

# PEKING REVIEW

30

July 27, 1962

## Victory for the Laotian People And World Forces of Peace

1. *Renmin Ribao* hails the success of the 14-nation conference for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question (p. 5).
2. Report from Geneva (p. 7).

## THE PATRIOTIC STRUGGLE IN SOUTH VIET NAM

(p. 9).

## India Must Not Miscalculate

New Delhi is warned against intensified intrusions into Chinese territory (p. 12).

## Health Work in Kweichow

A successful fight is waged against infectious diseases in the former "Land of Malaria" (p. 15).

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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NEWS AND VIEWS

July 27, 1962 Vol. V No. 30

## CONTENTS

<b>ROUND THE WEEK</b>	3
For a Good Autumn Harvest; Water Conservancy's Big Role; Example From Taishan County; Education for Old Cadres; Summer Vacation	
<b>ARTICLES</b>	
A Major Victory for the Laotian People and the Peace Forces of the World — Renmin Ribao Editorial	5
Chen Yi's Speech at Geneva Conference	6
How Agreement Was Reached — Our Correspondent	7
South Viet Nam Fights U.S. Intervention — Ren Pin	9
China Backs Vietnamese Patriotic Struggle	10
What the Geneva Agreement Says and What Washington Does	11
The Indian Authorities Must Not Miscalculate — Renmin Ribao's Observer	12
India's Deliberate Military Provocations	14
Health Work in Kweichow — Pu Keh	15
<b>SIDELIGHTS</b>	17
<b>POETRY, MUSIC, VOLLEYBALL</b>	18
Poems of Revolutionary Martyrs; Poet of the Keyboard; Soviet Volleyball Teams in China	
<b>CHINA AND THE WORLD</b>	20
Sino-Laotian Relations; Message to Albanian Leaders; National Day Greetings: To Poland, To African States; China Supports Omani People's Struggle; Cultural News	
<b>CHINESE PRESS OPINION</b>	21
U.S. Nuclear War Threat Gets Its Answer; U.S. Strangles South Korean Economy; The Passing Show	
<b>WHAT'S ON IN PEKING</b>	22

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July 27, 1962

## ROUND THE WEEK

### For a Good Autumn Harvest

Since the beginning of this month, a welcome rainfall has been reported over extensive areas in north, north-east and northwest China. Good for the growth of the crops sown in spring and early summer, it has relieved drought in many places.

The rainfall was heaviest in north-western Hopei, northern Shansi and the central and eastern parts of Inner Mongolia. A good fall of 30 to 60 millimetres was recorded in several places while a few had as much as 100 millimetres. The southern parts of Shantung and Honan received some 25 to 60 millimetres; many places in Shensi had 10 to 40 millimetres. The greater part of northeast China reported a fall of more than 30 millimetres; some places in Liaoning Province had downpours of 80 to 100 millimetres. Only in southern Hopei and Shansi and in northern Shantung and Honan was the rainfall scanty — the rain-gauges showed less than 10 millimetres.

July, in a normal year, marks the beginning of the rainy season in the northern parts of China, and the timely coming of the rains has an important bearing on the course of farm work and crop prospects. Commune farmers here, therefore, eagerly took full advantage of the rains when they came to grow more grain this year, particularly to get the late autumn crops sown in good time. In several places they had postponed the sowing because of earlier dry spells. This was so in most places in north China and the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River which suffered a dry spell causing varying amounts of damage to the crops and the postponement of the summer ploughing and sowing. The recent rainfall here has eased the situation considerably.

In northeast China, the heavy July rainfall ended a drought which affected quite a large area. Farms eagerly seized the opportunity to sow autumn crops over an extended acreage. In Yungchi, Chiaoho, Shulan and other counties in Kirin Province, thousands of workers and other city folk went to the countryside to help the communes set out the rice seedlings. People's communes in Yushu County, just north of the Sungari River in Kirin,

concentrated a big labour force and in three days sowed some 300,000 mu to late autumn crops, besides giving a top-dressing to another 200,000 mu of crops sown earlier.

### Water Conservancy's Big Role

If in the north of the country July rains are beneficent, in the southern parts of the land they are expected with some trepidation, as here the downpours of the summer monsoon have on occasion caused serious waterlogging and floods.

Heavy rainfall has been reported recently along the Yangtse River. Such downpours, in the past, would have caused serious waterlogging on the farmlands. Thanks to the large-scale water conservancy projects undertaken in recent years, however, this threat has been greatly reduced in some areas or completely eliminated in others.

