

PEKING REVIEW

28

July 13, 1962

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S DANGEROUS GAME

Renmin Ribao exposes the Indian attempt to provoke sanguinary clashes on the Sino-Indian border (p. 10).

Where Does the West Stand?

Report from Geneva on the conference for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question (p. 11).

25th Anniversary of the War of Resistance Against Japan

(p. 5)

Good Start in Rural Electrification

Role of electric pumping stations (p. 13).

Cinema, Theatre and Other Features

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

• • • • *Morning in Shanghai* Vol. I

by Chou Erh-fu



Here is a story about life in post-liberation Shanghai. Its theme is the progressive transformation of the capitalist concerns in that city and the changing outlook of its businessmen. The subject is one that has aroused worldwide interest, and in dealing with it Chou Erh-fu presents a widescreen picture of people and events which he knows thoroughly. This first volume gives a fast moving account of the devious ways in which some businessmen of China's biggest industrial city set to work to get round the various economic regulations made by the People's Government. The palming off of shoddy products, the adulteration of medicines, the bribing of officials, and so forth were all part of the day's work to these get-rich-quick reprobates spawned by the past. And through incisive portrayals of their outlooks, thoughts, habits and family life, we learn also why they do it. It is a fascinating, true to life narrative.

Chou Erh-fu also shows the other side of the picture—the everyday life and struggles of the Chinese workers and honest citizens and how they cure the diseases of the old society that are trying to infect the new.

Illustrated

664 pp.

Tracks in the Snowy Forest

by Chu Po

A gripping story of the War of Liberation in China's northeast. A group of defeated Kuomintang troops take refuge deep in a mountain fastness. From there, in league with professional bandits and landlord tyrants, they terrorize the neighbourhood, holding back the further advance of the liberation struggle. A small detachment of the People's Liberation Army is sent to round them up. They pit courage and wits against cunning and superior numbers . . . and win. This popular novel was turned into an equally popular film.

550 pp.



Published by:

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China

Distributed by:

GUOZI SHUDIAN

P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

July 13, 1962 Vol. V No. 28

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

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

ROUND THE WEEK

Anti-Japanese War Commemorated

The 25th anniversary of the War of Resistance Against Japan was commemorated in a meeting held in Peking by the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang. Speakers at the gathering pointed out that China today was not the China of 25 years ago when it was at the mercy of the imperialists. The Chinese people have stood up, they stressed. The Chinese people are filled with indignation at U.S. imperialism which is reviving Japanese militarism and pushing ahead with its policies of aggression and war in Asia and the rest of the world.

A quarter of a century ago, on July 7, 1937, the Japanese invaders unleashed their all-out aggression against China by attacking Lukouchiao (known also as Marco Polo Bridge) southwest of Peking. Led by the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people throughout the country began armed resistance and fought against the aggressors for eight years before they finally won victory.

Addressing the meeting, Tsai Ting-kai, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, related in detail how the Chinese people and their armies fought valiantly against the invaders. He sharply condemned Chiang Kai-shek for having consistently followed the notorious "policy of non-resistance" and for having collaborated with the Japanese invaders in oppressing the Chinese people. Chiang's traitorous acts, he said, had aggravated the sufferings of the people. "Chiang Kai-shek," said Tsai Ting-kai, "is the biggest traitor in China's history."

Tsai Ting-kai cited irrefutable facts proving that the Japanese militarists launched their aggression against China with the connivance, encouragement and support of the U.S. imperialists. Today, U.S. imperialism is reviving Japanese militarism which is again becoming a major threat to the peace and security of Asia. "The Chinese people who have suffered deeply from aggression by both the Japanese and U.S. imperialists," said Tsai Ting-kai, "are vigilantly on guard against this."

Tsai Ting-kai went on to denounce U.S. imperialism for supporting the Chiang Kai-shek gang and forcibly

occupying China's territory of Taiwan. "It is the sacred duty of the entire Chinese people to liberate Taiwan and drive out the U.S. aggressors," he declared. History had passed judgment on the Japanese militarists and the traitor Wang Ching-wei who capitulated to the Japanese; history would pass a harsher judgment on the U.S. imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek gang, he concluded.

Ho Chi-feng, who was a senior officer of the 29th Army defending Lukouchiao against the Japanese invaders and is now Vice-Minister of Agriculture, also spoke at the commemorative meeting. He recalled the valiant deeds of the people and soldiers who defended Lukouchiao against the aggressors whose ambition to turn China into a Japanese colony was ultimately shattered. This, he said, once again proved that a just war against aggression would triumph in the end.

Prior to this commemorative meeting, leading members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and senior officers of the former 29th Army paid a visit to Lukouchiao, now a milestone in the history of the Chinese people's fight against imperialism and a monument to their dauntless courage and firm determination in resisting foreign aggression.

Early Rice Harvest

A good harvest of early rice is reported from the Chaochow-Swatow plain in eastern Kwangtung Province. Many of the people's communes there, both along the coast and further inland, have secured yields of 10 per cent more grain per *mu* than last year. They have done this despite natural calamities in the region during the past few months.

The Chaochow-Swatow plain, watered by the Hankiang and smaller rivers and known for its sweet oranges, is one of the chief rice-producing areas in subtropical Kwangtung. In the latter half of last year, a large part of it was ravaged by rainstorms, typhoons and flood. In spring this year, at the time of the ploughing and the transplanting of rice seedlings, some areas were again affected by drought and cold currents and others by excessive rains. Battl-



A Good Summer Harvest

A collective work by painters in Kiangsu Province

ing against these difficulties, the people's communes did everything they could to ensure the growth of their early rice crop. They extended irrigation where necessary, reinforced the dykes or built new ones and renovated drainage ditches to prevent water-logging. These timely measures did much to offset the natural hazards and helped produce a good summer harvest.

Early rice is also being reaped in Kwangsi, which like Kwangtung lies in the subtropical belt. Kwangsi, too, had a dry spell during part of the spring. Then heavy rain fell in many parts in May, causing flood and water-logging. But the people's communes there manfully combated these adversities and succeeded in keeping crop damage to a minimum. Not a few gathered in more rice than last year.

Commune farmers in Fukien, another south China province, reaped a good spring harvest of wheat, barley, rapeseed and sweet potatoes from an extended area. Now they are expecting a good crop of early rice and soya beans. Adequate top dressing, intensified weeding and better field management in recent months have brought an ample reward. While the communes in the Chiung River basin in southern Fukien are busy getting in the crops, additional new tools and machines are being rushed to other parts of the province for the imminent harvest.

Crack Workers' Team to the Fore

The nationally known Ma Heng-chang team of machine builders is again in the news. As ever, this group of crack workers continues to uphold the tradition of overfulfilling

its quotas month after month. It constantly makes technical innovations to boost production. And, above all, it has helped train many skilled workers and technicians urgently needed by the nation's expanding industries.

The Ma Heng-chang team, named after its first leader, was formed in 1949 in a machine tools plant in Tsi-tsihar, Heilungkiang Province, on the northeastern tip of China. A pacesetter from the very start, it has in the past 13 years fulfilled production quotas equivalent to 25 years' work and trained over 200 skilled workers and technicians, many of whom have been sent to help factories in Changchun, Shenyang, Wuhan and Peking.

None of the old members are in the team now. But it still keeps its original name because of the fine tradition established by its founder. A veteran worker with 25 years' experience at the time of liberation, Ma Heng-chang had suffered bitterly from exploitation by the warlords, the Japanese imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries who had successively ruled northeast China. Liberation opened a new life for him. In 1952, because of his good work, he was sent to a middle school for workers and peasants where he studied for three years. When he returned to his workshop he was promoted foreman. Then he supplemented his rich practical experience with self-study in his spare time, making rapid progress. In 1956 he became chief mechanic of his plant, which position he still holds.

The present Ma Heng-chang team of 25 young workers is led by Tan Shou-sheng. Tan is a skilled worker who joined in 1954, but most of the

others are former apprentices trained in the team itself. Through spare-time education, they have now attained a middle-school standard. Now they have acquired skill through mutual assistance and meeting regularly for technical and theoretical studies. Over the years, the team has put forward many valuable proposals for improving production techniques. It has made innovations to raise productivity and launched emulation campaigns among its members as well as with other teams. All this has helped it to remain in the forefront and maintain its high standard of performance.

Ma Heng-chang often visits the team. Whether chatting with the members about their life, work and study or discussing technical problems with them, he is always inspired by the feeling that the team which bears his name has lived up to his own wishes for it.

University for Overseas Chinese

When the autumn term opens, Huaqiao University for overseas Chinese students who have come back to China to study will have three new departments—physics, political science and subtropical agriculture—in addition to its present departments of Chinese language and literature, mathematics and chemistry.

Founded in September 1960, the university is beautifully situated on the outskirts of Chuanchow, a port lying to the north of Amoy in Fukien Province. In ancient times, Chuanchow was one of China's largest seaports through which trade and cultural exchanges with Southeast Asia and the Arab countries were carried out. Its new university will help promote education in and around this region which has a large population of returned overseas Chinese and dependents of those now residing abroad.

Since its founding, Huaqiao University has received the support and help of both the Central People's Government and the local authorities. It is staffed by experienced teachers chosen from other institutions of higher learning in China. The construction of the university is still continuing. Its estimated floor space is about 100,000 square metres. Its auditorium will be the memorial hall for the late overseas Chinese leader Chen Chia-keng (Tan Kah Kee), which is soon to be built on the campus.

The 25 Great and Glorious Years

Following is a slightly abridged translation of the editorial published in the "Renmin Ribao" on July 7, 1962 in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Chinese people's War of Resistance Against Japan. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

TODAY is the 25th anniversary of the Chinese people's War of Resistance Against Japan.

Twenty-five years ago, Japan's aggressive forces launched their attack on Chinese troops at Lukouchiao, southwest of Peking. Immediately afterwards, they occupied Peking and Tientsin and on August 13 started their invasion of Shanghai.

Beginning of All-Out War

The "Lukouchiao Incident" marked the beginning of the Japanese imperialists' all-out war of aggression against China and also the beginning of China's all-out war of resistance. All Chinese people who refused to be enslaved rallied together in a valiant fight against the Japanese aggressors, and thus began the great period of the War of Resistance Against Japan.

A quarter of a century ago, the Chinese nation was in crisis, its life hanging in the balance. China was then a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country. The Japanese imperialists had already occupied the northeastern provinces and a part of the northern section of the country. The other imperialist countries were also plundering China. The Chinese people were under the dark rule of the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary clique, which pursued a traitorous policy of subservience to imperialism while it adopted the fascist policy of ruthless suppression of the people's revolutionary forces at home. This whetted the insatiable appetite of the Japanese aggressors, who first occupied the three northeastern provinces, gradually extended their occupation to Jehol, northern Chahar and eastern Hopei, and finally started the all-out war of aggression against China.

The Traitorous Chiang Kai-shek Clique

After the "Lukouchiao Incident," the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek clique was forced to take part in the War of Resistance by the countrywide movement to resist Japan and save the nation, by the threat the rabid aggression of the Japanese imperialists presented to the interests of the four big families of Chiang Kai-shek, T.V. Soong, H.H. Kung and the Chen brothers, and by the sharpening of the contradictions between its masters, the British and U.S. imperialists, and the Japanese imperialists. During the eight-year War of Resistance, however, the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary clique was at all times passive in fighting Japan but active in opposing the Communist Party and the Chinese people. Instead of preparing for the

counter-offensive against the invaders, it launched three anti-Communist campaigns. Instead of strengthening the forces waging the War of Resistance, it weakened these popular forces. Instead of resolutely waging the War of Resistance, it resorted to what it called "saving the nation by a devious path" [This refers to the dastardly practice of capitulating to Japan and fighting communism] and acted in collusion with the Japanese aggressors.

