

PEKING REVIEW

26

June 29, 1962

Chiang Kai-shek Gang Plots Military Adventure

Hsinhua News Agency exposes Chiang gang's current preparations for invasion of mainland coastal areas with U.S. support (p. 5).

Yankee Imperialism, Get Out!

China backs Korean and Vietnamese struggle for the reunification of their motherlands (p. 10).

Ikeda's Postures

Study of a political contortionist (p. 13).

Chinese Orchestral Music

The national musical heritage and its growth today (p. 14).

Theatre, Sports and Other Features

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Keep the Red Flag Flying

by Liang Pin

A novel centring on the life of two peasant families in northern China against the background of the stormy struggles waged by the Chinese people against imperialism and feudalism during the first three decades of the century.

At the time the story opens, the Chinese people were suffering grievous hardships as a result of the constant fighting between warlords backed by different imperialist powers, innumerable taxes and impositions, natural calamities, banditry, usury and high land rents. These things robbed them of the greater part of their earnings.

Although the peasants had the courage to strike back against the landlords and local bullies, all the earlier struggles ended in defeat. Only when they came into contact with the Communist Party was their fight assured of success.

The author draws upon his own experience of life and knowledge of class relations in the countryside in selecting and depicting his rural characters, and his early connection with the intellectuals in creating his students of Paoting. The characters he creates are all typical of the times.

Concretely, the high points of the struggles in the area he describes take the form of the fight against the pig-tax in the countryside and the fight put up by the students of the No. 2 Normal School in Paoting.

The class struggle which is introduced in the opening chapters runs like a red thread through the entire novel.

Changes in Li Village

by Chao Shu-li

Li Village, in Shansi Province, witnessed many changes during the 1937-45 War of Resistance against the Japanese invaders. But the most important change was that the peasants woke up to the fact that Li, the landlord, was only pretending to fight against the Japanese aggressors while actually riding roughshod over the people and attacking the Communists who stood for a resolute struggle against the invaders and their stooges.

That awakening and how the peasants united to win their freedom is the theme of this novel packed with incident and memorable characters.

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

June 29, 1962 Vol. V No. 26

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ROUND THE WEEK

Peking Builds

"Peking has made tremendous achievements in economic and cultural construction since 1958. It has grown into a productive socialist city and laid a preliminary foundation for a modern industrial economy," said Vice-Mayor Wan Li in his report on the work of the Peking People's Council given to the first session of the Fourth Municipal People's Congress which closed last week.

The vice-mayor described the rapid progress in both capital construction and output in Peking's industry since the nation began its Second Five-Year Plan in 1958. New industries have been built; old ones have been modernized and expanded. The coal, iron and steel, electric power, machine-building and other industries have greatly increased their production capacity. Compared to 1958, the coal industry has increased its capacity by 150 per cent. Coking capacity has grown by over 300 per cent. The number of machine tools has more than doubled.

New enterprises, coupled with tapping of the potentialities of the old ones, have boosted Peking's industrial output. A bigger variety of goods is being produced. Peking now makes many types of goods it could not produce four years ago. It manufactures, for instance, 15 times as many kinds of machine tools as in 1958. Like other major industrial centres, it now produces heavy-duty as well as high-precision machine tools.

There has been a lot of building in the city in the past four years — workshops, school buildings and housing estates for factory and office workers, as well as such stately edifices as the Great Hall of the People, the Museum of Chinese History and the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum. These and other multi-storeyed buildings have given the capital a new look and a new skyline.

Great changes have taken place too in Peking's rural districts. The people's communes have four times as many tractors as four years ago with a corresponding increase in the tractor-ploughed acreage. New res-

ervoirs of varying sizes, an extensive network of irrigation canals, and the sinking of many wells have doubled the area being irrigated. All this has created favourable new conditions for developing farm production on the city's outskirts.

Deputies to the city people's congress, citing other economic and cultural achievements made in their districts since the big leap forward in 1958, attributed these to the guidance of the Communist Party, the efforts of the entire population of Peking and the support given them by the people all over the country.

Summer Sowing in Sinkiang

With summer getting well into its stride, the ice and snow on the Kunlun and Tianshan Mountains are melting. Torrential floodwaters are swelling the rivers that irrigate the farms on the fringes of the Takla Makan and the Dzungaria Basin. Sinkiang's farmers are hurrying to fulfil their summer sowing plans and coax their crops sown in spring to give good yields.

Particularly busy are the new farms built on land reclaimed from the desert after liberation by the local people or by demobilized army men and youthful pioneers. Many of these farms have earned a fine name for themselves.

One of these is the Communist Youth Farm — so called because most of its founders are members of the Communist Youth League who went into the arid Dzungaria Basin of northern Sinkiang and opened up this state farm four years ago. They had many difficulties to contend with before they got it set solidly on its feet.

When they first arrived in 1958, the land was covered with stunted tamarisks and other desert plants. Beneath the sand lay buried other plants and trees which, having rotted away, make good soil but also ideal warrens for rodents. There was not a single well or pool for miles around. Windstorms were frequent, particularly in summer and autumn. Undaunted by such odds, they set about digging wells, building reservoirs and



Bringing in the Cotton Harvest
Oil painting by Khas Emet (Uighur)

irrigation canals to make full use of the summer rivers which come from the melting snow in the Tianshan Mountains. They planted shelter belts to break the wind and check the moving sands. In the short space of four years, they have transformed the area and made their farm a going concern. While carefully tending the crops sown on 146,000 mu in the spring, the youthful pioneers of the farm are pressing ahead with the summer sowing. They are determined to get in more grain, cotton, beet and other farm produce than ever this year.

New Books by Peking Scholars

Several important new works by Chinese scholars have recently been published or will soon be off the printing presses. The first volume of Professor Liu Hsien-chou's *History of Inventions in China's Mechanical Engineering*, published by the Scientific Publishing House in Peking, is now on sale.

Professor Liu, who is Vice-President of Tsinghua University, has for more than 30 years been studying Chinese inventions in mechanical engineering throughout the ages. Since liberation,

under the auspices of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Education, scientists and scholars have been doing systematic research in this field. Extremely valuable scientific and technological data have been collected from the 9,000 ancient books being studied, and Professor Liu has included much of this material in his present work. His first volume is a comprehensive study of different kinds of machinery made in China in ancient times, from simple implements to ingenious machines based on the same principles which were used many centuries later in the invention of modern machines.

According to Professor Liu, the sail as a means of harnessing wind power was first made by the Chinese as early as 3,000 years ago. Simple machines for pounding and husking rice, run by water power, were made some 2,000 years ago. He also analyses the use of levers, pulleys, wheels and gears for power transmission in ancient China. These and other inventions are monuments to the ingenuity of the Chinese people and are valuable contributions to the scientific discoveries of mankind as a whole.

Professor Chang Tzu-kao, also of Tsinghua University, has completed his *History of Ancient Chinese Chemistry* and is finalizing his manuscript before sending it to press.

Professor Feng Yu-lan, the well-known philosopher now teaching at Peking University, wrote his *History of Chinese Philosophy* some 30 years ago. Now he is working on a new history of Chinese philosophy which will appear in three volumes. The first volume is completed. It runs to some 300,000 words.

Many other well-known scholars are actively engaged in research work and are compiling the results of their work for publication. The noted historian Chien Po-tsan is preparing a new history of China. Yu Kuo-en, in

collaboration with a young assistant in Peking University, is preparing a history of Chinese literature, and Chang Ching-yueh is completing a book on plant anatomy.

Famed Scientist on New China

Distinguished pathologist Hou Pao-chang, who is nearly 70 years old, returned to Peking last January from Hongkong. Over the past few months, he has toured the country extensively. He visited the city of Tsinan where he had studied and worked for over 20 years during his youth, met old friends, colleagues and students many of whom are now holding responsible posts in the medical profession, paid visits to several medical institutions and attended as an observer the third session of the Third National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference last March. Totting up his impressions he said: "I've seen for myself the great achievements our motherland has made in socialist construction. With the Communist Party and Chairman Mao guiding us, we have a really bright future."

In an interview given to the staff reporters of Peking's *Guangming Ribao* last week, Professor Hou Pao-chang said he was impressed by the scale of work carried out by the People's Government in the years after liberation. Great progress had been made in every field—in industry and agriculture, and in medical education and research which particularly interested him. Professor Hou has devoted the better part of his life to education and research in pathology. He is known internationally for his contributions to the study of cancer of the liver. He has been appointed vice-president of the newly established China Medical College in Peking.

Questions about medical research aroused Professor Hou's special interest during the interview. "Research in medical science is now closely linked to clinical practice," said this famed pathologist. "All the work is systematically organized and centres round one major task: ensuring the people's health. The policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend has greatly stimulated academic research and yielded remarkable results. This is a great inspiration to me. I will dedicate the rest of my life to the country's medical education."

Chiang Kai-shek Gang Prepares for Military Adventure

On June 23 the Hsinhua News Agency released its correspondent's report on the preparations of the Chiang Kai-shek gang, supported by U.S. imperialism, to invade the coastal areas of the mainland. Following is the text of the report. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

A HSIHUA correspondent has learnt from authoritative sources that the Chiang Kai-shek gang entrenched in Taiwan, with the support and encouragement of U.S. imperialism, is preparing for a large-scale military adventure, an invasion of the coastal areas of the mainland.

Feverish Preparations Under Way

Information from various sources shows that since the beginning of this year the Chiang Kai-shek gang has been taking frenzied war mobilization measures and making military dispositions for an invasion of the coastal areas. A "supreme five-man group," or "action committee for counter-offensive," headed by Chiang Kai-shek and Chen Cheng has been established as the policy-making body for the invasion of the mainland. As early as March the Chiang gang issued a "conscription mobilization decree," began to pressgang able-bodied men in Taiwan by "calling to active service" recruits originally scheduled for next year, and ordered indefinite extension of the terms of service of men due to be demobilized. To prepare means of transport for the invasion, the Chiang gang has placed ships, fishing boats and vehicles of all kinds in Taiwan into "mobilization groupings of ships and vehicles."

It has also set up an "economic mobilization planning committee" to plan and carry out wartime economic mobilization. In April it adopted a so-called "special defence budget" and decided to collect over a period of 14 months starting from May 1 an "interim special defence assessment" equivalent to more than 60 million U.S. dollars. It has even set up a "war-zone civil administration bureau" in preparation for the establishment of bogus government organs following a landing in the coastal areas.

Taiwan has been switched from a state of peace to a state of war or quasi-war. With U.S. forces participating, the Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops have continually staged operational manoeuvres with invasion of the coastal areas as their objective. In February U.S.-Chiang naval and air forces undertook a joint "offensive-defensive exercise." In March U.S.-Chiang naval forces staged a "combined submarine-detecting exercise" and a "mixed exercise" for naval mine-laying and mine-sweeping. Between April and May there was an exercise in the emergency embarkation of troops by merchant and civilian vessels. Recently a joint air-sea-ground landing operational manoeuvre was

carried out in southern Taiwan. There have been very busy movements of troops and war material along the coast of Taiwan and in the Penghu, Quemoy and other islands. These facts indicate that the Chiang Kai-shek gang has made active preparations in all fields for a sudden military adventure against the coastal areas of the mainland.

U.S. Imperialism Pulling the Wire

U.S. imperialism is the instigator and supporter of the military adventure being hatched by the Chiang Kai-shek gang. U.S. "military aid" to the Chiang gang for the current year greatly exceeds that for the previous two years. Large quantities of U.S. munitions and war material have recently been shipped to Taiwan in successive consignments. As is well known, the Chiang Kai-shek gang depends on "U.S. aid" for its survival. Without "U.S. aid" it would be unable to carry on, let alone launch a military adventure, which is all the more inconceivable without aid from U.S. imperialism. The sudden increase of aid to the Chiang Kai-shek gang from U.S. imperialism is, therefore, a most important fact showing that the military adventure being prepared by the Chiang gang has been planned jointly, and under the direction of U.S. imperialism.

It is also to be noted that since last spring, military and government bigwigs of the Kennedy Administration have visited Taiwan, one after another. Among the most important were W. Averell Harriman, Assistant Secretary of State; Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Elvis J. Stahr, Secretary of the Army; Harry D. Felt, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific; John Sides, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet; and William A. Schoech, Commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. In addition, Allen W. Dulles, the ring-leader of U.S. espionage agents who directed the last invasion of Cuba, also went to Taiwan; he is the former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and is now one of those under the U.S. Department of Defense in charge of so-called "special warfare."