The Soochow Special Administrative Region in Kiangsu Province has about two million mu of low-lying farmland which often became waterlogged after heavy rain. Torrential rains fell here recently. The rivers rose sharply, but there has been no report of waterlogging. The dams, spillways, drainage canals and large and small reservoirs, built and repaired there since liberation, the well-dredged rivers and canals and the large numbers of electric and diesel-powered pumps now installed, have all successfully played their part and prevented both flood and waterlogging.

### Example From Taishan County

Taishan County in subtropical Kwangtung gives a good example of how well-planned water conservancy works can boost farm output.

Situated southwest of Canton, this county before liberation failed to produce enough grain to feed its population. Many Taishan people left their homes to seek a living elsewhere in China or abroad. Even in the early post-liberation years, Taishan still had to import grain from neighbouring counties. The basic cause of this lack of food grain was a lack of water conservancy works, a lack of irrigation facilities and of water sources or stored water. Even a short drought menaced



Installing a New Farm Pump

Woodcut by Ko Ku

the rice crops on the higher ground. Plots along the seashore were always being submerged by the encroaching sea which ruined them with deposits of salt.

As socialist co-operation got under way in Taishan, the peasants determined to change this situation. By 1958, they had built water conservancy works that brought irrigation to nearly one-fourth of the county's rice fields. After the people's communes were formed that year, this work was pressed ahead with even greater vigour. Over the past three years, large numbers of reservoirs of all sizes were built in the hills and mountains to store rain and spring water, while irrigation channels and ditches were cut to carry the water to the paddy-fields. The acreage under irrigation today has increased by some 250 per cent compared to 1958. Dykes raised along the coastal area hold off the high tides. Fresh water has been brought from the reservoirs to desalinate the fields. This has made it possible for the communes here to plant two crops of rice instead of one each year. The farmers have also reclaimed large tracts of wasteland; last year they extended the acreage under paddyrice by 140,000 *mu*.

These efforts have enabled the people's communes in Taishan to garner a bigger harvest every year since 1958. Their output reached an all-time high in 1961 when they got a 24 per cent increase over 1960. Last year, they sold five times as much grain to the state as they did in 1958.

### Education for Old Cadres

Over 4,000 veteran cadres of worker or peasant origin working in Peking have over the past 12 years received a full secondary education at a special school established for them. The school, opened in 1950, has completed its task, having helped all such veteran cadres in the capital attain, at the minimum, junior middle school educational standards.

These cadres, who have gone to the school in groups, hold responsible posts in the capital's many government organizations and institutions, schools, factories and enterprises. Some of them took part in the Red Army's 25,000-li Long March from Kiangsi to northern Shensi, others joined the revolution during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) or during the War of Liberation (1946-49) against the Kuomintang reactionaries. Averaging 40 years of age, most of them were illiterate in their youth eking out a living as cowherds or farmhands for the landlords or as apprentices and unskilled labourers in factories. Most learnt to read and write after joining the revolution; quite a number of them managed to reach the educational standards of a sixth-year primary school pupil. But during those war years, there was no possibility for them to get a regular, systematic education; they could only study intermittently. This was why this school was set up for them the year after Peking's liberation.

Similar schools have been established in other cities since liberation. They

teach the Chinese language, history, geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry and other courses, just like any other regular middle schools; though they use special textbooks prepared for adult students who have a deep understanding of life and rich experience in practical work.

Carrying on the fine traditions they learnt during the years of revolutionary war, these veteran cadres have studied hard at school. Many graduated with excellent records. Back at work in their new posts, they carry on with vocational studies the better to shoulder the tasks entrusted to them by the state.

### Summer Vacation

The summer school holidays have begun. Students and teachers throughout China are now enjoying the big vacation of the year that will last till September.

Summer resorts are filling up. Professors and teachers from Fudan, Chiaotung and other Shanghai universities are going in groups either to the scenic lake city of Hangchow or to the famous Huangshan Mountains in southern Anhwei Province where many well-equipped sanatoria have been built since liberation. Here they can enjoy a good rest and recreation in refreshing and picturesque surroundings. All holiday costs except transport and food are borne by the educational workers' union or by the schools. Other groups of teachers are making trips to beautiful Mokanshan Mountain in neighbouring Chekiang Province. For those who prefer to spend the holidays in town, quite a few colleges and schools have set up temporary rest homes on their own grounds, and made plans for visits to beauty spots or places of historic interest on the outskirts of Shanghai. In addition, the city and school organizations have arranged for them a rich programme of concerts, theatrical performances, film shows and inter-school get-togethers.