In the face of the attack of Japan's aggressive forces, the Chiang Kai-shek troops were routed and retreated from the Great Wall all the way to the Omei Mountains [in Szechuan Province], leaving large areas in north, central and south China to the enemy and plunging the Chinese people into the depths of suffering.

The Communist Party, Saviour of the Nation

In this profound national crisis, the Chinese people saw even more clearly that the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung were their saviours. After the Japanese aggressors launched their attack on northeast China in 1931, the Chinese Communist Party was the first to advocate armed resistance. Later it issued the great call for a national anti-Japanese united front and worked energetically for internal peace. After the "Lukouchiao Incident," the Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a scientific analysis of the complicated military and political situation in the War of Resistance and put forward the line of all-out war by the whole people and the "Ten-Point Programme for Resisting Japan and Saving the Nation." Breaking through one obstacle after another, the troops led by the Chinese Communist Party marched resolutely to the anti-Japanese fronts, took the battle into the rear areas of the enemy and established anti-Japanese bases in those areas. With the support of the masses of the people, the Eighth Route Army, the New Fourth Army and other anti-Japanese forces of the people led by the Chinese Communist Party undertook the heavy task of saving the country from destruction and became a firm bulwark against the Japanese aggressors.

In the eight-year War of Resistance Against Japan, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, waged a protracted and most arduous struggle and overcame innumerable difficulties. Displaying great revolutionary spirit, they faced the powerful foe and the difficulties they encountered with courage, energy and indomitable persistence. Particularly after 1941, the Japanese imperialists took advantage of the passivity of the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries in the war to use over 60 per cent of their forces against the Communist-led anti-Japanese bases. They massed 100,000 or so troops in frequently repeated "mopping-up" operations, each lasting three or four months, against these bases. This confronted the bases with grave difficulties.

Also, it coincided with widespread natural calamities in north China. But the difficulties and hardship, great as they were, failed to bring the army and people in the anti-Japanese bases to their knees.

A Record of Heroic Struggle

By April 1945, the Chinese Communist Party had led the broad masses of the people in establishing 19 Liberated Areas (with a total population of 95.5 million). They had built a people's anti-Japanese army of 910,000 troops (including the Eighth Route Army, the New Fourth Army and the other anti-Japanese forces of the people) and a people's militia of 2.2 million. Starting in 1944, they switched to the offensive against the Japanese aggressors in some areas.

Between September 1937 and March 1945, the people's anti-Japanese forces fought more than 115,000 big and small engagements against the enemy. They killed or wounded more than 960,000 Japanese and puppet troops, captured over 280,000 and compelled more than 100,000 Japanese and puppet troops to surrender or cross over. The great majority of the Japanese-occupied key cities and lines of communication were encircled by the people's anti-Japanese forces or under their control. In August 1945, with the direct help of the Soviet Red Army which marched into northeast China, and with the support of the struggle waged by the people of Asian countries against Japanese imperialist aggression and the support of democratic forces all over the world, the Chinese people ultimately won victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan.

As far back as at the beginning of the War of Resistance, Chairman Mao Tse-tung had declared: "Our war is sacred, just and progressive and aims at peace. We aim at peace not only in one country but also throughout the world." After winning that war, the Chinese people hoped to build their country in peaceful circumstances. But the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek clique, which had been passive in resisting Japanese aggression, actively prepared to launch an anti-Communist and anti-popular civil war in a vain attempt to wipe out the Chinese Communist Party and the people's armed forces. After Japan's surrender, moreover, U.S. imperialism attempted to supplant Japanese imperialism in China and to transform China into a colony of the United States and its base against the Soviet Union. In July 1946, the Chiang Kai-shek gang, with huge U.S. imperialist support and aid, brazenly launched a large-scale anti-Communist and anti-popular civil war, defying the Chinese people's aspirations for peace, democracy and unity. But U.S. imperialism and its running dog, Chiang Kai-shek, miscalculated completely. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the people of China, who had been steeled and become stronger in the War of Resistance Against Japan, overthrew the rule of the traitorous Kuomintang clique by using revolutionary war against counter-revolutionary war, and thus won the great victory of the great revolution of the Chinese people. The Chinese people thus stood up on their feet and a new era began in China's history.

U.S. Imperialist Hostility to China

Today, as we commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Chinese people's War of Resistance Against Japan, we

cannot fail to see that U.S. imperialism, which stepped into the shoes of the German, Italian and Japanese fascists after World War II, is frenziedly pursuing policies of aggression and war. U.S. imperialism has all along pursued a frantic policy of hostility towards New China. It is still occupying our territory of Taiwan, attempting the military encirclement of China and threatening China's security from three sides — south Korea, Taiwan and Indo-China. Since the beginning of this year, especially, U.S. imperialism has been supporting and encouraging the Chiang Kai-shek gang to prepare an invasion of the coastal areas of the mainland. These aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism, persisting in its hostility to the Chinese people and intensifying the tension in Asia, cannot but arouse the strong indignation and sharp vigilance of the Chinese people.

Today, in commemorating the 25th anniversary of the War of Resistance Against Japan, the Chinese people cannot help noting that Japanese militarism, which was defeated in the last war, has been revived as a result of strenuous fostering by U.S. imperialism. Japan's ground forces, rearmed under the name of "self-defence forces," now comprise over a dozen divisions, totalling 280,000 men. They are nearly equal in numbers to the Japanese forces on the eve of the Japanese militarists' all-out aggression against China. Since the signing of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance in 1960, U.S. imperialism has been actively using Japanese militarism as its accomplice in aggression in order to pursue its policies of aggression and war in Asia. Now the forces of Japanese militarism, having become full-fledged, are vainly attempting to realize their old aggressive dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The Trend of History Cannot Be Changed

However, just as the history of the past 25 years proves, all attempts by imperialism and the reactionaries to change the general trend of history are in vain and can only result in the discomfiture of the imperialists and reactionaries. China has changed fundamentally as compared with 25 years ago. It has changed from a weak, semi-colonial and semi-feudal country into a strong socialist country. Gone for ever are the days when the Chinese nation could be abused by others. In postwar Japan, too, a tremendous change has taken place. The Japanese people are living under U.S. imperialist semi-occupation. U.S. imperialism has become the common enemy of the peoples of China and Japan. The tide of the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle waged by the Japanese people for the independence, democracy, peace and neutrality of their own country is mounting. The situation in Asia and all over the world is very favourable to the common struggle of the Chinese and Japanese peoples. In the general situation in which the East wind is prevailing over the West wind, the struggle waged by the peoples of China, Japan and other Asian countries against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the defence of peace in Asia will surely be crowned by even greater victories.

The Chinese people have gone through arduous struggle in the past 25 years. These have been 25 great, victorious and glorious years, during which the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung have marched forward from victory to victory. Today, as we recall the past and

look forward to the future, our confidence multiplies. Any difficulty can be surmounted and any enemy can be defeated by the Chinese people who are united and have high and militant morale. We shall continue to hold aloft the brilliant banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune as we overcome temporary economic difficulties and strive for still greater achievements in socialist construction. We shall heighten our vigilance and be ready to smash any invasion of the

mainland by the Chiang Kai-shek gang supported by the U.S. imperialists. We must liberate our territory of Taiwan and struggle for the final accomplishment of the great task of the liberation and unification of our motherland. We believe with certainty that the great ideal of transforming China from a poor and backward country into a rich, strong and prosperous one, and of building socialism and communism in China will be fully realized!

Socialist Solidarity

First Anniversary of The Sino-Korean Treaty

ON July 11, a year ago, the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was signed. The Chinese people, together with the fraternal Korean people, joyfully celebrated the first anniversary of the treaty.

On July 10, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message of greetings to Prime Minister Kim Il Sung and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

An Important Event

With respect to the historical significance of the treaty, the message pointed out: "The Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance is the crystallization of the great unity and militant friendship forged in blood between the peoples of our two countries; it is a new and shining milestone in the history of their friendly relations. It fully expresses the sincere desire and firm determination of our two peoples to bring about an all-round development of the friendship and co-operation of the two countries, safeguard their common security and uphold peace in Asia and the world. The signing in succession of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance and the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance a year ago is not only an important event in the political life of the peoples of the Soviet Union, Korea and China but a vivid demonstration of the great unity and friendship of the entire socialist camp."

The Chinese people, the message stressed, are proud of having such a sincere, staunch and close comrade-in-arms as the Korean people, and will for ever treasure and work incessantly for the strengthening of this unity and friendship. "The Chinese people will resolutely fulfil their obligations to defend our common cause." On the same day, the Chinese leaders received a message of warm greetings from the Korean leaders.

The Chinese and Korean peoples marked the occasion with meetings and other activities. On July 10, more than 1,500 people in Peking met to celebrate this friendly festival day. The meeting was attended by Premier Chou

En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Han Ik Soo, Korean Ambassador to China, spoke at the meeting.

Kuo Mo-jo said: The security of China and that of Korea are indivisible; the same is true of the security of the whole socialist camp. The fraternal alliance between China and Korea is a strong bulwark against U.S. imperialist aggression. Should U.S. imperialism impose war on us, it will surely receive a devastating counter-blow from the united forces of the Chinese and Korean peoples and the united forces of the whole socialist camp. The just cause of the peoples of China and Korea will certainly triumph.

U.S. Imperialism Condemned

Kuo Mo-jo strongly condemned U.S. imperialism which up to now is still occupying the southern half of Korea and China's sacred territory Taiwan by force while threatening, in a more and more undisguised manner, the peoples of China and Korea with war, and carrying out military provocations. The Chinese people, he declared, is determined to liberate their territory Taiwan and complete the last lap in the great cause of the liberation and unification of the motherland. In his speech he once again pledged China's firm support for the Korean people's just struggle to compel the U.S. invading troops to withdraw from south Korea and bring about the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

The Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, and the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, the Korean Ambassador said, had become a guarantee for the preservation and consolidation of peace in Asia. These treaties had greatly inspired the people in the Far East and the rest of Asia in their fight against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and freedom, and dealt a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism which was trying to weaken the unity of the socialist camp and carrying out frenzied aggressive activities.

Ambassador Han Ik Soo lashed out at the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and declared that the Korean people sharply condemned the U.S. for its

forcible occupation of China's territory Taiwan and its egging on of the Chiang Kai-shek gang to embark upon military adventures against the Chinese mainland.

Ambassador Han Ik Soo once again declared his country's support for the Chinese people in their effort to liberate Taiwan. He expressed the confidence that Taiwan will return to the embrace of the Chinese people and final victory will assuredly be won by them.

The Chinese people are most grateful for this fraternal support of Korea. They have also time and again given their firm support to the national salvation struggle

of the Korean people to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea so that people in north and south Korea may, through consultation, settle the question of the reunification of their fatherland. On July 6, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted a resolution pledging support for the appeal of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly about the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Apart from this rally, celebration meetings were also held at the Peking University, the Peking Chemical Plant and other places. A Korean Film Week began in Peking on July 9.

