

PEKING REVIEW

47

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北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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ROUND THE WEEK

More Machines for the Coalmines

Coalmining is a branch of industry now receiving particularly great attention. By speeding up production of mining equipment, engineering plants throughout China are backing the coalmines in their current drive for more and better coal. In the first ten months of this year plants in Shanghai alone turned out over 29,000 tons of equipment or 100,000 items for the mines. This was double the production of the whole of last year.

Shanghai's mining machinery industry is not only producing more machines for the collieries but a wider range of items. Among the many kinds of equipment now available are pneumatic shovels, rock drills, electric drills and high pressure water pumps for coal-getting and tunnelling; hoists, belt and scraper chain conveyers, and shuttle cars for transport; ventilators and lamps; multi-stage pumps for drainage; crushers and vibration screens for coal-dressing.

New equipment has gone to reinforce the mines' present drive to speed up tunnelling and coal-cutting, to improve the quality of coal (cutting down on dust and rocks, etc.), strengthen some of the weaker links in production and to popularize modern hydraulic mining methods. This column has already reported on the big-scale capital construction of mines and the opening up of new galleries and work faces. The 12,500 shuttle cars which Shanghai made in the past ten months went to meet the urgent needs of the mines' extended underground transport lines.

Hydraulic methods of mining are being introduced in an increasing number of Chinese mines. To equip them a Shanghai plant has made new powerful coal-lifting pumps that can raise water and coal from a depth of 250 metres to the surface. A single pump of this size can handle the output of a shaft mine with a capacity of 900,000 tons a year.

Up to 1958, only a handful of Shanghai plants manufactured mining

equipment. Their output was low and very limited in range. The three big leap years of 1958-60 saw a huge expansion in this industry in Shanghai. Representatives of the heavy-machine building works there have this year paid many visits to the mines to find out their specific needs. This close contact with their customers, and a soaring spirit of emulation in introducing technical innovations and getting more efficient management—in a word, typically socialist Shanghai drive—were part of the ingredients making for this year's production successes.

"Little Autumn Harvest"

Each year, as manpower becomes available during or after the busy autumn work of harvesting, ploughing and sowing, many rural people's communes launch their "little autumn harvest"—the collection of wild fruits, herbs and other plants in the mountain regions or grasslands. This year was no exception. "Little" in this connection, however, is a very relative term. It is little only in relation to the vast bulk of regular food and technical crops. In actual amount it is a sizable harvest.

China has an abundance of this wild plant wealth. More than 1,000 out of a total of some 30,000 wild plants provide very satisfactory raw materials for wineries, textile, oil, paper mills and other enterprises. By tapping this wealth people's communes are providing the state with significant amounts of textile fibres, oil, starch, medicinal herbs and fruits.

The Weihe People's Commune in the southern part of Heilungkiang Province has been widely praised recently for its outstanding work in reaping this rich, wild harvest. Nine-tenths of its territory is mountain land with a great wealth of wild fruit trees, shrubs and other plants, and the commune management has tackled the problem of mobilizing these resources in a planned way. Since last spring it has conducted several surveys to study the distribution of its mountain



Threshing "Kaoliang"

Woodcut by Sung Yuan-wen

resources. Armed with a thorough knowledge of where the various plants are growing and in approximately what quantities, it has been able to deploy its manpower in this harvest to the best advantage.

In one single month it gathered in over a million *jin* of acorns and mountain grapes, pears, dates, walnuts and hazel nuts. This brought large additional earnings to its members and the collective treasury. Member households went out on an individual basis to gather the more scattered medicinal herbs, haws and other plants as a profitable side-occupation.

The gathering in of these wild crops, however, is only the first step in making use of them. The next steps are getting them to market and the processing centres. This calls for close co-operation with the trading departments, and the staffs of these enterprises have risen well to the occasion. Those in Kiangsi have distinguished themselves in this field. Kiangsi is a mountainous province in the south and communes there gather in quite a big "little" harvest.

The state trading stores and supply and marketing co-ops of the province this year not only bought up this harvest at their usual trading places but set up a large number of temporary purchasing centres at convenient points. They opened 560 such centres in the Southern Kiangsi Administrative Region alone. All did

a brisk business this autumn. Some were also equipped for initial processing of the crops bought. Thanks to the facilities provided by the regional transport departments and the special attention they gave to the task, most of the crops from the "little autumn harvest" in south Kiangsi were swiftly moved on to the main trunk transport lines and so to the towns and factories.

Kwangtung's Water Conservancy Works

Kwangtung Province has recently published the results of an overall review of water conservancy work done there since the big leap forward of 1958. Steady progress is its keynote. A really large number of new water conservancy works have been built. Since the establishment of the people's communes, the smaller type of project is, of course, now found in practically every part of this south China province; more than half of all Kwangtung's counties and cities have either built or started to build new medium and large-scale water conservancy works; and many of the larger type of project have been completed and more are in hand.

These various types of water conservancy works are bringing increasing benefits to the province's farmland. The total storage capacity of water detention projects in the province today is 77 per cent larger than it was at the start of 1958 and its

irrigated area has increased by over 48 per cent. These projects are playing an important role in harnessing the rivers, giving protection from drought, and preventing flood and waterlogging.

The Zhouxin People's Commune of Chingyuan County is in what was one of the poorest districts of the province. In 1958, the commune built a reservoir with a 50 million cubic metre capacity. This enabled it to contain the flood and beat the droughts which befell it in 1959 and 1960, and keep its grain output rising swiftly. If its record grain output in 1956 is taken as 100, then its grain harvest was 138 in 1959 and 157 in 1960.

Taishan County in the Chiangmen Special Administrative Region gives another fine example of successful water conservancy work. During the past three years its peasants have built one large, seven medium-sized and 59 small reservoirs. Thanks largely to this effort they reaped about 40 per cent more early rice this year than last year.

Encouraged by such achievements, the provincial water conservancy departments decided that this winter and next spring, priority should be given to those projects which can benefit the farmlands immediately or within the next twelve months, and those which can give the quickest results with the smallest investments. Special attention is also being given to the big electrically powered drainage and irrigation scheme now being built in the fertile Pearl River delta — Kwangtung's main granary (see *Peking Review*, No. 24, 1961). Construction there is going ahead apace. A new Canton-Foshan-Chiangmen high-tension transmission line has recently been commissioned. It is carrying power to pumping stations serving about 1,900,000 *mu* of land in the outskirts of five counties and two cities. In the last few days 80 new pumping stations in the Pearl River delta have just been completed and another 172 will soon be commissioned. The scheme is getting the enthusiastic support of industrial enterprises in Shanghai, Tientsin and Shenyang which are providing the equipment, and it is hoped that more pumping

stations will be put to work before winter irrigation begins.

Political Work in P.L.A.

An important conference of senior officers in charge of political work in the People's Liberation Army has just ended. It was called by the General Political Department of the P.L.A. Its participants were received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Vice-Chairmen Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh and Lin Piao and Secretary-General Teng Hsiao-ping and other leading members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Among those who addressed the conference were Chou En-lai, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping.

The purpose of the conference was to review and sum up political work in the P.L.A. over the past year, to study the question of how to train more companies that come up fully to the "four good" standards and strengthen political work in general at company level. The company is the basic unit in the P.L.A. After discussion the conference adopted four sets of regulations governing P.L.A. political work.

The conference confirmed that excellent results were achieved in P.L.A. political work this past year. With Mao Tse-tung's teachings as a guide in its activities, the P.L.A. has made a serious study of the Party's general and specific policies and implemented them in its practical activities. As a result of this and other measures in ideological education, the Party's leadership has been further consolidated, political work improved and the level of class consciousness of officers and men greatly raised. Work at the basic levels and the role of the Party branches in the P.L.A. has been strengthened. The P.L.A. today is in finer fighting trim than ever before.

Big changes have taken place at company level during the past year. Work in the company lies at the root of training and all other activities in the P.L.A. At present the work of building the company mainly consists in achieving the standards known as the "four goods," that is: good political and ideological work, good "three-eight" working style, good military training and good living arrangements. Here "three-eight" refers to the three pointers: hold firmly to the correct political direction; maintain an assiduous and simple working style and be flexible and

mobile in strategy and tactics; it includes as well the eight Chinese characters which mean: be united, alert, earnest and lively.

Given sound political work the young recruits from the ranks of the workers, peasants and students will become conscientious revolutionary fighters. Under any circumstances and at any time, they will be ready to rally under the Party's leadership, carry forward the fine traditions of the P.L.A. and successfully fulfil the tasks assigned them.

The movement to achieve the "four goods" over the past year has played a big role in steeling and training P.L.A. cadres at basic levels and improving the working style of the leadership and their working methods. It has enhanced the revolutionary spirit of the P.L.A. and helped speed its modernization. It will be continued over the coming years.

The "four goods" are not only required standards for the companies but for every rank of command as well. To measure up to these standards, command personnel must get down into the companies, work, study and investigate things there, and then in their own sphere of activity apply what they have learnt.

New Ningsia's 3rd Anniversary

Yinchuan, capital of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, was the scene of gay festivities on October 24 when the region celebrated its third anniversary.

This is an extensive area lying on the western arm of the big U-bend of the Yellow River and south of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. It has a population of 1.8 million, of whom one-third, the Hui people, are Muslims. It was granted local autonomy in line with the Communist Party's national policy of autonomy for national minorities living in compact groups, and was the fourth such region to be established. The others are the Inner Mongolian, the Sinkiang Uighur and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Regions.

Only a decade ago this was an extremely backward area although it has rich pastures, forests and other natural resources. When it was liberated Ningsia's industry comprised a 50-year-old 80-kilowatt generator, a few match factories and small food processing shops. Today, Ningsia makes large quantities of iron and steel, lathes,

generators, cement and other industrial products.

The establishment of the autonomous region in 1958 and the opening of the Paotow-Lanchow Railway in the autumn of that same year gave a great spur to its industrial development. Since then the new railway has brought in a steady flow of construction materials and industrial equipment. Many technicians and skilled workers too have come to help the region's new industries get going.

Ten years ago most of its counties had very poor roads and no postal services. Now, every county and most rural people's communes are linked by modern highways. Postal services and telephone communications reach down to production brigade level. The rural communes, with state aid, have built 26 reservoirs, two big canals totalling 200 kilometres in length and numerous small canals and ponds. This has brought irrigation to a large area and transformed great tracts of low-lying saline-alkaline land. This contributed to the amelioration of 2,250,000 *mu* of land and helped to double the cultivated area. Sheep breeding, a major economic activity in this part of the country, has made good progress too. Ningsia's flocks have increased by 20 per cent in each of the past two years.

Before liberation, 90 per cent of the population was still illiterate. Now almost all school-age children attend school. The number of middle schools has increased from 69 in 1958 to over 100 today. A Ningsia lad can now get a college education in animal husbandry, agriculture, medicine and other specializations without leaving home.

CORRECTION

We have received a letter from Comrade Yang Yun-yu, author of the article "In a Land of Heroes" carried in *Peking Review*, No. 46. The letter reads: "I find, after a check up, that the passages in my article relating to the Albanian guerrilla forces joining forces with the Soviet army do not tally with the facts. The historical fact is: under the favourable conditions arising out of the Soviet army's march into the Balkans, the Albanian Party of Labour led the entire population in achieving the liberation of their motherland. I would like to ask you to make a correction and take this opportunity to express my regrets to readers."

CHINA STANDS BY CUBA

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

CUBA is again threatened with imminent U.S. imperialist invasion and once more the Chinese people are demonstrating their solidarity with the heroic Cuban people.

