

# PEKING REVIEW

41

October 13, 1961

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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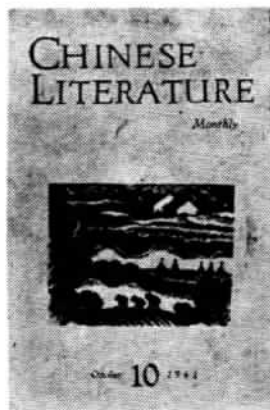
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Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报  
(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

October 13, 1961 Vol. IV No. 41

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Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW  
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China  
Cable Address: Peking 6170

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

## Round the Week

# Commemorating the 1911 Revolution

The Wuchang Uprising that broke out 50 years ago was a milestone of the mighty struggles the Chinese people waged against foreign and domestic oppressors in the years following the Opium War of 1840-42. It fired a train of revolts throughout the land. Led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the revolutionary wave of 1911 toppled the Ching Dynasty, which had oppressed the Chinese people for nearly 300 years, and ended 2,000 years of absolute monarchy in China.

The 1911 Revolution was a great victory for the Chinese people. In overthrowing the Ching Dynasty, they dealt a telling blow to the imperialists who supported it. Though the fruits of victory were seized by Yuan Shih-kai and the other warlords who worked hand in glove with the various imperialists, the revolution brought about an unprecedented spiritual emancipation of the people. It paved the way for the further development of the revolution.

The whole nation marked its 50th anniversary with many and varied commemorative activities. The highlight of these was the meeting held in Peking's Great Hall of the People on the eve of the anniversary. More than 10,000 people attended: working people of the capital, representatives of the democratic parties, people's organizations, national minorities and returned overseas Chinese. The rostrum of the brightly lit hall was decorated with red banners and flowers and portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Chairman Liu Shao-chi was present. On the rostrum with him were Chou En-lai, Soong Ching Ling, Tung Pi-wu, Chu Teh, Ho Hsiang-ning and others.

Chou En-lai, Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, delivered the opening speech. He paid tribute to the trail-blazers of the Revolution of 1911. He paid special tribute to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, great revolutionary and outstanding democrat, who played so important a role

in the 1911 Revolution. Analysing the events of 1911, Premier Chou pointed out that this revolution led by the Chinese bourgeoisie failed to fulfil the revolutionary tasks of opposing imperialism and feudalism, but its failure was a lesson to the Chinese people. "The history of China's democratic revolution," said the Premier, "shows that in the era of imperialism, it is impossible for a bourgeois-democratic revolution to achieve complete victory without the leadership of the proletariat and that the plan for a bourgeois republic is not feasible in China." The Premier drew attention to the contribution to China's revolutionary cause made by Dr. Sun Yat-sen who never ceased to learn from experience and to develop and advance his ideas in the course of revolutionary practice. Many changes took place in the world in the years after the 1911 Revolution: the victory of the October Socialist Revolution in Russia, the May Fourth Movement in China and the birth of the Chinese Communist Party. Dr. Sun's views advanced with the times; in spite of obstruction from the reactionary forces, he resolutely accepted the help offered him by the Chinese Communists, and adopted the three cardinal policies of alliance with Soviet Russia, co-operation with the Communists, and assistance to the peasants' and workers' movement, thus developing his old Three People's Principles into the new Three People's Principles. "This," said Chou En-lai, "was a remarkable, immortal contribution."

After Dr. Sun Yat-sen's death, Chiang Kai-shek betrayed him and sold out the revolution, and the tide of the revolution momentarily ebbed. But the Chinese people, led by the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, waged a protracted and arduous struggle and finally overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and founded the great People's Republic of China. "We are happy," said Chou En-lai, "not only because we have fulfilled the tasks left unfinished by the heroes of the

Revolution of 1911 and realized the lofty ideals cherished and pursued by so many Chinese patriots and revolutionaries over the last hundred years and more, but also because we have led our country — a great country with 650 million people — on to the high road of socialist development.” Chou En-lai called on the people to unite still more closely and strive for even greater victories in socialist construction and for the liberation of Taiwan and the complete unification of our motherland.

Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, who headed the preparatory committee for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution, gave the main address of the meeting. He dwelt at length on the background of the 1911 Revolution, its nature and significance and gave a penetrating analysis of the reasons why it failed to achieve its full aims. (For full text of his speech see p. 7.)

Ho Hsiang-ning spoke next, on behalf of the democratic parties, non-partisan democrats and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce. She paid tribute to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the revolutionary martyrs and, citing the lesson to be learnt from the 1911 Revolution, pointed out that in the era of imperialism only the proletariat, and no other class, can lead any real revolution to victory. She declared that the Chinese Communist Party has led the Chinese people not only in thoroughly accomplishing the tasks of the bourgeois-democratic revolution but also in developing it immediately into the socialist revolution in which great successes have already been scored. All for whom she spoke, she said, are determined to follow

Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party for ever.

Performances of choral music and Peking opera followed the meeting.

Commemorative meetings were also held in all the provinces and autonomous regions, relics of the revolution were exhibited in the major cities, and for many days past the press has been carrying reminiscences and poems by veterans of the revolution. These reminiscences are being compiled and edited, and the first volume will soon be off the press. It contains 30 reminiscences totalling more than 400,000 words. They include those by Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chu Teh, Ho Hsiang-ning and others — all eyewitnesses or participants of the revolution. Its foreword is by Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling.

More than 40 old comrades-in-arms of the 1911 Revolution came from all parts of the country to take part in the various commemorative activities in the capital. The youngest of them was 69. They spent the greater part of their lives in the old society and have witnessed many vicissitudes in their country's destiny. All are greatly moved by the tremendous achievements the nation has scored since liberation. In the many get-togethers they have taken part in, they have spoken of the joy with which they have seen the fondest hopes and dreams of their youth come true.

On the eve of the anniversary, Premier Chou En-lai received these veterans and had a cordial talk with them. Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, himself a veteran of the 1911 Revolution, gave a banquet in their honour. It was an unforgettable get-together

of old comrades-in-arms. They chatted of old times, of the hopes that have been realized, and drank many toasts to the prosperity of their motherland.

### Good News About Steel

The variety of steel products that a country is capable of producing is an important index of its technical level. In this field recent news in China continues to be more than good.

Anshan, the main sinew of China's growing steel industry up in the northeast, reports that since the beginning of the year, it has added 28 types of rolled steel to its already extensive catalogue. These new products are giving a big boost to the country's engineering, mining and building industries and the railways; and agriculture is not the least to benefit. The new low alloy channel beam being made there on special order for the Loyang Tractor Works has greater tensile strength than the ordinary beams made before; it will enable the Loyang works to manufacture more powerful machines without a big increase in overall structural weight. The big motor works in Changchun is getting a new type of deep-stamping sheet for the cabin top of its "Liberation" lorries. A special alloy steel with great impact toughness even at 60 degrees below zero meets the urgent need of China's booming oil industry. With train traffic steadily increasing, Anshan's new high silicon steel rail, three times more durable than the ordinary carbon steel rail, is a welcome addition to the many types of rails it is making. Using cold instead of hot rolling methods, Anshan's mills are turning out six new types of steel sections for the building industry.



Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and other government leaders with veterans of the 1911 Revolution

These are lighter but stronger than the old types and give a saving in steel of up to 20 per cent. Thin-walled seamless tubes, non-torque wire and T-bars are some other important new products.

This year Anshan rates an increase in the variety of its products as a top priority job. Preparations for trial manufacture of many items began early last October. Representatives from the country's leading tractor and motor works, rolling stock factories, power generator plants and others were invited to help work out the various specifications of the new products including size, shape, mechanical and chemical properties. The administrative and technical staff and veteran workers pooled their ideas and experience to make these trials a success.

Anshan, however, has no monopoly of the honours in the drive for a bigger range of steel products. Rolling mills in Shanghai, a steel base second only to Anshan, are turning out no less than 56 kinds of carbon and alloy rounds. New plants and workshops have been built to produce seamless tubes, medium plates, silicon sheets and sheet iron for the chemical fertilizer, power generator and enamelware industries.

In Peking, steel-makers have produced more than a score of new products in the third quarter of this year alone. Here again, agriculture gets a big share. It is getting new flats, rounds and squares for ploughs, irrigation machinery, and tractor parts and small seamless tubes for steam engines and sprayers.

### Chemicals for Light Industry

Chemical works in many provinces are providing light industrial establishments with increasing supplies of raw materials. Since the beginning of the year chemical works in Kirin, Nanking, Shanghai and other places have stepped up the production of raw materials essential for the making of consumer goods.

The Kirin Chemical Co., one of the major chemical works in the country, has turned out more than 40 kinds of chemical raw materials this year for many light industrial concerns in 28 provinces, cities and autonomous regions. These include calcium carbide for the plastics industry; large quantities of wood alcohol and sodium nitrate for factories manufacturing



Woodcut by Chao Tsung-tsao

glass and enamelware; methyl alcohol and red phosphorus. The workers of this northeast chemical works have continuously overfulfilled their output quota for phosphorus in the past seven months.

In Nanking, while stepping up production in their regular lines, many chemical works are also engaged in the trial production of other chemical raw materials for light industry. The glass fibre and glass cotton recently produced there on a trial basis have gone into the making of dozens of light industrial products.

Production of raw materials for the consumer goods industries is also high on the priority list of many chemical works in Shanghai. The Tien-yuan Chemical Works, for instance, boosted its monthly output of polyvinyl chloride, needed by the plastics industry, by 50 per cent during the past few months. Like their colleagues in other parts of the country, Shanghai's chemical workers are also tapping new sources of raw materials. In recent months various chemicals have been produced through utilization of waste liquids and gas from chemical works, paper mills, leather factories and dyeing and printing mills.

### Rich Harvest in Tibet

The peasants of Tibet are reaping a bumper harvest for the third year in succession following the epoch-making democratic reforms there. All of last week the farmers were gathering in

qingke barley and wheat in the Lhasa, Loka and Chamdo areas. Harvest time comes earlier than elsewhere in the Lingtze Special Administrative Region; here 80 per cent of the autumn crops have already been gathered in.

The mutual-aid teams established in the past few years since the reactionary rebellion was put down are making a big contribution towards the success of the harvest. They have well proved their worth in the last two years and more and improvements in their organization have made their members keener than ever on the job. In the Loka and Lingtze areas a great many teams finished in three weeks harvesting which would normally have taken twice that long to do in the past, and besides, the work was superbly done. Thanks to the good planning of these teams, the crops of households with insufficient manpower were also brought to the threshing grounds on time.

To get the harvest all in without delay, everyone in Tibet is lending a hand. Government officials and officers and men of the P.L.A. have been out in the fields in their thousands. Medical institutions have made special efforts to bring first-aid services to the harvesters.

Harvesting has already come to an end in the warm districts of eastern and southern Tibet. It was immediately followed by autumn ploughing. The newly planted oats in some favoured spots already stand a good 10 cm. high.

# Chairman Mao Receives Japanese Friends

ON October 7, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received a number of Japanese friends who were visiting Peking. He extended a hearty welcome to them and had a most cordial and friendly conversation with them.

"In Japan, except for pro-American monopoly capital and the militarist warlords, the broad masses of the people are our true friends," Chairman Mao said. "You can also feel that the Chinese people are your true friends. There are friends and friends, some true, some false. But practical experience will tell who are true friends and who are false."

"There is an old Chinese saying: 'Things of one kind come together; different kinds of people fall into different groups.' Nobusuke Kishi and Hayato Ikeda of Japan are good friends of U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek clique, while the Japanese people and the Chinese people are good friends.