During their stay in Taiwan, all these U.S. military and government bigwigs held long talks with Chiang Kai-shek. All of them spoke to the press non-committally about an invasion of the mainland by the Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops. At the end of March, L.L. Lemnitzer said that Chiang Kai-shek's troops were "in a constant state of combat readiness." At the beginning of April, W.A. Schoech said that the Taiwan Straits area "has the potential of erupting at any time." In early April, W.A. Harriman said that "assistance to the Nationalist armed forces is a good investment contributing to the security of the United States." In May, Charles L. Melson, Commander of the U.S.-Taiwan Defence Command, enjoined

U.S. military personnel in Taiwan to envisage future needs with a new sense of emergency and devotion. On May 20, Kenneth O. Sanborn, Commander of the U.S. 13th Air Task Force stationed in Taiwan, even boasted that the units under his command were capable of bombing the Chinese mainland "under any circumstances at all times" as soon as the U.S. Government gave the order. W.A. Schoech, Commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet; Whipple, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, U.S. Army, Pacific; and K.O. Sanborn, Commander of the U.S. 13th Air Task Force, went to Quemoy one after the other. U.S. warships have been very active along China's coast. Particularly following their repeated intrusions into China's territorial waters in the Tsingtao area, Shantung Province, in April and May, U.S. warships twice on June 11 intruded into China's territorial waters east of Pingtan, Fukien Province, and twice again on June 12 intruded into China's territorial waters south of Tsingtao, Shantung Province. In March, Earnest Hoberecht, the general manager of UPI for Asia, reported that some responsible U.S. officials held that "the time is ripe" for an invasion of the Chinese mainland and advocated a "push now."

U.S. Plot — Killing Two Birds With One Stone

Why does the Kennedy Administration instigate and support the Chiang Kai-shek gang for an invasion of the mainland coastal areas? Any thoughtful person can see that U.S. imperialism wishes to kill two birds with one stone. It calculates that if by luck the military adventure of the Chiang Kai-shek gang should succeed, U.S. imperialism would be able to set up a bridgehead on China's mainland and deal a blow to the prestige of the People's Republic of China, and also spread the armed forces of the Chiang Kai-shek gang thin and aggravate its financial difficulties so that it would have to be even more obedient to U.S. imperialism. Conversely, if the adventure should fail, then with the strength of the Chiang Kai-shek gang greatly weakened, U.S. imperialism would be able more easily to attain the aim it has been pursuing for many years, namely, the realization of its "two Chinas" plot by kicking out Chiang Kai-shek and using a new puppet to take over Taiwan. Recent talk in the *New York Herald Tribune* about the need for "a man even wiser" than Chiang Kai-shek to rule Taiwan is obviously not accidental.

Can the military adventure of the Chiang Kai-shek gang succeed? The Chiang Kai-shek gang has exerted immense effort and done much in the way of preparations for an invasion of the mainland coastal areas, but, its capital is indeed pitifully small. Politically, the Chinese people long ago experienced more than 20 years of bloody rule by the Chiang Kai-shek gang and can never forget the monstrous crimes of the four big families, the landlords and despotic gentry, the warlords and bureaucrats. The Chinese people know that the Chiang Kai-shek gang is the biggest traitor in China's history, which handed over the sovereignty of China completely to its master — U.S. imperialism — and subjected the Chinese people to ravages and enslavement by U.S. imperialism. It was precisely because of this that the Chinese people overthrew the rule of the Chiang Kai-shek gang 13 years ago and are determined to liberate Taiwan. Now the Chiang Kai-

shek gang is vainly attempting to stage a comeback, plunge the Chinese people again into the dark abyss and turn China again into a colony of U.S. imperialism. With new hatred piled on the old, the Chinese people will on no account allow the Chiang Kai-shek gang of murderers and traitors to trample on them again. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people have made great achievements in socialist construction. The workers, peasants, intellectuals and other patriotic people of various nationalities throughout the country are united as one. Internationally, they have the sympathy and support of the socialist countries and the people of the world. The Chiang Kai-shek gang dreams of taking advantage of certain temporary difficulties now confronting us, imagining that once it landed on the mainland people would rise everywhere in its support. All right, let it come and try! The Chiang Kai-shek gang and all other reactionaries will never abandon their counter-revolutionary activities until their final destruction. They always overestimate their own strength and underestimate the strength of the people. Therefore, they are dogged at every step by defeat and will never repent even at death's door.

That Famous Chief of Transportation

Militarily, the armed forces of the Chiang Kai-shek gang, including those in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu and those engaged in harassing raids in Thailand and Laos, now total only about 500,000 men. Of these, the ground forces number less than 400,000, with the old soldiers already "bearded veterans" and most of the new ones conscripted by force in Taiwan. The morale of the majority of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops is low and they hate war. It is only because they are shielded by U.S. imperialism that they are able to hold onto Taiwan and the other coastal islands. Now they are going so far as to make a vain attempt to invade the mainland. This means they will put themselves on our doorstep and create an excellent, long-hoped-for opportunity for the Chinese people to destroy their enemy. Chiang Kai-shek is a famous chief of transportation. It seems that, having had no practice for a long time, he is itching to get back to his trade. Well, let him send us another batch of U.S. weapons. As usual we will accept them, without giving a receipt. The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army destroyed 8 million Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops in the War of Liberation of the mainland and thrashed the U.S. imperialist forces in the War to Resist America and Aid Korea. Our armed forces represent a just cause. Their morale is high, they have excellent equipment, strong defence installations, a stable rear and the support of all the Chinese people. For the Chiang Kai-shek gang to attempt to invade the mainland in the face of such powerful armed forces of the people is to court self-destruction, like an egg knocking itself against a stone.

Destroy Them Resolutely, Thoroughly, Wholly And Completely

Authoritative sources here said to the Hsinhua correspondent: Chairman Mao Tse-tung has always told us that strategically we should despise our enemy, but tactically we should take full account of him. The majority of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops will be sent over to

their doom under compulsion, but there will also be some diehard counter-revolutionaries who will be coming to the mainland to put up a desperate fight or to loot the mainland coast for ill-gotten gains. Because of the limited population of Taiwan and the consequent lack of soldiers, the ringleaders of the Chiang Kai-shek gang wish to replenish their troops by rounding up able-bodied men in the mainland coastal areas. In view of this, the people throughout the country must work hard in production, support the front, wipe out enemy agents and consolidate the rear. Military men and civilians in the provinces along the southeast coast and in their rear areas, espe-

cially, must heighten their vigilance and be fully prepared in every way to smash an invasion of the Chiang Kai-shek gang at any time. Under the leadership of the People's Government, workers, peasants, students and people in other walks of life, especially militiamen, must be alert to prevent and smash in good time the disruptive activities of underground and airdropped special agents of the Chiang Kai-shek gang and give energetic support to the People's Liberation Army in every way. Wherever Chiang Kai-shek bandits dare to make their adventurist invasion, destroy them resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely!

12th Anniversary of Korea's Liberation War

Down With U.S. Aggression!

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

JUNE 25 is a day never to be forgotten by people of the Asian countries. On this day twelve years ago, the south Korean reactionaries, backed by U.S. imperialism, started their war against the Korean Democratic People's Republic. Soon a large part of the U.S. army, navy and air force was thrown into the Korean battlefield. Using the Korean war as a pretext, U.S. imperialism brazenly encroached on China's territory and sovereignty seizing control of China's territory Taiwan. In the meanwhile it intensified its aggression and intervention in Indo-China. On this day, twelve years later, the fraternal Korean people are waging an anti-U.S. and national salvation struggle; the fraternal Vietnamese people are opposing U.S. aggression in south Viet Nam and fighting for the peaceful unification of their motherland. The Chinese people give their firm support to the fraternal peoples of Korea and Viet Nam.

The U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Korea was not only an attempt to conquer the whole of Korea; it was also directed against New China and other Asian countries as well. It was a U.S. attempt to realize its wild ambition to enslave the whole of Asia by armed force.

Yankees, Get Out!

Twelve years have passed. U.S. imperialism, incorrigible, is still pursuing its old policies. It still occupies south Korea and refuses to pull out its troops. It is obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea and continuously violating the Korean armistice agreement by shipping atomic weapons and more troops into south Korea. In Southeast Asia, the Kennedy Administration is stepping up its "special warfare" in south Viet Nam, attempting to suppress the just, patriotic struggle of the people there by the most brutal means. It has also landed troops in Thailand. It is threatening Laos and plotting to expand its aggression in Southeast Asia. In the Taiwan area, it supports the Chiang Kai-shek bandits and is egging them on in their military preparations to invade

the coastal areas of the mainland. The people of China, Korea, Viet Nam, and all the other peace-loving people of the world, aroused by these provocations by U.S. imperialism and the grave steps it is taking to start a new war adventure, have raised the demand: "U.S. imperialism, get out of south Korea! Get out of Taiwan! Get out of south Viet Nam! Get out of Asia! Get out of every place you occupy!"

On June 25, the citizens of Peking held a mass rally. Among the 20,000 people attending were Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping, Peng Chen, Chen Yi, Ho Lung and other leaders of the state. The Delegation of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly was also present at the rally. The Korean delegation after visiting Peking toured Wuhan, Shanghai and Hangchow. Everywhere they could see the determination of the Chinese people to oppose U.S. aggression and support the just struggle of the Korean people. Everywhere they went they were most warmly greeted. In Wuhan they were received in person by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people.

At the Peking rally, important speeches were made by Pak Keum Chul, head of the Korean delegation, and China's Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

Chen Yi said: "The great victory in the Korean War for the Liberation of the Fatherland thoroughly exploded the myth of the 'invincibility' of U.S. imperialism and showed without a shadow of doubt that U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger, thus humbling the arrogance of imperialism and raising the morale of the oppressed nations and peoples. This victory enables the people of the world to see clearly that any imperialism, no matter how powerful it seems, can be defeated, provided the people unite, persist in the struggle, despise the enemy strategically but take full account of him tactically."

Imperialism's Inherent Weakness

The great victory in the Korean war "is eloquent proof that it is the new-born force of the revolutionary

peoples in all lands which is really strong, not the moribund force of imperialism," Chen Yi declared. "It is eloquent proof that all the imperialists and reactionaries without exception, always bully the yielding and fear the steadfast, bully the weak and fear the strong. They never show their weakness so long as they can oppress others at will and commit aggression against others. Only when the people dare to rise in resolute struggle against them and deal them telling counter-blows will the imperialists and reactionaries be compelled to retreat and reveal their inherent weakness. It was only when the U.S. imperialists had been beaten in their aggression in Korea that they came to terms with the Korean and Chinese people."

Recalling the complex course of the two-year Korean armistice talks and the sharp struggles they entailed, the Vice-Premier said: "The history of the Korean armistice negotiations, and of the 1954 Geneva Conference which led to agreement on the restoration of peace in Indo-China as well, show the people of the world that, in negotiating with the imperialists, it is imperative to combine negotiations with practical struggle against imperialism and use the dual revolutionary tactics against the enemy's double-faced counter-revolutionary tactics. Only by so doing will they compel the imperialists to retreat in the face of difficulties and achieve agreement in negotiations."

Speaking of the lofty, proletarian internationalist friendship of the Korean and Chinese peoples which was consecrated by the blood shed in the Korean War for the Liberation of the Fatherland, Vice-Premier Chen Yi stressed that "we have always held the opinion that the help of one socialist country to another is essentially and at all times mutual support. . . . In their common cause of fighting imperialism and building socialism, the peoples of China and Korea will always give each other mutual support, inspire each other, fight together and win victory together."

Chen Yi denounced the U.S. imperialists for their criminal and persistent obstruction of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and military occupation of south Korea. He said that the Chinese Government and people firmly supported the just demand of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly for a national salvation struggle waged by all the people to throw the U.S. aggressive forces off Korean soil. The stationing of U.S. aggressive forces in south Korea, he pointed out, was the root of all the calamities and misery suffered by the people in south Korea, the only obstacle that stood in the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea, and a serious menace to peace in the Far East and the world. He asked the envoys of friendship of the Korean people to assure China's Korean brothers and sisters of the determination of the whole Chinese people to stand by them. "Under all circumstances, and at all times, we stand by you! We fully support your efforts for the peaceful reunification of your fatherland. We fully support your struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. aggressive forces from south Korea," he declared.

