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SELECTIONS FROM KUANG-MING JIH-PAO

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Number 9

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(Source Span: 7 June - 11 July 1961)

Number 9

- Communist China -

Foreword

This serial report is comprised of translations of selected articles from the above-mentioned daily published in Peiping. The source span indicates only the earliest and latest issues processed for any given report and should not be construed as all-inclusive dates. Selections are full translations unless otherwise indicated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Part</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. SCIENTIFIC	1
Several Problems Concerning the Discussion of Heredity	1
Discussions on the Problems of Causes, Immunization, Prevention, and Cure of Asthma in Hogs	7
Ocean Ice and Drought or Flood Conditions	9
Good Laboratory "Housekeepers"	19
A Supplement to "Further Discussion of the Mass Con- cept in Agricultural Production"	22
Infinite Variety of Academic Discussions at Shanghai Second Medical College	29
Lively Academic Activities in Various Natural Science Societies	34

<u>Part</u>	<u>Page</u>
II. POLITICAL	37
No Conformity between Erroneous Thought and Existence	37
Highlights of the Tokyo Conference of African and Asian Writers	45
How to Develop Education in National and International Situations More Broadly and More Deeply	52
The Call of the Maestra Mountains	56
III. ECONOMIC	61
Several Factors Affecting the Style of Architecture	61
The Nature and Function of Family Subsidiary Production of Commune Members	62
The Engineer's Language -- Schematic Diagrams	66
IV. SOCIOLOGICAL	70
Discussion of Problems in Our Attitude in Studying	70
Reform the Style of Our Handwriting	73

I. SCIENTIFIC

SEVERAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE DISCUSSION OF HEREDITY

[Following is the translation of an article by Mi Ching-chiu (米景九) in Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Peiping, 7 June 1961, page 2.]

During the last two months a discussion on heredity has been started again in the newspapers and magazines. Not a few scholars of the Morgan School of heredity theories, based on the spirit of "let 100 flowers bloom and let 100 schools of thought contend," have earnestly aired their own opinions. This is a good thing. Based on the same spirit and having the same hope in mind, this writer, with shallow ideas, desires to contribute his knowledge in this field as he has obtained from teaching and scientific research, including certain misunderstandings concerning the Michurin heredity theories, in the following. All the comrades who are interested in this field are requested to contribute their opinions.

In the sphere of natural science, such as the chemistry, physics, mathematics, physiology, and geology departments, there is only one science in each. But in the theories of heredity, at present, two schools exist -- the Michurin heredity theories and the Morgan heredity theories. This cannot be regarded as normal.

However, the existence of the two schools of heredity theories side by side should neither be regarded as a bad thing. For the existence of different schools is an important factor in promoting the development of this science. Only through repeated debate and practical tests can truth finally be attained.

Here, naturally, there will be one problem standing out: what will be the prospects for the discussion of heredity in China? Obviously, this is a problem in which everybody is interested. I believe that in the long run, at the conclusion of heredity discussions in China, it will come to one unified school. Of course, this unity will be realized only after a long period of time and through a complicated process, and it can never be accomplished overnight. Furthermore, this unity neither can be attained unconditionally nor without principles. It not only will not be a mere coordination of the two schools by adding them together mechanically, and also not a mere compromised theory, but it will be something with its own standards. These standards will be measured by dialectic materialism and by broad practices.

Heredity and the Social System

Some people divide the heredity theories on the basis of the social system. They believe that the Michurin heredity theories are socialist theories; therefore, their advocacy will be limited to the Soviet Union, China, and the other socialist countries. They will not affect the Morgan school of heredity theories in the capitalist countries.

Heredity theories, as the other natural sciences, have their formation and development closely related to the social system. But it cannot be absolutely concluded that the Michurin heredity theories are socialist theories. Because there is no class in natural science, it merely reflects the universal and objective laws and the objective truth. Just as Comrade Lu Ting-i (陸定一) has pointed out, "As everybody knows, natural sciences, including medical sciences, have no class distinction. They have their own law of development. Their relation with the social system only lies in this fact: under a bad social system, the development of these sciences is very slow, while in a better social system, their development is faster. Theoretically, these problems have been long settled." (Lu Ting-i: "Let 100 Flowers Bloom and Let 100 Schools of Thought Contend," Jen-min Jih-pao, 13 June 1956.)

Limiting the development of the Michurin heredity theories within the socialist countries does not agree with practical conditions. After the Lenin Agricultural College held an All-Soviet meeting in August 1948, the Michurin heredity theories brought about a great reaction throughout the various principal capitalist countries, causing a portion of the scholars to agree with the viewpoints of the Michurin heredity theories concerning certain basic problems. The dissemination of the Michurin heredity theories has long surpassed the boundaries of the socialist countries.

Using France as an illustration, the 1948 meeting attracted a profound interest among the French heredity scholars. At the time, there were French magazines such as Europe, Impressions, and many other magazines and newspapers which published long reports concerning that meeting. There were also many scholars, such as Professor P'u-lai-en and Professor Li-wei of the University of Paris who introduced the Michurin heredity theories in detail.

Since 1950 the Society of the Friends of Michurin has been established in France with branch societies in many cities. It published a periodical entitled Michurinism. Its Paris branch society also publishes a special magazine reporting work done by scholars of the Michurin school.

There is a fact which should attract our attention. In France, there is not only a great number of scholars who agree with and advocate the Michurin heredity theories but also there is the fact that these scholars are extremely interested in the research work of the Michurin heredity theories. In this respect, they have attained a definite amount of achievement, for instance, the summer cultivation of potatoes, the neutral raising of pears and apples, the neutral raising of plants of the grain family, improving the hereditary characteristics of the fruit fly through the utilization of nourishment, and the developmental stage of the plants of the grain family. All these have accelerated the rapid development of the Michurin theories in France.

Not very long ago, in commemorating the centenary anniversary of the birth of the French physiologist, Tan-ni-ai, France held an international meeting concerning the transplantation in zoology and botany. This explains how broadly the Michurin heredity theories have been propagated in France.

If we take the achievements attained by the Michurin heredity theories in France as exceptions, such an attitude is also incorrect. The Michurin heredity theories have also attained a definite development in England and Japan.

Such British scholars as Fai-fu, Mu-erh-teng, Tu-te, and Pa-erh-ssu are supporters of the Michurin theories of heredity. For instance, Fa-i-fu has written a book, Li-sen-k'o Is Correct, and Mu-erh-teng wrote one, The Soviet Union's Heredity Theories. In addition, there are many internationally well-known scholars such as Hai-meng-te, Hsin-shih-erh Wu-te, Ho-erh-teng, Pei-erh-na, who, in many respects are supporters of the Michurin heredity theories. The British Michurin Society has published a periodical with the special purpose of advocating the Michurin heredity theories called The Blossoms on Earth.

The development of the Michurin heredity theories in Japan is also very rapid. Because the Japanese Michurin Society has established a very close relationship with the peasants' practical work, it has obtained more accomplishments such as the new product attained by mixing raising of rice and darnels, the neutral raising of apples and pears, the mixed raising of distant types of melons and the method of spring cultivation of wheat. The Michurin agricultural reports published by this society have fully reflected these achievements. Sung-p'u-i (松浦一) and Te-t'ien-yu-jen (徳田御健) are advocates of the Michurin heredity theories.

The Michurin heredity theories also have gained many supporters and sympathizers in Switzerland, Canada, and the United States. Here, we do not wish to enumerate them all.

The Modern Development of the Gene Theory

The physical basis of heredity is one of the basic problems in modern heredity theories. At present, the gene theory in the Morgan School has developed from the classical supposition unit to the reality that has structural component parts -- the deoxidized and carbohydrate acid. Undoubtedly, this development is a new achievement attained in the field of heredity theories by modern physio-chemistry. It has enabled the gene theory, either in form or content, to produce a certain reform. There are many reports concerning this respect, which need not be repeated.

It must be pointed out that to use the gene as the conclusion of the physical basis of heredity is to show that it has a strict system of logics by itself. At the same time, it has been proved by many material facts. This must be affirmed first. But it must be pointed out that the new gene theory (of course, the old theory must be the same) -- the theory of deoxidized and carbohydrate acid, in explaining the entire factors of

heredity, has many difficulties that cannot be overcome rapidly, especially in establishing the several principles concerning the heredity theories of the deoxidized and carbohydrate acid: the transformation of germs, the spectrum that has the effect of destroying those cells which affect the bacillus coli and that induces the sudden transformation of the ultraviolet rays, many of which have contradictory facts. At the same time, in the modern study of cells, it is discovered that there is contradiction between the continuity and stability in the deoxidized and carbohydrate acid. These facts prove that to use the acid as the special physical basis of heredity has not yet become a ripened scientific theory.

More important is the fact that the new gene theory, though it has its own system of strict logics and modern forms, has as one of its principal premises the viewpoint that the gene is not affected by the physical factors or the living conditions and that there is no change at all. This basic premise is worthy of further discussion and study.

Long-Distance Interbreeding of Wheat and Buckwheat

In recent years, this writer has been working with long-distance interbreeding of wheat and buckwheat to create a new small buckwheat species. He has also discovered that he should use the chromosomes or the gene theory to guide this work. This has a definite practical meaning, but at the same time, it has great limitations.

As everybody knows, the first generation of hybrids between wheat and buckwheat, under general conditions, are sterile and cannot yield any grain. But on the stalks of a definite number of these plants, it is possible to discover one or two kernels of seeds on each individual stalk. If a careful search is made on a large number of stalks of the first generation of hybrids, it is possible to obtain a definite quantity of seeds. According to the theory of chromosomes, it is believed that these seeds will have a great difficulty in regaining their fertility in the forthcoming generations because, under general conditions, it is difficult to form multiple bodies. Based on this theory, the Morgan school of heredity theories does not pay much attention to this type of seeds and recommends the use of the method of applying the "chiu-shui-hsien-ching" treatment to the seedlings of the first generation hybrids so that their chromosomes will be doubled in order to regain the fertility of the first generation hybrids of the small buckwheat.

At present, judging from the small buckwheat seed raising works in China, because of the broad use of the "chiu-shui-hsien-ching" treatment on the first generation of hybrids, they have obtained numerous hopeful new species. Also, judging from the standpoint of time used and the efficiency, to a certain extent this method has definite superiorities. This is positive. But under the guidance of similar theories, no adequate attention has been given to the natural formation of grain by the first generation of small buckwheat hybrids.

Starting from different theories, in 1957, on the one hand, we applied the "chiu-shui-hsien-ching" treatment to the hybrid seedlings and

we attained seven groups with 62 seeds; on the other hand, we adopted the enlarged nourishment area and the method of improving nourishment conditions and we obtained 13 groups with 42 naturally formed seeds.

These two species of seeds were sowed in a hot house where stable manure had been applied to the soil, and the following results were obtained: of the seven groups with 62 stalks, which had been treated with "chiu-shui-hsien-ching" for the second generation hybrids, only seven stalks in two groups formed grains, with less than ten grains of seeds to a stalk and each grain was not a full kernel. But of the 42 stalks in the 13 groups of the naturally formed seeds for the raising of second generation hybrids, there were eight stalks in the six groups that had formed seeds. Each stalk had more than ten seeds and each seed was a full kernel. Especially, among them was one stalk which was the second generation hybrid between the No. 11 wheat of the North Series and the Ping-wu Buckwheat, having 165 grains of seed. Though its seed forming rate was still inferior (under hothouse conditions), attention must be paid to the fact that the fullness of the kernels had completely reached the normal level. Judging from the formation of the third generation seeds, no matter whether it was the two groups that had been treated with "chiu-shui-hsien-ching" or the six groups of naturally formed seeds, both had rather high seed forming rates. Whether the seeds are full or not, they will be scrutinized after the seeds are ripe. This result is contradictory to the explanation of the chromosome heredity theory.

Some people believe that it is possible that those stalks that are treated with "chiu-shui-hsien-ching" may not have doubled their chromosomes, while the naturally formed seeds may bring about stalks that may have their chromosomes doubled. But judging from the treatment of the two species of the second generation hybrids, the seed forming group number and the number of stalks, from the standpoint of proportion and scope, this explanation is untrue.

The above-mentioned facts have made us believe that, through the raising of the first generation of hybrids, the naturally formed seeds will bring about a new species. This is a hopeful means. But this method so far has not attracted the attention of those workers who are making selection for buckwheat seeds. This must be improved in future work. Especially overcoming the unfull formation of the kernels in the future generations is a more effective measure to use the naturally formed seeds.

Of course, this does not deny the effect of "chiu-shui-hsien-ching" on the selection of the small buckwheat seeds. But, as the practical experiences have proved to this writer, the over-emphasis of this method and the negligence of the naturally formed seeds and the other means may lose the hopeful hybrid materials and in turn it will result in a loss to the workers. In addition, the treatment of "chiu-shui-hsien-ching" invariably will shrink the seeds. Accordingly, at the present stage of buckwheat selection work in China, proper attention must be paid to the raising of naturally formed seeds. It is possible that it is advantageous.

The Development and the Rising of the Michurin Heredity Theory

In adopting the principle of criticism and inheritance to promote the two schools of heredity theories and to create the development of a unified school of heredity theories in China, we must make this the target for the struggle of the heredity theory workers in China. But this requires a long period of hard work. As a matter of urgent task, here we only discuss the development and improvement of the Michurin heredity theories to serve as the preliminary test for the preparation of a cooperation between the two schools.

Some people believe that the Michurin heredity theories have already developed to a rather high level so there is no need to talk about development and raising. This sort of thinking does not agree with practical conditions.

Indeed, the basic principle of the Michurin heredity theories -- the unity between the organic body and the environment, the unity between individual development and systematic development -- is indisputable. The Michurin heredity theory has coordinated the broad studying methods of production practices: sexual interbreeding, non-sexual interbreeding, and the fixed directional raising methods. But on the basis of the existing theories, how to raise the efficiency of the fixed direction of transforming animals, plants, and microbes is one of the most urgent problems that must be solved by modern heredity theories. It cannot be denied that though the Michurin heredity theories have attained certain achievements in this respect, it is far from man's ability to transform the heredity and the mutations of the biological objects rapidly and in a fixed direction. This condition is worthy of our full consideration.

We believe that the Michurin heredity theories, to a certain extent, have neglected the internal mechanical study to attract biological hereditary mutations and have also neglected, in this process, the study of the law of assimilating the new and excreting the old, causing people to start with perceptions, and be unable to have a feeling of formulating over-all and penetrating analyses. This inevitably will seriously affect the level of man's ability to control the formation of the new biological forms.

In order to raise the level of the Michurin heredity theories rapidly, the full cooperation of many scientific departments such as physiology, physio-chemistry, physics, and the study of cells and embryos is needed to solve the mystery that brought about the biological law of assimilating the new and excreting the old in the fixed direction of transforming the forms.

In the field of studying the internal mechanism of hereditary transformation, the Morgan school of heredity theories has already accumulated a great amount of materials. How to critically absorb these materials is also one of the important phases in the development and raising of the Michurin heredity theories.

DISCUSSIONS ON THE PROBLEMS OF CAUSES, IMMUNIZATION,
PREVENTION, AND CURE OF ASTHMA IN HOGS

[Following is the translation of an article by Kao Yu-
cheng (高禹正) in Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Peiping,
18 June 1961, page 1.]

Ever since 1955 the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine of the North Kiangsu College of Agriculture has embarked on the study of asthma in hogs. During this semester they have conducted a number of discussions concerning the problems of causes, immunization, prevention, cures, and diagnosis of asthma in hogs on the basis of the findings of their research through the years.

As early as 1956 instructor Fang Ting-i (方定一) found out that the cause of the disease was due to a kind of virus and the disease is similar to the virus type of typhus in hogs. He suggested calling it "virus type of typhus in hogs." Based on his own research information data, he recommended in the study of classification that the virus of this disease should be listed in the family of viruses which cause parrot disease and lymphogranuloma. This kind of disease does not have much immunity in hogs. So it is hard to make a vaccine to prevent it. However, the treatment with the chemical Ssu-huan-su is evidently effective in checking the disease.

There are two different views about immunization. Some faculty members regard that this virus has little or very low effect in the immunity of hogs. Possibly it is a kind of poison-carrying immunity. The possible reason may be that the viruses stay only in the respiratory system and its near-by organs of which both are poor in accepting or responding to stimulation. Consequently, there is no way of producing strong immunity. It may be also due to the special structure in the virus itself that it is too weak to offset the original resistance in hogs and to exert stimulations to make hogs produce sufficient immunity. Some of the faculty members do not agree with this sort of interpretation and think that it is too premature to draw the conclusion of poison-carrying immunity for in the currently available research information data there are also instances which have proved that some immunized hogs (k'ang-fu hogs) do not carry poison.

In regard to the prevention and cure of the disease, quite a few faculty members think that treatment by using drugs is not in the promising direction for some drugs are effective but not solidly effective. If the conditions and environment of raising the hogs are poor, the disease

is more liable to relapse as time goes on. Moreover, it is very hard to diagnose when the disease first appears.

At present, the department is working on the research information data to prepare for further strengthening tests and studies in this respect.

OCEAN ICE AND DROUGHT OR FLOOD CONDITIONS

[Following is the translation of an article by Lu Chiung
(呂火昌) in Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Peiping, 22 June 1961
page 2.]

Preface. Ocean water temperature or ocean ice have a very close relationship with whether there will be drought or flood. In the past, research work on this has not been well developed. This article makes use of the material obtained by the author to take an initial look into the problem.

Let's look at the ocean and land first. The total ocean area of the world is 361 million sq. kilometers. The total land area is 148 million square kilometers. This means that the sea occupies 70.8% and land 29.2% of the surface of the earth.

The water's caloric capacity (the heat absorbed or given off by one cc of water when raised or reduced by one degree centigrade) as compared to atmospheric caloric capacity is 3,300:1. That is to say, in a certain ocean area, if the water one meter deep were to drop one degree in temperature, the heat given off by this water would heat the atmosphere above it, 3,300 meters in depth, by one degree.

If there were no oceans on earth, we could almost say that there would not be any climate or changes in the weather. This is because, if there were no ocean, there would not be any water vapor. If there were no water vapor, there would be no rain, dew, frost, or snow. From this we can see the importance of the sea to changes in weather and climate.

There have been many people who have studied and related climate and weather changes to ocean ice conditions. But emphasis has always been on the conditions in the Atlantic and Europe. These studies have had definite achievements in climatology and meteorology. However, regarding long-term climatic forecasting, they still have a great distance to go. (Long term climatic forecast - Foreign scholars generally call this long-term weather forecast. But, in fact, it is more appropriate to call it long-term climatic forecast because what we forecast is the climate and not the weather. It is possible to predict generally how much or how little rain there will be in a certain month. But we are still unable to predict the day by day weather conditions in a certain future month.)