African National-Liberation Movement

Algeria Becomes Independent

THE complete results of the self-determination referendum in Algeria became known on July 3. Reports described the polling stations there as littered with orange-coloured ballot-papers, those disapproving independence, which had been torn into bits by the voters, who had no intention of using them. Of the valid votes, 99.73 per cent were white, the colour of the ballots favouring independence. The Algerian people, who had shown that they would rather die on their feet than live on their knees, chose independence and freedom. French colonial rule over Algeria which had lasted 132 years came to an end, once and for all. An independent Algerian republic was born—thanks to the glorious persistence of the Algerian people in protracted and bitter struggles!

The whole country was submerged in a sea of joy, a sea of white and green—the Algerian national colours. The girls wore green skirts and white blouses, the boys green caps and white shirts, and in everyone's hands was the white and green Algerian flag. Jubilant people flooded the streets of all the cities, and even the motor vehicles sounded their horns to the rhythm of "Algerian Algeria!"

People in many parts of the world joined the Algerian people in celebrating the birth of their independence. On July 3, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to Prime Minister Ben Khedda conveying the best wishes of the Chinese Government and people to the Provisional Government and the people of the Republic of Algeria. The Chinese Government at the same time recognized the Algerian Republic (for text of the message see *Peking Review*, No. 27). On July 5, a celebration meeting was held in Peking. It adopted an address honouring the Algerian Provisional Government and the Algerian people, and gave warm fraternal welcome to Mr. Abderrahmane Kiouane, Head of the Diplomatic Mission of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic in China, who attended by invitation.

The Great Victory

The independence of Algeria is a great victory not only for the Algerian people but also for the people of the rest of Africa and for all the oppressed nations and peo-

ples and progressive forces throughout the world. This victory, Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, told the Peking meeting, is a great contribution to the world's peace forces and a serious blow to the imperialist policies of war and aggression. It furnishes another proof that the Algerian people were right when they chose the road of armed struggle seven years ago. It demonstrates that genuine peace cannot be obtained by begging from the imperialists but can be won only by protracted struggle, and that world peace can be secured only through the struggles of all the peoples of the world.

Liao Cheng-chih said that the Algerian people, like all other oppressed people, love peace. But, he continued, real life taught them that it was impossible to win either genuine independence or genuine peace if they did not rise in arms against colonial oppression and resolutely smash the sanguinary suppression of the colonialists.

Reviewing the path traversed by the Algerian people in the past seven years, Liao Cheng-chih said that the people of Algeria, all Africa and the entire world now saw more clearly that Algeria's independence was won because its people had united as one man and persisted in armed struggle, and because countless heroes and heroines had laid down their lives or faced numerous difficulties for the sake of independence. The guarantee for this victory, Liao added, was the unity of the 10 million people of Algeria and the unity of the National Liberation Front (F.L.N.) which led their national-liberation struggle. The Algerian people's struggle and victory was a declaration to the whole world that the liberation of the colonial peoples through struggle is the truth of our era, and provided the oppressed peoples unite and persist in struggle, they can realize their aspirations for independence and defeat imperialism and colonialism.

Speaking of the twofold tactics—armed suppression and political deception—which the colonialists employ against the national-liberation struggle in the oppressed countries, Liao Cheng-chih praised the Algerian people who, led by the F.L.N. and the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, have seen clearly through the intrigue of the colonialists, adopted a policy of not refusing to negotiate while persisting in armed struggle. While

negotiating, they not only kept up the armed struggle, but intensified and expanded the patriotic struggle of the masses, thus opening up the second front for Algeria's national-liberation struggle and finally winning victory.

But Be On Guard!

But while celebrating Algeria's triumph, Liao Cheng-chih pointed out, one must also see that the Algerian people, after their independence, continue to be confronted with serious difficulties in safeguarding and consolidating it, and so must face further complicated and acute struggles. The old colonialists of France are reluctant to give up their colonial interests in Algeria and may at any moment encroach upon Algeria's sovereignty and, on one pretext or another, undermine the full execution of the Evian agreement. And particular vigilance is required because the new colonialists of the United States have always coveted Algeria with its rich resources and are already trying in every way to penetrate that country and supplant the French colonialists. U.S. imperialism is now the most dangerous enemy of the Algerian people.

The Chinese people believe, Liao Cheng-chih said, that the Algerian people, long-tested in struggle, will certainly continue to strengthen unity among themselves and unity with the people of Africa and the whole world, that they will exercise the sharpest vigilance and defend the freedom and independence they have won with their blood.

Liao Cheng-chih strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for stepping up tension in Asia. Its armed intervention and provocations, he warned, will inevitably fan the flames of the Asian people's wrath against the United States. "Those who play with fire will be burnt in the fire" — such is the lot awaiting U.S. imperialism.

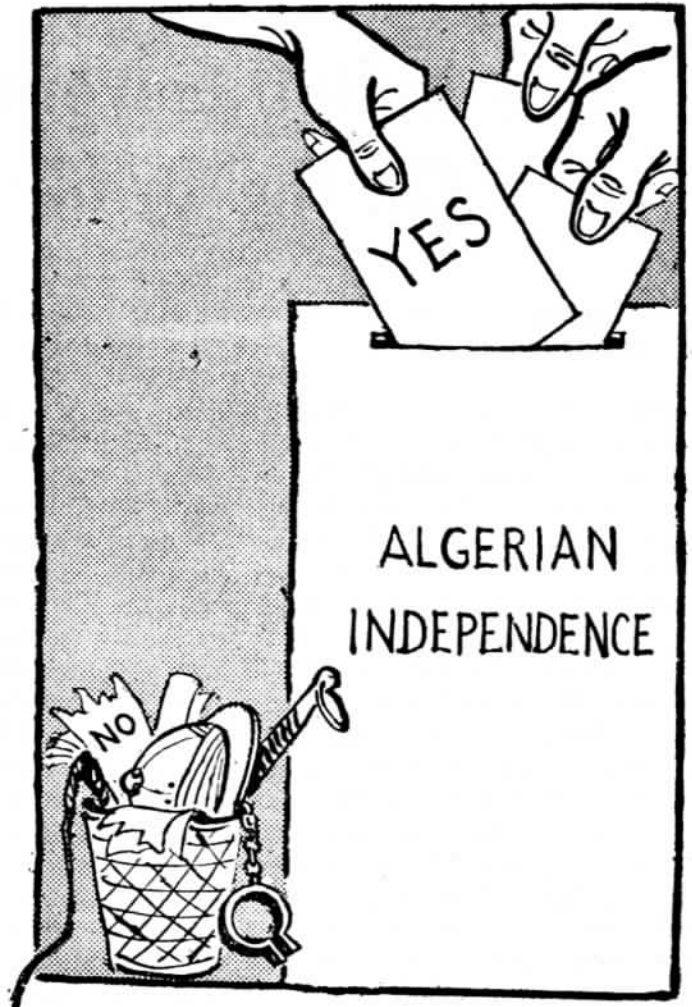
The Chinese people, Liao Cheng-chih reaffirmed in conclusion, will unswervingly and resolutely support the fraternal Algerian people in their struggle to consolidate and safeguard their national independence. They will resolutely support, till complete victory is won, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting against imperialism headed by the United States, and striving for or defending their national independence.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Kiouane, head of the Algerian diplomatic mission in China, warmly thanked the various Chinese people's organizations which had sponsored the gathering. The meeting, he said, was another proof of the close friendship between the Algerian and Chinese peoples. That friendship had been established in times of difficulty on the basis of the common experience of the two peoples and their common desire for liberation. It was, consequently, a firm, precious and close friendship that would grow stronger day by day.

Algeria, Mr. Kiouane declared, is now an independent country. Its revolution has entered a new stage and is going forward. Algeria, with its rich experience of prolonged struggle against colonialism, will continue to fight firmly against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, declared Mr. Kiouane.

Example for African People

Before and after the referendum, the Chinese press has devoted much space to Algerian news. *Renmin Ribao*,



The People Know Best

Cartoon by Miao Ti

in its editorial of July 5, greeted Algeria's independence as a great event in the national-liberation movement in Africa.

The people of the whole world, the paper noted, are following closely every victory and every development in the Algerian people's fight for national independence, which they support actively. The Chinese people, the paper said, have consistently given support to the Algerian people's fight against colonial rule and for national independence. They regard the victory of the Algerian people as their own, and consider the struggle of the Algerian people as important support to their own struggle against imperialism.

The Chinese people cheer for every forward step made by the Algerian people on their road to national independence. The firm determination and heroic mettle of the Algerian people as demonstrated in their fight against colonial rule and for national independence, the paper declared, has become a brilliant banner for the fighting peoples of other African countries, inspiring them to awaken, unite and fight unbendingly against brutal colonialist rule. The Algerian people have won their national independence through bitter struggle. This cannot but have far-reaching influences, and help to bring about a new upsurge in the national-liberation movement throughout Africa, *Renmin Ribao* concluded.

The Indian Government Should Rein In On the Brink of the Precipice

Following is a translation of an editorial published by "Renmin Ribao" on July 9. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

SANGUINARY clashes on the Sino-Indian border may occur any time as a result of the continuous intrusions into and the provocations along China's borders by Indian troops in defiance of the repeated warnings of the Chinese Government. Since early April, Indian troops have incessantly intruded into Chinese territory and carried on provocative activities against Chinese posts. The Chinese Government has lodged the strongest protest with the Indian Government and demanded that India withdraw its intruding troops and evacuate its military strongpoints from Chinese territory. But the Indian Government, totally ignoring China's warnings, not only has not withdrawn its intruding troops and evacuated its newly set up strongpoints but has made more ambitious advances into Chinese territory and become more unbridled in its provocations. Especially serious was the intrusion on July 6 of Indian troops about six kilometres inside Chinese territory in the Galwan River Valley, Sinkiang, China, in an attempt to establish a new strongpoint, cut off the only route to the rear for the Chinese post located at the lower reaches of the Galwan River and to attack that Chinese post and Chinese patrols. This is a most serious step, showing that

the Indian Government is attempting once again to provoke sanguinary clashes on the Sino-Indian border.

India Deliberately Provokes Border Conflicts

It is no longer any secret that the Indian Government harbours the deliberate intent of provoking new Sino-Indian border conflicts. The London *Times* reported on May 31 that "force, or a display of it, is being brought to bear" by the Indian troops on the Sino-Indian border and foresaw "a grim battle ahead in Ladakh." The *Washington Post*, a mouthpiece of U.S. monopoly capital, said in an article on June 18 that, since last April, Indian troops had been quietly crossing the Sino-Indian boundary and infiltrating behind the Chinese troops. Openly encouraging these aggressive acts by the Indian troops, the paper said, "India's outflanking movement not only is boosting the morale of her troops, but lately has also been creating quite a stir among the usually China-awed military circles of Asia." It went on: "The Indians deliberately leaked a story to foreign military attachés in New Delhi that they planned an attack on the Ladakh front at the end of May, when the snows melted." These reports show that in the past few months, the Indian authorities have increased their preparations for provoking conflicts on the border.