The students and school children have a full and varied programme too. Some have gone camping on the city's outskirts, others have joined training groups to learn parachute jumping, marksmanship, track and field, model aircraft making, Chinese boxing and other hobbies and sports. The city's swimming pools these days are crowded with youngsters and so, too, are the palaces of culture, clubs and scientific centres for children.

# A Major Victory for the Laotian People And the Peace Forces of the World

*Following is an abridged translation of the editorial published by "Renmin Ribao" on July 24. Subheads are ours. — Ed.*

**T**HE enlarged Geneva Conference for the Peaceful Settlement of the Laotian Question opened on May 16, 1961, and ended on July 23, 1962. After this long and tortuous 14-month haul, overall agreements have been signed and become effective. This is an important international conference; it saw the socialist, the Western and the neutral countries, big and small countries, sit down together to reach agreement through negotiation. The success achieved by this conference is a major victory for the Laotian people striving for the independence, unity, peace and neutrality of their motherland, and a major victory for the peace forces of the world.

## National Aspirations Realized

The Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos and its Protocol, which have been signed by the delegates of 14 countries and have become effective, confirm the principles of respect for the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of Laos and of non-interference in its internal affairs; they take note of the statement issued by the Laotian Government of National Union on the pursuit of a neutral policy; they respect the wish of the Laotian Government not to recognize the protection of any alliance or military coalition, including SEATO; they clearly lay it down that the participating countries will not resort to the use or threat of force or any other measure which might impair the peace of the Kingdom of Laos, and provide for the important undertakings necessary for the implementation of the above-mentioned principles. These are the goals which the Laotian people have fought hard and long to achieve. They are also the goals which all the nations and people interested in the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question have made common efforts to realize. The agreements reached at the conference will undoubtedly be welcomed by all peace-loving peoples and countries.

Eight years ago, the Geneva Conference on Indo-China already agreed to respect the independence and sovereignty of the countries in Indo-China. But the U.S. delegate attending the conference refused to sign the agreements, and after the end of the conference knocked together the SEATO bloc and put Laos under the "protection" of that bloc. The United States has flagrantly violated the 1954 Geneva agreements, fostered the pro-U.S. forces in Laos, time and again subverted the Laotian governments which pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and national harmony, hoping in this way to destroy the Laotian patriotic forces and impose a colonial rule on

Laos. However, thanks to the heroic struggle of the Laotian people over the past eight years, the United States now once again has to agree, together with the other countries concerned, to respect the sovereignty, independence and neutrality of Laos and to remove the "protection" imposed by SEATO on Laos. This fact vividly demonstrates that in the present era, any nation, whether it is big or small, can realize its national aspirations so long as it resolutely opposes imperialist intervention and aggression and wages a prolonged and indomitable struggle. The major victory achieved by the Laotian people is a great inspiration to those countries and peoples who are still suffering from imperialist enslavement and aggression, and are striving to achieve or to defend their national independence.

## Defeat for U.S. Aggressive Plots

The signing of the international agreements on the Laotian question is conducive to the easing of tension in Southeast Asia and the safeguarding of peace in other parts of Asia. U.S. intervention, subversion and aggression in Laos over the past eight years have seriously threatened the peace and security of Southeast Asia. Particularly since the autumn of 1960, the United States, disregarding the national aspirations of the Laotian people, kindled and extended the civil war in Laos, and instigated some of its satellite countries in the SEATO bloc and the remnant Chiang Kai-shek brigands in Taiwan to engage in armed intervention in Laos. In consequence, the flames of war spread in Indo-China and extremely serious tensions resulted. The quenching of the flames of war in Laos, the formation of the Laotian Government of National Union and the re-establishment of the neutral status of Laos signify a big defeat for U.S. plots of aggression in Southeast Asia and a major setback for its policies of aggression and war.

Events in Laos show that peace is bound to be violated when national independence suffers infringements and that peace can be secured only when national independence is guaranteed. The Laotian people's struggle against U.S. aggression and intervention and to check the U.S. extension of the civil war in Laos is a tremendous contribution to the preservation of peace in Southeast Asia and other parts of Asia. This is eloquent proof that the struggle for national independence is an important component part of the world peace movement. The support given by the socialist countries and other peace-loving countries and peoples to the patriotic and just struggle of the Laotian people has not only contributed to the victory of the Laotian people in their struggle but has also curbed the aggressive moves of U.S. imperialism to spread the flames of war in Southeast Asia. The interests of the cause of world peace call for energetic support for the struggles

## Chen Yi's Speech at Geneva Conference

Speaking at the 42nd plenary session of the enlarged Geneva Conference on July 21, Foreign Minister Chen Yi, head of the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China, said:

"Our agreements are of great significance not only to the Laotian people, but to all countries fighting against foreign interference and striving for or defending national independence.

