to build up mobile forces, increase air-lift capacity and build up troops trained in jungle warfare. The U.S. Secretary of the Army, Elvis J. Stahr Jr. minced no words in his statement that the United States must have "highly modern dual-capable forces" to wage "other forms of war, such, for example, as occurred in Korea and Indo-China, and could recur on smaller or larger scales, and in more than one place at once."

Moreover, while gaining time to narrow the missile gap, the United States has also to maintain international tension all the time so as to facilitate its activities in stepping up arms expansion and war preparations. That is why the United States considers it very necessary to wage "limited warfare" from time to time.

In addition, the ruling circles in the United States consider that energetic expansion of conventional armaments will do a lot of good to alleviate its grave economic crisis. Though accelerated development of nuclear weapons has already brought huge profits to the U.S. monopolies, the increased arms orders from the expansion of conventional armaments will more effectively activate the munition market and thereby give the U.S. economy a shot in the arm. The *Washington Evening Star* has revealed the view of the "Limited War Requirements Committee" on this matter, saying that the committee had come to the conclusion that to modernize the army and marine corps thoroughly, "spending on more new weapons now would stimulate the economy and help the Kennedy recovery program." Because the Kennedy administration will increase arms orders to the tune of more than 2,000 million dollars, large numbers of munition merchants have rushed to Washington to get munition contracts, and the quotations of shares connected with the arms industry have shot up immediately.

"Special Forces" for "Sub-limited Warfare"

One cannot fail to note that another new step in the Kennedy administration's plans for arms expansion and war preparations is to prepare energetically for so-called "sub-limited warfare" or "unconventional warfare."

The U.S. press has recently released a large amount of information disclosing that the U.S. Government is making a big effort to train "special forces" for waging "guerilla warfare" and "anti-guerilla warfare." Kennedy in his message also put forward a special request for appropriations to expand "guerilla warfare units." The U.S. press has confirmed that since he assumed office, Kennedy had ordered the "special forces" now being trained at Fort Bragg, North Carolina to be increased from 2,000 men to 2,500. Military officers from Guatemala, Nicaragua, Turkey, Iran and other countries will also be trained. At the same time such training is also being energetically conducted in Alaska, the Philippines, Okinawa, the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone and West Germany. The U.S. press makes no secret of the aims of the United States in doing so. The U.S. *Time* magazine wrote: "The Kennedy-ordered buildup of guerilla training will add a new arm to the U.S. limited-war capacity." The *New York Herald Tribune* said that the task of these "special forces" was to help those pro-U.S. regimes which are "likely to be imperiled by guerilla forces." Hanson Baldwin was even more outspoken. He wrote: "The world 'hotspots' where guerilla and anti-guerilla tactics are now most needed are in Laos and southern Vietnam." The *Wall Street Journal* also disclosed that "already the U.S. special forces are represented by advisers on the spot in Laos, and they could show up on other cold war battlefronts as well." The journal added: "The [U.S.] army claims that these men could infiltrate communist-dominated lands by land, sea or air; working up to 2,500 miles behind the iron curtain, they could organize sympathetic people [referring to counter-revolutionaries] into guerilla bands to harass and undermine the government." In short, in actively preparing for so-called "sub-limited warfare," the United States is aiming at strengthening armed suppression of the national independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and conducting sabotage and subversive activities against the socialist countries and the nationally independent countries. This is obviously because the U.S. Government authorities, confronted with the opposition their armed intervention has aroused throughout the world, are trying to resort to even more vicious and venomous means to attain their aim of suppressing revolution and supporting counter-revolution. The *Wall Street Journal* quoted one (U.S.) "army strategist" as having stated that "large bodies of Yankee troops would be unpalatable to civilian populations and might discredit the government in power." It is considered that it would be much better to rely on the U.S. "special forces."

Not long ago when Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Lyman L. Lemnitzer, spoke of U.S. plans for war preparations, he declared that the U.S. military posture "must be broad, flexible and imaginative." These words aptly express the Kennedy government's policy of war preparations, that is, preparing to fight both large and small wars and developing both nuclear armaments and conventional weapons. These "diversified" steps for war preparations were actually taken by the Eisenhower administration. If there is any difference between Kennedy and his predecessor, it is that Kennedy is acting more frenziedly in every field. That is why fair-minded public opinion in many countries is entirely justified in pointing out that the Kennedy government is more aggressive in nature.

Chinese Exhibition in Khartoum

by LIU KAI-CHEN

BY the time the exhibition on Chinese achievements in economic construction ended its successful 40-day showing in Khartoum on March 20, more than 200,000 visitors had seen it. This was nearly equivalent to the combined population of the three cities of Khartoum, North Khartoum and Omdurman. The visitors included Sudanese people from every strata of society. Many came from far afield. Comments were enthusiastic. "These exhibits are miracles of the 20th century," said the president of a literary society in Omdurman, a cripple who came on a wheel-chair.

Long Live the Big Leap Forward!

The more than 4,000 exhibits including heavy and light industrial manufactures, agricultural products and handicrafts evoked constant exclamations of "*Konaigess jiddin!*" ("Very good!") or its Chinese equivalent "*Hen hao!*" which many in Sudan quickly picked up. "Long live the great leap forward!" wrote several in the visitors' book to express the general admiration for the tremendous successes achieved by the Chinese people in a short 11 years.

Sudanese workers and technicians were particularly interested in the new machine tools and light industrial machinery. There were constant requests by them for on-the-spot demonstrations, for specifications and blueprints.

Tractors, combine-harvesters and improved farm tools in particular attracted the great attention of Sudanese farmers. After giving a double-wheel, double-share plough and other tools a thorough examination, one old peasant gave his opinion: "These improved farm tools, simple to operate and highly effective, are suited to China and could also be very useful to us in Sudan."

Big crowds always gathered before the model of the Great Hall of the People. The story of how it was built in only ten months was quickly passed around Khartoum.

The Sudanese official paper *El Thawra* described the exhibition as a demonstration of the tremendous achievements made by People's China under the guidance of the general line for building socialism and the big leap forward.