The Indian authorities make no attempt to hide their determination to create new border conflicts. After the

China Protests Against New Border Violation

On July 8, 1962, the Chinese Government sent to the Indian Government a memorandum, protesting most strongly against a grave new intrusion by Indian troops into China's Sinkiang region. The text of the memorandum follows:

On July 6, 1962, about 20 Indian troops intruded into Sinkiang, China, reaching the point at approximately 34° 37'30" North, 78°35'30" East as deep as about six kilometres inside Chinese territory in the Galwan Valley area and attempting to establish there a new base for aggression. This intrusion of the Indian troops is a serious one; by seizing that place, they obviously intend to cut off the only rear route for the Chinese post located at the lower reaches of the Galwan River and to launch an attack on that Chinese post. Furthermore, the above-mentioned Indian troops, relying on their superiority in numerical strength, made provocations against a small Chinese patrol on the northern bank of the Galwan River; they crossed the Galwan River from the southern bank at 13:00 hours and pressed forward right up to a place only about 100 metres from the Chinese patrol. A serious incident was averted only because the Chinese patrol exercised self-

restraint throughout, repeatedly advised the Indian troops against a clash and withdrew a certain distance on their own. Nevertheless, the Indian troops have not stopped their pressing forward on the Chinese patrol and the dangerous situation there is not yet over.

The Chinese Government hereby lodges the strongest protest with the Indian Government against the above-mentioned serious intrusion and provocation made by Indian troops.

The Chinese Government states once again that while always trying to avoid clashes with intruding Indian troops, the Chinese side will never yield before the ever deeper armed advance by India, nor will China give up its right to self-defence when unwarrantedly attacked. The Chinese Government hopes that the Indian Government will fully realize the danger involved in the aforesaid intrusion and provocation by the Indian troops and withdraw at once their intruding troops from Chinese territory. It is hardly necessary to point out that if the Indian troops should persist in their intrusion and provocation, India will be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Chinese Government on April 30 lodged the strongest protest with the Indian Government and demanded that India immediately withdraw its intruding troops and military strongpoints, Prime Minister Nehru of India blatantly indicated that India would continue to keep its strongpoints inside Chinese territory, saying: "We propose to remain where we are." Speaking at the Indian Parliament on June 20, 21 and 23, Nehru boasted that the Indian troops had established a large number of new checkpoints which "give us a certain advantage." He admitted that there had been cases of "our movements sometimes going behind the Chinese positions" and said, "India had opened some new patrol posts endangering the Chinese post and it was largely due to movements on our side that the Chinese had also to make movements."

Please look! The Indian Government authorities are flagrantly and deliberately engineering border clashes! How triumphantly they brag about the aggressive activities of Indian troops nibbling away at Chinese borders!

China Shows Great Restraint

It must be pointed out that it is only because of the restraint of the Chinese side that the intrusions and provocations of the Indian troops have not yet led to sanguinary clashes. Even official Indian circles make no secret of this. According to a UPI dispatch from New Delhi dated July 5, official Indian circles, after boasting that large tracts of Chinese territory had been nibbled away by Indian troops, admitted that "the failure of the Chinese to strike back probably averted some bloody border clashes."

The Chinese Government has consistently adhered to a peaceful foreign policy, abided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and advocated settlement of the Sino-Indian border issue through negotiation and consulta-

tion. Even after the cases of intrusions and serious provocations by Indian troops had occurred repeatedly since April this year, the Chinese Government continued to adopt an attitude of great restraint; it demanded that the Indian Government immediately evacuate Indian military strongholds on Chinese territory and withdraw intruding Indian troops in order to avoid conflict and create a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian border question. But all these efforts of the Chinese Government have failed to evoke a proper response from the Indian side. On the contrary, the Indian Government has been more active in sending its troops to threaten Chinese posts and nibble away additional tracts of Chinese territory. It seems that the Indian Government takes China's restraint as an indication of weakness. But the Indian authorities would be making a big mistake if they thought that the Chinese frontier guards would submit to the armed Indian advance, that they would renounce their sacred duty of defending the frontiers of the motherland, and give up the right of self-defence when subjected to unwarranted attacks.

On July 8, the Chinese Government once again lodged the strongest protest with the Indian Government. In its memorandum, it expressed the hope that the Indian Government would fully realize the danger involved in the aforesaid intrusion and provocation by Indian troops. It is quite clear that if the Indian Government refuses to withdraw immediately its troops which have already penetrated into Chinese territory and refuses to cease immediately all its provocative activities on the border, India will be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom. It is still not too late for India to rein in on the brink of the precipice. The Indian authorities had better think twice on this matter.

Report From Geneva

Where Does the West Stand?

by A HSIHUA CORRESPONDENT

The following is a report sent back by a correspondent of the Hsinhua News Agency on how the West, at the Geneva Conference, is obstructing the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

THE enlarged Geneva Conference for the Peaceful Settlement of the Laotian Question is now confronting obstacles created by the Western countries. No progress has been made in the final phase of the conference. This is because, up to now, the Western countries continue to be unwilling to commit themselves explicitly to do their duty of abolishing the "protection" imposed on Laos by SEATO, and because they are at the same time insisting that the International Commission should supervise the re-integration of the Laotian armed forces.

What the Past Year's Events Show

At Geneva one year ago, the socialist and neutral countries conducted a solemn international hearing on the case of SEATO "protection" of Laos (*Peking Review*,

August 4, 1961). The past year has produced further facts to show that the continued existence of this "protection" should no longer be tolerated. The socialist countries, therefore, strongly advocate that the conference declaration on the neutrality of Laos should stipulate explicitly that the desire of the Kingdom of Laos to terminate "protection" by any military alliance or bloc and especially SEATO "protection," should be respected, and that SEATO should take proper action in response to their desire.

The present situation differs from last year's in that the Provisional National Union Government of Laos headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma has been formed and it has worked out a declaration on neutrality which has been officially submitted to the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference. This declaration reiterates that Laos wants no "protection" by any military alliance or bloc. In the circumstances, the attempt of the Western countries to continue imposing "protection" on Laos becomes all the more absurd.



A Pair of Nuisances

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

The situation also differs from last year's because the United States in May 1962 dispatched its troops to Thailand, thus gravely threatening Laos and all its neighbouring countries. This again proves beyond doubt that SEATO is at the root of the troubles threatening and sabotaging the peace of Southeast Asia, and that the removal of SEATO "protection" over Laos must not be delayed for a moment.

In the past few days, whenever the dispatch of U.S. troops to Thailand has been denounced the U.S. and other Western delegates at Geneva have been on tenterhooks. They have asserted with might and main that this matter has nothing to do with the Laotian question and charged that whoever mentions it is violating the procedure of the conference!

But the facts tell the tale.

How can anyone say that this matter has nothing to do with the Laotian situation? When Kennedy ordered the U.S. troops to Thailand in May, it probably never occurred to him that what he said then would put Harriman in a difficult position at the Geneva Conference in July. Kennedy declared the Laotian situation to be a "threat" to Thailand and a cause of "grave concern" to the United States—and that was the reason he gave for dispatching troops to Thailand. As to who is actually threatening whom, we can listen to what one of Washington's Western "allies" has to say on the subject. Commenting on Washington's request that France send troops to Thailand, the spokesman of the French Foreign Ministry said on May 18 that France held that the Laotian situation did not constitute "a direct menace" to Thailand. It is plain

as a pikestaff that the Laotians menace no one, but the U.S. landing of troops in Thailand, on the contrary, menaces Laos.

And how can anyone say that the peace-loving countries at the international conference discussing the Laotian question have no right to denounce the United States for landing troops in Thailand? The Draft Declaration on Neutrality of Laos stipulates clearly that the governments of all countries participating in the Geneva Conference undertake that "they will not use the territory of any country, including their own, for interference in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Laos." Well, today the United States insists on using Thai territory for menacing Laos and intervention in its affairs. Hence one must ask just how sincere the U.S. is in sticking to its commitments.

It should be noted that Washington has been using the SEATO flag in landing troops in Thailand and threatening Laos. Kennedy in his statement of May 15 formally declared that the U.S. was landing troops in Thailand to "fulfil speedily" its "obligations" under the SEATO pact. On May 23 he went so far as to describe Laos as a "protocol state of SEATO." In this way the U.S. President has made it clear to the world that the United States still insists on placing Laos under SEATO "protection" and that it intends to intervene in Laos and threaten that country at will in the name of SEATO.

U.S. Intervention Hangs Over Laos

The shadow of U.S. intervention still hangs over Laos from Thailand and SEATO. Kennedy has said that he will have to "wait and see" whether the U.S. troops in Thailand will enter Laos. Rusk, on the same subject, said that "a government cannot say in advance what would be done." Even more outspoken was Lincoln White, the U.S. State Department press officer. He said that although the U.S. troops had no present intention of entering Laos, their future orders would "depend on circumstances." The U.S. press was more unscrupulous still. *The New York Times* (June 18) openly advocated that the U.S. troops in Thailand move into Laos to "partition" the country and "slice across to cut the highway down Eastern Laos."

In Geneva people are studying Washington's bellicose utterances with vigilance and closely following its moves. It is noted that aircraft from bases in Thailand have been continuously intruding into the air space over the Laotian Province of Xieng Khouang and large quantities of arms and munitions are being sent from Thailand to Laos. An American correspondent has reported that the U.S. troops in Thailand "are closer to battle-readiness now than at any time since the Korean war."

It is now plain to all that the U.S. landing of troops in Thailand has greatly complicated matters for the Geneva Conference. This situation has made it imperative for the Geneva Conference to explicitly declare the abolition of the "protection" imposed on Laos by SEATO. If the conference fails in this, what real meaning will remain in the principles it has already agreed upon—principles of recognition of and respect for the independence and neutrality of Laos and non-interference in its internal affairs?

Documents Already Agreed On Must Not Change

Moreover, the Western countries insist that the International Commission should supervise the reintegration of

the different armed forces in Laos. They are reported to be drafting a clause providing for such supervision to force the issue. It will be recalled, however, that ever since this side issue was raised by the United States last autumn, it has been sternly rejected by the Laotian people as well as the socialist countries. Now that the Provisional National Union Government of Laos, both in its political programme and neutrality declaration, has solemnly stated its opposition to any intervention in whatever form in Laotian affairs, what reason is there for the United States to keep on pushing such supervision which would be nothing but flagrant intervention? How can the United States go back on its word and alter the terms of reference of the International Commission, which have already been agreed upon in detail?

None of the Western diplomats or journalists here now dare to deny that the reintegration of the Laotian armed forces is an internal affair of Laos. Even Harriman had to admit this the moment he stepped out of his plane in Geneva, saying that it is the Laotians' own business which must be handled by the Laotians themselves. But the recent argument they have invented is that there is still an international aspect to the matter, which warrants the suggested interference by the International Commission. What, however, is this so-called "international aspect" which they are referring to? These people, who make themselves out to be so kind-hearted, are said to have misgivings that, when the Laotian armed forces are reintegrated, some Laotian forces might refuse to be demobilized and this would invite foreign intervention in Laos. What kind

of talk is this? Are they insinuating that the Provisional National Union Government formed by the three political forces of Laos is incapable of handling Laotian affairs? Or that the international accord providing for non-intervention in Laos should have no effect even after it is signed? There is every reason to believe that these gentlemen, who pretend to be concerned about the future development of Laos, are ready with a plan up their sleeve for further intervention in Laos.

Observers here note that non-intervention by foreign powers in Laos is of the very essence of the Laotian neutrality declaration. The socialist countries have made non-interference in the internal affairs of others a fixed principle of their foreign policy. Since they will never compromise on questions of principle, they will brook no intervention by the International Commission in any form whatsoever in the reintegration of Laotian armed forces. Confronted with this side issue raised by the West, they will never consent that the document already agreed upon should be changed by even one sentence, one word or one comma.