"The achievements of our conference demonstrate forcefully that no power can suppress the national aspirations of the Laotian people for independence, peace and neutrality. . . . They also show that acute and complicated international disputes can be settled through negotiations.

"The Chinese Government ardently hopes that the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question will be a new starting point in the relaxation of tension in Southeast Asia. Today, while the people of the whole world are rejoicing at the achievements of our conference, we cannot but point out with regret that war is still going on in south Viet Nam and that from the Sea of Japan to the Gulf of Siam the situation is still tense. People will worry whether the relaxation we have obtained on the Laotian question will not be offset by tensions in other parts of Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole. Such worries are justified. It is clear that we will still meet with many twists and turns and difficulties along our path of striving for relaxation. But we have after all

broken through a link in the chain of tensions in Southeast Asia, and we should enlarge this breakthrough.

"In this connection, I cannot but refer to the question of the stationing of U.S. troops in Thailand. It was the situation in Laos which was used as the pretext for sending U.S. troops to Thailand. Now that the Laotian question has already been settled peacefully, there is no justification whatsoever for the continued presence of U.S. troops in Thailand. We consider that for the sake of consolidating peace in Laos, U.S. troops should withdraw completely from Thailand.

"What is more important is that peace should be restored in south Viet Nam. The tension in south Viet Nam was created by the U.S. Government's refusal to assume its international obligations under the 1954 Geneva agreements and its perpetration of armed intervention there. This situation has already reached a point of extreme danger. We hold that this armed intervention must be stopped and that the war flames in south Viet Nam must be put out through peaceful consultations in accordance with the 1954 Geneva agreements. So long as the flames of war are kept alive in south Viet Nam, peace in Laos cannot be regarded as consolidated.

"In the final analysis, interference, no matter what country it is directed against, can only arouse resistance. And in the end, tension will not bring any good to the one who creates it. China has never spared its efforts in striving for the relaxation of international tension. We are ready to make joint efforts together with all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world."

for national independence. The national-liberation movement and the world peace movement, far from being separated from each other, are interlinked and promote each other.

### Agreements Won Through Struggle

The agreements on the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question reached at the enlarged Geneva Conference demonstrate once again that international disputes can be settled through negotiation. But these agreements have not been won easily. It was only after a struggle that the Geneva Conference was convened; the agreements reached at the conference were, in particular, the result of a serious, complex and principled struggle.

It is well known that the socialist countries have consistently advocated a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. In January 1961, Prince Narodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, put forward the proposal for the convening of a 14-nation Geneva Conference to settle the Laotian question. It won immediate approval from such socialist countries as the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, China, the Soviet Union, Poland and other peace-loving countries. For a fairly long period of time, however, the United States cold-shouldered this proposal. It even tried by every possible means to obstruct the convening of the conference. Only when the U.S.-fostered forces had suffered hard knocks on the battlefield did the United States accept the proposal to convene an enlarged Geneva Conference for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question.

The entire proceedings of the enlarged Geneva Conference further testify to the fact that peaceful negotiation is an important form of struggle against imperialism. Although the United States agreed to peaceful negotiations, it refused to abandon its position of launching aggression and intervention in Laos. Instead it tried by every means to prevent Laos from achieving genuine independence and neutrality. The Geneva Conference was throughout a process of sharp struggle between two lines — respect for the sovereignty, independence and neutrality of Laos versus continued interference in the internal affairs of Laos, encroachment on its sovereignty and violation of its independence and neutrality. This principled struggle fully demonstrates that the socialist countries respect the independence and sovereignty of Laos and support its policy of peace and neutrality. Thanks to the joint struggles of the Laotian patriotic forces and of such socialist countries as the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, China, the Soviet Union and Poland and other peace-loving countries, the United States was compelled to abandon its proposals which it persistently maintained for the purpose of intervention and aggression against Laos. It was only when the United States abandoned its policy of intervention and agreed to the principle of respecting the independence and neutrality of Laos that agreements acceptable to all sides were reached.

The struggle for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question in the past 14 months was not confined to the conference table. On Laotian soil, the Laotian people

waged indomitable struggles to defend their country's sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity. With the support of the peoples of the socialist countries and other peace-loving countries, they again and again defeated U.S. imperialist plots to rekindle and extend the civil war in Laos, and won important victories. It was only in these circumstances that the United States finally came to realize that what it failed to gain on the battlefield could not be gained at the conference table, and that what it failed to gain at the conference table could not be gained on the battlefield. The way to get a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question was through respect for the independence and neutrality of Laos. There was no other way.