In Asia, they have always felt that there is not much relationship between ocean ice and weather. This is because the Bering Strait is very narrow. The north-south flow of ocean water is not as convenient as with the deep and wide Norwegian Sea in northern Europe.

But according to our past research, the growth and melting of ocean ice in the northwestern part of the North Pacific and the changes in ocean water temperature there, to a definite degree, are surely related to drought and flood conditions in the vast lands to the north and south of the Yangtze and Yellow River basins. If we add to it the data concerning the Arctic Ocean, it will be even more helpful to long-term weather forecasts.

If we were able to clarify all data concerning ice and water temperature conditions all over the oceans of the world, ocean current occurrence, and the relationship between air and ocean currents, we would be nearer to the solution of long-term forecasting problems. At this point we can only discuss a bit concerning problems of ocean ice and ocean water temperature in the northwest part of the North Pacific Ocean.

In the North Pacific Ocean only on the Bering Sea, Okhotsk Sea, the northern portion of the Sea of Japan, and around our nation's Pohai does ice form. Usually around the middle of October, ice begins to form first along the Bering Sea, then progresses southwards. This lasts until the following April. The Bering Sea, Okhotsk Sea, and the northern part of the Sea of Japan are occupied by ocean ice. However, around our Pohai, only places near the shore can form any ice, even in severest winter.

The thickness of the ocean ice in the Bering Sea and Okhotsk Sea is approximately 1 to 1.5 meters. At the mouths of rivers it can reach two meters. Among these places the Okhotsk Sea has the greatest amount of ice. Therefore, this sea has been known as the "frozen locker" of the Pacific.

Reasons for the Frozen Locker

Why does Okhotsk Sea have the name of "frozen locker?" It is because this sea is so close to the high pressure center of Siberia. The "cold pole" of the northern hemisphere, Verkhoyansk (the coldest place in the northern hemisphere is not the North Pole, but at a point in the upper reaches of the Yana River in Siberia) is about 1,000 kilometers from the northern shore of the Okhotsk Sea, as the crow flies.

The average January temperature in Verkhoyansk is 50 degrees below zero (sometimes it is possible for it to reach $-70^{\circ}\text{C}.$) The average January temperature on the north shore of the Okhotsk Sea is -21 degrees; the difference between these two places is 29 degrees.

The distance between our Hainan Island and Ulan Bator, the capital of Mongolian People's Republic, is 3,700 kilometers. The difference in average January temperatures between these two places is about 45 degrees, giving us an average difference of one degree for every 82 km. If we figure this distance between Verkhoyansk and the north shore of Okhotsk Sea as 1,000 km, the average temperature difference of one degree would be 34.5 km. The figure is 2.5 times the mean temperature difference factor of Hainan and Ulan Bator. (Mean temperature difference factor means the degree of difference between the temperatures of two areas.)

Therefore, during January and February, we have north winds almost

daily on the north shore of the Okhotsk Sea. Under these conditions, in the winter the cold air current from the "cold pole" blows rapidly and strongly to the Okhotsk Sea every day. This is really the reason for the "frozen locker" name given to this sea. Therefore, as far as ice conditions are concerned, the Okhotsk Sea is most important.

The Area of Ice Melting Water

The Okhotsk and other seas upon receiving the northern "cold pole" cold air, hold on to it and form ice. When the whole sea is frozen, even though the north winds are very strong, the speed of ocean currents are very low. This is due to the fact of the freeze-over, so that water cannot move freely.

Between the spring and summer, the temperature rises and melting commences. Thereupon ice water moves southward rather rapidly. The cold held by the Okhotsk Sea cannot influence weather and climate conditions until summer. Generally its effects are greatest during June and July.

In the northern seas of the North Pacific during the period between spring and summer, there is quite a large area of melting ice. It is estimated that in the Bering Sea, Okhotsk Sea, northern Sea of Japan, and a small portion of Pohai, the frozen areas amount to about 3,561,000 square kilometers. We estimate temporarily that the average thickness between the north and the south is one meter. (Actually it is thicker in the north and thinner in the south.)

These large solid masses of ice melt entirely in the early summer yielding an extremely cold sea current which flows southwestward. This cold current layer, after it melts all the ice, expands in area and decreases in depth. Let us suppose that the entire area was half a meter in thickness. Then the cold current layer would be twice the area of the former ice layer, which would make the total area about 7,000,000 square kilometers. This area would be equal to 75% of our country's total area. This is the condition in an ordinary year. If the year were especially cold then, of course, the area would be much larger.

Relationship of High Atmospheric Pressure over the Okhotsk Sea to Droughts and Floods

High atmospheric pressures often appear over the Okhotsk and Bering Seas in the summer. This phenomenon is generally known as the Okhotsk High Pressure. (Okhotsk High Pressure: High pressure appearing in the area over the Okhotsk Sea. Generally speaking, high pressures and low pressures appear over a definite area. We often prefix these high or low pressures with the names of the areas over which they appear in order to differentiate between them.) It is very important as far as early summer rains in our country's Yangtze River basin and in Japan's southern parts are concerned. The number of times and the intensity of this high pressure generally hint at the amount of early summer rain, and also indicate drought-flood relationships in Central China districts.

Why do we say "generally?" The reason is because, if we only have the Okhotsk high pressure, and do not have the Southern Pacific's subsidiary torrid zone high pressure, or what the Japanese call the Bonin high pressure, to bring warm wet air currents blowing north to dilute the relatively cold and dry air masses, then there would not be any rains. Of course, such a situation is rare, but we cannot rule it out entirely.

This kind of Okhotsk high pressure is not born locally. But it is often carried from Siberia to the ocean surface of the Okhotsk. Because at this place the water surface temperature is relatively low, high air pressures can easily stop here and increase in intensity.

Summer polar air masses often rise in the East Siberian Sea, go past the Kolyma River plains and concentrate at the north of the Sze-tun-nuo-fu (斯頓諾夫) mountain range, and wait for the opportunity to go southward.

When they reach the Okhotsk Sea surface areas and stop a definite length of time, they then pass along the northwest border of the Bonin high pressure, and push forward northeastward to the southwest into the Sea of Japan.

If too much ice is formed during the winter in the Okhotsk and Bering Seas, the ice melting into water area would be enlarged. Summer-time water temperatures would be even lower. As a result the influence of the Okhotsk high pressure would be even stronger. The northwind blown over by the high pressure would last even longer.

When such a thing happens and meets the south wind carried along by the Bonin high pressure, the extended conflict that results over the Yangtze River basin would lead to cloudy weather and rain. In fact, there would be downpours. For days at a time there would be clouds and rain. Along the Yangtze basin, the resulting early summer rains would cause flooding.

On the other hand, if, during the previous winter there was too little ice formation in these areas, the summer water temperature would be relatively higher. Under ordinary conditions, even if there were high pressures from Siberia reaching the Okhotsk, its influence would not be strong and it would die off. This results in a shorter early summer rainy season. This lessening of rainfall would lead to drought conditions in the vast land districts along the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze.

This is as Mr. Chu K'o-chen (竺克桢) has mentioned, as early as 1936 in his thesis, "Is Winter Cold a Forecast of Floods?" At that time data were meager and he was not able to make a definite summarization. When we look at it now, his way of thinking was very accurate.

We mention here in passing that according to Japanese research there are possibly two reasons for over-coldness of water in the various seas of the north and western Pacific. The normal reason is the temperature is already low from the previous winter and never warmed up when summer came. The other reason is the temperature was not abnormally cold the previous winter, but in June and July extreme cold air currents blew in from the north, bringing down the temperatures of both the atmosphere

and the sea water.

Under the former conditions we call the phenomenon chronic cool-down, while the latter is called acute cool-down. It is relatively easier to predict drought and flood conditions for chronic cool-down. But it is not easy to predict these conditions when there is acute cool-down. We would not be able to depend upon the water temperature as an indicator; both must depend more upon the atmospheric circulation method.

In our past studies we have not come across any standard examples of chronic cool-down so we will not discuss it for the present.

The summary that we can get from the above is: If there is large scale formation of ice during the previous winter in the Okhotsk Sea, then in June-July the Okhotsk high pressure will descend upon the south with great force. Then if the Bonin high pressure is way south and not of great intensity, the warm high pressure bringing southeasterly wind will meet and conflict with the air currents from the Okhotsk in the north. As a result, there would be downpours or even floods in areas of central China, north of the Huai River, and in areas south of Honshu in Japan.

The vast bodies of flood waters along the Yangtze River basin and in Japan in 1931 and July 1941 are examples of chronic cool-down.

Viewing the June-July 1954 downpours along the Yangtze and in Japan, from the point of view of Japan Inland Sea's temperature, we might also ascertain that it was the result of chronic cool-down. Beginning in January and February of 1954, in the northern regions of Japan's Inland Sea, there was already a negative trend in the normal temperature curve. As time went on, the normal curve dipped still further below the "zero axis."

Simultaneously in the southern part of Japan's Inland Sea the temperature normal curve was just the opposite, the trend was positive; that is, the readings went steadily above the zero axis. Conditions were similar to those for 1931 and 1941. However, from the point of view of atmospheric temperature, similarities were not so evident.

On the other hand, should there be over-scarcity of ice formation in Okhotsk and other seas during the previous winter, the Okhotsk high pressure would not be so evident; or else it would not last long. Under such conditions only the Bonin high pressure would come into play on the western shores of the North Pacific countries.

This kind of warm pressure would center itself at a relatively northern position. When its intensity is high, southerly winds could blow all the way to North China. Then rains would be scarce in Central China and northern areas of Honshu in Japan. There would be threats of drought. In 1930, 1933, 1937, 1942, and 1959 there was very little rain in July. These are noticeable examples of the phenomenon just mentioned.

Some Points of Fact

The results of our research have made clear the following facts:

- (1) The amount of sea ice formed and ocean currents changes are

caused by atmospheric currents. (Ocean currents: In various parts of the oceans, the ocean currents generally follow a definite system in their circulatory movements. This kind of motion is called ocean current.) However, some ocean condition changes also turn around to influence atmospheric currents, which in turn affect weather and climate. For instance, if there were large amounts of ice in the Okhotsk and other seas, then winter seasonal winds (the winds that regularly blow in the winter in certain places. For instance, the winds that blow regularly in Peiping in the winter are north winds or northwesterly winds) would be strong, East Asia would be extremely cold, summer seasonal winds (winds that blow regularly in the summer at a certain place. For instance, the winds that blow regularly in Peiping are south winds) would be weak and summer in East Asia would be cool.

If there were only small quantities of ice formed then winter seasonal winds would be low in intensity, summer seasonal winds strong, and East Asia summers would be dry and hot.

Generally speaking, ocean changes are slow and less intense; atmospheric conditions changes are relatively fast. Therefore, this mutual relationship between ocean and atmosphere is intermixed and complicated.

(2) Although everybody can understand that atmospheric currents can influence ocean currents, how do atmospheric current changes cause changes in ocean currents? What are the concrete mutual effects between the two? These problems have, up to this moment, not been clarified.

The clearest evidence of their relationship has been changes in their respective temperatures. For instance, when the Western Siberian high pressures are over-intense in the winter, Aleutian low pressures are intensified, then cold air currents flow more numerous to our south, and atmospheric temperature would be relatively low. This leads to more ice formations in the Okhotsk Sea and expanded areas of ice melting into water. In July and August, in the North Pacific, about 35-50 degrees North Latitude, from the west to the east, there would be uniformity. The entire surface of the ocean would have temperatures that are lower than average for the average year.

In the region between 35-50 degrees North Latitude and 145-165 degrees East Longitude, the drop in water temperature would be extreme, at least four to eight degrees than the normal average.

From this area eastward the water temperature's negative normal curve (which shows lower figures than the normal average) gradually gets smaller; when we reach the west coast of America, it is only about one degree below the zero axis.

In the ocean area south of 35 degrees North Latitude, the water temperature is higher than the yearly average to the extent of one or two degrees. This is due to the mutual agitation action between north and south sea currents which are of different temperatures. This mode of water temperature distribution we call "north cool - south warm mode."

Why is it possible for the ocean currents to move eastward from the west along the latitudinal lines? This is due to the ch'in ch'ao (親潮) [mother tide?] (a specialized name for cold currents along

the North Pacific) which moves from the eastern section of Japan's seas towards the southwest. This encounters the hei ch'ao (黑潮) "black" tide (a specialized name for warm ocean currents in the North Pacific) which stops the former in its path. Therefore, the former can only flow eastward and accompany the Aleutian ocean current (ocean current originating from the area of the Aleutian Islands) in its flow eastward. Besides this, in the westerly wind zone (generally speaking, along 30-60 degrees North Longitude, air currents flow from the west towards the east. We ordinarily call this belt the westerly wind zone), wind-formed ocean currents (currents brought about by the blowing of the wind) can also cause it to flow eastward.

Contrariwise, if the previous winter's west Siberian high pressure was overweak, the Aleutian low pressure becomes very shallow. Therefore, there is less likelihood of East Asian cold currents going southward. Winter atmospheric temperatures would be relatively higher and the Okhotsk Sea ice formation would be extremely small. Then water temperature in July and August along the west and central portions of the North Pacific would be higher than the normal average.

Generally speaking, water temperatures in the area of the central portion of the North Pacific between 35-50 degrees North Longitude and 175-155 degrees East Longitude would show the highest rise. It is possible for the temperature to be from one to four degrees above the normal average. To a lesser degree, there would be less than one degree of heightening of the average water temperature in the western portion.

In the eastern portion of the North Pacific, approximately 150 West Longitude to the west coast of North America, the water temperature would be lower than the average for an average year.

If we consider the uniform rise in water temperature in central and western regions of the North Pacific, we used to call it the "warm water mode." But if we were to consider the entire North Pacific as a whole (including the east portion when water temperature falls), it would be more appropriate if we called it the "east cool - west warm mode." This sort of water temperature distribution also agrees with atmospheric circulation conditions.

When the west Siberian high pressure was not strong during the previous winter, and at the same time when the Aleutian low pressure lessens, then the cold air currents coming from the north the the western regions of the North Pacific would be noticeably lessened. Then naturally the warm air currents from the south would be stronger.

However, on the east side of the North Pacific, due to shallowness of the Aleutian low pressure, there is a decrease in warm currents from the south to the north (including both the air and sea currents). The cold currents (including both the air and sea currents) form the north to the south would increase. In this way the water temperature would be lowered in the eastern portions of the Pacific.

(3) If there has been an excessive ice formation in the Okhotsk Sea during the previous winter, then along the April average pressure circle there would be a shrinking of the Bonin high pressure, which would hover

around without moving westward. Within China's boundaries there would be high pressure fringes dipping into the Tokai area from the northwest to the southeast.

On the other hand, if there is too little ice formation, then along the April average pressure circle there would be early extension of the Bonin high pressure fringe. This would pass over the Yellow Sea and the Tokai and touch China's land territory. Then the high pressure over our territory from the northwest to the southeast would shrink and stop short.

In other words, if there is excessive ice formation then winter seasonal winds would die down later and summer seasonal winds would rise later. Then the rise of water temperature along our eastern coast would also rise later. Warm water fish, such as schools of yellow tails [?] would come to the north later.

On the other hand, if there were less ice formation in the winter, winter seasonal winds would die down earlier and summer seasonal winds would come earlier. Then water temperature along the eastern coast of China would rise relatively faster, resulting in earlier arrival to the north of warm water fish.

Weather Verifications during the Past Two Years

Based upon the above discussion, let us try to verify climatic conditions of the past two years.

We do not have data concerning Okhotsk Sea ice formation conditions for 1959. But looking at the normal curve for atmospheric temperatures at various places in Japan for the month of February 1959, we see that they all tend to be quite a bit higher than normal. In fact, it is higher by 3.5 - 4.5 degrees than the past. South of the central region of Japan's Honshu, in Matsumoto, it was as high as 4.9 degrees above normal.

Conditions in our country were the same. That February's average temperature was extremely high, having broken 40 years' record, we can see as the warm air of that year was extremely active. Based on previous research and prediction, there should have been very little ice formation year before last in the Okhotsk Sea.

During that summer the Okhotsk high pressure was not at all well defined. The Bonin high pressure was in full play by itself in the eastern part of East Asia. Summer seasonal winds should arrive very early and be very prevalent. Water temperature in western and central portions of the North Pacific should be higher. Centered around the Yangtze River basin, to the north and south, there should be little rain and some drought. In actual fact, this year was excessively dry.

Conditions in 1960 were quite similar. We also do not have data concerning ice conditions of the northern seas. However, water temperature during January, February, and March was generally higher. In particular, the "black tide" warm current was present. At Gomeisaki at the western mouth of the Surugawan (Bay) in Central Honshu, Japan, the average temperatures for January, February, and March were respectively 3.1, 3.4, and 2.0

degrees higher than average. During this summer, rainfall in our country was also very scarce.

We have not delved deeply into the above examples because we have insufficient data. What we have mentioned are the barest outlines.

How about this year's conditions? Because we lack data, it is hard to make a forecast. If we only look at it, based on temperature conditions in the Peiping area alone, from 20 January to 31 May 1961, except for a few individual days there has always been a tendency toward higher temperatures. The highest daily average was as much as six-seven degrees over the normal for that particular day.

From this we can predict that weather conditions in this area will be similar to that for the past two years. Then will that area north of the Yangtze be specially dry this year? According to reason, we can forecast the weather this way. However, it is possible that the weather will be better this year than the two previous years. Due to lack of material, whether this forecast will be the same as actual conditions, we must wait for facts before we can verify them.

Epilogue

The superiority of using ocean ice or ocean water temperature conditions to make long-term forecasts of weather are: because ocean water has a high caloric capacity, changes are slow. Therefore it is easier to control. This is not true for air temperatures, which have small caloric holding capacity and are easily dissipated.

Although ocean currents are a product of atmospheric currents and the effects are slow, they are nevertheless very effective. To use them as material for the forecast of climate is better in certain respects because they are most stable and dependable.

Of course weather and climatic conditions are also products of atmospheric currents. Therefore, we must not overlook atmospheric conditions. Both the atmosphere and the ocean in their manifestations of the weather may be said to "have their own places." Therefore, the best way is to utilize both atmospheric conditions and ocean currents, effect division of labor, and do research simultaneously on the two. Then the results would be even better.

If we are to use ocean ice or ocean water temperatures as material for the prediction of summer rain conditions, if we can get all necessary data speedily and utilize them in the same manner, then as early as the previous winter, or as late as the year's spring, we would be able to make an initial forecast. This would be an advantageous element with respect to timeliness.

Then if we were to utilize April Bonin high pressure changes to substantiate our data, and add to it the systematic research of overall atmospheric conditions, then the accuracy ratio would be still higher.

Using oceanographic data to make long-term forecasts, under ideal conditions, it would be easy to make relatively clear forecasts of serious droughts, floods, and of laws that govern their occurrence. But in

ordinary years, and when droughts and floods are of a small scale, conditions would be more complicated. The area covered by China is so large that very often when there is excessive rain in one part, they might have little rain in another area. How are we to associate these differences in the conditions? What are their relationships? These are problems which we must work on from now on.