People expect that now that the Provisional National Union Government of Laos has been formed and has sent a unified Laotian delegation here, this conference, which began 14 months ago, can be speedily concluded and that the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question has a bright prospect. Whether or not this prospect will be blighted depends on what attitude the West will take, whether it decides to be reasonable and realistic or on the contrary.

Progress in the Countryside

Role of Electric Pumping Stations

by HSIANG MIN-WEN

A major step planned to take China along the road of rural electrification is the use of electricity to power irrigation and drainage systems. Between 1958 and 1961, the country took a really big stride in this direction: the gross capacity of electric pumping stations rose by more than 900,000 kw., 18 times as many as in 1957.

THE ability to give the fields an adequate supply of water at all seasons has a vital bearing on yields. It becomes of crucial importance in years of abnormal weather and in areas chronically subject to flood or drought. Then man must use his ingenuity to get subterranean or surface water onto his parched land or floodwaters off inundated land. For centuries in China he has attempted this with devices powered by wind or water, humans or animals. All these devices, however, are of low efficiency. In spite of days and nights of toil, his crops were often ruined by droughts or floods.

Soon after the 1911 Revolution, which swept away the monarchy in China, the first pumps powered by diesel engines were imported into Shanghai. Their prices were

far beyond the purses of China's peasants. It was only in 1920 that a few factories in the coastal cities south of the Yangtse began to make cheaper, low capacity diesel powered pumping equipment. Because of the generally small land holdings, widespread peasant poverty and the extremely low cost of labour relative to the high cost of engines and pumps, very few engine-driven pumps found their way to the villages.

Electrically operated pumps fared no better. The first attempt at their use was made in 1920, when a few plots were irrigated with pumps using power from a small plant near Shanghai. Only after liberation was effective use made of electricity to drive pumps.

Mushrooming Pumping Stations

The First Five-Year Plan, 1953-57, saw a marked increase in the amount of electric pumping equipment. State farms and co-ops near power grid transmission lines pioneered the way. By the end of 1957 China's electric pumping capacity was 50,000 kw.

Expansion has been by leaps and bounds in the past four years. The capacity of China's electric pumping stations reached over 1 million kw. last year. The mileage of high-tension transmission lines serving the rural areas has been steadily expanding too. Kiangsu, one of the fastest growing provinces in this field, used only 15,000 kw. for irrigation purposes in 1957. This served slightly over 1 million *mu*. Now both this capacity and the area of irrigated land have increased tenfold.

The farms are also using diesel-powered pumping equipment and other forms of non-electric motive power for irrigation and drainage. The total capacity of these units exceeds 5 million h.p., more than 30 times the total in 1949.

The unprecedented growth in the capacity of electric pumping stations during the last four years was made possible by the big leap forward in the national economy, the birth of the people's communes, the new advances in the engineering and power industries and the extensive building of water conservancy projects. The national call to speed up industrial aid to agriculture has further increased the number of electric pumping stations. Last year alone, large numbers of electric motors (more than 500,000 kw.), transformers (900,000 kva) and wire (over 5,000 tons) were sent out to the rural areas.

Pumps Where They're Most Needed

Electric pumping stations are being built by both the People's Government and the rural people's communes. The government usually erects the necessary high-tension transmission lines, sub-stations, local power stations in certain selected areas and large electric pumping stations. The communes, sometimes on their own, sometimes with government aid, procure the pumps and motors and install the distribution lines. Certain communes have built their own small hydro-power stations.

The areas using electric powered irrigation and drainage installations are mostly those grain and industrial crop producing regions which have easy access to

adequate power and water sources, and vegetable farms near cities and mining districts. But the state gives first priority to those grain and industrial crop areas which are chronically affected by drought or water-logging. One of the biggest such projects now under construction is that on the Pearl River delta near Canton, south China, a rich rice-producing region constantly menaced by water-logging. This serves an area embracing 25 counties and cities; it was started in the winter of 1959 and has now entered its third stage of construction. By the end of last year, over 600 electric pumping stations with a combined capacity of 70,000 kw. had been built. The high-tension transmission lines of the power grid which supply this network have a total length of 1,770 kilometres. When completed it will benefit 6.5 million *mu*.

Anti-drought irrigation projects have been built, among other places, in the cotton and wheat growing plateau north of the Wei River in south Shensi, and in the rice-growing districts in south Kiangsu. Vegetable farms in suburban Peking and Shanghai benefit from similar projects.

Electric pumping stations are built in the light of water sources, topography and farming needs. The large stations include giants that protect several hundred thousand *mu* from both flood and drought. For instance, the Guan-shan station on the Pearl River delta, has 22 motors (total capacity 3,020 kw.) and can drain water off at the rate of 60 cubic metres per second. It alone protects some 200 square kilometres of farmlands.

Small stations are usually powered by motors ranging from several to a few dozen kw. Being simple to operate and cheap to build, a great many people's communes can build them at their own expense. Installing wells with electric pumps has proved economical where there is a plentiful supply of underground water. During the first five months of last year alone, the Shihchia-chuang region in Hopei expanded its irrigated area by 600,000 *mu* by this means.

In addition to fixed stations, the peasants also welcome mobile pumping installations to irrigate their fields.

Rural districts criss-crossed by rivers and canals find it convenient and economical to use electric motors and pumps mounted on boats. Last year, Hsinghua, Kiangsu, was using 120 pumping units mounted on boats.

Proving Their Worth

During the past three years, when vast stretches of cultivated land were affected by natural calamities, electric pumping stations played a big role in



Rural Electric Pumping Station

Woodcut by Mo Tse

combating drought, flood and water-logging. The Pearl River delta offers a prime example. Formerly flood water frequently covered millions of *mu* of fertile land here for days, weeks or months at a time. Even as late as May 1949, a cloudburst inundated this area and destroyed almost the entire early rice crop. Last year, however, when 2.5 million *mu* were flooded by heavy downpours, 200 electric pumping stations were immediately set in motion. Most of the crop was saved.

Yicheng County, Kiangsu, is perched on rolling plains on the north bank of the Yangtse River. Though the mighty river flows near by, the high Yicheng fields were always parched in the dry season. To find a radical solution to their irrigation problem, the peasants began to build an electric pumping station system in 1959. Last year the project stood up to its first test. In a serious drought in May, more than 250,000 *mu* of paddyfields were adequately watered and the people's communes in the county gathered a good harvest.

Fenyang, Shansi Province, reports that, because of better irrigation facilities based on its pumping stations, the wheat could be harvested earlier. This left time enough to sow and reap a follow-on crop of millet.

Aid to Rural Prosperity

Farmers like electric pumps for their high efficiency, cheapness, reliability and ease of operation. They are big labour-savers. A south China survey shows that for every 10,000 *mu* of paddyfields they irrigate, electric pumps save the labour of 2,000 men. In the north, where formerly only foot-pedalled or animal-drawn water lifting devices

were employed, the use of electricity to pump deep wells has enabled the irrigated area to be greatly enlarged.

Farms get preferential treatment in the use of electricity for productive purposes. The charge for electricity used for irrigation and drainage is about 30 per cent less than that paid by urban industry. Wuchin County in Kiangsu reports that the cost of using electric-powered pumps for irrigation (including depreciation, power and other expenses) is between one-third and one-fifth that of animal-driven devices, or between one-fifth and one-seventh that of foot-pedalled water-lifts.

The increase in the number of electric pumping stations goes hand in hand with the rural use of electricity for other purposes. The Tientsin Special Administrative Region in Hopéi, for instance, has built 324 pumping stations, complete with high tension transmission lines and sub-stations. Besides driving pumps that protect 5.3 million *mu* from flood or drought, the power supplied to this project is enough to serve other needs in half the rural people's communes in the region. These communes use electricity to power mills and other enterprises processing farm produce and to light peasant homes and power home radios.

The electrification and progress in these communes is paralleled in many others throughout the nation. The oil lamps will gradually be dimmed for ever, symbolizing the final passing of the old dark days. Along with the mechanization of the farms, rural electrification is an essential part of the technical transformation of Chinese agriculture. It is just beginning but results already achieved betoken a splendid future.

Report From Kirin

Paddyfields in a Cold Climate

by SUN YU-WEN

Yenpien district in China's northeast Kirin Province gets only 120 to 160 frost-free days a year but its resourceful farmers have found ways of raising good yields of paddyrice there. Today a third of its area is sown to this valuable crop.

THE Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou* lies in the southeastern corner of Kirin Province and borders on the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Slightly over half of its population are Koreans, one of the larger national minorities in China. The successful cultivation of paddyrice here above the 40th Parallel is a remarkable feat because the climate

here, with its long cold winter and short summer, is not too favourable for any sort of farming, much less such a warm temperature crop as paddyrice.

Yenpien is a hilly region dominated by the Changpai Mountain range. A number of rivers nourish large tracts of fertile farmland but forests cover four-fifths of the area, supplying Yenpien with many valuable products such as timber, medicinal substances (ginseng root, tiger bone and deer antlers) and furs. The farmers here used to grow millet, soya beans and tobacco, but since most of them also like to eat rice they were naturally anxious to add this crop to their output.

They actually began to grow paddyrice here more than half a century ago and by 1946 they were planting it on about 11 per cent of their arable land. In the decade that

*An administrative unit in a province or autonomous region embracing a number of counties and cities.



Orchard in Yenpien

Oil painting by Yu Pen

followed they expanded their rice paddies by another 23,000 hectares. Since 1956 they have built the necessary irrigation works on a bigger scale than ever, until today their paddyfields make up over one-third of the district's cultivated acreage, and produce a substantial part of its grain output. During this time the Yenpien farmers have systematized their irrigation works, bred many new strains of rice better adapted to local conditions and worked out a well-tested system of field management for this crop.

Peasant-Agronomists

So great is the interest in raising higher rice yields here that some 20,000 veteran farmers, young enthusiasts and local officials have joined scientific and technical groups, which the peasants have formed in the villages for study and mutual scientific help in improving farm techniques. Many of them have gone on from small experimental plots to the problems of raising bumper crops on large areas. Their studies now range over questions of soil and meteorology to the breeding of new strains and improved irrigation methods. Several outstanding self-taught agronomists have got their training in these groups.

Wanbao is a mountain people's commune where the frost-free period lasts only about 110 days a year. Only cold-resistant, fast-growing strains have a chance to mature here so its members have concentrated their attention on acclimatizing promising strains to local weather conditions. One of the enthusiasts here is young Liu Chang-yin. He planted and hybridized 360 different rice strains on his experimental plot and half of these have already been taken through their third generation. Several show clear advantages over the strains in common use in the commune.

Lu Keng-tse of the Dongsheng People's Commune on his part has paid special attention to the use of fertilizer and irrigation to speed up tillering and early maturing of the rice plants. His commune is applying his methods with good results.

For two years in a row the peasants of Tsui Chu-sung's brigade in the Henan People's Commune have gathered in extra good rice crops and they put this down principally to their improved methods of cultivation. They have systematically improved the sandy soil of their farms and through well-controlled irrigation and drainage have found a way of preventing their rice plants from being laid flat by wind.

Water — The Key

But, whatever else is done, the key to good paddy rice cultivation is a good water supply. In enlarging its paddyfields, the Yenpien farmers have built several large new reservoirs and greatly increased the length of its irrigation channels.