People's Communes Are Excellent

The section of the exhibition introducing the people's communes and the capital construction on agriculture was another main centre of interest. "We admire the way of organization of the people's communes," said some. Others expressed their gratification at seeing the success of the communes. Many wanted to know more about them, and pictorials and other literature on them was in heavy demand. The commune-run factories and the large-scale

building of water conservancy works were particularly praised. Some visitors were impressed by the rural people's communes' large size and the high degree of public ownership which enable them to arrange their manpower and natural resources to best advantage, opening up broad prospects for the development of agriculture in China.

The exhibition attracted many Sudanese women. They were full of praise for Chinese silks, embroideries and handicrafts. One maiden came especially to buy Chinese silk for her wedding gown. There was also great interest among them in the daily life of the people's communes and the position of their women members. Much admiration was expressed for the emancipation of Chinese women reflected in the part they play in productive and social activities of every kind. China's girl tractor drivers came in for much surprised and admiring comment.

Sent by Mao Tse-tung

On February 18, after a demonstration of a small combine-harvester, a Sudanese approached the Chinese demonstrator and asked: "Are you sent by Mao Tse-tung?" "Why, yes," replied the demonstrator. The Sudanese thereupon seized him gleefully by the waist and whirled him round in a circle, evidently delighted to meet an envoy of Mao Tse-tung. "Long live Mao Tse-tung!" "Salute to Mao Tse-tung!" are frequent entries in the visitors' book.

There were many requests for portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and copies of his writings. His appearance



An on-the-spot demonstration in the Chinese exhibition in Khartoum

on the screen at the exhibition cinema hall was invariably greeted with warm applause. One visitor explained: "It is no accident that the Sudanese people should love and respect Mao Tse-tung. China was dominated by imperialism for many years. China's economy was backward. But it was under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung that China drove out the imperialists and transformed itself into a powerful country in a short space of time." This is a tremendous victory, he said. The Sudanese *El Thawra* also wrote: "China's experience is useful for us."

Profound Friendship

"My ink may dry, my pen may rot, but my love for the Chinese people will never die." These words of a visitor express the deep sympathy and friendship which the Sudanese people have for the Chinese people. There can be no doubt that this exhibition has improved the understanding between the peoples of Sudan and China, and strengthened their friendship. One visitor said frankly: "I didn't understand People's China before. I half believed and half doubted imperialist slanders against China. My visit to this exhibition, however, has shown me that the Chinese people are working hard to carry forward their peaceful construction. The lying propaganda of imperialism is exposed."

The Sudanese Government and Sudanese friends were unstinting in the help they gave to make the exhibition a success. Dockers in Port Sudan, when they knew what

they carried, were extra careful with the cargo of exhibits. Special trains took the exhibition crates from Port Sudan to Khartoum. A most moving scene was when one night the lights suddenly went out, and the place was plunged into darkness. Cars and taxis parked before the exhibition halls immediately switched on their headlights to keep the exhibition lit. Many visitors voluntarily helped to keep order.

The Sudanese, like the Chinese, were once enslaved and oppressed by imperialism. They gained political independence in 1956, but they are still waging the struggle against imperialism. They know who are their enemies and who are their friends. Some Sudanese visitors expressed by gestures the thought: "Sudan and China must unite as one and cut U.S. imperialism's evil tentacles." One said: "Imperialism headed by the United States tries to strangle the free peoples everywhere. Recently, it has intensified its aggression against the people of the Congo and other African peoples; China is the friend of the African peoples; she stretches out a helping hand to the African nations and peoples who are striving for freedom and independence and struggling against Western imperialism." This is the foundation of the friendship between the two peoples of China and Sudan, a friendship which will grow in the common struggle against imperialism and will flow deeper and wider into the future like the Nile after the confluence of its two great tributaries at Khartoum.

On-the-Spot Report

People's Commune on the Yangtse

by CHEN CHIH-CHIEN

THE visitor to Jiangzhou (Isle in the River) People's Commune is first fascinated by the trip from Kiu-kiang, Kiangsi Province. Though little more than an hour by boat, my journey down the Yangtse in the bright glow of the morning sun was indeed extremely attractive.

The commune itself is unique in that it is a small island shielded by dykes. Standing on the dyke, there spread before me like a luxurious carpet, rolling fields of wheat, rape and other summer crops interspersed with sections of freshly turned, rich brown earth, extending to the far side of the island. Walking down a straight boulevard, I came upon a cluster of new buildings. In a setting of verdant trees and shrubs was a row of houses which comprise the offices of the commune's management committee. Flanking it on both sides were warehouses and factories operated by the commune. Jiangzhou's most recent acquisition — a tractor station — also is part of this central group of buildings.

The beauty and activity which impress the visitor today are relatively new phenomena. Before liberation this island languished from long years of neglect. Dykes

and irrigation channels out of repair made Jiangzhou a perpetual victim of drought and water-logging.

After liberation the local peasants, organized into mutual-aid teams and later farm co-ops, built and repaired a substantial amount of irrigation and drainage facilities and witnessed a steady rise in farm production. But they were still unable to deal effectively with the two natural calamities which plagued them. Ordinary drought and water-logging were brought under control only after the 3,200 households, organized into a single commune in 1958, completed an integrated irrigation and drainage system which included three big dykes and hundreds of water channels.

All-Round Progress

Right up to 1959 the commune adhered to the tradition of making cotton its main crop. Though food yields had registered tremendous gains, the commune as a whole was still deficient in grain. Responding to the Communist Party's call to put a major emphasis on grain production, members of Jiangzhou Commune last year set themselves a bold target — to achieve self-sufficiency in grain while continuing to boost cotton output.



Spring Irrigation

Woodcut in colour by Yu Chi-hui

The peasants came through with flying colours. They upped their 1960 production of grain by three-fourths and ended with enough to feed every commune member. Cotton, too, showed a 25 per cent gain.

1960 was a monumental year for Jiangzhou Commune in other fields as well. Its stock of pigs increased by 70 per cent and poultry by one-half. Fruit and other trees were planted on some 900 *mu* and along three major irrigation channels. Earnings from side-occupations soared and fish breeding was expanded. Commune industry developed tremendously and has been playing a significant part in supplying technical equipment for the commune's varied undertakings.