### **A Mirror of Changes**

People cannot fail to note that the United States is still stepping up its undeclared war in south Viet Nam and stationing a large number of troops in Thailand, along the Mekong River on the Laotian-Thai border, thereby gravely menacing the peace and security of Laos and the whole of Southeast Asia. This shows that tension in Southeast Asia has not yet been removed and new struggles still lie ahead of the Laotian people and the other peoples concerned. However, Southeast Asia today is no longer what it was eight years ago, nor is the world today what it was eight years ago. If the United States refuses to learn lessons from this, it will undoubtedly suffer even heavier defeats. The current Geneva Conference and its agreements are a mirror. It reflects the tremendous influence exerted by the strength of the socialist countries on the development of the international situation, the

irresistible momentum of the national-liberation movement as a historical trend and the steady decline of imperialism and of the reactionaries it has fostered in various countries. It shows that the days when the weaker and small nations were completely at the mercy of imperialism are gone for good. In a word, we are living in a great era in which the East wind prevails over the West wind. The entire world situation is favourable to the peoples of all countries in their struggles and unfavourable to imperialism and the reactionaries. The peoples of Laos and the other Asian countries will strive, with greater confidence, for even bigger victories in their struggle to safeguard national independence and peace.

The Chinese people have always resolutely supported the Laotian people in their struggle for the independence, unity, peace and neutrality of their motherland. Together with all the other peace-loving countries, China has exerted its utmost efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. We warmly welcome the successful conclusion of the Geneva Conference and hope that the agreements reached at the conference will be thoroughly implemented and that the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question will become a new starting point towards the easing of tension in Southeast Asia.

We have always been eager to see the situation in Southeast Asia stabilized and have consistently striven for the maintenance of peace in that area. The Chinese Government and people will continue to struggle unremittingly, together with all other peace-loving countries and peoples, for the implementation of the agreements reached at the conference and for the further relaxation of the situation in Southeast Asia.

### **Report From Geneva**

# **How Agreement Was Reached**

by **OUR CORRESPONDENT**

**O**N July 23, the formal session for the signing of the international agreements on the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question by the 14 participating nations was held in the Palais des Nations in Geneva. Leaders of the various delegations signed four copies of leather-bound documents—two of the Conference Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos and two of the Protocol to this declaration. The 14 participating countries solemnly undertake to recognize and respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of Laos. Thus the enlarged Geneva Conference came to a successful conclusion.

### **Eight Years and 14 Months**

But even in the final stage of the conference there were sharp struggles. The conference resumed its sessions on July 2. But not until July 21 was it able to hold its final plenary session to adopt the declaration and the protocol.

July 21 is a notable day for the Laotian people and the peace-loving people of the world as a whole. Exactly

eight years ago, on the same day and in the same conference room, the international agreements on the restoration of peace in Indo-China were concluded.

From the very beginning, however, these agreements were rejected by the United States which later violated them. The history of Laos in the past eight years is one of struggles between the policy of intervention and the policy of opposition to intervention. As an outcome of these struggles, the Laotian people's national aspirations for independence, peace and neutrality have finally won international respect and recognition. Hard and complicated tasks still face the Laotian people, but they have turned a new page in the history of their country.

The enlarged Geneva Conference convened on May 16, 1961, and closed on July 23, 1962; it lasted 14 months. Through the joint efforts of the Laotian patriotic forces, the socialist countries and other peace-loving countries, from May to December 1961, the domestic and international aspects of the Laotian question were clearly separated. The arguments for "protection of Laotian

independence" and "supervision of Laotian neutrality" were completely refuted and proposals for intervention in Laotian internal affairs were defeated one after another.

The conference adopted a Draft Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos and a Draft Protocol to the Declaration on December 18 last year. There was at that time good reason to believe that the conference would make further progress. But it turned out that solutions to some issues could not be worked out quickly.

On the one hand, owing to U.S. obstruction, the provisional Laotian government of national union was not formed and so a declaration of neutrality was naturally out of the question. On the other hand, the Western powers refused to abolish the "protection" imposed by SEATO on Laos and insisted that the International Commission supervise the reintegration of Laotian troops.

The enlarged Geneva Conference then entered a state of "hibernation." For several months the disputes over the conference table were replaced by the roar of cannons in the jungle. The Laotian people succeeded in frustrating foreign military intervention, thus denying the interventionists any possible gains on the battlefield, and proved by the force of events that a peaceful settlement was the only solution for the Laotian question. Only then did the people of the world hear the good news of the formation on June 23 of the Provisional Laotian Government of National Union headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma.

