

PEKING REVIEW

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March 10, 1961

PREFACE TO "STORIES ABOUT NOT BEING AFRAID OF GHOSTS"

Foreword to a recently published collection of ancient Chinese stories about men who were not afraid of ghosts (p. 6).

Sino-Soviet Talks on Economic and Trade Relations

Report on recent talks in Peking to further fraternal co-operation between the two countries (p. 10).

The Way to Solve the Congolese Question

Renmin Ribao supports the Feb. 22 Soviet proposals and exposes the U.S. plan for further aggression in Congo (p. 11).

The 26th World Table Tennis Championships

The stage is set for exciting matches in Peking next month (p. 20).

International Working Women's Day

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

CHINESE WOMEN IN THE GREAT LEAP FORWARD

This collection of true stories describes the part being played by Chinese women in building the new, socialist China. Here are the facts about their enhanced position in the home and in society; about their happy, busy life and the profound changes that have taken place in their ways of thinking.

Many sides of life and work are touched on: housewives doing a job of industrial work; family life in the people's communes; changes in the marriage system after liberation; an actress's experiences before and after liberation; the emancipation of a Tibetan slave woman; the new life of a former prostitute. . . . Here too is a story of a heroic Chinese woman "Auntie Peng," who did revolutionary work for over thirty years against the Kuomintang reactionaries, right up to the time of liberation, and is now enjoying a happy old age.

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北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

March 10, 1961 Vol. IV No. 10

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ROUND THE WEEK

Mobilizing Force

Barely a month has elapsed and the Communique of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee's Ninth Plenary Session has already shown itself to be an inspiring call mobilizing the nation for new victories in building socialism.

Since its publication on January 20 the document has been the centre of discussion in factories, mines, people's communes, government offices and schools throughout the country. In most cases, the discussions involve a review of past work, an analysis of the present general situation both domestic and international, a look into the future and a blueprint for what is to be done next. The consensus: that the general situation is excellent and the achievements of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's communes — which the Chinese people now fondly call their "three red banners" — are truly splendid. Workers, peasants and intellectuals alike rejoice in the great strides made by the nation's industry, and are undismayed by temporary difficulties in agriculture caused by the natural calamities of the last two years. They are determined to overcome these difficulties and fulfil this year's new tasks with flying colours by striving for more production and economy, and energetically supporting the national campaign to develop agriculture in a big way.

The mood of the industrial and transport workers in Shanghai is typical. They are most enthusiastic about the achievements of the past three years. In their discussion the steelworkers at Shanghai's No. 1 Iron and Steel Works pointed with pride to the Wusong area which was a mere stretch of half-deserted fields three years ago and now is virtually a "steel city" with tall smoke-stacks dotting its skyline. Many steelworkers, including some masters of the furnace crews, were pedicab drivers and tailors in the not too distant past. The city's transport workers in listing their achievements reported that during the past three years both the volume of

railway freight and the volume of freight cargoes handled by Shanghai harbour had shot up more than 200 per cent and the volume of transport within the city was now more than four times what it was three years ago. Describing the analysis of the current situation given in the Party's communique as "clear as a mirror," they concluded that "the more you read it, the better you like it."

The workers are realistic about the difficulties in agriculture created by Nature's mischief of the last two years. But they are all agreed that these are temporary obstacles in the path of the nation's advance. In the words of one of them, "We have the Party's able leadership and will certainly beat them, as we've beaten them a thousand times before." Those who came from the villages, spoke endlessly of the rapid changes in their native places and how the people's communes had proved themselves in battling against natural calamities and the benefits derived from the water conservancy works built over the years.

The workers are one in their support for the development of agriculture in a big way. Not long after discussing the Party communique, they volunteered for work in the countryside. Hundreds of skilled mechanics from factories in Chinan and Changning districts packed up their tools and went to the suburban areas to help their peasant brothers repair farm machinery and farm implements.

A conspicuous result of the discussions is the immediate improvement in work, with the accent on rising quality and increased variety of products. Workers at the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Works, treading unmarked paths, turned out a kind of silicon steel using only ordinary materials in their converters.

The very air of the countryside is alive with discussion in the people's communes. Talk there of the present situation is for the most part linked with a practical mapping out of production plans for the current year. The Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region reports that recently the Ping-

an Production Brigade of Shiju People's Commune in Kweiping County held a mass discussion meeting of 1,300 strong. Pingan was hit by drought and insect pests last year, but thanks to the resources and organization of the people's commune the local peasants managed to save the crops. After a careful analysis of the national and local situation, the peasants expressed themselves as confident that 1961 would be one of their good years. They set their sights on a bigger crop than last year's. Now in this season of renewal and growth, they prepare for another spring ploughing with soaring enthusiasm.

Women's Day

On March 8, China's women joined their sisters the world over in celebration of this year's International Working Women's Day. They are meeting to review their achievements of the past year, attending tea-parties, seeing shows and participating in all the other activities especially arranged for the occasion.

On that day, the National Women's Federation and the Peking federation invited women friends from more than 30 countries to a tea-party in the Great Hall of the People to honour the occasion. Li Teh-chuan, Vice-President of the National Women's Federation, in an address, declared that China's women would work untiringly for solidarity and friendship with the women of all other lands. She expressed the hope that in the coming year women of all countries would come closer together, helping and encouraging one another and make a still greater contribution in opposing the policies of war and aggression of the imperialists, headed by the United States, in defending world peace and promoting human progress and in winning and safeguarding the rights of women and children.

On the previous day some 1,300 women of Peking who have made outstanding contributions in various fields of work attended a reception given by the Peking Women's Federation. Similar meetings were held in Shanghai and other cities.

Although International Women's Day originated in 1910 women's rights were unheard of in semi-colonial and semi-feudal old China. The birth of

the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 ushered in a nationwide high tide of revolutionary struggle against imperialism and feudalism. It was in this context that the first mass meeting to mark International Women's Day took place in Canton in 1924. Presiding over that memorable meeting was Ho Hsiang-ning, now Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Honorary President of the National Women's Federation. It was followed by a demonstration, where hundreds of women shouted slogans demanding equal labour rights, the right to work, the right to an education, to participate in politics and all those other prerogatives which would raise them to the status in society which is their rightful due.

Much water has flowed under the bridge since. China has, in the past few decades, witnessed earth-shaking, revolutionary changes. The victory of the Chinese revolution more than 11 years ago emancipated the Chinese nation and also freed the Chinese women. Today, they are, like their menfolk, masters of their own socialist house, contributing their efforts to building China into a strong socialist country.

This year the women find much to discuss as they review their achievements in all fields. The introduction of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward, and the people's communes have provided greater opportunities for women than ever before and they are playing an increasingly significant role in all national endeavours (see p. 15). As the attention of the nation is today focussed on developing agriculture in a big way, naturally it is the women on the farm who hold the spotlight. As we go to press, word comes from various parts of the country that women members of the rural people's communes are honouring International Working Women's Day with pledges to set new records in the nationwide agricultural drive.

Democratic Parties Discuss

Premier Chou En-lai, who is also Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, attended the discussion meeting on February 26 called by the United Front Work Department of the Chi-

nese Communist Party's Central Committee.

Among those attending the discussion were leading members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, representatives of the democratic parties and democrats without party affiliation as well as leading members of the people's organizations and other prominent figures in Peking.

In his speech at the meeting Vice-Chairman Chou En-lai dealt with the current international and domestic situation. He encouraged those present to continue to hold aloft the three red banners and advance with great vigour.

Earlier, representatives of the democratic parties and democrats without party affiliation had held their usual fortnightly discussion meetings. Recent deliberations dealt with current class relations within the country, the implementation of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," the work of the democratic parties, the ideological remoulding of the bourgeois intellectuals and other matters.

At the meeting on February 25 Li Wei-han, Director of the Department of United Front Work of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, spoke about present domestic class relations and policies of united front work.

Technicians from the Grassroots

The double-pronged drive to develop both regular, full-time education and spare-time schooling constitutes an important aspect of what we call the "walking on two legs" policy in the field of education. It has added wings to the phenomenal progress of education in China in the past few years.

Last week Peking's *Guangming Ribao* reported some new results of the policy—the graduation of some 1,300 workers from spare-time colleges and about 6,000 from spare-time secondary schools in various parts of the country last year. This is, of course, not the complete national figure, as large numbers of graduates from spare-time schools in rural areas and other fields of work are not in-

cluded. It is not even the final count of industrial workers who have completed their courses, but it does suffice to show the pattern of development. A great majority of these new graduates who acquired an education while on the job are workers and miners of long standing. They possess both high technical skill and a solid political sense. The several years' study at school was by no means all smooth sailing for these veteran workers as most of them were handicapped by limited cultural backgrounds. Nonetheless, this was more than compensated for by their dogged application and unshakable confidence. "I regard getting an education as an assignment given me by the working class. I've got to make good," is the way one of them aptly puts it.

Determination and hard work finally paid off. College professors as well as engineers and technicians from the factories and mines from which they hailed had nothing but loud praise for their overall scholastic achievements and for the design projects they submitted in the graduation examinations. Their unanimous verdict was: their knowledge in specialized fields is now comparable to that of a graduate of a full-time college, and in tackling practical problems in production they show an even higher competency. Worker-students of the Liming Engineering Works are an example. Many of their graduation test designs demonstrated a remarkably high technical standard. And most of their projects dealt with practical problems of production. The students of the Jinxi Engineering Works designed and actually produced an automatic feeding machine which engineers at the works had many times tried to devise but failed. The machine brought about a 42-fold rise in productive efficiency!

An immediate consequence of the spare-time education of these workers has been the augmentation of the technical force of the factories and mines which sent them to school. A few years of theoretical study has turned these workers into technicians. Now back on their original jobs they approach the technical problems encountered in their workshops from a broader vantage point and can help improve techniques much more effectively. Quite a number of them have become full-fledged technicians and



In the Great Northern Waste

Woodcut by Chang Chen-chi

engineers. Over half of those graduates from the spare-time colleges of the Tientsin Coloured Textile Company have, for instance, become technicians. These graduates, multiplied manifold in the coming years, will undoubtedly play a major role in the industrialization of their country.

Wasteland to Granary

With the eyes of the country focussed on developing agriculture, an area receiving much attention these days is the "Great Northern Waste," or "Great Northern Granary" as it is now often called.

Vast and extremely fertile, this "wasteland" lies in the northeastern part of Heilungkiang, the northernmost of the northeast provinces. Stretching over an area of 50,000 square kilometres, it unfolds in a great rolling plain as far as the eye can see. But because it is exceedingly cold (the temperature drops to 40 degrees below zero in winter) and remote, the region was a forsaken territory known as the "Great Northern Waste."

Liberation wrought many changes. Thousands of volunteers, mostly young people, came to reclaim the land — to turn it into a granary.

Today, over 30 big state farms covering more than 600,000 hectares of land have sprung up. Not only are they self-sufficient in food, but supply the country with large amounts of commodity grain as well as other farm products.

The northern "wasteland" is moving towards mechanization. The hush of old has long given way to the hum of

tractors. Lorries race along motor-roads linking up state farms. Electricity provides power for new factories and light for its homes. A network of canals and reservoirs channels water from nearby Ussuri River to irrigate the fields and a railway now connects this once desolate tract with the rest of the country.