On the Taiwan Situation

Vice-Premier Chen Yi then dealt with the current Taiwan situation. Twelve years ago, he said, the U.S. imperialists planned to attack the Chinese people on three

fronts: from south Korea, from Taiwan and from Indo-China. Today they still maintain the same dispositions.

Supported and encouraged by U.S. imperialism, the Chiang Kai-shek gang has recently been making preparations for an invasion of the coastal areas of the mainland. This, said Vice-Premier Chen Yi, could not but arouse the serious attention and vigilance of the Chinese people. But, he added: "The Chinese people have had dealings with Chiang Kai-shek for several decades and know perfectly well how to deal with him. But we must point out the serious nature of U.S. support for his actions. The Chinese people love peace. But if the United States insists on using the Chiang Kai-shek gang to impose war on the Chinese people, we will have no alternative but to go along with it to the very end. The U.S. Government must be held fully responsible for all the serious consequences arising therefrom. Justice is on our side. The sympathies of the peoples throughout the world are with us. No matter how this struggle develops, Taiwan is sure to return to the embrace of the motherland sooner or later; final victory is certainly ours!"

Amidst thunderous applause, Pak Keum Chul, head of the Korean delegation, rose to address the rally. The heroic Korean people, educated by the Korean Workers' Party, lived and fought even in the sea of flames of a cruel war; they dealt the enemy avenging blows and shed their blood to defend the freedom and glory of their fatherland, he said.

A Historic Victory

The Korean war, he declared, ended in a great victory for the Korean and Chinese peoples. Under enemy invasion,

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the Korean people firmly defended the people's democratic system established in the northern part of the Republic, safeguarded the freedom and independence of their fatherland and gloriously defended the eastern outpost of peace and socialism. The victory in the Korean war was a great victory not only for the Korean and Chinese peoples, it was a victory of the entire socialist camp over the imperialist camp, a historic victory for the oppressed peoples and peace-loving people of the whole world. The victory won by the Korean and Chinese peoples in the war smashed the U.S. imperialists' vicious plans of aggression in Asia and their attempt to start a new world war; it greatly inspired the national-liberation struggles of the peoples in the East, and also the peace movement now supported throughout the world.

Speaking of the recent call of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly for an anti-U.S. and national salvation struggle of all the people, he pointed out that the Korean question was an internal question of the Korean nation which had to be solved completely by the Korean people themselves without any interference from foreign forces. He said: "The Korean people are certainly going to launch a powerful mass anti-U.S. and national salvation struggle with single-minded determination and joint efforts, and so compel the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops to withdraw from south Korea and fulfil the lofty task of our nation—victory in the great cause of the reunification of the fatherland."

Pak Keum Chul emphasized that as long as the U.S. troops still hung on in south Korea, the reunification of the fatherland could not be realized or independence won, and it would be absolutely impossible for the people in south Korea to rise out of the hell of hunger and lack of rights into which they had been thrown; it would also be impossible for Korea and the East to enjoy a lasting peace. He stressed: "The U.S. imperialist aggressive forces must get out of south Korea at once, together with their lethal weapons. This is the unanimous demand of the people throughout Korea; it is also the resolute demand of the peace-loving people of the whole world."

Concluding his speech, Pak Keum Chul once again expressed the Korean people's firm opposition to U.S. imperialism's forcible occupation of China's territory Taiwan, and sternly condemned the U.S. imperialists for instigating the Chiang Kai-shek gang to invade the Chinese mainland. He said: "If U.S. imperialism dare send this political corpse, Chiang Kai-shek, who was long ago repudiated by the Chinese people, to invade the Chinese mainland, the 650 million Chinese people, rallying solidly around the Chinese Communist Party and raising their iron fist, will certainly destroy resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely this gang of the dregs of humanity!"

Historical Lesson for U.S. Aggressors

On June 25, the Peking press also published editorials commemorating the 12th anniversary of the Korean War for the Liberation of the Fatherland.

The war of aggression against Korea, says *Renmin Ribao's* editorial, was the biggest international war launched by the United States after the end of World War II, but it suffered a disastrous defeat. This should

have been a bitter lesson for U.S. imperialism. However, the aggressive nature of imperialism will never change. In the past nine years since the armistice in Korea, the U.S. rulers have persisted in their rabid plans of aggression against the peoples of Korea, China, Indo-China and other Asian countries. In the past few months, *Renmin Ribao* points out, the Kennedy Administration has been vociferously pushing ahead with its "new strategy"; it has stepped up its aggressive activities and military moves throughout the Far East.

The waves of the anti-U.S. struggles of the Asian peoples, says *Renmin Ribao*, are rising higher because of these aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism. In recent years, large-scale, persistent, patriotic struggles against the aggressors and their lackeys have broken out in Japan, south Korea, south Viet Nam and Laos. The socialist countries of Korea, Viet Nam and China resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression, and actively support the just struggles of the peoples of the other Asian countries, and they uphold peace in the area. The aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism has everywhere run into trouble and its military blocs are getting increasingly out of gear. Its scheme of "using Asians to fight Asians" is going bankrupt and the puppet regimes it props up are tottering. It is obvious that today the Asian socialist countries and Asian peoples are very much stronger than before. So today it is all the more impossible for U.S. imperialism to realize those criminal plans to enslave the Asian peoples, which failed to be realized twelve years ago. One would have thought that the disastrous defeat suffered by U.S. imperialism on the Korean battlefield nine years ago had provided a sufficient historical lesson for bellicose hot-heads to ponder over soberly today.

Nothing Will Come of New U.S. Adventures

Renmin Ribao concludes: "Asia belongs to the Asian peoples, and the West Pacific belongs to the people of the West Pacific. The United States is in the East Pacific; it has no right at all to meddle in the affairs of Asia and the West Pacific. The U.S. aggressors must get out of Asia and the West Pacific. Twelve years ago, U.S. imperialism suffered disastrous defeat after squandering immense efforts in its aggressive war against Korea. What advantage can it hope to gain today from its new adventures when the national and democratic movements of the Asian peoples are mounting higher, the broad united front against U.S. imperialism is growing ever stronger and U.S. imperialism is beset with ever greater difficulties?"

For the past several days, the Peking press has given wide coverage to news and commentaries concerning support for the Korean people's struggle and domestic news from Korea. The Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and other Korean social organizations issued a statement on the occasion of the first anniversary of the last coup d'état in south Korea condemning the enormous crimes committed by the U.S.-Pak Jung Heui clique in south Korea. On June 24, eleven Chinese people's organizations including the China Peace Committee and the All-China Federation of Trade

Unions, issued a joint statement supporting their stand. The statement of the Chinese people's organizations pledged support to the Korean people in their nationwide struggle to oppose U.S. imperialism and for national salvation. The Chinese people, the joint statement says, fully support the Korean people's just stand and together with the fraternal Korean people, strongly protest against and condemn the crimes committed by U.S. imperialism and their lackeys in south Korea. On June 23, *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial supporting the important proposals put forward at the 11th session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic calling for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and demanding that U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea.

That editorial says: "Only by driving the U.S. aggressors out of south Korea can the whole country be unified again and its 30 million people reunited. Only when U.S. imperialism is thrown out, can the sovereignty, independence and national dignity of Korea be upheld, genuine peace and security be realized in Korea, and the people in south Korea enjoy a happy life."

The Korean people are launching a mighty anti-U.S. and national salvation struggle. We are convinced that with the support of the peoples of the socialist camp and the peace-loving people throughout the world, the Korean people will drive U.S. imperialism out of south Korea and gain final victory in the great cause of the reunification of their fatherland.

Patriotic Anti-U.S. Struggle

The Vietnamese People Will Triumph

The following is a translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial of June 22. Its original title is "The Vietnamese People Are Sure to Win in Their Patriotic Anti-U.S. Struggle." Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE people throughout the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are opposing U.S. aggression in the southern part of Viet Nam and fighting for the peaceful unification of their motherland. On June 20, they started a "Month of Struggle Against U.S. Aggression in South Viet Nam, for the Defence of Peace and National Independence and for Disarmament." The Chinese people fully support this patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

In order to turn south Viet Nam into a military base for aggression in Southeast Asia and to threaten the socialist countries, U.S. imperialism has constantly violated the 1954 Geneva agreements by propping up the brutal rule of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique and suppressing the struggle of the people in south Viet Nam for the peaceful unification of their motherland.

Ever since Kennedy came to office, an important component of U.S. global strategy has been the suppression of the people's national-liberation movements in various countries and the supplanting of the old colonialists in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Kennedy Administration has greatly intensified its intervention in south Viet Nam. It has gone to the length of openly dispatching U.S. troops to penetrate that area and wage an "undeclared war" against its people.

U.S. imperialism not only regards aggression in south Viet Nam as an important step in its aggressive advance into Southeast Asia but made this part of Viet Nam a testing ground for its "special warfare" designed to suppress the people's liberation struggles in the Asian, African and Latin American countries. There are now 7,500 U.S. military personnel in south Viet Nam. Using U.S. weapons and munitions, U.S.-piloted aeroplanes and

Ngo Dinh Diem's troops commanded by U.S. officers, in accordance with Washington's strategic dispositions and plans, are coldbloodedly killing and persecuting the people in south Viet Nam. U.S. imperialist armed intervention and aggression in south Viet Nam has aggravated tension in Southeast Asia.

Washington's "New Strategy"

Since U.S. troops went into south Viet Nam and the so-called "U.S. Military Assistance Command" was set up there last February U.S. imperialism has been introducing its so-called "new strategy" there. The basic content of this "new strategy" was outlined in an article by Harriman, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, published in the *New York Herald Tribune* in early June. South Viet Nam, he said, has a very long coast line which "favors the accessibility and utility of American air force and sea power." Under these conditions, he said, the United States could let the Ngo Dinh Diem troops "engage" the people's armed forces in south Viet Nam while the United States provides the former with "technical assistance" and "training for the increased mobility of their fighting forces"; the United States would also "undertake military responsibilities there in a prolonged, substantive effort to assist the Republic [the Diem regime]. . . ." He also said that with the development of its "own skillfully-trained special forces military teams," the United States could work out the so-called "strategic village" programme so as to cut off the links between the patriotic armed forces in south Viet Nam and the masses. To this end, the United States has already killed tens of thousands of peaceful people in south Viet Nam, burnt down or used poisonous chemicals to destroy large tracts of land, woods and crops, razed countless villages, reduced many areas to no man's land and herded a huge number of peasants into concentration camps named "strategic villages." The true face of blood-stained U.S. imperialism can now be seen through its camouflage of words such as "freedom," "democracy," "peace," "pros-

perity," "respect for the rights of other countries" and "undertakings not to use the threat of force," etc. The whole world knows that the so-called "special warfare" of the Kennedy Administration is just another name for the "three all" policy, the policy of killing all, burning all and looting all, in its dealings with the people in south Viet Nam who love peace and freedom. U.S. intervention and aggression in Viet Nam exposes vicious U.S. neo-colonialism for what it is.

Where U.S. Imperialism Can Never Succeed

But U.S. imperialism's "special warfare" has not frightened, and absolutely cannot frighten, the people in south Viet Nam into submission. In the face of U.S. armed intervention, they have stood up firmer than ever in self-defence and, carrying on the glorious anti-colonialist tradition, have risen single-mindedly in a heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. To resist aggression is the unconquerable will of the people of all lands and their sacrosanct right. No vain attempt to slander the just struggle of the people in south Viet Nam as the "subversive activities" of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam can in any way cover up the crimes of U.S. aggression and intervention in south Viet Nam, nor can it darken the shining justice of the patriotic struggle of the people in south Viet Nam. The people cannot be forced to submit; they are invincible. U.S. imperialism may burn, kill and plunder in desperation, but the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the people in south Viet Nam continues to

advance. The united patriotic forces of the people in south Viet Nam are growing in strength. Their heroic struggle has proved and will continue to prove that neither armed intervention nor "special warfare" can save U.S. imperialism from defeat in Viet Nam. It is certain that the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for the peaceful unification of their motherland will be finally victorious.

While stepping up its intervention in south Viet Nam, the United States has also sent troops to occupy Thailand, turning it into a military bridgehead for its expanded intervention and aggression in the Southeast Asian countries. This is a serious threat to peace in Asia and the world. The Chinese people, together with the Vietnamese people, the people of the rest of Asia and the rest of the world, will firmly oppose the activities of the United States designed to invade Asia and its interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The Chinese people have always firmly supported the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for the peaceful unification of their motherland. The Chinese people have also regarded the Vietnamese struggle as a powerful inspiration to and support for their own struggle to combat U.S. aggression and to defend Asian and world peace. They congratulate the Vietnamese people on the great success of their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle, confident that they will win still greater victories.