In getting more water, one major project was the building of a new channel to divert the west-flowing Kutung River to the northeast so that it combined with a tributary of the Tumen River, and brought an enlarged flow to the Yenpien paddy lands. This new course of water was used to enlarge paddyfields. It also saved 10,000 hectares from damage in a serious spring drought last year and ensured a satisfactory harvest.

Thanks to the considerable resources in manpower and means which the people's communes dispose of, they have been able to undertake some difficult and tricky projects in this search for water. The peasants of the mountainous Chongshan People's Commune in Holung County spent 19 months building a 13-kilometre irrigation channel along the sides of rocky cliffs. To link the various sections of the channel they bored three tunnels with a total length of 157 metres through the cliffs. The completed project uses the waters of the Tumen River to irrigate 430 hectares of new paddies. This gives a considerable addition to the farm's rice crop.

As in other places Yenpien is planning its irrigation system so that the available water power can be used to generate electricity. The Chongshan Commune has a 48 kw. hydro-electric power station which gives power for various jobs and brings electric light to 700 households. The Yenpien region as a whole has built 90 other small stations over the past few years. These too power mills and workshops on the farms. Twenty thousand of its farmsteads have already exchanged their old oil lamps for electric bulbs.

SIDELIGHTS

Laughter Galore. Who is making millions of Chinese people, young and old, rock with laughter? Of course it is the *xiang-sheng* comedians with their quick-witted chatter, swift repartee, subtle anecdotes tinged with satire and clever mimicry. These comedians are heard over the air every day and many flock to the big concert halls to see them in person and enjoy an hour or so of their hilarious art.

Precursors of *xiang-sheng* (cross-talk) were the comedians in the imperial court. Even the emperor and his high officials did not escape their barbs. On the contrary these jesters had long made a speciality of ridiculing the ruling class and expressing the views of the common people. The great Han historian Ssuma Chien (145-87? B.C.) in his *Historical Records* tells of a court jester named Chan who time and again poked fun at the emperor's follies and saved countless people from their consequences.

Once, so the story goes, Chan heard that the emperor was going to have the city wall of the capital varnished to improve its appearance, and conscript thousands of forced labourers to do it. "How wonderful the varnished wall will look," Chan commented beaming with approval. "The enemy will find it ever so much harder to scale. We must erect huge shelters to save this wonderful varnished wall from the sun." The emperor saw the point and dropped the scheme.

Xiang-sheng is one of the oldest form of Chinese variety and its popularity today proves that it has improved with age. It is good entertainment and an excellent medium of mass education, for behind the laughter the *xiang-sheng* artists provoke lies a serious purpose. They hold up unwanted ideas and anti-social behaviour to public ridicule. Their seemingly foolish chatter makes people think as well as guffaw.

Hou Pao-lin is one famous contemporary exponent of the art that opens the way to thought by laughter. Not a day passes without multitudes roaring at his jokes and learning something to their advantage at the

same time. Though no one says Comrade Hou Pao-lin told him not to do this or that, he has undoubtedly influenced the behaviour and thinking of millions. His skit about some men not promptly giving up their seats on the bus to women and elderly people certainly taught many to be more considerate. The anecdotes of Hou Pao-lin and other popular modern comedians in the genre are *xiang-sheng* at its best.

A *xiang-sheng* performance is bright and brief but it requires long hours of work to prepare. All the facts the comedian uses in his stories must be based on reality for he is an educator who does not take his task lightly. He must be a superb mimic too for on stage he has to be his own sound-effects man. He needs a memory as long as the life of the proverbial turtle and an extremely agile tongue to get around the tongue-twisters and puns. But above all he must be a born story-teller.

Xiang-sheng is only one of many forms of Chinese variety but in north China it is the thing to recommend to a friend in the dumps.

Special Stamps. Two very special sets of stamps were issued last Tuesday by the Chinese post office. One is in honour of Algeria and the other of Cuba. The first set contains two stamps bearing the words "Support the Algerian National-Liberation Struggle!" The 22 fen stamp depicts Algerian Liberation Army soldiers in battle while the 8 fen stamp shows the map of Algeria set against a flaming torch. The other is a set of three. The 22 fen shows two Cubans, man and woman, rifle in hand, ready to defend their country. The 10 fen has a smiling Cuban sugar-cane worker. The 8 fen pictures a bearded soldier of the Cuban Revolutionary Army rifle in hand against the background of the Cuban national flag. Across the top of all three stamps are the words "Support Heroic Cuba."

25th Anniversary. Last week a group of people met at Lukouchiao (Marco Polo Bridge) about twenty miles southwest of Peking to commemorate the beginning of China's War of Resistance Against Japan which started there twenty-five years ago when the Japanese attack was

repelled by the Chinese garrison. Most of those present, including Ho Chifeng, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and formerly an officer of the garrison, were either participants or eyewitnesses of the July 7 fighting which broke out in Lukouchiao in 1937.

Among the peasants in the fields watching the assembled people was a suntanned peasant named Liu Chen. He is leader of a production team in the Lukouchiao People's Commune and what happened on July 7 twenty-five years ago tragically affected his own life.

When the Japanese attacked Lukouchiao, Liu Chen was only three. Soon after the occupation began his mother died. His overworked father starved to death and the Japanese fed his body to the dogs. Liu Chen roamed the streets of Lukouchiao township till a neighbour, a briquette-maker, took him in.

Today Liu Chen is 27, the father of two chubby children, and a fine farmer. He owns a new three-room house and life is getting better. He doesn't want war. He wants peace, prosperity and happiness for his family. But he knows from his bitter experience how to secure peace and defend it. He is a member of the local militia and handles a rifle as well as he handles a hoe.

Patients With the Hump. 74-year-old Dr. Cheng Ping-yi only treats patients with two humps on their back. A recognized authority on treating the diseases to which they are prone, he has now written three works summarizing his more than half a century of successful practice in this specialized field of medicine.

Dr. Cheng's patients are camels, the kind with two humps called Bactrian camels. Large numbers of these camels still pull ploughs and carts and act as desert transport in China's arid northwest.



Sketch by Yeh Chien-yu

Two New Documentaries

"Glorious Milestones." Since July 1, the 41st anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Communist Party, film theatres in China's leading cities have been showing the documentary *Glorious Milestones*.

The film systematically highlights the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese people for over a century—from the outbreak of the Opium War in 1840 to the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. It integrates relics and documents of those times, photographed in the Museum of the Chinese Revolution, with historical film material, and scenes from historic revolutionary sites shot in the past two years.

In a little less than an hour, the film vividly shows China's democratic revolution in its two stages. The first 13 minutes feature the major struggles of the 80 years of the old democratic revolution. The audience sees how the Chinese people fought, suffered one setback after another, and fought again: in the Opium War, the Taiping Revolution, the Sino-French War (1884-85), the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, the Reform Movement of 1898, the Yi Ho Tuan (known in the West as the "Boxer") Movement, and the Revolution of 1911 led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The historical facts of the period demonstrate that the Chinese bourgeoisie, owing to its inherent weaknesses, was incapable of leading the old democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism to complete victory.

Most of the footage of the film is devoted to depicting the revolutionary activities of the Chinese Communists after the October Socialist Revolution: the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, the revolutionary wars led by the Party, and finally the great victory of the New Democratic Revolution—the birth of the People's Republic of China. Here again the facts of history prove eloquently that only the proletariat could lead the bourgeois-democratic revolution of the Chinese people to fruition.

There are many interesting scenes, vivid and thought-provoking, which show a characteristic feature of the Chinese revolution—the struggle of armed revolution against armed counter-revolution. More than once we are shown arms, banners and uniforms captured from imperialist aggressors and domestic reactionaries by the Chinese people in arms. We see uniforms and sabres captured by the Cantonese people when, during the Opium War of 1839-1840, they rose to deal deadly blows at the British invaders; booty taken by patriots under the command of Liu Yung-fu who hit hard at the invading French forces during the Sino-French War; the countless war trophies captured when General Lin Piao's division routed 3,000 Japanese crack troops at Pinghsingkuan Pass in 1938; and finally weapons of all types and descriptions, all made in the U.S.A., wrested from Chiang Kai-shek's bandit troops during the War of Liberation (1946-49).

By linking the exhibits in the Museum of the Chinese Revolution with scenes of the revolutionary struggle of each epoch, by good camerawork and artistic treatment, giving adequate emphasis to the most vital and typical elements, the film often gives the viewer a deeper and clearer impression than does a visit to the museum itself.

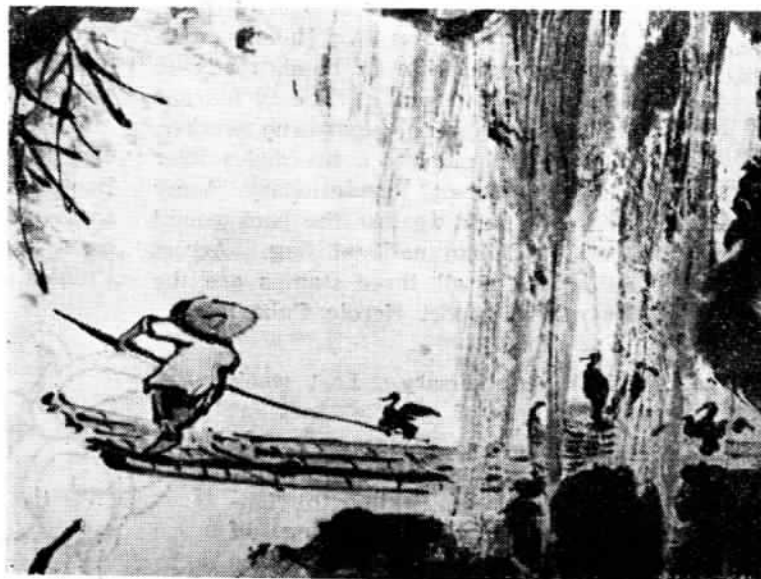
What makes it even more interesting is that the camera takes the audience to the Ching Kang Mountains on the Hunan-Kiangsi border, where the first revolutionary base was set up by Mao

Tse-tung and Chu Teh in 1927; to Jui-chin, Kiangsi Province, the Red capital of China in the late 1920s and early 1930s; and to Yen-an, the revolutionary centre during the War of Resistance Against Japan. Among other stirring and interesting scenes are those filmed by the cameramen as they followed in the tracks of the world-famous 25,000-li Long March, climbed up towering snow mountains and traversed the almost uninhabited grasslands.

"Landscape Painting." Those who like landscape paintings in the Chinese traditional style will find a great deal to interest them in *Landscape Painting*, the new colour documentary produced by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio in Peking. The film shows several of the finest works by outstanding contemporary artists, and gives revealing glimpses of the way these paintings were made, how the artists took their inspiration from nature and how they actually put their ideas down on paper.

The film opens with the veteran painter Pan Tien-shou painting at his desk. It then goes on to introduce works by artists of several different styles and schools. All the paintings shown are works created since liberation. Here is the well-known painting, by Fu Pao-shih and Kuan Shan-yueh, named *Such Is the Beauty of Our Landscape* which has a place of honour at the head of the grand staircase in the Great Hall of the People in Peking; Li Kc-jan's *A Welcome Rain Somewhere South of the Yangtse*, and Ho Tien-chien's *Rivers and Mountains*.

All of these works were created after the artists had gone out on sketching tours and into the thick of the new life of China's socialist construction. The camera follows the artists on their journeys, showing them at famous beauty spots of the country, sketching on their way. Then it shows how they work up their sketches and impressions back in their studios. This provides a graphic description of the attitude of the traditional artist to reality and his use of the conventions of traditional painting.