Wheat is one of the high-yielding crops in the area and paddy rice which usually grows in the warmer areas of the northeast has been widely planted with great success.

In 1960, about 90 per cent of the land here was ploughed by tractors while 70 per cent of the sowing and 80 per cent of the harvesting were done by machines. Many "reclaimers" who never saw a tractor a few years ago have become skilled drivers and combine-harvester operators.

Keeping pace with the growth in agriculture, hundreds of factories and mines have mushroomed to form a network of industries. All the farms have their tractor repair workshops and power plants and some are turning out their own lathes.

The small villages of makeshift houses built by the intrepid young settlers have developed into bonafide towns, some with populations over ten thousand. Book stores, cinemas, clinics and department stores are among the scores of new buildings which line the broad streets of these thriving centres. Many of the young reclaimers have married and are raising families. Like all pioneers they take justified pride in being the first generation from the "Great Northern Granary."

Preface to "Stories About Not Being Afraid of Ghosts"

by HO CHI-FANG

Following is a translation of the preface to the collection of ancient Chinese stories about defying ghosts which has just been published by the People's Literature Publishing House, Peking.—Ed.

THERE are no ghosts. Belief in ghosts is a backward idea, a superstition and a sign of cowardice. This is a matter of common sense today among the people.

In the past, however, people took a different view. Many believed in ghosts and were afraid of them. There is nothing strange about this. When man was not yet able to comprehend natural and social phenomena in the light of science, he inevitably had all sorts of superstitions. The more so because the reactionary ruling classes fooled and frightened the people with ghosts and gods so as to strengthen their rule.

What should amaze us today is not that there were so many believers in ghosts in those days but that, at a time when believers in ghosts had the upper hand, there was a minority who denied the existence of ghosts. Confucius, as recorded in the *Analecets*, had doubts and reservations about ghosts and gods. Hsun Tze, in "The Removal of Prejudice," ridiculed a "stupid and timid" man who believed in ghosts and goblins. Huan Tan and Wang Chung of the Han Dynasty [206 B.C.-220 A.D.], Juan Chan and Juan Hsiu of the Tsin Dynasty [265-420 A.D.] and Fan Chen of the Southern and Northern Dynasties [420-589 A.D.] all held materialist views. They contended that a man's spirit died with his body or openly maintained that there were no ghosts. Like an eternal fire, disbelief in ghosts or gods has never been stamped out throughout China's history. This has been a never-fading light of our nation's wisdom. We cannot fail to admire the intellectual courage and the brilliance of the ideas of those men of ancient times who refused to be fettered by superstitions about ghosts and gods.

Many ancient Chinese authors of tales and sketches liked writing about ghosts. This often showed, of course, that they were still unable to rise above a superstitious belief in ghosts. But there were some among them who, though admitting the existence of ghosts, had no respect for the ghosts everyone else feared. They held that ghosts were nothing to be afraid of, and they described men who dared to curse, expel, beat or capture ghosts. Such stories are full of meaning. They were ingenious reflections of the dauntless spirit of our people in ancient times. Such are the *Stories About Not Being Afraid of Ghosts* which we have compiled.

In compiling this booklet our aim was not to use these stories to illustrate the materialist ideas of ancient China. Our intention was mainly to present these stories as fables and satires to readers. A man who is cowardly at heart and has not emancipated his mind will be afraid of non-existent ghosts and gods. But if he raises his level of political understanding, does away with superstition and emancipates his mind, he will find not only that ghosts and gods are nothing to be afraid of but that imperialism, reaction, revisionism and all natural or man-made calamities that actually exist, are also nothing for Marxist-Leninists to be afraid of but are something that can be defeated or overcome.

IT was after *Renmin Ribao* published "Comrade Mao Tse-tung on 'Imperialism and All Reactionaries Are Paper Tigers'" that we started compiling this booklet. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said:

"All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful."* He said this in a talk with the American journalist Anna Louise Strong in Yen-an in 1946. Since then, we have defeated Chiang Kai-shek backed by U.S. imperialism, and founded the People's Republic of China. In the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, we fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and defeated the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism. Many facts have borne out Comrade Mao Tse-tung's thesis. But how to assess the forces of revolution and the forces of reaction is still a big question, in China and throughout the world, which many people have not yet solved. These people still harbour superstitions; they have still not emancipated, or have not completely emancipated, their minds. They do not understand that the apparent "power" and "strength" of imperialism and all reactionaries at certain times is, historically speaking, merely a transient phenomenon, a factor playing only a temporary role. But their anti-popular character and the fact that they are already rotten and have no future is the essence of the matter and is a factor playing a constant role. In contrast to the case of the reactionary forces, the apparently insufficient strength of the revolutionary forces at certain times is merely a transient phenomenon, a factor playing only a temporary

*"Talk with the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. IV, Chinese edition.

role; their progressive character and the fact that they enjoy the support of the people and are bound to triumph is the essence of the matter and is a factor playing a constant role. We have every reason, therefore, to despise imperialism and all reactionaries, and we have every assurance and full confidence that we can defeat them. The ghosts described in the tales, like paper tigers, are frightful in appearance. But many ghost-defying stories show that, in reality, there is nothing frightful about them. All these stories make this point: if only man has no fear of ghosts but dares to despise and strike at them, the ghosts will fear man. "Don't be afraid of ghosts"—not only can this serve us as a simile for strategically despising imperialism and all reactionaries but its content can be broadened to mean: if we are unable to make an end of superstition and emancipate our minds, and are fearful and apprehensive about everything that appears to be frightful but actually isn't so, we can be called "ghost-fearing" and will be as ridiculous as if we were actually afraid of ghosts.

TH**ERE** are no ghosts such as are described in the old stories, but there are actually many things in this world which are like ghosts. Some are big, such as international imperialism and its henchmen in various countries, modern revisionism represented by the Tito clique of Yugoslavia, serious natural calamities and certain not-yet-reformed members of the landlord and bourgeois classes who have usurped leadership in some organizations at the primary level and staged a come-back there. Some are small, such as difficulties and setbacks in ordinary work, etc. All these can be said to be ghost-like things. Imperialism, reaction, revisionism and so on differ from ghosts in that they really exist while ghosts do not. But they have something in common with the ghosts in the tales: they are always up to devilry, they always create disturbance and make trouble. Sometimes they are ferociously vicious, with hideous features; at other times they take on enchanting guises to bewitch people; they all know how to mask themselves, how to fascinate or terrify people, and their ability to transform and metamorphose themselves puts the ghosts in the old stories completely in the shade. But the most important thing is that, like the ghosts in the tales, they appear frightful but actually are not. Some people fear them and this, just as with fear of ghosts, is due to their backward thinking, to their failure to emancipate their minds and to do away with superstition and to their cowardice stemming from the fact that their subjective understanding does not conform to objective reality. To make a clean sweep of such backward "ghost-fearing" ideas is a serious fighting task for every revolutionary. There are people of another kind who are "half-man-half-ghost." If they are not remoulded into complete human beings, they are likely to turn into complete "ghosts." While they are still "half-man-half-ghost," their reactionary aspect will play the devil and stir up trouble like all the rest of the "ghost" species. It will do a lot of good for people to read the old stories about not being afraid of ghosts and for everyone to promote the spirit of not being afraid of ghosts.

Thoroughgoing dialectical materialists and genuine proletarian revolutionaries are, of course, much wiser than those people who did not fear ghosts in the old tales. They know perfectly well that the forces of reaction at

home or abroad, however powerful they may appear to be, cannot after all stop the mighty and irresistible advancing wheel of history. It is the law of history and of actual life that good will triumph over evil, truth over falsehood, virtue over vice, beauty over ugliness, the new-born revolutionary forces over the decadent reactionary forces, the exploited and oppressed people over the exploiters and the oppressors, and the progressive over the conservative. Therefore, as thoroughgoing dialectical materialists and genuine proletarian revolutionaries see it, there is nothing to be afraid of in this world. Imperialism, reaction, revisionism, the overthrown classes which stage or attempt to stage a come-back, exceptionally severe natural calamities, difficulties and setbacks in ordinary work and struggle, etc.—none of these are to be feared. On the whole, strategically, we have every reason to despise, and we must despise, all of them. Those who dare not despise the enemy and all that obstructs our advance and are frightened out of their wits by imperialism and reaction, or who succumb before difficulties and setbacks, are ghost-fearing men of the 20th century.

MANY of the stories which we have selected describe from a positive angle the courage of men who had no fear of ghosts. In "The Scholar of Changchow," from *Tales of Yi Chien*, the hero is not afraid of monsters of any kind. He puts it well: "Nothing in the world should be feared; but there are men who scare themselves." San-mang in "Ghosts Avoid Chiang San-mang," from *Notes of the Yueh-wei Hermitage*, having heard a story about catching ghosts, went secretly to a graveyard night after night, as eager and ready to catch ghosts as a hunter is to catch foxes and rabbits; but he never met a ghost. The writer of this story aptly commented: "San-mang is perfectly sure that ghosts can be caught and bound; he despises ghosts in his own mind and his courage is great enough to frighten the ghosts away. That's why ghosts avoid him." The tale "Chen Peng-nien Blows Away the Ghost of a Hanged Woman," from *What Confucius Did Not Talk About*, is a weird and ghastly one. It describes the ghost of a hanged woman which "stood erect and blew its breath at Chen. The gust of wind was icy cold. Chen's hair stood on end and his teeth chattered, while the lamp turned pale and was on the point of going out." But the next paragraph is full of meaning. Chen Peng-nien then says to himself: "So even ghosts have breath! I have breath too, haven't I?" So he takes a deep breath and blows at the ghost which disappears like thin smoke. The ghost in "Chen Tsai-heng," from *Seven Anecdotes of the Golden Bottle*, made this honest confession: "The truth is that ghosts are afraid of men." This more or less sums up the message of all these stories. Shouldn't we show the same spirit towards all the reactionary forces both at home and abroad, to natural and man-made calamities, and to all things which are outwardly terrifying but are actually not to be feared at all? Could it be that they have "breath" while we have none? Could it be, in actual fact, that they don't fear us but that we should fear them? Is it possible that the more we fear "ghosts," the more they will love us? That they will show mercy and not harm us? And that suddenly all will go swimmingly for our cause, and everything will be bright and rosy, like the flowers that bloom in the spring?

Some of these stories full of a spirit of fearlessness are written in a most interesting manner. One such example is "Juan Teh-ju" from *Records of Light and Dark* of the Southern and Northern Dynasties. Juan sees a ghost in the privy. Unruffled, he says with a smile: "People say that ghosts are hideous; they certainly are!" Thoroughly ashamed of itself, the ghost makes off. This story is terse and amusing. In "What Tsao Chu-hsu Says," also from *Notes of the Yueh-wei Hermitage*, a man who has no fear of ghosts sees a ghost; it tries to frighten him with the dishevelled hair and protruding tongue of a hanged person. He smiles at the apparition and says: "It is still hair, only rather dishevelled; it is still a tongue, only a bit longer. What's there to be afraid of?" The ghost then takes off its head and puts it on the table. Still smiling, the man says: "I do not fear you with your head on, so what's there to fear with your head off!" The ghost is thoroughly discomfited. In the story about Keng Chu-ping from "Ching Feng" in *Strange Tales of Liao Chai*, the way one ghost is handled is even more remarkable:

"So Keng Chu-ping went alone and read books downstairs. As he sat at the table after dusk, a ghost with matted hair appeared. Its face was as black as charcoal, and it stared at Keng with bulging eyes. Keng laughed, dipped his finger in the ink and, after smearing it over his face, stared back at the ghost with gleaming eyes. Abashed, the ghost fled."