U.S. High-Altitude Nuclear Tests

A Dangerous Step

by WEN WEI-MING

THE Kennedy Administration, disregarding the vigorous opposition of the people of the world, announced on May 28 that a series of high-altitude nuclear weapons tests would be carried out above Johnston Island in the Pacific. This is a dangerous step taken by the United States in furtherance of its global policy of aggression based on nuclear war.

The United States made long and intensive preparations for these tests. But the first test on June 4 was a flop. The second test on June 20 failed again. There was trouble with the Thor missile carrying the nuclear warhead and it had to be destroyed in the air before the nuclear explosion took place. By persisting in these nuclear tests after repeated failures, the Kennedy Administration is clearly in a big hurry to prepare for nuclear war. This poses a grave threat to world peace and is an act of rabid provocation against the peace-loving people of the world.

Worldwide Condemnation

A massive movement of protest against these U.S. high-altitude nuclear tests is rising in every part of the world. Public opinion in the socialist countries has unanimously condemned this war provocation of the U.S. imperialists as threatening the safety and normal life of

mankind. The Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and the peoples of many capitalist countries such as Japan, Australia, Italy, Britain, France, Denmark, West Germany and the United States itself have demonstrated and protested against this criminal act. The British newspaper *Guardian* said in its June 20 editorial that a nation had no right to interfere with the environment of the entire earth on no wider authority than its own decision. The Greek paper *Avghi* said that with its high-altitude nuclear tests the United States was intending to extend the nuclear arms race to outer space and that this constituted a flagrant violation of the basic principles of international law. Scientists of many countries, including prominent U.S. and British scientists, have repeatedly pointed out that such high-altitude nuclear tests as planned by the United States would not only jeopardize the security of various countries but would handicap man's conquest of the universe. The noted British scientist Bernard Lovell, Director of the Jodrell Bank Radio-astronomical Observatory, declared that the U.S. Government's decision violated the resolutions of the World Federation of Scientific Workers. He added that high-altitude nuclear tests threatened a major change in our geomagnetic environment.

The Kennedy Administration, however, turned a deaf ear to the powerful demand of the people to stop these nuclear tests. It has not only carried out the tests but announced that further tests would be undertaken. This abominable act of the Kennedy Administration, as pointed out by *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (June 21), has shown that it is the worst enemy of the security of the people of the world and of the cause of scientific progress of mankind.

Preparing a Sneak Nuclear Attack

"On April 25," *Renmin Ribao* said, "the Kennedy Administration started a series of nuclear weapons tests in the Pacific despite the disarmament and nuclear test ban talks in Geneva. Now it is conducting high-altitude nuclear tests in disregard of the U.S.-Soviet talks on outer space co-operation. These reckless actions of the Kennedy Administration demonstrate that all its pantomime gestures about disarmament and outer space co-operation are just a vile trick aimed at gaining time to step up its arms drive and war preparations."

Western press reports note that unlike the ordinary nuclear weapons tests, the current U.S. nuclear tests give no consideration whatever to the harmful effects they might have on mankind, and that these tests are in themselves preparations for making a surprise nuclear attack. This clearly exposes the adventurism and ferocity of U.S. imperialism in its hostility to the people of the world and to world peace.

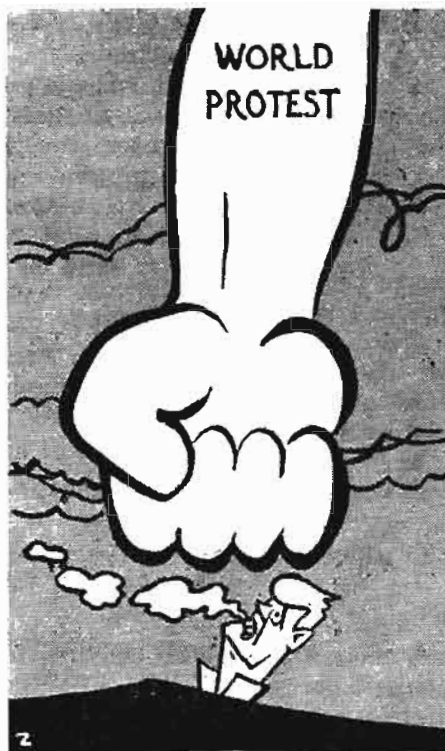
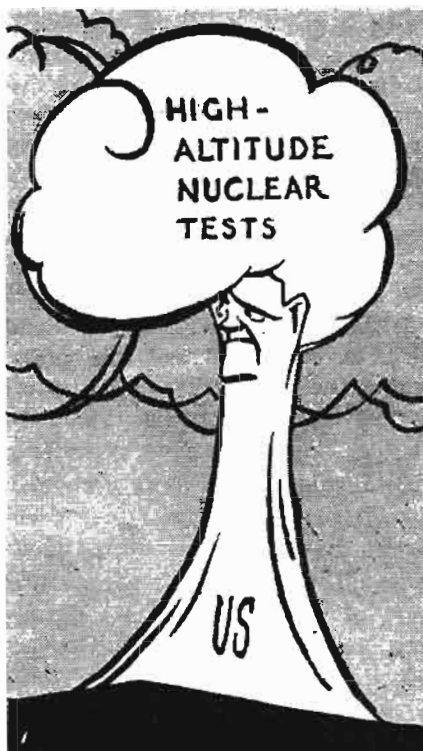
It is common knowledge that the Kennedy Administration has not concealed its intention of making nuclear war its standing policy. In March this year, Kennedy threatened that the United States would not scruple to take the initiative in using nuclear weapons and launching a preventive nuclear war. In his speech to the graduates of

the West Point Military Academy on June 6, he called on U.S. military men to prepare themselves for both nuclear and "special warfare." He believed that the "golden age" of military men was not yet over and that "whether it is in Viet Nam or in Laos or in Thailand" or elsewhere in the world, the "burdens" placed upon U.S. military men "would require more" from them "than ever before in our [U.S.] history." These bellicose utterances fit in fully with current U.S. government action.

The Kennedy Administration has done everything it can to increase and improve its own nuclear armaments but at the same time it talks a great deal about preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. It has tried to persuade Britain, its ally, to give up its nuclear force and to prevent France, another ally, from acquiring one. In his speech of June 16, U.S. Defense Secretary McNamara took Britain and France to task, declaring that independent national nuclear forces "are dangerous, expensive, prone to obsolescence, and lacking in credibility as a deterrent," and "would be tantamount to suicide." On June 19, U.S. Secretary of State Rusk started his special mission to Western Europe to put direct pressure on the U.S. "allies" and particularly the de Gaulle government on the question of nuclear weapons. The Kennedy Administration's attitude on the nuclear weapons question calls to mind the Chinese saying that "while a prefectural official has the right to get away with arson, the common people are not allowed to light a lamp." This haughty arrogance certainly has nothing to do with any fear of the dangerous consequences arising from the spread of nuclear forces. If the Kennedy Administration is really worried about the destructiveness of nuclear weapons, the simplest and most effective way is to enter promptly into agreement with the countries concerned on the cessation of nuclear tests and the banning of nuclear weapons. But it has refused to do so. On the contrary, it has extended its stepped-up nuclear arms race to outer space. "This is eloquent proof," says *Renmin Ribao*, "that the Kennedy Administration is intent upon strengthening the U.S. position of nuclear monopoly so as to pursue its criminal policy of nuclear blackmail against the world, its NATO allies not excepted."

Mankind Will Destroy Nuclear Weapons

The socialist countries have stood consistently for general disarmament and a ban on nuclear weapons and have made sustained and vigorous efforts to this end. But the United States has answered these efforts of the socialist countries with its intensified arms drive and war preparations. The U.S. action in carrying out high-altitude nuclear tests constitutes yet another grave threat to the security and peace of the world. The Government of the Soviet Union, in its statement of June 3, declared: "The



Echo!

Cartoon by Po Po

steps taken by the United States to extend military preparations to the near terrestrial space will confront the Soviet Union with the need to undertake in these conditions proper measures to ensure its security, the security of the socialist and all the peace-loving states." The Chinese people support this just stand of the Soviet Government.

Renmin Ribao points out that the attempt of U.S. imperialism to develop nuclear weapons as a means of intimidating the people and dominating the world will inevitably arouse the strong opposition of all peace-loving forces of the world to the U.S. policy of the arms drive

and war preparations. Today, when the socialist camp has become stronger than imperialism and when the anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces of the peoples are gaining in strength daily, it is entirely possible for the peace-loving peoples of the world to defeat this U.S. imperialist policy by united action and resolute struggle.

Renmin Ribao concludes that "the destiny of the world is decided by the power of the peace-loving people of the world, not by the nuclear weapons on which U.S. imperialism pins its hopes." Mankind will finally destroy nuclear weapons: nuclear weapons can never destroy mankind.

Pen Probes

IKEDA'S POSTURES

THE posture of the Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda has again become a much-discussed subject in the Japanese press. There is considerable talk about his *tei-shisei*, his *shi-shisei* and his *ko-shisei*, his low, straight or high postures and what they mean. Some say he has shifted from low to high. Some say that he has no posture at all and that a little old-fashioned whale-bone would not be amiss.

The low posture is humble, as humble as can be. This has, in fact, characterized all Liberal-Democratic cabinets from Yoshida, through Kishi to Ikeda—in their dealings with the United States. Internally, however, they maintained a high posture—until they were laid low. That is why presumably in his dealings with the various feuding factions of the Liberal-Democratic Party Ikeda has adopted a posture that might better be described as floating horizontalism. As someone puts it: "He neither creates a mainstream nor an anti-mainstream, he aims to get along well with all parties concerned so that there should be no head-on conflicts." Inside the Diet, the Ikeda government has also given a wide berth to the challenges of the Socialist Party and other opposition groups on such questions as the "Anti-Political Violence Bill" or the "Japan-ROK" talks, and refused to push things to a showdown. Ikeda's low posture here, however, clearly doesn't mean that his government is less reactionary than its predecessors, but that it's weaker.

these various contenders for power hopefully waiting and plotting his overthrow. In this context Ikeda's low posture is clearly a policy of survival.

But Ikeda also has his moments of high posture. Economically, for instance, he put the economic growth of the country into high gear and boasted about doubling the national income. During his tour of Southeast Asia last autumn he showed off like a *nouveau riche* and talked of Japan as a "big power" and the "leader of Asia." And every now and then he tries to take a high posture towards the workers and intellectuals and railroad some fascist legislation through the Diet.

These high posture excursions, however, invariably end up badly. As the saying is "the higher they climb, the harder they fall," Ikeda's high economic posture not only caused a critical deficit in Japan's balance of international payments last year but also led to under-capacity operation in industry, failures in key industries and skyrocketing prices. These caused the usual political convulsions.

On May 21 it was announced that as a result of a compromise the cabinet had achieved a "unified view" on economic policy. This immediately put Ikeda into a buoyant mood and a new high posture. In recent speeches he has announced that he would continue to push forward with his already bankrupt policy of high-speed economic growth. He insisted that the price rises were "natural," that he intended to stand firm and would no longer show magnanimity or tolerance to the opposition.

Getting increasingly high Ikeda also declared himself determined to end political violence from both "left and right wingers" after the Upper House elections. He praised the "moral education" given to Japan in the Meiji era and said that he intended to re-examine the administrative system of the universities "so that education will not be used as a means for revolutionary purposes." In a word, this new high posture looks remarkably like that of the fascists and militarists.

This switch of the Ikeda government from a low posture to a high is a convulsive twitch of a dying reactionary regime.



Ikeda remembers how Kishi in forcing a showdown with the Japanese patriots' mass movement was swept away in the resulting storm. Besides that his faction, one of eight in the Liberal-Democratic Party, counts only 50 seats in the Lower House. The Sato faction has around 80; the Kishi and Miki-Matsumura factions about 40 each; the Ono, Kono and Fugiyama factions, about 30 each and the Ishii faction, about 15. So Ikeda has to weave a delicate way among



but it naturally has its more immediate causes. As Sanzo Nosaka has revealed, Ikeda promised the former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robertson when they met that he would pursue a militarist educational policy. According to a report of the Mainichi Broadcasting Station, Taizo Ishizaka, who is chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations and one of the magnates of Japanese monopoly capital, recently said: "The economic question is being tackled smoothly, but those fundamental elements supporting the economy, such as politics, security, culture and education, are in a thorough mess; as long as these things are not stabilized, the economy too cannot be stabilized." In other words, Ikeda had better move into a high posture in politics, security, culture and education at the bidding of his bosses, or else. . . .