On November 16, Foreign Minister Chen Yi, in reply to a note of October 9 from Cuba's Acting Foreign Minister, Carlos Olivares Sanchez, declared: "The Chinese Government is following with close attention the scheming activities of U.S. imperialism in its attempt to invade Cuba once again. It expresses admiration for the determination of the Cuban people, united as one man, to resolutely resist U.S. imperialist aggression. The Chinese Government hereby reaffirms that the Cuban people, in their heroic struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of national independence, will always enjoy the all-out support of the 650 million Chinese people. We are confident that U.S. imperialism will fail and Cuba will win."

On November 20, the citizens of Peking rallied at a mass meeting in support of Cuba. Attended by Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, government officials and delegates of various people's organizations, the rally sent a message to Cuba denouncing the recently intensified acts of U.S. aggression against Cuba and expressing the resolve of the Chinese people to back up their Cuban brothers to the hilt.

The chief Chinese speaker at the rally, Wu Yu-chang, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and President of the Chinese People's University, declared: "The Chinese people regard it as their lofty internationalist duty to support the revolutionary struggles of the people of Cuba and other countries." He paid high tribute to the heroism of the Cuban people who stand steadfastly in the forefront of the fight against U.S. imperialism. He also expressed heartfelt admiration for the correct policies pursued by the Cuban Revolutionary Government headed by Premier Fidel Castro in defending the country and the fruits of the revolution.

Wu Yu-chang sharply denounced Washington for its recent activities in equipping and organizing more reactionary armed forces and for its stepped-up preparations for the invasion of Cuba. U.S. imperialism, he noted, is setting up more military bases around Cuba, and is resorting to all sorts of political and economic tricks and intimidation to coerce other Latin American countries into "collective intervention" against Cuba (see *Peking Review*, No. 46).

These open crimes, Wu Yu-chang pointed out, have further exposed the shameless, aggressive nature and brutish features of U.S. imperialism before the peoples of Latin America and the world over. He particularly noted that "events of the past have proved, as those of the future will continue to prove, that Kennedy is more

vicious and sinister than Eisenhower." The Kennedy Administration is enslaving and oppressing the peoples of Latin America and pursuing a policy of aggression and war in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world. In pushing forward this aggressive policy, he added, U.S. imperialism alternately uses the two counter-revolutionary tactics of peace tricks and war threats. When its peace tricks fail to deceive the heroic people of Cuba it resorts to war threats. But these too will not cow the heroic Cuban people or the peoples of the world. "No force whatever can check the tidal wave of the national-democratic movement of the peoples of the Latin American countries and their struggle to defend Cuba," the speaker concluded.

A New Giron Beach Awaits Invaders

Cuban Ambassador to China Pino Santos warned that should U.S. imperialism dare encroach once again on the sacred soil of Cuba, his people are ready to turn the heroic island into a new Giron Beach to decide U.S. imperialism's fate in the Americas.

Noting that Cuba does not stand isolated, the Ambassador declared: In the heart of every Cuban also beat the hearts of one hundred Chinese. Cuba's brothers in Latin America, the people of Asia and Africa, the people of the socialist countries and all peace-loving people in the world stand on the side of Cuba.

Leon Bizet, head of the Cuban Educationalists' Delegation now visiting China, in his speech at the rally strongly condemned the U.S. Government. Washington, he said, claimed that Cuba poses a threat to U.S. security because it is close to the U.S. coast. In fact, the United States is occupying Taiwan, meddling in the affairs of Laos, south Korea, south Viet Nam and many other countries far away from its shores. The real reason for its aggression against Cuba is because the Cuban people no longer tolerate U.S. exploitation.

For 60 years, he continued, U.S. imperialism exploited the Cuban people, plundered our national resources, prevented us from developing our economy in accordance with our own needs and condemned the people of Cuba to long years of hunger, poverty, ignorance and illiteracy. Now this imperialism is reluctant to see the Cuban people become a happy nation engaged in socialist construction and to see Cuba become an example for Latin America.

In spite of repeated U.S. imperialist acts of aggression, he stressed, "Cuba has resolutely engaged itself in this great struggle in which imperialism will certainly be defeated by the will of the people. We will provide new proof to the whole world of the statement of Chairman Mao Tse-tung that 'imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers.'"

Behind the Hakone Talks

by JEN TA

AT the beginning of this month, a rather unusual international meeting took place at Hakone, a mountain resort in Japan. A U.S. government delegation led by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and including the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, Labour and Commerce flew in from across the Pacific for a three-day parley with their Japanese opposite numbers. Ostensibly, this high-level conference was the first, scheduled meeting of the U.S.-Japan "Joint Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs"—an organization set up following the Ikeda-Kennedy talks in Washington last June to promote "economic collaboration" between the two countries. It was in fact one of a series of steps in which economic considerations are closely interlinked with political and military ones.

While in Japan, Rusk first had confidential talks with that notorious Japanese militarist, ex-Prime Minister Yoshida, and later Prime Minister Ikeda. It was the Japanese papers which pointed out that the matters discussed were not economic questions, but the current situation in Laos and south Viet Nam, with south Korea as "the centre of discussion." On this latter issue, Ikeda promised to speed up the "normalization" of relations with south Korea and Rusk indicated that he would do all he could to help Japan "strengthen its ties" with south Korea. Immediately after the U.S.-Japanese talks, Rusk rushed to Seoul to meet the puppet Pak Jung Heui, leader of the south Korean fascist junta. This was followed by the arrival in Tokyo of Pak Jung Heui himself for "high-level political talks" with Ikeda. Pak later hurried on to Washington to confer with his U.S. boss President Kennedy.

These comings and goings are no coincidence. Behind all this talk of "normalization" of relations and economic co-operation lies the sinister plot to form a new military alliance to be known as NEATO—the Northeast Asian Treaty Organization.

The NEATO Plot

NEATO in other words is the projected U.S.-dominated military alliance of Japan, south Korea and the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan. Along with NATO, CENTO and SEATO, it is a further link in the worldwide chain of military blocs with which the United States strives to dominate the world. Washington has worked hard for years to push it through. Only the determined opposition of the people and contradictions among the ruling circles of the countries concerned have prevented its formation. Recent setbacks suffered by the Kennedy Administration in Laos, south Viet Nam and the rest of Asia have made it an urgent necessity to get this alliance signed and sealed and working. With a military alliance in Northeast Asia built around the U.S.-Japan "security"

pact, Washington hopes to strengthen the hands of the Japanese reactionaries so they can suppress the mounting patriotic movement of the Japanese people. It also counts on using the economic and military strength of Japanese monopoly capital to shore up the shaky rule of the puppet regimes in south Korea and south Viet Nam. In a word, Washington fondly dreams of having Japan as a junior partner in an aggressive military system which she could lead by the nose; wherein Asians would fight Asians and the tottering American positions in Asia would be stabilized.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists, on the other hand, have their own axe to grind. Having succeeded by means of armaments production and sweatshop techniques in boosting Japan's industrial production to four times what it was before World War II, they now find themselves increasingly threatened by lack of markets and sources of raw material. That is why they are looking for greener pastures abroad. Since they are not strong enough themselves, they are prepared to serve the policies of U.S. imperialism still more faithfully and harness themselves still more firmly to the U.S. war chariot.

South Korea — Target No. 1

South Korea offers a typical example of U.S.-Japanese collusion. There are many reasons why this land, languishing under a U.S. puppet's fascist rule, is especially coveted by the Japanese monopolists. One thing is its proximity, another is that it was once occupied by Japan and the latter still has much influence among sections of the ruling circles there. Years of American imperialist domination have driven south Korea to the verge of economic collapse. All this is considered a golden opportunity for Japanese economic and political penetration.

The Japanese militarists have recently been crying that "the 38th Parallel [the armistice line in Korea] is the lifeline of Japan" and that "the primary object of Japanese diplomacy is to push back to the Yalu [the border river between China and Korea]." During his Washington trip last June, Ikeda was reported by the Japanese press as having told Kennedy that "to Japan, the Korean question is in a sense more important than the Chinese question." This, in fact, fits in nicely with Washington's ideas. Worried that the unpopular rule of its puppet Pak Jung Heui may fall at any moment, the U.S. has been seeking other ways to perpetuate its domination. As the Japanese paper *Mainichi Shimbun* puts it, the U.S. Government feels that "unstable south Korea needs industrialization and social-economic reforms which Japan, being close by, is ideally suited to give."

In fact, during September and October Japan dispatched three missions to survey the power, chemical fertilizer and mining industries in south Korea. When

the pro-Japanese Chang Myun was still premier in south Korea, the Japanese Government announced an offer of \$600 million in "aid." That, however, fell through with the fall of Chang Myun, so it has now decided to give south Korea \$300 to \$400 million for "war preparations, aid and economic co-operation." But before these moves can go ahead, the remaining disputes between Japan and south Korea which have dragged on for ten years must be settled. Hence the hurry to "normalize" relations.

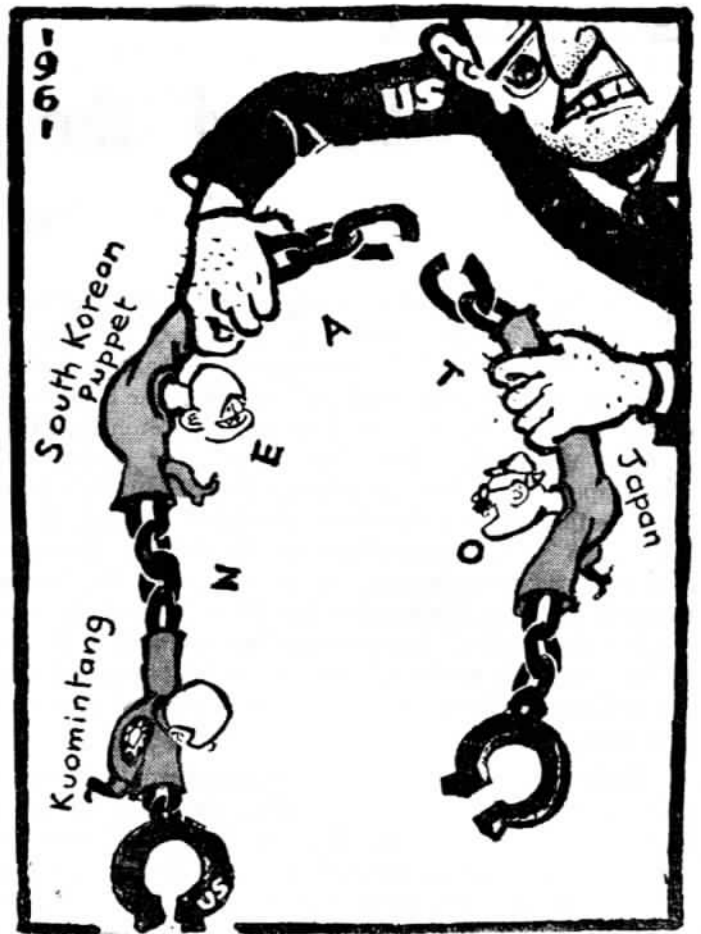
U.S. and Japanese official sources have kept quiet concerning the results of the round of meetings between Rusk, Ikeda and Pak Jung Heui. Japanese press, however, reports that the Ikeda government plans to exchange ambassadors with the south Korean puppet regime before the end of the year and set up a so-called "aid south Korea club" with Japan, the United States and others as members. Yujiro Izeke, Director of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, when announcing this, declared that on this question of aid to south Korea, Japan did not want to go it alone because it was afraid of being accused of engaging in economic aggression. This was certainly dotting the i's and crossing the t's.

Southward Expansion

The U.S.-Japanese plot to use economic "aid" to establish first political control and eventually military domination of Asia is certainly not limited to south Korea. The same tactics are also being used in Southeast Asia, with variations to suit specific local conditions, of course.