The efforts put into irrigation and drainage works paid off handsomely. Touring the area worked by the Zhongzhou Brigade with Secretary Tien of the commune's Communist Party committee, I was struck by large tracts of low-lying land completely planted to wheat. It was hard to believe, as described by Secretary Tien, that only a few short years ago this poor basin could barely sustain a meagre, miscellaneous food crop, not to speak of wheat or cotton.

Irrigation channels, sluice-gates and a hydro-power station built here in 1959 enormously augmented its ability to battle both drought and water-logging. Now waters accumulating from excessive rainfall can be discharged into the Yangtse through channels and sluice-gates. In time of drought, water can be pumped to drench the thirsty land and ensure a rich crop. For the first time in its

history this plot last year could boast a good yield of cotton.

Getting More from the Land

In their determination to raise grain output, commune members explored every possible means of exploiting their land to the hilt. Every scattered bit of land was sown to spring crops. This did add somewhat to their sown acreage and considerably enlarged their final harvest.

But this method was in itself altogether inadequate to achieve their ambitious grain targets. So Jiangzhou's members looked towards the wastelands within their own commune limits. Investigation revealed that although only reeds had grown there for years the soil was, on the whole, capable of supporting food crops. More than 1,000 members, organized in their respective brigades, and 500 draught animals began the arduous process of reclamation. Six tractors joined the battle. In a matter of three weeks, 12,000 *mu* were opened up and sown to food crops. "As you sow, so shall you reap," says the old adage — and in the golden autumn Jiangzhou Commune gathered close to an additional million *jin* of grain from its one-time desolate wastelands.

Intercropping was another method adopted to realize the phenomenal growth in grain output. Jiangzhou's cadres consulted with seasoned farmers on the many possible ways of intercropping and they jointly mapped out ten combinations. Intercropping was responsible for 800,000 *jin* of additional grain in 1960.

The planting of food crops and vegetables in vacant areas along roads and around ponds and houses would not appear to be of much significance to overall output. Actually the commune derived tremendous benefits from the utilization of such tiny pieces of land. I was told that the intake from such plots was as high as 600,000 *jin* of grain and twice that in vegetables and melons.

Increased acreage and intensive farming created huge demands for labour. This was solved in part by the rational re-allocation of labour in the community dining-rooms and nurseries, and more effective use of those members who could only engage in auxiliary work. When certain brigades became pressed for time in completing a particular job, the commune arranged an exchange of labour with other brigades where the manpower situation was at the moment not so tight.

Commune Management Aids

Labour shortages were also alleviated by the use of more efficient tools, primarily those made in the commune-run factories. In this respect, a few remarks on commune-run industry are in order. Such industry is still fairly new in the rural areas. Industrial enterprises of any size were unknown in farm co-op days when there were neither the enormous demand for nor the resources to sustain their existence. They are the undisputed offspring of the people's commune.

Frankly I was deeply impressed by the scale of industry set up by Jiangzhou Commune. Its products include many varieties of farm tools, farm machines, and indigenously-made chemical fertilizers, insecticides and small generators.

The integrated plant which I visited was founded in the first half of 1959 on a very precarious basis. At its start, 12 lone blacksmiths and carpenters with a few hammers and pincers set up shop in three thatched rooms. Now there are six workshops—farm machines, engines, blacksmiths', carpenters', rice milling and food processing. The blacksmiths' shop was wholly engrossed in turning out farm tools for spring ploughing. I was told that last year it had produced some 1,400 tools of 21 improved varieties and had thus tremendously increased work efficiency.

The plant also helps the brigades set up or expand farm tool stations making it possible to handle a great number of manufacture and repair jobs on that level.

In addition to directing the overall progress of the commune and effectively managing the productive units immediately under it, Jiangzhou Commune's administration stands ready to assist the brigades in all major problems. Last July more than 20,000 *mu* of Jiangzhou's cotton fields were affected by insect pests. The commune provided huge sums in interest-free loans to combat this natural calamity. Only assistance on such a gigantic scale was capable of salvaging the cotton crop.

From my observations I would say that a most important factor in Jiangzhou's success are the close ties existing between cadres at all levels and commune members. In last year's drive to increase production, leading personnel constantly sought the advice of members and consulted them on various issues. In matters of farming technique they learnt modestly from older peasants with decades of experience behind them. Commune members, on the other hand, regarded the cadres as bosom friends and never hesitated to speak openly and offer suggestions.

For me the following was illustrative of the working of this fine tradition in Jiangzhou Commune. Included in last year's newly reclaimed wasteland was an 80-*mu* plot rather low in fertility. The cadres of the Zhongzhou Brigade were uncertain as to what was the crop best suited to this stretch of land. An old-timer Yang Szu-wei came up with a well-founded suggestion. He proposed that *midou* (a kind of pea) be sown on this plot because he recalled that some 20 years before a farmer had planted it on 0.2 *mu* of similar soil and in the autumn reaped a dozen *jin*. His view was supported by several other old peasants who pointed out that though *midou* is not high yielding, this drought-resistant plant grows fast and one or two showers suffice to keep it alive until harvest. The proposal was accepted and the brigade gathered 10,500 *jin*.

Better Life

After what I had seen of its production and having heard so much of the commune's excellent record, I was naturally anxious to gather some first-hand information on its welfare facilities and to see with my own eyes how its members live today. Like other rural people's communes, Jiangzhou has nurseries, kindergartens, a home of respect for the aged and 64 community dining-rooms, one for each

production team. All these welfare units made considerable progress in the last year.

The first impression upon entering the spacious dining-hall of Qianjien Brigade's No. 1 team is one of exceptional brightness and cheer. For three meals a day members need only sit at their tables to be served by attendants. Dishes are worked out to provide a varied menu on ordinary days. But holidays and special occasions call for and get added, specially prepared delicacies.

Kitchen staff members are not satisfied to offer the same kind of food to everyone. Special consideration is given to the needs of elderly people, children, and the sick as well as to the entertaining of guests. During hot summer days regular rounds are made providing tea for members working in the fields.