The mutual relationship between atmospheric currents and ocean currents is a problem which we have not been able to solve properly in the past several decades. The use of oceanographic data to do research in climatic changes is not only another new method in climatology, it also helps us to increase our knowledge of weather change procedures. It also leads to the opening of a new route for the study of oceanography.

Meteorology and oceanography are basically two sister sciences which are mutually related. If we are able to cooperate together, we shall be able to hasten scientific development in these two fields concerning problems of atmospheric and ocean current changes. As for weather forecasting through observation of ocean water formations, we would also benefit and achieve outstanding results. Of course, this is merely the result of initial research. If we continue and delve deeply into these problems, we shall definitely come across difficult and tortuous paths; but on the other hand, we shall certainly achieve even better results.

GOOD LABORATORY "HOUSEKEEPERS"

[Following is the translation of a newsletter by Hsu Kuang-ming (許廣明), the paper's reporter, in Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Peiping, 22 June 1961, page 2.]

Since its establishment in 1955, the Metal Plating Laboratory at the Kirin Industrial College has never lost a single instrument or a single piece of equipment. Even those tools which are used often, such as electric soldering irons and wrenches, have never been found missing. They have almost no damage. Microscopes, hardness meters, and other principal pieces of equipment purchased five years ago are still in perfect condition.

First of all, this laboratory has an entirely wholesome system. The first things you see on the front gate are the "regulations governing control of laboratory equipment" and "student experiment regulations."

In the metal plating room and the heat treatment room, besides the microscopes and hardness meters, you will see operation regulations pasted on the wall. You will also see "laboratory personnel areas of responsibility," "health and sanitation systems," and "on-shift regulations," etc.

These systems and regulations very clearly set forth the duties and responsibilities of laboratory personnel, their rights, management and control of equipment, their maintenance and protection, their operation, repair, lend out, and inspection, etc.

When the laboratory was first established, conditions were not as they are at present. At that time they had only "student experiment regulations." There was no strict system for the requisitioning of instruments and equipment and for their use and control. Accounts were inaccurate and experiments often took place in which those who were experimenting took apart equipment and instruments at will. That they were able later to manage the laboratory so well cannot be separated from the special efforts of Assistant Lab Chief Sun Huo (孫華).

Sun Huo started working at the lab in 1956. She discovered that the accounts only registered the principal parts of the equipment and made no mention of the accessories. Then it was possible for just anyone to enter the lab and requisition things. There was nobody assigned to receive them when they were returned. She proceeded to re-register the equipment piece by piece. Each microscope and its accessories was listed, set by set. A new clear accounting system was set up.

During the "Double-anti" movement, she aggressively suggested that she and other comrades at the laboratory find and close all loopholes;

find out the reason for these; and upon discussing them, set up a series of healthy controls, maintenance, and usage systems for the equipment. Comrade Sun took the lead in the strict enforcement of these regulations.

In the last few years the comrades at this lab have trained themselves in the habit of strict adherence to these regulations. When units outside of the college needed to borrow their equipment, they have to go through the proper procedure. Even the dynamics lab in the next room also had to go through the correct procedure when they needed the hardness meter.

Each time equipment was used, lent out, or returned, the responsible lab personnel would conscientiously inspect it. They would not overlook this, even if the user were somebody they knew very well.

When outside units borrowed fine and expensive instruments, they adopted the method of accepting the assignment so that the instrument could be used without leaving the premises; or they would send somebody to accompany the instrument and do the work for the borrower at their place. This allowed full utilization of the equipment without the fear of damaging it.

In the metal plating room, many microscopes are lined up in a row. In the past five years, thousands of people have used them. It is wonderful that not one of them has been damaged. Those charged with their safekeeping have been industriously taking care of them, maintaining them, and inspecting them. The five years have seemed like a day; there has been no let-up in their labors.

No matter whether a student wants to do an experiment, a teacher wants to do research, or an outside unit wants to borrow it, the instrument would be turned over upon inspection. When it is returned, an inspection is made before acceptance. There has not been one exception in the five years.

On a stormy or rainy day, they would clean them up and wipe them. In the cold winter on a snowy day, or in the rainy season, they would often move the microscopes towards the sunny side in order to avoid influencing their accuracy or getting them wet or rusty. Keeping the rooms, the furniture, and the equipment clean and neat has become a traditional habit with them.

In the past years the laboratory comrades have also thought of ways to improve management and operational techniques. They have plugged up the loopholes and decreased the possibility of damage to equipment. In the summer of 1958 they moved the burnishing room from next to the metal plating room to the north end of the heat treatment room. This is so that the microscopes in the plating room would not suffer as much from vibrations and moisture.

Originally the microscopes were connected to the electricity source by plugs. Constant plugging and unplugging was bothersome and easily caused accidents. Last year the lab chief and several laboratory personnel, after research, changed the use of plugs to the use of switches, which were made stable on the walls. This reduced bother and increased safety.

In the vicinity of the windows on the east side of the heat treatment

room there is a row of hardness meters. When one takes off their covers, you see flashily painted equipment that looks like new. These meters have been effectively used and have been constantly accurate.

Who can imagine what conditions were when these meters first arrived in the lab five years ago. At that time both the outsides and the insides were covered with rust. The large calibrations were full of rust streaks of dirty yellow. On one of these meters, the pressure contact was so rusted that the contact could not be taken off and other contacts substituted. As a result, this meter could only be used to obtain R.C. hardness readings.

Through the joint efforts of the entire lab personnel, contact points were removed and cleaned. Other pressure contact points could all be substituted. Pu-luo (布洛) hardness readings could all be obtained. Both the outer shell and the inside walls had their rust chipped off with a small knife. They were repeatedly wiped clean. Finally a coat of paint was used, which is still intact today.

As to the large calibrators which were covered all over with rust spots, they used fine sandpaper to polish them until they were shiny. They were then cleaned with gasoline so that they became quite brilliant. Responsible personnel regularly inspect them. When humidity is high, they will be cleaned once more and coated with protective grease.

"Prevention should take place before things happen." The personnel at this lab ordinarily pay much attention to the maintenance of the equipment. When students are doing experiments the personnel hover over equipment that is hard to operate or that easily gets into trouble. When the students are doing heat treatment tests and are raising furnace temperatures, although the furnaces are equipped with automatic safety devices, the personnel stand by their sides in order to be prepared for the unexpected.

When a student uses the equipment or instruments for the first time, the lab assistant patiently explains its function and structure clearly, and tells him things that require the student's special attention. A demonstration is also made.

When an instructor is not familiar with the equipment or instruments, the lab personnel stay with him and repeat the experiment several times so that he can handle the technique properly.

They acted in this way over the past five years, just like our liberation army warrior handled his weapons. They were strict in their management, regular in their inspection, and meticulous in their maintenance and protection of each piece of equipment and each instrument. In this way they were able to assure their availability at all times to satisfy the requirements of teaching and scientific research.

A SUPPLEMENT TO "FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE MASS
CONCEPT IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION"

[Following is the translation of an article by Yin Hung-
chang (殷宏章) in Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Peiping,
27 June 1961, page 2.]

After having finished my article "Further Discussion of the
Concept of Agricultural Production," (published in Jen-min Jih-pao on
3 June 1961), I saw two articles, one by Huang Chi-fang (黃繼芳),
Wu Chin-wen (吳進文), and Lou Yung-hai (樓永海) of the
Kwangtung College of Agricultural Science entitled "Problems Concerning
the Self-Adjustment of Mass Crop Planting" (Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 25 and 26
April 1961), the other by Lin Shih-ch'eng (林世成), Ch'en Ching-
t'ao (陳耕陶), and Kuo I-hsien (柯益先) of the Crop Selection
and Cultural Research Institute, China Agricultural Science College,
entitled "The Structure of Mass Planting and Its Control" (Jen-min Jih-pao,
18 May 1961, page 7).

The opinions expressed in these two articles are very close to
ours. What made them more valuable is that they furnished concrete
statistics and enabled us to make comparisons and confirmations. From
their statistics, I found that the results come out about the same as ours.
Especially the samples furnished by Comrade Huang Chi-fang, etc. raised
great interest in us. According to him, two experiments of concentrated
planting of early rice were done in 1960 by the Institute of Agricultural
Science of the Swatow Special District; each mou was planted with 300,000
to 700,000 rice seedlings, and the final number of ears steadied between
300,000 to 360,000. Two other fields were planted with 130,000 to
200,000 seedlings, and the number of ears also reached 300,000. The func-
tion of self-adjustment is therefore very evident here. According to our
understanding, some fields in Kwangtung producing good late rice crops
were also only planted with 150,000 seedlings, and furthermore, we have
not found figures to prove that concentrated planting can result in more
ears and more grains as suggested by Comrade Wu Shao-nien (吳灼年).

Comrade Huang raised doubt as to the effectiveness of Comrade Wu
Shao-nien's experiment of transplanting rice plants in their later stage
of growth. I share the same kind of feeling. According to our theory,
using this kind of method to improve the light condition and to achieve
a higher yield is not quite possible. It is also not very feasible in
large areas. Just as Comrade Huang Chi-fang said, "If we want to arrive
at any important conclusion at all from this experiment, then the experi-

ment must be done over and over again."

Comrade Huang's concept of "total planting area" is worth our attention. We should not strive for a high yield without paying attention to capital investment. We should not let the high yield in small fields affect the over-all yield of a large area. Experiments should be conducted, but the experiments should not be allowed to affect production. Based upon the results of our several years of experiments, we have made a diagram, showing the quantitative relationship between the number of seedlings, fertilizer, and the number of ears produced, for the use of the farmers in our area as a guide for the application of fertilizer and rice planting. In Shanghai, a group of comrades, in cooperation with the communes, are making experiments concerning planting and fertilizer transportation, etc. They intended to establish some useful rules and regulations. This can have very significant meaning.

The article by Comrade Lin, et al., also looked upon the problem as one which should be viewed from the standpoint of the total crop as a whole, especially from the standpoint of the quantity of economical production of the total crop. He recognized that the crop has the function of self-adjustment. Therefore, the fundamental viewpoint is the same as ours. Only the way of expression is different. But when they talked about concentrated planting, they criticized me with this statement: "On this problem, (he) unsuitably stressed the function of self-adjustment, and overlooked the results of increased production as a result of concentrated planting," even though I said, "Under certain circumstances, if the factors that can cause a decrease in production, such as smaller ears, and fewer grains per ear, do not overcome the increase due to more ear-forming shoots, then the production quantity can still increase." But he still criticized that "nothing was mentioned in my article."

Comrade Lin noted that the basic number of our seedlings varied, but the final number of ears approached the result of their experiment and showed a lack of "type." Actually, their result is the same as ours. For instance, in Chart 1 of Comrade Lin's article: Basic seedling number 228,000-370,000, ears, 240,000-256,000. Chart 2: Basic seedling ratio, 1:2.18, ears, 1:1.62; wheat seedling, 1:1.47, ears, 1:1.10. Chart 4 shows the result from the large fields: Basic seedlings 131,000-258,000, ears, 245,000-250,000. These figures are very close to ours.

The three experiments made by Comrade Huang were more self-evident: Basic seedlings 130,000-720,000. The difference is 5.5 times. Number of ears, 300,000-400,000. The difference is only 1.3 times. This proves conclusively that the final number of ears in the thinly-planted fields and the densely-planted fields are still very close, and demonstrate the function of self-adjustment, except that there is some difference between the abilities of adjustment. Comrade Lin furnished the fact-finding result based upon over 100 different fields in the Sung-kiang area. His result coincides with ours which was made from materials gathered from several hundred fields in the Central and Lower Yangtze regions.

The first portion of Comrade Lin's finding explained the result of concentrated planting and its effect on the increase in production.

It is entirely positive. The later part put the blame on unreasonably concentrated planting and bad management techniques. This, of course, is also reasonable. It also gives some guidance to future production. Then the whole report ended. But we wonder if we can broaden the subject somewhat, and consolidate the various results. Speaking of the production of large areas (the situation in each individual field is, of course, different), each mou is best suited for about 210,000 plants. Over or under this number would not be reasonable, and high yield cannot be achieved.

Speaking of research work, I think these fields should all be included in the category of concentrated planting. Those planted with 130,000-170,000 or 250,000-280,000 seedlings are all lacking in the way of management and other factors, because these more densely-planted fields can still be improved and the production quantity raised. Some individual fields can reach the quantity of those planted with 210,000 seedlings. In the meantime, the production of sparsely-planted can also be raised to the same level. Thus it should be considered if we can broaden our subject, get an over-all idea of the effect of density and other factors, and acquire a clear picture of the relationship between self-adjustment and human control.

Comrade Lin admitted the existence of the function of self-adjustment, but he seemed to have only seen the disadvantage of it which he called "that which, to a certain degree, limits the effect of concentrated planting to achieve higher yields." He failed to see the positive and advantageous side of it. Self-adjustment widens the area of our production activities. It stabilizes our quantity of production. The problem is how to utilize its advantage and prevent or control its disadvantage. To separate self-adjustment and concentrated planting to achieve an increased yield isn't reasonable. Actually, what limits the increased yield is not self-adjustment, but the environmental conditions which we cannot control such as temperature, sunlight, etc.; to break through this limit, we must utilize the efficiency of light energy more fully. This problem has been dealt with in the two previous articles.

Comrade Lin mixed deterioration and self-adjustment together. This question has been discussed in the last article. He mentioned self-thinning during the later stage of concentrated planting, and the death of side shoots. He thought it was not due to the effect of light and soil factors but to the fact that the side shoots could not get enough nourishment since the plants used it up in the development of ears. We noticed that around Shanghai the side shoots began to die about one week before the late rice formed their ears. Therefore it is difficult to say whether it was caused by the forming of ears or not.

Comrade Lin used pot-planted rice plants to determine the situation on large area planting. This is unsuitable. Surely, when the development of the individual rice plant reached a certain stage, the formation of side shoots began to decrease or stop. But this is the "rule for the individual." From the standpoint of concentrated planting, the decrease

in side shoots in densely-planted fields occurs much earlier; they die earlier, sometimes even the main stems will be lost. In sparsely-planted fields, the dying of side shoots seems to occur much later, the number is fewer. This natural thinning is "the rule of the mass." The causes are different and cannot be seen from the development of individual plants. Of course, the development of the individual plants constitutes the basis for the change of the mass. But there are many factors in the rules of mass change which cannot be foreseen from the individual rules. I hope more detailed discussion can be carried out concerning this topic.

Comrade Lin raised the question of differentiation between concentrated planting and natural mass growth. This problem has been discussed at the meetings of the Shanghai Agricultural Technology Society and Plant Physiology Society (see Chia-fan Jih-pao, 21 May 1961). My opinion is that what we mean by concentrated planting (this was discussed in my article of last year) has specific reference to agricultural production. Our kind of work starts from the production quantity of large area cultivation. We concern ourselves with natural conditions, man-made controls, and the rules pertaining to the crop mass itself. Our chief objective is the totality of the planted crop and its environment. Our purpose is to raise the quantity of economical production needed by us in a unit area. We feel that this is clearly what we should strive for.

As for whether we should concern ourselves with a certain kind of crop, we feel that there should be no limitations. All depends upon the necessity of work. For instance, Comrade Li Shu-hsien (李日曙軒) raised the problem that the study of the mass planting of vegetables should emphasize inter-planting, ring-planting, and crop rotation, etc. ("The Production Quantity of Mass Vegetable Crops and Their Mass Structure," Vol. 2, 1961, Chekiang Agricultural Science, by Li Shu-hsien, Ts'ao Hsiao-chu (曹筱三), She Li-hsun (叶丽均), Chang Shih-tsu (張世祖).

There are also soil scientists studying the relationship between the soil microbe mass, their growth cycles, and the growth of the crops. We can think of other such things as the rules governing the growth of weeds and the prevention and elimination of other living things. These can all eventually develop into important studies. Also, the spread of fungus disease and harmful insects has a close relationship to the mass planting conditions. These things can all be developed, and there is no use to put a limit upon ourselves. Comrade Lin said that the study of concentrated planting "fundamentally has no relationship with the natural mass growth of plants, their formation, and cycles." This is a little too dogmatic.

As for the methods and direction of study, one part is crop culture, another part is plant physiology, still others are ecology, soil science, and meteorology. There may be others in the future, but this is hard to predict at present.

Actually, the recent development of plant ecology is not limited to the description of natural mass growth. Rather it deals with manmade

controls and preventions, as well as the study of the cultivation of mass natural growth. In the future, there will be many areas for mutual penetration and borrowing, and there is no need for a rigid classification to limit our research activities. During the discussions held in Shanghai and Peiping, the division of the various departments has been discussed. Some people thought the study of mass growth belonged to plant physiology, others thought it should belong to plant ecology, still others thought it should be a part of crop culture. Actually, all these branches are very difficult to distinguish.

The study of mass growth is related to all these branches. It is a newly-activated branch of science and should learn from all the others. Then it can also start to branch itself out and replenish its own content. It can also develop itself into a new system. I feel that if our objective is clear and exact and our direction correct, where it belongs is not too important a problem.

Our last problem is concerned with "the active mass structure." I stated in my last year's article, "A mass is not static. It is, like an organism, in a constant state of change and development. Each stage of development is affected by the environment at that time and the development before that; at the same time it tends to affect the next stage of development." Comrade Lin pointed out, "The quantity of grain production is determined by the three factors of ear number, grain number, and grain weight.... Ear number and grain number are determined during the development stage before the appearance of ears. But grain weight is determined by the growth after the appearance of the ears. Furthermore, whether the growth during this period and the period preceding is reasonable or not is a very important factor." This is correct. Their criticism of my former article in which I emphasized the one-sidedness of the later stage of development of rice plants is also correct. I should therefore change my statement.

Looking back upon our two years of work, we have done a comparatively complete and detailed work concerning the problem of ear number, the effect of density, fertilizer, and water upon the first stage of mass growth, and the formation of secondary shoots and ears. We have done a great deal concerning the problem of grain weight, the effect of light, fertilizer, and water upon the later stage of mass growth, and the ripening process of grains, especially the utilization of light energy, nitrogen fertilizer, carbon dioxide, trace elements, hormones, and their effects. The problem of grain number was our last year's emphasis. The study of the relationship between density, fertilizer, and water, the formation of stem and ear, and the recession of small flowers has enabled us to accumulate a great deal of material which is being processed.

As stated above, what we need now is a set of direction concerning both the mass and the individual plants during their total process of development. Comrade Lin has also raised the problem of the necessity of "a reasonable mass structure" during each stage. From the above-mentioned work, we gained some figures to guide us. But they are far from being sufficient. In the meantime, we have been, every week or two, testing the

side shoots, leaf areas, distribution, the weight of the different parts, and the ecological and physiological phenomena of rice and wheat plants.