As we know from the experience of World War II, this "southward drive" has always been a component part of Japanese imperialist strategy. It is still a major plank in Japan's present drive for overseas expansion. Over the years, Japan has made considerable inroads on various areas by using the levers of trade, loans, investments and war preparations. According to figures released by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japanese exports to Southeast Asia during 1960 amounted to \$1,307 million, or 32 per cent of all Japanese exports. This was a 32 per cent increase compared with 1959. Since 1959, loans to Southeast Asia have taken first place in all the loans granted by the Japanese Import and Export Bank. Up to March last year, Japan had implemented 133 technical aid contracts; 89 of these were with Southeast Asia while 40 per cent of the trade contracts on a deferred payment basis were also with countries in this area. These totalled \$400 million. From 1955 to 1959, the Japanese Government sent abroad 231 technical and business personnel; of these 213 went to Southeast Asia. During the same period, 3,072 of the 3,982 technicians dispatched by private Japanese firms also went to this region.

The Hakone talks devoted much time to this question of "aid." As the joint communique issued after that meeting shows, Washington and Tokyo have decided, under the guise of economic and technical assistance, to step up economic penetration into the less-developed countries. The present tour Ikeda is making to four Southeast Asian countries was arranged precisely with



Joining Up the Chain

Cartoon by Pi Ke-kuan

this aim in view. Speaking before his departure from Tokyo on November 16, Ikeda told reporters that Japan would make an effort in the coming years to increase its investments in Southeast Asia. "As a market for investments," he said, "Southeast Asia is better than Latin America because it is nearer to Japan."

Partnership of Robbers

While the Hakone talks revealed collusion between the U.S. and Japanese ruling classes, they also pointed to the irreconcilable contradictions between them.

During the discussions on "aid," the Japanese delegates proposed that Washington should allow Tokyo to use the funds (so-called "Relief Fund for Occupied Areas" and "Economic Rehabilitation Fund for Occupied Areas") which Japan has returned to the United States to finance "aid" to Southeast Asian countries. This is in line with the current Japanese official slogan of "American capital plus Japanese technique." But this proposal was turned down flat by the American delegates.

The hardest blow dealt Japan by its U.S. mentors was, however, on the question of U.S.-Japanese trade relations. Because of its economic dependence on the United States, Japan has long suffered the handicap of a large deficit in its trade with the United States. The total deficit in the past 15 years amounts to \$6,000 million, and this year another deficit of \$900 million

is expected. This has worsened Japan's international payments position, and Japan's foreign exchange reserve has dipped to the present \$1,500 million, close to the critical level of \$1,300 million which is the bedrock amount needed to give the Japanese yen adequate backing. This situation is obviously a serious menace to the Japanese economy, which depends to a large extent on imports. (It may be recalled that the 1953 and 1957 economic crises in Japan began with international payments crises.)

During the Hakone talks, the Japanese delegates pleaded in vain with their U.S. "colleagues" for some relaxation in U.S. restrictions on Japanese imports. Far from agreeing to lift these restrictions and reduce its trade discrimination against Japanese goods, Washington went so far as to demand further Japanese "trade liberalization"—which means leaving its doors even wider open to U.S. goods. Moreover, it asked for "prior consultation" before Japan decided on such matters as a national economic plan. This was a bitter pill to swallow, especially when the Ikeda government had gone out of its way to convince the Japanese people that the Hakone talks would be conducted on a basis of equality. Even

Japanese bourgeois papers complained that their hopes were disappointed. In an editorial entitled "Dashed Illusion," *Yomiuri Shimbun* wrote that "the Hakone talks failed miserably to meet Japanese expectations."

Thus, despite the fact that the Ikeda government is committed to a policy of trailing along behind the United States at all costs, its submission has not been rewarded. U.S. imperialism's philosophy is "What's yours is mine and what's mine is my own." It will under no circumstances willingly sacrifice one iota of its interests to help others out of their difficulties. On the contrary, it will use every opportunity to take advantage of these difficulties to tighten its economic, political and military grip on Japan.

As the latest news from Japan indicates, the Hakone talks have revealed still more clearly the grasping features of U.S. imperialism and the traitorous face of the Ikeda government. The progressive forces in Japan are mobilizing their strength to fight against the Japan-south Korea talks, to oppose the plot to rig up a North-east Asian military alliance and smash the attempt to make the Japanese people a cat's-paw for U.S. aggression in Asia.

U.S. Gamble in South Viet Nam

by CHENG LI-TA

U.S. IMPERIALISM is busy as a malignant beaver in Asia. It is pushing and probing energetically on both the diplomatic and military fronts. Following the recent south Viet Nam visit of Maxwell Taylor, special military adviser to the U.S. President, Washington announced that an air force unit had been dispatched to back up its puppets in Saigon. Using south Viet Nam as its base, the U.S. is also prodding the Laotian reactionaries into new attacks against the Laotian patriots. U.S. and Thai naval units have just held joint exercises in the Gulf of Siam. Doing the bidding of their masters in Washington, the reactionaries of Thailand and of south Viet Nam are hurling threats at Cambodia thick and fast.

These aggressive U.S. activities have heightened the imminent danger of war in Southeast Asia.

The aims of the U.S. imperialists are clear: they seek to undermine the Asian people's struggle for national independence and liberation; they want to build an arc of military bases around New China. By establishing their "Northeast Asian Alliance" they want to complete a 15,000-kilometre crescent-shaped chain of bases linking south Korea, Japan, Okinawa and Taiwan with the Philippines and Thailand of the SEATO bloc and Iran and Turkey of CENTO. U.S. imperialism has learnt nothing from the successive setbacks its aggressive policies have suffered in Asia. On the contrary, it is now more determined than ever to carry out its aggressive schemes—and more desperate. The U.S. capitalist press admits that the political structure fashioned by Washington in

Southeast Asia and propped up with U.S. dollars is tottering, and that if the United States fails to maintain a foothold in Indo-China, this whole structure for aggression in Asia will crumble. This explains why the Kennedy Administration has been at pains to control south Viet Nam as a base of aggression and for new wars to achieve the domination of Southeast Asia. Such is the background to intensified U.S. intervention and aggression in south Viet Nam.

Broadening Intervention

The U.S. Defense Department has announced that over 200 air force personnel and a large number of fighter-bombers and transports have been sent to south Viet Nam. These are to be followed by helicopters "that could launch small rockets in support of infantry." John Sides, Commander of the U.S. Fleet in the Pacific, declared in Saigon on November 13 that, if necessary, the U.S. Seventh Fleet would be used in suppressing the patriotic struggle in south Viet Nam.

The U.S. also hopes to use troops from some of the SEATO countries and Japan to reinforce its aggression in south Viet Nam. A Thai newspaper discloses that agreement has been reached at a secret meeting at SEATO headquarters on sending troops to both Laos and south Viet Nam. A Saigon newspaper, quoting a reliable Washington source, reports that these troops will be placed under the command of Van Fleet, former commander of the U.S. Eighth Army which invaded Korea. The Foreign Secretary of the Philippines Serrano has also openly

advocated the provision of military aid to the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. Thai Defence Minister Thanom Kittikachorn recently declared that if south Viet Nam should ask SEATO to go to war his country would respond immediately. The National Defence Council of Japan reported to Prime Minister Ikeda on the military and political situation in south Viet Nam on November 7, and the *Saigon Moi* says that Japan will send troops to south Viet Nam at Washington's request. On his visit to Tokyo, Rusk discussed with his hosts the current situation in Laos, south Viet Nam and other Southeast Asian countries in addition to the south Korean question. U.S. imperialism is apparently counting on the forces of militarism in Japan to shore up its tottering puppet regimes in both south Korea and south Viet Nam.

To Keep or to Scrap the Geneva Agreements?

These aggressive moves and acts of intervention by the U.S. imperialists and their hangers-on constitute further flagrant violations of the Geneva agreements. These agreements prohibit the introduction into Viet Nam of all kinds of arms, munitions and materials of war. Over the last seven years, in contravention of these agreements, the U.S. has shipped into south Viet Nam many modern weapons and large quantities of war materials. It has illegally "replaced" French military personnel with its own people and constantly enlarged the so-called U.S. military assistance advisory group there. Now by sending its own air force personnel to take a direct part in the intervention and aggression in south Viet Nam, the U.S. Government has brazenly broken the promise made

by its own delegate to the 1954 Geneva Conference that it would refrain from using force or the threat of force to impede the implementation of the Geneva agreements.

The Associated Press reports that the Kennedy Administration is even considering "breaking openly with the International Control Commission" so as to bring "more American advisers or regular fighting troops" into south Viet Nam. These facts show that in order to extend its intervention and aggression in south Viet Nam, the United States is quite prepared to throw the Geneva agreements overboard completely.

If the United States is allowed to tear up the international agreements on Viet Nam and disregard the international machinery connected with them, of what use is it for the 14 countries now gathered in Geneva to reach another international agreement on the Laotian question? In putting forward this question at the 40th restricted meeting of the conference, Chang Han-fu, acting head of the Chinese delegation at Geneva, has carried his point.

Global Aggression

U.S. imperialist activities in Asia and its military adventures in south Viet Nam in particular aggravate international tension. They are an integral part of Washington's global policies of aggression and war. It was Kennedy who recently declared that "there is no way to maintain the frontiers of freedom without cost and commitment and risk," and that "in the end, the only way to maintain the peace is to be prepared in the final extreme to fight for our country — and to mean it." These utterances are the double-talk version of his policies of aggression and war. While making preparations for all-out nuclear war, Kennedy has simultaneously pressed forward his plans for "limited wars" to suppress the national-liberation movements. The Asian countries and the peoples of all the rest of the world must maintain the keenest vigilance with regard to the intensified U.S. military activities in south Viet Nam. These must be resolutely curbed so that peace can be safeguarded in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

Peking Rally for Viet Nam

The people of south Viet Nam are waging a just and patriotic struggle against the fascist rule of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, against U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention and for the peaceful reunification of their country. The Chinese people unreservedly support their demand that the United States withdraw all its military personnel, arms and war material from south Viet Nam and end its intervention and aggression in that region. U.S. imperialism must get out of south Viet Nam!

The Chinese people, together with the world's peace-loving people, firmly oppose U.S. military intervention in south Viet Nam with its grave threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia. This is the stand of the 650 million Chinese people; it was given full expression at the rally held in Peking on November 14. We are firmly convinced that the joint struggle of the peace-loving forces of the world will defeat the war plans of U.S. imperialism. We are equally convinced that the people of south Viet Nam, with their glorious revolutionary tradition, will succeed in smashing U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression and achieve the reunification of their motherland.



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Deterioration in the Laotian Situation

by FANG MING

THE November skies in Laos are clear and bright, swollen rivers and mountain streams subside, and highway traffic resumes all over the country. The wet season has ended. But the coming of mild weather has not brought with it an easier time for the Laotian people. On the contrary, the sound of gunfire becomes more frequent as the days brighten. Happenings in the six months since the cease-fire was proclaimed, and particularly more recent events, show that there are some who do not want peace. They have defied the cease-fire agreement between the three sides in Laos and have continually engaged in underhand activities and provocations, both within and without the country. It is all too clear that they are preparing to rekindle the flames of war and are only waiting for the season to become suitable to resume military operations.

Bombardment of Xieng Khouang

The bombardment of Xieng Khouang at the end of October fittingly illustrates the point. Phoumi Nosavan's rebel bandits shelled Xieng Khouang, Laos' provisional capital, on October 27 just when Prince Souvanna Phouma was making his second approach to Boun Oum to come to the Plain of Jars in Xieng Khouang Province for the third meeting of the three Laotian princes. The bombardment killed six children and destroyed a Catholic missionary school and the residence of the deputy Polish delegate to the International Commission. In its November 2 report to the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, the International Commission, confirming the incident, stated that "two jet planes have during the last five days flown over Xieng Khouang." A UPI dispatch disclosed that they were U.S.-made F-84 fighter-bombers whose mission was "air reconnaissance." AP also reported that they had taken off from Thailand and returned to base there after completing their "reconnaissance flights" over Laos. Fragments from U.S.-made 81 mm. mortar shells were found at the site of an explosion. These reports clearly show who is wrecking the Laotian cease-fire and who is stepping up military provocations there.