### Final Stage of Conference

In the latter half of June, Laotian Foreign Minister Quinim Pholsena led a unified Laotian delegation to Geneva, and delegates of the participating countries returned to Switzerland one after another. It stands to reason that all outstanding questions should have been solved speedily and reasonably by the conference and final agreements reached as soon as the Statement of Neutrality was published by the Provisional Laotian Government of National Union, but in fact the problems were not resolved so smoothly.

The formulation and publication of a Statement on Neutrality by the Provisional Laotian Government of National Union was purely an internal affair of Laos, in which no one had any right to interfere, but a sharp struggle developed in Geneva between advocates of interference in Laotian internal affairs and opponents of such interference. The Western countries attempted to impose their will on the Laotian Government and for this purpose carried on brisk activities in Vientiane, Paris and Geneva. The Provisional Laotian Government of National Union and its unified delegation steadfastly adhered to its just stand of safeguarding Laotian independence and sovereignty. In spite of pressure from the West, this government sent its Statement on Neutrality to the two co-chairmen of the conference on July 6 and requested them to distribute it immediately to all conference participants. The next day, the text of this statement was still not available to the delegations in Geneva, but *The New York Times* revealed its contents, and in a threatening tone, declared that the West was "bitterly disappointed" and "angered" by it. The West was disappointed and angry because the statement did not mention the reintegration of Laotian

troops and made clear the refusal of Laos to recognize SEATO "protection."

### Defeat for Power Politics

Intense discussions took place outside the conference in Geneva from July 6 to 8. The upshot was that the power politics of the Western countries once again suffered defeat. The Provisional Laotian Government of National Union firmly refused to refer to the question of reintegration of troops—an entirely domestic issue—in the Statement on Neutrality, which is a statement on Laos' foreign policy. It insisted on the removal of SEATO "protection" over Laos. At the 41st plenary session on July 9, the Statement on Neutrality was finally made public.

U.S. delegate Harriman and British delegate MacDonald even at that time still persisted in trying to make a few "drafting changes" in the statement, but their voices were weak and nothing came of it. The principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Laos prevailed, and the first difficulty in the final stage of the conference was overcome.

This difficulty was followed by another. On July 9, the Laotian Government said that SEATO would be referred to in its Statement of Neutrality if the "protection" gratuitously extended to Laos was not immediately withdrawn. The conference then waited for a reply from the West. On July 9 MacDonald said that consultations with SEATO members not attending the enlarged Geneva Conference needed a longer time than some people would wish.

These "consultations" lasted a week. It was only on July 16 that the Western countries finally gave an explicit answer saying that they agreed to state in the Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos that "they will respect the wish of the Kingdom of Laos not to recognize the protection of any alliance or military coalition, including SEATO." This wording was adopted at the restricted session on July 18. To make sure that all SEATO members were committed, the restricted session had on its official record a statement which reads: "The representative of the United Kingdom (Mr. MacDonald) informed the meeting that the agreement by the four members of SEATO represented at the conference to the reference to SEATO in the declaration by the thirteen governments is the result of consultations between all the governments members of SEATO."

The "protection" imposed on Laos by SEATO for nearly eight years was thus formally abolished. After this question had been settled reasonably, the final agreements were reached smoothly.

### The Result and Prospects

The enlarged Geneva Conference has finally achieved satisfactory results after 14 months of acute, complicated and tortuous struggle. This is certainly no small achievement. However, it is clear that the rays of peace in Laos have only begun to break through the dark clouds looming over Southeast Asia. One needs also to take note of the statement of U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk at the plenary session on July 21 in relation to the Laotian situation. Although the West was forced to forego supervision over the reintegration of Laotian troops, Rusk still referred to the subject, saying that it was "the most important task" in Laos. The people must be vigilant and beware of any intrigues which may be hatched behind these ambiguous words.



# South Viet Nam Fights U.S. Intervention

— Eight years after the Geneva agreements —

by REN PIN

**T**ODAY, eight years after the cessation of hostilities in Indo-China, blood is being shed and guns are still roaring in south Viet Nam. Peace has not come, nor has reunification. These national aspirations of the Vietnamese people have yet to be realized.

While in the north, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is building socialism, in the south a full-dress colonial war is being fought. U.S. military advisors and troops — 3,500 of them — and over 350,000 U.S.-trained and equipped Ngo Dinh Diem puppet soldiers are waging an atrocious campaign of terror and murder in an attempt to subdue the people.

## Root Cause of Grave Situation

The root cause of this grave situation is U.S. imperialism which, in its mad desire to make south Viet Nam its colony and war base, has trampled the Geneva agreements underfoot.