Reactionary forces both in China and elsewhere throughout the world are even more shameless than ghosts. It is sometimes necessary for us to use Keng Chu-ping's method, that is: pay them back in their own coin! Not that we want to make them ashamed of themselves, but it will put them into a hopeless situation and force them to retreat in face of difficulties.

THE thesis that "all reactionaries are paper tigers," put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung during the Third Revolutionary Civil War, has armed the people of our country ideologically, strengthened their confidence in victory and played an exceedingly great role in the People's Liberation War. In the struggle against imperialism and for world peace in the coming days, and in the great struggle to overcome finally the remnant forces of the reactionary classes within the country and successfully build a great socialist country, Comrade Mao Tse-tung's concept of strategically despising the enemy will continue to inspire us and will also enable us to go on winning great victories. Comrade Mao Tse-tung's concept of strategically despising the enemy is always spoken of together with his concept of tactically taking the enemy seriously. As early as 1936, in his "Strategic Problems of China's Revolutionary War" he said: "Our strategy is to pit one against ten, while our tactic is to pit ten against one—this is one of the fundamental principles on which we beat the enemy." In his article "On Some Important Problems of the Party's Present Policy" written in 1948, he explained in still greater detail that, with regard to the whole situation and strategically, we should take the enemy lightly and oppose over-estimating the enemy's strength. But, with regard to each part of the whole, each specific struggle, we must under no circumstance

take the enemy lightly, we must, on the contrary, take him seriously. He said:

"If, from the standpoint of the whole, we over-estimate the strength of our enemy and hence do not dare to overthrow him and do not dare to win victory, we shall be committing a Right opportunist error. If, with respect to each part, each specific problem, we are not prudent, do not carefully study and perfect the art of struggle, do not concentrate all our strength for battle and do not pay attention to winning over all the allies that should be won over (middle peasants, small independent craftsmen and traders, the middle bourgeoisie, students, teachers, professors and intellectuals in general, ordinary government employees, professionals and enlightened gentry), we shall be committing a 'Left' opportunist error"* This concept of Comrade Mao Tse-tung is a summing up of experience which has stood repeated tests over the long years of China's revolutionary struggle. In these terse terms he elucidates extremely complex questions of revolutionary strategy and tactics, and gives us a fundamental guiding principle for our revolutionary struggle. This is a Marxist-Leninist theoretical generalization of great profundity.

WHY should we strategically despise the enemy while tactically taking him seriously? Comrade Mao Tse-tung gave a thorough explanation of this at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held at Wuchang in December 1958. He pointed out that there is not a single thing in the world which is not a unity of opposites, which is without a dual nature. Imperialism and all reactionaries also have a dual nature—they are both real tigers and paper tigers. Considered in their essential nature, from a long-term point of view, they are paper tigers, and hence we should despise them strategically. In view of the fact that they have devoured millions and tens of millions of people and will continue to devour people in the future, they are real tigers, and we should, therefore, also take them seriously tactically.** This shows that the dialectics of our revolutionary theory, the dialectics of our strategy and tactics, are precisely a correct reflection of the dialectics of objective reality. And it is precisely because our theory, strategy and tactics correctly reflect the laws of objective reality that we are able to win every battle we fight. Just as in dealing with the enemy, we must also strategically despise difficulties or setbacks in our work while tactically taking them seriously. Difficulties and setbacks in all revolutionary work are only transient phenomena, merely obstacles or twists and turns in our path of advance; they can be surmounted or overturned. Under certain definite conditions and through conflict, things are always changing positions with their opposites and transforming themselves into their opposites. To people engaged in the stupendous cause of revolution, difficulties and setbacks in revolutionary work

*"On Some Important Problems of the Party's Present Policy," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. IV, Chinese edition.

**See the editor's note to "Talk with the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Vol. IV, Chinese edition.

are very small things. In this respect, we have every reason to despise them. But we must also face up to them, study them seriously and draw the necessary experience and lessons from them, find effective measures to overcome or overturn them, and resolutely carry these measures through so as to conquer them and move ahead successfully. So in this respect we should also take them seriously.

IN these stories about not being afraid of ghosts, which we have selected, the stress is put on men's courage, their fearlessness towards ghosts and monsters and their bravery in striking at them, so, perhaps a greater emphasis has been put on the spirit of strategically despising the enemy. But some of these stories may serve to illustrate the need to combine closely the idea of strategically despising the enemy with that of tactically taking him seriously. The first story in this booklet, "Sung Ting-po Catches a Ghost," from the *Tales of Strange Things*, is very interesting and meaningful. The man in the story, who dared to catch ghosts even when a youngster, was not only brave but prudent. He showed no fear at all when, walking out one night, he met a ghost; mentally he completely held the initiative. Besides, he was clever at doing what was appropriate to the specific situation so as to keep the ghost under his control from start to finish. First, the ghost asked him who he was. He put the ghost off its guard by saying: "I am a ghost too." The ghost then suggested that they carry each other pick-a-back by turn. When it discovered he was very heavy, the ghost began to have doubts. Once again he quieted its suspicions, saying: "I am a new ghost. That's why I am heavy." When they came to a river, the ghost waded noiselessly while he splashed through; the ghost got suspicious again. "How comes it that you make such a noise?" asked the ghost. He threw it off its guard for a third time by saying: "That's because I am a new ghost, I am not accustomed yet to wading through water. You mustn't blame me." He not only succeeded in misleading the ghost with false phenomena from start to finish but also learnt from it how ghosts could be subdued. He said that, as a new ghost, he would like to know what ghosts were afraid of. Said the ghost: "What we detest is men's spittle." Later when the ghost transformed itself into a sheep, he spat on it to prevent it from transforming itself again and getting away. And so he finally caught the ghost. Doesn't this story show exactly that this ghost-catching man not only mentally despised the ghost on the whole but was extremely cautious and resourceful in his actual dealings with the ghost?

A similar story is "Black Magic" from *Strange Tales of Liao Chai*. In this story, a certain Mr. Yu did not believe a fortune-teller in the street who told him that he would die in three days. He refused to let himself be blackmailed. However, he did not fail to keep a vigilant lookout when he got back to his inn. On the third day, he sat quietly in his room waiting to see what would happen. The day passed uneventfully. At nightfall, he shut his door, lit the lamp and, with a sword at his side, sat waiting expectantly. The fortune-teller, who had magic powers, sent a "little man" with a spear to kill him. The man seized his sword, cut the "little man" right through the middle, and found that it was made

of paper. Later, a hideous hobgoblin appeared. He cut it with his sword, and found it was made of clay. After some time, a giant devil standing as tall as the eaves of the house came. When it pushed at the window the walls shook as if they would crumble. Fearing that the house would fall and crush him, Mr. Yu burst open the door and rushed out to fight the devil. Being a skilled boxer, Mr. Yu finally overpowered it and found that it was made of wood. If Mr. Yu had not shown himself to be unafraid of magic powers, ghosts or monsters, and if at the same time he was not fully alert and prepared, arms at hand and skilled at boxing, wouldn't he have been killed by the apparitions and devils sent by the fortune-teller? How otherwise could he shatter the fortune-teller's magic powers and finally give him the punishment he deserved?

THERE are other tales in this booklet with a similar content, but their plots are not as complex and intricate as those of the two stories mentioned above. So we are not going to deal with them. All of them drive home this truth: On the whole, ghosts are nothing to be afraid of; it is entirely possible for men to defeat and subdue them. But, with regard to each specific ghost and the specific circumstances under which ghosts are handled, it is necessary for men to be prudent and resourceful before they can win final victory. This is a truth with deep meaning. There are no such things as ghosts in the world, but since our ancient legends and superstitions described ghosts as something that could harm men, the writers of these tales created their stories on the basis of the experience men had gained in real life and of the experience men had acquired in their struggle against harmful things, and so brought forth this truth. Of

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course, had it not been for Comrade Mao Tse-tung's profound theoretical generalizations and his ideological guidance, it would not be so easy for us to see the meaning and moral of these stories.

As early as 41 years ago, when devils held sway in China and demons were rampant, the *Hsiangkiang Review*, edited by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in its first issue sent out the call to the Chinese people:

"What should you not fear? Do not fear the heavens, do not fear ghosts, do not fear death, do not fear the bureaucrats, warlords, or capitalists." How inspiring is this dauntless spirit! All Marxists and all the revolutionary people who take upon themselves the task of transforming the world should have this lofty spirit and revolutionary mettle; they should thoroughly do away with superstitions, emancipate their minds and be tough-willed men who fear nothing at all, who are both resourceful and bold, with both heaven-storming drive and the scientific analytical spirit.

The Institute of Literature of the Chinese Academy of Sciences started compiling this book in the spring of 1959 when, all over the world, imperialism, the reactionaries in various countries and the revisionists organized a big anti-China chorus; by the summer of that year the compilation was basically completed. That was the time when revisionists inside the country rose in response to international revisionism and launched their frenzied attack against the leadership of the Party. We decided

then to make a further careful selection from the first manuscript and enrich its content; it was also decided that I should write a preface. At the end of 1960, a great change took place in the international situation; 81 Communist and Workers' Parties held a meeting in Moscow of their representatives and issued a Statement against imperialism, reaction and revisionism. This "ghost-defying" Statement has greatly augmented the power and influence of the revolutionary people all over the world, plunged the devils and goblins into dejection and in the main broke up the big anti-China chorus. But readers should understand that there are still plenty of devils, ghosts and goblins in the world, and it will take some time to wipe them out. Within the country, too, there are still great difficulties; the remnants of the devils in Chinese shape are still making trouble; and there are still many obstacles to overcome in the path of our great socialist construction. It seems very necessary, therefore, to publish this book. After the Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China adopted its resolution of January 1961 in support of the Statement of the Moscow Meeting and formulated the policies to be followed in the domestic political, economic and ideological fields, and since more people have come to understand the strategy and tactics of revolutionary struggle under present conditions, publication of this book of *Stories About Not Being Afraid of Ghosts* may not come as such a big surprise to the public.

Fraternal Co-operation

Sino-Soviet Talks on Economic and Trade Relations

Satisfactory agreement has been reached in the preliminary round of talks on trade relations between China and the Soviet Union. The preliminary talks on economic relations between the two countries will continue in Peking.

A press communique on the preliminary Sino-Soviet talks on economic and trade relations was issued on March 2. It reads:

"In accordance with an agreement between the Governments of China and the Soviet Union on conducting preliminary talks in Peking on the economic and trade relations between the two countries, members of the Soviet delegation, P.N. Kумыкин, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union; I.V. Arkhipov, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and others, held talks respectively during their stay in Peking on the economic and trade relations between the two countries with members of the Chinese delegation, Li Chiang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Ku Cho-hsin, Vice-Chairman of the

State Planning Commission, and others. The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal cordiality and friendship and full understanding.