On the other hand, we have, in cooperation with the Nanking Division of the Chinese Agricultural Science College, learned and summarized the control experiences of model labor Ch'en Yung-k'ang, (陈永康) concerning the use of fertilizer in respect to different kinds of soil and seedlings; and tried to make it both objective and quantitative. But due to the lack of technique and material, we have not established a complete set of methods.

Personally, I feel that there are three problems needing solution:

(1) An over-all guidance concerning the total process of development. It is not enough just to deal with the mass structure. We should not only deal with the mass, but also the individual plants; not only the plants but also the soil and climate.

(2) The latitude allowed in this guidance. We must know within what latitude we can allow self-adjustment to work upon the mass and the individuals, and over what limit we must exercise control. Comrade Lin gave us an example. He said that in the early stage the masses were very similar, but they could become entirely different in the later stages. On the contrary, we have noticed examples of a great deal of difference during the early stage, and a great deal of similarity during the later stage. The ten fields managed by Comrade Ch'en Yung-k'ang all had different conditions and different basic fertilizer. But eventually he was able to arrive at a uniform result and each of his fields had a high yield of 1,000 chin. Thus it seems that the latitude is great during the early stage, and the area for adjustment is wide. But during the later stage, it becomes narrower and narrower. It is therefore not correct to think that each stage has a fixed "reasonable mass structure."

(3) Management. After we have established the guidance and a reasonable latitude, we must find out what effect management has on the guidance and changes. Only thus can we use the different management methods in accordance with the principle of "looking before and after and paying attention to the present." This kind of work is great and difficult and is highly synthesized. In April a discussion meeting was held in Shanghai to deal with the rice crop work and experiences. Everybody recognized the importance of the work. We should therefore organize our efforts and cooperate in this endeavor.

Finally, both articles by Huang and Lin pointed out that the reasonable utilization of the main stems and the side shoots is basically the problem of concentrated planting. Their viewpoint is the same as ours. The result of their analysis of the materials is also the same as ours. Comrade Huang gave us the figures he got in Kwangtung. Comrade Lin further furnished us with the situations in Shanghai, Tientsin, and Heilungkiang. They are very valuable. I think more figures are still available. The colleges of agricultural science especially have more of an over-all nature. I hope they can be collected and arranged according to species, soil conditions, and climatic conditions of the different geographical regions, and their relationship to concentrated planting. They will be

very beneficial to both actual work and theoretical discussion.

Our country extends from Hainan Island in the south to Heilungkiang in the north, from the 18th parallel to the 53rd parallel in the northern hemisphere. We are all engaged in the raising of rice and wheat crops. We have had good crops in every area. This plus the correct ideological leadership supplied by our Party and the cooperation of our healthy research organizations will insure us results with important meaning.

INFINITE VARIETY OF ACADEMIC DISCUSSIONS
AT SHANGHAI SECOND MEDICAL COLLEGE

[Following is the translation of a news item by Chang Ching-chung (張精忠) in Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Peiping, 29 June 1961, page 1.]

At the Shanghai Second Medical College, Chinese and Western-style doctor have united in cooperation for the academic discussion of many kinds of problems. Through free debate, they have effectively promoted treatment, teaching, and scientific research work, thus raising the academic level.

Mutual Learning in Order to Prepare Favorable Conditions for Academic Discussion

In the past few years the Party Committee at the College has been incessantly educating the teaching, treatment, and research staff, clearly associating Chinese and Western-style medicine, developing academics, and establishing the important relationship between our nation's several schools of medicine.

Based on this, the Committee is advocating mutual learning standing on solid ground so that they can create even more favorable conditions for the cooperation between the Chinese and Western-style medical professions. First, to carry out Chinese-style medical policies, they organized Western-style doctors in over-all training in Chinese-style diagnosis, treatment, pharmaceuticals, and theory.

Then they adopted full-time and part-time leave, short-term attacks, and on-the-job learning methods for mutual training between these kinds of doctors. Chinese-style doctors took apprentices. Both types of doctors joined in making bedside diagnoses. In this way, they were made to learn Chinese-style medicine.

Then they proceeded with research on Chinese medicine, pharmaceuticals, and treatment experience, based on effective treatment results. By doing this, they were able to make Western-style doctors realize, through active participation, that their Fatherland's medicine is really an enormous treasure. It is their duty to inherit and propagate it.

On the other hand, properly qualified herbalists were made to learn about modern medicine through learning the theory, bedside participation, and attendance at the side of operation tables.

Through several years of this kind of interchange of training, they mutually learned about each other's good points, and did away with prejudices

between them. In the college, at the present time, there are many Western-style doctors who, through meticulous training by herbal doctors and their own humble desire for learning, are able to have an initial understanding of the "four treatments, eight outlines, and diagnostic treatment of theories." They are able to make use of these in actual practice at the bedside. Many among them are delving into our nation's ancient medical books.

At the same time, certain qualified herbalists under the assistance of Western-style doctors, and after undergoing training, are now able to manage certain amounts of basic knowledge. In this way there is beginning to be a common language between Chinese and Western-style doctors. They are now able to adopt a scientific attitude towards their opposite members. This has created a favorable environment for scholastic competition.

Associating Facts in Order to Proceed with Discussion

The college is emphasizing the discussion of problems of actual work surrounding present day teaching, treatment, and scientific research. It has adopted the method of simultaneous discussion and practice in order to gradually deepen training and discussion.

For instance, the bone-setting department (osteopathy) was doing research on the theory of the mechanics of bone fracture healing last year, centered around the shen-chu-ku (肾主骨). The Chinese and Western-style doctors got together and discussed the matter incessantly while proceeding with actual participation in treatment. When each of the experts had his own conception of what the theory of treatment should be, they allowed everybody to have his say, and at the same time proceeded with modern medical means to experiment with bone fracture healing.

They achieved an initial agreement and set forth an initial set of treatment procedures. They then continued their discussions while trying out these procedures at the bedside.

When they achieved further results from this, they summarized these results, but continued to discuss the problems concerned. With this kind and repeated action and discussion, they were able to delve very deeply into the problems. Their discussions were more and more enthusiastic. They were finally able to obtain objective truths. All views finally led to the final conclusion. Both Chinese and Western-style doctors were able to clarify and enrich the theory of the "shen-chu-ku (肾主骨)" and scholastic reports have been written on these results.

At the present time, the college is making use of these theories in guiding bedside treatment of bone fractures and obtaining noticeable results. This has resulted in the shortening of the healing period for bone fractures.

Due to the fact that the problems discussed are those which need to be urgently solved with regard to teaching, healing, and scientific research, at the same time many of these problems are common to all these

aspects. Therefore, allowing everyone to have his say is favorable to the association and consolidation of teaching, treatment, scientific research, and training of teachers. Their standards will all be raised at the same time.

For instance, in pathological physiology, the relationship between a portion and the entire body is a problem that is not confined to this branch of medicine. It also exists in the study of disease prevention and causes of diseases. There has been quite a bit of controversy and the problem needs to be urgently settled.

Through repeated discussion and argument the professors and doctors have ascertained a new standpoint. They understand now that no matter which portion of the body is diseased, it will destroy the unity of the entire organic body. Therefore, they have overcome their previous conception of curing the head when there is a headache and treating the foot when there is a pain in the foot. They adopted the method of treating both the spot and the body and curing the sickness by combining the two. Through arriving at these conclusions, each aspect of the profession has had its standard elevated.

For instance, previously when the oral cavity clinic was treating recurrent mouth sores, they tended to treat them locally. Efficiency was very low. They have now discovered the relationship of the changes in the sores with conditions in various internal organs. According to our ancient medical theories, "when the heart and spleen are heated, the steam rises to scorch organs above, this gives rise to mouth sores," they analyzed 25 case histories of this sickness. They discovered that most of the patients had been thinking or worrying too much. This had hurt the heart and spleen and led to the sickness. They utilized yogi methods to fortify the body organs and utilized medicine to treat the sickness locally. They achieved outstanding results in ten to 14 days in all cases.

They also utilized this new standpoint to guide their research in the mechanics of treatment of diseased teeth, gum, and mouth sores. They used the results of this research and treatment to enrich teaching contents.

Establishing A Standpoint and Free Expression of One's Own Ideas

Based on the complexity of medical science, the origin, development, and changes of all diseases are intermixed and complicated. Conditions along the road of research is sometimes quite tortuous. The college, on the one hand, advocates the discarding of pre-conceived prejudices, humility in learning, and daring to change one's stand. On the other hand, it advocates each person having his own ideas, establishing one's own standpoint, and daring to search for the truth. It is trying to lead all angles of opinion in the use of all kinds of methods to do research and seek proper procedures. Towards a common object of research, it advocates expressing one's own ideas, different conceptions, and amply discussing the subject. There should not be any hasty conclusions.

For instance, in their study of hypertension problems, particularly as to the causes and mechanism, this is what they did. The research

section of each department started studies from the angle of their own department. A total of over ten mechanical schemes were proved in all.

Some departments started their work from the point of view of hormonology. These people believe that high blood pressure is due to an insufficiency of hormone secretion (particularly that of the suprarenal glands). Other departments started from the point of view of Pavlov's neurological theory. They feel that there is an important place for the theory that outside stimuli on the higher neurological system cause hypertension. Still other departments feel that the basic cause of hypertension is always the same, and that we should not try to classify this disease into so many modes.

Some departments looked at the problem from the point of view of the herbalist doctor. They are of the belief that the causes of hypertension are varied. It is possible to classify them into many groups.

Through conferences and small group discussions they started their search. Then they went through a stage of bedside practice. They accumulated data and raised various hypotheses. They took a deeper look and discussed further. Then they finally arrived at a uniform understanding. Chinese and Western-style medicine finally came up with a new means of classification and staging procedures. In this way they laid the foundation for raising the level of efficiency in the treatment of hypertension and in the study of the mechanics of this disease.

Achieving Results through Discussions

Because the Committee encouraged the policy of "let 100 flowers bloom and 100 schools of thought contend," they were able to strengthen their leadership, and were able to carry out relatively more meticulous work in ideological and organizational activities. As a result, they have been able to proceed with deeper penetration of certain urgent problems in the past few years.

For instance, in herbal medicine, they were able to carry out discussions on the theories of the nervous system (ching-lueh) (經絡), and the body openings (ming-men) (命門). In the field of pathological physiology they were able to discuss the relationship between an organ and the entire body. In disease prevention, hypertension, bone fractures, and parasitology, they were also able to study and discuss their mechanisms. In teaching reform they also were able to hold consolidated and departmental discussions.

Through the process of everybody voicing his opinion, they activated the aggressive nature of Chinese and Western-style medical teachers, doctors, researchers, and treatment personnel. They were not only able to allow both kinds of doctors to cooperate more fully, but were also able to improve teaching, treatment, and research.

Regarding treatment, this airing of all opinion was instrumental in further cementing the cooperation of the Chinese and Western-style doctors at joint diagnosis and treatment. The college is carrying out joint treatment of several scores of diseases, with over 6,000 case histories

already accumulated.

In gastric ulcers, hypertension, hyperthyroidism, peritonitis, chronic nephritis, and skin diseases, they have achieved noticeable treatment results. Through scholastic discussion, they have raised the scholastic standards of teachers and doctors. Many of their achievements in these discussions have been carried over to their teaching programs.

LIVELY ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES IN VARIOUS NATURAL SCIENCE SOCIETIES

[Following is a translation of a news item in Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Peiping, 9 July 1961, page 1.]

In the past two or three months, nationwide scientific societies have been energetically carrying out various kinds of academic activities. They have been proceeding with wide-range free discussions concerning academic problems in various fields of natural science. There is increasing liveliness in the academic atmosphere.

Beginning with the middle of April, the Chinese Psychological Society held a series of discussions in the academic nature of psychology. There was heated debate. Many of the controversial essays have already been published in the newspapers.

The Chinese Measurement and Instrument Manufacturers' Society, although it had only been formed for a short time, already held a series of seminars last month to report on special subjects concerning measurement installations and experimentation work. They established standards for angular measurements and for surface sheen measurements.

The earth structure and mineral formation laws are important problems in geology. In recent years our geologists have achieved new and fine results along these lines. A situation which has permitted "blossoming of 100 flowers" has appeared. Of course, there are certain problems that need further clarification and penetration. Since the beginning of last month, the Chinese Geological Society has held many round-table discussions. These will continue to be held in the future.

In the past two months the Chinese Medical Society has been closely associating industrial and agricultural production with the prevention and cure of seasonal diseases. They have recently held seminars on problems of faecal sterilization, prevention and cure of chronic dysentery, and anti-sunstroke and fever relief, etc. In the near future the society will hold two experience-interchange conferences with the health authorities. One of these will be on problems of endemic diseases such as the k'o-shan (克山) sickness and major joint diseases. The other will be concerned with child health problems.

Various sub-departmental societies of the Chinese Medical Society will also carry out smaller scale seminars and conferences concerning their individual academic subjects. The Physiotherapy Society has already discussed problems on the diagnosis of liver cirrhosis, etc. The Surgical Society has already started discussions on problems pertaining to acute abdominal diseases, cranial strictures, cardiac blood vessel diseases,

and ulcer swellings, etc.

In proceeding with various academic activities, these professional scientific societies have emphasized preparatory work. Some societies, in order to be better able to proceed with their academic work, and be on firmer ground, have recently amended and substantiated previously established activity plans.

For instance, the Chinese Architectural Society recently invited certain directors and related scientists to discuss, study, and analyze academically the national scope of construction. They believe that it is necessary to take a further step in the discussion and research of the academic aspects of construction in order to accommodate facts and do away with empty talk. It was decided to take inspection trips and discuss things simultaneously.

The Chinese Agricultural Society is planning to hold a seminar in the third quarter of this year concerning fringe botanical cross-pollination. The society started preparatory work during this last year. It sent scientific teams to the northeast, Honan, Shansi, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Szechwan, etc., for inspection purposes. They are going to send more teams out to continue their inspection work. At present there are over ten provinces and cities that have started academic activities on this subject in order to provide material for the nationwide conference which will be held in the near future.

The Mechanical Engineering Society, after thorough discussion, has already prepared a series of academic questions for this year's annual meeting. These have already been distributed to its branches and pertinent units so that they might make preparations.

Certain societies are also emphasizing the grasping of theoretical problems. For instance, the Chinese Geographical Society is planning to organize four medium-sized conferences in order to discuss problems of natural geography, fundamental direction of economic geography, and the study of the fundamental theories of physical geography. This society is also planning to organize academic discussion groups jointly with the Chinese Survey and Drafting Society, to discuss how cartography can help agriculture, to summarize provincial and district cartographic activities, and theories of new cartographic techniques.

Many societies in carrying out academic activities have emphasized the association of large, medium, and small-sized activities. On the one hand, they emphasize the selection of important problems of nationwide interest in order to prepare for annual meetings and large-scale activities. At the same time, they are grasping certain presently important and urgent problems and production bottlenecks so that they can hold timely medium and small-sized conferences, seminars, and experience interchanges.

For instance, the Chinese Metallurgical Society is making proper preparations for the discussion of theoretical problems on behalf of China's steel industry, on the one hand. At the same time, they are concerned with the key problems of raising steel quality -- problems of phosphorus and sulfur expulsion. They have joined the Peiping Metallurgical Society in holding academic seminars, which were enthusiastically received by the

members. In the recently held seminar concerning "developmental tendencies of steel production technology," there was not even one empty seat available.

During these academic discussions the societies encourage their scientists to look into problems from different angles, and to raise questions daringly. They are asked to set forth their understanding in order to gradually shape up the superior atmosphere of free debate and to use their good points in making up for their shortcomings.

II. POLITICAL

NO CONFORMITY BETWEEN ERRONEOUS THOUGHT AND EXISTENCE

[Following is the translation of the philosophy column,
#295, Chu Shou-chung (朱守仲), in Kuang-ming Jih-pao,
Peiping, 16 June 1961, page 4.]

I

Not long ago there were quite a few comrades in the circle of philosophy who expressed their individual views about the relationship between erroneous thought and existence in published articles. There are indeed many problems which are worth further study and discussion.

To clarify this issue we think that the foremost thing to do is to make specific analysis of a specific problem instead of raising issues in a generalized manner.

In the discussion of this topic those comrades who hold the viewpoint that there is conformity between erroneous thought and existence have, in general, such an argument: All thoughts are reflections of existence. So are erroneous thoughts which have stemmed from existence. So erroneous thoughts have dependent relation with existence. They derived, in this fashion, a conclusion that erroneous thoughts are also evolved from existence and have conformity with existence.

No one, we believe, would disagree with such a generalized presentation of views stating that thoughts are reflections of existence. However, the point is that what we want to discuss is not the relationship between thought and existence in general, but the relationship between specific erroneous thought and the particular existence which determines why such thought is erroneous. Epistemology of Marxism tells us that the criteria of truth exists objectively. And that all truth is concrete and specific. A certain particular correct thought reflects only a certain particular existence but not general existence. Likewise, a certain thought can only act upon a certain existence. So we think that a certain erroneous thought opposite to truth has departed from only a certain objective existence, not general existence. Erroneous thought is only unable to turn into particular and definite existence. It isn't that it cannot turn into any existence at all. Therefore, we say that thoughts departing from general existence is not in existence and that any and all thoughts are reflections of existence. This is the basis on which we decide why certain thought is wrong. The extent or degree to which a thought departs from a certain objective criterion is its degree of being

wrong. Similarly, the degree or extent to which it accords with a certain objective criterion is its degree or extent to be correct.

The above is only a general statement and discussion. In the actual world, however, the relationship between every thought and a particular objective existence is frequently exceedingly complex and complicated. In between them there would not exist the relationship of complete accord nor the entirely opposite. Ordinarily, a thought consists of elements that both contradict and agrees with existence and shows a dual relationship of both contradiction and unity. Moreover, such a relationship changes all the time with the continuous changes of objective conditions and with the incessant changes in the subjective world. The dual nature, both contradiction and unity, of the relationship between thought and existence determines the duality of thought itself. Or in other words, any thought may possess both truth and falsehood.

The conformity (accordance) of thought and existence determines the truth of thought whereas the contradiction between thought and existence determines the falsehood of thought. All thoughts are unities of opposite pairs of truth and falsehood. In the actual world, there has never existed absolutely true and absolutely false thought. When we decide whether or not a thought is correct we merely base our judgment on the fact that whether or not the truth nature in the thought is in the leading position. If the truth nature is in a leading position, the thought is a correct one. This does not mean to exclude its containing partial and non-essential falsehood or false elements. However, if falsehood is in a leading position, then it is an incorrect or erroneous thought. Naturally, this does not mean to exclude its containing some partial and non-essential reality or real element.