Nor is the Xieng Khouang incident an isolated case; herein lies the gravity of the situation. The shelling of Xieng Khouang was only an indication of Washington's intention to restart fighting in Laos. The recent statement of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat listing U.S. military interventions in Laos emphasizes this point. According to incomplete statistics, says the statement, in the six months between May 3, the day on which the cease-fire order came into effect, and November 3, the rebels attacked the Liberated Areas on more than 200 occasions, each attack involving more than two battalions. This, it adds, did not include the minor "mopping-up" operations of the armed special agents airdropped or sent by land into the Liberated Areas. Following the meeting of the military advisers to the Southeast Asian bloc (SEATO) in early October, and U.S. General Max-

well Taylor's visit to Southeast Asia after mid-October, a large-scale offensive is being launched against the southern part of Laos, along Highway No. 9, and against the Liberated Areas in the provinces of Vientiane, Luangprabang and Sayaboury. But for the encouragement and help given by the foreign powers, particularly the United States, these military operations would be utterly impossible, as Vongvichit, delegate of the Neo Lao Haksat to the Geneva Conference, rightly declared.

In view of the rebel clique's increasingly provocative activities, both the head of the Royal Laotian Government Prince Souvanna Phouma, and the Chairman of the Neo Lao Haksat, Prince Souphanouvong, issued statements on November 10 pointing out the grave nature of the current situation in Laos. Premier Phouma has demanded that the Savannakhet clique stop its military activities against the Liberated Areas. Prince Souphanouvong too warned that the "Neo Lao Haksat is firmly opposed to war but is not afraid of it." "We will not tolerate the continued advance of the Savannakhet clique troops towards the Liberated Areas; and we will defend ourselves resolutely," he declared.

Latest news from Laos indicate that the rebels have massed twice as big a force as before the cease-fire in areas north of Vientiane and south of the Hin Hop front. The number of rebel troops compared with the days before the cease-fire has been increased by another 10,000 men. Meanwhile, making use of the pause, the United States shipped large amounts of war material and many military personnel into Laos. As the November report of the International Commission has stated, "If progress is not made quickly in the political field, and if the military situation continues to deteriorate, general hostilities may break out in the near future."

Meeting of Three Princes

With peace hanging by a thread, what is the prospect for a political solution of the Laotian question? It was agreed at the Hin Hop talks of the three Laotian princes on October 6 and 8 that Prince Phouma be named prime minister of a provisional coalition government, and that he should fix the place and time of the next meeting. On October 12, Prince Phouma himself travelled to Luangprabang to see King Sisavang Vatthana who approved Prince Phouma as prime minister. But, since October 19, Prince Phouma has sent six telegrams to Boun Oum inviting him to come to the Plain of Jars for a third meeting of the three princes. All six invitations were endorsed by Prince Souphanouvong, who expressed his readiness to attend the meeting; but Boun Oum defiantly turned them all down. Since the three princes have not met, the formation of a provisional coalition government has thus been delayed.

In the hope that a coalition government can be formed at an early date, Prince Phouma on November 16 again

proposed a third meeting of the three princes, this time to be held at Vientiane between 24 and 27. Although preparatory negotiations to arrange this meeting are now being held in Xieng Khouang, the rebels, as of this date, are still delaying a final agreement on this Vientiane meeting.

The Nosavan clique insists that prior to the establishment of a coalition government, a so-called unified Laotian delegation led by Phoui Sananikone should take part in the enlarged Geneva Conference. This is impossible because the Zurich communique clearly provides that the question of a unified delegation can be solved only after the formation of a coalition government. They further demand that, of the eight seats allotted to Prince Souvanna Phouma's side in the future coalition government, four should go to "neutral" Vientiane elements. The Nosavan clique even puts forward the preposterous claim that they should hold such key posts in the future coalition government as the ministries of defence, and home and foreign affairs. In other words, the coalition government would in actual fact be under their control. This is in complete contravention of the agreements reached by the previous meetings of the three princes and implies that the rebels do not want a coalition government at all. These activities of the Novasan clique, as the Associated Press has revealed, reflect what the U.S. roving Ambassador Harriman told Phouma in Rangoon. The United States is "in fact making agreement among the princes at this stage impossible," said the British *Guardian* on November 11.

Because their unreasonable, U.S.-inspired demands have not been accepted, the rebels are stepping up their military manoeuvres all over Laos in an attempt to bring pressure to bear on the Royal Laotian Government and Neo Lao Haksat.

Geneva Conference

The enlarged Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question is now more than six months old. What are its prospects?

Since May 16 this year, the Geneva Conference has spent two months meeting in plenary sessions, two months in restricted sessions and another two months in consultations outside the conference. On November 1, its 40th restricted meeting adopted provisionally the first report of the Drafting Committee on the agreed items of the conference agreement (protocol). It also adopted a formula on the question of logistic support to the International Commission in Laos. Thanks to the great efforts made by the socialist countries, and to the positive activities of the neutral countries, agreements had been reached on nearly all outstanding questions while the rest were on the point of agreement. It was reasonable to suppose that, after a rather stormy life, the conference would come to a successful conclusion. But at this crucial moment, the United States and its Western allies suddenly dragged out again the question of the International Commission's supervision over Laotian neutrality and "free inspections" all over the country. At the same time, the West have reiterated that they will not give up their stand on the reorganization of Laotian troops under the supervision of the International Commission. Thus it is clear that the conference is in for trouble.

The placing of Laotian neutrality under the supervision of the International Commission and the reorganiza-

tion of Laotian troops under its free inspection and supervision is the sum and substance of the U.S.-French formula for international trusteeship over Laos. This was discredited when it was strongly opposed and criticized by the socialist and neutral countries at an early stage of the conference. For a long time the Western countries have not dared touch on this question publicly. During consultations outside the conference, the West agreed that the terms of reference of the International Commission must be confined to supervising the cease-fire, the withdrawal of foreign troops, and the supervision of the ban on the entry of foreign troops and restriction of the introduction of arms into Laos. Now, backing down from this stand all of a sudden, it raised the demand for the so-called supervision of Laotian neutrality. Besides, in the agreed provisions concerning the inspection teams of the International Commission, the West had consented to give up the so-called free inspection proposal. Now, however, they have returned to their old stand, under the pretext that because Laos is heavily forested, the International Commission must have the power of "free inspection." The Western countries are, of course, day-dreaming about reorganizing the Laotian troops under I.C.C. supervision. The Laotian people would never agree to this complete sell-out.

It is the U.S. endeavour to subordinate the solution of the Laotian question to its policy towards south Viet Nam. "In the eyes of the Americans," says the French paper *Le Monde*, "such [Laotian] neutrality can be of significance only when it gives security to the present regime in south Viet Nam." All such proposals as the reorganization or unification of the Laotian armed forces under the supervision of the International Commission, or posting inspection teams by the International Commission on the Laotian-south Vietnamese borders to blockade the frontier, are produced only to serve that scheme.

Squeezing Both Ends

However, Laos is not a colony to be made use of by any foreign country but an independent, sovereign state. Its sovereignty and independence, its unity and territorial integrity must not be impaired. Furthermore, if and when the countries at the conference reach agreement on Laotian peace and neutrality, and are ready to honour their commitments, how could any so-called aggression or interference in the internal affairs of another country by means of Laotian territory or resources ever happen?

Both in Laos and Geneva, it can be seen what the U.S. tactics are, namely, the tactics of "squeezing both ends." At one end it wishes to "squeeze in" a pro-U.S. coalition government in Laos which would help Washington get later what it cannot get at the Geneva Conference. At the other end it wishes to "squeeze in" an organ of international trusteeship so as to place Laos under its strict control from both within and without. And both the shelling of Xieng Khouang and its tactics in Geneva serve only one purpose, namely, to wipe out the patriotic forces in Laos. But they'll never achieve this aim any more than pigs will fly. By putting forward these preposterous demands, the United States and its followers have now pushed the six-month-old Geneva Conference to the brink of collapse, and have greatly added to the tension in Laos.

People's Triumph in Ecuador

by SU MIN

THE reactionary Velasco government in Ecuador has collapsed ignominiously under the blows of the people. Vice-President Arosemena, who stands for national independence and social reforms, has taken over the presidency with the support of the country's democratic forces. This marks a big step forward in the patriotic and democratic struggle of the people of Ecuador and has brought fresh inspiration to the national and democratic movement in Latin America.

President Arosemena has announced that his government will abide by the principle of non-intervention in the domestic and foreign affairs of other countries and respect the right to self-determination of the people and that it will pursue a peaceful and independent foreign policy. On the home front his government promises to put into effect a series of democratic reforms. The Ecuadorian people have given firm support to the new government.

At the same time some members of the ruling oligarchy in Ecuador have been arrested and their properties taken over. The peasants in the coastal provinces have begun organized seizures of the land holdings of the big estate owners. The mass movement continues to grow with great vigour.

The Ecuadorian people have been fighting for a long time to throw off U.S. imperialist domination and the feudal oppression that has shackled their country, to defend their national independence and democratic rights.

The semi-feudal system of *latifundias* prevails in Ecuador. Landlords comprise 1 per cent of the farming households, but own 40 per cent of the farmland. The peasants who account for 70 to 75 per cent of the population are brutally exploited by the domestic and foreign *latifundists*. The U.S.-owned United Fruit Co. is the biggest *latifundist* in the country, owning the best land in four out of its five coastal provinces. It controls the production of bananas of which Ecuador is the biggest exporter in the world, and makes a profit of 500 million sucres a year. The economic life of Ecuador is in fact in the hands of U.S. monopoly capital. U.S. capital makes up 76 per cent of all foreign investments in the country; it controls its petroleum, transport, power, cement, canning and farm machine industries and foreign trade.

"Take the Cuban Road"

For these many years now the Ecuadorian people have yearned to shake off the double yoke of foreign and domestic oppression and enslavement. When the victory of the Cuban revolution came, it strengthened their determination. Today the increasingly awakening democratic forces in the country demand that their country

take the Cuban road, that its national sovereignty be safeguarded and democratic reforms implemented. In December last year, massive demonstrations against U.S. imperialism broke out in Quito, capital of Ecuador, and Guayaquil. The slogans of the day were "Down with U.S. imperialism! Defend Cuba and the right of small nations to self-determination! Defend the principle of non-intervention!" On March 17, 1961, the Communist Party of Ecuador and other political parties, in a joint statement, condemned U.S. armed aggression against Cuba and called on all progressive forces to take joint action for the defence of Cuba. At that time, the Velasco government, while paying lip service to the principle of non-intervention and making empty promises of reform, stepped up its repressions against the democratic forces. In February this year, with the support of the U.S. Embassy and the



Sketch map by Su Li

connivance of the Velasco regime, the reactionary "Front of National Defence" was formed; it launched a campaign against the patriotic and democratic forces throughout the country. It was in the face of imprisonment, arrests and other terrorist acts that the Ecuadorian people carried forward their fight. They demanded a basic reform of the state structure and the implementation of a policy of friendship towards Cuba.

But the Velasco regime was determined to toe the Washington line. On July 15, Velasco, bowing to the demands of the U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund, ordered immediate implementation of the plan to readjust the exchange rate between the Ecuadorian and U.S. currencies. This meant devaluation of the Ecuadorian

currency and a sharp rise in the cost of living. Only five months before, in February, he had made a promise under popular pressure that this scheme would be put off indefinitely. Velasco simultaneously announced a so-called "new economic policy." This imposed 21 new taxes on the Ecuadorian working people who already had to pay 3,000 million sucres of taxes a year, an amount which was equivalent to 30 per cent of the gross value of the country's industrial and agricultural production.