"Satisfactory agreement has been reached in the preliminary talks on the trade relations between the two countries. Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union Kумыкин and some members of the Soviet delegation returned to Moscow on March 2. In accordance with the agreement previously reached by the two parties, a trade delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of China will go to Moscow afterwards to continue and complete the talks. The preliminary talks on economic relations between the two countries will continue in Peking and will be completed in Moscow."

Warm Welcome to Soviet Delegation

During their three-week stay and visits to various cities in China, members of the Soviet delegation received a most warm welcome. On March 1, they were guests of honour at a banquet given by Vice-Premier Chen Yi. Premier Chou En-lai and Soviet Ambassador Chervonenko

were also present. In their toasts both Vice-Premier Chen Yi and his Soviet guests greeted the success of the talks and the constantly growing Sino-Soviet friendship which is eternal and unbreakable.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out that as a result of the efforts on both sides and through comradely, friendly negotiations, agreements had been smoothly reached on a number of questions. The outstanding achievements made in the preliminary talks on economic and trade relations between China and the Soviet Union, he said, once more vividly demonstrate the great vitality of proletarian internationalism and the new development of fraternal mutual assistance and co-operation between the two countries since the Moscow Meeting. Both China and the Soviet Union are great socialist countries, guided by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, they have the same goal of building communism and conduct a common struggle against imperialist aggression and for the preservation of world peace. The unity and friendship between the two countries and two Parties, the Vice-Premier said, will stand the test of history. They are eternal and will keep growing. Not long ago the 11th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance was joyfully celebrated. The recently concluded talks on Sino-Soviet cultural co-operation, and the current Sino-Soviet talks on economic and trade relations have strengthened friendly co-operation between China and the Soviet Union, making a new contribution to the further development of their friendship, he added.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi emphatically pointed out that mutual assistance and co-operation in the economic and trade fields between China and the Soviet Union are playing an important part in promoting the building of socialism and communism by the two peoples. The Chinese people, he declared, will always cherish and be grateful

for the internationalist help in every form given them by the Soviet people, and they will always reciprocate the sincere friendship of the Soviet people. In conclusion, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that the exchange of friendly visits between the two countries made by delegations sent by both Governments will further promote the great friendship of the two peoples who welcome such visits.

P.N. Kумыkin, in his speech, expressed great satisfaction concerning the current talks and hopes for similarly satisfactory results from the talks in Moscow. He said that during its visit, his delegation had seen that the Chinese people, like the Soviet people, eagerly hope for the further strengthening and development of economic and trade relations between the two countries. Speaking about his impression of China, he warmly praised the achievements made by the Chinese people in their socialist construction. He said that the members of the Soviet delegation rejoice at and are proud of the great success scored by the Chinese people in the past 11 years; such is the feeling between fraternal countries and peoples. He described the difficulties China is encountering as a result of two successive years of serious natural calamities as temporary ones. He said that he was as convinced as the Chinese people themselves, that such difficulties will be overcome in a short period of time.

I.V. Arkhipov, in his speech, expressed confidence that the current economic talks between the Soviet Union and China will, like the trade talks, achieve satisfactory results. Soviet Ambassador Chervonenko said that the efforts made by the delegations of both sides had made an important contribution to mutual assistance and co-operation in the economic, trade and cultural fields between the Soviet Union and China. This mutual assistance and co-operation will help the two peoples win time to gain victory in the peaceful competition with the capitalist countries, he said.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

The Way to Solve the Congolese Question

Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial of March 3. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

TO expedite the solution of the Congolese question, Comrade N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, on February 22 sent a letter to the Heads of the Governments of many countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. In this letter, the Head of the Soviet Government denounced the frenzied attacks of the colonialists on the Congolese people, exposed the evil consequences of the "U.N. operation in the Congo" and pointed out the way to solve the Congolese question.

March 10, 1961

Comrade Khrushchov's letter has won extensive support from fair-minded world public opinion.

The Crux of the Matter

The present grave situation in the Congo stems entirely from the U.N. authorities' flagrant encroachment on the sovereignty of the Congo and their intervention in its internal affairs in defiance of the will of the world's people. The U.N. authorities in the Congo have worked in collusion with the Belgian colonialist troops, given open support to the Mobutu, Tshombe and other rebel groups, prevented the legal Congolese Government from exercising

its sovereignty and even conspired in the murder of Patrice Lumumba and his comrades-in-arms. This series of facts proves that the crux of the Congolese situation is not the lack of "power" or "too little power" on the part of the U.N. authorities in the past as some allege. On the contrary, it lies in the fact that the U.N. authorities have not only failed to fulfil their duty to stop the old Belgian colonialists' aggression against the Congo, but have become a tool of U.S. neo-colonialism in its aggression against that country. Comrade Khrushchov pointed out in his letter that the colonialists would not allow the Congo to become independent. From the moment the "U.N. force" entered the Congo, the colonialists did everything in their power to try "to substitute the former and most obviously crude forms . . . by more veiled and subtle methods. They mask themselves by acting through stooges." The murder of Lumumba has stirred worldwide waves of opposition to the intervention and aggression against the Congo by Belgium, the United States and the U.N. authorities. As Comrade Khrushchov pointed out in his letter, the U.N. operation has borne "bitter fruit" in the Congo which "wrecks the trust of the peoples in the United Nations."

The United States now still continues to carry on its policy of using the United Nations for intervention and aggression against the Congo. This is clearly proved by the entire course of the discussions of the Congolese situation in the U.N. Security Council and by a series of facts since the adoption by the Security Council of the resolution put forward by the U.A.R., Ceylon and Liberia.

What Security Council Discussions Show

During the Security Council's discussions of the Congolese question, the Soviet Union advanced a resolution for the solution of that question, which calls for the declaration of the murder of Lumumba and his comrades-in-arms as an international crime, sanctions against the Belgian aggressors, the arrest of Tshombe and Mobutu and turning them over to the courts, the immediate disarming of their troops, the immediate withdrawal of all Belgian troops and personnel from the Congo, the cessation of the "U.N. operation" in the Congo within a month, the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the dismissal of Dag Hammarskjold as U.N. Secretary-General. This resolution represents the demand of the broad masses of the people throughout the world and is an effective measure for solving the Congolese question. If, as Adlai Stevenson alleged, the United States really regarded the "preservation of the sovereignty and independence of the Congo" as the "fundamental factors" motivating the United States in solving the Congolese question, then it should have supported the Soviet resolution. But in the Security Council, Stevenson took the lead in attacking the Soviet resolution and rounding up a majority to veto it.

As the Security Council discussed the Congolese situation, word came that six other members of the legal Congolese Government and patriots had been murdered. This new crime of the imperialist bloc and its agents was at once strongly condemned by the representatives of the Soviet Union, the U.A.R., Ceylon and other countries. In the light of this new development, the representatives of the U.A.R., Ceylon and Liberia put forward a new resolution at the Security Council meeting to supplement the

three-nation resolution. This supplementary resolution pointed out that persons in high places among the Congolese puppet groups were responsible for the crime of murdering Lumumba and his comrades-in-arms; it "calls upon the authorities in Leopoldville, Elisabethville and Kasai immediately to put an end to such practices." Is this not a justifiable demand? But the U.S. representative declared that he absolutely could not agree to this supplementary resolution; instead, he demanded the deletion of the phrase "convinced of the responsibility for such crimes of persons in high places [in the Congo]" from the resolution and the inclusion of Stanleyville among the areas called upon to end such murders. This U.S. amendment reveals not only its underhanded relations with Tshombe, Mobutu and other murderers and its open protection of these assassins and gangsters but also its intrigues for striking at and undermining the legal Congolese Government. When this amendment was opposed by the original sponsors of the resolution and vetoed, the United States, together with Britain, France, Turkey and the Chiang Kai-shek clique, abstained during the voting and thereby prevented the passage of this supplementary resolution which calls for the condemnation and stoppage of the crimes of murder committed by the Congolese rebel cliques.

When the Security Council voted on and adopted the resolution of the U.A.R., Ceylon and Liberia, the U.S. representative voted for it. This was because U.S. representative Stevenson regarded the resolution as one providing greater powers to the United Nations in its Congo operation. What does this mean? It means that the United States wants to use the Security Council resolution to carry further its intervention and aggression against the Congo. Historical facts have proved on many occasions that the United States invariably makes use of any point that can be exploited in the U.N. resolutions to carry out its aggressive activities.

Sinister "New Plan" of U.S.

As is generally known, in the course of the Security Council meetings, the Kennedy government formulated a so-called "new plan" with respect to the Congo. This plan, as made public by Stevenson, includes the following "four steps": first, the disbanding of all Congolese armed forces; secondly, the convocation of Parliament; thirdly, the release of "political prisoners" and fourthly, a demand for the withdrawal of Belgian troops. The essence of this plan remains to use the United Nations as a means of carrying out intervention and aggression against the Congo, the only difference being that the tactics have become more cunning. But there are those who now publicize it as showing a so-called "new spirit" on the part of the U.S. Government. The Yugoslav paper *Borba* even wants people to believe that Stevenson's vote for the three-nation resolution was "a major achievement" of the United States and a "turning point" in the United States' Congo policy.

Let us take a closer look at this so-called "new plan" of the United States. What is meant by disbanding all Congolese troops? It means that the army of the legal Congolese Government headed by Gizenga which has now removed its capital to Stanleyville should be disbanded. For, if the U.S.-controlled "U.N. force" wanted to disband

the troops of the Congolese rebel cliques, it could have done so long ago. But it has never intended to do so. On the contrary, it has ceaselessly reinforced the armed forces of the rebel cliques and allowed them to attack the forces of the legal Congolese Government. This so-called "new plan" of the United States is designed to eliminate the Congolese government troops through the "U.N. Command." It is an extremely sinister device. Should the United States succeed in this, it would mean that the Congo would be completely subjected to U.S. military occupation through the "U.N. Command."

As for calling Parliament into session, since the Congo obviously had its own Parliament, its own Government and its own Speaker of the Parliament and Premier before the entry of the "U.N. force" into the country, one might ask: Who is it that has now strangled the Congolese Parliament and has sought to subvert the legal Congolese Government? And who is it that conspired to murder Premier Lumumba, President of the Senate Okito and other patriotic and undaunted members of Parliament? The so-called "convocation of Parliament" in the U.S.' "new plan," therefore, represents nothing more than an attempt to use a form of fake democracy to legalize the Mobutu and other puppet cliques.

As regards the release of "political prisoners," one cannot help recalling that Dean Rusk used to call Premier Lumumba of the legal Congolese Government a "political prisoner" and manifested no desire to seek his release. It was precisely with the connivance of the U.S.-controlled "U.N. Command" that Lumumba and his comrades-in-arms were murdered by the rebel cliques. Many other patriots arrested by the rebel cliques have also been slaughtered one after another. And now the United States talks about releasing political prisoners. If this is not hypocrisy, then it is an attempt to rescue the rebel elements now in the hands of the legal Congolese Government.

As for the Belgian colonialist troops, according to the U.S. plan, they would be asked to evacuate the Congo only after the United States has secured complete military and political control of that country, that is, after its aggressive forces have consolidated their foothold there. This shows the United States' so-called demand for the withdrawal of Belgian troops to be nothing more than a final step in the implementation of the U.S. neo-colonialists' plan to swallow up the Congo.

From this it can be seen that the United States' so-called "new plan" is a more sinister, more venomous programme for aggression against the Congo.