It will take more than a high posture, however, for Ikeda to get himself out of his difficulties. As a result of his policy of tightening up to readjust the "excessive boom," Japan's economy has fallen into still greater disequilibrium; the crisis in iron, steel and textiles has worsened. Warehouse stocks have risen and prices continued to rise.

Marie Antoinette once asked: "Why don't the people eat cake if they can't get bread?" Ikeda has recently suggested that the poor should eat barley and that "if people refuse to buy food, its price will go down automatically." But the recent New York stock market crash immediately caused a similar run on the Tokyo exchange. The billionaires lost millions. The Western stock market storm is shaking the already shaky Japanese economy.

The struggle for markets in the capitalist world is becoming ever more acute. The Ikeda government's hope of achieving a balance of international payments by increasing exports is doomed from the start.

It was reported last April that a poll sponsored by a Japanese newspaper early this year showed less than 30 per cent of those questioned support the Ikeda government. The Japanese people are not entertained by Ikeda's posturings high or low. They are coming under the concentrated fire of the masses. In view of that and the parlous situation of his American bosses it is clear that the days of the Ikeda cabinet are numbered.

Chinese Orchestral Music

Big Choice for Music Lovers

by LI YEH-TAO

CHINA enjoys a peculiar advantage in developing its own modern music. Its musicians can draw on a musical heritage which, ranging from the deepest antiquity to today, is a living art of quite exceptional range. In Shanghai recently there was a concert featuring works of Han Dynasty musicians of 2,000 years ago and another of Chinese revolutionary songs and folk music of today.

That heritage is also extremely rich in ethnic and social elements. In the northeast, among the Owenkes of the Great Khingan Mountains, you can hear the folk melodies of a people who are just emerging from a primitive clan commune society. Among the Uighurs and other peoples of Sinkiang you can hear songs and see dances linked directly with pastoral societies that have made Central Asia their home since time immemorial. And these are only a few of scores of the country's music-loving nationalities. At the same time, the music of the European classics from Bach, Mozart or Beethoven to the moderns through Debussy to Shostakovich is, of course, part of the daily musical nourishment of the people. Finally,



Sui Dynasty (581-618 A.D.) Orchestra

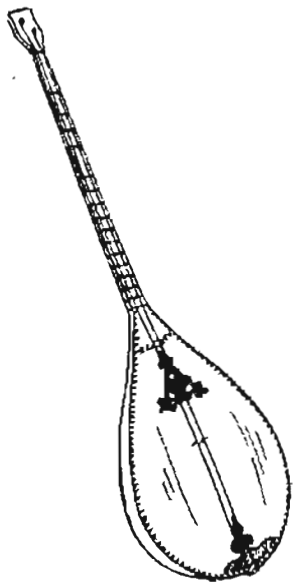
Copy of a Tunhuang mural painting

the internationalist spirit of the people makes them eagerly receptive to the music of all other countries and peoples.

These are circumstances that musicians in many other lands would regard as most fortunate. But this is an advantage that has to be grasped. The musical organizations of New China are acutely conscious of the responsibility to do this. They took as one of their first tasks the systematic as-

similation of the musical heritage bequeathed to them.

This makes the Chinese musical scene a particularly busy one. A great deal of practical and theoretical work is being done. Musicians are collecting Chinese musical works of all kinds, ancient and contemporary. National folk instruments are being studied, improved and adapted. A great deal is being done to train singers, instrumentalists, conductors and composers. Many new works are being composed mirroring the life of today. These not only make use of the Western style of orchestra and world musical heritage; they are also developing the national musical heritage and orchestra. A previous article in *Peking Review* (No. 6, 1962) has already dealt with the



The dombra of the Kazakhs

former development; this article is intended to complete the picture with regard to the latter aspect of things musical in China.

Music of the Court and Of the People

The national music of China was already well developed 3,000 years ago. In the Chou Dynasty (c. 1100-221 B.C.) court orchestras were large. The dozens of different types of instruments which they used, including bells, *qing* (stone chimes), *sheng* (mouth organs) and *guan* (pitch pipes), indicate the existence of a fairly advanced form of music. Confucius was an avid music lover. He

was so enraptured by the ancient composition *Shao* that "he hardly noticed the taste of his food for three months after."

The many crises of the feudal dynasties of China finally brought about the end of these great court orchestras. Even their music was lost. The task of preserving and continuing the traditional Chinese musical culture fell to the folk ensembles of the various nationalities—the majority Han people and the minorities. A great deal of the court music has been preserved in this popular form but how much it is difficult to say.

Under Kuomintang rule times were hard for Han folk musicians. At best they were regarded by the ruling classes with tolerant contempt. The national minorities had to contend with the added chauvinistic discrimination practised against them by the Han rulers. By the time of liberation only a handful of professional orchestras of any size were still managing to keep going. But folk music has deep roots. Among Kazakhs gathered at a party, the *dombra* (a 2-stringed plucked instrument, see sketch) still goes easily from hand to hand and the words of old songs or new verses flow fluently from many lips. Among the Miao people of Kweichow, singing and dancing still comes as naturally as talking or walking. All of the national minorities, and the Hans too, preserved a rich folk music. The great epics of the people are still sung by minstrels. If it is a wedding or a birth or a national festival the music of the people is heard. The great tradition of the classical opera in its scores of local forms, from Peking to Kwangtung, is indestructible.

The Inheritors

Since liberation the aim has been to preserve all that is fine in the past. An organized effort has been launched to collect, study and develop the immense musical legacy of the people. Here, as in the other arts, the guiding line has been to "let a hundred flowers bloom, to weed through the old to let the new emerge."

It is a many-sided effort. Folk orchestras scattered in various parts of the country and unknown to the general public have been brought into the limelight. They are

given financial support, opportunities for public performances and tours, for radio broadcast and recordings. Today there are scores of folk ensembles using a great variety of instruments, each with its own distinctive characteristics. It is impossible to give a full list of them here. But let's cite a few examples.

The Jiangnan Sizhu (ensemble of stringed and wind instruments of Kiangsu and Chekiang) employs the bamboo flute, mouth organ, *pipa* (the Chinese lute) and *erhu* (two-stringed fiddle) as its principal instruments; it sounds particularly well in melodious, lyrical pieces.

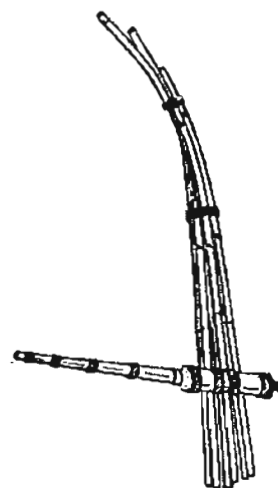
The Choushan Luogu (the ensemble of gongs and drums of the Choushan Islands, Chekiang Province) consists mainly of percussion instruments arranged in scales and making sharply rhythmic music.

The Chenghuangmiao Guyue (drum music of the city temple) of Sian, Shensi Province, also uses many types of gongs and drums as rhythmic instruments; but at the same time it employs bamboo flutes, pitch-pipes, mouth organs and other instruments as melody makers; it makes grand and majestic music.

The music of Kwangtung in the south (generally played by an ensemble composed of metal-stringed *erhu* and *yangqin* [dulcimers] as the chief instruments, supplemented by notch flutes, coconut fiddles, and other instruments) is known for its delicate charm, while that of Hopei in the north (played on pitch-pipes, bamboo flutes and mouth organs, etc.) is famed for its vigour and virility.

Among the many other local ensembles, the most outstanding are the orchestras of *lusheng* (a kind of mouth organ which comes in many sizes from treble to bass, see sketch) which are characteristic of the Miao people of Kweichow in the southwest and the Kazakh people's *dombra* ensembles.

China's professional musical circles now find themselves in possession of more than 200 types of native instruments both old and newly "discovered." They have a surprisingly wide range of timbre and offer modern musicians a new extension of expressive means. Musical circles are especially interested in the *hulusheng*, a type of mouth organ of the Tai people in southwest China. This, with three long bamboo pipes fitted into a gourd, has a finely rounded and brilliant tone. In its native Yunnan Province, it is used by the young people when they go out serenading and it makes delightfully melodious, catchy tunes. Another "find" is the *bawu* of the Hani people (see sketch), also of Yunnan, a transverse flute with a rich, mellow and somewhat sombre tone. Among plucked instruments that are attracting particular attention are the *ding*, a lute of the Tai people with three metal strings that produce a clear, transparent tone and the *kalong*, a kind of dulcimer of the Uighurs of Sinkiang. Among the bowed instruments that show promise of development is the horse-bone



The lusheng of the Miao people

fiddle of the Miao people, a two-stringed instrument with a higher pitch and a clearer tone than the Han *erhu*.

The Innovators

From out of these 200 instruments, musicians are engaged in devising composite ensembles or orchestras (naturally with the possibility of varying components) that will have a fuller range of timbre and greater freedom for modulation. This naturally entails the adaptation, improvement or modification of some instruments to fill the gaps in timbre that composers sense in writing for ordinary traditional orchestras. Certain instruments, besides, have attractive tones but suffer from various weaknesses such as inaccuracy in pitch, or inadequacy of volume or range. Others are fairly good solo instruments but do not mix well with an orchestra because of their peculiar timbre. A great deal of effort is going into rectifying such drawbacks in folk instruments like the mouth organ, the pitch-pipe, the flute, the two-stringed fiddle; the *zheng* (long zither), the dulcimer, the lute, and others.



The *bawu* of the Hani people

The Central Orchestra of Chinese Music in Peking, for example, has designed and made a new type of flute. It has fitted keys to the traditional *di*, thereby giving it half tones. But the traditional *di* with six orifices and no keys attached, far from being discarded, is still widely used and performers have preserved such traditional techniques of *di* playing as trills produced by vibrating the tongue. The Peking Institute of Musical Instruments has produced an improved version of the *genka*, a three-stringed bowed Tibetan instrument (see sketch), by adding a parchment and a soundpost inside its soundbox. This has greatly increased the volume of the *genka* and created a better balance between its three strings.

In some cases, however, there is no Chinese instrument that can suitably be adapted so the innovators have looked further afield to Western instruments. In this way quite a number of ensembles have increased both the variety and number of their instruments and added, in particular, new baritone and bass instruments, thus giving themselves a better tonal balance and greater expressive power. The Central Orchestra of Chinese Music for instance has devised a new horse-head fiddle somewhat like the double bass used in Western orchestras. Some musicians have added a *gehu* (similar to the viola) and bass *gehu* (like the cello) to their ensembles. Of course these innovations are still in an experimental stage. They will have to stand the test of time. But it is generally felt that the new orchestras are better meeting the expressive demands of today.

At the same time, the minority peoples' folk ensembles which have very distinctive features are being similarly modified. The Lusheng Ensemble of Kweichow is a particularly striking example of what is being done. The *lusheng* is a mouth organ made of bamboo pipes with copper beating reeds attached. The Miao people use it chiefly to accompany dances. But anxious to have a more versatile orchestra they formed a new *lusheng* ensemble in 1959. This not only had flutes, drums and other

auxiliary instruments but improved *lusheng* also. The traditional *lusheng* has a range of only one octave; even if three types of the old *lusheng* play together their total compass is no more than three octaves. By increasing the number of bamboo pipes a *lusheng* with a two-octave range has been created. A new contrabass *lusheng* further extends the range of the ensemble. But this is not all. The old *lusheng* can only play the pentatonic scale; the improved ones can play the heptachord and can therefore modulate within certain limits. The new ensemble employs *lusheng* from Kweiyang, Jungchiang, Huangping and other places which have quite different timbres; this gives it a variety of tonal colour like a composite orchestra. Its repertoire includes traditional works of the Miao people like the *Tiger Hunter*, and many new compositions specially orchestrated for it. One of these is the popular *Long Drum Dance of the Yao People*. So great is the new extension of range and timbre achieved that the new *lusheng* ensemble can even play selections from Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake*, without need of apology.