A detail of the painting "On the Lichiang River," done in the traditional style by Kuan Shan-yueh, as filmed in "Landscape Painting."

THEATRE

New Historical Play by Kuo Mo-jo

Kuo Mo-jo's new historical play, the 4-act modern drama *Wu Tse Tien*, had its premiere on June 29 at the Shoudu Theatre.

Empress Wu Tse Tien, China's first woman ruler, actually wielded power for over 40 years from the 7th to early 8th century when the Tang Dynasty was at its height of economic and cultural development. But historians ignored the prosperity the people enjoyed under her rule. Instead, for more than a thousand years, they condemned her as an ambitious woman who set aside the rightful sovereign and usurped the throne. She was also bitterly attacked for violating feudal moral standards.

The historian and dramatist Kuo Mo-jo views Wu Tse Tien in a completely new light. In his current play, he presents her as a good ruler, capable and enlightened, with a concern for the welfare of the people unusual in that time and society. Thus she became the object of bitter opposition by the nobility not only of her own time but of subsequent dynasties. In her family life she is portrayed as a devoted wife who did her best to lighten the burdens of her husband, the ailing emperor, and also as an exacting but loving mother whose tragedy lay in the fact that she was misunderstood even by her own son.

The play is directed by the veteran director Chiao Chu-yin, known for the innovations he introduced in directing Kuo Mo-jo's historical plays *Tsai Wen-chi* and *The Tiger Tally*. The former, written after liberation and first staged by the Peking People's Art Theatre in 1959, has now become part of its repertoire. The latter, written before liberation, has been revived in recent years by the same theatre. In the present production, Chiao has had the collaboration of another well-known director Mei Chien. Many of the cast also played in *Tsai Wen-chi* and *The Tiger Tally*. Wu Tse Tien is portrayed by Chu Lin who did so well as the talented woman scholar of the third century in *Tsai Wen-chi*.

The actors, therefore, are well-acquainted with the style of the

playwright. To further improve their performance, they have delved into the history of the Tang Dynasty, works of fiction dealing with that period and poetic works written by some of the historical figures shown in the play. They have tried successfully to portray the inner feelings of the characters and reveal the sharp political struggles of the time through what seems to be everyday dialogue. People in China's theatrical world who saw the early performances say that Chu Lin in the part of Wu Tse Tien has created a believable image of a capable woman statesman, Cheng Yung is equally effective as the ambitious traitor Pei Yen who is a honeyworded hypocrite with murder in his heart, and the young actress Kuo Hsin-hua has given a satisfactory rendering of Shangkuan Wan-erh, an intelligent, pure, and gifted lady-in-waiting whose relations with the empress form an important part of the plot. Fourteen-year-old Wan-erh, whose father was put to death by Wu Tse Tien, hates the empress with all her heart. But the ruler, even though knowing this, chooses her as personal secretary because she appreciates her outstanding talents. Throughout the play, Wan-erh is directly involved in the many dramatic conflicts. The other principal actors and actresses also do well in this play.

Considerable research was done to ensure the historical authenticity of the costumes and sets. The use of lighting to heighten the dramatic effect also won notice. In all this, the theatre had the help of Kuo Mo-jo himself as well as that of other historians and dramatists in Peking.

Kuo Mo-jo wrote *Wu Tse Tien* in 1960. When first published in that year it had five acts. The play was then adapted and staged in the Honan and Peking opera styles. It was produced in modern drama (spoken-play) style only after the author had greatly revised it. Today, the plot is more



Impressed by the unusual talents of Shangkuan Wan-erh (left), Wu Tse Tien (right) asks her to compose a poem impromptu.

closely knit and the characterization much better than in the original version.

GYMNASTICS

At the World Championships

Young Chinese athletes gave an excellent account of themselves at the 15th World Gymnastics Championships held this year in Prague, Czechoslovakia. In the men's team contest China took 4th place, with a total of 559.00 points, after Japan (574.65 points), the Soviet Union (573.15 points) and Czechoslovakia (561.50 points). And Yu Lieh-feng won a bronze medal, taking 3rd place in the pommel horse individual event. In the women's team championship China was 6th, following the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic.

This was China's second appearance at the world championships, which are held every four years. Although she did not win any of the events in Prague, her showing was most encouraging. In 1958 when China first participated in the championships, she came 11th in the men's team competition and 7th in the women's, while her best all-round gymnast, Yu Lieh-feng, was 73rd in the individual placing for men. This year there was a general improvement. Not only did China move up the list in the team contests, but Yu Lieh-feng, besides his medal, won 15th place in the all-round championship.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Writings of Chinese Leaders Published in Cuba

Chairman Mao Tse-tung's article "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" was recently published in Spanish translation by the National Press of Cuba. Printed in 50,000 copies, it is already on sale in various parts of the country.

Not long ago, the National Direction of the Integrated Revolutionary Organizations of Cuba published Spanish editions of 50,000 copies each of Chairman Mao's article "Combat Liberalism," and Chairman Liu Shao-chi's lectures "How to Be a Good Communist."

The National Committee of the Schools of Revolutionary Teaching has compiled a pamphlet containing "The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party," "On New Democracy" and "Reform Our Study" by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and "The Victory of Marxism-Leninism in China," by Chairman Liu Shao-chi.

Anniversary of Mongolian Revolution

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Premier Chou En-lai jointly sent a message to the leaders of the People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic warmly greeting them on the 41st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution (July 11).

The message said that the Mongolian people, under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian Government, have made unremitting efforts and scored very substantial successes in building socialism and in maintaining peace in Asia and the world. The Chinese people are heartily gladdened by every achievement of the Mongolian people, the message added.

China and Mongolia are fraternal neighbours, the message continued. The people of the two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other both in their revolu-

tionary struggles and in socialist construction.

Fraternal Co-operation

China-Poland. A protocol on scientific and technical co-operation between China and Poland was signed in Warsaw on June 25 at the end of the 9th session of the Sino-Polish Joint Standing Commission on Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

The session reviewed the implementation of the decisions of the last session and discussed and adopted resolutions on the future exchange of technical assistance. The participants agreed that Sino-Polish scientific and technical co-operation had been progressing smoothly and had benefited both countries.

China-Czechoslovakia. A Sino-Czechoslovak protocol was signed in Peking on July 1 following the 9th session of the Sino-Czechoslovak Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

Under the protocol, China will supply Czechoslovakia with scientific and technical data on water conservancy, architecture, chemical industry, machine building and other fields and will make provision for Czechoslovak experts to study Chinese scientific and technical achievements in machine building. Czechoslovakia will supply China with scientific and technical data in fields including chemical industry, medicine and machine building, and will make provision for Chinese experts to study Czechoslovak scientific and technical achievements in manufacturing digital instruments.

Release Zanzibar Journalist!

Chinese journalists resolutely demand the immediate release of Abdul Rahman Muhammed, publisher of *Zannews*, and other Zanzibar patriots arrested by the British colonial authorities in Zanzibar. The demand was voiced by the All-China Journalists' Association in a recent message to the Federation of Progressive Trade Unions of Zanzibar.

The message strongly condemned the British colonial authorities for arresting Abdul Rahman Muhammed and sentencing him to imprisonment in spite of public opposition. It expressed support for the people of Zanzibar in their just struggle against the persecution of progressives, democratic journalists and other patriots.

Sports

The Soviet National Youth Volleyball Teams opened their series of

friendly matches in China on July 7 in Peking, winning both the men's and women's matches with the score of 3:1.

In the second match, with the Chinese Youth Team, the Soviet men's team lost 1:3 while the women's team won with 3:0.

The Soviet teams will also play in Tientsin and Shanghai.

* * *

The touring Japanese men's and women's table tennis teams won eight of the ten singles matches in their final appearance in Shanghai on July 5. The visitors won all four women's matches.

They concluded their tour in China winning three and losing seven of the ten singles matches played against the Kwangtung Provincial Team in Canton on July 9.

* * *

A 9-member Chinese *weichi* chess team led by Li Meng-hua, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Athletic Federation, left for Japan on July 6 for a three-week visit at the invitation of the Japan-China Friendship Association.

Briefs

A Chinese delegation led by Mao Tun is in Moscow to attend the World Conference for General Disarmament and Peace which opened on July 9.

* * *

A Chinese government delegation headed by Liu Fang, Vice-Minister of the Petroleum Industry, and a Chinese military delegation headed by General Sung Shih-lun left Peking for Iraq on July 6. They will attend the celebrations of the 4th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Iraq at the invitation of the Iraqi Government.

* * *

China will be represented by a 100-member delegation at the 8th World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship to be held in Helsinki from July 28 to August 6. The delegation, led by Wang Chao-hua, Vice-President of the All-China Youth Federation, is composed of outstanding young people working in industry, agriculture, literature and art, science, medicine, religion, and youth and child work. It includes a 50-member art group and a sports team.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Upper House Election in Japan

The results of the recent election for the Japanese House of Councillors, states *Renmin Ribao's* Observer (July 8), were that the Liberal Democratic Party failed to gain a two-thirds majority there and that the Japanese progressive and democratic forces made advances. The Japanese Communist Party, in particular, won a big victory in the election.

This election, Observer points out, was held two years after the signing of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and the formation of the Ikeda government. U.S. imperialism, during these two years, has used the treaty to speed up the revival of Japanese militarism which it transformed into an accomplice in pushing forward its policies of aggression and war in the Far East. At the same time, the U.S. has tightened its military, political and economic control of Japan, and while pretending to be for the "peace" and "neutrality" of Japan, has tried its utmost to paralyze and split the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle.

The Japanese monopolies have gone all out to expand their own influence by following the Washington line and selling out the national interests of Japan. Ruthless exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary economic policies of the Ikeda government, which are aimed at strengthening the economic basis for the revival of militarism, have brought new sufferings to the Japanese people. All this has sharpened the national and class contradictions in Japan. And the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the Japanese people has continued to forge ahead since their mighty campaign against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance in 1960. It is in this situation that the recent election was held.

In order to get rid of their difficulties and consolidate their rule, the Japanese and U.S. reactionaries attempted to get a two-thirds majority in the Upper Chamber for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Their purpose was to make it easy to revise the Japanese constitution which re-

nounces war and guarantees certain democratic rights for the people, so as to be able to pursue their militarist and fascist policies with a free hand. Ikeda blatantly declared during the election campaign that if his party won a two-thirds majority he would dissolve the Diet and revise the constitution. To this end, the Japanese and U.S. reactionaries staked a great deal on the election, and used the state machine under their control to get votes for the Liberal Democratic Party by bribery and pressure and to interfere with the election campaigns of progressive candidates. In spite of all this, they suffered a setback.

The Japanese Communist Party was the target of concentrated attack by the reactionaries during the election. On the eve of the election, the Japanese police authorities met to work out measures for restraining the campaign activities of the Communist Party. The bourgeois press, radio and television discriminated against the Communist candidates. In the Tokyo constituency where Sanzo Nosaka, Chairman of the Japanese Communist Party, stood for election, the reactionaries instructed fascists and renegades from the Communist Party to carry on rabid organized activities against the Communists. All this failed to produce the desired result. Sanzo Nosaka was elected, and not he alone but also Suzuki Ichizo, Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, and Masao Iwama,

Member of the Central Committee of the Party, were elected.