U.S. Steps Up Aggressive Moves

Since the Security Council adopted its resolution on the Congolese question, the United States has further intensified its moves of aggression against the Congo through the instrumentality of the U.N. authorities.

On February 21, that is the day after the Security Council passed the resolution on the Congolese question, the agent of the U.S. authorities, Dag Hammarskjold, called a conference of representatives of the states which had sent troops to the Congo, to discuss the strengthening of the "U.N. force." He asked for an additional 7,000 troops from the Asian and African countries to be sent to

the Congo in order to expand the U.S.-controlled "U.N. force" from the present 16 to 25 battalions. According to a statement of Prime Minister Nehru of India on February 23, the Indian Government, which had made an Indian available to act as representative of the U.N. Secretary-General in the Congo, might agree to Hammarskjold's request and send combat troops to the Congo. The UPI reported: "American officials said a key element in the success of the new plan would be India's decision."

On February 22, the Tshombe rebel clique after talks with the "U.N. Command" formed its "national army."

On February 23, the representative of the U.N. Secretary-General in the Congo, the Indian, Dayal, made a vicious, slanderous attack against the legal Congolese Government based on a rumour of the "liquidation of political prisoners" by that Government. He alleged that "anti-Lumumba political prisoners" had "become the pawns of odious and uncontrolled political passions" and that the situation in Stanleyville bore an "extremely unstable and dangerous character."

On February 24, on the pretext of "preventing conflicts," the "U.N. force" gave orders to halt the advance of the legal Congolese Government's troops into rebel-controlled Kasai Province.

On February 27, Dayal said in a "note" to the legal Congolese Government that he was deeply "concerned" with the Congolese government troops' punitive action against the rebel cliques, thus openly threatening the legal Congolese Government and obstructing it in the exercise of its sovereign rights.

On February 28, the rebel cliques of Tshombe, Kalonji and Ileo, under the protection of the "U.N. force," signed a so-called "military agreement" against the legal Congolese Government and decided to combine their forces against the government troops.

On the same day, Dayal announced that the "U.N. force" had driven off the Congolese government troops which had entered Luluabourg.

A Lesson in Blood

What does all this show? Although the U.N. authorities have been utterly discredited by their vile actions in the Congo, the imperialist bloc headed by the United States is still unwilling to call a halt, but is redoubling its efforts to use the Security Council resolution to expand its attack against the Congolese people. Congolese events have taught people an important truth: so long as the United Nations is subject to the manipulation of the United States, no unrealistic illusions whatever should be entertained towards it or its resolutions. This is a lesson learnt at the cost of bloodshed. But there are persons now who insist that this lesson in blood be forgotten and allege that the withdrawal of the United Nations from the Congo would be "a disaster" and would have unfortunate consequences. Such hypocritical words can neither frighten nor deceive sober-minded people; they will only expose the speaker as one on the side, not of the Congolese people, but of U.S. imperialism. Comrade Khrushchov pointed out in his message to the Heads of Government: "The regrettable lesson of the events in the Congo consists of the facts that the weaker the resistance

and the rebuff to the colonialists, the more impudently they act, and that a passive attitude towards aggression against the Congo plays solely into their hands." He added: "Some states are interfering in the internal affairs of the Congo and supporting the colonialists while others oppose the aggressors and foreign interference in the affairs of the Congo. It is here that the line of division of forces on the Congolese problem actually lies."

Warm Support for Soviet Proposals

The Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers has set forth in his message positive proposals for settling the Congolese question: in order to protect the Congolese people from new harm, measures must be taken to give support and aid to the legal Congolese Government headed by Antoine Gizenga, to condemn and apply sanctions against the Belgian aggressors, to arrest Tshombe and Mobutu and disarm their gangs, to quickly put an end to the U.N. operation in the Congo and withdraw all foreign troops so that the Congolese people themselves can settle their internal affairs. The Chinese people warmly support these proposals of the Soviet Government for settling the Congolese question. Together with the Soviet Union and all progressive forces throughout the world, they will strive to halt the interference and aggression against the Congo by the imperialist bloc headed by the United States,

to support the patriotic and just struggle of the legal Congolese Government and the Congolese people, and to carry out the reasonable proposals for settling the Congolese question.

The legal Congolese Government headed by Acting Premier Gizenga has raised high the glorious banner of the patriotism of Lumumba and made a solemn pledge to the whole world: the Congolese people and the legal Government they support are determined to continue their struggle for the complete freedom and independence of their country and fight to the last man for independence! All the fine sons and daughters of the Congo who are unwilling to be slaves are taking up the unfinished cause of Lumumba and other fallen heroes and are uniting and persevering in the struggle for the independence and freedom of their motherland. The heroic struggle of the Congolese people, which has the support of all progressive forces, is the most fundamental factor in determining the future of the Congo. As Chairman Liu Shao-chi, in his reply cable dated February 22 to Congolese Acting Premier Gizenga, stated: "The Chinese people are deeply convinced that the Congolese people, united as one and persisting in struggle, will eventually defeat the plot of imperialism headed by the U.S.A. for aggression against the Congo, and win the complete independence and freedom of their country."

The Great Unity of the Patriotic Forces in Laos

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

The following commentary appeared in "Renmin Ribao" on March 3. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

JUST when Phoumi Nosavan, chieftain of the Laotian rebel clique, was on the point of leaving for Phnom-Penh to try to invite Prince Souvanna Phouma, Premier of the legal Laotian Government, to Vientiane, in an attempt to provide a legal camouflage for the Phoumi-Boun Oum puppet government, Prince Phouma from February 22 to 28 visited Xieng Khouang-Plain of Jars newly liberated by the Royal Laotian Government forces and the Pathet Lao fighting units. During his visit, Prince Phouma presided over a meeting of the Laotian Government, laid down a policy for the liberation of the whole country, proposed the consolidation and development, both in numerical strength and fighting quality, of a powerful armed force, held talks with Prince Souphanouvong, leader of the Neo Lao Haksat Party, and issued a Joint Statement with him. Prince Phouma on many occasions denounced new U.S. schemes for interfering in the internal affairs of Laos and wrecking the policy of peace, neutrality and national amity pursued by the legal Laotian Government. He told the Laotian people that in order to put into effect a genuine policy of peace and neutrality pursued by the Laotian Govern-

ment and ensure the security of the country, they must give active support to the Pathet Lao fighting units led by Prince Souphanouvong and not allow themselves to be cheated by the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique. There is no doubt that this visit of Prince Phouma to the liberated area of Xieng Khouang-Plain of Jars has dealt a telling blow to the new political schemes of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and further consolidated the unity of the patriotic forces in Laos.

Time-Worn U.S. Trick

It is a time-worn trick of U.S. imperialism to undermine the unity of the Laotian patriotic forces in order to carry out aggression and intervention against Laos. It may be recalled that as early as 1955, former U.S. Secretary of State Dulles hurried to Laos to provoke and expand military conflict in Sam Neua and Phong Saly Provinces. When the Royal Laotian Government headed by Prince Phouma held talks with the Pathet Lao fighting units for the purpose of achieving peaceful unification of the country, the U.S. Government threatened to discontinue "U.S. aid" to Laos and conduct splitting activities in lower Laos, in an attempt to compel the Royal Government to abandon its policy of holding talks with the Pathet Lao fighting units. However, at that time, because of

the firm demand of all the Laotian people for peaceful unification of their motherland and the joint efforts of the Phouma government and the Pathet Lao fighting units, the U.S. imperialist plot did not succeed. Therefore a coalition government, including members of the Pathet Lao fighting units, was formed in November 1957, and for a time the peaceful unification of the country was realized. This was an important achievement in the implementation of the Geneva agreements in Laos. But on the very next day following the formation of the Royal Laotian Coalition Government, the U.S. Government issued a statement, indicating that it felt grave anxiety over developments in Laos. Soon afterwards, it used every means possible to undermine the unity of the Laotian people, eventually overthrew the then government headed by Prince Phouma, fostered a pro-U.S. puppet regime which renewed armed attacks against the Pathet Lao fighting units and arrested Prince Souphanouvong, and thus provoked the civil war in Laos. This crude intervention by U.S. imperialism roused the resistance of the Laotian people.

Last August, Prince Phouma, with the support of the people, once more formed a government which enabled Laos to resume its policy of peace, neutrality and national amity. But when the delegations of the Royal Laotian Government and the Neo Lao Haksat Party held negotiations in Vientiane, the U.S. Government hurriedly sent its Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, J.G. Parsons, to Vientiane to sow discord and force the Phouma government to end its talks with the Neo Lao Haksat Party. When this plot failed, the U.S. Government instigated its lackeys, Thailand and south Viet Nam, to enter into collusion with the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique in launching rebellion in Laos and attacking Vientiane, capital of the legal Government headed by Premier Phouma, and vainly attempted to subvert the Phouma government by force and set up a puppet government completely controlled by the United States so as to turn Laos into its colony and military base.

To review this history is instructive both for the Laotian people who have personal experience of it and for peace-loving people throughout the world. This enables people to see clearly the true features of U.S. neo-colonialism and recognize the importance of strengthening the unity of the Laotian patriotic forces in the face of the vicious enemy of the nation, thereby facilitating the search for a way to realize the peace, independence and neutrality of Laos.

Phouma-Souphanouvong Joint Statement

The Joint Statement issued on February 26 by Prince Souvanna Phouma, Premier of the Royal Laotian Government and Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat Party, pointed out: "The two Princes hold that in the present situation, the Kingdom of Laos must pursue a genuine policy of peace, neutrality and national amity, that the Laotians must be allowed to settle their own affairs by themselves, and that armed intervention by U.S. imperialism and its satellites in Laos must be ended." This is the crux of the Laotian question at the present time. Only after the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, Thailand, south Viet Nam and the remnant Kuomintang bandits, have



The "King" Speaks

Cartoon by Ko Chao-chuan

withdrawn from Laos will conditions have been created for Laotians to settle their affairs by themselves. It is absolutely impermissible for anybody to interfere in the internal affairs of Laos.

In order to stop the intervention and aggression against Laos by the United States and its lackeys, Thailand, south Viet Nam and the remnant Kuomintang bandits and to enable the Laotian people to solve their own problems, it is entirely necessary to call an international conference of the 14 nations concerned. This proposal of Prince Sihanouk has won the support of the legal Royal Laotian Government and the majority of countries concerned. But the U.S. Government has persistently opposed this reasonable proposal. It proposed the sending of a "neutral commission" composed of Cambodia, Burma and Malaya to Laos, hoping to use the prestige of the neutral countries, Cambodia and Burma, to cover up its intervention and aggression against Laos. Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia has explicitly refused to join the commission planned by the United States. Burmese Prime Minister U Nu, at his press conference on February 25, also denied reports that Burma would join this three-nation commission. In their Joint Statement Princes Phouma and Souphanouvong pointed out that the declaration which the United States coerced the King into making was aimed at hindering the convention of an enlarged 14-nation conference as proposed by Prince Sihanouk, a proposal enjoying the approval of the two Princes and the support of many countries and that it was intended to provide a legal camouflage for the so-called "Boun Oum government."