"It is U.S. imperialism which has compelled us, the Chinese and Japanese peoples, to unite. The people of both countries have been suffering from U.S. imperialist oppression. We share the same destiny and therefore we are united. We should expand the scope of unity and bring together in unity the people of all Asia, Africa, Latin America and the world as a whole; excluding the imperialists and reactionaries of various countries, they constitute more than 90 per cent of the world's population.

"Although the road of struggle is tortuous, the prospects of the Japanese people are bright. The Chinese revolution underwent countless twists and turns — victory, failure, victory again and failure again, but the final victory belongs to the people. There are promising prospects before the Japanese people."

Writing out a poem of Lu Hsun's with a brush, Chairman Mao presented it to his Japanese guests, with the words: "This poem was written by Lu Hsun in China's darkest years, on the eve of her dawn."

The poem by Lu Hsun reads:

*A myriad families plunged into sorrow; men  
perish amid brambles and weeds.*

*Could my grief and lamentations but shake the  
earth!*

*My thoughts roam wide, stretching over the vast  
wilderness;*

*Amid the silence I hear the rumble of thunder.*

Mr. Hisao Kuroda, head of the delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association, then gave an account of the heroic struggle of the Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" and various reactionary laws. He said that the principal objective of the struggle of the Japanese and Chinese peoples was identical and the peoples of both countries must strengthen their unity.

The Japanese guests received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung were: Hisao Kuroda, head of the delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association, adviser to the Japanese Socialist Party, Diet Member and Vice-President of the Japan-China Friendship Association; Hosei Yoshida, secretary-general of the delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association; Kisaburo Kawasaki, Susumu Kobayashi, Masao Shimada, Kie Saito, Seikichi Fujimori, Shichiro Hozumi and Hideo Nakajima, members of the delegation and Takeo Suzuki, staff member of the delegation; Hajime Mishima, head of the Japanese people's educationists' delegation and Vice-President of the Japan-China Friendship Association; Sueo Ota, secretary-general of the Japanese people's educationists' delegation; Yojiro Imai, Minoru Tanaka, Kei Toyama, Shinichi Takahashi, Akira Igarashi, Akira Kawai, Hiroyuki Tomida and Masami Yamazumi, members of the delegation; Kuraji Anzai, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party and manager of the New Japan Publishing House, who has come to China in connection with the Japanese translation and publication of the fourth volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, and Kenji Asagawa and Shotaro Ozaki, who accompanied him.

Present on the occasion were Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, Liu Ning-I, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Chu Tu-nan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The Japanese peace champion Kinkazu Saionji was also present.

# A Great Democratic Revolution

by TUNG PI-WU

*Following is the full text of the speech made by Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, at the meeting to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution held on October 9, 1961, in Peking. The title and sub-titles are ours.—Ed.*

## Comrades and Friends,

Fifty years ago, on October 10, a great, world-shaking event took place in the ancient land of China. Under the influence of the revolutionary movement led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a group of rank-and-file soldiers and junior officers of the Ching imperial army in Hupeh Province staged an uprising in Wuchang and set up a revolutionary government against the rule of the Ching Dynasty. This uprising evoked a nationwide response in a very short space of time. The last feudal dynasty in China was overthrown; the birth of a new republic was proclaimed. This revolution took place in the year 1911, hence the name "the 1911 Revolution." The victory of this revolution was gained as a result of the spirit displayed by thousands upon thousands of revolutionaries who did not hesitate to lay down their lives for the cause of justice. Their heroic deeds will for ever be honoured by posterity. The Revolution of 1911 was of great significance. It greatly elevated the democratic consciousness of the broad masses of the Chinese people and opened the way for the development of their new revolutionary struggle. Among those who are present here today, are many who were active at the time of the 1911 Revolution. They must still remember what an inspiring event it was for the people groaning under the autocratic rule when the emperor was kicked off his imperial throne and a republic was set up in which there was no place for the emperor. Absolute monarchy had held sway in China for more than two thousand years. For all that time the people looked on the emperor as a sacred, inviolable figure. The 1911 Revolution overthrew this seemingly sacrosanct figure at a single blow. This was a gigantic victory in itself. If the emperor could be thrown out, was there any other reactionary thing that could not be knocked down?

## Deep Social and Historical Causes

The 1911 Revolution had its deep social and historical causes. Following the Opium War of 1840, foreign capitalism steadily intensified its aggression against China and unleashed a series of aggressive wars against our country. At this critical juncture when the very existence of the nation hung in the balance, the feudal rulers of the Ching Dynasty, rotten to the core, refused to institute any social or political reforms and step by step became the henchmen of the alien aggressors. The peoples of the various nationalities of China were plunged into the depths of poverty and misery and found it impossible to continue living in the old way. China was in those days faced with a situation where a revolution became imperative to change the old social and political systems if the country

was to be prevented from being reduced to a colony. In their articles on the current international situation published in early 1850, Marx and Engels foretold the emergence of a Chinese republic, regarding this as an inevitable result of Western aggression against China. Sixty-one years later, this great prophecy of theirs came true.

## Dr. Sun Yat-sen—A Great Revolutionary

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "China's bourgeois-democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism was, properly speaking, started by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. . . ." After the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, there appeared at one and the same time in China two types of bourgeois movement: the reformist movement headed by Kang Yu-wei and Liang Chi-chao, and the revolutionary movement led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The reformists tried to institute certain reforms desired by the bourgeoisie through favour of the Ching imperial court, whereas Dr. Sun Yat-sen advocated the overthrow of the Ching government and the establishment of a bourgeois republic through revolutionary means. The reformists played a notably enlightening role by introducing into China for the first time the social and political theories of the Western bourgeoisie. But before long, their attempt to introduce "reforms" through the imperial power came to a sad end. Because of this failure and especially as a result of the war launched by the Eight-Power Allied Army in 1900, China's national crisis was aggravated to an extreme degree. More and more people inclined towards revolution. Rallying the revolutionaries in various parts of the country, Dr. Sun Yat-sen set up the famous revolutionary organization, the Tung Meng Hui (China Revolutionary League) with the programme of: "Drive out the Manchus; revive China; establish a republic and equalize land ownership." This was the most advanced revolutionary programme in the China of those days.

About the time of the birth of the Tung Meng Hui, many revolutionaries were doing an immense amount of work, spreading revolutionary ideas and extending the revolutionary struggle. Many armed uprisings were staged under the leadership and influence of the Tung Meng Hui, and they drew large numbers of workers, peasants and intellectuals into the struggle. In the course of the struggle, not a few revolutionaries sacrificed their lives. These included Shih Chien-ju, Tsou Jung, Wu Yueh, Chen Tien-hua, Yang Cho-lin, Yu Chih-mo, Hsu Hsi-lin, Chiu Chin, Hsiung Cheng-chi, Liu Ching-an and Wen Sheng-tsai, as well as those other martyrs who fell during the Canton Uprising of March 1911. Their stirring spirit of self-sacrifice greatly inspired the revolutionary will of the people.

The overseas Chinese gave powerful support to the 1911 Revolution. Among these revolutionary overseas Chinese were businessmen and industrialists, and an even greater number of workers, small traders and handicrafts-

men. Living abroad, they were bullied beyond endurance by the imperialists and other reactionaries. They eagerly looked forward to the emergence of a rich, prosperous and powerful motherland. They not only gave financial support to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary activities but also took an active part in them. Of the 72 martyrs buried at Huanghuakang, Canton, nearly one-third are overseas Chinese. They were the finest sons and daughters of the Chinese people, the pride of all patriotic overseas Chinese.

The many uprisings launched by the revolutionaries had a profound influence on the masses. The revolutionization of the broad masses of the people was a condition of decisive importance for the 1911 Revolution. Given this, the revolution developed rapidly; as the Chinese expression has it: "When one shouts in the direction in which the wind is blowing, one's voice becomes louder even though there is no increase in its volume." At that time the Ching regime was becoming more and more discredited because of its anti-popular practices and its sell-out of the national interests. Things finally came to such a pass that even many provincial consultative assemblies turned against it. The movement to protect the national railway rights that began in 1911 in the provinces of Szechuan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangtung, Kiangsu and Chekiang was initiated by these consultative assemblies. It was, in particular, the struggle to safeguard railway rights engaged in by a great body of the people of Szechuan Province that provided the immediate stimulus to the Revolution of 1911.

The basic force in the Wuchang Uprising was the New Hupeh Army. Defying the reactionaries' repressions, the revolutionaries carried out their propaganda and organizational work in that army over a long period of time and won over the majority of its rank and file. Despite the fact that all the organizations leading the revolution were destroyed on the very eve of the Wuchang Uprising, the revolutionary soldiers and junior officers launched the revolt, raising high the banner of democracy. The revolutionary martyrs had not shed their blood in vain: the nearly 300-year-old rule of the Ching Dynasty collapsed like a house of cards amid the salvos of the Wuchang Uprising.

### **Transient Successes**

But unfortunately these astonishing successes were transient. People soon discovered that the regime brought forth by the revolution had fallen into the hands of counter-revolutionaries. As Dr. Sun Yat-sen described it: With the overthrow of one emperor, many emperors emerged. The Chinese people remained under the rule of imperialist lackeys—this time the feudal warlords. The revolution had not succeeded.

It was no accident that the 1911 Revolution came to such an end. This was a revolution led by the national bourgeoisie. At that time the Chinese working class had not yet grown into an independent class. The newly risen bourgeoisie tried to bring independence and democracy to China and develop national industries to make the country rich and strong. Their revolutionary views agreed with the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal demands of the broad masses of the people. But this nascent national bourgeoisie was also a very weak and immature class. They were not able to sum up the demands of the masses fully

and put forward a thoroughgoing anti-imperialist and anti-feudal programme, nor were they able to mobilize to the fullest possible extent the strength of the masses, and first and foremost, that of the peasant masses.

At the time of the 1911 Revolution many people active in politics did not recognize imperialism for what it was. Not a few of them were even so naive as to believe that since they were going the way of the Western bourgeoisie, the latter would help them build China up into an independent bourgeois country. They had no trust in the working people and they were fearful lest the people's revolution should provoke intervention by the imperialists. With such illusions about and such a fear of the imperialists, therefore, they tried their best in their activities to avoid touching imperialist interests in China. In order to win recognition and support from abroad, the revolutionary governments set up in the various provinces after the Wuchang Uprising successively announced their recognition of the unequal treaties concluded by the reactionary Ching government with foreign countries. The Revolution of 1911 left imperialist rule in China virtually intact. Imperialism remained like a huge mountain weighing down on the backs of the Chinese people.

### **Superficial Understanding of Feudalism**

At that time, bourgeois politicians likewise had only a superficial understanding of feudalism. Most of them regarded Ching rule as the sole enemy; "Oppose the Manchus!" was their only slogan. They did not understand that the feudal system was based on the feudal ownership of land and that the main props of feudal rule were the landlord class, the Han bureaucrats and the state machinery controlled by the representatives of the landlord and comprador classes, and that opposition to the Manchus alone could not eliminate the feudal forces in China. Besides, some of the bourgeois politicians in China were closely connected in one way or another with the feudal forces. True, Dr. Sun Yat-sen had advocated "equalization of land ownership" at that time, but his concept of this was not as clear and precise as that which he propounded later, that is, "Land to the tillers!" In their practical struggles the bourgeois revolutionaries never took account of the desire for land of the broad peasant masses. Instead they came to terms with the feudal landlord forces under the slogan of "Oppose the Manchus!" The big Han bureaucrats and warlords like Yuan Shih-kai and his kind were lackeys of the Ching Dynasty. But seeing that the revolutionary upsurge to overthrow Ching rule was becoming irresistible, they sought to keep the feudal forces intact and realize their personal ambitions by sacrificing the Ching Dynasty. Far from having enough courage to unmask this feudal scum, our bourgeois revolutionaries talked about "working together for reform" and treated them as allies in the bourgeois-democratic revolution. In this way they paralysed themselves, obscured the vision of the masses and consequently placed themselves in a weak and impotent position.