These reactionary measures which struck directly at the common people aroused widespread discontent. Active protests followed. A general strike led by the Ecuadorian Confederation of Labour started on October 4. In the month that followed, mass demonstrations and protests spread to 10 out of the 15 Ecuadorian provinces. The Velasco regime resorted to frenzied repressions. Its police force massacred demonstrators in Cuenca and Guayaquil in cold blood. This still further infuriated the Ecuadorian people. Demonstrators in the big cities fought heroically against the government troops and police force massed against them. In face of the organized strength of the people, the Velasco regime collapsed.

Blow to Washington

At a moment when U.S. imperialism is doing all it can to isolate Cuba and step up its preparations for a new armed attack on the Cuban people, the victory of the Ecuadorian people in their patriotic and democratic movement comes as a heavy blow to the plotters in Washington.

It is well known that ever since Velasco became president in June last year, U.S. imperialism exerted constant

pressure to force the Ecuadorian Government to suppress the patriotic and democratic movement in the country and sever diplomatic relations with Cuba. It tightened the economic screws and forced Ecuador into grave economic difficulties. Then, taking advantage of these difficulties, it used "aid" and loans as a bait to entice it into the sort of political situation which the U.S. wanted. This included putting control of the government into the hands of pro-U.S. elements and squeezing out the progressive forces. It was U.S. imperialism that plotted subversion in Ecuador and financed terrorist activities against the people.

Washington has been more and more impatient to buy over or coerce the right-wing political forces in Latin America into joint intervention against Cuba. In pursuance of this scheme, and in order to continue to control and plunder Ecuador, Washington tried to establish a dictatorship by means of a military coup d'etat. This U.S. plot has been crushed.

The political changes in Ecuador furnish new evidence that nothing can stem the tide of the national and democratic movement in Latin America. Kennedy continues his counter-revolutionary, two-faced tactics in Latin America. These combine active preparations for a new armed attack on Cuba and suppression of the revolutionary struggles in Latin America with the holding out of economic baits under the "Alliance for Progress" programme intended to facilitate further U.S. infiltration and still greater U.S. control over the Latin American countries. These tactics, however, will not succeed in hoodwinking the Latin American people and deterring them from their march to freedom.

Report from Hopei

Lutai Farm Transforms Salty Soil

by **TENG PAO**

A PRE-LIBERATION journey down the western shore of Pohai Bay from north of Tientsin was a somewhat bleak experience. Dreary salt pans and flats lined the coast and behind them, stretching sometimes for considerable distances inland, was a belt of barren saline wasteland.

This was once good alluvial land but repeated inundations by the sea had so impregnated it with salt that only the toughest grasses could grow on it. On some tracts salt formed a white crust that defied vegetation altogether. They were bald as a desert. It was on these unpromising sites that the People's Government some years ago set up 22 state farms, including the Lutai Farm, with the special job of reclaiming the area for farming and assisting the local people's communes.

The Lutai Farm on the Tientsin-Shanhaikuan line is some two hours by train from Tientsin, north China's leading port. A dozen kilometres north of Lutai station

itself you come on the farm. As seen this last September it was a heart-warming sight. The harvesting of the early autumn crops of maize and sorghum was coming to an end and the tractors were already ploughing fields to be sown with winter wheat. The rice stalks drooped under the weight of the grain. Milch cows at pasture looked lazily at the busy traffic of lorries and carts. At the farm headquarters we found a small town complete with shops, canteens, schools, a hospital and other service buildings. If you didn't know of the origins of the farm, you would have found it difficult to believe that only a decade ago these fertile paddyfields were deserted wastelands.

Many Tried Before

The story actually goes back to the years before liberation. Many landless peasants living near these salt flats had been driven in their desperate search for a living to try to till them, but none had ever succeeded. If they

were lucky they got back a poor harvest, but usually, because of the high salinity of the soil, they even lost their seed grain.

When the Japanese occupied this north China area from 1937 to 1945, the invaders were anxious to raise rice near Tientsin where it was under the muzzles of their guns so they dug drainage and irrigation channels and installed pumping stations on the territory that is now the Lutai Farm. They did succeed in raising rice in some carefully selected areas which they washed free of salt but, conscious of the precariousness of their position, they had no long-term plan for amelioration of the soil and development of the area. The whole project was, in fact, abandoned immediately after the invaders surrendered in 1945. Very soon the channels silted up, the pumps were carted off and the site reverted to its earlier desolation. Grass grew waist high in the old paddies and the wild life of the Pohai coast took over.

Starting the Job

Tientsin was liberated in 1949 and in the autumn of that year the People's Government decided to set up a mechanized farm at Lutai. A team of technicians was sent to make a detailed study of the area, its surface and underground water resources and soil conditions. Their plans for the farm were accepted and work got under way with drive and imagination typical of New China. In a matter of four months, sometimes with as many as 100,000 workers and technicians on the job, the basic engineering work was completed. Two electrically operated pumping stations, many sub-stations and their power lines were installed. They were adequate for all the needs of the farm. Main and subsidiary channels, either new or restored, criss-crossed the whole area. They were designed to bring water from the nearby Chiyun River to wash out the salt from the soil and irrigate the farm in the event of drought.

Land contouring was the next major job faced. Uneven land surfaces increase the evaporation area and facilitate the concentration of salts on the higher surfaces. Levelling of the land offsets this. Contouring was also necessary for efficient irrigation because the Lutai farmland is most uneven. With more than 50,000 *mu* to be dealt with at that time, this work was spread over three years and actually took a total of 200,000 workdays.

During this time and subsequently the Lutai farm workers went ahead steadily with the third basic task: washing and ameliorating the saline soil. Various methods were used for this besides washing out the salts. A big role has been played by the use of organic fertilizers to improve the soil structure, loosen it up and increase its fertility.

For its first crops the farm planted sweet clover and other green manure crops. This gave pasture to the livestock that had been brought in and was also dug in to enrich the soil. As the number of livestock increased more farmyard manure became available. In some heavily salined plots the farm workers actually removed the topsoil and replaced it with rich earth got from the nearest



At the Edge of the Shelter Belt

Woodcut in colour by Ke Teh-fu

fields during the work of channelling or contouring. On the first and third branch farms there were 7,000 *mu* of poor land. It was nearly impermeable to water. It was as hard as brick in the dry season, but dissolved when there was adequate water. Several years' application of organic fertilizers has transformed these fields into good rice paddies.

Developing a Diversified Economy

A striking transformation in the area has been made too by the close on half a million poplars, locust trees and willows that have been planted on the Lutai Farm along its roads and irrigation channels and along the margins of the fields. Besides serving as windbreaks they give a pastoral beauty to the landscape. Orchards and vineyards are already giving sizable yields. Around 230,000 *jin* of peaches and grapes were harvested this year.

The grapes were introduced because they are tough plants able to cope with the saline nature of the soil. The farm, however, is still trying to find the best strain for the area. It has an experimental plot where it is cultivating 42 promising strains. Eleven show particular promise and are being recommended throughout the area.

Stockbreeding at Lutai is an integral part of developing farming. It is a major source of the organic fertilizer that the soil needs so badly. Its expansion in turn depends

on the production of fodder crops and pasture. The farm has succeeded well in developing this integrated economy and its livestock farm has grown steadily. It raises cattle, pigs and poultry. By the end of 1960 it had sold the state 11,000 porkers and 35,000 chickens and ducks.

With the increase in output, the farm faced another problem: the need to process a certain amount of its produce on the spot for its employees and the market. For this purpose it now has its own mills, oil presses and winery and a number of factories processing dairy products and making sweets and condiments. It also has a brick kiln and fertilizer plant.

Mechanized Farming

Mechanization permits a relatively small number of staff to handle the work of the farm. It works out at about an average of one worker per 120 *mu*. It has a large park of tractors, combines and other farm machines. All the ploughing is mechanized as well as a substantial part of the sowing, cultivating and threshing. Machines are used to do practically all the work in raising wheat from sowing to harvesting and threshing. Lutai sows its rice seed in part of its paddies direct, without first raising them in seed-beds and then transplanting. In these paddy-fields, three-fourths of the work is done by machines. Two-thirds of the work in the soya bean, maize and sorghum fields is mechanized.

The farm's engineering force is the backbone of its success. They not only keep its machine and tractor park repaired and working but have raised productivity with a number of inventions and innovations. They have also on demand turned out sprinklers, paddyfield mowers and fertilizer spreaders specially adapted to the farm's needs.

By one means or another Lutai today has a pretty competent technical force of hundreds of mechanics, electricians, livestock breeders, horticulturists and other experts. Some came fully qualified but the great majority have acquired their skills during work on the farm. Some have attended short-term courses organized by it; others have served as apprentices under experienced masters; others again have gained their knowledge in all these ways.

The farm has done a particularly fine job in its main line: as a producer of grain. Despite the unusual drought last year it still produced several million *jin* of grain for the state. It is now improving its techniques to get not one crop of grain a year but three crops in two years with a wheat-cotton rotation system. The results achieved with this system on 7,000 *mu* this year were most encouraging.

Lutai's success is typical of what has been achieved on the other 21 state farms on the Pohai salt flats. When their work is completed, it will turn vast stretches of formerly barren wasteland into a new granary of the north China alluvial plain.

Exhibition of Ceramic Ware

New Tangshan Porcelain

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

CHINESE porcelains are justly famous at home and abroad and among them the greatest reputation has always belonged to that from Chingtehchen in Kiangsi Province. Fashioned in the finest Chinese tradition, its exquisitely styled blue-and-white pieces and refined colour-glazing have been admired and much sought after for centuries. Wares from Tangshan in Hopei Province near the Kailan Colliery had no such reputation. They were coarse, workaday wares, often drab and had the doubtful recommendation of being "cement-like." Tangshan only began to produce real porcelain in 1932, so the quality of the Tangshan porcelain shown at a recent exhibition in Peking, its rich variety, its attractive form, and the superb craftsmanship shown in the use of colour and texture, was a pleasant surprise to all who saw it.

Fine Exhibits

The oldest methods of decoration employed in Tangshan are enamel-painting* and the spraying on of designs.

*Painting in enamel colours over the glaze with a second firing to set these colours.

Research has added new colours so that 16 shades are now commonly used in enamel-painting. Many examples were shown at the exhibition. One attractive tea-set had a motif of a pink peony with a dark green spray of leaves in the traditional Chinese style, a tasteful, restrained design. Spraying tends to produce a rather tawdry appearance, but a dinner-set with a narrow border sprayed in deep green on snow-white porcelain was simple, dignified and in excellent taste. An ornamental plate, one metre in diameter, obviously from the hand of a master craftsman, had two sprayed shadow show figures in lively movement and with most skilfully blended colours.

In recent years Tangshan potters have become skilled in other techniques of decoration. These include designs in the blue-and-white Chingtehchen technique, underglaze painting as done at Liling, an important centre for ceramics in Hunan Province, and mastery of the use of the *famille rose* colours. These are opaque enamels (of which rose-pinks are most conspicuous) introduced to the potter's palette in the thirties of the 18th century.

Tangshan craftsmen have also worked out their own ways of carrying out such methods as *deco* — a technique commonly employed in the West — and etched-gilding, in which the ware is etched with a corrosive, gilded and then fired again. In glazing, Tangshan has also developed new colours.

The well-known shrimp design by the great painter Chi Pai-shih has been used on a cup and cover, but since a more meticulous brushwork had to be used instead of the bold strokes of the original, it is only partially successful, although it does convey an impression of life and strength. The brilliant shine of the etched-gilded wares did not appeal to everyone but the dainty shape of an exquisite blue-and-white wine-set was most charming.