It will be recalled that in their Joint Statement of November 20, 1960, issued in Sam Neua, Princes Phouma and Souphanouvong announced that Laos must resolutely follow a line of peace and neutrality, that the armed forces of the former Pathet Lao fighting units would abide by the policy of the legal Government in order to win victory in the struggle against the Phoumi-Boun Oum traitorous clique and that the Royal Government with Prince Phouma as its Premier was pledged to uphold stable unity and mutual trust between the two parties in order to realize unity of the country. The Chinese people are happy to see that the two Princes have, in their latest Joint

Statement, reaffirmed these common viewpoints and that these viewpoints are being, step by step, transformed into reality.

The Joint Statement of Princes Phouma and Souphanouvong marks the further strengthening of the unity of all patriotic forces in Laos. We believe that by relying on the strength of this great unity, the Laotian people will surely be able to smash the United States' plan of aggression and intervention against Laos and achieve final victory in the struggle to win and uphold the peace, neutrality, national amity and unity of their country.

A Factual Survey

Chinese Women at Work

CHINA'S women are playing an ever more important role in the fields and factories, in the people's communes in town and countryside, in cultural and welfare organizations and in government—in every field of China's socialist construction. Their increasing participation in social productive labour, particularly since the great leap forward in 1958, has speeded up the building of socialism and carried them enormous strides forward on the road to complete emancipation.

On the Farms

In the old days women's sphere of work and activity in the countryside was severely limited. In some places women were not even allowed to work in the fields. Now all that is changed. Practically every able-bodied woman today finds gainful and worthwhile employment in the many-sided activities of the people's communes from farming and handicraft industry to the cultural and welfare side. They make a sizable force on the farm front. In the five provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Shansi, Szechuan and Kweichow women were credited with some 45 per cent of the total number of farm work-days registered. In the winter of 1959 and the spring of 1960, when a large labour force was engaged in building water conservancy works on an immense scale throughout the country, women peasants took over the greater part of the field work on the wheat and other winter crops; they did most of the spring ploughing and sowing.

With the increasing mechanization of farm work, women tractor or combine-harvester drivers and operators of dog-engines and other machines are no longer a novelty. Women on the farms are also active in making farm machines by indigenous methods, reforming farm tools and popularizing various types of new or improved farm implements. In Kweichow Province in the southwest, 650,000 women are now able to operate rice-transplanters, and many of them have learnt not only to repair but also to make them. Such transplanters, as well as mechanical threshers and other new-type farm tools, have greatly lightened women's work on the farms, increased

productivity and enabled women to take a bigger share of farm work.

Women's work is by no means limited to field work. Large numbers of women are helping to increase farm output by fruitful work in commune scientific research centres aiming to apply the "Eight-Point Charter" for agriculture to the best advantage in their areas. Women have made their mark working on experimental plots where research on seed selection, close planting, the use of water and fertilizer and other techniques is systematically conducted. In the Changshi People's Commune of Tafang County in Kweichow Province to the southwest, women make up more than 50 per cent of the 1,200 people engaged in research in its 220 scientific research groups. Lu Kuei-lan, director of the Diaotai People's Commune of Hsienyang County in Shensi of the northwest, is an expert cotton-grower. Last year, breaking with conventional practice, she experimented on interplanting cotton and vegetables. Her efforts proved successful, and she reaped a triple harvest of cotton, vegetables and experience. Besides giving leadership to the whole commune, she heads its scientific research centre and its agro-technical school.

Last year, when the country was hit by the severest natural calamities in the past century, China's women threw themselves with unstinted energy into the tasks of reducing the damage done. In nine counties under the Paise Special Administrative Region of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, 150,000 women helped save the day in combating drought and in the emergency work of resowing and replanting the crops. In the provinces of Hopei, Honan, Shantung, Shansi and Szechuan, the number of women taking part in the fight against natural calamities constituted more than 60 per cent of the total labour force.

This spring more women than ever are taking part in the national campaign to go in for agriculture and grain production in a big way.

Large numbers of urban women cadres have gone to the farm front as workers and leaders. It is no small

thing to switch homes and accustomed ways of life in middle age, yet many urban women have volunteered to settle down in the villages and devote themselves to helping agricultural production. In the special administrative regions of Shaoyang, Hsiangtan and Chienyang in Hunan Province, nearly 800 women cadres have gone out to help the farms. In the two special regions of Hsiangtan and Hengyang, more than 60,000 women from families of cadres and government employees have gone to work in the villages; many have already distinguished themselves by their fine work.

Helping the Technical Revolution

Liberation has opened no less vast opportunities for China's women in the industrial field. Millions of them have taken up jobs in industrial enterprises. The influx increased especially during the great leap forward in China's industry in 1958. Many among them have distinguished themselves in work never before tackled by women in China. Many made their mark last year in the campaign for increasing production and practising economy, centring round technical innovations and technical revolution. In the cities of Kirin and Changchun in northeastern China, in the first quarter of 1960 alone women workers submitted more than 220,000 proposals introducing technical innovations; nearly half of these have since been put into practice. Women workers answered the call to mechanize or semi-mechanize work. In 89 factories in Chungking, Chengtu and Luchow, in the southwestern province of Szechuan, women workers were responsible for devising and introducing more than 15,000 mechanized or semi-mechanized processes. They also put 1,500 processes on a semi-automatic basis and got going 149 wholly automatic production lines.

Many women workers have won the honoured title of "Red-Banner Bearer" in the campaign. One of them is Tang Ying, a well-known woman worker of the Huguang Scientific Instruments Plant in Shanghai, who leapt to fame for her success in making a precision impedance bridge. Tang Ying was a child worker who often had to beg for a living in the old society. She only learnt to read and write a few years ago. She has won the heart of the nation not only because of the sheer doggedness she showed in grappling with the difficulties involved in making the precision impedance bridge but also because she is a living testimony to what an emancipated daughter of China's workers can do in one of the most highly skilled branches of modern technology.

In Urban People's Communes

The establishment of the people's communes in the cities freed millions of China's women from household chores and gave them scope to apply their energies and interests and speed the nation's construction. With people's commune social services—creches, kindergartens, dining-rooms and service centres, etc., taking over household chores, large numbers of women have gone out to work in state enterprises, while others have joined commune-run factories or collective welfare undertakings. In Peking alone, nearly 200,000 women have been so freed from household chores to take part in productive work.



Tractor Driver

Lithograph by Yen Chu-shih

Most of the commune-run factories started with very little, but have grown in size and scope under the leadership of the Communist Party and through the efforts of their members—in large proportion, women. The growth of the bedding and clothes factory of the Paiyinlu People's Commune in Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province, is typical. It was launched by three former housewives towards the end of 1958 with little equipment beyond two sewing machines. Now it has more than 200 workers, over 100 sewing machines and four workshops supplying bedding and clothes for the people in and around Lanchow.

Run and operated largely by women workers these commune factories have mushroomed all over the country. They play a significant role in boosting the country's industry by manufacturing spare parts for the large industrial enterprises; they help agriculture with chemical fertilizers and insecticides, and are making an increasing amount of daily necessities to supply the growing needs of the people. In the two years and more since they have been set up, these little plants have been an important school for hundreds of thousands of women workers to acquire technical skills and become a still more important force in China's industrialization.

On the Road to Complete Emancipation

The emancipation of China's women is reflected in the ever-bigger part they are playing in running the affairs of the country. Hundreds of thousands of advanced workers have emerged from among them, and many have been promoted to leading posts in industry, agriculture, government administration and other spheres. In the Yen-an Special Administrative Region of Shensi Province,

in the period from May to September 1959, six women were promoted county heads, 86 vice-directors of people's communes, and 279 leaders of production brigades or secretaries of the Communist Party committees of these brigades. Today every single county, every people's commune and every production brigade in this special administrative region has a woman in the leadership.

In commune-run factories, naturally, large numbers of women are in administrative positions. Of the 175 directors of commune-run factories in Chungwen District, Peking, 73 are women, most of them formerly housewives. In a sampling of commune-run factories in Chungking, women make up some 80 per cent of the total number of directors of factories or workshops.

* * *

Pen Probes

Washington's U.N. Vehicle

When U.N. intervention in the Congo started last summer supposedly "to assume responsibility for ensuring law and order," Henry Cabot Lodge, then Washington's U.N. delegate, applauded this as "the most advanced and most sophisticated international effort that has ever been made in the history of the world."

In U.S. State Department double-talk, "sophisticated" means: double-dyed cunning exercised with gentlemanly finesse. Sophisticated it was. Within months the Premier of the legal Congolese Government was murdered in cold blood; the new-born republic was carved up by imperialist agents and thrown into deep distress; and the colonialists were pouring back complete with a cut-throat "Foreign Legion" to bolster up the "forces of law and order."

Washington's spokesmen have left no doubt about the way they look at Africa. One is struck by their use of literary images that smack of the gourmet or the gambler. For columnist Walter Lippmann, it is one of the "richest and largest and most tempting underdeveloped territories in the world." For the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it is a place where "greater opportunities for profitable operations exist than have been realized." For Mr. Satterthwaite, ex-U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, it is a place where the United States has "great stakes" and found a "gigantic vacuum." But with one former colony after another demanding national independence, the frustrated strategists of the "American century" saw the big game slipping through their fingers.

Then came the Congo. "To send American troops to the Congo," wrote the *New York Herald Tribune*,

These sidelights give a glimpse of the status which women enjoy in China today. In their long march towards complete emancipation, China's women entered a new stage with the socialization of household labour following the growth and consolidation of the urban and rural people's communes and their many collective welfare facilities. Under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party, hundreds of millions of Chinese women have been freed from household drudgery and are taking part in productive work in which adequate measures are taken to care for their special needs. Through participation in collective labour and collective study they are gradually ending their economic dependence on men and their cultural backwardness inherited from the past. They are advancing with full confidence towards their goal of complete emancipation.

"would have the most fearful repercussions. Throughout Africa and the rest of the world such an action could only mean a return to the old use of naked power by the white man against the black." But "in the United Nations," declared *The New York Times*, "the United States has found a ready vehicle for its policy." In this kind of action, explained the *Washington Post*, "the onus of colonialism cannot be affixed" to the United States.

Sophisticated, huh? And the U.S.-led Western colonialists piled into the "vehicle" of the U.N. to carry suppression and enslavement back to the Congo.

Even before the murder of Lumumba, many Asian and African countries, disgusted by the cynical misuse of the "U.N. force" in the Congo, had decided to withdraw their contingents. The legal Congolese Government, in a statement issued on February 2, already pointed out that "the United Nations, an organization founded to maintain peace and international security, was used in the Congo to unleash war and create a threat to national [Congolese] and international security." The Extraordinary Session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council, with representatives from 32 countries, had denounced the U.N. and its agencies in the Congo as an "instrument of the new colonial powers and a smokescreen



"... The most advanced and most sophisticated international effort that has ever been made in the history of the world."
— Henry Cabot Lodge

Cartoon by Jack Chen

with which the imperialist circles of the United States cover up their aggressive intentions in the Congo."

"Tempting" Africa was not as "underdeveloped" as Mr. Lippmann thought. The U.S. "effort" was evidently not as "sophisticated" as Mr. Lodge hoped.

Then came the murder of the Congolese Premier and his colleagues. This atrocity shattered the myth of the U.N.'s "civilized" mission in the Congo.