The dining-room has resources of its own. In the past year it reared pigs and fowl, bred fish and cultivated an 18-*mu* kitchen garden. Since it harvested vegetables and melons beyond its own needs, the surplus was sold on the market. Earnings thus obtained were used to provide better service and food.

The leap forward in production is reflected in the life of the commune members. The commune's per capita income in 1960 was two-thirds higher than in 1957, the year prior to China's big leap. Compared with 1959, members' income last year rose by 22 per cent.

To find out how member households live today, I called on Hsu Chang-ching's family and had a chat with Hsu and his wife. In their tidy house there is a lively atmosphere of activity and growth. The new alarm clock, thermos-bottles, children's toys and newly acquired cupboard speak volumes to anyone familiar with the total absence of even such elementary amenities in pre-liberation peasant households.

Previously Hsu had nothing he could call his own besides the clothes on his back. During land reform he received his allotment, married in 1953 and now has a family of three. His four-year-old child attends a nursery and he and his wife eat in the production team's dining-room. The service organizations set up by the commune have freed Hsu's wife from most of such household chores as cooking, sewing and round-the-clock care of her child which had previously absorbed all her time, energy and thought. Now she participates in farm work, earns her own wages and is an equal partner in the household.

Hsu Chang-ching told me that between him and his wife they chalked up over 500 work-day points last year and their earnings were considerable. In their off hours they raised a pig and a dozen chickens and planted vegetables on their own small plot.

As we strolled leisurely back to the commune office, Secretary Tien said: "Hsu's family story is not unique. There are many more like it in the commune." But, I thought to myself, even that is not the whole story. Life for Jiangzhou commune members is a far cry from what it was yesterday and each knows with a certainty born of steady progress in production that tomorrow it will be still better.

ART HANDICRAFTS

Peking Ivory Carvings

Peking residents' enthusiasm for the 26th World Table Tennis Championships has been manifested in many ways—not the least of them the exquisite commemorative ivory carvings. As early as March Peking's ivory carvers were making ivory cigarette holders of high quality to welcome the players from all over the world. These were carved with the emblem of the championships—a plum-flower shaped badge with five table tennis bats of different colours comprising the petals. In addition to the emblem were various other designs ranging from landscapes—Peking's famous Temple of Heaven, or the White Dagoba of the Beihai Park—to flowers, birds, dragon and phoenix, etc.

A recent work which has attracted public attention and is a further expression of the widespread interest in the table tennis championships is the Peking carvers' ivory representation of the magnificent Peking Workers' Gymnasium. A work in high relief, it is 18 cm. high and 27 cm. wide and rests on a stand of hard wood supported by four table tennis bats. It took one veteran artist and two seasoned craftsmen half a month to make. With the aid of art designers, they successfully developed a new technique which gives to the relief a feeling of deep perspective, bringing out the grandeur of the new building with its spacious foreground dominated by the statue of a man and a woman athlete amidst people, pines and willows.

This excellent work is another example of the efforts of Peking's ivory

carvers to reflect contemporary life in their art. We say "another," because examples are legion. In the more than 1,000 works completed last year, contemporaneity was the keynote. Notable among them was "Uncle Policeman, Thank You!" executed by a young woman craftsman Shih Chin-lan. In it a group of kindergarten children are shown crossing the street with the help of their "uncle policeman." Not only does it catch that special loveliness of children just emerging from the toddler stage it also breathes of the new relations between a people's police and the people. Also well known is the ivory carving depicting the conquest of Mt. Jolmo Lungma by Chinese mountaineers. It is a trio in which one jubilant climber holds high the five-star national flag over the very roof of the world, while another excitedly waves an ice axe and the third notes down for posterity the unforgettable moment.

What has been attracting even greater public attention are several important works which are now in their final stages. One of these is "Peking, Old and New." Views of old Peking and today's city were carved on two elephant tusks each measuring 198 cm. in length, 15.7 cm. in width and 14.4 cm. in height, and weighing over 60 kg. Here we see the Tien An Men bathed in spring sunshine against the background of Chingshan Park. Before it, running east and west lies broad Chang An Boulevard lined with new buildings, all erected in recent years. In the foreground are trees through which can be glimpsed the busy coming and going of people, buses, trolleys and cars. This is the new Peking of today.

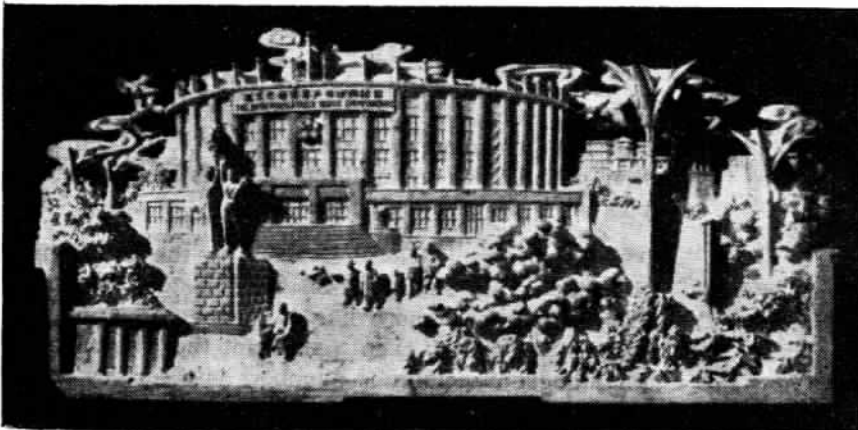
The other ivory presents a view of pre-liberation Peking in autumn. The

rich are living it up in restaurants, playhouses and in the markets; while on the narrow streets poverty-thin carriers bear their well-fed clients in sedan chairs. Alongside the imposing residences of the rich are the hovels of the poor—everything here typifies the old society where the rule of life was "man eats man."