The Geneva agreements of 1954 not only ended the prolonged war in Indo-China. They opened the possibility for a lasting peace in Viet Nam and the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

A basic principle of the agreements is the respect by foreign countries of Viet Nam's sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity and non-interference in its internal affairs. To assure this, the agreements specifically prohibited the introduction into Viet Nam of foreign military personnel or arms and munitions, the setting up of foreign military bases and the participation of either part of Viet Nam in any military alliance.

At the Geneva Conference, the United States pledged that it would "refrain from the threat or use of force to disturb" the agreements. Yet, less than two months after the Geneva Conference, the aggressive SEATO bloc was set up on U.S. initiative and south Viet Nam was put under its "protection."

Since then, the United States has given the Diem clique military "aid" to the tune of \$2,700 million, introduced into south Viet Nam several hundred thousand tons of weapons and war material and large numbers of aircraft and warships, and set up numerous war bases and a U.S. military command to run its "special warfare" in the area. In direct contravention of the Geneva agreements, Washington has also trained a huge army for the Diem clique.

Another basic principle of the Geneva agreements is the settlement of Viet Nam's internal problems by the Vietnamese people themselves. The Final Declaration of the Geneva Conference specifically stipulated that north and south Viet Nam should hold consultations beginning July 20, 1955, on general elections that were to have been held in July 1956 and that the military demar-

cation line should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary.

This provision failed to be realized because the Diem clique, instigated by the U.S., simply refused to implement it. Five times in the past eight years, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam proposed to the south Vietnamese authorities that consultations be held on general elections. Five times these proposals were rejected out of hand.

An important provision of the Geneva agreements is the guarantee of democratic freedoms and the prohibition of individual or collective reprisals or discrimination against persons for their activities during the period of hostilities.

Yet, the Diem clique, with direct U.S. participation, carried out the most ruthless persecution of former members of the Resistance. Shortly after the Geneva agreements were signed, the Diem clique carried out mass arrests of south Vietnamese patriots and systematic repressions against them — those subjected to such persecutions in 1955 and 1956 alone exceeded the number of Resistance fighters who lost their lives during the war against the French colonialists.

## White Terror

With the adoption of the notorious Law No. 10 in 1959, the U.S.-Diem reign of terror was further intensified. All "suspects" were tried by "special military courts" whose only two sentences have been — death or life imprisonment — with no appeals granted. To this was added a series of "mopping-up operations" in which regiments, and sometimes even divisions, of Diem troops were deployed to "pacify" the south Vietnamese people.

The result was that, in eight years' time, over 90,000 people in the south were massacred; over half a million were incapacitated because of severe beatings, and over 800,000 were incarcerated in prisons or concentration camps. Countless villages and hamlets were destroyed. In other words, out of a population of more than 13 million, at least one out of ten in south Viet Nam is a direct victim of U.S.-Diem fascist rule.

Nor is the economic situation any better. To maintain its huge war machine, the Diem clique has resorted to savage measures of taxation. Today, the annual tax burden imposed on the south Vietnamese people per head is around 1,000 piastres (the equivalent of 600 kilos of rice).

By driving the peasants from their homes to the so-called "prosperity zones," the U.S.-Diem clique has created large areas of no-man's-land and left hundreds of thousands of hectares of rich cultivated paddyfields idle. South Viet Nam, formerly known as a Southeast Asian "ricebowl," is today short of food.

# China Backs Vietnamese Patriotic Struggle

ON the eve of the 8th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indo-China and the conclusion of a "month of struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression" in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Chinese people once again pledged their all-out support for the Vietnamese people's struggle against armed imperialist U.S. aggression in south Viet Nam and for the peaceful reunification of their motherland.

This was expressed both in messages of solidarity addressed to Vietnamese people's organizations by their counterparts in China and at many gatherings held in several Chinese cities.

A great rally in Peking was attended by Vice-Premiers Li Fu-chun and Hsi Chung-hsun, by leading members of China's democratic parties, national people's organizations, Vietnamese guests and students, and friends from many Asian and African countries. Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, and the Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires ad interim Le Tan addressed the gathering.

Kuo Mo-jo, speaking on behalf of Peking's citizens and the Chinese people as a whole, pointed out:

● The Kennedy Administration has now made south Viet Nam a proving ground for its much-publicized "special warfare." This constitutes at the moment the principal threat to the independence and freedom of the peoples of Indo-China and of all Southeast Asia. It is a serious provocation endangering the peace and security of the area.

● At a time when the very existence of their nation is at stake, the people in south Viet Nam have no

other recourse but to rise up and wage a life-and-death struggle against the U.S. aggressors and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. This is their sacred right which no one can deny them.