The U.N. has become a tool, declares Mali Premier Keita, of the big colonialist and imperialist powers for domination. It has violated its charter and mission and is only a screen for vicious forces working against the interests of mankind, says Guinean President Toure. The Congolese people, declares their Minister of Education Mulele, have no faith whatsoever in the United Nations because it only carried out the imperialists' orders for enslavement of the Congo. "We are convinced," states Congolese Acting Premier Gizenga, "that when the United Nations finally withdraws from the Congo, the crisis will come to an end. . . ." And similar voices can be heard from all four corners of an enraged world.

As the fraudulent U.N. "vehicle" is ripped apart, the "man at the wheel"—U.S. neo-colonialism—is fully exposed to view. A rally of 3,000 Mali people in Bamako has adopted a resolution which declares: "The foul and criminal schemings of U.S. imperialism, the gendarme of international imperialism, are once again revealed before the eyes of the African peoples, following

its actions against Cuba and Laos and its support to France against fighting Algeria; it has proved itself the principal enemy and main perpetrator of the crime which has plunged the whole of Africa in sorrow." A joint statement, issued in Cairo by representatives of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party, the South Africa United Front, the Kenya African National Union, the United National Independent Party of Northern Rhodesia, the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia, the Uganda National Congress and the National Union of Ruanda-Urundi, says: "The United States is specially responsible for this conspiracy [the murder of Lumumba] because the Belgian imperialists and their agents and the United Nations could not have the courage to commit this crime without the support of the United States." The U.S. neo-colonialists have been condemned all over the world.

Yet Washington apparently has no intention of calling a halt. U.S. President Kennedy has declared, with a candour worthy of better things, that "the United States must make the United Nations the central instrument of its effort in Africa."

But the colonialist drivers of the U.N. "vehicle" in the Congo had better look sharp where they are going. This isn't the 18th-century colonialist jungle that they are in. They are running against the traffic on the road of Free Africa's irresistible advance.

— PIEN HSUEH

Sports

The 26th World Table Tennis Championships

In about three weeks Peking will become the focus of attention for table tennis enthusiasts throughout the world. For it is here from April 5 to 14 that the 26th World Table Tennis Championships will take place. Coming to take part in the biennial world tournaments this year are 260 players from 32 associations which are members of the International Table Tennis Federation. There is little doubt that competitions in the coming World Championships will be keen.

Entries received for the seven contested events of the Championships are: 28 men's teams (Swaythling cup), 22 women's teams (Corbillon cup), 158 players for the men's singles, 96 players for the women's singles, 72 pairs for the men's doubles, 42 pairs for the women's doubles and 68 pairs for the mixed doubles.

Since the decision that Peking would be host to the 26th World Championships, preparations for the matches here have been proceeding steadily. These included the recently completed construction of a new circular-shaped gymnasium on the eastern outskirts of Peking. With a seating capacity of 15,000, the Peking Workers' Gymnasium, as it is called, is specially designed to meet the exacting demands of world-class table tennis. Particular attention was paid to details of lighting, air conditioning, acoustics, etc., all of which make for top-notch table tennis. The double parquet flooring of the competition hall is of rigid hard wood tested for appropriate springiness, and there is ample room for ten games to be played simultaneously. This four-storeyed building boasts a unique suspension

roof which eliminates the usual floor-to-ceiling pillars that obstruct the spectators' view. The "warm-up" courts, showers, locker rooms, a first-aid clinic, foyers and lounges, a buffet, rooms for billiards and chess and other facilities in this new gymnasium provide players with optimum conditions for complete relaxation between matches.

For China, table tennis is a fast-growing sport. It was not until 1953 that it first participated in the World Championships, and although the young Chinese players have had some successes at the various international tournaments, especially at the last World Championships when Jung Kuo-tuan captured the men's singles title, there is still much they can learn from players of other lands. The com-



A poster for the 1961 World Table Tennis Championships

ing World Championships will afford China's millions of table tennis enthusiasts a wonderful opportunity to see and learn from the world's best. The enormous amount of space devoted to the coming table tennis competitions in the Chinese newspapers and magazines in the last two months is an indication of the great eagerness and expectancy with which table tennis fans in all parts of the country, and particularly those in Peking, await the 26th World Championships.

A review of the past 25 World Championships highlights the many changes in table tennis since its first international meet in 1926. A major advance was the introduction of the rubber-faced bat which, with its ability to grip and spin the ball, transformed the game from primitive "ping pong" to a highly skilled sport. For a long time it was generally held that the only orthodox way of holding the bat was the hand-shake grip and that a good defence was the surest road to victory. However, at the 19th World Championships in 1952, Japan, then a newcomer, startled table tennis circles and attracted great attention when its players, using the pen-grip hold and concentrating on attack, captured four of the seven events

contested—the men's singles and doubles and the women's team title and women's doubles. Japan attracted attention at the competitions particularly because one of its players who used the sponge-rubber-faced bat for the first time at an international match won the men's singles title. This kind of bat was quickly adopted by players in many countries because of its devastating effect.

Seeded Players

On February 27, seedings for the 26th World Championships were announced and, according to the decision of the I.T.T.F. Advisory Committee last April to double the number of seedings in future World Championships, 16 players were listed in both men's and women's singles events, and 8 pairs in each of the doubles events. The seeded players for the men's singles are: 1. Jung Kuo-tuan (China), 2.

Zoltan Berczik (Hungary), 3. Ichiro Ogimura (Japan), 4. Nobuya Hoshino (Japan), 5. Teruo Murakami (Japan), 6. Ferenc Sido (Hungary), 7. Chuang Tse-tung (China), 8. Vojislav Markovic (Yugoslavia), 9. Wang Chuan-yao (China), 10. Tony Larsson (Sweden), 11. Konrad Freundorfer (the German Federal Republic), 12. Hsu Yin-sheng (China), 13. Hans Alser (Sweden), 14. Radu Negulescu (Rumania), 15. Laszlo Foldi (Hungary) and 16. Bjorne Mellstrom (Sweden).

The 16 women players, in order of their seeding, are Kimiyo Matsuzaki (Japan), Kazuko Itoh (Kazuko Yamazumi) (Japan), Eva Koczian Foldine (Hungary), Tomi Okada (Tomi Okawa) (Japan), Chiu Chung-hui (China), Sun Mei-ying (China), Diane Rowe (England), Sarolt Mathe Lukacsne (Hungary), Imrene Kerekes (Hungary), Masako Seki (Japan), Hu Ke-ming (China), Maria Alexandru (Rumania), Vendulka Schwarzova (Czechoslovakia), Jutta Kruse (the German Federal Republic), Sigrun Kunz (the German Democratic Republic) and Niele Ramanauskaite (the Soviet Union).

The seeding for the men's doubles is as follows: 1. Ichiro Ogimura/Teruo Murakami (Japan), 2. Jaroslav

Stanek/Viliam Polakovic (Czechoslovakia), 3. Chuang Tse-tung/Li Fung-jung (China), 4. Zoltan Berczik/Ferenc Sido (Hungary), 5. Nobuya Hoshino/Koji Kimura (Japan), 6. Hans Alser/Tony Larsson (Sweden), 7. Wang Chuan-yao/Hsu Yin-sheng (China) and 8. Radu Negulescu/Adalbert Rethi (Rumania).

The seeded pairs for the women's doubles championship are: 1. Kimiyo Matsuzaki/Kazuko Itoh (Japan), 2. Tomi Okada/Masako Seki (Japan), 3. Eva Koczian Foldine/Sarolt Mathe Lukacsne (Hungary), 4. Chiu Chung-hui/Sun Mei-ying (China), 5. Maria Alexandru/Geta Pitica (Rumania), 6. Diane Rowe/Jean Harrower (England), 7. Hu Ke-ming/Wang Chien (China) and 8. Sigrun Kunz/Doris Kalweit (the German Democratic Republic).

For the mixed doubles event the seeded pairs are: 1. Ichiro Ogimura/Kimiyo Matsuzaki (Japan), Teruo Murakami/Kazuko Itoh (Japan), 3. Wang Chuan-yao/Sun Mei-ying (China), 4. Ferenc Sido/Eva Koczian Foldine (Hungary), 5. Gheorghe Cobirzan/Maria Alexandru (Rumania), 6. Nobuya Hoshino/Masako Seki (Japan), 7. Chuang Tse-tung/Chiu Chung-hui (China) and 8. Zoltan Berczik/Imrene Kerekes (Hungary).

In the preliminaries, 28 teams entered for the men's team event will be played off in three groups as follows: *Group One*: China, Czechoslovakia, the German Federal Republic, India, Portugal, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Ghana, Nepal and Burma. *Group Two*: Hungary, Sweden, Rumania, Poland, Bulgaria, Australia, Nigeria, Denmark and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. *Group Three*: Japan, Yugoslavia, Brazil, England, the Soviet Union, Singapore, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba and New Zealand.

Preliminaries for the 22 entries in the women's team championship are also in three groups. *Group One*: Hungary, Rumania, the German Federal Republic, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Pakistan and Mongolia. *Group Two*: China, Czechoslovakia, France, Bulgaria, Portugal, Australia and Nepal. *Group Three*: Japan, England, Sweden, the Soviet Union, New Zealand, Ghana, the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Being the host country, China will enter 64 players for the seven events of the coming World Championships, one-half of the entries being women. Besides the reigning world men's singles champion Jung Kuo-tuan and other members of China's Swaythling cup players at the 25th World Championships — Wang Chuan-yao, Yang Jui-hua, Hsu Yin-sheng and Chuang Chia-fu, there are Chuang Tse-tung, Li Fu-jung and a number of young players who have come to the fore during the past year or so. The women's group includes Chiu Chung-hui, a semi-finalist at Dortmund, Sun Mei-ying, China's first post-liberation national champion and semi-finalist in the mixed doubles at the last World Championships, Hu Ke-ming and Ma Kuang-hung, all of whom have taken part in many international competitions, and 28 other promising young players. Now, with added experience, China's entries are expected to acquit themselves well in their bid for laurels at the coming Championships.

The 26th World Championships will again find Japan a strong contender. Since 1954 it has won the men's team title 5 times, the men's singles 4 times, and the women's team title and singles 3 times each. Its teams this year are indeed impressive; most of them are veteran players of world fame. In the men's team are Ogimura, twice world champion; Hoshino, 1960 national champion of Japan; Shibutani, a former national champion; Murakami and others. The women's team consists of Kimiyo Matsuzaki, reigning world champion; Tomi Okado, a former world champion; Kazuko Itoh, 1960 national champion of Japan; and Masako Seki. In recent matches against Hungary and India the Japanese players had a great measure of success and can be expected to figure prominently in the contests.

Both the men's and women's teams from Hungary for the 26th World Championships are powerful teams with quite distinguished records in past World Championships. They have made thorough preparations for the coming matches, having taken part in a host of international tournaments in the last year with trips as far afield as Japan. Among those appearing for Hungary in April will be Berczik and Koczian, men's and women's singles



The Peking Workers' Gymnasium where the 26th World Table Tennis Championships will be held

champions of Europe; Sido, whose quick forehand and backhand smashes and superb chopping spelt defeat for Japan's Ogimura in the semi-finals of the last World Championships; Foldi; Mathe and others. With such top-flight players Hungary's chances for Championship honours are very bright.