Recovering Old Compositions

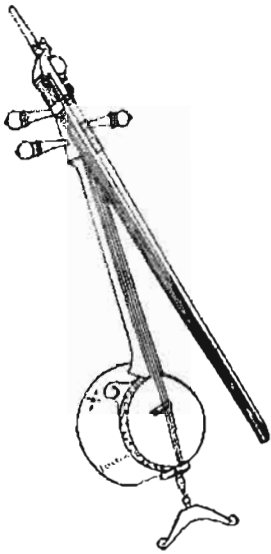
These national orchestras have inherited a considerable repertoire, but they are always on the look out for new items. These they get in two ways: by rediscovering the compositions of the past and by composing new works. Musicologists and folklorists are doing invaluable work in the first field. Many old pieces have been found and resuscitated and after centuries of neglect, some of them have become modern favourites. Among these are the *Sixteen Rhythms* and other items from the collection of the *Thirteen Sets of Orchestral Pieces*. Some of these date back over 1,000 years to the Tang Dynasty. They were handed down generation after generation in the families of a few scholars but were all but forgotten and unknown to the people by the time of liberation. Many were brought to light at the call of the people's musical organizations; others were recovered through skilled musical detective work.

Among compositions that came to light in this way in the past few years are *The General*, *The Moon Shines on High*, *Moonlight Night on the River in Spring When the Flowers Are in Full Bloom* and *Tending the Donkeys*. They bring to life again the reality of their times with startling vividness. Contemporary composers studying their form, musical texture and idiom are enthusiastic in their comments. Hearing these compositions we can well understand why the great Tang poets Li Po, Tu Fu and Po Chu-yi were such great lovers of music.

This search into the past has demanded great erudition. A considerable body of music left by the famous Sung Dynasty poet and musician Chiang Po-shih was available in manuscript but no one knew how to read his system of notation. Back in 1954, Yang Ying-liu, the noted historian of Chinese music, discovered a number of ancient scores in Sian and with these, after years of study, he finally deciphered Chiang's notation, bringing to life again this 700-year-old music.

Minstrels of Today

Folk musicians, minstrels and ballad singers who in the old society were despised by the ruling classes and hardly able to make a living with their art, are now



The genka of the Tibetan people

respected and well looked after. They have made a magnificent contribution in helping to bring hidden treasures of folk music to light. Ancient scores which they kept to themselves for many years have been made public. They have yielded up other treasures from their prodigious musical memories. Thanks to them wonderful pieces which up to now were handed down only by sound and word of mouth have been recorded and scored for the first time. The 12 *Mukam* an epic collection of verse and songs of the Uighur people is an outstanding case. Dating back some 700 years, it contains over 200

tunes and takes more than 20 hours to perform in its entirety. For the first time it was recorded from beginning to end by veteran Uighur minstrels after liberation. To preserve their art fully, besides recording, many outstanding folk artists are now teaching at music conservatories or performing in ensembles. Several of them, like Feng Tzu-tsun (from Peking), Chao Chun-ling (from Hangchow) and Lu Chun-ling (from Shanghai), master flutists representing different schools, and An Lai-hsu, conductor of the City Temple Drum Music (Sian), have won national fame.

New Compositions

A very great number of new solo and orchestral pieces have been written for national instruments and orchestras since liberation. Their subject matter and style vary widely. Even a partial list would take up several pages, and though it is an invidious task to try and describe music in prose it is still worthwhile mentioning a few to give some idea of what is being done. There are, for instance, *Su Wu* which is dedicated to the national hero of the Han Dynasty who was detained by the Turki nomads but refused to surrender; *Convoy in the Mountains* which mirrors the great leap forward; the *Yenho River*, a revolutionary lyric; and *Nocturne in a Coconut Grove*, a lyrical pastorate.

There is also great diversity of form. *Gong and Drum Music on the Sea* is strictly in traditional form whereas *Su Wu* contains many novel elements adapted from modern orchestral music. There are very many light pieces with a rich national flavour such as *Jubilation* and *Embroidering the Red Shoes*.

In addition to playing straight concert pieces, the national ensembles are venturing successfully into new fields. They have provided music for such outstanding films as *New Year's Sacrifice* (based on the short story by Lu Hsun) and *Keep the Red Flag Flying* (based on the popular novel by Liang Pin), the classical opera *Snow in Mid-Summer* and the dance-drama *The Small Daggers Society*. They give orchestral accompaniment to vocal and instrumental solos. They have also played Czechoslovakian, Rumanian, Algerian, Indonesian and Ghanaian music with success.

As our previous article has already described, the "Western style" orchestra and music is widely popular. A concert of classical compositions or of modern Chinese compositions in Peking, Shanghai or indeed, anywhere else, is sure of a full house. The national radio networks daily offer excellent programmes of modern symphonic, orchestral, chamber music and solo recitals on every kind of instrument and they have millions of listeners. The same is true too of concerts and broadcasts of traditional music and modern compositions with traditional instruments. It is only natural that the two kinds of music should influence each other. Modern composers are endeavouring to use Western musical forms for national or traditional themes or are introducing modern themes or instrumentation into compositions with basically traditional forms. In both cases the national heritage is the basis for new departures. These innovations and the reform of the folk instruments, the reorganization and expansion of the ensembles and the composition of new pieces are all designed to meet the fresh demands of contemporary life.

It is this that has led to the establishment of the many varieties of national ensembles. Cities such as Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan, Canton, Shenyang, Sian, Chengtu, Nanking and others now have full-sized "composite" orchestras using stringed, wind and percussion instruments taken from various parts of the country. These orchestras are versatile ensembles able to perform music of widely different styles and character. On the other hand the scores of local folk ensembles and those of the minority peoples meticulously preserve their own special features. By these arrangements China is endeavouring to preserve the utmost freedom and variety in its musical life, keeping open a broad path of advance.



Folk ensemble of southern Kiangsu Province

THEATRE

Song and Dance Art From Korea

Artists in all socialist lands are facing with great ingenuity the problem of finding new artistic forms suited to themes of our fast-changing life. Peking is full of admiration for the artistic inventiveness with which the visiting troupe of the State Art Theatre of the Korean Democratic People's Republic has approached this problem. The troupe has given two spirited performances here. They sing and dance with the spirit of the times in a rich programme of a high artistic standard.

Their opening number was the big chorus *Flight of the Flying Horse* dedicated to the swift advance of Korea to socialism. Their finale was the song and dance spectacle, *Era of the Flying Horse*, in which the entire troupe of 150 artists took part. In between there was a charming and memorable variety of songs and dances. From many angles and in many forms, they brought us the buoyant spirit of the Korean people as they build socialism.

In the dance *Water Flows Swiftly in the Irrigation Canal* the choreographer carried out an original idea in an imaginative way. Twenty-four girls, dressed in costumes of the blue-green colour of water, symbolize the flowing water. Their long, flowing sleeves and movements depict the water and its varying rhythms as it rolls turbulently out of the sluice gates, or ripples gently where it slows down its pace in some paddyfield. A



Water Flows Swiftly in the Irrigation Canal
Sketch by Ah Lan

team of young peasants moves briskly in the water-filled field planting rice. It ends in a dance of rejoicing and harvest home.

Another novel creation was *Fisherman's Song*, a dance of fishermen at sea and the rich aquatic life beneath depicted by imaginatively costumed "fish, lobsters and clams" in appropriate dances.

The applause for the *Drum Dance* performed by Choi Yin Si had an understandably special warmth to it. She is a former student of the dancing class of the Central Drama Institute of Peking. After ten years' absence, her old schoolmates in Peking were delighted to see how she has matured as an artist. The *Drum Dance* is one of great vigour and vivacity and is exacting in the demands it puts on the technique of the dancer. Choi Yin Si gave a faultless performance as a young Korean girl in gay mood playing the drum. She brought the dance to an effective climax with a series of swift whirling turns, the accompanying music stopped short and only the quick beat of the drum was heard.

In Korea, as in China, close attention is being paid to the traditional classical dance. This was shown in the *Witch Dance* choreographed by Merited Artist An Sen Hi, whose name is well known in China, to music by Li Sok. On the other hand, the dance *A Flying Horse Weaver* draws heavily on the folk dance of Korea. Here the choreographers give a lively impression of whirling spindles with their use of floral wands expertly manipulated by the ensemble of sixteen girls.

New arrangements gave new beauty and interest to popular old songs such as *Spring Plough* and the *Battle Song of the Chinese People's Volunteers*.

Speaking of songs, Chinese audiences were especially appreciative of many Chinese songs on the theatre's repertoire, many of them given as encores. These amounted to nearly



Drum Dance

Sketch by Li Ke-yu

one-third of the items performed at the opening performance, as one reviewer pointed out. What is more, they were all rendered superbly—a revealing indication of the profound understanding which our Korean friends have of the thoughts and feelings of the Chinese people.

The State Art Theatre of Korea is now in Shanghai. While in Peking, their opening performance on June 15 at the Shoudu Theatre was seen by Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu and Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other Party and government and cultural leaders in the capital. Han Ik Soo, Korean Ambassador to China, and officials of the Korean Embassy and other members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

Ten thousand people attended the gala performance they gave on June 18 at the Great Hall of the People. Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chu Teh and many other Party and government leaders were present.

Also present were Pak Keum Chul, head, Kang Ryang Wook and Pai Shin Duk, deputy heads, and all other members, of the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic which is now visiting China, and Han Ik Soo, Korean Ambassador to China, and guests from Asian, African and Latin American countries.

TABLE TENNIS

Japanese Team in China

This month, to the great delight of Chinese sports enthusiasts, Japan's leading table tennis players are back again for a three-week visit. This last week Peking, where the visitors played four matches, was gripped with table tennis "fever." Everyone was talking about it. Queues for tickets, the crowds before television sets during the matches and the coverage given by radio and newspapers were reminiscent of the 26th World Championships when the game swept Peking and in fact the whole country.

In their four matches in Peking, the Japanese women won all four team contests while the men won one and lost three.

The Japanese team this year is a young but highly talented side. It includes their 1961 national champion Koji Kimura and runner-up Keiichi Miki. They were both here for the world championships last year. The two other men players, Masakazu Matsubara and Eiji Segawa, are new stars in Japan. Japan's four women players are former world champion Kimiyo Matsuzaki, 1961 national singles champion of Japan Masako Seki, Tamiko Yoshida and Chizuko Nakayama. Matsuzaki and Seki were members of the Japanese team that won the Corbillon Cup (women's team championship) at the last world championships.

On June 21, before a cheering capacity crowd at the 15,000-seat Workers' Gymnasium, the visitors won 3:2 the women's team contests against China's Wang Chien and Han Yu-chen but lost 1:5 in the men's team contest to the strong Chinese side consisting of Chuang Tse-tung, Li Fu-jung and Chang Hsieh-lin.

Compared to their form of a year ago, the Japanese players have greatly improved their game. An outstanding example was the polished play of Matsuzaki. She was the mainstay of the Japanese women's team that evening. Spectators were full of praise for her unfailing forehand and backhand smashes and her loop drives. In the singles, she beat Han Yu-chen (21:19, 21:14) and Wang Chien (21:15, 21:11), who both defeated Seki that evening, and in the doubles she partnered Seki to beat Wang Chien and Han Yu-chen

to win the women's team contest for Japan.

In the men's contest, the speed and accuracy of Chuang Tse-tung and the uncanny defensive cutting stroke of Chang Hsieh-lin baffled the visitors. Though Kimura managed to defeat Li Fu-jung (12:21, 21:17, 21:18) in a hard-fought encounter in which his services played a significant role, he was helpless against Chang Hsieh-lin who beat him 21:11, 21:7.

The second match on June 23 followed much the same pattern as the first. The Japanese women's team defeated the Chinese Women's Youth Team 3:1 while the Japanese men lost 4:5 to the Chinese team of Yang Jui-hua, Hsu Yin-sheng and Wang Chia-sheng. The hero of the home side that night was Hsu Yin-sheng who played magnificently to beat Kimura (21:19, 21:15), Miki (21:19, 21:16) and Segawa (21:14, 21:11) to gain for China three points in a keenly contested match.

A major victory was scored by the visitors on June 24 when they won both the men's and women's team contests 3:0 and 5:2 respectively. The surprise of the night was the defeat of the world women's singles champion Chiu Chung-hui by Yoshida in two straight games. Chou Lan-sun, Wang Chia-sheng and Wang Chih-liang in the men's contest put up a brave fight but was unable to withstand the powerful Japanese line-up of Kimura, Miki and Segawa. Wang Chia-sheng beat Miki and Segawa but his attempt to emulate the feat of Hsu Yin-sheng in winning all his singles was stopped by Kimura who defeated him 17:21, 21:17, 21:17.