Therefore, we say that looking at it with a view of Marxism, the opposition of correct thought and erroneous thought is not absolute, excessive, but conditional, variational, and lively. They, following a certain condition, mutate incessantly toward their respective directions in reverse. The ever-changing objective conditions cause the originally correct thoughts to change continuously into erroneous thoughts. On the other hand, owing to the continuous practice of man and the continuous deepening of cognition and understanding of existence, erroneous thought is in a continuous process of being turned into correct thought. In this endless manner contradictions between thought and existence are continuously created and eliminated. Thus, the subjective world of mankind and the objective human society are making advancement and progress. This is our basic view.

In short, in order to study the relationship between erroneous thought and existence, we deem it necessary to engage in concrete and specific analysis and thereby to study the relationship between a certain thought and a particular existence. Empty talk like thought in general is the reflection of general existence and is absolutely not touched on here. And we think that thoughts in actual existence all possess duality without exception. Falsehood which is contradictory to objective existence

and is in the principal guiding position is regarded as involving erroneous thought. Correctness which is in accord with objective existence and is the primary guiding force lies with correct thought. There is a dialectical relation of both conformity and contradiction existing between all thought and existence. But the contradiction in the relationship between erroneous thought and existence is the leading force. So generally speaking wrong thoughts and existence are essentially not in conformity. In the relationship between correct thought and existence, conformity is dominating. Therefore, the relationship between correct thought and existence is essential conformal.

II

In pursuing the subject of the relationship of thought and existence we regard it necessary to hold onto the Marxist view that thought and existence are concrete and have specific historical unity. In his book Practice, Chairman Mao has clearly pointed out, "Our conclusion is the concrete historical unity of subject and object, of theory and practice, and of knowledge and practice. We object to all thoughts, leftist or rightist, which depart from actual history."

Chairman Mao apparently told us that all thoughts which are ahead of or behind the process of historical development are erroneous. Only those which keep pace with objective historical developments and those in accord with concrete and objective historical conditions are correct thoughts which conform with existence. However, some of our comrades who hold the view that erroneous thoughts and existence are in conformity have, first of all, been contrary to this direction in the course of discussion. They think that not only are correct thoughts in unity with existence, but also erroneous thoughts. It seems to them that in determining the right or wrong of a certain thought no resort to certain historical conditions is necessary and that discussions can be conducted in the absence of historical conditions. In so saying, are we without foundation? Let us make an analysis with a real example.

Comrades holding the above-mentioned view always use the example of capitalist thinking whenever they talk about erroneous thoughts. They haven't done a bit in analyzing why capitalist thinking is mistaken today. Yet they have reached the conclusions that capitalist thinking didn't drop from heaven; it is a reflection of social existence; it is in conformity with social existence, and so on. The fallacy in such a saying lies in that the discussion has departed from concrete historical conditions. Such reasoning will inevitably fall into absurdity.

When we condemn capitalist thinking as erroneous our basis is not our subjective arbitrary judgment but is the present social existence and current historical conditions without which we shall have no way of judging whether the capitalist thinking is right or wrong. As we all know during the last years of the feudal society capitalist thought was once a sort of progressive and revolutionary thought! Only under the present historical conditions and when the capitalist system is approach-

ing its sunset and dying, and the capitalist class is quickening its decline and rottenness and facing the historical destiny of total extermination, capitalist thought is regarded as reactionary and mistaken. Therefore, when we study whether there is conformity between erroneous thought and existence, we can only investigate whether capitalist thinking is in unity with the trend of contemporary social development and whether or not the present historical existence is reflected by capitalist thought. We cannot talk, in general, about such vague things as capitalist thinking has its social origin, it is a reflection of existence, that the reflector and the reflected have conformity, etc.

Due to the complete opposition between the reactionary economic position of capitalists and the present historical development, capitalist ideas and thinking can never correctly reflect the historical existence today. A necessary eventuality is that the capitalist reactionary thinking is confronted and opposed by the merciless law of historical development. This is the social origin of capitalist thought which still exists today. Does this prove that the reactionary thought of capitalists has been mutated from existence? Certainly not. For the reactionary thought is not a mutation or evolution of but a result of departing from the present existence, and that there is no necessary association or connection between the two. Consequently, there is naturally no conformity between reactionary thought and present existence that can be discussed.

To sum up, we say that truth is concrete is attributed to the fact that unity of existence and thought is concrete historical unity, not absolute conformity. So when studying the relationship between any thought and existence certain historical conditions are definitely indispensable. Only if a specific problem is given specific and concrete analysis can a comparatively correct conclusion be drawn.

III

Comrades holding the view that erroneous thought and existence have conformity consider distorted reflection of existence to be a reflection, too. They further think that erroneous thought can mutate into existence and that even failed existence is existence. Now let's analyze the feasibility of such a view from the viewpoint of epistemology.

First of all, what is distorted reflection of existence? We define "distortion" as departing from reality of objective objects and adulterated with one's subjective elements. These subjective elements are determined by other existences. So there is not any necessary association at all between these subjective elements and the present existence reflected nor any conformity. In regard to the process of cognition of the production of erroneous thought, Lenin said in his article, "On Dialectical Problems," "Human cognition is not in the form of a straight line (or not proceeding in a straight line) but infinitely approaches that of a series of circles similar to the curve of screw thread. Any segment, broken piece, or small section can become (or partially become) an independent and integral line which can (if only the trees but not the

woods are seen) lead people to a quagmire or priestcraft under which it will be strengthened by class interest of the ruling class. Linearity and partiality, inanimation and stiffening, and subjectivism and subjective blindness are the roots and source of the epistemology of idealism." (Complete Works of Lenin, Pp. 411-412, Vol. 38.)

Lenin told us that the process of human cognition is like the curve of a screw-thread. Cognition starts from partial feeling type and gradually deepens into an allround, essential, and rational understanding. Then it appears in objective world through practice and the effects and results it makes are exactly consistent with what was originally planned. This is the first circle of cognition. After that a second circle, a third one, follow up to the infinite. In this manner cognition continuously advances along the curve of screw-thread shape. In the infinite process of human cognition any segment or broken section can be partially exaggerated into an independent straight line and thereby lead people to a quagmire.

This is how erroneous thought develops. It starts from the moment when partial and superficial reflection of existence is obtained, then strays from the right road of cognition and exaggerates this partial and superficial reflection into all round and essential reflection with added subjective elements. Finally, thoughts which do not conform with the present objective world are derived. Due to the fact that such erroneous thought did not faithfully expose the regularity of the objective world onto the present things there is no necessary association whatsoever in between this kind of thought and things. If one directs human practice with this kind of thought people will necessarily fail in the conscious reform of the objective world, and will always be in a passive and fettered position in practical life instead. Consequently, it is not that the subjective directs and commands the objective, but that the subjective is controlled, directed, and defeated by the objective rules and then regularities develop in things. Eventually it is led to the failure which is contrary to what was designed at first.

Is the objective existence of this failure in conformity with the original thought? Is it mutated from the original thought? No, we don't think so. Because the existence of this failure is not in any degree in conformity with what was originally intended to be realized by erroneous thought but an entirely different objective existence which is in unity with the correct thought just opposite to it. For instance, the objective fact of the victory of the Chinese revolution and the fall and extermination of Chiang Kai-shek's bandits on the mainland and the subjective wish of the America-Chiang bandits which they had when they first launched the civil war intending to annihilate the People's Liberation Army and the people's regime in the liberated areas is a completely opposite objective existence. In between the two there is no conformity at all. It is already an objective existence consistent and concurrent with the Chinese people's wish which was in opposition to that of the America-Chiang group. This kind of objective existence is quite obviously not mutated from the reactionary thought of the reactionary America-Chiang

group.

On the contrary, the thought of the America-Chiang group is trying desperately to check the appearance of such an objective existence. The objective existence of the victory of the people's revolution is the victory of the revolutionary strategy and policy of the Chinese Communist Party, of Marxism, and of the ideology of Mao Tse-tung, and is the result of what appeared in the objective world of the control of millions of revolutionary people by the ideology of Mao Tse-tung through the practice of revolutionary wars. So it is an objective existence in conformity with the Mao Tse-tung ideology and completely in opposition to the wishes of the America-Chiang reactionary group. Is it possible for anyone not to understand this simple point?

Briefly speaking, we think that erroneous thought is not or not completely evolved from the present existence and it cannot change into its own opposition to appear in the objective world.

IV

Owing to the fact that absolute erroneous thought has never existed in the actual world, any kind of erroneous thought may contain more or less some actual elements and thereby temporarily and partially turn into existence with the help of actual means to show the passive and negative effect of material things.

Nevertheless, nearly all comrades who hold the view that erroneous thought and existence are in conformity start their reasoning from the non-essential side of erroneous thought. They see that erroneous thought may temporarily and partially mutate into existence by means of some non-leading actual thought and some material things then they give it a confirmation and think that erroneous thought and existence are in conformity. They do not see, however, that this temporary and partial mutation of erroneous thought into existence is only non-primary element in erroneous thought at the disposal of real main guiding factors. The fact that erroneous thought is capable of partially and temporarily turning into existence is really not the essence of the relation of erroneous thought and existence. The essential aspect of the relation between it and existence is contradictory and not conformal. For instance, now all imperialists and reactionary groups are all making use of the achievements in natural sciences to attain their reactionary goal whereas the achievements of natural sciences, when investigated in isolation, are all truth and can guide people to achieve as expected in their scientific endeavor. The fact that scientific elements are also contained in the thought of imperialists and reactionary groups indicates the negative effects of things.

However, this doesn't change the contradiction between the essence of the thought of the imperialists and reactionary groups and existence. The essence of imperialist and reactionary thought is that of the reactionary political thought which represents the current interests of the great monopolist-capitalists of imperialist countries which are of

both imperialism and colonialism. It is completely contrary to the trend of the historical development of the world today. So its relation to the historical existence of the world today is essentially not conformal. This fact does not change even if it contains some actual elements.

V

In investigating social problems due to the fact that social phenomena exist in interrelated form, all round and related viewpoints must be employed, but not isolated, stationary, and metaphysical methods. Yet using isolated, stationary, and metaphysical viewpoints and methods to treat social problems is indeed the common and frequent mistake or error committed by comrades who hold the view that erroneous thought and existence are also in conformity. Among them the most outstanding example is the discussion of "building military bases in all places by American imperialists" in an article written by Comrade Sun Hsi-chung (孙锡仲) in the combined issue (Number 8 and 8, 1960) of The Journal of Philosophical Studies, in which Comrade Sun wrote:

"Imperialists, particularly American imperialists, are right now in the midst of madly expanding armament and preparing for war and building military bases in many countries. Naturally this is only the last struggle of the dying American imperialists. But (beware!) is this not objective existence? Is it possible that this is not a fact of the changing of imperialist wrong thought into existence?"

Look here! It appeared to Comrade Sun that the building of military bases in many countries by American imperialists is something existing in isolation and in a static state but not existing in relation to the oppositions from the peoples in countries under aggression, the protests of the rest of the world population and that of the socialist camp.

We know that American and other imperialists can build these military bases because they have certain material power and scientific skill. So this shows the negative effect of material things. However, can we say that the imperialist erroneous thought has been shown in and changed into objective existence just because of this? Obviously not. Thoroughly erroneous thought is absolutely impossible to be turned into objective existence but it is possible for it to stumble to its opposition. Just as Chairman Mao has repeatedly taught us that schemes and trickery of imperialists and reactionary groups are necessarily like one carrying rocks and dropping them on one's own feet.

The consequence of any attempt to benefit oneself by harming others or damaging the interest of the people will be misfortune. This is the dialectics of objective history. Madly expanding armament, preparing for war, and building military bases in all places by imperialists won't be an exception. All these facts are not existing in isolation but are existing in relation to the opposition and fighting of all the people in the world. History will render its eventual judgment. Imperialism will necessarily head to its death under the blow of the movements of world communism and national liberations. The war of opposing imperialism

and striving for socialism will win the final victory.

Such objective existence is obviously not the mutation of the erroneous thought of imperialism but that of the revolutionary thought of Marxism and Leninism. It can only be the result of the victory won by Marxism and Leninism in the whole world, not that by the imperialist thought. Therefore, we say that building military bases in numerous countries by imperialists does not mean they are going to win and likewise it does not mean that the imperialist thought can be turned into existence, and it might turn out to be exactly the contrary. Actions of imperialism such as these can only bring to it conditions of extermination and are its process of quantitative changes toward final extinction. Besides this there is nothing that can be elucidated.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TOKYO CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN AND ASIAN WRITERS

[Following is the translation of a report by Li Mang
(李芒) in Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Peiping, 23 June
1961, page 3.]

On 26 March it suddenly started to snow in usually-warm Tokyo. Rain followed the next day, bringing spring shivers. On 28 March, the day when the Tokyo emergency meeting of the Afro-Asian Writers Conference opened, the sky finally cleared up, shining like a young maiden's mirror, very much in keeping with the lively atmosphere of the meeting and foretelling its success.

That day in the bright International Hall of the Economic Building in the Marunouchi District near the Ginza District in Tokyo, a huge map of Asia and Africa was hanging. On the part of the map representing the ocean there were drawn two hands gripping each other tightly and on the side there was the emblem commemorating the conference which was made up of two partially overlapping A's on the cover of a book, a symbol of the close unity of the Asian and African writers. In the midst of the tune, "The Rising of the Sun," more than 80 writers, critics, poets, and newspaper men from 20 Asian and African countries walked into the conference room. Their smiling faces and sparkling eyes bespoke their happy mood. In the midst of thunderous applause, Ishikawa Tatsuzo (石川達三), chairman of the conference, announced the opening of the conference. He pointed out that the nations of Asia and Africa have risen from colonial status and demanded freedom, democracy, and independence, which are not only political movements but also ideological and cultural movements. It is the renaissance of arts and letters in Asia and Africa.

He further said that two billion people are rushing towards a common goal, forming a great deluge, toward which all sensible people in the world should turn their eyes and the United States should not pursue a course against such a deluge. Nakano Shigeharu (中野重治), an old Japanese writer, made a report to the conference on behalf of the Japanese writers. He emphatically pointed out that our most important problem is how to gain complete independence of all nations, not just Asian and African nations, but also Latin American nations. Only through the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and monopolistic capitalism can complete independence be achieved. "Without people's independence, peace is a kind of cheating, same as a people cannot have their own culture without independence." Nakano Shigeharu's speech elicited enthusiastic response because it represented the anti-American and patriotic spirit of the struggle on

the part of Japanese writers and spoke out what was on the minds of the Asian and African writers.

The conference continued for three days. Many speeches made at the conference, group discussions, and the closing ceremony all expressed the determination of the Asian and African writers to oppose the aggression and oppression of American imperialism and other imperialists. They solemnly expressed their opposition to the American-controlled United Nations' interference in the internal politics of many nations to find excuses for imperialistic aggression, to the maintaining and building of military bases in the territory of other countries by American imperialism, and to American imperialism instigating its henchmen in various countries to suppress and murder innocent people. In the speeches of these representatives, many facts were cited and they angrily but frankly uncovered the crimes committed by the imperialistic countries led by the United States. They raised strong protests and accusations and called on all conscientious persons to side with the people in this struggle.

Now let us hear their appeals. Mo-an-pa (莫安巴), the Congolese representative, chief editor of the newspaper Independence, pointed out that the confusion and slaughtering of Congolese people as a result of Hammarskjold's execution of the will of American colonialists explains the role of the world's gendarmes played by American imperialism.

Madam Mu-mi-ai (穆米埃), the representative from the Cameroons and present chief editor of Cameroons' Women, was the wife of Mu-mi-ai, the chairman of the People's Party of the Cameroons who was murdered by the imperialists because of his dedication to freedom and independence for the Cameroons. Her tall figure was dressed in a black suit and her dark eyes were sparkling with intelligence. She solemnly pointed out that the policy of American imperialism was the origin of the African tragedy.

K'an-p'ing Pu-fa (坎萍布法), the woman fighter and newspaper worker from Laos, compared the imperialism led by the United States to the devil. Sha-wa-na (沙瓦那), chairman of the Burmese Writers' Association, a noted novelist, accused American imperialism of supplying money and weapons to the Nationalist Army which occupied Burmese territories and made them lackeys.

Ma-lien-k'e (馬列克), a famous writer and representative of the heroic Algerian people and Algerian writers, pointed out that today the imperialists not only refuse to lay down arms but appear in a new and even more dangerous form of colonialism. He said that the Algerian people will not stop their struggle until they have gained their true independence.

The representatives from the USSR, China, Korea, Vietnam, Mongolia, and many other independent nations all gave their support to the anti-imperialist struggles of the Asian and African peoples and provided most powerful encouragement to the fighting writers and peoples. The chief Chinese delegate, Pa Chin (巴金), made a speech which was enthusiastically received.

Within the short period of three days, the conference scored great successes and issued a unanimously approved communique. In his closing

address, Chairman Ishikawa Tatsuzo said, "This conference represents the concentration of the will of two billion Asian and African people. Therefore, it may be said that the resolution is that of two billion people." He also asked, "What force could there be to suppress the expectations of these two billion people?" He firmly stated that such a force does not exist in the world and is impossible. He warmly called on Asian and African writers, "For the sake of our children, we must point out the road to freedom, independence, and prosperity, and point out the correct road. If this is our mission as writers, if it is our sacred mission, then we must bravely march forward toward this direction." His speech won overwhelming response.

The fact that this conference was such a huge success is attributable to the anti-American and patriotic struggle for independence which has aroused the progressiveness among the Asian and African writers. It is particularly worthy of note that the Japanese people under the leadership of the Japanese Communist Party and other progressive political parties and organizations are engaged in an anti-American and patriotic struggle to oppose the Japanese-American Mutual Security Treaty, thus providing a firm premise for the conference. The patriotic Japanese writers and cultural workers under the leadership of the progressive forces made preparations and organization for the conference.

Before the conference there were over 150 Japanese writers and cultural workers who joined the Japanese Coordination Committee of the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference. This committee quickly expanded to over 400 people. They elected 26 member delegation to attend the conference, led by chief delegate Ishikawa Tatsuzo and his assistants, Abe Tomoji (阿部知二), Pai Shih-fan (白石凡), Sata Inako (佐多稲子) and secretary Yeh Chien-hung (野間宏).

According to Japanese friends, this delegation was made up of writers of the old generation like Aono Suekichi (青野季吉), famous writers before the Second World War like Nakano Shigeharu, Ishikawa Tatsuzo, Abe Tomoji, and Sata Inako, post-war writers like Yeh Chien-hung, Kinoshita Junji (木下順二), K'u-tien Shan-wei (堀田善衛) and writers of the youngest generations like Oye Kenzaburo (大江健三郎) and K'ai Kao-chien (関高健). This delegation collected the most active elements of various levels. Under the leadership of the Japanese Communist Party and with the help of people's organizations, these people resolved their individual differences and formed the broadest and firmest unified front, marching towards the road to oppose American imperialism and colonialism. Unquestionably this is a new victory for Japanese democratic literature and is unprecedented in Japan's history.