Colour glazes have to be fired under high temperatures. Though this is a technique new to Tangshan, it has been mastered and a wonderful range of bright and muted colours has been created. Masterly skill in controlling the firing was necessary to achieve the amazing uniformity of colour shown in what was probably the most impressive exhibit in the display — a 100-piece turquoise dinner-set.

Among the many beautiful pieces in the exhibition were several small, fine-grained, shell-like, white porcelain vases. One of these, a tiny vase 16 centimetres high and weighing less than an ounce, can truly be said to be "white as jade, thin as paper, bright as a mirror." Most of the great variety of shapes were slim and delicate giving them a unity of style which can well be called the Tangshan style.

Industrial Wares

Art pieces, however, do not constitute the main portion of Tangshan's output. Tangshan today produces 68 per cent of the country's sanitary ceramic wares such as glazed tiles, wash basins, bath tubs and other such domestic utility goods. Specimens of these were shown in different designs and colours. The newly introduced pink, shadow green and jasmine were delightfully soft and restful to the eye. A big glazed ceramic bath tub was another noteworthy exhibit. Because of its size, it is very difficult to preserve the shape of a bath tub during firing. This may be one reason why they are usually made of enamelled cast iron rather than ceramic ware.

New Tangshan chemical and industrial ceramic wares include acid-resistant jars, vats for electrolysis, porcelain insulators, high-alumina ceramics — for cutting tools — and mullite refractories. These are items which in the past had to be imported. Today, Tangshan is not only supplying the home market, but some items are also exported.

The post-liberation development of Tangshan ceramic wares is little short of miraculous. It is no exaggeration to say that Tangshan has made greater achievements in the past decade than in the preceding five centuries.

The ceramic industry in Tangshan has a history of more than 500 years. There were handicraft workshops

there making stoneware cisterns, jars and basins as early as the Yunglo period of the Ming Dynasty (1403-24 A.D.). But the industry made little progress and its products remained crude. Porcelain was first produced in 1932, but the bowls, plates and vases of that time were clumsy in shape and without lustre. Some of these were displayed at the exhibition as a reminder of the past and it is clear why products of this quality were unable to compete with the cheap Japanese ware which flooded the north China market in the 30s. The Kuomintang regime with its extortionate taxes, levies and requisitioning further weakened the trade. When Tangshan was liberated in 1948, only about 20 plants, mostly on the verge of bankruptcy and employing less than 1,000 workers, were still in business.

Post-Liberation Advance

During the difficult early years after liberation, government loans and purchases helped these private enterprises to develop and their number multiplied. In 1956, the entire ceramics industry in Tangshan went over to joint state-private control, since then it has been thoroughly reorganized. Some 70 small concerns have



Blue-and-white wine-set from Tangshan

been amalgamated into seven fairly large factories employing 15,000 workers, more than 10 times the pre-liberation number. These changes paved the way to modernization of plant and more efficient management. During the big leap forward, Tangshan workers mechanized many processes to increase output. One worker-innovation for controlling the heat in firing contributed much to stabilizing the quality of products.

These last few years have seen big improvements in output, variety and quality. In 1960, Tangshan produced 5.5 times as many ceramic household and art products as in 1949, 12 times as many chemical and industrial products, 100 times as much sanitary ware and 490 times as much ceramic building material. Gross output value for all these products rose 22-fold in the same period, and the range of products has been extended from some 100 to 3,400. Today, its ceramic wares are sold all over the country and exported to over 40 foreign countries and areas. Tangshan's reputation as a producer of ceramics both utilitarian and artistic is rising steadily. More than one of the famous centres of the past will have to look to their laurels.

THEATRE

"A Fisherman's Family"

Written by Suleiman Pitarka and awarded an Albanian state prize, *A Fisherman's Family*, put on this month in Peking by the Art Ensemble of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, is set in those difficult days of 1943-44 when Albania was occupied by the German-Italian fascists. It is the story of the fate of a working man's family, but it gives a picture in miniature of events in Albania at the time and how the Party of Labour led the heroic



Wang Kuei as the old fisherman
Sketch by Li Ke-ju

Albanian people to victory in their bitter fight against the aggressors.

The old fisherman of the title has four sons and a daughter. With the exception of the eldest son, they all join the Resistance. The eldest son, an incorrigible rake, turns traitor. To curry favour with the fascists, he informs on a wounded Communist underground fighter who has taken shelter in the house. When the fascists close in to arrest him, the fisherman's youngest son disguises himself as the man they are looking for and allows himself to be taken away in his stead to what seems certain death. Then the invaders are routed; he manages to escape and join the final liberation struggle of the people's force. The traitor gets his just deserts. The play ends with the happy reunion of the old fisherman and his family.

The production played a three-week run in Peking to full houses; it was

broadcast over Peking Radio and also televised. It owes no small part of the success it had among audiences to the vivid characterization of the old fisherman and his sons and daughter given by the Air Force players.

Wang Kuei gave an excellent performance as the fisherman, industrious, honest and courageous, who has a deep love for his motherland. When he learns that his eldest son is making off for Italy in quest of "a good time," he upbraids him bitterly: "You don't have any love for me or your mother . . . that I can endure. But that you don't love your country . . . it's intolerable."

Wang Kuei gave a most understanding portrayal of the spiritual and political growth of the old man. He is staunchly optimistic about the ability of his native land to weather the storm. "No one can enslave Albania!" he tells his family. "Many an aggressor has trampled our soil, but they all left their bones here!"

But at first he is torn between the urge to join the underground struggle against the invaders and the instinct to protect and keep his family safe by staying out of the fight. Finally he resolves this inner conflict. Harsh reality and his own innate good sense and sentiments impel him to take his stand firmly on the side of truth and justice. Shocked by his eldest son's depravity and cowardice, he is moved and inspired by the daring and fortitude of his youngest son and his Communist friends in their unflinching battle against the fascists. When the wounded Communist fighter is brought for shelter to his house, he does his best to shield him. He bars out the police and roars at them: "We Albanians aren't used to betraying our guests. You'll only get him over my dead body!"

Chien Tao, as the youngest son, created a picture of a warm, vivacious young man who, under the influence of his old father and the Communists, grows up to be a staunch anti-fascist fighter. The first time he joins a demonstration he is still a boy frightened at the first rifle-shot.

Soon he is steeled in the struggle and comes to understand the great cause that the Party serves. It is this that enables him to pour such scorn on the police stooges of Mussolini who come to arrest him. It is men of this calibre who brought victory to Albania in the fight against the aggressors yesterday and who are valiantly carrying forward socialist construction in Albania today.

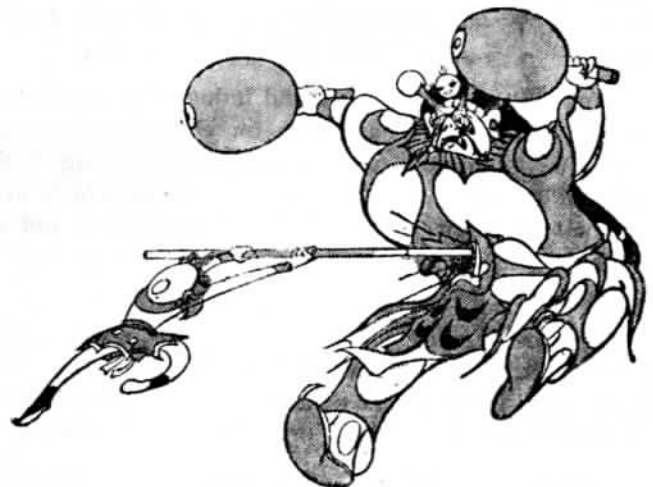
A Fisherman's Family is more than the story of the changes that take place in a working-class family. It is a lyrical tribute to the whole Albanian people.

CINEMA

"Uproar in Heaven"

The story of the uproar that the legendary Monkey Sun Wu-kung kicked up in Heaven when he defied the gods has been one of the most popular among the Chinese people ever since it was first told in the 16th century classical novel *Pilgrimage to the West*. Cinemagoers of all ages have hailed the news that a colour cartoon of this episode in the life of the immortal Monkey is now in the making. The Shanghai Art Film Studio is producing it and has already given cinema workers a preview of the first part which has been completed. Those who saw it have been delighted with what they saw.

In this episode Monkey, indignant at the slights he has received in Heaven, gobbles up the peaches of longevity, pilfers the pills of the elixir of life made by the sage Lao Tzu and, thus fortified, routs in a terrific battle the whole host of 100,000 warriors sent



Monkey Sun Wu-kung defeats a celestial warrior

by the celestial Jade Emperor to arrest him.

Monkey is one of the best-loved characters in Chinese fiction and on the stage. The very mention of his name today conjures up a traditional figure in a golden-yellow coat, with supple monkeyish gestures and wielding a gold-hooped staff that is the terror of evil spirits and monsters. Wan Lai-ming, director of the new cartoon, has used the medium of the animated cartoon to good advantage to create a captivating Monkey with endless tricks and magical powers: somersaulting through the air, riding on his cloud-trapeze, plucking out his hairs and transforming them into monkeys exactly like himself—a good-hearted figure of mischievous courage fearing neither heaven nor earth.

It has been Wan Lai-ming's dream for the last twenty years to make *Uproar in Heaven*. Sixty-three years old now, he is China's pioneer in animated cartoons. His first cartoon film appeared in 1926. In 1941 he produced the long cartoon *Iron Fan Fairy*, another intriguing episode from *Pilgrimage to the West*. It was such a success that he intended to follow this up immediately with *Uproar in Heaven*. He found a film studio owner who promised to give him financial backing, and spent six months making designs and other preparations. Then when it came to actually shooting the film, that studio simply tore up the contract, for the owner found he could make money quicker by selling the film stock whose price had risen many times as a result of wartime speculation. The whole plan had to be put into cold storage till a new China was proclaimed.

Working in a cramped attic before liberation, Wan Lai-ming and his two younger brothers, also experts in making cartoons, had to do all the work themselves—from designing and drawing the frames to shooting and developing the films. Today they work in the spacious, well-equipped Shanghai Art Film Studio. Wan Lai-ming is director of animated cartoons, while his brothers are technicians and directors of puppet films and scissor-cut films respectively. Their combined efforts have brought new techniques to their art. By adapting such national arts of China as the puppet show, the scissorcuts, paper folds and tradi-

tional brushwork to the animated film, they have carried this art to new heights. Their best films, such as *Pigsy Eats a Watermelon*, *Fisherman*, *Adventures of the Small Carp*, have been warmly acclaimed both at home and abroad. *Uproar in Heaven* promises to be one of their best efforts yet.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Tang Mural Discovered

The recent discovery of a mural by archaeological workers in Sian throws fresh light on court life in the Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.). The mural was found in the antechamber of Princess Yung Tai's tomb which was recently excavated.

Princess Yung Tai was the daughter of Emperor Chung Tsung and the granddaughter of Empress Wu Tse-tien who set aside the rightful sovereign and in 684 usurped the throne for twenty years. Princess Yung Tai and her husband incurred her wrath and were ordered by her to commit suicide. They were buried in the southern outskirts of Changan. When Emperor Chung Tsung resumed the throne in 705, he moved their tombs for reburial in Chienhsien County in central Shensi Province.

The mural, measuring 1.8 metres square, is forcefully drawn and in a fine state of preservation. The com-

position of the whole scene and the arrangement of the figures make it a unique example of Tang figure painting.

Many of the Tang murals discovered earlier are of a single figure; this recent discovery is composed of a group of nine persons drawn in a lively and incisive way. The one on the extreme left wears a tall coiffure and has a kind of shawl over her shoulders. She walks slowly ahead with her arms primly folded, her eyes looking serenely before her. She seems to be the leader of the bevy of waiting-maids behind her. Closely following her is another waiting-maid holding a plate and looking backwards. Then come six maids in two rows, holding respectively a candlestick, a food box, a fan, a tall-stemmed cup, a whisk made of hair and a kind of sceptre. Bringing up the rear is a man-servant wearing a long gown and a small cap.