No less distinguished are the teams from Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Sweden. With such well-known players as Stanek, Polakovic and Vyhnanovsky (Czechoslovakia), Negulescu, Rethi, Cobirzan, Maria Alexandru and Geta Pitica (Rumania), and Larsson, Alser and Mellstrom (Sweden), these countries should do well in the 26th World Championships.

Strong challenges can also be anticipated from the many up-and-coming teams of various countries where the level of table tennis has shown an amazing leap since the last Championships. Worthy of note is the Soviet Union which, though making its first appearance this year, will be a force to be reckoned with.

Twenty-one old-timers and non-playing captains, including several leading officials of the International Table Tennis Federation, have entered for the Jubilee cup event of the 26th World Table Tennis Championships. Prominent among the entries are Ake Eldh (Sweden), Vice-President of the I.T.T.F., Josef Vandurek (Czechoslovakia), Vice-President of the I.T.T.F., and Victor Barna (England).

From April 5 to 14, the attention of table tennis fans throughout the world will be focused on Peking! The forecast is for a brilliantly played and keenly contested 26th World Cham-

pionships that will add new lustre to international table tennis.

SHORT NOTES

Cuban-Chinese Artists' Joint Performance. After touring China for more than a month, the Cuban Ballet Troupe has returned to Peking. It will appear in a joint performance with Chinese artists on March 12 at the Tianqiao Theatre before they return home.

The programme will include Chinese folk dances danced by the Cuban artists, folk dances of Cuba and other Latin American countries which will be performed by dancers of the Experimental Ballet Theatre of the Peking School of Dancing, and Latin American folk songs to be performed by artists of the Central Song and Dance Troupe. The Chinese youngsters accompanied the Cuban guests during their China tour and the two groups of artists seized the opportunity to learn from each other.

Szechuan Opera in Peking. The Chungking Szechuan Opera Theatre has brought to Peking three comedies and one tragedy for its one month's visit to the capital ending March 31. The three full-length comedies are: *The Wedding of Ho-chu*, *The Wooden Hairpin* and *The Embroidered Jacket*; and the full-length tragedy: *Red Plum*. The troupe includes Li Wen-yun, Yuan Yu-kun and Liu Yu-chuan who play young male roles and Hsu Ching-yun and Liu Shih-yu who play the female roles. They were all members of the China Szechuan Opera Troupe which received such a warm reception on its tour of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic last year.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Sino-Soviet Friendship Delegation in U.S.S.R.

The delegation of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, after attending the Soviet celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance in Moscow, toured the U.S.S.R. Headed by Chang Su, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Deputy Secretary-General of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the delegation was everywhere accorded the warmest welcome. Its members made broad contacts with the Soviet people. They were received by leaders of the Soviet Union, met many workers, collective farmers and intellectuals and were made keenly aware of the warm feelings of the Soviet people for the Chinese people. The delegation visited Stalingrad, Baku, Tajik S.S.R., Azerbaijan S.S.R. and many other cities and areas. On a tour of heroic Stalingrad, they visited historic sites of the great victory gained there over fascism during the Soviet Patriotic War.

At a welcoming party given by the working people of Stalingrad, Chang Su declared that the Soviet Union and China will always advance shoulder to shoulder under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism. Thanking the Soviet Government and people for their help, he said, the brilliant successes achieved by the Chinese people are inseparable from the great assistance of the Soviet people.

The delegation was deeply impressed by the great successes scored by the Soviet Union in economic, cultural and scientific construction and in other fields. As the head of the delegation said, "We learnt much from it."

The delegation left Moscow for home on March 2.

China-Albania Solidarity

After attending the Fourth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, the Chinese Communist Party delegation

led by Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee, returned to Peking from Albania on March 1. The delegation of the China-Albania Friendship Association headed by its President Chiang Nan-hsiang returned on the same day following its tour of Albania.

During their stay in Albania the two Chinese delegations visited many Albanian factories, state farms, agricultural co-operatives, cultural centres and historic sites, meeting everywhere with a most cordial welcome from local Party and government leaders and the people.

A mass rally held in Tirana on February 27 in honour of the Chinese friendship delegation was the climax of its visit. Spiro Koleka and Rita Marko, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, and Abdyl Kellezi, Vice-Chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers and President of the Albania-China Friendship Association were present. Speaking at the meeting, Kellezi acclaimed the great achievements of the Chinese people won under the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes. Representatives of the Albanian workers, members of agricultural co-operatives, youth, women and literary and art workers also spoke at the rally greeting Albanian-Chinese friendship. Chiang Nan-hsiang, in his speech, greeted the Albanian Party of Labour as being "ever loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

G.D.R. Army Day

In greetings sent on Feb. 27 to Colonel-General Heinz Hoffmann, Minister of National Defence of the German Democratic Republic, on the 5th anniversary of the National People's Army of the G.D.R., Marshal Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China, pays tribute to members of the National People's Army of the G.D.R. for their active contributions to the struggle to safeguard the fruits of victory of their fatherland and European and world peace and against the aggressive ambitions of West German militarism fostered by U.S. imperialism. Marshal Lin Piao wishes them new successes in strengthening the national defence and in the cause of the

unification of their fatherland and in safeguarding world peace. The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army fully support the just struggle of the National People's Army of the G.D.R. against the aggressive war policies of imperialism, declares the message.

Speaking at an anniversary reception given by Lieutenant-Colonel Johannes Weinhold, Military Attache of the G.D.R. Embassy in China, Senior General Lo Jui-ching condemned U.S. imperialism for fostering the militarist forces in West Germany in the past 16 years since World War II in order to turn West Germany into a seat of new aggressive war against the socialist camp and other European countries. Denouncing U.S. imperialism for its policies of aggression and war in every part of the world, Senior General Lo pointed out that since Kennedy took office, U.S. imperialism has been spreading all sorts of shameless and nonsensical propaganda in furtherance of its scheme to create "two Chinas"—an attempt to split Taiwan from the sacred territory of China, and so realize its ambition of permanently occupying Taiwan. He stressed that the Chinese people are maintaining keen vigilance, and that they will certainly liberate Taiwan; all the criminal schemes of U.S. imperialism are doomed to failure. Senior General Lo thanked the people of the G.D.R. for their consistent support to China in its struggle for the liberation of Taiwan and for its territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Johannes Weinhold, in his speech, pointed out that one of the most important tasks at the present time is checking aggression by West German militarism against the German Democratic Republic, the socialist camp and other countries. Hailing the friendship between the peoples of China and the G.D.R., he expressed his confidence that the militant friendship between the G.D.R. National People's Army and the Chinese P.L.A. will be further consolidated and developed.

Greetings to Latin American Conference

Premier Chou En-lai on March 4 sent a message of warm greetings to the Latin-American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic

Emancipation and Peace which was held in Mexico City from March 5-8.

Premier Chou, in his message, said that the Chinese people have consistently supported the struggles waged by the peoples of the various Latin American countries to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty, and shake off foreign economic control and defend world peace. He expressed his conviction that the conference "will certainly promote the unity of the Latin-American peoples to win still greater victories in this just struggle." He wished the conference every success.

Warm greetings were also sent respectively by the China-Latin America Friendship Association and by Kuo Mo-jo, President of the China Peace Committee.

A Chinese delegation headed by Chou Erh-fu, Vice-President of the China-Latin America Friendship Association and member of the China Peace Committee, was sent to attend the conference.

Chinese Amity Delegation Visits Guinea

A 10-member delegation of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association led by the President of the Association Liu Chang-sheng is now visiting Guinea. The delegation is the guest of the Guinean Government and, in the words of its leader, "has the great and important mission of bringing to the people of Guinea assurances of the sincere friendship and esteem of the Chinese people."

Liu Chang-sheng and other members of the delegation were warmly welcomed by the Guinean people and were received by President Sekou Toure and Diallo Saifoulaye, President of the National Assembly of Guinea. Referring to the Congolese situation, during his talk with the delegation, President Toure reaffirmed the Guinean people's support for the Congolese people in their struggle against imperialism. He condemned the U.N. for its collusion with imperialism and pointed out that the U.N. is a tool of the United States. The African troops dispatched by the U.N. to the Congo, the Guinean President said, had become a tool of aggression against the Congolese people. Therefore, he declared, "in order to assist the Congolese people, we

have withdrawn our troops." "During my visit to Peking," stated the President, "I said that a jackal was quite able to change its cloak but not its nature. This was clearly illustrated also in the Congo events." President Toure praised the Chinese people for their aid and support to the Congolese people. Liu Chang-sheng in reply expressed the Chinese people's firm support for the Congolese people and declared that China will always stand on the side of the African peoples.

Earlier, the Chinese delegation was received respectively by the General Secretary of the All-African People's Conference and the President of the Union of Guinean Workers' Trade Unions.

China-Mali Economic and Trade Talks Communique

A communique was issued on March 4 by the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Mali on the recent successful talks on economic and trade relations between the two countries. The communique says that the Chinese trade delegation, during its visit to Mali, held talks with the Government of the Republic of Mali on the establishment and development of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

The talks were carried out in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and agreement was quickly and smoothly reached, says the communique. A trade and payments agreement was signed in Bamako on February 28, 1961 by Lu Hsu-chang, leader of the Chinese trade delegation, and by Minister of Trade and Industry Hamacire N'Doure of the Government of the Republic of Mali.

In the course of the talks, the two parties exchanged letters concerning the development of economic and technical co-operation between the two countries. At the request of the Government of the Republic of Mali, the Chinese Government agreed in principle to extend it long-term loans. The Mali Government will send a delegation to Peking for talks on this subject, the communique states.

Warnings on U.S. Provocations

China has again served warnings to the U.S. imperialists on their continued military provocations.

On February 13, between 2:00 and 5:31 hours, three U.S. warships intruded into China's territorial waters in the area south of Swabue and Pinghai in Kwangtung Province.

On February 21, between 10:11 and 10:55 hours, a U.S. naval patrol plane intruded into China's air space over the area of Howu, Yunghsing and Shih Islands of the Hsisha Islands in Kwangtung Province.

On March 1, between 8:40 and 9:05 hours, a U.S. military plane intruded over the area south of Swabue and Pinghai in Kwangtung Province. On the same day between 10:21 and 10:34 hours, a U.S. military aircraft again intruded into the same air space.

On March 7, four U.S. military planes flew over the area south of Swabue and Pinghai in Kwangtung Province between 12:00 and 12:15 hours; 12:07 and 12:14 hours; 12:25 and 12:38 hours and 13:54 and 14:00 hours.

These were the 132nd, 133rd, 134th and 135th serious warnings issued by the spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry to date.

BRIEFS

Chairman Liu Shao-chi sent a message to the King of Morocco, Hassan the Second, congratulating him on his accession to the throne, and wishing that country prosperity and happiness to its people.

A 1961 trade protocol between China and the U.A.R. was signed in Cairo. It fixes the annual volume of trade between the two countries at around 30 million pounds sterling.

An exhibition on China's achievements in economic construction, now on in Khartoum, has drawn 120,000 visitors in its first two weeks. The first of its kind ever shown the Sudanese public, its more than 4,000 items are arranged in five sections: heavy and light industries, textiles, agriculture and handicrafts. On display are many precision machine tools, power generators, medical equipment and pharmaceuticals, radios and other telecommunication equipment, buses, lorries, agricultural machinery and improved farm implements, as well as agricultural produce, textiles and other consumer goods.

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