Dr. Sun was then the generally recognized leader of the revolution. There seemed to be no question but that following the overthrow of the Ching Dynasty he should lead the new government. But as he had no actual power, having neither mobilized the masses of the people and relied on their strength nor organized really revolutionary armed forces, he was eventually compelled to



hand over the reins of government to Yuan Shih-kai, the chieftain of the reactionaries who commanded the Northern troops. Dr. Sun said that he felt extremely isolated at the time; not only did the reactionaries inside China and the foreign imperialists oppose him, but many members of the revolutionary party thought that the only thing to do was to turn the government over to Yuan Shih-kai. The revolution thus merely succeeded in driving out the emperor and changing the set-up and names of government offices on the pattern of the Western states. It did not by any means smash the state machinery of the feudal warlords and bureaucrats, still less did it touch the semi-colonial and semi-feudal economic base of modern China. The tasks of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution in China were not fulfilled. In this sense the 1911 Revolution was a failure.

Under such circumstances, some bourgeois politicians became discouraged and downhearted when they saw the stirring revolution come to such a pass. Others, however, thought that the revolution had come to a successful conclusion and that their next step was to win a majority in parliament. They believed that through parliamentary struggles they could realize their plan for a bourgeois republic. Naturally they failed. The whole history of the Chinese Republic was a history of the steady bankruptcy of bourgeois republicanism. Following the 1911 Revolution, a number of bourgeois politicians got busy organizing political parties to win seats in parliament. Sung Chiao-jen changed the name of "Tung Meng Hui" into "Kuomintang" and enlisted a large number of reactionaries as party members to take part in the election campaigns. But after they won a majority in parliament in the 1913 elections, Yuan Shih-kai engineered the assassination of Sung Chiao-jen, dissolved the Kuomintang and parliament, and formed a fake parliament called the "national congress." This fake parliament went to the length of "electing" Yuan Shih-kai Emperor of the "Chinese Empire" by ballot! As we all know, Yuan also fell in the end. Following the 1911 Revolution, it was no longer possible to restore the monarchy in China — this was one result of this revolutionary struggle. Nevertheless, after the defeat of Yuan Shih-kai, political power in China remained in the hands of a bunch of warlords, big and small. The bourgeois republic remained an empty form. The national independence and democratic freedoms which the revolutionaries and revolutionary masses had looked forward to during the period of the 1911 Revolution were still not realized.

### **Bourgeois Republicanism Did Not Work in China**

Why was it that bourgeois republicanism worked in the West but not in China? Because the times were different. The bourgeois revolution in China took place in the era of imperialism and in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country. Imperialism is moribund capitalism. Because it is moribund, it becomes ever more ferocious and ruthless and relies for its existence more than ever upon the exploitation of the colonies and semi-colonies. It will never allow any colony or semi-colony to set up a bourgeois republic and develop capitalism on its own. Prior to the 1911 Revolution international capital obtained political and economic privileges in China through the Ching government. Following that revolution, it continued to foster the feudal warlord forces as a prop for its domina-

tion and enslavement of the Chinese people. China was also a juicy morsel which many imperialist countries scrambled over. Each imperialist country fostered some group of Chinese feudal warlords as its own hireling, giving them money, supplying them with arms, and helping them to control a certain part of China, fight each other and suppress the Chinese people so that it could extend its own sphere of influence. Under such circumstances, it could only be an idle dream for the Chinese bourgeoisie to think of realizing their magnificent plan for a bourgeois republic.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen was a great pioneer of the revolution. During the period preparatory to, and at the time of, the 1911 Revolution, he showed greater foresight than other contemporary revolutionaries. Lenin appraised Dr. Sun Yat-sen most highly. He wrote:

A militant, sincere spirit of democracy pervades every line of Sun Yat-sen's platform. It reveals a thorough appreciation of the inadequacy of a "racial" revolution. It does not betray a trace of the non-political spirit, or of indifference towards political liberty, or any admission of the idea that Chinese autocracy is compatible with Chinese "social reform," with Chinese constitutional reforms, etc. It is the expression of complete democracy and the demand for a republic. It directly presents the question of the conditions of the masses, of the mass struggle; it expresses warm sympathy for the toilers and the exploited, belief in the justice of their cause and in their strength.

### **Three People's Principles: A New Interpretation**

Following the failure of the 1911 Revolution, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in his practical activities sought ceaselessly for the truth which would save his country and his people. This search for truth followed a tortuous course. In order to oppose the government of the Northern warlord Tuan Chi-jui, Dr. Sun Yat-sen went to Canton from Shanghai and there, in 1917, set up the Military Government for Upholding the Constitution. But he placed his reliance solely on a number of minor local warlords of the southwestern provinces. Less than a year later, these Southwestern warlords joined hands with their Northern counterparts and betrayed him. He was forced to flee back to Shanghai. In 1920, Dr. Sun returned to Canton, relying this time on the forces under Chen Chiung-ming. But in the twinkling of an eye, Chen Chiung-ming also turned warlord and staged an open revolt in 1922. At this moment, with the help of the Chinese Communist Party, Dr. Sun realized that if the Chinese revolution was to win real victory, it was necessary to wage a resolute struggle against imperialism and feudalism, and truly mobilize and rely on the strength of the masses of the people. Over the opposition of the right-wingers of the Kuomintang, he resolutely put into effect the three cardinal policies of alliance with Russia, co-operation with the Communists and assistance to the peasants and workers, formed a united front with the Chinese Communist Party and, on this basis, gave a new interpretation to his Three People's Principles, developing them into a clear-cut revolutionary programme against imperialism and feudalism.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said:

Dr. Sun Yat-sen was a great man not only because he led the great Revolution of 1911, which was a democratic revolution of the old period, but also because he was able "to adapt himself to the trends of the world and meet the needs of the masses," by bringing forward the

three cardinal revolutionary policies of alliance with Russia, co-operation with the Communists and assistance to the peasants and workers, by interpreting the Three People's Principles in a new light and thus founding the new Three People's Principles with the three cardinal policies.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's road is the road of a revolutionary. Dr. Sun's ideological development in his later years showed that he was truly an outstanding statesman and merits the place of a great national hero in Chinese history.

### The Leadership of the Proletariat

Comrades, friends! The Revolution of 1911 occupies an important place in the long history of the Chinese people's struggle for liberation in modern times. Although the revolution did not achieve real victory, it provided extremely valuable experience; this enabled the Chinese people to take a further step forward and find the correct path leading to their complete emancipation. As everyone knows, in the epoch of imperialism, there is no country in which the national and democratic revolution can achieve complete victory under the leadership of the bourgeoisie; neither the plan for a bourgeois republic nor that for any other form of bourgeois state can enable these countries to embark on the road of completely independent development. In the present epoch, only under the leadership of the proletariat and by obtaining the help of the socialist countries, will it be possible for any country to win complete victory in her national and democratic revolution and, after the success of the revolution, to advance along the path of independent development. It was under the leadership of the Chinese proletariat that China's bourgeois-democratic revolution was victorious. Forty-four years ago, the people of Russia under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party won victory in the great October Revolution. Later, the May 4th Movement broke out in China. Learning from the failure of China's democratic revolution and the success of the October Revolution in Russia, Chinese progressives came to the conclusion that if the Chinese revolution was to succeed, they must "follow the path of the Russians"; in other words, the revolution must be led by the proletariat, not by the bourgeoisie, and it must follow the revolutionary path mapped out by Lenin in his *Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in the Democratic Revolution* and other works. In 1921, the Chinese Communist Party came into existence. From then on, the Chinese revolution assumed an entirely new look under proletarian leadership. After travelling a long and tortuous path in their bitter struggles, the Chinese people eventually overthrew the once extremely powerful enemy, rooted out the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and founded the Chinese People's Republic, a people's democratic dictatorship which is led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, thus enabling our motherland to launch out on the path of socialism. Those who fought for the 1911 Revolution wished China to be a free and independent country. This wish was finally realized as a result of the victory of the democratic revolution led by the proletariat. The fighters of the 1911 Revolution wished China to be a prosperous and powerful country. Now that we have the superior system of socialism, this wish of theirs too will certainly be realized.

The victory in the Chinese revolution was won under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism. Marxism-Leninism is

a universally applicable truth, a powerful ideological weapon for the proletariat and all the oppressed people to fight for their liberation. Comrade Mao Tse-tung is a gifted, creative Marxist-Leninist, who has integrated Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, continually summarized the experiences gained, and step by step led the Chinese revolution to complete victory. The four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* are a great record of how the Chinese people, led by the Chinese Communist Party, won victory in the revolution; they have crystallized the experience of the Chinese revolution. The practice of the Chinese revolution has proved that the thought of Mao Tse-tung is ever victorious. We have already won great victories under the banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and we are sure to win even greater victories under that banner in the future!

The victory of the Chinese revolution was gained by relying on the strength of the great unity of the people of the whole country. The Chinese Communist Party mobilized the broad masses of the peasants, put forward and carried out a thoroughgoing programme of democratic revolution, set up a solid worker-peasant alliance and, on the basis of this, formed a most extensive revolutionary united front which embraces the workers, peasants, independent toilers, professional people, intellectuals, the national bourgeoisie, overseas Chinese, enlightened gentry and all the patriots of every nationality and every social stratum. This is to say that the Chinese Communist Party has united all the forces that can be united with. This great unity could be brought about only under the leadership of the proletariat and its vanguard, the Chinese Communist Party. This great unity was a basic guarantee for our great victory in the democratic revolution. It is also a basic guarantee for our great victory in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Unity is strength! We must unite still more closely under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, hold aloft the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune and strive to build China into a great, powerful socialist country with modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture!