The victory won by the Japanese Communist Party is particularly clear from the sharp increase in its votes. In the last election three years ago, the Party polled 1.55 million votes. In this election it polled 2.88 million votes, a rise of about 86 per cent. The number of votes it won in the local constituencies is even larger than its gains in the 1950 election. This is of tremendous significance.

The victory of the Japanese Communist Party over the rabid attack of the reactionaries is eloquent proof that the new programme of the Party adopted at its Eighth Congress and its election programme have the wholehearted support of the broad masses of voters. It also demonstrates that the Party enjoys high prestige among the masses because it holds high the banner of struggle against the Japanese and U.S. reactionaries, because it strives consistently for the formation of a national and democratic united front against U.S. imperialism and against the traitorous pro-U.S. monopoly capitalist groups in Japan and because it fights heroically for the independence, democracy, peace and neutrality of Japan.

The election returns reflect not only the advance of Japan's patriotic and democratic forces but also the discontent with the present situation felt by all social strata injured by U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital. There is no doubt that with the sharpening of national and class contradictions, an increasing number

THE PASSING SHOW

The \$47 Question

J.M. Mecklin, who has a squad of 200 employees staffing his U.S. Information Agency office in Saigon, has offered a \$47 first prize for a new name for the patriots of south Viet Nam. At the moment he calls them Viet Cong or Communist, but now he wants a term that will influence the Vietnamese people to regard them "with contempt as arrogant bullies, as foreign . . . puppets, as common criminals, with ridicule, so the enemy lose face." Always a neat dresser himself, he suggests that "maybe the term should be related to the way they dress . . . perhaps a colloquial term implying disgust or ridicule."

One American magazine reporting this has suggested another contest (no prize) to find a new name for the Saigon office of the U.S.I.A. — "which would make it look just a little less silly — perhaps a colloquial term implying dismay or bewilderment."

of people will join in the patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The gains won by the progressive and democratic forces in this election are a fresh reminder that the basic guarantee for the victory of the Japanese people in all their struggles lies in the consolidation and strengthening of the national and democratic united front and the extension of the alliance and unity of all patriotic anti-U.S. forces.

What warrants attention is that since the election the Japanese and

U.S. reactionaries have been preparing to take a tougher position in suppressing the Japanese people's struggle and strengthening the rule of U.S. imperialism and the pro-U.S. monopolies of Japan. Ikeda openly declared during the election campaign that he would try to railroad the "Anti-Political Violence and Dangerous Acts Bill" through the Diet. This shows that the patriotic and democratic forces of Japan will have to wage new and difficult struggles after the election.

However, with the growing economic difficulties, not only are the contradictions between the Japanese people and the Japanese and U.S. reactionaries sharpening, but the contradictions within the Japanese ruling circles are becoming ever more complex. The democratic and progressive forces of Japan are steadily growing. The broad middle strata are wavering. The reactionary ruling circles are quarrelling among themselves. All this foreshadows more serious troubles in Japanese politics, *Renmin Ribao's* Observer concludes.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **ON THE GRASSLANDS** Opera on a modern theme—the revolutionary movement in Inner Mongolia against the Japanese invaders and their puppets in 1940. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **BATTLE OF WITS AND BORROWING THE EAST WIND** Two episodes from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* recording the battle of wits and strategy between Chuko Liang of the Shu Kingdom and Chou Yu of the Wu Kingdom in the third century. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

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

▲ **THE TALE OF THE WHITE SNAKE** The White Snake Fairy falls in love with and marries a mortal. But her happy life is shattered by a misanthropic recluse who imprisons her in a pagoda. Many years later her son destroys the pagoda and sets her free. Jointly produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking and the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ **A SECOND AUDIENCE WITH THE EMPRESS** Some historical episodes about plots and counter-plots for the usurpation of the throne during the Ming Dynasty. On the same programme **THE WATER CURTAIN CAVE**: An episode from *Pilgrimage to the West*. Story of how Monkey Sun and his monkey followers set up their "kingdom" in a wonderful stone cave behind a waterfall. Jointly produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking and the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **BLOOD AND TEARS OF HATRED** One of the famous modern operas of the old Yen-an days, produced by the Modern Opera Group of the China Railway Workers' Cultural Troupe in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*. A poor peasant family, suffering from natural calamities and the tyranny of the Kuomintang regime, is on the verge of starvation. Its members flee to the Northern Shensi Border Region where they are rescued by the Communist Party and find a way out of their bitter plight.

CONCERTS

July 15 At Cultural Palace of Nationalities
A Concert of Piano Concertos
by
YIN CHENG-TSUNG
Gold medallist at the Seventh World Youth Festival and the second-prize winner of the

Second International Tchaikovsky competition. Programme includes:

Rachmaninoff: Piano Concerto No. 2
Tchaikovsky: Piano Concerto No. 1
With Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra conducted by Huang Yi-chun.

July 14 At Peking Concert Hall

The Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio Orchestra presents a concert of folk instrumental solos including *erhu* (two-stringed fiddle), *pipa* (Chinese lute), *banhu* (Chinese fiddle) solos and others.

SONG AND DANCE

The State Art Troupe of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, after its tour of Shanghai, Nanking and Tientsin, is back in Peking where it is scheduled to give four performances (July 12-15) at Tianqiao Theatre. The programme includes choruses, vocal solos, Korean folk songs and dances and folk instrumental music.

BALLET

▲ **SWAN LAKE** Tchaikovsky's famous ballet produced by the Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing.

MODERN DRAMA

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

▲ **FRESH IN OUR MEMORY** A play produced by the China Youth Art Theatre about the struggle of the Chinese people against U.S. imperialism and Kuomintang secret agents during the War of Liberation.

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

FILMS

▲ **A WITHERED TREE REVIVES** A new feature film. South of the Yangtse in the past many peasant families are broken up as a result of poverty and disease and the Kuomintang pressgangs. Liberation brings the villages to life again. It gives the peasants land, the dread disease is wiped out and families are happily reunited. Shanghai Haiyen Studio.

▲ **GLORIOUS MILESTONES** A new full-length documentary film recording the brilliant history of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggles of the Chinese people since the Opium War. Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio.

▲ **A VACATION GIFT** A film for children. It tells how a group of Young Pioneers contribute their share in the nationwide movement for support to agriculture. Changchun Studio.

▲ **AN OLD DISTRICT TRANSFORMED** A Soviet widescreen feature film showing how the industrious labour of the Soviet building workers brings great changes to an old district of Moscow.

▲ **PORTRAIT OF AN UNKNOWN MAN** A Rumanian feature film. A precious painting is stolen from an art museum and the wife of a museum official is found murdered. How the security officials unravel the case makes an interesting and thrilling story.

▲ **BIG BUSINESS** An Argentine feature film that satirizes the ruling groups of a capitalist country who squeeze huge profits out of the peasants by monopolizing the horse-manure business. The peasants, unable to live, rise against these exploiters.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **OIL PAINTINGS AND SKETCHES OF SINKIANG AND SINKIANG'S FOLK ART DESIGNS** Daily (except Mon.), July 15-26, 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. At Artists' Union Gallery.

▲ **PHOTOS ON LIFE IN YENAN (1938-1945)** Daily, Mon.-Sat. 2:00-8:00 p.m., Sun. 9:00-12:00 noon, 2:00-8:00 p.m. till July 31. At the Working People's Cultural Palace.

SWIMMING

▲ **OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS**
The swimming pools at Shi Cha Hai, Workers' Stadium and Tao Ran Ting

Mon.-Sat. 12:00 noon-2:00 p.m.
3:00-5:00 p.m.
Sun. 9:00-11:00 a.m.
12:00 noon-2:00 p.m.
3:00-5:00 p.m.

Summer Palace
Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

SPORTS

The Soviet Youth (Men's and Women's) Volleyball Teams, after visiting Tientsin and Shanghai, will return to Peking to compete with the Chinese Youth Teams and the "August 1" Youth Teams (both men's and women's) on July 22 and 23 respectively at Peking Gymnasium.



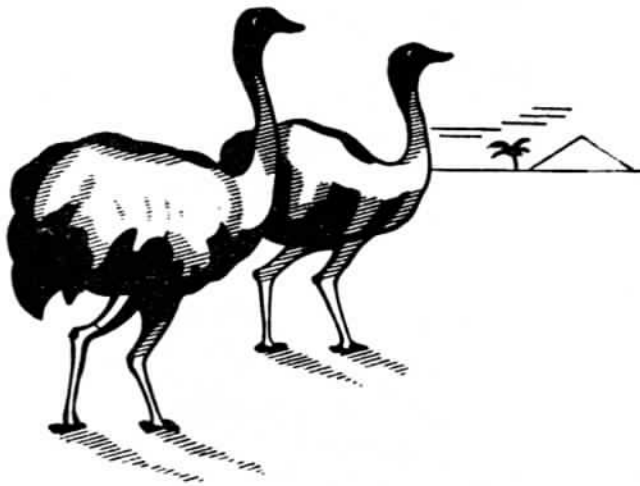
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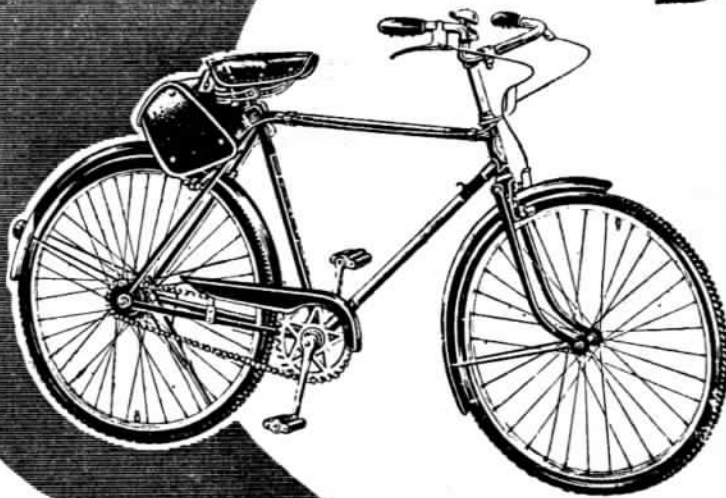
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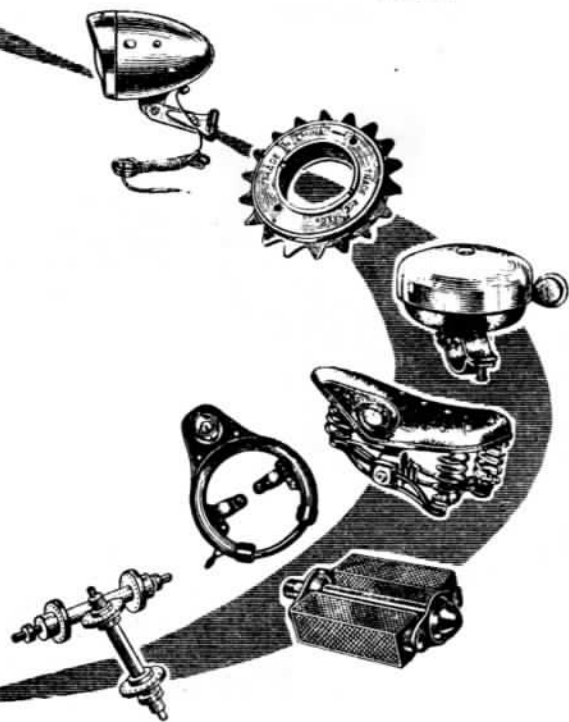
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