In their last match in Peking, the visitors again won the women's team contest 3:2 while losing the men's 2:5. That night the Japanese doubles combination of Matsuzaki and Seki suffered their first defeat of the tour at the hands of Wang Chien and Han Yu-chen. For the men's team China fielded Chuang Tse-tung, Li Fu-jung and Hsu Yin-sheng.

The visitors are now in Tientsin where they are scheduled to play on June 28 and 29 before going on to Shanghai and Canton.

SHORT NOTES

De Vega's "Sheep's Well"

A new production of *Fuenteovejuna* (*Sheep's Well*), by the great 17th century Spanish dramatist Lope de

Vega, is now being performed in Peking.

This is news by itself. What makes it doubly interesting is that it is being performed by the fourth year students of the class for workers and peasants of Peking's Central Drama Institute.

When these worker- and peasant-students first came to the drama school four years ago, they had had little regular schooling, were little acquainted with life in foreign lands, and knew almost next to nothing about foreign drama.

Some six months ago, they took Peking by surprise when they successfully staged a number of one-act plays including Chekhov's *Bear*, and *Our Family* by the contemporary Soviet dramatist G.D. Mdivani.

Now in this tale of a peasants' rising in Spain, they have shown what they can do in a full-length classical drama.

Shanghai Publishes Selected German Works of Art

A selection of modern works of art of the German Democratic Republic was recently published by the Shanghai People's Fine Arts Publishing House.

The collection contains pictures of 96 oil paintings, sculptures and works of graphic art created by German artists between 1949 and 1959. Noteworthy are a sculpture of Wilhelm Pieck by R. Hane, an oil painting by L. Lomar on the theme of Chinese-German friendship, a woodcut *Dresden Under Construction* by G. David, and a sculpture *Karl Liebknecht* by W. Arnold.

Among the works on subjects drawn from the life and struggles of the Chinese people are *Taiwan* by B. Heller, *Boats* by N. Barlsch, and *Young Mother* by H. Baltzer.

New Edition of Chaucer's Works

The Literary and Art Publishing House in Shanghai recently put on sale a new edition of *Chaucer's Works* translated by Fang Chung. In two volumes, it includes almost all the works of the great English poet: *The Book of the Duchess*, lyric verses and poems written in French style among his early writings; *House of Fame*, *Parliament of Fowls*, *Troilus and Criseyde* and other major works of his middle period; and finally his most famous and popular work—the *Canterbury Tales*.

SIDELIGHTS

An Old Pair of Shoes. Pak Jai Kyn was one of many heroes who helped make history in Korea. He helped to fling the U.S. aggressors off the heights of Sangkumryung. But he neither fired rifle nor hurled grenades. He was one of the many brave Korean peasants carrying food and ammunition to the fighting men at the front and bringing back the wounded.

One cold day, on his way down, he pulled off his canvas shoes and thick socks and slipped his socks over a wounded comrade's feet. On another winter's day, November 6, 1952, while he was carrying a wounded Chinese People's Volunteer down the steep mountain side they were suddenly strafed by enemy planes. There was no time to hide. He flung himself over the wounded Chinese comrade shielding him from the enemy bullets with his own body. This action saved the wounded man's life at the cost of his own.

There is an old pair of rubber-soled canvas shoes, very much worn, lovingly preserved under glass at the magnificent Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum in Peking. Many visitors to the museum after reading the card beside the pair of shoes, walk on slowly, misty eyed.

A Show of Fans. Summer is here. Again there is a great flurry and

show of fans. In Peking they are as common as ice-llories and equally desirable. Being objects of beauty too, they are admired, collected and treasured by some people just as others save stamps, coins and antiques.

The collection of fans displayed for several weeks at Beihai Park made many a fan-collector's eyes light up.

Assembled there were fans from most of China's famous fan-making centres. On show were fixed fans and folding fans of many shapes and sizes made of finely woven bamboo strips, scented sandalwood, ivory and bone, and of feathers, paper, silk, palm leaf and other materials. Some are decorated with filigree fretwork; paintings by well-known artists, and poems, either carved or written on them with a brush. There was even a fan that can be used as an umbrella on a wet day. Altogether 592 fans representing over 400 makes of fine fans were shown. Many were designed to be sent as tribute to the emperor in olden times.

The display was put on by the National Federation of Handicraft Co-ops for the benefit of art lovers and fan-makers who are aiming to produce for the general public of today better fans than the best made by the master fan-makers of old.

More Model Aeroplane Motors. A model aeroplane motor was not easily obtainable a few years ago but with more young people going in for model aeroplane building and flying, two more Shanghai factories have undertaken to make 2.47 c.c. internal

combustion engines for a big Shanghai stationery and cultural goods shop. Model aeroplane builders can now buy these motors by mail order as well as from sports shops.

Chuang Courtship. Each of the several dozen nationalities of China has its own peculiar courting customs. The Chuang nationality, for instance, and some other nationalities living in the subtropical southwest, win their mates with love songs.

Each year, on the eve of two big traditional festivals, the Chingming on the 3rd day of the 3rd moon and on the 15th day of the 8th moon by the Chinese lunar calendar, lads and lasses dressed in their colourful best gather from miles around to woo.

The young man invites the girl he wants to marry to partner him in a singing session. Quite likely they know each other already. The girl either accepts or refuses depending on whether she likes him or not. She has already found out beforehand from her girl friends as much as she can about likely suitors.

If she accepts they pair off for an all-night singing session. The suitor sings her love songs, praising her and singing of her beauty and other qualities. She parries his praises, playing hard-to-get in the interests of maidenly modesty. Sometimes she will pique him to spur him to greater effort to prove his eligibility and to convince her of his love.

This wooing by the boy goes on till midnight. After midnight, it's the girl's turn to quiz and tease the boy, asking him questions about everything under the moon, about Chuang customs and history and nowadays even about current affairs!

All night long they sing. Generally he manages to convince her and when dawn breaks they take leave of each other, but only after they have arranged to meet again — maybe the following night.



Song Tryst

By Teng Erh-hung (Chuang nationality)

Indian Soldiers Shoot Chinese Civilians

On June 18 the Chinese Government lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government concerning the atrocity recently committed by Indian troops in a serious border incident. The Indian troops intruded into Chinese territory north of the "McMahon Line" and shot a number of peaceful inhabitants of Tibet, China, on the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian boundary.

On May 28, the Roma family, ten persons in all, of Lung Village, Lung-tzu County, Tibet, were returning from the Taksing area to Lung Village. When they reached Natiemula about one o'clock in the afternoon, six Indian soldiers who had illegally entrenched themselves south of the "McMahon Line," brazenly crossed the line in pursuit of them and fired six shots at them. Roma (a male member of the family), Yehku and her five-year-old son Manfa and four-year-old daughter Yehmong, who were both being carried on Yehku's back, were hit and fell; the six others were

lucky to escape. The whereabouts of Roma and the three others and whether they are alive or dead are so far unknown.

The Romas were originally peaceful inhabitants of Lung Village. In May 1959, they were forced by the Tibetan rebels to go the Taksing area occupied by India. Now, of their own free will, they were returning to Lung Village. It is astounding that the Indian troops should have tried to obstruct them from returning to their original home, and that they should pursue and shoot at innocent inhabitants, including even women and children.

In its note to the Indian Government, the Chinese Government demanded that the Indian Government immediately undertake thorough investigations and enquiries into the case, punish the criminals, compensate the family of the victims and adopt effective measures to ensure that there shall be no recurrence of similar incidents.

China Recognizes New Laotian Government

The Laotian Provisional Government of National Union was established on June 23. The Chinese people greeted this happy event with joy. Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chen Yi sent warm greetings to Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma and Quinim Pholsena, Minister of Foreign Affairs. In his message to the latter, Chen Yi announced the Chinese Government's decision to recognize the new Laotian Government and proposed exchanging ambassadors between the two countries.

Renmin Ribao carried an editorial on June 25 greeting this occasion. It described the establishment of the Laotian Provisional Government of National Union as a new achievement won by the Laotian patriotic forces after resolutely overcoming U.S. intervention, and surmounting the Savannakhet group's obstructions. Referring to the foreign policy of the Laotian Government, the editorial said that it was in conformity with the national interests of Laos and the

interest of peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia.

The editorial declared that the Chinese Government and people had always supported the Laotian Government's policy of peace and neutrality and hoped that Laos would become a peaceful, independent, neutral, unified and prosperous country. It expressed confidence that the Laotian people, under the leadership of the coalition government headed by Prince Phouma, would make still greater progress.

Gift to Cambodia

At a ceremony held in Phnom Penh on June 21 Chinese Ambassador Chen Shu-liang handed over the newly built Royal National Radio Station to the Cambodian Government. The station is a gift from Premier Chou En-lai to Prince Sihanouk. All its equipment was made in China. It has one medium-range transmitter, two short-wave transmitters and three broadcasting studios.

Cambodians living far away from the capital said that it was the first

time they could hear their national broadcasts. Programmes for overseas listeners can be heard in Peking, Tokyo, Paris, New York, and other places.

Ambassador Chen Shu-liang said that the station symbolized the friendship of the Chinese people for Cambodia, and the commencement of this station's broadcasts was proof of Chinese-Cambodian friendly co-operation. This friendship, based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, had stood the test of time and would grow stronger, he added.

Pho Procung, Representative of the Cambodian Head of State, said that China had furnished Cambodia with important assistance in its industrialization programme and had enabled Cambodia to make its voice heard all over the world.

Sports

Off to Prague. Fourteen Chinese gymnasts have left Peking by air for the World Gymnastics Championships which are scheduled to start on July 3 in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

* * *

In Moscow. A Chinese track and field team has arrived in Moscow for the Znamensky International Athletics Championships (June 30-July 1).

* * *

Back From Africa. The Chinese table tennis team of three men and three women players has returned home after an 8-week tour of Africa. The team visited Guinea, Mali, Ghana, the U.A.R. and Sudan where it competed with many local teams and gave several exhibition matches.

Briefs

The 12th session of the Sino-Soviet Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation was held in Moscow recently. The session ratified the plan of Sino-Soviet scientific and technical co-operation for the later half of 1962 and the first half of 1963.

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The 13th International Karlovy Vary Film Festival closed on June 24. The Soviet feature film *Nine Days of a Year* won the grand prize of the festival. The Chinese animated film *Uproar in Heaven* (first part) won a special prize for short films. Films from France, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Cuba and other countries also won prizes.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

An Inspiration to the German People

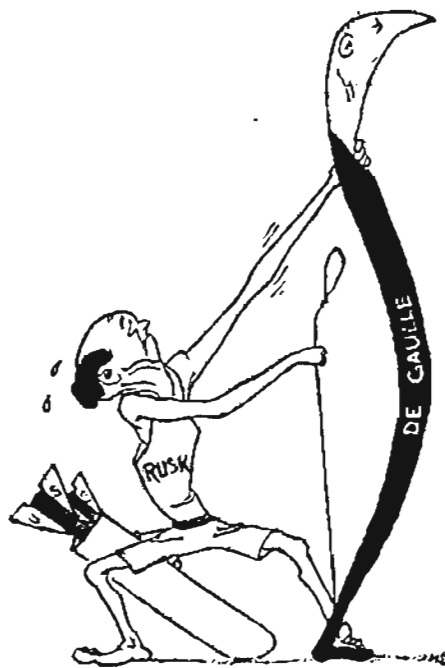
The National Congress of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic was held on June 16 and 17. It was attended not only by representatives of the G.D.R. but by more than 350 guests from West Germany and West Berlin. The congress adopted a document on the historical tasks of the G.D.R. and the future of Germany. The document and the speeches made at the congress exposed the criminal activities of the Bonn regime and the Western imperialists in reviving West German militarism and their plots to keep Germany permanently divided; it pointed out the historical tasks of the German people and their road to socialism. This, says *Renmin Ribao's Commentator* (June 21), will be a powerful inspiration to the German people in their fight against militarism and for the peaceful unification of the country.

The congress was held at a time when the Bonn regime has stepped up its revanchist provocations against the G.D.R. and the socialist camp. But the proceedings of the congress demonstrated the determination of the German people to defend the G.D.R., thus dealing a telling blow against the counter-revolutionaries who cherish such illusions.

The German Democratic Republic is opposed to the revival of militarism and has been working for national reunification. This effort contrasts sharply with the Bonn militarists' revanchist and aggressive ambitions. This shows the two entirely different roads followed by the two German states. Facts have proved that a socialist Germany is in conformity with the national interests of all the German people.