The histories of the day give few descriptions of the way the people dressed in Tang times. Poets of the period, however, were more obliging to posterity. The costumes worn by the ladies in this mural, as well as the way they dressed their hair, tally with descriptions given by such poets as Po Chu-yi. The information to be gathered here regarding court life and costumes in the Tang period is a valuable supplement to that provided by other pictorial material of the time.



A copy of the Tang mural found in Princess Yung Tai's tomb

SIDELIGHTS

Costumes for Actors. The phenomenal increase in the number of professional and amateur theatrical troupes all over the country has created a tremendous demand for stage costumes. The modern drama groups can usually make their own but it is another matter for those producing traditional opera. Traditional Chinese operas are for the most part still played on a bare stage. Decoration is mainly lavished on the costumes. The costumes of generals, emperors, celestial personages, warrior maids or beauties are expected to be elaborate creations, of rich materials, intricately embroidered. A complex symbolism governs these and all other costumes. An emperor, for instance, wears a resplendent robe adorned with four writhing dragons with gaping mouths and unsheathed claws. The dragons on the robes of nobles are of different colours, but, like circumspect courtiers before their sovereign, they have their mouths close shut and talons hidden. The cutting, tailoring and embroidering of such costumes and accessories demands great skill and knowledge of theatrical lore.

Peking, Shanghai, Canton and certain other cities have their own well-trained costumiers, but by far the largest number of costumes are made in Soochow in Kiangsu Province. This is not only a renowned beauty spot and handicraft centre but has long been famed for its theatrical costumes. In the old days (dating back to early Ming times) it made costumes for a few of the richer troupes but some three years ago in answer to modern needs this handicraft industry was reorganized and modernized. Its new costume factory has hundreds of craftsmen using up-to-date, labour-saving machines to turn out more products as good as or better than those formerly made entirely by hand. The factory has over 700 full-time craftsmen on the premises and others working at home in the neighbourhood. These include a small army of famed Soochow embroideresses. The factory has already completed orders from 1,100 theatrical troupes and made costumes for 89 different kinds of Chinese opera. This is one reason why in provincial cities and small towns, in factory clubs and in

local halls in people's communes in the countryside, actors and actresses can delight their audiences, treading the stage as splendidly costumed as only were the imperial troupes in the old days.

Out-Patients' Hotel. In line with its interesting new status, Hungan Hotel in the Shensi provincial capital of Sian has changed its name to Paochien, literally the "Protect Health" Hotel. Not so long ago it was very much like any other hotel in Sian, but because of its location, most of its guests are patients receiving medical treatment in the out-patients' department of one or the other of the big hospitals in its neighbourhood. These visitors are in town only for a couple of days or so but the alert and attentive Paochien staff gradually extended or rearranged normal hotel services to cater more fully to their special needs. Now if an ailing visitor wishes, the Paochien will send his doctor's prescription to the pharmacy and collect his medicines for him. If his treatment involves the use of home-brewed, traditional style remedies, the hotel will brew them for him in its special kitchen under expert supervision. The Paochien also runs a letter writing service for guests and part of the staff has been trained to provide simple home nursing.

Rickshaw-Pedicab-Taxi. "I'm 39 this year. Been working for a living since I was 16. But in all my 22 years pulling a rickshaw or pedalling a pedicab, I never dreamt that one day I would be driving a car. Since I couldn't get any other job, I began pulling a rickshaw when I was 16. Pulling a rickshaw is a killing job. Rickshaw pullers in those days were separated into classes. The best off were those who worked as full-time pullers for rich families. Then there were those who paid a 'special rake-off' to be allowed to wait for customers outside the big hotels and restaurants. As well, there were 'free-lancers' like me. We weren't allowed to pick up or set down customers in busy places like

the railway stations. Choice places were controlled by gangs who levied tolls on the rickshaw pullers they 'protected.' We had an even worse time under Japanese occupation. A soldier would clout you as soon as look at you. The Japs were driven out in 1945. By then there were a lot of pedicabs in Peking. Pedalling a pedicab is easier and faster than running but for the likes of us it didn't make much difference. Instead of Japs there were Yanks and Kuo-mintang officials. Nasty customers those! If they didn't want to pay, they didn't. The police blackmailed you for a cut in your earnings. And, as if life was not miserable enough, when you went to buy rice or a *jin* of maize-flour, you'd find that the big wad of paper money you'd earned that day was hardly worth the paper it was printed on.

"But that's all gone and done with. Now I drive a taxi for eight hours a day and get paid regular wages. A lot of my mates have learnt to drive too. And I even have time to study. On my days off I take my wife and kiddies to the movies or visit the parks and gardens. . . ."

This was how a driver of a Peking miniature taxi told his life story over a recent radio session.

A Most Singular Snake. If the peasant hadn't the proof—alive and wriggling—one would never have believed his story. But he had it with him, a double-headed snake. It wasn't a case of one snake's attempt at swallowing another longer than itself. The two heads, both normal, each with one mouth and a pair of eyes grew out of a single body. Both mouths could take in food at the same time.

This two-headed snake measuring 18.5 cm. when captured near Shanghai is called, when it has only one head, *dinodon rufozonatum* by zoologists and is commonly found in the rice-fields of temperate China. It is non-poisonous and feeds on mice, frogs and fish. The two-headed specimen is now under observation in the Shanghai Museum of Natural History.



Drawing by Su Li

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Free Algeria's Patriots

The Chinese people have on many occasions sharply denounced the French authorities for killing Algerians and persecuting Algerian patriots. In a recent joint statement published in the press, the Political Science and Law Association of China and the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity have pledged firm support for the struggle of the Algerian people against the barbarous treatment of Algerian political detainees by the French authorities and for immediate release of the five distinguished leaders of the national movement including Ben Bella who were kidnapped by the French.

Renmin Ribao's Commentator (November 17) pays tribute to Ben Bella and all other imprisoned Algerian patriots for persevering in their hunger strike. The de Gaulle government's maltreatment of these Algerian patriots, says Commentator, has aroused mounting indignation among all who love justice. Campaigns protesting against the outrageous crimes of the French colonialists in Algeria and demanding the immediate release of Ben Bella and the other Algerian leaders are picking up momentum in the Arab countries. Commentator points out that the present line pursued by de Gaulle exposes still more clearly the hypocrisy of his talk about "self-determination" and "independence" for Algeria. It also shows that his government is deliberately putting new obstacles in the way of negotiations between Algeria and France.

If de Gaulle thinks that continued imprisonment of leaders of the Algerian National Liberation Front and savage repressions will bring the Algerian people to their knees, he is badly mistaken. As Commentator notes, the heroic Algerian people who have persisted in their national liberation war for seven long years already will certainly not be cowed by the French colonialists no matter what means of suppression they try—massacre or imprisonment.

Bring Lumumba's Murderers To Justice!

Renmin Ribao's Commentator (November 18) demands the immediate arrest and trial of the murderers of

former Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba. There has never been any doubt as to who these murderers were, says Commentator. Everybody knows that the backstage boss of the Kasavubu clique—one party to the murder—is U.S. imperialism while the wire-puller of the Tshombe clique—the other party to the murder—is Belgian colonialism.

The joint conspiracy of the Kasavubu and Tshombe cliques to murder Lumumba was a cloak-and-dagger plot stage-managed by the U.S. neo-colonialists and the old Belgian colonialists using their agents to eliminate the leading cadres of the Congolese people's fight for independence. That is why, ten months after Lumumba's death, the known murderers are still at large and continue to swagger their way through the Congo. Publication of the findings of the United Nations

Commission regarding Lumumba's murder has roused anew the wrath of all fair-minded people the world over; they demand the immediate trial of the murderers.

To all oppressed nations, to the African countries fighting for or upholding their independence, and especially to the Congo which since Lumumba's murder has become a scene of increasing rivalry between the new and old colonialists, the findings of the U.N. Commission give further proof of the utter ruthlessness and hypocrisy of the new and old colonialists headed by the United States.

It is reported that Lumumba's party led by Gizenga is going to hold its congress soon, Commentator notes. This is a noteworthy development in the struggle of the Congolese people. "We are convinced that the cause of Lumumba is immortal and that the Congolese people's sacred struggle against colonialism will win final victory," concludes Commentator.

THE PASSING SHOW

Shotgun Democracy

National elections in the Philippines for president, vice-president, eight senators and 104 members of the House of Representatives turned into a rough-house that ended up with a total of two score killed and over 60 wounded. Voters were intimidated by armed gangsters. Many dared not go to the polls. Votes were freely bought with money and food. Government troops were put in control of 73 cities and towns.

President Garcia of the Nationalist Party was defeated for re-election when "Independent" candidate Rogelio de la Rosa withdrew his candidacy under pressure from U.S. business circles and threw his support behind Macapagal of the Liberal Party. All toe the U.S. line.

Following the elections, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk's comment in Washington was: "I think we have all been greatly impressed and encouraged in the last few days to see the evidences of the strength and the vitality of democratic institutions in the Philippines."

They Never Had It So Good

Britain's Conservative Party won the last general election on the cry of "I'm all right, Jack!" Now, two years later, the country, faced with an economic crisis, is begging to be let into the Bonn-Paris dominated Common Market. The London *Observer* reports: "More than three families each day in London become homeless in the sense that there's nowhere to sleep but the street." Many are sent for temporary shelter to a house "behind high walls and iron fences. . . . Husbands, who are allowed to visit their families at certain hours only can sometimes be seen attempting to scale these walls and fences." Another Tory election slogan was: "You've never had it so good!"



CHINA AND THE WORLD

Sino-Albanian Ties

An Albanian photographic exhibition shown for 12 days in Peking from November 8 to 19 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Party of Labour, was visited by more than 60,000 people.

Visitors included government cadres, officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, workers and commune members, and people from different walks of life.

The visitors' book was filled with praise for the Albanian people's great achievements in winning the war against the fascist invader and their success in socialist construction under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. Many visitors wrote of the Albanian people's contribution to the safeguarding of the unity of the socialist camp. Tribute was also paid to the Albanian people's firm struggle against imperialism and against modern revisionism represented by the Tito clique.

Meanwhile, the advance party of the Albanian Government Economic Delegation, led by its deputy head P. Shyti, First Vice-Chairman of the Albanian State Planning Commission, is visiting China to hold talks on Sino-Albanian co-operation in economic and trade matters for 1962.

A Chinese youth delegation led by Liang Pu-ting, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, has arrived in Tirana to attend the 4th Congress of the Albanian Union of Working Youth at the invitation of the union. It has had a cordial talk with Todi Lubonja, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the union.

Chairman Mao's Works Published Abroad

The Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party has decided to publish the selected works

of Mao Tse-tung in Japanese. The Japanese Communist Party holds that Chairman Mao's analysis of the nature of imperialism is very important to the Japanese people in their struggle against U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital. It will smash the illusions about U.S. imperialism spread by the revisionist and other reactionary forces. The theoretical summary of China's rich experiences in forging the united front in Mao Tse-tung's works is also of great educational significance.

A newly formed committee has been at work on the translation since March this year.

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A Portuguese translation of the first volume of the selected works of Mao Tse-tung including his writings between 1921-36, with an introduction by the translator, has been published by the Brazilian Vitoria Publishing House.

Chinese Economic and Cultural Delegation in Laos

The newly appointed Chinese Economic and Cultural Delegation to Laos arrived in Xieng Khouang on November 14. It was received by Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma and Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Neo Lao Haksat. General Kong Le, Chairman of the Laotian National Military Council, at his banquet in honour of the Chinese delegation, said that it is necessary for the Laotian people to struggle against imperialism to promote friendship between the peoples of China and Laos. The head of the Chinese delegation Ho Wei in his reply thanked the Royal Laotian Government for its friendly attitude towards China.