Meanwhile, another remarkable work is likewise nearing completion. This is "Salute July First," a very large piece made up of every variety of flower carved in three dimensions. The symbolism is clear enough. There are no artists who are not elated by the Party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom." Both "Peking, Old and New" and "Salute July First" will be Peking ivory carvers' gifts to the Chinese Communist Party on the occasion of its 40th birthday on July 1.

Both works speak from the deepest recesses of the hearts of the ivory carvers. These long-time craftsmen know most intimately the contrast between old and new Peking. They lived in this joyless city before liberation. They knew what it was like to live under Kuomintang misrule, and they experienced the bitterest thing in life—the necessity to forsake their art and talent to seek a bare subsistence by whatever means available—peddling, pulling a ricksha. . . .

Three years after liberation strenuous efforts were made by the People's Government to revive the art handicrafts and in the first place to do everything possible to prevent the consummate skill of the veteran craftsmen from becoming a "lost art." In 1952, with 42 carvers ferreted out from every corner of the city the First Ivory Carving Co-operative was formed. In the following eight to nine years this nucleus trained five groups of apprentice craftsmen totalling more than 300. This core augmented by other veterans returning to their old work now constitute a workshop of over 500 workers. Tremendous improvement in working conditions, absolute security in life and a new political status (they tell you immediately of the veteran carvers who have been elected to the city's People's Congress and the city's People's Political Consultative Conference), coupled with their enhanced social status are changes which have transformed the life of these craftsmen since liberation. Is not this change just as striking in its own way as the



Peking Workers' Gymnasium

Ivory carving by Chang Chun-shan, Wang Wen-ching and Chen Shih-pin



The Dancing Goddess

Ivory carving designed by Yang Shih-chung and executed by Jen Tseng-fu

contrast between the old and new Peking?

The political consciousness of these artists in ivory has kept pace with the progress all around them. Their art has become for them more than a way of making a living. They see themselves as the guardians of a precious heritage of the people and as responsible to the people. In the old days, they worked either individually or in small workshops of three or five. As workers in the same trade, they mixed well with one another and considered themselves friends. But the complex techniques of their work were closely guarded secrets. They were reluctant even to impart their skills to their apprentices. Their fears were summed up in the old adage that: "When the apprentice learns the ropes the master will starve." Today, as one of the "elders" put it, their only worry is lest the apprentices don't master it. This is why in the old days apprentices of five or six years' standing were still unable to work independently, whereas today many have become capable craftsmen in less than three years and the best even artisans of the fourth or fifth grade!

There are, of course, many additional reasons for the rapid development of the new generation of ivory carvers. In the past, apprentices were for the

most part illiterate, but now they are largely graduates of junior middle schools, that is, with nine years of schooling. In the past, they were generally exploited as servants in the first year of their apprenticeship whereas now they start learning the very moment they enter the workshop — learning their craft as well as studying to raise their political, cultural and artistic levels. In the Chungwen District of Peking which has a concentration of workshops specializing in various handicrafts there is a district-run Spare-Time School of Handicraft Arts open to all trainees. There they learn painting, theories of aesthetics and in general deepen their knowledge and understanding of the arts. With bright and limitless prospects ahead, the enthusiasm for study on the part of the young people today was a thing unknown to the almost literally enslaved apprentice of former days.

For Peking's handicraft artists, "a hundred flowers blossoming" is no literary phrase but a part of their personal experience. Young and promising craftsmen are assigned to work under experienced artists of the most varied styles. In an effort to gather together the finest talents Peking last January set up an Art Handicraft Workshop which embraced 16 different handicrafts. Among the veteran ivory carvers doing research in this workshop is Yang Shih-chung, renowned for his figure carving in the classical style. His works are characterized by beauty of form, great refinement in workmanship and a high decorative effect. In style he derives from the traditional Chinese painting of the Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.) of which he is an ardent and diligent student. "The Dancing Goddess" is the most recent work designed by him and carved by the young craftsman Jen Tseng-fu under his guidance.

Efforts are made not only to preserve and develop the many specialties and styles in every handicraft art but also to salvage those crafts which are on the verge of extinction. Carved porcelain is an example. The skill of carving landscape, flower and bird on white porcelain was first developed in the 18th century. Now there remain only two old men in Peking possessing it and they are passing on their skills to young craftsmen in the new workshop.

Ivory carving as well as all the handicraft arts in Peking are flourish-

ing. The capital now has 36 varieties of handicrafts. In terms of craftsmen, there has been a 6.7-fold increase since 1950; in terms of output value, 1960 tops 1957 by 309.95 per cent, 1958 by 97.18 per cent, and 1959 by 32.16 per cent. Of no less significance has been the elevated ideological and artistic standards of the works produced. In spite of the enormous development since liberation, the demand for China's handicraft art products both at home and abroad still cannot be fully satisfied. This is in itself a tribute and an evaluation by the public of China's ivory carvers and other handicraftsmen.

SHORT NOTES

Shanghai Dramatists on Comedy. Shanghai dramatists are engaged in a lively discussion on how to write comedies for the socialist theatre.

Their discussions and debates revolve around such questions as the concept of comedy, the characteristics and classification of comedies, contradiction and conflict in comedies, the creation of positive characters and creative methods.

In recent years the modern drama, Chinese traditional opera and the cinema have all produced many good comedies depicting China's new life and praising the positive characters of the socialist era. This was noted and hailed as a new and positive development in this dramatic form.

In the course of the discussion, Shanghai papers have published more than 20 articles by noted theorists of the drama, playwrights and actors.

Many Chinese classical comedies and also some foreign ones, such as works by Moliere and Shakespeare, and several modern comedies, both films and stage productions, have been specially presented for the study of the participants in the discussion.

Kiangsu Painters on Historical Subjects. Artists in Kiangsu Province have been discussing questions relating to the truthful portrayal of historical events and the choice of artistic forms open to painters.

More than 100 works on historical themes painted by Kiangsu artists since liberation and over 40 ancient paintings were displayed in the Nanking hall where the first discussion took place.

SIDELIGHTS

Textiles in Inner Mongolia. Big, medium and small textile mills built over the last ten years in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region now supply all the cotton piece-goods, woollen, silk and synthetic fibrous materials it needs. One of China's largest livestock breeding areas and with a rapidly developing agriculture Inner Mongolia had one sole textile mill before liberation and that made only blankets for military use.