In West Germany, the militarist forces, helped by the United States and other Western powers, have once again become predominant. They have deepened the division of Germany and turned West Germany into a new source of war in Europe. It is clear that U.S. imperialism and West German militarism are not only the enemies of peace in Europe but also the enemies of German reunification.

In the national interests of Germany, the German Democratic Republic has been working for the peaceful reunification of Germany and the relaxation of tension in Europe. In the document adopted at the congress, the G.D.R. once again proposed the conclusion of a peace treaty, the settlement of the West Berlin question and the formation of a confederation of two Germanys. These proposals, however, were turned down by the West German authorities. The recent provocations against the G.D.R. demonstrate that Bonn militarist forces are still bent on im-



Stiff Bow to Bend

Cartoon by Phay Cheng

posing the Bonn regime of enslavement on the people of the G.D.R. Under these circumstances, the struggle for the peaceful reunification of Germany will become a bitter struggle against U.S. imperialism and West German militarism.

The reunification of Germany will certainly come about. The German people have a bright future. The G.D.R. exists and is growing. It is the hope and future of the German people. Those who are clamouring for the destruction of the G.D.R. will never succeed but will themselves be

crushed by the wheel of history. Commentator concludes.

The Casablanca Charter Countries Conference

The recent Cairo Conference of the Heads of State of the Casablanca Charter Countries was reviewed by *Renmin Ribao's Commentator* on June 20. The conference appealed to the African and Asian countries to cooperate in liquidating imperialism. This will undoubtedly strengthen the unity of the African peoples and give a greater impetus to their struggles.

The conference was held at a time when the national-independence movements are gathering further momentum throughout the whole of Africa and when the Algerian people have won a great victory in their struggle for independence. Under the impact of the Algerian people's struggle, a storm of national revolution is raging in Angola. The peoples of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are pressing hard for the dissolution of the "Central African Federation." The peoples of South Africa and Southwest Africa are fighting indomitably against colonialism and racial discrimination. Today, out of the 58 countries and regions in Africa, 29 countries have become independent, accounting for 80 per cent of the African population and more than 70 per cent of the total area of the continent. Ruanda-Urundi in Central Africa and Uganda in East Africa will gain independent status this year.

The victory of the Algerian people is a common victory of the Asian and African peoples. Peace-loving people throughout the world are following with close interest every victory and progress of the Algerian people in their struggle for national independence. The statement of the conference on the Algerian question fully reflects the determination of the 240 million African people to support the Algerian people's just struggle.

Imperialism and colonialism are struggling desperately against the African national-independence move-

CORRECTION: In *Peking Review*, No. 23 (June 8, 1962), page 22, the first four lines of the 3rd paragraph of the item headed "Afro-Asian Co-operation" should read:

"On the question of granting consultative status to the organization by the U.N. Economic and Social Council, Chi Chao-ting pointed out. . . ."

ment. They are trying to maintain their position by armed suppression and political fraud. The Portuguese colonialists are carrying out massacres aimed at racial extermination in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea. The British colonialists, while playing the game of "constitutional reform" in Central and East Africa, are ruthlessly suppressing the local people's struggle for independence. Over the past few years, the French colonialists have been massacring the Kamerun patriots. The conference's strong condemnation of the

imperialist policy of terrorism is a powerful support to those African peoples still suffering under the ruthless oppression of imperialism.

The conference's reaffirmed support for the unification and independence of the Congo reflects the demand of the broad masses of the African peoples. A host of facts have shown that it is U.S. imperialism which has undermined the unification and independence of the Congo.

To maintain their colonial rule in Africa, the new and old colonialists have been seeking by hook or by

crook to drive a wedge between the African nations, states and peoples. The conference's call for unity, consultation and co-operation among the African states is of positive significance.

Commentator concludes by reaffirming the Chinese people's support for the African people's struggle to win and safeguard national independence and by expressing the belief that the African peoples, through closer unity and resolute struggle, will throw off their colonial yoke and win complete independence.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **A KINGDOM AS THE STAKE** A story of the Warring States Period. King Wei of Chu plots to subdue the State of Chi by defeating his king and queen in a game of chess with the State of Chi as the stake. But when the clever Queen of Chi wins the game, King Wei becomes enraged and Chu starts a real fight. The queen, aware of his treacherous plan, is well prepared and defeats Chu. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **THE WHITE-HAIRED GIRL** A restaging of China's most famous modern opera, one of the finest productions of the old Yenan days, commemorating the 20th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art*. It is about a peasant girl, who, forced to flee to a mountain wilderness to escape from landlord tyranny, returns dramatically to her village after liberation. Directed by Shu Chiang, the director of its first performance in Yenan 17 years ago. Wang Kun, the first actress to play the role of the white-haired girl, will play the part again. Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre.

CONCERTS

July 1 At Peking Concert Hall
The Central Nationalities Music Ensemble presents a concert of folk instrumental solos including *suona* (Chinese clarinet), *pipa* (Chinese lute), *erhu* (two-stringed liddle) and flute solos, choral singing and variety orchestral music.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **WU TSE TIEN** A new historical play written by Kuo Mo-jo. A dramatic



chronicle of how Queen Wu Tse Tien, China's woman ruler of the early Tang Dynasty, brings peace and progress to the country by her wise statesmanship. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **TWIN BROTHERS** A five-act comedy of mistaken identities. A pair of twins who look alike but are different in character both join the people's revolutionary army. This has some interesting and amusing results. The young film actor, Chang Liang, plays the parts of the twins. Produced by the Modern Drama Troupe of the "August 1" Studio.

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

▲ **A SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS** Goldoni's famous comedy produced in Chinese by the Central Experimental Modern Drama Theatre.

▲ **THE PEACH BLOSSOM FAN** The story of the tragic love of a courtesan for a scholar who betrays his love and his allegiance to the Ming Dynasty for wealth and position in the service of the Ching. The Central Experimental Modern Drama Theatre.

FILMS

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

▲ **LITTLE HEROES WITH THE ARMY** A feature film. Five school boys in Fukien help the People's Liberation Army capture a Chiang Kai-shek secret agent. Shanghai Tienma Studio.

▲ **DAWN OF THE MOTHERLAND** A Korean feature film. Story of a revolutionary martyr who dedicates his life to the liberation of the motherland.

▲ **DARCEE** A Rumanian colour film describing the life and work of the well-known Rumanian woman singer, Darcee, one of the founders of Rumanian opera.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PHOTOGRAPHIC ART** by Shih Shao-hua. Daily (except Mon.). 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. till July 10. At Artists' Union Gallery.

▲ **CHINESE CALLIGRAPHY AND TRADITIONAL PAINTINGS ON FANS** Daily. 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. till July 8. At the Art Gallery in Beihai Park.

▲ **PHOTOS AND DOCUMENTS ON CHINESE DANCING (1912-1962)** Daily (except Sun.). 8:00-11:30 a.m., 2:30-6:00 p.m. till July 15. At 64 Wangfuching Street.

SWIMMING

▲ OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS

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

Mon.-Sat. 12:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
3:00-5:00 p.m.

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

* Summer Palace

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

CIRCUS

The circus of the China Acrobatic Troupe. A thrilling show! Aerial equilibrists and gymnasts, acrobatic features. Performances by superbly trained animals: bears, dogs, goats, etc. At Tungtan Park. Daily, except Mon. and Fri.

TRICK-RIDING

It Will Keep You on the Edge of Your Seat

Bring your kiddies to see the performance of the trick-riding team of the China Acrobatic Troupe spiralling up the "Wall of Death" on cycles, motorcycles and in automobiles. At Beihai Park (in front of the Tianwang Hall). Daily, except Mon. and Fri.



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			Chinese Films of 1961	9	: 21	Lantern Festival	9	: 5
			Yunnan Opera Festival	9	: 22	Chinese Buddhists in Conference	10	: 4
			Shanghai's New Local Opera	9	: 23	They Play a Big Role	11	: 4
			A Successful Hongkong Tour	10	: 20	In Praise of the Great	24	: 4
			Dramatization of a Dramatic Change	10	: 21	New Workers' Housing	25	: 3
						Memorial for Tan Kah Kee	25	: 4
						Famed Scientist on China	26	: 4

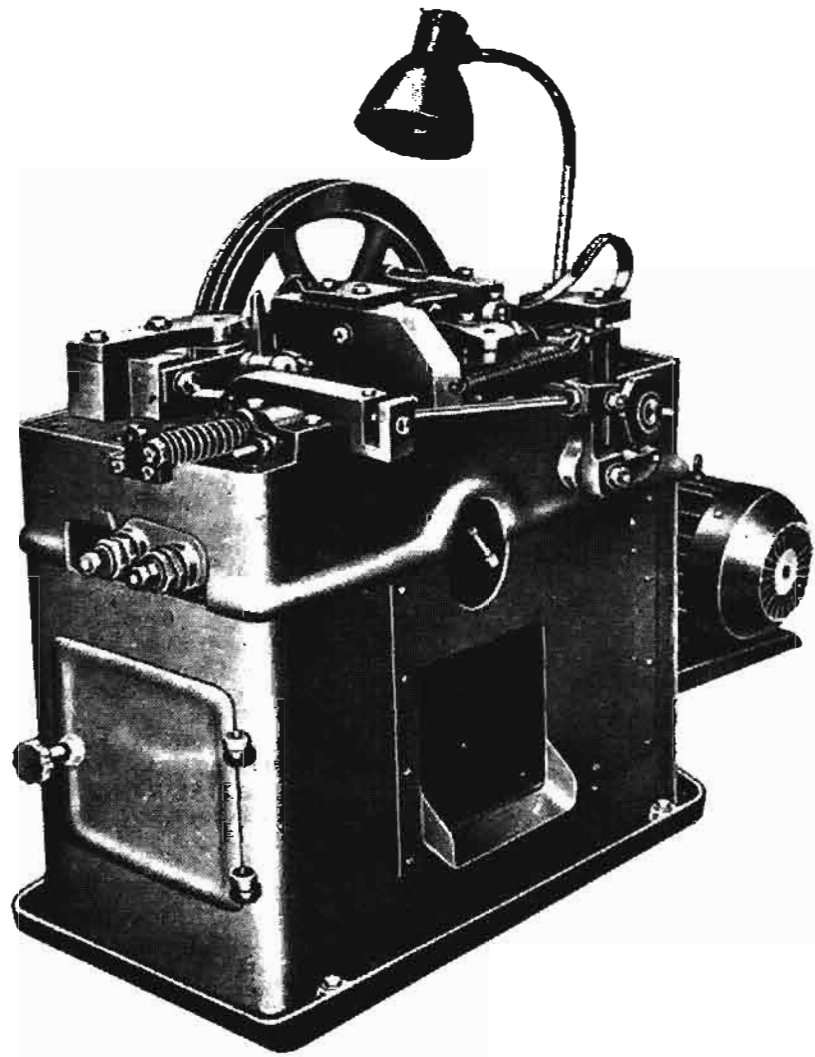
Automatic Blue Tack Making Machine

Type DT-3

Output: 12,000 tacks
per hour (approx.)

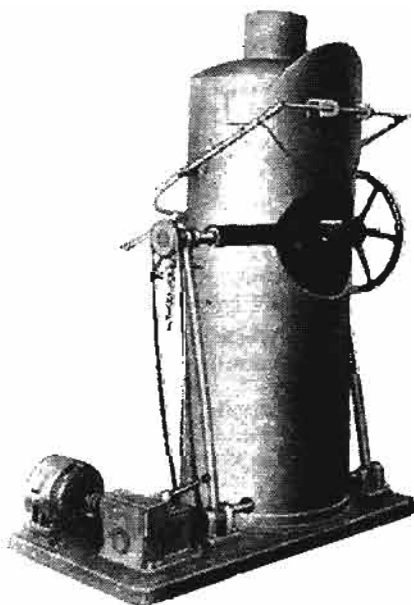
Tack size: 9.5 mm, 12.5 mm,
(3/8") (1/2")
16 mm, 19 mm,
(5/8") (3/4")

Motor rating: 1.7kw, 3-phase,
50 cycles



Salient features:

- Automatic operation
- Easy regulation
- Simple maintenance
- High productivity



Blueing oven for
tacks can be
supplied as
extra.

*For catalogue and trade particulars,
please write to:*

**CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY
IMPORT & EXPORT CORP.**

TIENTSIN BRANCH

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