### A Vastly Different World

Fifty years ago, at the time of the 1911 Revolution, the whole world was still under the rule of imperialism. The Russian October Revolution aroused the colonial and semi-colonial peoples under imperialist oppression throughout the world. The victory of the Chinese revolution further inspired all the oppressed nations. The world today is vastly different from what it was fifty years ago. The peoples of all the oppressed nations are becoming increasingly united and awakened through their struggle for liberation. Their common aspiration is to break away completely from enslavement by imperialism and colonialism and build a new life of their own in a land of freedom just as the Chinese people have done. The universal awakening of the peoples of the oppressed nations and the daily disintegration of the imperialist-colonial system are one of the salient features of our times. It is our firm belief that as a result of the mounting revolutionary spirit of millions upon millions of people, the world from now on will progress faster than at any time in the

past. It need hardly be said that imperialism will never of itself withdraw from its positions, nor will colonialism walk by itself into its grave. Serving the interests of a handful of monopoly capitalists, the imperialist bloc headed by the United States is violently hostile to the liberation movements of the oppressed nations and oppressed people. Since the end of World War II, U.S. imperialism has set up a chain of military bases everywhere and is fostering all of the most backward and most reactionary forces in many countries, continuing colonial rule in a new form, suppressing and undermining the national-liberation movements in the colonial and dependent countries. No amount of Kennedy's mealy-mouthed prating about peace will be able to cover up the sinister face of U.S. imperialism. Things have become much worse for the imperialists. The forces of the world's people struggling for world peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism have already mingled into a torrential flood. The socialist camp is growing daily stronger. The Soviet Union, China and the other socialist countries are continuously scoring new successes in their work of construction. The national and democratic revolutionary struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America is rising wave after wave. The great number of countries and peoples who have already attained or are striving for independence are clearly playing a more and more active role in the political struggles in the world. The victory of the national-liberation movement is certain and irresistible! The East wind is prevailing more and more over the West wind, and the future of the world is bright.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "The Revolution of 1911 was directed against imperialism." The guns of

the Wuchang Uprising on October 10 fifty years ago were aimed at the Ching court. But the imperialists were greatly alarmed by those salvoes. Why? This was because the Ching court was a lackey maintaining a semi-colonial and semi-feudal rule in China on behalf of the imperialists, and the overthrow of this lackey was a blow to the imperialists. Today, the entire Chinese mainland has been cleared of imperialist forces. But the U.S. imperialists are still occupying our territory of Taiwan by force and U.S. armed forces are constantly violating our territorial waters and airspace. Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu have not been liberated. The sacred task of the unification of our motherland has not been finally completed. While commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the 1911 Revolution, we believe that our patriotic compatriots in these places as they remember the martyrs will surely feel, as we do, a deep hatred for the U.S. imperialists who are hindering the unification of our motherland. The aggression of the U.S. imperialists against our country is doomed to fail. Imperialism and colonialism are doomed to perish. Let the people of our whole country unite still more closely; let the people of the whole world unite still more closely, and carry the struggle against imperialism and colonialism resolutely to the end. Victory will definitely be ours!

Eternal glory to the martyrs of the 1911 Revolution!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the great unity of the people of the whole country!

Long live the great unity of the people of the world!

## Sino-Nepalese Friendship

# The Sino-Nepalese Boundary Treaty Signed

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

**O**CTOBER 5 was a red-letter day in the annals of Sino-Nepalese friendship. On that day Chairman Liu Shao-chi and King Mahendra affixed their signatures to the Boundary Treaty Between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Nepal. The treaty came into force with the signing.

That afternoon 100,000 people gathered at a rally in the Chinese capital to greet Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal and celebrate the signing of the treaty that is one of the important accomplishments of the royal couple's current visit to China. Since their arrival and attendance at the big celebrations on October 1, China's National Day, the two royal guests from Nepal have been seeing the sights of Peking. Their every visit has been a demonstration of Sino-Nepalese friendship, but this culminated in the grand rally on the afternoon of October 5.

### Ties of Friendship

China and Nepal have an ancient common boundary line extending for more than 1,000 kilometres, but it had never been formally delimited. As a result of friendly

consultations between the two parties in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation and because each side has displayed scrupulous respect for one another's sovereignty and territorial integrity and faithfully abides by the principles of mutual non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, of equality and mutual benefit, it took them little more than a year to bring about a satisfactory and reasonable settlement of the boundary question.

The Chinese people from the bottom of their hearts cheer this happy outcome — the delimitation of the peaceful, friendly boundary line between their country and Nepal. The signing of the boundary treaty, besides being an event of great historical significance in Sino-Nepalese relations, will also be of great help in promoting friendship and co-operation among the Asian countries. "The continuous Himalayas, which has never been an obstacle to Chinese-Nepalese friendship," declared Mayor Peng Chen of Peking at the rally, "will henceforth be an even stronger link of friendship between our two countries. Our forefathers, defying the difficult terrain, surmounted

mountain after mountain and forced their way through thorns and brambles, blazing the trail of friendship and knowledge. Now through our joint efforts, this path has been broadened more and more."

"We, the people of China," the Mayor added, "will continue always to concert our efforts with those of the Nepalese people to preserve the boundary of peace and friendship between our two countries. We wish to see all other Asian countries, and in the first place those with common borders, settling all questions existing between them in a peaceful, friendly way like China and Nepal, and strengthening the friendship and co-operation among their peoples, no matter whether they are big or small, no matter what differences exist between their social and political systems."

### **Outstanding Boundary Questions Settled**

King Mahendra also addressed the meeting amidst thunderous applause. "According to the treaty on the boundary which has been signed," the King declared, "the entire boundary line between the two countries has been formally delimited on the basis of the traditional, customary boundary, in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit, friendship and mutual accommodation. All the outstanding problems regarding the boundary between the two countries have been solved to the satisfaction of both parties. This is cause for happiness in our two nations."

### **Factual Background**

# **U.S. Imperialism—The Biggest International Exploiter**

by WAN KUANG

**U.S.** IMPERIALISM is the biggest international exploiter of our times. One of the principal means which the U.S. monopolist financial groups use for foreign exploitation is the export of capital.

### **Export of Capital**

The tentacles of the U.S. monopolist financial groups extend to every corner of the capitalist world. Not only the under-developed countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa but the developed capitalist countries in Asia, Europe and other regions have become the targets of their large-scale penetration. A report entitled *U.S. Business and Investments in Foreign Countries* published by the U.S. Department of Commerce in December 1960 discloses that more than 2,800 U.S. companies have direct investments in more than 10,000 enterprises in foreign countries. These U.S. capital-operated enterprises abroad employ more than 3.2 million workers. In 1959 they produced goods to a gross value of \$35,000 million.

In 1959 the United States exported commodities to a total value of \$16,200 million but in that same year foreign enterprises controlled by direct private U.S. in-

"Throughout our negotiations with the great friendly neighbouring country of China," said the King, "we have been guided by the principles of peace and friendship and respect for each other's rights, territorial integrity and sovereignty and political independence and we are happy to tell you that your leaders have fully responded and reciprocated our feelings. We must live like two ideal, friendly neighbours."

The King also praised the economic achievements China has made in the last twelve years. He described as an inspiration to many people in many lands the determination and singleness of purpose with which the Chinese people have taken up the Herculean task of raising the living standards of more than 600 million people against heavy odds. The King also expressed his gratitude for China's help to Nepal's economic development. He recalled the pleasure of meeting Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai and other leaders of China, and paid tribute to the wisdom and statesmanship of the Chinese leaders.

The meeting was also attended by Her Majesty the Queen of Nepal and other distinguished Nepalese guests, by Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai and other leaders of China.

The royal couple, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi, left Peking on October 6 for a tour of China.

vestments produced goods valued at more than twice this amount. This indicates the importance of the export of capital in U.S. economic expansion abroad.

World War II greatly strengthened the U.S. monopolist financial groups. In the years that followed, the export of U.S. capital has reached unprecedented proportions. According to statistics compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the total amount of private U.S. foreign investments rose sharply from \$13,500 million in 1946 to \$48,000 million in 1960; of this, the total sum of direct private investments increased more than fourfold. Moreover, this does not include the foreign investments made by the U.S. Government itself. Particularly since World War II, the U.S. Government has granted more and more loans to foreign countries and even itself set up enterprises abroad. Foreign investments made by the U.S. Government jumped from more than \$5,000 million in 1946 to \$20,000 million in 1959.

### **Some New Trends**

U.S. capital was first exported to the Latin American countries and Canada. Before World War II, private U.S.

foreign investments were concentrated in these two areas.

Since World War II, U.S. capital has found its way to more and more areas, giving rise to some new trends.

1. The United States has continued to pour capital into the Latin American countries and Canada where it already had large investments in order to gain complete control of various important branches of the economies of these countries. From 1940 to 1959, the total amount of direct private U.S. investments increased from \$2,100 million to \$10,200 million in Canada and from \$2,800 million to \$8,200 million in the Latin American countries. The evil grasping hand of U.S. capital reaches out ceaselessly for complete domination of the economic life of other countries.

2. The U.S. monopolist financial groups have ruthlessly plundered Asia and Africa. U.S. investments in these two regions have increased rapidly. By 1959, for instance, direct private U.S. investments in the Middle East amounted to \$1,200 million. Private U.S. investments in India are estimated to have increased sevenfold between 1948 and 1959, reaching more than \$160 million in 1959. U.S. investments in Africa, estimated at only \$104 million in 1943, now stand at more than \$2,000 million.

3. U.S. monopolist financial groups have penetrated not only the British and French colonies but also the imperialist countries such as Britain, West Germany, France and Japan themselves.

### Direct Plunder of Raw Materials

Direct investment is a principal form of the expansion of private U.S. capital abroad. In recent years, it has made up more than 66 per cent of all private U.S. foreign investments. The U.S. monopolist financial groups attach great importance to direct foreign investment because this enables them to penetrate into various branches of the economy of other countries, secures them bigger economic rights and interests and gives them a powerful instrument for intervening in and controlling the political affairs of other countries.

According to statistical data released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, direct private U.S. investments in foreign countries over the years have been used first of all to plunder the raw material resources of other countries. Direct U.S. foreign investments started first in mining and plantations. Once started, a mining enterprise can be developed continuously. It does not usually require large amounts of new investments and the volume of investment does not grow at a rapid rate. In recent years the increase in private U.S. investments in agriculture has been relatively small. This is because synthetic substitutes have been found for natural rubber and fibres and furthermore plantations which own large tracts of land and hire large numbers of local workers to be exploited like slave labour have usually become the first target of public wrath and the demand for nationalization in foreign countries. There has been a very fast increase in investments in oil industry particularly since World War II. In 1959 investments in oil, mining and



Washington's "Aid" Pump

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

agriculture accounted for half of the total amount of direct private U.S. investments in foreign countries. A considerable proportion of investments going under the heading of communications and electricity and other public utilities is actually used to plunder raw materials.

U.S. investments in the under-developed countries are even more concentrated in enterprises plundering raw materials. Nearly all direct private U.S. investments in the Middle East are in the oil industry. Close to two-thirds of its direct private investments in Africa are in the industries extracting oil and other minerals.

### Grabbing Overseas Markets

In placing investments abroad the United States seeks to grab foreign markets. Direct U.S. investments in foreign manufacturing industries have increased pretty quickly since World War II. This type of investment is mainly being made in Canada and the West European countries. The United States opens enterprises locally, bypasses the tariff barriers of the foreign countries concerned and directly corners the local market. Goods produced by U.S. enterprises operating in Britain and Canada are sold locally, penetrate the markets of the countries in the sphere of the British imperial preference system. After the formation of the "Common Market" in West Europe in 1959, the United States began with even greater enthusiasm to transfer enterprises overseas and in particular to set up enterprises in the "Common Market" countries in an attempt to counter the tendency of the capitalist world to divide up into mutually antagonistic economic blocs.

U.S. foreign investments also directly promote the export of U.S. goods. Its investment in trading and transport undertakings in other countries facilitate sales of U.S. goods there. Engineering equipment imported from the United States by U.S. firms in foreign countries, for instance, make up a considerable part of the U.S. ex-

ports of equipment. Both the government and private individuals in the United States have issued huge loans to foreign countries to help boost exports of U.S. goods.

### Going All Out for Greater Profits

In seizing sources of raw materials and markets in foreign countries, the aim of U.S. capital is, in the last analysis, to make full use of cheap labour, raw materials and other advantages available overseas, in order to extract greater profits than its investment at home could bring in.