Today a second large woollen mill is being built in the autonomous region which produced quite a portion of the country's wool clip last year. When completed it will produce annually over two million metres of quality woollen fabric. The region's first big cotton textile mill is nearing completion and when both mills go into production the region will be well-equipped to meet the rising demand for more and better textiles.

Another branch of textiles which has been successfully launched in this northern territory is the silk industry. Formerly believed impossible to cultivate silkworms on a large scale north of the 45th parallel, silkworm-rearing people's communes in the northernmost tip of this region have proved this to be a fallacy.

Philately. Last week, while ace table-tennis from many lands were battling for world titles at the Workers' Gymnasium, post office counters were crowded with eager buyers of new issue of stamps marking the 26th World Table Tennis Championships (see P.R., No. 13). Some, no doubt, were table tennis fans, but most of them were philatelists.

Stamp collecting is an increasingly popular hobby in this country. Keen collectors are found in the factories, people's communes, P.L.A., and of course in nearly all schools. This is a new pastime for the people even though the first Chinese stamp was issued in 1878. That stamp was designed and printed abroad as were most stamps for many, many years afterwards. The paper, printing and design of stamps issued prior to liberation were generally poor.

Stamps issued over the last few years have shown constant improvement in printing, design and theme. Large numbers of commemoration stamps are being issued each year. This is part of the story of the mounting interest in stamp collecting.

Beautifully designed and printed in China they reflect some aspect of the common life of the people intimately related to each individual life. The subjects covered are many and varied: land reform, national construction, physical culture and scenes of the revolutionary past. The two years 1958-59 saw as many sets issued as in the whole 70 years preceding liberation.

Vets at Work. A network of veterinary stations now covers the entire Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Larger than Britain, France, Germany and Italy taken together, Sinkiang is China's No. 2 livestock raising area.

These veterinary stations staffed by veterinarians trained over the last ten years have done splendid work in combating animal diseases and improving herds. Among recent successes is the bringing under control of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle and the virtual stamping out of foot and mouth disease in southern Sinkiang, once the worst affected area. This was accomplished by the combined efforts of the people's communes, vet stations and research institutes under Party leadership.

In the course of work, the army of veterinary scientists and workers scattered in the communes has taught many thousands of people the rudiments of veterinary science and good animal husbandry. Most commune members are now familiar with many toxins, vaccines and anti-biotics. Many commune members have also learnt to diagnose and treat certain of the more prevalent diseases. Timely diagnosis and treatment has often meant saving valuable herds and preventing the spread of diseases.

Data collected and sent in regularly by field workers through the vet stations help the region's numerous veterinary institutes to improve their work of serving the herdsmen. The vets in the stations make known to the herdsmen the findings and recommendations of the research institutes. These men and women veterinarians

working with experienced herdsmen play an important role in improving herds and flocks, introducing or improving management and feeding and the prevention of disease. All of which has enabled the region to cut the number of diseased animals and their mortality rate and to increase the number of its livestock. The work of the veterinarians is an effective contribution to the region's expanding economy.

Ammonia for the Farms. The big Industrial Chemical Company in Talién helps agriculture by supplying vast quantities of chemical fertilizer and by training thousands of people from all over China on how to synthesize ammonia used to manufacture nitrogenous chemical fertilizers. More than 7,700 technicians and skilled workers trained by this company are now operating numerous small ammonia synthesizing plants up and down the country. These small plants with an annual capacity of several hundred tons a year require relatively little investment. Though small they produce substantial amounts of nitrogenous fertilizers right there in the countryside all of which helps to boost crop yields.

Planes Bring Rain. "The Party can even send happiness raining out of the sky," cried an old peasant, when rain fell over a large area of Shantung Province. Members of people's communes cheered as P.L.A. planes wove in and out of the rain-bearing clouds and forced them to drop their precious cargoes down to the parched earth below. The winter crops sucked up the life-giving rain precipitated by the P.L.A. planes which had been called in by the local Party committee to help ward off a threatening drought.



CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Chronic U.S. Unemployment

A *Da Gong Bao* article of March 25 comments on the sharp increase in "areas of substantial unemployment" in the U.S. as an aspect of the developing U.S. economic crisis. It points out that the grave impact of that crisis inevitably falls on the broad masses of the working people. The most prominent feature of the current phase of the crisis is the steady increase in the number of unemployed as a result of the reduction or stoppage of production in economic enterprises.

This constant increase of unemployment as admitted by Kennedy is one of the most difficult problems facing the U.S. Up to the middle of March, U.S. unemployment increased rapidly to 6 million, the highest figure ever reached after the Second World War. Adding the semi-employed, the unemployed numbered 16 to 18 million. The seriousness of the problem is shown by the continuing expansion of the area of unemployment. By February this year, the number of "areas of substantial unemployment" in the U.S. had increased to 101 — more than two-thirds of the 150 industrial centres in that country — while during the economic crisis of 1958, the number was 89. In these areas, the proportion of unemployed runs from 12 to 20 per cent of the work force.

Unemployment is now spreading over all branches of the U.S. national economy: in steel, automobiles and building as well as in agriculture, textiles and service trades. Over 5 per cent of the labour force in these branches is unemployed. The number of unemployed in the iron and steel industry and in the building industry has even reached 16 and 14 per cent respectively, the highest figures since 1941.

Unemployment is daily growing more serious in the U.S. It is an indication that the U.S. economic crisis is deepening. The most obvious fact is the disastrous effect of the decline in production on the workers. The steel industry was operating at only 48.7 per cent of capacity in early January of this year. In early February, steel output dropped again by 46.2 per cent compared with the same period last year. Up to the present, the U.S. steel

industry is still operating at only about half its capacity. Automobile production has also declined month after month.

The effect on the workers of automation in U.S. industry must not be overlooked. With the extensive introduction of automation, not only is labour intensity heightened, what is more serious is that workers are being thrown out of their jobs. Take the steel industry for instance: twenty years ago, 500,000 people were employed. Since the introduction of automation, 250,000 people have lost their jobs.