The huge success of this conference, in turn, helped the development of the unified front of Japanese writers. The number of the committee members of the Coordination Committee of the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference was significantly increased after the conclusion of the conference. The committee has become a standing organization of writers and cultural workers, broadly embracing all elements who could not possibly be included in previous writers' organizations. It will loom large in artistic and

literary activities of Japanese writers and cultural workers, in the cultural work and social life.

According to the article by Nakano Shigeharu published in the 1 June issue of Akahata Po (Red Flag) (赤旗報), the Japanese Coordination Committee held its first meeting since its plenary session on 30 May, and opened up new activities. In the past two months, they have gone to various places to publicize the successes of the emergency meeting of the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference and to introduce the conditions in Asia and Africa to the writers. Furthermore, they have summarized their experiences to make preparations for the Cairo Conference this fall.

Naturally, the course of the patriotic and anti-imperialist struggle of the Japanese writers and cultural workers under the rule of the reactionary government of Japan is not smooth. It was through their persistent struggle to overcome all kinds of difficulties that they made the preparations for this conference. When our Chinese delegation of writers just arrived in Japan, Japanese literary circles were engaged in a struggle to oppose Fascist atrocities. A writer by the name of Fukazawa Shichiro (深澤七郎) published a novel entitled Romantic Dreams in Chung-yang Kung-lun (The Central Forum) (中央公論), and he was accused of defaming the royalty by the reactionaries. Their threats compelled him to hide himself. Mobsters sneaked into the residence of Shimanaka (山崎中), the publisher of the magazine, injured his wife and killed his maid. The famous writer Oye Kenzaburo, also received threats on account of his novelette Seventeen, published in Wen-hsueh-chieh (Literary Circles) (文学界). The teachers' literary magazine, Chiao-shih-yu Wen-hsueh (Teachers and Letters) (教师与文艺), published a novel, The Imperial Seal, written by an educator and thereby incurred the anger of the mobsters.

Against these Fascist atrocities, Japanese literary circles initiated the brave struggle. The New Japan Literary Association (新日本文学会), the Committee of Spokesmen of the Association of Men of Letters of Japan (日本文学家協会言論表現委員会), Nakajima Kenzo, Ishikawa Tatsuzo, Nakano Shigeharu, Abe Tomoji, and Matsuoka Yoho (松岡洋子) all made written statements or speeches of protest. Because he selected the article, the famous writer Yeh Chien-hung had to attend meetings on The Imperial Seal incident while busy with the preparations for the conference at the time when our delegation arrived in Tokyo.

Oye Kenzaburo told us about the interesting role he played in this struggle. The mobsters came to his door and used various despicable means to force him to make a public apology in the magazine. When Oye came out to reason with them, they started to hit him. In a burst of anger, he took a clothesline bamboo and with it drove them off. All his neighbors at the scene said that Oye was even tougher than the rightist mobsters who had the reputation of being tough. Formerly Oye Kenzaburo was thoroughly disillusioned with the situation in Japan even to the point of not being willing to have children in a society such as that of Japan. In June of last year he visited China and praised the sparkling eyes of China's youth. Then he said he would write about Japanese youth with sparkling eyes when he returned to his country. The first thing he said to his wife when he

stepped off the plane was "Let's have children." Within the period of one year he seems to have progressed even further. He was very active in the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference. In addition to being one of the Japanese delegates, he was in charge of the mass meeting held at Kyoritsu Auditorium after the conclusion of the conference.

It is gratifying to see that the Japanese writers paid close attention to the results of the conference and the success of the conference strengthened their unity and enhanced their confidence in the anti-American and patriotic struggle. Abe Tomoji, a famous writer and assistant chief delegate to the conference, wrote in Asahi Shimbun, "As to what we have learned from the conference, it is that we have been in direct contact with the true breathing of the people in Asia and Africa." He further said, "Frankly, to the people living in the present environment of Japan, the calls of these Asian and African delegates indeed sound severe and have a strong impact. From their speeches, we understand that the only conclusion they can come to is to fight imperialism and colonialism to the bitter end and only through this bitter struggle can they satisfy their cultural and artistic desires. Their words are truly like the biting wintry wind blown into our faces."

The famous critic and the assistant chief delegate Pai Shih-fan (白石凡) wrote an article in Asahi Shimbun entitled, "The Spirit of Seeking the Similarities But Preserving the Differences," saying that after this conference, "by our continuously painful experiences since the war, we understand the present agony of the Asian and African peoples in their struggle for independence, while in our minds a brilliant torch illuminates the lofty aspirations and enthusiasm of 1,700,000,000 people on the road of progress of mankind."

Akahata Po, the organ of the Japanese Communist Party, paid very close attention to this conference, and during the course of the conference it published articles by famous writers and their interviews. After the closing of the conference, it published the communique of the conference and pictorials and described the conference in great detail. Hsin Jih-pen Wen-hsueh (New Japan's Literature) (日本新文學) issued special editions for May and June containing speeches by Nakano Shigeharu, the Algerian delegate Ma-lieh-k'ie Ha-ta-te (馬列克 哈達 德), the Congolese delegate Ke-lieh-kwo-wa-erh Mu-an-pa (格列高瓦爾 莫安巴), the Laotian delegate Madam K'an-p'ing Pu-fa (坎萍 布法), as well as the essay Oye Kenzaburo entitled "Is It Really Political?"

As is generally known, at the beginning of the conference Japanese reactionaries acting on the order of their masters spread rumors and tried to wreck the conference by saying that only matters relating to literature and cultural interchange could be brought up at the conference but not political matters. Their goals were to confuse the public attention and dilute the content of the conference. When they saw that the conference was a huge success, they said, "This conference was excessively political. The communique of the conference was full of political language. Many delegates from various countries got the attention of the press by their political interests and returned to their countries without even touching

literature."

Of course, there are a few confused writers who went along with this kind of humbug. In the June issue of Shih-chieh (World) (世界), Oye Kenzaburo pointed out that, with the exception of a few individual cases, "The delegates raised the problem of literature and tried to build a bridge between literature and politics. Especially the African delegates vigorously discussed the problem: What is the mission of the writers who have to write in the languages of their enemy such as English and French in the political reality of new colonialism? Concerning this problem, the famous old poet Tsubai Shingeharu (壺井繁治) noted in the June issue of Hsin Jih-pen Wen-hsueh (New Japan's Literature) that the Algerian delegates said that the French colonialists forbade Algerian writers to write in their own language. Just this one point proves the importance of the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference. To forbid people to use their own language not only exterminates the people's literature expressed in their own language, but also wipes out their entire culture." He also pointed out that "the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference in Tokyo discussed problems intensely political as well as literary."

The noted literary critic Kamei Seiichiro (亀井月生一郎) wrote an article in Yumiuri Shimbun entitled "The Road to Independence," in which he talked about the achievements of the conference and also pointed out that "the repeated attacks on imperialism and colonialism during the conference are not political slogans; they are normal appeals that a man be allowed to live like a man. This is the starting point on the road to independence." Matsuoka Yoho, critic and leader in cultural circles, pointed out in the June issue of Wen-hsueh (Literature) (文學), that if one cannot "sharply feel and reflect" the will of the Asian and African writers to resist imperialism and colonialism, one cannot talk about literature."

Famous old writer Serizawa Kojiro (芥澤光治良) pointed out that this problem not only concerns other countries in Asia and Africa but also concerns Japan. Let us hear again Abe Tomoji's observation..... "if the label 'political' is used for any sympathetic response resulting from listening to these voices in a receptive mood and if the label 'literary' is for any indifferent, sarcastic or even hostile attitude, then I would rather forsake this 'literary' attitude." The forthright stand of this old writer is supported by all conscientious Japanese writers. It is not hard to see that those people haranguing "political" are constantly using "political" means to restrict and deprive the people of their democratic rights. Oye Kenzaburo cited an example worthy of reflection in his article. He pointed out "because of the opposition of the Japanese government, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea could only send their writers residing in Japan to attend the conference. Does this not reflect "political-ness" on the part of the Japanese?"

The enemy of people's independence and liberation will never be willing to let the people arise and bury them. "Today when the dawn in Asia and Africa has come" (in the words of Kamei Seiichiro), let us once more review Ishikawa's words in the midst of the victorious cheers

of the Afro-Asian Tokyo Emergency Conference; "The Asian and African nations have risen from colonial status.....two billion people are rushing towards the common goal, forming a great deluge." The Asian and African writers are bravely marching forward on the crest of the roaring waves!

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HOW TO DEVELOP EDUCATION IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL
SITUATIONS MORE BROADLY AND MORE DEEPLY

[Following is a translation of an editorial in Kuang-ming
Jih-pao, Peiping, 27 June 1961, page 1.]

For more than half a year, under the leadership of the Communist Party, all the organizations at all levels of the Chinese People's Political Conference, all the democratic parties, all the members of the industries and commerce, have positively developed the situation education by adopting the methods of the "meeting of the immortals." First they jointly tried to learn the 1960 manifesto issued by the meeting of the representatives of the Communist parties and the workers' parties of all the nations. They made an earnest effort to analyze and discuss the present international situation.

Now, in accordance with the spirit of the communique of the Eighth Plenary Session of the General Assembly of the Ninth Central Committee, they are engaged in learning and discussing the present national situation. After more than half a year, they have resolved to study diligently, to dig into documents, to listen to the reports by responsible officials of the Party and the government, to form visiting groups, and to pay special attention to the process of mutual stimulation and free discussion. Many of them thus achieved a better understanding of the favorable situation both nationally and internationally, strengthened their faith, and raised their self-consciousness of learning and the positivity of work.

In the meantime, they realized that their own thought and knowledge could not catch up with the quick development of the objective situations. They felt they must reinforce and improve their world views in order to keep pace with the situations. In short, the learning efforts in the past stage have produced rich results. But everyone realizes that the relationship between the national situation and the individual has become much closer and more direct than before. Therefore, the study of our national situation which has been in progress deserves to be put on a broader basis. It should be further strengthened and carried out more thoroughly.

The present international situation continuously brings more new situations, new matters, and new things, and new problems before us. They compel us to employ our correct recognition and correct attitude to deal with them. The situation development during the last three years has been very rapid and the social change very deep. Many of us felt that we

could not follow the development of the situations, and therefore the need for positive work and the reinforcement of our own thought improvement in order to be able to follow the situation development was felt. In the meantime, under the past three years of great leap forward and the improving situation, there have been local difficulties due to the effects of the serious natural disasters during the past two consecutive years.

Under these conditions, a part of the democratic parties, members of industries and commerce, and the intellectuals are temporarily unable to distinguish between the main current and the tributaries, and between achievements and failures, and waver on the road to progress. To analyze it concretely, there are the problems of viewpoint, of method, and of standpoint. To sum up, it is a problem of world view. The cause lies in the inability or failure of using the standpoint, the viewpoint, and the method of dialectic materialism or historical materialism to observe the situations and to analyze the problems.

It is therefore very clear that in order to be able to follow the development of the situation, we must strengthen the improvement of our world view. Studying is one of the most important routes toward the improvement of one's world view, and the studying of the present national situation possesses a more compelling realistic meaning. This means, to make another stride through learning, toward recognizing the main route, the great leap forward, and the incomparable advantage of the commune system; to recognize the complete correctness of the Party's policies; to see the important and positive meaning of the concrete enforcement adopted by the Party to deal with the present situation, to strengthen the determination and faith of socialism, to positively realize the policies of the Party in our actual work and living, to develop positivism, and to better serve the cause of socialism. It has been proved by real situations that if everybody tries to serve the cause of socialism, and to earnestly learn the situation, it is possible to raise our standard of recognition, to change the passive into the active, to follow the development of the situations, and to make more and better contributions toward the great enterprises of socialism.

In order to understand the situation, it is necessary to study the policies of the Party diligently; to study the Party's policies it is necessary to follow the direction of Comrade Mao's thought because the Party policies are the concentrated embodiment of Mao Tse-tung ideology. Therefore, the study of the situations and the study of Chairman Mao's works must be closely linked together. Concretely speaking, we must on the one hand diligently study Chairman Mao's works, utilizing the standpoint, viewpoint, and method which Chairman Mao uses to observe, analyze, and deal with the problem. Then we must analyze the present objective situations and solve the existing problems connected with our own ideology and recognition. On the other hand, we should, through this process of analysis of the present objective situation and the examination of our own ideology and recognition, achieve a better understanding of the spirit and reality of Chairman Mao's works.

This is the linking of theory to reality in our process of learning. This is equal to using Chairman Mao's works as an "arrow" to shoot the "target" of our ideology and recognition. By doing this over and over again, we can one by one solve all the problems pertaining to our ideology and recognition. Members of the democratic parties, of industries and commerce, and intellectuals can thus raise their standards of ideology and awareness, and continuously make improvements. Last year, many people resolved to study the fourth volume of The Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung. Thus they were enabled to achieve different degrees of better understanding of Mao Tse-tung ideology, and step by step clear up their original hazy or one-sided ideas concerning certain problems.

Now many organizations, in their program of situation education, link the national situation with the realistic thoughts of the learners. They select certain related chapters from The Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, combine them with other materials, and thus are able to achieve better results. If the individual can do this with diligence, his standard of thought and recognition can be raised more quickly.

Therefore, to combine the learning of the situations with the study of Chairman Mao's works is very important in helping us to understand the objective world and to change our subjective world. To study Chairman Mao's work diligently and to change our world view step by step is the long-range political mission of the democratic parties, members of the industries and commerce, and the intellectuals. But the situation education must also be carried on upon a regular basis. How we can combine both more closely when at present our experience is still meager is the important problem of our present program. We hope everybody will accumulate experience during the process, summarize it, and raise the quality and quantity of learning another step higher.

To carry out our situation education, we must, under the leadership of the Party, fully utilize the methods employed by the "meetings of the immortals," raise our own problems, analyze them by ourselves, and solve them ourselves. This is to say that in the learning process, we must carry out the program calmly, study diligently, combine it with reality, open our minds, and discuss freely. In the theoretical discussion, we must distinguish between right and wrong, and raise our faculty of recognition. In the learning process, open-mindedness and free discussion are the keys to successful learning. The reason that we engage ourselves in studying the national and international situations is chiefly because our ideology and awareness cannot catch up with the contradictions of the developing situations -- meaning the contradictions between our subjective world and the objective world.

To resolve these contradictions, we must first open up our minds, and try to discover the contradictions. Then through free discussion which means the development of the spirit of independent thinking, fact-finding, and understanding of the reasons, resolve these contradictions one by one by means of sufficient analysis and discussion. Therefore, during the learning process we must strive for the goal of saying whatever

is in our mind and discussing whatever we are thinking about. If we say the wrong things, then after analysis and discussion, we can improve our ability of recognition. What we lose is mistakes, and what we gain is progress. We would naturally feel more comfortable and at ease. This constitutes the solid and honest attitude of learning. Only by adopting this honest attitude can we reach the goal of raising the standard of awareness, the improvement of our ideology, and the development of positivity.

As stated above, the situation education of all the units of the political conference, all the democratic parties, all the members of industries and commerce have achieved good results during the last stage. The faults are that the program is not broad and deep enough. What we mean by not broad enough is that there are places where the leaders did not possess sufficient recognition of the importance of situation education and therefore did not try to expand the work. As a result, many members of the democratic parties and liberals did not participate in this important learning. What we mean by not deep enough is that during the learning process, they did not hold on to the spirit of the "meetings of the immortals," and they were afraid to expose their thoughts, and the analysis and discussion of problems were not deep enough.

Therefore, the use of past experiences of the "meetings of the immortals" and our past achievements will help us to expand the situation education more broadly and more deeply, and list it as one of the important jobs at present. Surely, the learning of the national or the international situations cannot stand still. The developments of objective situations are continuous. As soon as the old contradictions are gone, new ones are born. Only by learning continuously can we follow the developments of the situations. There isn't an end to learning. Situation education must be carried out over and over again. But at the present time, we must concentrate our main efforts on the learning of national situations and make it a success. Therefore, to mobilize the democratic parties, members of industries and commerce, and the intellectuals to positively devote themselves to the service of socialism has very special and important meanings, and should receive our special attention.

We are now living in a great age of bright sunshine and favorable wind. Living in this great nation, if we can only study diligently, recognize and follow the present favorable situation, and walk before this age, we will be able to avoid falling behind the age. This will not only be helpful to the nation but also to us as individuals. This is basically the meaning of "more broadly and more deeply developing situation education." We hope that every member of the democratic parties, industries and commerce, and every intellectual can positively participate in this important learning program. We must uphold this correct attitude, and through learning recognize the situation and strengthen our faith. We must join all the people, raise the three red flags of the general line, the great leap forward, and the people's communes, bravely march forward, and continue to make progress.

THE CALL OF THE MAESTRA MOUNTAINS

[Following is the translation of an article by Chou Erh-fu (周而復) in Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Peiping, 29 June 1961, page 3.]

Mexico City is situated on top of the grand Mexico Plateau, 2,200 meters above sea level. Mountain ranges tower from this place to the south. The plains to the east reach into the Gulf of Mexico. On the other side of the Gulf is the Caribbean Sea. Angry waves beat the shores on all sides. Thousands upon thousands of waves, many yards in height, twist and turn appearing as accumulated snow.

In the midst of this roar, the ancient city of Mexico seems very young and beautiful. It is as if a brave eagle were hovering over the Caribbean Sea, with wings outstretched, as if raising its two hands to welcome the delegates from Latin-American and other countries of the world with traditional Mexican enthusiasm. They had come to attend a conference for the purpose of fighting for national sovereignty, economic liberation, and peace.

Mexico is full of revolutionary traditions. Everywhere we hear these tart and angry words, "Unfortunately, we are too far away from God and too close to the United States." When I arrived in Mexico I was able to understand and feel the true and urgent meaning of these words even better. Among the Latin American nations, no other is as close to America as Mexico. They are separated only by the Rio Grande River.

Strictly speaking, this river is not their common boundary. Texas, which is north of the Rio Grande, originally belonged to Mexico. It was swallowed by the United States in 1845. In 1846 America started a war of invasion. In 1848 it occupied over one-half of Mexican territory. Originally Mexico had 4,200,000 square kilometers of territory. Now she has only 1,960,000.

Only this event alone would explain why the Mexicans, with wide brimmed hats, are angry as soon as America is mentioned. The holding of this Latin American conference in Mexico was all the more meaningful because of this.

Ex-President Cadenas was the chairman of this conference. During his presidency, he distributed over 20,000,000 hectares of land to the farming people. He also nationalized railroads which were previously held by foreign monopolistic capitalists. Another event made his name a household word in Mexico. I refer to the nationalization of oil fields 23 years ago. These fields were taken from American monopolistic capitalists

by this man.