According to the U.S. magazine *Newsweek* (January 16, 1961), while a 10 per cent profit on investments made inside the country is anticipated after taxes, U.S. investments in other parts of the world bring in, on the average, a profit close to 13 per cent. "But the averages hide some genuine bonanzas. Examples: Direct investments in Great Britain . . . earn a tidy 16 per cent. In the Middle East, the figures seem right out of 'The Arabian Nights' — the \$1.2 billion invested there in 1959 earned \$591 million, a heady 48 per cent."

U.S. foreign investments, like so many machines turning the sweat and blood of labourers in many lands into gold, sent back a steady flow of blood-stained and sweated dollars to the United States. According to the report published by the National Foreign Trade Council in December 1960, in the ten years between 1950 and 1959, the money brought back to the United States as profit derived from long-term U.S. foreign investments or as capital to be remitted back was \$7,500 million more than the money spent abroad by U.S. investors. These figures speak for themselves. They give the lie to those politicians and scholars in the pay of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class who shamelessly and volubly describe how U.S. foreign investments are aimed to help promote the economic prosperity, or to raise the living standard of other countries.

The proportion of the total profits which U.S. companies get from foreign investments is rapidly increasing. Between 1946 and 1959, as the statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce show, the profit which U.S. companies got from direct investments overseas has increased more than threefold while the profits from investments at home registered a gain of less than 100 per cent. The profits derived from direct investments overseas constituted more than 15 per cent of the gross profits made by U.S. companies in 1958 as against 7 per cent in 1957.

### At the Service of Monopoly Capital

Another point worthy of note is that U.S. foreign investments are concentrated in the hands of the monopoly financial groups. The report on *U.S. Business and Investments in Foreign Countries* published by the U.S. Department of Commerce in 1960 states that more than one half of the direct private U.S. investments abroad was controlled by 45 U.S. companies. U.S. foreign investments are thus a reflection of U.S. monopoly capitalism; they have also gone to reinforce U.S. monopoly capital.

Both the proportion of profits derived from foreign investments and the part played by U.S. foreign investments in seizing raw material sources and markets, which is described above, point up the fact that U.S. imperialism is highly parasitic in nature and is rapidly becoming more

and more so. Facts completely explode the argument that the U.S. foreign investments do not play a very big role in the U.S. economy.

The U.S. monopoly financial groups insure their exports of capital through the state apparatus which is an important aspect of the development of state monopoly capitalism.

The U.S. Government, besides promoting the export of private capital with the help of such measures as reductions in taxes, gives direct financial aid to private investments overseas through the Import-Export Bank and the Development Loan Fund or the U.S.-controlled International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The U.S. Government also undertakes to carry the "risks" of private investments being requisitioned by foreign countries and of war losses. The Kennedy Administration has now expanded the scope of such "risks" that the government undertakes to bear.

An outstanding feature in the postwar years is that the U.S. Government itself has been exporting capital on a large scale to pave the way for private investments. A good part of the "economic aid" which the U.S. Government provides for under-developed countries has been spent on building roads, ports or power stations. In his State of the Union Message and in the foreign "aid" message made after he assumed office, Kennedy made it clear that the United States would further strengthen its foreign "aid" programme and that by means of such a government "economic instrument," his administration would carry further forward the policy of promoting the export of private capital.

### Flagrant U.S. Interference

In order to promote U.S. investments overseas, the U.S. Government openly interferes in the internal affairs of other countries. The United States is always asking countries which accept its "aid" to protect the "rights" of U.S. investors. Bilateral agreements in this regard have thus been concluded between the U.S. Government and the governments of the West European countries. In recent years it has further signed agreements with a number of Asian and African countries to protect U.S. investments, to ensure that their profits can be remitted back to the United States and to avoid double taxation. The United States also works hand in glove with the comprador capitalist class or the forces of the feudal autocrats in other countries to see to it that there is a "favourable atmosphere" for U.S. investments.

The United States has established hundreds of military bases and stationed about a million troops in foreign countries to serve as guards for the U.S. financial magnates in these places. In 1958, it sent troops to Lebanon to safeguard its oil interests in the Middle East. It is enraged at the revolutionary regime in Cuba because that regime has nationalized U.S. monopoly capitalist enterprises there. Not long ago it openly embarked on armed aggression against Cuba. These are some of the most salient facts telling of the services the U.S. Government has rendered to monopoly capital.

The foreign policy of a country is determined by its economic base. U.S. imperialism has become the biggest international exploiter; it has therefore become the chief bulwark of world reaction and an international gendarme. For this reason it has also become the enemy of the peoples of the world.

## It's the Big Ones That Get Away

**N**EEED is the mother of invention.

So it was an American of course who invented the lie detector. It has electric wires attached to a writing needle and when these wires are connected to a man's wrists, the needle normally writes a steady jogging line. When the man speaks the truth effortlessly, the needle is supposed to jog faster but still evenly. But when a lie is deliberately fabricated the emotional stress causes it to palpitate and jerk with easily detected irregularity.

In the United States, the lie detector proved to be a popular ally of the police in trapping defendants telling lies. Now, under the more soothing name of polygraph or "honesty" detector, it has become respectable and turned into a subtle means of cowering employees. As many as 200 firms are presently engaged in this profitable enterprise, offering their service to company personnel departments at \$15 to \$50 a test. Last year it was used on thousands of job applicants who were made to answer all sorts of questions relating to their past or future (sample: "Have you ever been fired?"). Other thousands of employees got periodic checkups, being asked such questions as "How much money do you owe?" or "Do you gamble?" No matter how much they may resent this prying into their private lives, few employees dare object for fear of opening themselves to the charge that they are afraid of giving a straight answer to the question: "Do you steal?" Employers say: "If you're honest, like me, you won't refuse a test!"

No capitalist employer is afraid to take the lie detector test. They can all pass with flying colours. The lie detector is powerless against inveterate liars. Say you ask



George Washington's successor: "No, I didn't do it. It was the Russians!"

Cartoon by Jack Chen

a capitalist: "Are you intending to exploit your workers and wring every last cent of profit out of them?" or "When you don't need them or they get too old to work, will you throw them out onto the streets?" Even if he is hitched to the best lie detector in the world the needle will jog along serenely unmoved as he answers quietly and with absolute conviction: "No!"

You see: He looks on his 150 per cent profit as the result of superior foresight and thrift and the 5,000,000 unemployed as an act of God.

Did those U.S. electrical industry magnates admit their crimes when they were caught stealing millions by fraud from public and private interests? Not on your life! Why should they? In their eyes this, like any other business, was "legitimate business."

## Desert Survey

# Exploring the Takla Makan

by KAO JEN

**I**N 1959 the Chinese Academy of Sciences, together with over 40 other central and local scientific organizations, including several institutes of higher learning, began an extensive survey of China's desert areas. The Desert Control Survey of the Academy, as it is called, is made up of scientists in geomorphology, climatology, pedology, forestry, animal husbandry, botany, water conservancy, hydrogeology and other branches of science. Over the past two years it has conducted investigations in Sinkiang, Chinghai, Kansu, Ningsia, Shensi and Inner Mongolia, studying the origin of the deserts and the movement of sand dunes, the hydrogeology, climatology, vegetation and soil of desert areas, as well as measures for anchoring sand dunes, planting trees, growing grass, tapping underground water, irrigation and cultivation of crops, etc., in a word, studying how to make the deserts bloom.

One team of this desert survey has been investigating the Takla Makan Desert in the Sinkiang Uighur Autono-

mous Region in China's northwest. Since 1959, it has made several probes into this vast desert bowl between the Tianshan Range—the celestial mountains—in the north and the Kunlun in the south. The latest expedition in April and May this year made a general survey of the geomorphology, winds and sandstorms, vegetation, and water and land resources along the Karung Kash and the Kara Kash Rivers which flow north from the Kunlun into the desert.

The following is an account of a survey the team made in September last year along the course of the Keriya River into the heart of the desert.—Ed.

### The Team Leaves Yutien

Date: September 21, 1960. The Sinkiang Team of the Desert Control Survey of the Chinese Academy of Sciences left Yutien at the foot of the snow-capped Kunlun Mountains.



Desert Caravan

Woodcut in colour by Yuan Hsiang-fan

Destination: The Takla Makan Desert.

Task: Explore the Takla Makan and search for arable land.

These are the words scribbled on the first page of the diary of a member of the team which set out on this expedition on that mild, bright autumn day.

The ancient city of Yutien was agog with excitement that day. Bells dingdonging round their necks, our caravan of more than a score of camels padded in single file through its narrow streets. People thronged around to see us off, singing Uighur folk songs to the music of the *dunbra* (a two-stringed musical instrument — *Ed.*). The excitement sprang from deep in their hearts where for ages the wish has burnt to unravel the mysteries of the desert, to conquer it and use it to their advantage.

Smiling on the score of young scientific workers who made up our expedition, they said: "A legend among our people says that far in the Takla Makan there is a city whose streets are strewn with gold. May you find it! . . ." Suddenly, through the humming crowd burst a Uighur elder. He wore an embroidered skull-cap on his silver-haired head, his eyes sparkled with the hope deep in his heart. The caravan leader involuntarily stopped the line of animals. The old man asked: "Young men, do you know the Takla Makan?"

Do we know the Takla Makan? Why, it's a sandy waste lying between the Tianshan and Kunlun Mountains, extending for a thousand kilometres from east to west and five hundred kilometres from north to south. For centuries its drifting sands have been moving southwards, gradually but surely encroaching on the fertile fields, gobbling up the lush pastures and choking the streams fed by the melted snows of the Kunlun Mountains. Throughout the ages the people of Sinkiang have looked with awe and apprehension upon the Takla Makan, that vast desert from which few who tried to penetrate its depths returned alive. To them it is an enigma, a riddle, and they looked with hope on the expedition setting out to unravel it.

Pointing to the distant horizon, the old man said with bitter recollection in his voice: "Yonder, over a hundred

li away, the village where our ancestors lived lies buried in the sand, together with our family lands and our old hopes. We couldn't fight the sand and the wind; we were forced to retreat before them. Are we going to be driven up the Kunlun Mountains?"

Chu Chen-ta, the leader of our team, reassured him. "No, there won't be any more retreat," he said in a firm voice with the heavy accent of the seaboard province of Chekiang. "We are going to march on the Takla Makan! That's an order from the Communist Party and the people."

The great task of reclaiming the sandy wastes began many years ago. The southern fringes of the desert are dotted with new oases and farms crisscrossed by irrigation ditches. These are the fruits of the work of the people in the region around the ancient oasis of Khotan at the foot of the Kunlun. On the northern fringes of the Takla Makan, along the banks of the Tarim and Konche Darya and elsewhere, the Sinkiang Production and Construction Army Group has also dug new canals and irrigation channels and set up many farms where once there was only desert or wasteland. The purpose of our expedition this time was to go deep into the central part of the Takla Makan in quest of water and arable land and explore the possibilities of building up oases and farms there.

### Journey into the Desert

Bidding good-bye to Yutien, the expedition set off on its journey, following the banks of the meandering Keriya River.

The Keriya, on its way through the desert, sometimes flows on the surface, and sometimes disappears beneath the sands. Where there is surface water, its banks are as lovely as a park, thickly grown with tall poplars (*populus diversifolia*), willows (*sali cheilophyla*) and common reeds. But where there is no watercourse, only the *Alhagi* grows in sparse clumps in the sand.

Its camels ambling along with their bells tinkling, the team passed through several new settlements. But before long, we came to where only the dry white river bed of the Keriya could be seen. Withered poplars still stood sentinel on the banks, their solitariness enhanced by the shriek of the wind through their wilted branches.