The friendship between the two peoples was charmingly demonstrated in a thread-tying ceremony arranged by the people of Muong Pak County, Xieng Khouang Province, who tied thread to the wrists of their Chinese guests as a traditional sign of goodwill.

Burmese Parliamentarian's Impressions of China

The Chinese people, who suffered hardships for long years under the rule of feudalism and imperialism, have now, like a glorious moon rising

to its zenith, entered with confidence into a new era of happiness. These are the words of Thakin San Way, Deputy Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies of Burma, who recently visited China for two weeks. He highly praised the people's communes he had visited, saying that their achievements are "golden fruits growing from the land."

He added that the Chinese people whom he saw all enjoy excellent health and are very happy. "China's successes are not magical apparitions but a reality that can be touched with the hand," he concluded.

CULTURAL NEWS

Chinese films recently shown in the north of the Somali Republic were warmly welcomed. According to the proprietor of the National Cinema in Hargeisa, they drew the biggest audiences that cinema has had in the last two years.

One Somali comment was that Africans liked to see Chinese films because they liked the Chinese people. They knew of them as close friends who firmly support their struggle against colonialism.

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Two exhibitions from China have recently been held abroad. One, of 270 items, including lacquerware, embroidery, pottery and other handicraft goods from Kweichow Province was shown in Czechoslovakia. A similar exhibition of Hunanese wares was on display in Bucharest.

More U.S. Intrusions

On November 1, between 19:59 and 00:42 hours on November 2, a U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters south of Pinghai in Kwangtung Province. On November 11, another U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters in the Tungyin area of Fukien Province between 05:36 and 06:23 hours. On the same day, between 09:16 and 09:28 hours, a U.S. military plane flew over the area south of Swabue and Pinghai in Kwangtung Province. And again between 12:16 and 12:35 hours on the same day, a U.S. military plane flew over the Yunghsing and

Chilien Islands of the Hsisha Group in Kwangtung Province.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman has issued the 178th and 179th serious warnings against these military provocations.

BRIEFS

An 8-member delegation of educationists, led by Maksimenko, Vice-Minister of Education of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Re-

public, has come to visit China. It includes members from the Russian and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics.

On October 19, militiamen of Quynh Luu County, Nghe An Province, north Viet Nam, learnt that a Chinese fishing vessel was caught in a storm. Heedless of the danger, they went quickly to the rescue. After a four-hour battle against mountainous

waves, they succeeded in rescuing 9 Chinese fishermen and their catch.

A Chinese trade union delegation arrived in Havana as the guests of the Cuban Confederation of Labour on November 13. They will attend the 11th Congress of the Confederation of Labour of Cuba and the Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Cuba. A group of Chinese experts working in light industry, has also arrived in Cuba.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **LI KUEI VISITS HIS MOTHER** Brave, brusque Li Kuei, outlaw hero of the *Water Margin*, is a filial son. Among the many adventures he risks on a visit home to see his old mother is an encounter with a scoundrel who is impersonating him. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **THIRD SISTER LIU** The Chuang legend first staged in Peking in 1960 by the Folk Song and Dance Troupe of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. Beautiful and brave, the peasant girl Third Sister Liu uses song to denounce the grasping landlords. A landlord, trying to silence her, arranges a song contest between her and three hired scholars. She outshines and ridicules them before the whole village. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **THE WILD HORSE WITH THE RED MANE** A famous opera, also known as *Lady Precious Stream*. Wang Pao-chuan, daughter of a prime minister, goes against the wishes of her father to choose love rather than riches. Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ **THE YEN YANG TOWER** Kao Teng, son of an evil prime minister of the Sung Dynasty, takes advantage of his father's position to kidnap Hsu Fei-chu, daughter of a brave general treacherously killed by his father. Fei-chu's brother, with the help of his friends, rescues his sister and avenges his family. Hsun Hui-sheng Peking Opera Troupe.

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **YANG NAI-WU AND HSIAO PAI-TSAI** A drama based on a notorious murder case in the Ching Dynasty. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

▲ **WU HSUANG** Beautiful Wu Hsuang pledges herself to a playmate of her school-days. The emperor wants her and abducts her. She is taken to the palace, but escapes with the help of a potion which gives her the appearance of death for a short period. The scheme works; unlike Juliet, she marries her true love. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **A THORN HAIRPIN** A rich girl accepts a thorn hairpin as a pledge of betrothal to a poor scholar she loves. Their marriage is broken up by a scandal-monger, but truth triumphs and they are finally reunited. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **MADAME BUTTERFLY** Puccini's famous opera. In Chinese. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre.

BALLET

Elena Ryabinkina and Vladimir Tikhonov, soloists of the Bolshoi Theatre Ballet of the U.S.S.R., the *corps de ballet* of the Peking School of Dancing, and the Central Conservatory of Music jointly present a programme of ballet excerpts, songs and dances. Nov. 26 and 27 at Peking Workers' Club.

CONCERT

Two special concerts sponsored by the Union of Chinese Musicians on Nov. 24 and 28 at the Peking Concert Hall. Programmes include vocal and instrumental solos and orchestral performances of classical, modern, folk and light music and selections from *Chiu Kung Ta Cheng* (a collection of ancient operas).

SONG AND DANCE

The Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble

* Presents Four Recitals *

- * Folk dances of the Tibetans, Koreans, Lis, Uighurs and other nationalities.
- * Chorus: *Harvest & Skylark* (2nd and 3rd movements from the song suite *Kazakh*).
- * Female chorus: Korean and Tung folk songs.
- * Vocal solos: Tibetan folk songs.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **A FISHERMAN'S FAMILY** A play by Albanian playwright Suleiman Pitarka. It tells how the Party of Labour leads the heroic Albanian people to victory in their fight against the fascists. Produced by the Art Ensemble of the Air Force of the People's Liberation Army.

▲ **UNCLE TOM'S CABIN** A modern drama adapted from Harriet B. Stowe's novel by Ouyang Yu-chien. The Experimental Modern Drama Theatre of the Central Drama Institute.

▲ **PAVEL KORCHAGIN** Adapted from N. Ostrovsky's famous novel *How the Steel Was Tempered*. China Youth Art Theatre.

FILMS

▲ **DEPOT NUMBER 51** How the Communist-led New Fourth Army underground agents outwit the enemy and get munitions from Japanese-occupied Shanghai to the Liberated Areas in Kiangsu in 1943. Shanghai Haiyen Studio.

▲ **I KNEW HIM PERSONALLY** The story of a Communist in the crucial days of the October Revolution. A Soviet feature film.

▲ **TANA** An Albanian film. Tells the story of the work and love of Tana, an activist in an agricultural co-operative.

▲ **ARAYA** A joint Venezuelan-French production. A full-length documentary about the life and work of the salt-makers of Araya in Venezuela.

▲ **HEERA AND MOTI** An Indian feature film. Heera and Moti, two favourite bulls of a peasant, best a landlord's bulls at a bullfight, and the disappointed bully takes a mean revenge.

(The above foreign films are dubbed in Chinese.)

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PHOTO EXHIBITION OF LIAONING, HEILUNGKIANG AND KIRIN** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Nov. 30. At Working People's Cultural Palace.

▲ **OIL PAINTINGS** 46 works by the Albanian artist, Foto Stampo, made during his recent tour in China. Nov. 24-30, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At the Artists' Union Gallery.

▲ **MUSEUM OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION** 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

▲ **MUSEUM OF CHINESE HISTORY** 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

▲ **CENTRAL NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM** 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

▲ **GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM** 1:00-4:30 p.m. Near Hsizu. Sundays 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

(All above exhibitions closed on Mondays.)

SPORTS

— 1961 National Basketball Championships —

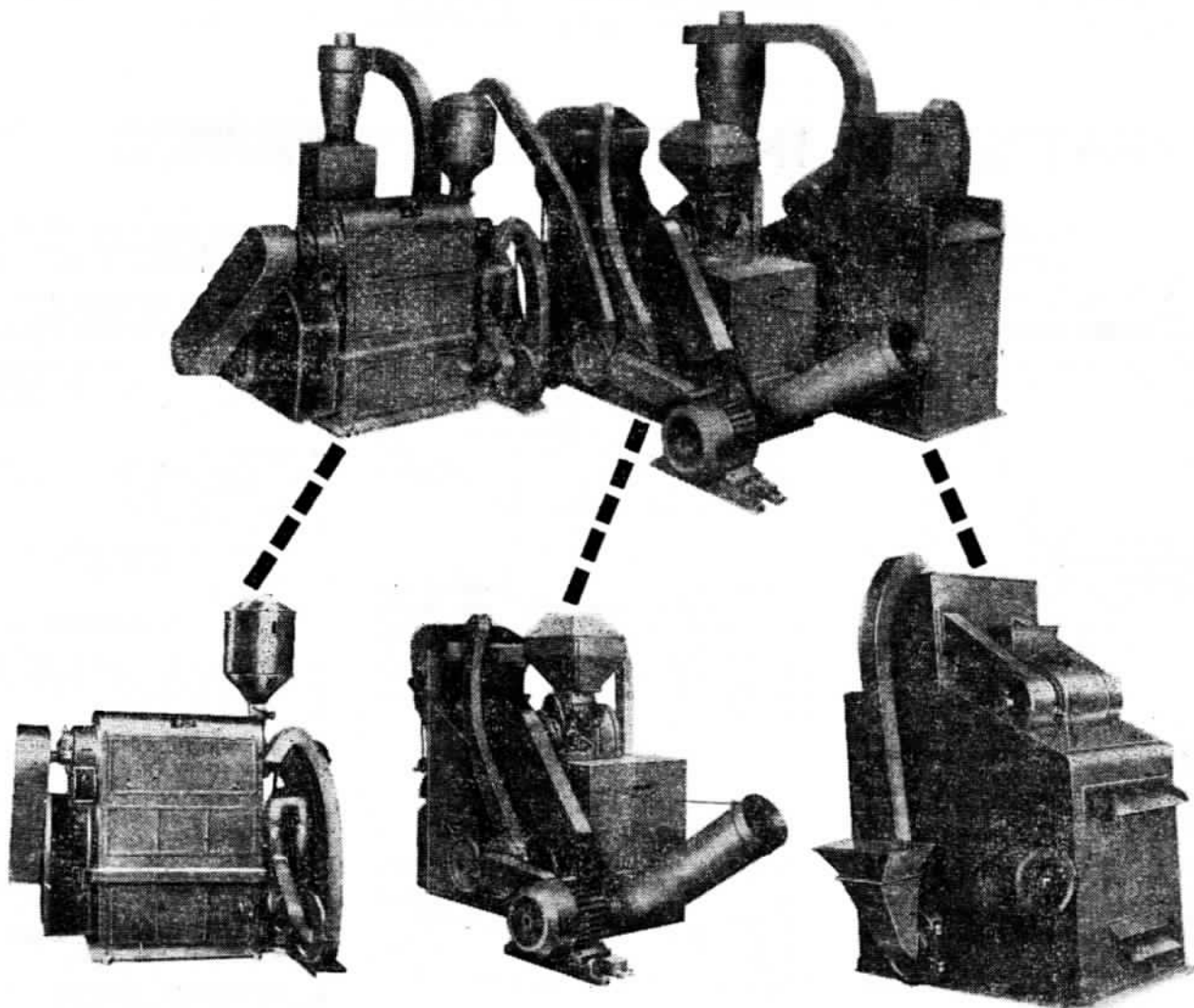
China's top basketball teams (men's and women's) are contending for the national championship titles. Don't miss the matches in the Peking Gymnasium and Peking Workers' Gymnasium. Till the end of the month.



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