He said, "I would rather burn every drop of Mexican petroleum than to let America hold it." He gave the American invaders 48 hours to leave Mexico. The Mexican people were victorious. This man enjoys a good reputation among the Mexican people. His unwavering attitude towards the American invaders has left a deep impression in the hearts of the people.

He is correct in saying, "As long as a country does not have freedom, as long as we see a people's sovereignty being trod upon, as long as we come across a nation whose politics and economy are controlled by another nation, as long as there are such injustices in the world, peace will not be sustained." His words not only reflect the voice of the Mexican and Latin American peoples, but also those of all the people in the world.

Professor Pasailia [?], chief of the Argentine delegation, clearly indicted American imperialist expansionism in Latin America. He opposed America forcing military pacts on various Latin American nations. He indicated strong support for the Cuban revolution. He said that this conference was the Latin American people's answer to the call of the Maestra Mountains.

The Maestra Mountains are the fountain of the Cuban people's victory. They are the hope of Latin American peoples. The Maestra Mountains have set up a good example of complete victory which is urging the Latin American people onward.

Let us now listen to Este, the heroic representative of the Maestra Mountains. She is the chairman of the All-Cuban Women's Federation and also chairman of the Cuban delegation. She utilizes Cuba's living example to reiterate the words of Cadenas and Pasailia: since the victory of the Cuban people's revolution, they have achieved great results in carrying out land reforms and economic reconstruction. Based on the will of the people, they have done many things that previously had not been possible in Cuba.

"As long as a nation has her sovereignty, it will be possible for her to act according to her own will. The Cuban revolution is the people's revolution. It has the support of the people of the nation and of the entire world. It will not be possible to stop it through any reactionary means."

She continues, "We are willing to negotiate with all the nations of the world, including the United States. However, both parties should stand up and talk, or both sit down. In other words, there must be strict equality." "If there is no freedom, I would rather die," she concludes.

It was with this "liberty or death" spirit that Cuba gained her freedom. All nations in Latin America are exerting their efforts through this noble spirit to strive for their freedom. Of course, American imperialism is afraid that the effects of the Cuban victory will spread. Therefore, it is trying to limit and weaken Cuba's influence. It is compelling other Latin American nations to sever diplomatic relations with Cuba. Peru's government is one that has followed its master's orders. Of

course, this is against the will of the Peruvian people.

I still remember the representative for the Peruvian people. He is a middle-aged man, and the author of The Avaricious Eagle (which exposes the crimes of American imperialism.) He is a Peruvian poet and a famous newspaperman by the name of Chi-ka (契卡).

He says that the reactionary government had severed diplomatic relations with Cuba. The Peruvian president is working for the State Department of the United States in its sordid activities. He has now become a walking dog in the backyard of American imperialism.

The first to attack Cuba was the reactionary government of Peru. But this reactionary government does not represent Peru. It is not the real Peru. The real representative of Peru is the people's Peru. The people's Peru always wants to be friendly to the people of Cuba and other Latin American countries.

This is a glorious era. It is an era of opposition against American imperialism and colonialism. It is an era of the struggle for independence and democratic freedom. The strongest bastion of American imperialism in Latin America -- Batista's reactionary rule in Cuba -- has been overthrown by the Cuban people. The people have the right to establish their own democratic government. If this government is not democratic or free, then the people have the right to overthrow it.

The Peruvian people want to struggle for their second independence. They hope to make the Andes Mountains into a Peruvian Maestra. Peru hopes to become a second Cuba.

Every word he uttered was like an incendiary sown on the hearts of the people, immediately throwing off the sparks of the struggle. He represents not only the people of Peru, but also the peoples of other nations like Peru. He represents the entire Latin America in its call for justice and solemn hopes. These struggling nations are all hoping that they will first become a second Cuba.

A second and a third Cuba will appear in Latin America as a matter of course. Even the darkest nation with the most reactionary ruler will not be excepted.

Let us take Paraguay for instance. This time we see a female warrior. She wears a black sweater and a blue silk skirt. She is very sedate and speaks elegantly. But she has a torrid heart. On it is lit a revolutionary fire. She is the representative of the people's liberation front in the autocracy of Paraguay.

Her name is Carmen Suo-lieh-erh. Her moving speech has attracted all our attention. From her glistening eyes I could see the extreme hate and anger of the people of Paraguay against American imperialism and its running dogs.

The American ambassador in Paraguay directly interferes with the internal politics of the nation. The spokesman for the government of Paraguay declared at a press conference that "the American ambassador is a minister without portfolio in the government."

No wonder ex-Vice President Nixon of the United States said that

the dictator whom all Paraguay opposes and who has a very bad name is the most ideal president in all Latin America. In reality he is the slave of American imperialism in the most ideal servant nation.

America has established many military and atomic bases in Paraguay. The weapons are all pointed at the struggle of the Paraguayan people. They are pointed at the Cuban revolution and at the struggles of all Latin American people.

But atomic bombs are useless. They cannot frighten the heroic peoples who have already arisen. Suo-lieh-erh says, "No power can stop the peoples of Latin America from walking down the path of Cuba. Guerrilla warfare is being carried out incessantly by the people of Paraguay. They have captured the officers of the dictator, occupied towns and radio stations. The leaders of the rebel troops are the hopes of the people of Paraguay."

The American Military Advisory Group in Paraguay is directly helping the dictatorial government in putting down the people's revolution and armed struggles. They are looked down upon by the peoples of Paraguay and other Latin American nations.

The dictator helped his master in declaring that Cuba's execution of counter-revolutionaries is cruel. He does not execute people. However, when the Paraguayan government captures guerrillas, not only do they decapitate them, but also beat them to death. This is their "civilization" and "humanitarianism." This is the ideal regime of the American imperialists.

Repression and butchery cannot stop the revolution from developing. The revolutionaries in Paraguay have already issued their first order of the day: confiscate all the land of the dictator, divide it among the farmers; reduce taxes; increase the farmers' income..... The revolution is developing like wildfire. Suo-lieh-erh asks all the people in Latin America to give support to the people of Paraguay in their struggles. She sincerely feels that the people of Paraguay will achieve victory in their struggle against the American imperialists and the rule of the reactionary dictator.

The struggles of the peoples of all nations are mutually supporting and mutually stirring. Professor Pai-saila-ya is right when he says that the call of the Maestra Mountains has caused echoes in all Latin American nations. Each Latin American nation has a different form and kind of Maestra. They jointly oppose a fierce enemy -- American imperialism.

I met many brave warriors in Mexico; they told me stirring facts concerning the rising tides of their people's struggles. Some did not have ample time to talk with me. For instance, the representative from America's colony, Puerto Rico, gave me a copy of their revolutionary publication. It records news of their victories in their struggle. Some gave me a pamphlet, a newspaper, or a picture. Each is filled with hate, condemnation, and overflowing enthusiasm for their struggles, and hopes that are built on faith.

The great majority of Latin American nations won their liberation from the dark colonial rule of Spain and Portugal about 150 years ago.

But neo-colonialism has replaced the old. Therefore, the people have raised their banners of liberation against American imperialists. This conference of the Latin American nations has blown the bugle calling them all to march forward.

The peoples of Latin America used their own two hands to bury "old colonialism." They will definitely bury this new colonialist -- American imperialism -- with their two hands. A new stage of liberation has started in Latin America. Of course, what follows naturally will be new victories. A new, independent, free, democratic, and happy Latin America will be born through the fires of these struggles.

III. ECONOMIC

SEVERAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE

[Following is a translation of an article in Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Peiping, 2 July 1961, page 1.]

Yang T'ing-pao (楊廷寶), assistant dean of the Nanking College of Engineering, has just published an article in Nanking Hsin-hua Jih-pao entitled, "A Few Factors Affecting the Style of Architecture." He considered that the recent debates on the style of architecture were caused by a misunderstanding of terms. For example, some people considered style to be form, while others considered style to be artistic effect. Mr. Yang considered that both "architecture" and "style" must be interpreted in broader terms. Architecture does not mean only individual buildings but also consists of a collective body such as city design and residence housing projects. Style involves a combination of both materialistic and spiritual factors which will influence men's feelings.

In his article, he continued to say that the style of architecture is the synthetic reaction of human beings to the functions, use of materials, and the spiritual expression of architecture. It was formed by many broad and complicated factors and was influenced by the different nature of certain architecture as well as their objective conditions.

There are four major factors which follow: (1) natural environment such as mountains, streams, terrain, temperature, wind, and rainfall. These affect the handling of architecture. For example, many cities in North China were built very neatly in four-square shape in which houses are facing the sun and walls are very thick. Since there is more water in the South, most cities and towns were developed on wharves on watersides.

(2) Political thinking. Architecture usually reflects the class nature of the society. In a capitalistic society, private ownership of land and free development brought about disorder in its city planning. Under a socialistic society, an orderly city appearance was brought about by orderly planning and construction. The public buildings in a socialistic society express the greatness of a new society and the superiority of socialism.

(3) Scientific technique. All scientific facilities such as engineering construction, air conditioning, heating systems, sanitary systems, and lighting systems will reflect the standard of the current scientific technique and affect the style of architecture.

(4) Custom and habit. Our country is a country of many nationalities. Each has its own historical traditions and customs which affected its architecture. Even in the area where a majority of inhabitants are Han people, the difference between north and south has also been quite obvious.

THE NATURE AND FUNCTION OF FAMILY SUBSIDIARY
PRODUCTION OF COMMUNE MEMBERS

[Following is a translation of an article by Hsieh I-pin
(謝益平) in Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Peiping, 3 July
1961, page 4.]

Family subsidiary production of rural commune members is a necessary supplement and assistance to our socialistic economy. During the building of socialism in our country, while we insist on the successful management of collective economy as well as its superiority, it is very important for us to help and encourage members to use their leisure time and holidays for the development of their subsidiary production as a supplement to their incomes and as a stimulant of rural markets.

There has been a long tradition and history of family subsidiary production in our rural districts. In the past there was a close relationship between the rural family subsidiary jobs such as weaving, sewing, hunting, embroidering, collecting fruit, and other surplus, and the subsidiary production as well as livelihood of millions of rural people. Such subsidiary production has made important contributions to the income of farmers, the supply of raw materials to our industry, and our export. For example, the making of straw braid has always been the traditional family subsidiary job among women of Shangtung. 70% of the women were engaged in this subsidiary job during the seasons when they were not occupied in the fields. Embroidery is the major family subsidiary job of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi. The keeping of pigs, ducks, chickens, and rabbits, is also the universal family subsidiary job of our vast rural districts. After Liberation, due to the emphasis and assistance from the Party and the government, those family subsidiary jobs have occupied a very important position in our rural economy and our farmers still consider their family subsidiary jobs to be important parts of their economic life. After the collectivization and communization of our agriculture, there have been changes in those family subsidiary jobs. Some were replaced by the collective economy because of the participation of collective labor by the members. Some were restricted because of the development of the collective economy. However, there are some family subsidiary jobs which cannot be replaced by collective economy. Therefore, we have to urge our commune members to develop their family subsidiary production while at the same time working under a collective economy in order to make up the deficiency of collective economy.

The development of family subsidiary production will have the follow-

ing advantages:

(1) The development of family subsidiary production will develop the aggressiveness in the productivity of our farmers. Since there are more than 500,000,000 people in our rural districts, the labor forces can be classified as full, half, and auxiliary. Following the standard of age, those workers can be classified as the young, the old, the able-bodied, the weak, and the disabled. Following the standard of professions, they can be classified as workers, farmers, students and other free professions. Due to the above differences in labor forces, it is necessary, for the sake of the collective economy, to make broader use of the aggressiveness of those who have the ability to work. Furthermore, members of communes could make use of their leisure time and holidays by participating in family subsidiary production in addition to their regular jobs in collective production. The encouragement of family subsidiary production will have the effect of organizing the half labor, the auxiliary labor, and the surplus time of all members in the commune, thus mobilizing the aggressiveness in productivity of farmers and at the same time creating more materials and wealth for the society.

(2) The development of the family subsidiary production of commune members will promote the over-all development of agriculture, forestry, pastoral industry, subsidiary industry, and fishing, thus freeing the communes as well as production brigades from these jobs and enabling them to concentrate on agriculture, grain, and major subsidiary production. Why? Because at the present moment there is a very great number of labor forces occupied in our agricultural production. It will further divert the use of our available labor forces if every enterprise in our rural districts is handled by collective economy. Since the family subsidiary production is indispensable to our rural economy, we have to ask our rural families to handle family subsidiary production in order to spare our labor forces in our collective economy from work so that they can concentrate on the development of agricultural production and grain.

Furthermore, such family subsidiary production will not get enough development under collective economy because of the limitations of such economy. Taking the keeping of domestic fowl as chicken, ducks, and geese, as well as domestic animals like pigs and rabbits, as an example, if we ask each member family to keep a few chickens, we will have several hundred million chickens in the whole country without too much investment or special equipment. It is very difficult for the present communes to solve the problems of allotting manpower, finding feed, and building houses for that subsidiary production. Therefore, it is more convenient to assign members to the development of family subsidiary production while leaving communes to concentrate on agricultural production and the production of grain.

(3) The development of family subsidiary production will benefit the markets in the rural districts, satisfy the demands of society, and improve the livelihood of the farmers. After the development of family subsidiary production, the products can be used to improve the livelihood of commune members and their families as well as to sell at rural fairs

in order to vitalize rural markets and increase the income of members. In regard to satisfying the demands of the society, the present productivity of our communes can only satisfy the major demands of society while the supply of other demands such as small commodities or domestic goods can be met only through the money raised from family subsidiary production. Consequently, it is very important for us to encourage family subsidiary production for the sake of invigorating rural markets and satisfying the demands of farmers.

So far as the nature of this family subsidiary production is concerned, there have been different opinions. Some people considered that these subsidiary jobs were built on the basis of private ownership while others considered that these jobs were built on the basis of collective ownership. The former reached their conclusion from the fact that all means of production in family subsidiary production were owned by individuals or families, the products being distributed at their will. The latter based on the fact that the present commune members are no longer individual laborers but members of a collective economy in which the members' major productive activities were collective labor activities. Furthermore, they considered that the major source of family subsidiary income -- the land -- was owned by the commune concerned. I personally prefer the latter opinion.

However, some supplementary opinions might be necessary. The family subsidiary production of commune members, in addition to its collective basis as a part of collective economy, still has its nature of private ownership because the private ownership of some means of production still exists. The existence of such privately-owned small farm tools and other small tools determines the private nature of these family subsidiaries and distinguishes such production from collective production. Although it is possible for such family subsidiary production to become capitalistic, such production, under the current condition in our country, is subject to very serious restrictions. First, we have completed our socialistic reform of our capitalistic industries and commerce, and at the same time have established a powerful socialistic economic system which, on the one hand, cut off the relationship between family subsidiary production and capitalism, and on the other hand, blocked its development toward capitalism.

Under this situation, the family subsidiary industries can only serve as an auxiliary force to our socialist economy. They have no chance of developing toward capitalism.

Second, the family subsidiary production has its limitations. With the approval of their production teams, members can work on the land reserved for them, can claim a small amount of uncultivated land for the keeping of pigs, sheep, rabbits, chickens, ducks, geese, and other kinds of domestic fowl and domestic animals, can engage in sewing, embroidering, as well as other family handicraft works, and other collecting and hunting jobs. They can plant fruit, vegetables, bamboo, trees, and other crops around their houses. In addition, the main purpose for the production of family subsidiary goods is to satisfy the demands of members.

They cannot sell their surplus to the market unless they have first met the requirements needed by the State, thus limiting the growth of capitalism through family subsidiary production.

Third, the family subsidiary production is subject to the limitations of the time available by the members. Since members have to participate in collective production, they can use only their leisure and holidays to engage in family subsidiary production. Therefore, although the family subsidiary industries still keep the nature of private ownership, there is no danger that such industries will become capitalistic or cause the division of classes. Furthermore, we have to make clear that this family subsidiary production is by nature an auxiliary economy whose nature, position, and function depend entirely upon the economy of the existing society. In a feudal society, it belongs to a feudal economy acting as an auxiliary part of the economy. In a capitalistic society it belongs to the capitalistic economy as its auxiliary part. In a socialistic society, it belongs to the socialistic economy as its necessary supplement and assistant.

However, the position of family subsidiary production in a socialistic society is different from its position in a capitalistic society. In a capitalistic society, its position is against and at the same time in conformity with the society. It is against the capitalistic society because of the exploitation and oppression it receives from capitalism which blocks its development. It is in conformity with capitalism because it serves capitalism and produces capitalism. Under a socialistic society it does not have the relationship of exploitation with the socialistic economy, but a relationship of being guided by socialism. It is an auxiliary part of the socialistic economy and enjoys the leadership and assistance of such economy for the fulfillment of its functions.

Does it mean that there is no problem in the development of family subsidiary production? No, we have already mentioned the nature of private ownership in such production which necessarily produces certain negative aspects. For example, some members were reluctant to join collective production because of their emphasis on personal income from subsidiary sources. This is the contradiction between the collective economy and family subsidiary industries. Therefore, we must give members necessary help and education as well as strengthening our Party leadership in the carrying out of that policy. We must teach members to pay equal attention to the State, individual, and collective interests. Commune members must be taught to participate actively in collective production and to refrain from hurting the public interest or engaging in speculations on the market. They must help those members who have financial difficulties to solve their problems and increase their income. Our rural collective economic agencies as well as State and collective commercial agencies should, on the basis of voluntary participation or mutual benefit, try to help the development of family subsidiary production by offering members the services of refinishing, granting them orders, buying raw materials, and selling goods for them. These agencies must also try to facilitate the cooperation of these industries with State and collective economy, thus enabling them to have a healthy development.

THE ENGINEER'S LANGUAGE -- SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS

[Following is the translation of an article by Chang Kuang-tou (張光斗), Professor in the Water Conservancy Department at Tsinghua University, appearing in Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Peiping, 11 July 1961, page 2.]

Schematic diagrams are the words of an engineer. The engineer's schemes and ideas are translated and expressed through these diagrams. The workmen then follow the diagrams in manufacture and in proceeding with his work. Tsinghua University has always emphasized training in construction diagrams. The standard of the students' work is being incessantly improved. However, some students do not have an over-all view of schematic diagrams. I would like to offer here some of my own ideas.

Since instituting teaching reforms in its teaching plans, Tsinghua University has been establishing certain teaching links such as construction (fees), curriculum testing, curriculum planning, graduate planning, etc. In each of these it is necessary to cultivate and train drafting ability.

For instance, in the draftsmanship course, it is necessary to learn the theory and basic techniques of drafting. In curriculum testing, it is necessary to draft experiment set-ups and experimental draft diagrams. In curriculum planning, they also have to prepare one or two diagrams. In graduate planning, they need approximately eight to ten diagrams with the contents already determined for the students.