Each day in the desert seemed to run the gamut of the four seasons of the year. At dawn there was the fresh cold of spring. At noon, the sun scorched the sand. The temperature on the surface of the sand often rose above 50°C. An egg placed in the sand cooked in no time. Despite the thick-soled leather boots we wore, our soles got blistered with the heat. At dusk, shortly after the sun had sunk below the horizon, the temperature would drop rapidly, and you would shiver with cold even with your fur-lined greatcoat on.

The desert stretched northwards in undulating sand dunes as far as the eye could see. We plodded on our way with difficulty, every step a struggle against the sand that drifted away under our feet. We crossed huge sand hills rising scores of metres above the ground, their endless ranks barring our way to the north. The swirling sands stung our faces; the heat was unbearable, and the sweat poured off our bodies. But we were in high spirits. When we stopped for a rest, someone proposed, "Let's have a song!" and we broke into the chorus:

*From which valley blows the wind  
That unfurls our red banner?  
Tell me what tempestuous rains  
Are splashing against our tents?*

Our dry throats made our voices a bit hoarse as we sang this old prospectors' song. We wondered where in those dry skies the "tempestuous rains" could come from.

Water is gold in the desert. Every day, each one of us husbanded his ration of water from the limited supply carried by the camels. The scorching sun and hot wind made our throats burn with thirst. But when we lifted the bottles to our mouths, we would take only a sip to moisten our throats and parched lips.

On these sandy wastes, the only living thing is the tamarisk. Our young botanist Liu Ming-ting was their unreserved admirer. With their stems as slender as a stick of noodle, they defied both the wind and sand. The drifting sand might overwhelm and bury them deep countless times, but they would invariably crop up again on top, their green stems and red flowers smiling proudly at the burning sun. The deep, far-ranging roots of a single tamarisk can weigh thousands of *jin*. Liu Ming-ting made careful observations of this desert plant, jotted down his findings and never ceased to admire the amazing vitality of this small shrub.

The seas of sand burnt as hot as an oven. Then, all of a sudden, black clouds appeared in the sky. Almost immediately we found ourselves in a blinding, roaring sandstorm. We could neither see one another nor hear each other's shouts. The black wind churned up the sand and enveloped the desert in an impenetrable haze. But this was just what our geomorphologist Wu Kung-cheng was looking for. He lost no time in setting up his wind gauge and sand collector to record this eccentricity of the desert.

There is some rain in the desert though usually, even when the sky is dense with black clouds, the raindrops evaporate even before they reach the hot ground. But one day to our happy surprise, long after nightfall when the wind had abated, a gentle rain began to fall. Someone

cried out with joy: "Rain! Let's collect it!" A second shouted rapturously: "Free shower baths for all! Let's have a go!"

As we pressed northwards, the tamarisks grew thicker, interspersed with batches of *Alhagi*. One evening we came upon whole stretches of a kind of wild hemp. The waters of the Keriya appeared again from underground. It formed pools and marshes where wild hemp and reeds grew abundantly.

"Fish!" cried Usman, our interpreter.

Fish in the desert! Fresh fish each weighing around half a *jin*! Usman's cry brought all of us to the pools. Unaccustomed to the sight of human beings, the fish were easy to catch. Every year in summer, the water of the Keriya rises, bringing fish from the foot of the Kunlun Mountains down its course to the desert. When the river dries up, water remains in pools in the low-lying land and here the fish remain and grow.

We quickly kindled an open fire with branches of the poplars and roasted the fish. It was a grand fish dinner we had there right in the middle of the Takla Makan.

### Paradise in the Desert

It was the eighth evening. In the fading light, silhouettes of distant hills could be seen against the horizon. Here and there we spotted sheep dung on the sand. Whence came sheep more than 700 *li* from Yutien?

"Poplars!" we shouted almost in unison. So the silhouettes of "hills" which we had seen some distance to the north turned out to be a little forest of poplars and willows which stood like a green citadel in the midst of engulfing sands. As we drew nearer, we heard the cackle of hens, the bleating of sheep and the barking of dogs. Before us was a small settlement with low, sturdy houses built of poplar wood.

"A paradise in the desert!" cried someone, and so indeed it seemed.

The tinkling of our camel bells brought forth a stream of Uighur people from the hamlet. With mixed feelings of joy and curiosity, they hailed us in their native tongue: "Welcome, comrades! How are you?"

A white-haired elder came up, introducing himself as Amer. He was eighty years old. He confirmed that the settlement was Terim and said that only some sixty people lived there now. Before liberation, except for some armed brigands who came regularly once a year to loot the people, the place was completely isolated from the outside world. At that time the people here had no grain or salt; neither did they have any cloth or iron cooking vessels. Their staple food was mutton broiled or roasted over a fire, while for clothes they wore untanned, raw sheepskin.

"Ah," said Amer with a sigh, "in the past we thought that the Takla Makan and Terim made up the entire world. But the Communist Party has now opened our eyes to a much bigger and happier world."

Shortly after the liberation of Sinkiang, two young officials from the people's government came to Terim, bringing them the good news that the whole country was

liberated and all armed brigandage and tyranny of the pre-liberation days ended. For the first time in history, grain was sent here by the people's government, to the great delight of the inhabitants. Now the hamlet has its own smithy and tailorshop and its children are studying in a newly built primary school. It has a well and a dam too to hold a reservoir of Keriya water, and on its pastures graze flocks of snow-white sheep.

The production team leader came. He told us that they still had to bring in some grain from Yutien but were now cultivating their own fields planted to wheat. He showed us a patch of wheatfield newly reclaimed amid the poplar forest. The sturdy wheat drew murmurs of admiration from all of us, but what especially stimulated our imagination was the ingenuity with which the Uighur farmers were using the poplars as a windbreak.

More and more of the Terim people gathered round us. So warm-hearted and hospitable were they that we could not but comply with their invitation to be their guests of honour for the day.

### Oasis Deep in the Desert

At Terim we found a guide. We set out again for the north. After a day's journey, we came to the site of the ancient town of Kharadank.

A bright moon shone over us. No wind blew, and Kharadank, now lying in ruins, seemed more desolate than ever. We camped there for the night.

As night advanced, a wind rose. It shrieked and howled as it blew over the ruins. Our old guide just could not go to sleep, his mind disturbed with recollections of the ancient ruined town which he had visited once before. Anxious to share his thought with us, he told us how long, long ago Kharadank was a prosperous, bustling town. But the damnable thing was that corrupt officials, wily traders and rich herd-owners held it tight in their grip. They battened on the poor herdsmen and their tyranny over the people knew no bounds. One day a prophet came to tell the suffering herdsmen to move at once to a place of safety since Allah had decided to punish all the sinners in Kharadank. "Soon after," he concluded, "a violent windstorm swept over Kharadank and buried the town and all the officials, traders, big herd-owners and other riffraff in the sand. . . ."

It was only a folk tale; but it was meaningful in its hatred for the oppressors and love for the common people.

Early next morning, we looked over the ruined town. It was round in shape and not very large, with a circumference of not above a thousand metres. Wooden beams were strewn amidst the debris, and stumps, remnants of hedges and walls lay partly buried in the sand. Around the site were clusters of withered tamarisks, tips of dead poplars sticking out of the encroaching sand, and large crescent-shaped sand dunes.

No one now knows for certain how Kharadank rose and fell. Its destruction, however, was not the result of Allah's wrath, as legend had it, but because the Keriya changed its course. Kharadank provided us with invaluable material for the study of methods to check and control the drifting sands.

After a day's stay at the site, our team continued its journey, this time southeastwards, the direction in which, as far as we could judge, the Keriya had changed its course.

The severe cold of the morning soon gave way to an intense heat of over 60°C. on the surface of the sand. Heat and thirst made the camels bad-tempered. They had not touched a drop of water for two days. They got so irritable sometimes that they would jerk and throw us off.

Towards evening, after crossing a large sand dune, we came upon an unusually beautiful sight.

"Lakes!" we cried with surprise and joy.

Dozens of large and small lakes glimmered before us like mirrors on the sand. The sun was setting; it coloured the dense vegetation by the waters with a rich gold tint that thrilled us all.

The sight of greenery and water made even the camels lick their lips and they quickened their pace to reach the oasis sooner. After flowing underground for quite a long way, the waters of melted snow from the Kunlun Mountains had cropped up here on the surface again to form a natural garden with lakes and trees. This was the landlocked Keriya delta. Laying out our map on the sand, we tried in vain to find this place on it. What surprised us was that even our old guide had never heard of this oasis, but we learnt later from the few herdsmen who lived nearby that it was called Raida.

Five wild donkeys were drinking by the lakes. When they sniffed our arrival, they quickly galloped off into the dense woods. Several white cranes, half the height of a man, were leisurely looking for food. Dozens of wild ducks skimmed over the lakes, quacking a welcome to their strange guests from afar.

We put up by a fine body of water. We designated the various lakes for different uses: this for drinking water, that for washing in, and a third for the camels. . . . We could well afford to do so, for there was plenty of water here. We had hardly washed our faces since we entered the Takla Makan. Now we were going to have a thorough wash!

That evening we were all in the best of spirits. Sitting round a fire whose flame danced and leapt, we chatted on and on, laughing and singing, unable to go to sleep. We planned the future and discussed how to turn Raida into a granary in the Takla Makan. We could already see in our mind's eye the canals and irrigation channels, the great fields of golden wheat, the clattering combine-harvesters.

The moon slowly crept up to the sky, imparting a soft, silvery lustre to the ripples of the lakes. Over the inky screen that was the dense woods the pale mists rose. . . .

That was an unforgettable night in the midst of the Takla Makan. We had not failed in the mission the Communist Party and Government had entrusted to us.

We left Raida and returned to Yutien after more than three weeks' journey through the desert, having covered over a thousand *li*, found a base for reclamation in the Keriya delta and with data on nearly a million *mu* of new arable land in the midst of the desert.

# SIDELIGHTS

**Taking a Lion's Pulse.** Have you ever tried to take a lion's pulse? It's a dangerous and thankless job, as bruised and scratched vets at the Peking Zoo will tell you. But they like it all the same.

When these veterinarian doctors got their degrees, they never thought their patients would be lions, cobras, elephants and other exotic inmates of the zoo. But once given the job, they set about learning all they could about their patients through daily observations and diligent study. Now, eight years later, though not yet bosom friends with the denizens of the zoo, they are beginning to understand each other.

There are many ways, for instance, of telling by its looks or actions whether an animal is sick. Doctor Cheng on his daily round found a lioness listless and drooping in the cage. He put his hand through the bars and tousled its little cub—the expected fierce roars didn't come, instead the "queen of the jungle" limply turned away its head; that meant it was really ill. The elephant, when indisposed, doesn't flap its ears or swing its trunk as is its wont when well and happy; a sick rhinoceros will totally ignore some noise which would normally have caused it to prick up its sensitive ears. As for the delicate-nerved muntjak (Asiatic deer) which is prone to attacks of nervous tension, you have to do as much of your diagnosis as you can through binoculars.

Complications set in—for the doctor—when the case is serious; then the sick tiger or lion has to be secured with ropes before its blood count and temperature are taken or it is X-rayed. The doctors wait until the furious animal calms down and then rush through the proceedings before its patience gives out.

Administering treatment is a matter of strength and strategy. When the cobra had a sore neck, five men had to hold it down while the doctor bandaged it. A baby orang-outang was tricked once into taking some medicine mixed with its food. The second time

the trick was tried it threw the food on the floor in high dudgeon.