The fact that the present U.S. economic crisis is intertwined with the crisis in agriculture has greatly added to the burden on the labouring people, enlarging the number of unemployed. Farm labourers who have lost their means of livelihood in the countryside are drifting into the cities, expanding the ranks of the unemployed and aggravating the problem of unemployment.

The increase in the imports of manufactured goods, to a certain extent, has also deprived part of the labour force

of their chances of employment. U.S. automobile exports are meeting with increasingly sharp competition in recent years and large numbers of foreign automobiles are entering the U.S. domestic market. Imports in 1960 amounted to 51,000 vehicles.

Unemployment and poverty are prompting the American working people to unite and fight for the right to live, says the article. The strike movement is increasing in scale and vigour. In 1960 there were 3,300 strikes involving 1.4 million people and since the beginning of this year, the strike struggle has continued to develop. The strike movement is gaining momentum in the U.S. and the class struggle is growing daily sharper.

Faced with this vigorous development of the strike movement, the article concludes, the ruling class in the U.S. was forced to make some superficial concessions in an attempt to paralyse and deceive the working class. Manipulated by monopoly capital the U.S. Government has never shown any "kindness" or voluntarily sought to improve the poverty-stricken conditions of the working class, nor will it ever do so. It can be foreseen that the struggle of the American working class against unemployment, poverty and for the right to live will certainly develop further in the days to come.

THE PASSING SHOW

King - Sized Grab

Fleet Street resounds with protests against the growing monopolization of the British press. They have grown louder since the British press lord C. H. King, by adding the Odham's press empire to his own *Daily Mirror* group, has brought under his control £100 million worth of property and some 500 newspapers, magazines, trade and technical journals and annual directories with a total circulation of over 36 million. He now controls nearly every woman's magazine in the country.

As someone once said about "freedom of the press" under capitalism: "Anyone can start a newspaper . . . if he's got a million pounds."

Chicken a la U.S.A.

When the U.S. pavilion at the International Agricultural Exhibition in Cairo announced that "American roast chicken" would be sold at the pavilion at 4 p.m. on March 29, as expected, a crowd collected. The appointed time came and went. Finally an American with a film camera appeared, ready to take trick shots of "an eager crowd" as a single roast chicken was carried by at arm's height.

This U.S. publicity hoax got its just deserts: smashed windows and signs drawn on the pavilion in Arabic and English reading: "Boycott American Chicken!"



"I simply love newspapers."

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Afro-Asian Solidarity Meeting

Premier Chou En-lai extended warm greetings to the 4th session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council held in Bandung.

His message reads in part: "The convocation of this session falls on the eve of the sixth anniversary of the Bandung Conference. Since that conference, the struggles of the Asian and African peoples, united as one to oppose new and old colonialism, win national liberation and safeguard national independence, have developed day by day. The face of Asia and Africa has changed tremendously. I am deeply convinced that the session will, on the basis of further developing the Bandung spirit, make new contributions in supporting the just action taken by the Indonesian people for the recovery of West Irian, in supporting the just struggles of the peoples of Laos, the Congo, Algeria, Angola and other Asian and African countries to oppose imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination, win national liberation and safeguard national independence and in the cause of further strengthening friendship and solidarity of the Asian and African peoples and defending world peace."

West Irian Is Indonesia's

On the occasion of "West Irian Week" marked by the Indonesian people, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity on April 5 cabled a message of support to the Indonesian Council for Asian-African People's Solidarity.

The cable condemns the Dutch colonialists who, supported by U.S. imperialism, not only occupy West Irian but also send a continuous stream of troops and warships there to carry out sabotage and subversive activities against the Republic of Indonesia. It also castigates the U.S. imperialists who, in collusion with the Dutch colonialists, make use of the United Nations to obstruct a reasonable settlement of the West Irian question. "The U.S.-Dutch imperialist aggression and

intervention against Indonesia has gravely violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Indonesia, menacing peace and security in the Asian and Pacific regions," it declares.

The message reaffirms the support of the Chinese people for the just stand of the Indonesian Government and people on the recovery of West Irian. The Chinese people regard West Irian as an integral part of Indonesia. The Dutch colonialists must get out and the U.S. imperialists must stop their intervention there. The intrigues to make West Irian a trust territory of the U.S.-controlled United Nations must cease.

The message expresses confidence that the profound, traditional friendship between the Chinese and Indonesian peoples will continue to grow in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in mutual support and unity.

Burma Honours Chinese Officers

In recognition of their contribution to the settlement of the Sino-Burmese boundary question, five Chinese officers had orders conferred upon them by Burmese Ambassador to China Kyaw Winn on behalf of Burmese President U Win Maung.

Senior-Colonel Ting Yi, commanding officer of the Chinese People's Liberation Army unit station at Tengchung, was the recipient of the Order of Thray Sithu. Li Ping, Chao Ting-chun, Li Lin-wu and Kao Ming-shun, Chinese leaders of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Joint Sino-Burmese Boundary Survey Teams, received the Order of Sithu.

The presentation ceremony took place in Paoshan, Yunnan Province.

Sino-Ceylonese Trade

A Sino-Ceylonese protocol on the exchange of commodities during 1961 was signed in Colombo on April 4. The agreement envisages exports by the two countries to a total value of 100 million Rupees each way. Contracts for the purchase in 1961 of 31,000 metric tons of Ceylonese rubber by China and 200,000 long tons of Chinese rice by Ceylon were simultaneously concluded.

A joint communique issued by the two Governments characterized the

agreements as a step further in the development and consolidation of trade and friendly relations between the two countries.

Lu Hsun Monument in Japan

A monument dedicated to the great Chinese writer Lu Hsun was recently unveiled in Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, northeast Japan. Built of black stone for which the city is famous and four and a half metres in height, the monument stands at the foot of a hill on the western outskirts of Sendai, where Lu Hsun was once a medical student.