In 1958, in order to carry out the Party's educational policies, we started a triangular system of association based on teaching requirements; this increased our demands in draftsmanship. On the one hand, we had to satisfy the requirements of cultivating the students' drafting ability. On the other hand, we had to produce diagrams which had to satisfy requirements in production and scientific research. Diagrams that are sent out had to be even more accurate, meticulous, and not in the least careless in appearance.

The engineer in his work must remember his commitments to politics and carry out the Party's guiding principles. He has to use his professional, scientific, and technological knowledge to decide on the direction of schemes. He must pick his project in order to solve concrete problems raised by his production and scientific research tasks. Finally, he must use explanatory notes, specifications, and schematic diagrams to convey what is required. If he does not know what the accurate direction is, has no project, and does not do experimental research and calculations,

it will not be possible for him to draft good diagrams. In fact, they might not be able to make the diagrams at all.

However, if he thinks that it is enough just to ascertain the direction and goal, have an imaginary project, consider various technical aspects, and complete his task in a way which makes the diagrams seem incidental, that clearly would not be correct.

Drafting is not merely a tool in conveying the scheme; drafting is the continuation and deep probing in research and scheming. It has a dialectical relationship with direction, ascertaining the project, and solving of concrete technical problems. They are mutually supplementary.

Due to the complicated nature of productive and scientific research tasks, it is not possible to think through complicated and intermixed problems completely in the mind, or even to discuss it clearly in writing. It is necessary to utilize diagrams to reflect and expose contradictions in order to help us consider the over-all problem.

We often have these conditions in our work. In our minds we feel that maybe our plans will work. But when we draft our diagrams we discover that there are still problems which require amending our plans and schemes or even adjusting our direction.

For instance, in planning a water conservancy pivot scheme, we might be able to get conception of the planned project based on the tasks assigned to the pivot, geological conditions, surface features, water features, and such natural conditions, and even go so far as to draw a rough sketch. However, only through schematic diagrams can we completely reflect the relationship between the construction and conditions just mentioned.

Sometimes we might discover difficulties in the relationship between the building, the foundation, and the connection with the river bank. We might notice interference between the dam, the overflow pipe, water exhaust hole, the generation plant, and the locks. Or we might discover that the hydraulic conditions of the overflow route, water exhaust hole, and generation plant are bad. Or we might find that the intake and outgo openings of the flood overflow are not in proper shape. Then there might be difficulties with regard to the thickness of stone layers in the caves, or too narrow a generating plant site, too much excavation, inconvenient transportation, or improper placement of the transformer and relay station. There might even be problems in the plans for leading the water and fixing the embankments.

In this way, our original imagination must go through a further step of supplementation and amendment. At certain times we will discover that our original plans are basically unworkable, and we cannot even establish the scope of our project.

As for the selection of the best method in carrying out our scheme, we can only examine certain diagrams which had been workable on previous occasions, analyze their good points and disadvantages, estimate the construction capacity, and make a determination through comparative research based on the guiding principles of the Party.

It is not possible to set up our project through pure survey, thinking, and discussion, nor can we base it on a rough sketch. Neither is it

possible to select the best possible plan through these means. This is true not only for a construction project, but also for a machine, or even a spare part.

We can see from this that drafting is an important organization part of planning and scientific research work. The process of repeated review and determination of diagrams is also the final process in the solidification of planning and research. We cannot accomplish proper planning without going through the process of examination and amending the diagrams.

Real scientific and technological work cannot stop at rough guessing. Conscientious and stern treatment towards drafting work is a kind of manifestation of care and treading on solid ground in scientific style.

Draftsmanship training is needed in production and scientific research. It is also one of the principal links in college teaching work. Through theoretical learning, the students are able to understand certain professional knowledge. Most of this is of a general nature and is merely a summary. When we come to drafting, we often discover that they are not able to utilize their professional knowledge. We discover that we have not really understood it.

Sometimes even when we produce a diagram it might not associate itself with actualities, or it might be erroneous. In fact, it might not be in line with the Party's guiding principles. Therefore, the draftsman-ship procedure is also a teaching process.

The first requirement of drafting is accuracy. It is necessary to have accuracy in the plane, cross-section, the lines, and the measurements. It is necessary to convey the scheme, the accuracy, the calculations, and the results of the experiment in the diagram accurately. The least bit of inaccuracy in the measurements and scale will lead to serious results in the construction project.

The second requirement of drafting is clarity and ease of understanding. It should then be easy for the workmen to understand without causing guesswork or misunderstanding. The diagram should be systematic. Procedures should be very clear. The scale chosen should be appropriate.

Each project or scientific research task might require many diagrams. Each diagram should be purposeful in nature. The relationship between one diagram and another should be accurate and clear. Wording and measurements should not be indistinct, and not too small. Otherwise the blueprints made will be muddled and cause the workmen to make mistakes because they cannot read them clearly.

Besides this, although manufacture and work follow the diagrams, conditions and techniques in manufacture and work can also test whether the diagrams are reasonable or not. If necessary they can also tell whether diagrams need amending or even tell whether they need to be discarded entirely. Therefore, in drafting diagrams we must pay special attention to conditions of manufacture and work techniques. We should learn from the workmen in order for the plans and diagrams to be workable. This is also progressive and reasonable.

All in all, we must follow a scientific style in drafting. The cultivation of students in draftsmanship has an overall meaning. We must teach students to have an accurate understanding of drafting in order to raise their standards of draftsmanship.

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IV. SOCIOLOGICAL

DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS IN OUR ATTITUDE IN STUDYING

[Following is the translation of a part of a speech given to freshmen and sophomore students at Fu-tan University by Su Pu-ch'ing (苏步青) in Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Peiping, 18 June 1961, page 2.]

What is the correct attitude for a beginner to learn mathematics? I think there are three aspects to it.

First is the attitude of giving emphatic regard to basic theory, basic knowledge, basic skill, and basic exercises. The so-called "basic" is the foundation on which the construction or building is to be built. Even if a building can be built without it, it will topple sooner or later. We have cases of some students who are still afraid of the trouble and labor involved in doing practical problems and calculations of physics.

This tells us that not enough emphasis is given to the four "basics." If a foundation is poorly laid today, deficiencies will be found tomorrow. When I learned calculus years ago, I did lots of practical problems myself. For instance, I did every one of the roughly over 10,000 problems in the book Calculus, written by Edward. Except for a few extremely difficult problems in the book Conical Curves by Sha-erh-men [Sherman?] I had done all of them.

If one wishes to get to the top in a single jump without going through basic training, he is doing something impossible and dreaming. To jump up in order to pick fruit one needs solid ground to tread on. Recently several Chinese boys and girls won honors in the world ping-pong games. The Soviet Union launched spaceships which safely landed on earth. This is the first time mankind realized the dream of sending a man into space. These examples serve to show us the significance of the four "basics." If calculation is not accurate, how can we expect to control the spaceship accurately? The extensive basic training before the flight undergone by Major Gagarin is even more significant.

In the newspaper an anecdote told of the basic training undergone by China's champion, Han Yu-chen (韩玉珍) who defeated champions from other countries like this. For a period during last year in order to improve her skill she had to wave her arm a thousand times in a certain proper manner every day. This is a rather dull exercise for she did not have an opponent nor a ball to play with. She just practiced with her ping-pong paddle. But she persisted in the exercise and improved her power to attack in the game.

I do hope our students emphasize the four "basics" and change fear and dislike of the trouble and labor of doing practical problems and computations in physical sciences. The reasons why basic matters are not given due regard must be that either such basic things are belittled or considered to be dispensable. To belittle them is entirely without scientific foundation. Since they are the foundations of buildings, how can they be looked down on as something humble and inferior? So far as I know, some people who do not have the ability to fulfill what they want to achieve have done nothing original due primarily to their deficiencies in basic discipline. Scientific studies must be carried out step by step. Without a good foundation it is like the growth of scientific study without the needed soil. The other group of people who think that basic knowledge and basic training are dispensable and merit no due regard would be likely to let go of the things they don't fully or thoroughly understand and skip the mistakes they have made. If they do their studies in this fashion through weeks and months, then their results of learning will be affected and the standard of their work will hardly be able to be raised. During my 30 years of special discussions, I have seen innumerable cases like this. It is not right to ignore or overlook this homework without making corrections on the things which were marked wrong by the teachers.

Second, with the guidance of teachers, you should rapidly cultivate your independent thinking and independent working ability. Ever since the educational revolution was started three years ago, a good deal of experience has been gained and achievements have been made in both creative teaching by teachers and creative learning by students. For freshman and sophomore classes, the university has provided supplementary assisting-guiding teachers and has improved and strengthened guidance in order to make a quick linking between high school and college studies.

The teachers must concentrate on the gradual step-by-step build-up of the student's independent thinking and ability to work independently and the students should also care for their abilities in this regard instead of having the lazy tendency of relying on others. It is like a child learning to walk. At first it naturally needs support. But with the growth of the child, support may be withdrawn and he may be allowed to fall a few times. This way he will learn something each time he tumbles. You cannot support him all the time. The wouldn't do either.

In addition, we hope the students will excel their teachers! So the students not only learn from the teachers, but they have to build up their independent working ability also. For instance, when they run into something they don't understand, they should work on and think over the problems themselves. Only if they really cannot solve them can they go to ask their teachers. Doing it this way can gradually build up their ability to work independently. For a while they will feel it is hard to do this way. As time goes on they will find it will produce great results and effects.

In 1928 I entered the graduate school of mathematics. Once I ran into something about analytical geometry which I had not learned before

while working on a geometry problem. I went to ask my teacher. He told me to consult Frederick Sherman's analytical geometry which has three volumes and was written in German. I had to chew it myself but lacked the feeling of blaming my teacher for not teaching me about the book personally. Nevertheless, when I finished reading the book of three big volumes, not only was the problem solved at the time, but I also gained much fundamental knowledge which enriched my whole life and has had a great effect on my later research. We often say that in learning the most reliable thing is to rely on oneself. This really means to cultivate and build up one's independent working ability or capacity.

Third, we must have the fortitude to work hard and to fight against hardship. We must not fear difficulties and we should fight by all means to conquer difficulties. Chairman Mao taught us that strategically we may disdain difficulties, but tactically we must give attention to difficulties. Some people can understand certain things by a single reading. If we cannot do the same thing then we just have to study a few more times and eventually we will understand. Some new knowledge may be hard to digest. There are only two types of it. One is the existing knowledge discovered by people in the past. Just think about and work on it a little more and you will be able to understand. Another type is the knowledge in development which is not yet completed or perfected. Through hard study not only can we comprehend and understand the part that has been clearly established, but we can also advance the problem one step further. This is true study -- the creative type of study and research. Feeling fearful when confronting difficulties means that there are in your minds some "spooks." The book, Tales of Not Fearing Spooks, published by the Institute of Literature of the Chinese Academia Sinica is very much worth reading. I should say that our students also have stories of not being afraid of ghosts.

On the other hand, we should not think that the process of studying mathematics is as easy as driving on a level, well-paved road or sailing with tail winds all the time. If it is really like that, why do you have to go and study in the department of mathematics. By all means don't fancy that studying mathematics is easy. Only a bum thinks that way. Fancying making oneself a popular and specialized character is an exhibition of irresponsibility. If you do not learn things well you will affect both the quantity and quality of national reconstruction when you take a job after graduation. We must work with determination to eliminate the deficiencies of sciences in China. Like climbing the Chu-mu-lang-ma Mountain, we must pep ourselves up to work and fight with the confidence as in the proverb, "Where there's a will there's a way." Then you shall get to the peak of science. The future world of science belongs to the younger generation.

REFORM THE STYLE OF OUR HANDWRITING

[Following is a translation of an article by Yeh Sheng-t'ao (叶圣陶), Vice-Minister of Education, in Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Peiping, 24 June 1961, page 2.]

I have often heard people mention the current sloppy handwriting which they had to read because of social obligations and official business. I also have the same feeling. Whenever I read a letter or a draft for an official letter, I have to stop once in a while because there are always some words which I cannot recognize right away unless I go through the content several times guessing and comparing similar words. If there are only a few words which I do not know, it is not too bad. Suppose there are too many words with which I am not familiar; it usually causes a lot of trouble.

It is true that everyone has the freedom to write characters or words any way he wants. However, if his handwriting causes others too much trouble, I think that it is too much. I have always wanted to make an appeal to those whose handwriting must be understood by somebody else. My appeal, in short, is to ask them to consider others. For example, if you write a letter, please consider the one who is to receive your letter. If you write a draft, please consider the one who is to study the draft. If your draft is to be printed or typed, please consider the typist or typesetter. To consider those who are going to read your handwriting is to cooperate with people. This will benefit your work and your social relations. I do not need to say any more about the importance of such cooperation since most people know it.

The key is how many people are there who would acquire a habit of writing characters which others could recognize. Actually, it is enough to point out just one fact here. Although it is true that you spend more time if you have to write more carefully, it is not too much of a waste of time after all if you just compare the time others would spend or the trouble which might be caused by your careless handwriting. Here I wish to explain a little more of what I am driving at.

It is well known that students usually write very carelessly. I have heard many complaints about that. To complain but allow this situation to go on is not right either. We must correct this situation and establish a new fashion of neat writing. The place to establish such a new fashion is the school. If students from a grade school, a secondary school, or a university enjoy good handwriting, would the fashion be changed? It is absolutely wrong to say that few sloppy characters will

not make any difference. We educators must work together with students, on the one hand, setting good examples by our own participation in this movement to reform our handwriting, and on the other hand, giving students enough training in writing characters. Under this joint effort, it is not difficult to have every student write neat and correct characters.

What we mean about writing neatly and correctly is to have every character written with clear strokes, balanced construction, and in neat lines. It is necessary for our official work and social obligations, so every one of us must be able to reach such a standard. One is not required to write like the great masters Chung, Wang, Ou, or Yen, whose handwriting is something in the field of art which can be learned only by those who are interested. Therefore, we do not need to imitate those masters' handwriting but to choose those whose handwriting is clear in strokes, balanced in construction, and neat in lines. It is not necessary to use brush pens; as long as you have the habit of writing carefully, either a pen or a pencil will be sufficient to write neatly and clearly. On the contrary, if you do not have a good habit of writing, you will write sloppily even with a brush pen. At present, our grade school students are under training with this principle. It is not unusual for a grade school student to acquire pretty good handwriting. For example, I have seen the handwriting of some students trained by teacher Li Ching-lan (李景兰) which I consider as very neat and correct.

It is necessary to teach grade school students the order of strokes, which is the basis of good handwriting. Simple characters are components of compound characters. Once students learn the order of strokes in a simple character, they will have no difficulty in writing compound characters. Most teachers also give students instruction on the size of radicals. The same radical "word" (言) might occupy one-half of the space of one character but in another character it occupies only one-third of the space. The radical "bamboo" (竹) might occupy only one-third of the space of one character while it occupies one-half of the space of another character. This is the training on construction. As for neat lines, squares or lines are usually printed in writing practice books for students to follow. As long as they do not write outside of the square or between lines, their handwriting will not be too much out of line. This is about all I want to say about training students to write. However, most students' handwriting is not very satisfactory. Why?

Generally, if you teach a certain technique by explaining to your students once or twice, it is just the beginning and not the end of their learning that technique. Students will not be considered to be skillful in that technique unless they have mastered the art like a second nature or habit. Therefore, after the explanation of certain characters, it is necessary to encourage students to have more practice and to write every word exactly according to the rules. You cannot ask others to learn some technique for you; you must go through it yourself. If you give students only initial explanations without following up with practice assignments, it is rather difficult to expect them to learn writing as their second nature.

Is it possible that this negligence on the part of teachers to encourage students to practice is the cause of students' failure? If this is true, from now on teachers should emphasize practice in writing classes. There might be other methods of helping the students' handwriting. In short, first we must ask the students to have more practice, and then we must be very demanding, especially to beginners. To give beginners a good foundation is a shortcut to success by which teachers will eventually save a lot of time and students will be benefitted all their lives.

There is another consideration here. Our teaching methods might be very complete and sound, but the students' handwriting might still be very sloppy and unorthodox. This should be considered as a matter of the student's attitude. In other words, if the students' attitude is not serious enough, it should be handled by measures other than teaching methods. If a student writes very carelessly, he must have also worked carelessly in his mathematics and must have read his reading carelessly, too. If it is his attitude which causes him trouble in writing, he must have the same attitude in handling all his other studies. This is more serious than just writing carelessly. If we demand that he change his learning attitude simply on the grounds of his poor writing, it might sound like "emphasizing the feet but neglecting the head." However, if we have his learning attitude corrected, he certainly will write carefully and produce neat and balanced characters. Although correcting the students' attitude and explaining our missions to them are very important, the key to success is still the carrying out of what we know and the establishment of a fashion under which students and teachers work together to improve their handwriting.

One of the reasons of sloppy writing is speed. When one has too many characters to write, naturally he will write at a high speed. It usually results in sloppy writing. The best remedy is to teach the beginner correct writing first. After they can write correctly, then teach them to write at a higher speed, thus enabling them to write both correctly and fast enough. Once a beginner gets the habit of sloppy fast writing, it is pretty hard to correct this bad habit. For the sake of his long-range interests, it is still worthwhile for him to start from the very beginning by learning to write simple characters neatly and correctly before he increases his speed.

What Mencius said about "showing one the highest mountains" is also a good method. In other words, let the students see only the best and correct handwriting without seeing any sloppy writing so that they will acquire a good writing habit. It is not too difficult to create such circumstances at the school. If all handwriting on the bulletin boards, slogans, notices, printed matter, and blackboards is neat and correct, it should serve to create good circumstances for students to improve their writing. Furthermore, good handwriting could be hung on the walls of libraries and classrooms just like those good paintings which are usually displayed. Explanation and instructions need not necessarily be given in classrooms. One or two words of correction or instruction given at any time and in any place could benefit students, thus inspiring their interests,

raising their standards, and forcing them to be more demanding themselves. Once you demand yourself to be perfect in learning certain techniques, you will have more of a chance of success.

The present standard is to require grade school graduates to write correctly and neatly. This is very reasonable and practical in view of the current demand from social and official obligations. We must make this goal a success. Some grade school graduates have already achieved this standard. It proves that our standards are not too high at all. As long as teachers and students work together, they are sure to fulfill this achievement. For secondary school students, writing should not be too much of a problem for both teachers and students. However, the actual situation is not so good. Then we have no choice but to make up for them what they missed in their grade school days. Since secondary school students are older than grade school students, we can be more demanding in requiring them to make up their shortcomings within a certain time limit. Teachers should not avoid such trouble in teaching students to write, and students should learn to appreciate their present hard work from which they will benefit forever.

We must appeal to those college students who write sloppy characters to consider those who must read their handwriting. This should be enough because they should know better the importance of handwriting to their official work and social obligations. We only hope that they will carry out such understanding. Furthermore, it is much easier to improve one's handwriting than one's literary ability. Since we are going to improve our literary ability anyway, naturally we can also improve our handwriting. If only we are more careful with our writing and acquire a good habit, we can have success in no time.