The zoo has its own hospital where the smaller animals are cared for. But some patients are touchy about the company they keep. Just now a young leopard and three sick monkeys are co-patients. "If you were to let them see each other," the doctor said, "the leopard might get wrong ideas and the monkeys would get even sicker."

**Nine Fine New Wines.** Chemists, representatives of many big restaurants, wine experts from trading organizations, connoisseurs of wine and directors of wineries from all over China met again this year for a task very much to their taste. The Ministry of Light Industry had called them together to pick out the best of 111 new wines according to discriminating criteria relating to their colour, strength, flavour, fragrance and aging. Finally they named nine that should satisfy the most fastidious. They are three grape, one cassia and one Hawthorne berry wine from Peking, an apple wine from Chefoo, one of the nation's most famous fruit-growing centres, a pear wine from Hopei Province, an orange wine from Kwangtung Province and a sweet grape wine from Talien.

Established brands of wine were not submitted to the judgment of this 6th national conference. Wide popularity confirms their unquestioned quality. To describe them and the nine which have now freshly gained the connoisseurs' approval would require a Li Po. Alive today he would have surely waxed lyrical. China's national wines are finer than ever. Qualitatively and quantitatively wine production has shot up over the last dozen



Drawing by Chang Kuang-yu

years. Peking Winery, one of the biggest in China, for example, is now making 220 bottles of wine for every one it made five years ago.

**Not for Diplomas.** Current from that northwestern province Shensi which has been much in the literary news of late is the report that a group of 20 county heads and Communist Party committee secretaries are returning to their working posts after completing a one-year college course. They studied not for diplomas or degrees—but so that they could work better for the people—which in this day and age include mastering not only the many-sided administrative responsibilities of a county administrator, but also having a thorough, practical and theoretical knowledge of agricultural production.

They studied 13 courses specially arranged for them at the Northwest Agricultural College. These included soil science, plant physiology, seed breeding, animal husbandry and fruit farming. This is the first group to take these courses under a plan sponsored by the provincial authorities.

**The Old Milkman.** Always cheerful and with all the time in the world for children, Uncle Lu is one of the oldest men on the city milk round. Each morning the children on his milk run would wait for him with empties and cheery morning greetings.

Then one morning, Uncle Lu failed to show up. In his place came a younger man. There was general disappointment among the kiddies. When they learnt that Uncle Lu was in hospital they rushed home and got permission to go and visit him.

The astonished receptionist was touched but was adamant about the rules. She asked the group to send in two representatives. Two were duly elected and led into the ward.

"Uncle Lu! You can't be sick!" the two exclaimed even before they reached his bed. "No I'm not sick," Uncle Lu answered, still his cheery self. "Your Uncle got into an argument with a horse this morning," the nurse explained for him. "He saved a boy from being crushed by a frightened horse," the nurse added quickly, "but got badly kicked himself."

# SPORTS

## **National Table Tennis Championships**

Many surprises were sprung at the 1961 National Table Tennis Championships, held on September 16-29 in a newly built gymnasium in Taiyuan, the provincial capital of Shansi. World champion Chuang Tse-tung suffered two defeats, one at the hands of Li Fu-jung (0:2) in the match between the Peking "A" and Shanghai "A" teams, and the other by Hsu Yin-sheng (0:3) in the contest for the singles title. The women's singles world champion Chiu Chung-hui was trounced twice in quick succession by teenagers from Shanghai in the competition for the team championship. Former world champion Jung Kuo-tuan, playing for the Kwangtung "A" team, went down to a 1:2 defeat in play against Hupeh's Hu Tao-pen in the team contest and later lost 0:3 to Peking's 19-year-old Kuo Chung-kung in the third round of the men's singles tournament.

Surprise victories, scored by formerly unknown young players over the more favoured seeded "veterans," were a feature of these championships. Even those "in the know" were baffled and, right to the end, the final results of the various events were anybody's guess.

When the dust had settled down, Li Fu-jung and Chiu Chung-hui, runner-up in the men's singles and champion in the women's singles respectively at the 26th World Championships held in Peking last April, were the victors in the singles events. The Shanghai "A" team (seeded No. 1), with such stalwarts as Li Fu-jung, Hsu Yin-sheng and Chang Hsieh-lin (Hsu and Chang being both semi-finalists at the last world championships), carried off the men's team title. In the competition for the women's team title, neither the Peking "A" team (seeded No. 1) nor the Kwangtung "A" team (seeded No. 2) lived up to expectations. The Heilungkiang "A" team defeated the Shanghai "A" team to win the title, an honour Heilungkiang Province has been vainly seeking for years.

The most talked-about player at the tournament was that 19-year-old "veteran" Li Fu-jung. He captured the limelight and held it as the only

player to maintain an unbeaten record throughout the competitions. Besides winning the men's singles and helping to capture the team honours for Shanghai, he and Chuang Tse-tung partnered to carry off the men's doubles title, and he teamed up with Han Yu-chen to win the mixed doubles.

But neither Li Fu-jung nor Chiu Chung-hui and other finalists had an easy time winning championship honours. They had to fight hard to hold their ground in one of the toughest competitions in the history of Chinese table tennis.

In the men's singles, five seeded players were eliminated on the very first day of the tournament. Among them was Chang Hsieh-lin, a semi-finalist at the last world championships who had to his credit victories over Japan's Nobuya Hoshino and Keiichi Miki. He was defeated in three straight games by Li Kuang-tsu, a student from Fukien Province. Hu Tao-pen, who defeated Brazil's Costa to become a quarter-finalist at the world championships last April, went down 1:3 before Kung Pao-hua, another student from Nanking.

Li Fu-jung, too, had to go all out to hold his own. In the fourth round, he was forced to five games before he managed to beat Tseng Chuan-chiang from Kwangsi. The match thrilled the packed gymnasium with its unpredictable ups and downs. Li took the first two games, but lost the third and the fourth, with his forceful, lightning smashes fizzling out before his opponent's stonewall defence. However, he rallied to win the fifth game and the match. In the quarter-finals, he beat Chu Jen-lung from Shansi, 3:0. But his victory was not as easily won as it might seem to be. Chu pressed him closely before conceding the match by a very narrow margin 21:23, 23:25, 16:21. The finals between Li and his team-mate Hsu Yin-sheng was filled with thrills, with both attacking players going all out to clinch the match. Hsu took the first game 21:18, but lost the second 19:21, after pulling up from the disadvantageous position of 10:17. Hsu maintained a good lead from the start in the third game, with the score standing 5:1, 10:4, 13:9 in his favour. But Li pressed ahead doggedly to even the score at 13 and 15 all. Repeated faults made by Hsu gave Li the game 21:17. The

fourth game was fought out with equal keenness. Li narrowly won, 22:20, and so carried off the men's singles title.

Chiu Chung-hui won the women's singles the hard way too. Her first match was against 16-year-old Yen Kuei-fen, an unknown player from Szechuan. When Chiu took the first game 21:15, the 4,000 spectators who filled the gymnasium wrote Yen off and turned their attention to the other tables. But the young and chubby Yen made a spectacular "come-back" by clinching the second game by the wide margin of 21:12. Chiu won the third game 21:18, only to lose the fourth again by 17:21. She put all she had into the fifth game, playing most cautiously. Her experience paid off handsomely, and she won this deciding game 21:10. In the quarter-finals Chiu Chung-hui came up against Shansi's Hsiao Chieh-wen. This proved to be another ordeal for the world champion. With each player winning two games, the last game brought the audience to the edge of their seats. Hsiao Chieh-wen was in excellent form, and she started off well, leading all the way from 6:1 to 8:2 and then to 11:5. When it seemed as if victory was slipping away from her hands, the world champion pulled up with a great effort. Playing as calmly as ever, she gradually turned the tide in her favour, reversing the score to 18:12 and then on to final victory with 21:15. In the finals, she again met the young Shanghai player Lin Hui-ching to whom she had lost in the team contest. This time she succeeded in squaring accounts, winning the match 3:1. But it was a narrow victory, the score was 14:21, 22:20, 21:11, 21:19.

The 1961 National Table Tennis Championships were marked by the excellent play of many young contestants, some of them practically unknown before. Since the 26th World Championships was held in Peking last April, table tennis has gained immensely in popularity among China's youngsters. So many of them have come to the fore that many provinces and cities fielded more than two teams for both men's and women's events at the Taiyuan Championships, while Shanghai, Peking and Kwangtung each fielded five teams in the contest for the men's team title. Of

the 315 players who took part in the competitions, more than 120 were under 17, the youngest being only 13. Many of these teenagers gave a good account of themselves against strong and more experienced players. Sixteen-year-old Li Lien-yi and 18-year-old Yang Kuo-teng, for instance, impressed fans with their steady defence and fast attacks. Both using the hand-shake grip, they scored many victories for the unseeded Kwangtung "C" team. In the course of play, they not only eliminated three seeded teams, but made history by being the first team of players using the hand-shake grip to reach the finals in China's national championships. This honour, exceptional in itself, was shared by the Shanghai "A" women's team whose two players Lin Hui-ching and Cheng Min-chih also used the hand-shake grip. Lin and Cheng succeeded in reaching the finals in the women's team contest, but they lost to the Heilungkiang "A" team, one of whose players, Tsao Mu-wen, is only 15.

## HANDICRAFTS

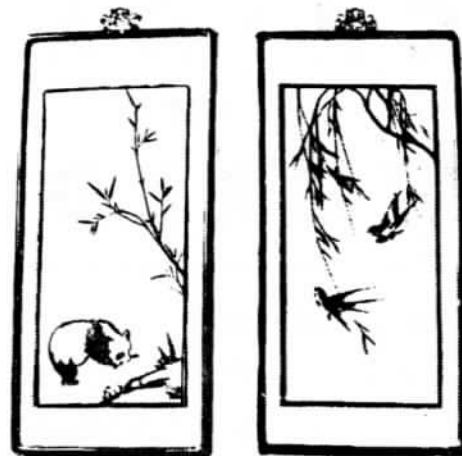
### **Pictures in Iron**

The pictures reproduced on this page are not, as one might think, brush paintings in the Chinese traditional style. They are pictures in iron, cut, beaten and welded, an art handicraft for which Wuhu in Anhwei Province is famous. Mostly used as wall decorations, these metalwork pictures are usually set in wooden frames with no back. Their subjects are human

figures, landscapes, flowers and birds, animals or still life, they may be round or rectangular in shape, and come in many sizes both large and small. Four of the same size joined together and backed with a kind of stiff light-coloured silk, make a charming silhouette lampshade.

To make them iron is first beaten into a thin sheet; this is then cut, twisted and beaten into the component parts of the design which are then welded together or sometimes also bound together with fine iron wire. The beating and welding demand a high level of skill; only an expert craftsman and artist can breathe life into the iron "lines" and "strokes" which otherwise can be dull and lifeless. At the time of liberation, one Chu Yen-ching was the only living, fully skilled practitioner in this art. Unable to make a living at it, however, he had been compelled to give it up several years before the liberation. It was the Wuhu people's government authorities who sought him out, and helped him start up his craft again. Later, a group of talented young men and women were assigned to work under him as apprentices. Artists also lent a helping hand, giving counsel and new designs. With this backing Chu Yen-ching and his group have produced quite a number of outstanding works in the past few years. The best of his apprentices are already doing independent creative work.