Madame Hsu Kuang-ping, widow of Lu Hsun and head of a Chinese women's delegation now visiting Japan, was present at the ceremony which was attended by over 500 Japanese workers, professors, students and public figures. Addressing the gathering she said that the erection of the monument testified to irrepressible desire of the Chinese and Japanese peoples for friendship. She recalled Lu Hsun's contributions to the promotion of Sino-Japanese cultural exchange and friendship and also referred to the fact that many young Japanese during her current visit had expressed their appreciation and love for Lu Hsun's works.

Warnings on U.S. Intrusions

Despite China's repeated serious warnings, U.S. warships and aircraft continue to violate China's territorial waters and air space.

On March 28, a U.S. military plane intruded into China's air space over the sea south of Swabue and Pinghai in Kwangtung Province between 11:58 and 12:07 hours; between 12:40 and 12:47 hours a U.S. military plane again flew over the same area.

On April 2, between 12:02 and 12:20 hours, a U.S. military plane intruded into the air space over the sea south of Pinghai and Swabue in Kwangtung Province.

On April 6, a U.S. submarine intruded into China's territorial waters south of Swabue between 2:21 and 5:27 hours. Another U.S. warship intruded into the same area between 5:07 and 8:19 hours on the same day.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued the 138th, 139th and 140th serious warnings against these military provocations.

Burmese Prime Minister Vacations in Yunnan

Burmese Prime Minister U Nu, accompanied by Madame Nu and their son and daughter, is currently vacationing in Yunnan, China's scenic southwestern province noted for its round-the-year pleasant climate and its many and varied nationalities.

Coming at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai, Prime Minister U Nu has received an exuberant welcome expressive of the Chinese people's deep feelings of friendship for their Burmese kinsmen. At Paoshan, first stop on the tour, a vast crowd of Tais, Chingpos, Lisus and Hans turned out at the airport to greet the Burmese leader. Amidst loud cheers and the beating of elephant drums there resounded shouts of "Long Live Chinese-Burmese Kinship" and "Long Live Friendship and Unity Between the Chinese and Burmese Border Peoples." In picturesque Tali, capital of the Tali Pai Autonomous Chou, several thousand singing and dancing celebrants thronged the streets as the honoured guests drove through the city. While youngsters in colourful national costumes danced, boys and girls rushed forward to present the Burmese Prime Minister with bouquets of camellias, azaleas and other flowers. A festive air prevailed.

Marshal Chen Yi, Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and his wife have arrived in Tali from Kunming to accompany the Burmese Prime Minister and Madame Nu on their tour. Liu Ming-hui, Vice-Governor of Yunnan Province, and his wife; Lieutenant-General Chin Chi-wei, commanding officer of the People's Liberation Army units in Kunming, and his wife; Li Yi-mang, Chinese Ambassador to Burma, and his wife and other Chinese officials were also with the vacationing party.

In the course of their visit, the Burmese Prime Minister and Madame Nu saw numerous historic sites and scenic spots. There was the old site of the capital of Nan Chao, an ancient state which flourished over 1,000 years ago during the Tang Dynasty. Also the museum of the ancient city of Tali, where historical documents and cultural relics of the past 2,000 years are displayed. And the famous quarry which is the source of the world renowned Tali marble. Included too was "Butterfly Spring" where every year in the

fourth lunar month butterflies of startling beauty and endless variety gather.

On beautiful Erhai Lake, the Burmese Prime Minister and his wife visited Hsichou People's Commune and acquainted themselves with the life and work of its members. There they met 20 "Golden Flowers," the local popular title for girls outstanding in their work. During last year's stay in Peking, the Burmese Prime Minister saw a film about the very commune he was now visiting called *Five Golden Flowers*. In the film four girls of the same name — Golden Flower — were mistaken for the fifth, giving rise to all manner of complications. At that time he had remarked that he would like to meet the real "Golden Flowers." Now, he and Madame Nu had a lively and cordial chat with the girls and wished them still greater successes.

On his trip, Prime Minister U Nu also paid homage at several Buddhist temples and gave alms. These included the 1,000-year-old Three Pagoda Monastery, Kuanyintang Temple near Tali and the Temple of the Sleeping Buddha on the outskirts of Paoshan which dates back to the Tang Dynasty.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour in Tali, Prime Minister U Nu declared that his current visit fulfilled a long cherished hope to see Tali and other scenic spots in Yunnan. He noted that he was not only enjoying a holiday, but had also made wide contact with the Yunnanese people who are neighbours and relatives of the Burmese, thus strengthening further the kinsmen-like relations between the peoples of Burma and China.

Speaking at the same banquet, Vice-Premier Chen Yi stated that Sino-Burmese relations are an example of peaceful coexistence between countries of different social systems. China and Burma, he said, exist together amicably like two brothers who have complete confidence in each other and no misgivings between them. Together with Premier Chou En-lai, the Vice-Premier noted, Prime Minister U Nu has propounded and adhered to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, thus contributing greatly to world peace and Sino-Burmese friendship. Thanks are due the wisdom, ability and political foresight of the Burmese Prime Minister for the completion of the great edifice of friendship between China and Burma, he added.

American Prisoner Released

When U.S. citizen Robert E. McCann, sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by the former Tientsin People's High Court for espionage activities against the People's Republic of China, recently became seriously ill, the Chinese authorities concerned granted his family special visiting privileges. McCann's wife arrived in China on March 28. During her stay she repeatedly petitioned for permission to take her husband home. In the spirit

of humanitarianism, the People's High Court of Hopei Province granted her petition. McCann left China on April 5.

South Vietnamese Piracy

A Chinese fishing vessel was recently kidnapped by south Viet Nam's navy on Chinese territorial waters off the Hsisha Islands. Twenty Chinese fishermen were seized and taken to south Viet Nam.

This piratical act took place on March 14 during a fishing excursion

near Kingyin Island of the Chinese vessel *Chiunghai 009* of the Tanmen People's Commune of Chiung Tung on Hainan Island. An eyewitness account of the kidnapping was given by another Chinese vessel on its return from fishing operations.

Chinese fishermen on the Hsisha Islands were greatly incensed by the kidnapping. Occurring at a time when U.S. imperialism is moving to intensify its intervention and aggression against Laos, it calls for close attention.

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