Wuhu has a long history as a metalworking centre. It was in Wuhu, so legend has it, that Kan Chiang forged the best swords of the kingdom of



Part of the series: "The Four Seasons"

Design by Kung Hsiao-yu  
Made by Chu Yen-ching's group

Chu in the Spring and Autumn Period (772-481 B.C.). In the Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.), there are records of iron foundries here. The city reached its greatest fame as a metalworking centre during the Ming (1368-1644 A.D.) and Ching (1644-1911 A.D.) Dynasties. At that time its iron ores and steel products such as knives and scissors were well known not only all over China but also abroad.

Some 280 years ago in the earlier Ching times, Tang Tien-chih who was a famed blacksmith in Wuhu, happened to be in frequent contact with the eminent painter Hsiao Yun-chung and Hsiao's paintings fired the imagination of the talented smith. He began to try his hand at making pictures, too, only with different tools—using his hammer as brush and iron as ink. He achieved great skill and artistry in making his wrought iron pictures and a new art handicraft was born.

Tang's two grandsons learnt the technique from their grandfather and so the craft was passed on. Many years later, during the reign of Chien Lung of the Ching Dynasty, Liang Tsai-pang, a folk artist, learnt the art of forging iron and thus from the opposite side combined painting with the craft of wrought iron work. His wrought iron landscapes and pictures of reeds and crabs carried the craft to new heights of craftsmanship and artistry. After Liang, a whole series of skilled masters carried on this art until the disastrous rule of the warlords and Kuomintang led to its decline and near extinction. Its renaissance under the People's Government is full of promise of a new era of excellence.



The Pine That Welcomes Guests on Mount Huangshan

Design by Wang Shih-ling  
Made by Chu Yen-ching's group

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## **G.D.R. National Day**

Greeting the 12th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic, leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and the state sent a message on October 6 to the leaders of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and of the German Democratic Republic.

A Chinese Communist Party and government delegation led by Ho Lung, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council, attended the great anniversary rally held in Berlin. In his speech, Ho Lung reaffirmed China's position supporting the just stand and reasonable proposals of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic for the conclusion of a German peace treaty and the normalization on this basis of the West Berlin situation, and all the defence measures taken by the German Democratic Republic against the war provocations of U.S. imperialism and West German militarism. He condemned the Western countries, and particularly the U.S. Government, for their frenzied drive to carry out all-round arms expansion and war preparations, and for aggravating international tension under the pretext of the so-called "Berlin crisis." He also condemned the West German militarists for fanning up war hysteria in collusion with the Western countries.

"The Chinese people greatly treasure the close friendship between the Chinese and German peoples," said Vice-Premier Ho Lung in conclusion. He pledged that they would continue to make steadfast and tireless efforts to consolidate and develop this fraternal friendship.

During its stay in the G.D.R. the Chinese delegation visited the "Heinrich Rau" heavy machine building works in Potsdam County, southeast Berlin, where they were told about

the plant's history and work by its manager and later attended a meeting at which outstanding workers received awards.

## **Hungarian National Assembly Delegation**

The Hungarian National Assembly Delegation led by Vass Istvanne, Vice-Chairman of the Assembly, left Peking for home on October 9 after a 10-day visit to China. They had joined the Chinese people in the celebration for the 12th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. They visited Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Nanking and Wuhan, and met many Chinese Party and government leaders, other public figures and rank and file workers from many walks of life.

They were received by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and were guests of honour at a welcoming banquet given by Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress.

The visit of the Hungarian delegation to China, as Vice-Chairman Li Wei-han of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress said at a farewell gathering, has made a valuable contribution to the further strengthening of friendship and co-operation between the Chinese and Hungarian peoples; it has written a new page in the history of parliamentary relations between the two countries.

In her reply, Vass Istvanne praised the heroic Chinese people for their tremendous achievements in socialist construction, gained under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. The Chinese working people are marching forward victoriously on the road of socialist construction, she said.

Reaffirming the stand of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Government and the Hungarian people, she declared that China's legitimate rights in the United Nations must be restored, that questions concerning Tibet are China's internal affair and that Taiwan is an integral part of China.

## **Sino-Soviet Co-operation**

The Sino-Soviet Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation held its 11th session in Peking from

September 26 to October 6. It ratified the Sino-Soviet plan of scientific and technical co-operation for the last quarter of 1961 and the first half of 1962.

According to decisions taken at the session, Chinese organizations concerned will receive Soviet scientific and technical personnel to study scientific and technical achievements in the fields of engineering, the textile and other light industry, and in medical work; Chinese organizations concerned will also supply the U.S.S.R. with scientific and technical data in the fields of metallurgy, engineering, the chemical industry, hydro-electric power, building and agriculture. Similarly, Soviet organizations concerned will receive Chinese scientific and technical personnel to study scientific and technical achievements in the fields of engineering, the chemical industry, mensuration and oceanography in the Soviet Union. Soviet organizations concerned will also supply China with scientific and technical data concerning metallurgy, engineering, petroleum, chemistry, building and medicine.

During the session, both sides unanimously expressed the hope that scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries would be further developed and consolidated so as to promote a common upsurge in the national economies of the two countries and a common development of their science and technology, and to strengthen further their friendship and solidarity.

## **Anniversary of Asanuma's Assassination**

On the anniversary of the tragic death of Inejiro Asanuma, Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party who was murdered last year by a fascist assassin, Premier Chou En-lai on October 9 sent a message of sympathy to the commemorative meeting to be held in Japan and of his profound condolences to the martyr's family.

Nine national organizations of the Chinese people including the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, and the China Peace Committee also sent messages of condolence. All pledged firm support for the Japanese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism.

## China-Cuba Ties

Following President Dorticos' visit to China, Chairman Liu Shao-chi has accepted an invitation from the Cuban President to visit Cuba at an appropriate time.

In Cuba, this year 250,000 volumes of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works in Spanish, and 180,000 volumes in Spanish dealing with all aspects of Chinese life as well as large numbers of Chinese magazines, have been sold. A total of 145,000 copies of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's *Talks at the Yenan Forum on Art and Literature*, *The Selected Stories of Lu Hsun* and Anna Louise Strong's *The Rise of the Chinese People's Communes* have been published and put on sale in bookstores in all parts of Cuba in time for the 12th anniversary of New China.

A Chinese commodities exhibition

opened at the famous Jose Marti Central Park in Havana on October 7.

## BRIEFS

The Chinese Government and Laotian Royal Government have agreed to establish consulates-general at Phong Saly in Laos and at Kunming in China respectively.

Premier Chou En-lai on October 5 sent greetings to Prince Souvanna Phouma congratulating him on his sixtieth birthday.

A 1962 protocol on the exchange of goods between China and Ceylon was signed by representatives of the governments of the two countries on October 7 after negotiations in Peking. The negotiations were conducted in accordance with the Sino-Ceylonese Trade and Payments Agreement signed on September 19, 1957.

Chinese experts have helped the Yemen build a five-kilometre branch

road from the mountain pass of Mazale to Monahar municipality. The new road was not included originally in the plan of projects connected with the 230-kilometre-long Hodeida-Sana highway, work on whose foundation was completed at the end of June this year, but was added at Yemen's request. Short though it is, it greatly facilitates transportation in this mountainous region. After it was opened to traffic the market prices of consumer staples in this area were reduced two-thirds thanks to lower transport costs.

The Chinese economic construction exhibition in Accra closed on September 29. About 330,000 people visited it during the 51 days it was open. Among the visitors were President Nkrumah, cabinet ministers and other high-ranking officials of the Ghanaian Government, people of all walks of life from many parts of Ghana as well as from other African countries.

# WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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

## PEKING OPERA

▲ **THE HUAI HO BATTALION** A historical opera. On the death of Liu Pang, first emperor of the Han Dynasty, his queen plots to usurp the throne. To preserve the succession and the state, Liu Pang's officials, Kuai Cheh and others, successfully prevail on the Duke of Huai Nan, who leads a powerful army, to oppose the queen and save the state. A new production of the China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **CHIU CHIN** The story of Chiu Chin, a woman revolutionary who, denouncing the corrupt Ching regime, joins the revolution led by Sun Yat-sen. She gives her young life for the revolutionary cause. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **WU TSE TIEN** How Queen Wu Tse Tien, China's first woman ruler of the early Tang Dynasty, brings peace and progress to the country by her wise statesmanship. Produced by the Experimental Peking Opera Troupe of the Chinese Opera School.

▲ **A MURDER CASE REDRESSED** A traditional opera. The spirit of Lin Shih-chang, a silk merchant robbed of his money and murdered in cold blood, appeals to Pao Cheng, the popular and upright Sung Dynasty magistrate, who brings the murderer to justice. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

## PINGJU OPERA

▲ **RETURN OF THE PHOENIX** A comedy of errors. A young man wins a bride despite the schemes of her wicked stepmother. China Pingju Opera Theatre production.

▲ **MISSION TO THE ENEMY'S REAR** A thrilling tale of underground revolutionary activities of the Communist Party in an enemy-held city during the Japanese occupation. China Pingju Opera Theatre production.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

### CONCERT

The Indonesian Art Troupe of 59 members which is touring China will soon give several performances of Indonesian folk songs and dances in Peking. Watch for dates and places!

### MODERN DRAMA

▲ **YO YUN** A historical play. Yo Yun, son of the patriotic General Yo Fei of the Sung Dynasty, is brought up to be a brave warrior and helps his father to defeat the Kin invaders. But he, too, falls victim to the schemes of the traitor Chin Kuei. China Children's Theatre production.

▲ **PRINCESS WEN CHENG** A historical play. The Emperor Tai Tsung of the Tang Dynasty consents to the marriage of Princess Wen Cheng to the Tibetan King Sron-Tsan Gampo. Despite the plots of traitors this Tibetan-Han union is consummated and strengthens the friendship between the two nationalities. China Youth Art Theatre production.

▲ **THE LAST ACT** A play about the life, work and struggles of a group of progressive theatre workers and how they faced the Kuomintang's white terror on the eve of liberation. China Youth Art Theatre production.

▲ **THE "AUGUST 1" STORM** A drama of the armed revolt in Nanchang on August 1, 1927, which marked the beginning of armed revolution under the leadership of the Communist Party and the birth of the People's Liberation Army. Produced by the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A.

### FILMS

▲ **THE HURRICANE** A production of the Peking Studio. Adapted from Chou Li-po's famous novel about agrarian reform in China's northeast.

▲ **KUAN HAN-CHING** A colour film version of the Kwangtung opera on the life and work of the great 13th century playwright. Produced by the Shanghai Haiyen Studio.

▲ **ON THE EVE OF THE STORM** A Soviet feature film dubbed in Chinese. The story of a young Latvian intellectual who becomes a staunch fighter in the struggle for the liberation of Latvia.

▲ **REALITY** A Polish film dubbed in Chinese. A journalist, who reveals the true facts about an anti-fascist strike in Poland in 1937, is hunted down by the fascists.

▲ **ADDRESS UNKNOWN** A French feature film dubbed in Chinese. The tragic fate of a woman in bourgeois society.

### EXHIBITIONS

**POLISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION**  
9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon.  
till Oct. 25. At Peking Exhibition Centre.

▲ **MUSEUM OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon.

▲ **MUSEUM OF CHINESE HISTORY** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon.

▲ **LU HSUN MUSEUM** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon.

▲ **EXHIBITION OF HISTORICAL RELICS OF THE 1911 REVOLUTION** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon. till Nov. 9. At Museum of the Chinese Revolution.

▲ **PEKING FINE ARTS EXHIBITION** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon. till Oct. 15. At Women Gate in Palace Museum.



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