● The whole of Viet Nam is one country, one indivisible entity. The people in north Viet Nam have every right to sympathize with their compatriots in the south and to support the latter's struggle.

● In fighting against U.S. aggression and striving for the reunification of their motherland, the Vietnamese people are defending their own independence and freedom as well as making an important contribution to the defence of peace in southeast and all Asia. U.S. "special warfare" in south Viet Nam is actually part of the armed repression and military adventures which the Kennedy Administration is preparing to carry out against the peoples who want to win and uphold their national independence and freedom. Hence, the struggle of the Vietnamese people constitutes a powerful support for all who strive for independence and freedom. It is an important component part of the struggle of the world's peoples for peace, democracy, national independence and human progress.

● U.S. imperialist aggression in south Viet Nam is spearheaded against both the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of China. The security of China and Viet Nam is indivisible. China is a signatory to and guarantor of the 1954 Geneva agreements. The 650 million Chinese people stand four-square behind the fraternal Vietnamese people. They look upon the struggle and successes of the Vietnamese people as their own struggle and successes.

While prices have gone up four to five times, many industries have closed down and business is virtually at a standstill. The number of unemployed has risen to a million and a half.

It is precisely these intolerable conditions that the south Vietnamese people are fighting against. Democratic freedom, the right to live, peace and the reunification of their motherland—these are their demands, demands guaranteed by the Geneva agreements but denied to them by the U.S.-Diem clique.

At first, the people in south Viet Nam tried to realize these just demands by legal means. They staged demonstrations or sent in petitions to the International Commission in south Viet Nam, but as the armed repression of the Diem clique became increasingly ruthless, they were finally forced to take up arms in self-defence.

The Diem puppet clique, thrust on the south Vietnamese people by its U.S. masters, has completely lost control of the situation. Time and again, it has tried to stamp out the people's forces by brutal armed repression. But time and again, its "mopping-up" campaigns have failed. According to the South Viet Nam Liberation News Agency, in the eleven months from January to November 1961, the U.S.-Diem clique carried out more than 1,000 "mopping-up operations." But all they "achieved" was a loss of 11,000 killed, 2,000 wounded and 3,000 captured.

The failure of the Diem forces has led to the open participation of U.S. troops in this "undeclared war." By

making south Viet Nam the testing ground of its so-called "special warfare" for the suppression of the national-liberation movements, the Kennedy Administration has carried U.S. aggression in the region to a new stage. Using an arsenal of the most modern weapons, the U.S.-Diem clique has sought to wipe out the people's forces in a series of campaigns, of encirclement and sudden paratroop attacks from the air. The setting up of "strategic hamlet" concentration camps is not only directed at isolating the peasants from their guerrilla forces. This move is aimed at putting them under the direct military, political and economic control of the Diem clique.

## The People Will Triumph

The south Vietnamese people have not been cowed by this barbarous campaign of terror and massacre. They are putting up a most heroic fight. Between January and May this year, the south Vietnamese people's forces fought more than 3,000 engagements, wiping out more than 14,800 enemy troops (including more than 70 U.S. military personnel). During the same period, some 8,000 Diem puppet troops surrendered to the people's forces or deserted. This six months' total of desertions nearly equals the total for the whole of 1961. Hundreds of villages have been freed from the grip of the U.S.-Diem regime. Hundreds of thousands of people have been liberated.

On the eve of the 8th anniversary of the Geneva agreements, the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam

National Liberation Front, the united front organization which leads the south Vietnamese patriotic forces, issued a statement declaring that the south Vietnamese people aspire to achieve independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity, and to create a necessary basis for full implementation of the Geneva agreements on Viet Nam. It called for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Viet Nam, the abolition of foreign military bases, the restoration of peace and the setting up of a government of national union which would follow a peaceful and

neutral policy. This represents the true voice of the south Vietnamese people.

There is no doubt that the south Vietnamese people will be victorious in the end. Imperialism and all reactionaries always overestimate their strength and underestimate the strength of the people. The ill-starred U.S. "Staley Plan," drawn up in July 1961, fixed the period of "pacification" for the whole of south Viet Nam at 18 months. With five months to go, the U.S.-Diem clique is further than ever from that unattainable goal.

## What the Geneva Agreement Says and What Washington Does

**"With effect from the date of entry into force of the present Agreement, the introduction into Viet-nam of any troop reinforcements and additional military personnel is prohibited."**

— Article 16 of the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-nam July 20, 1954

● The U.S. had only 200 military personnel in south Viet Nam just after the signing of the Geneva agreement; they were increased to 8,500 by May 1962 and are expected to reach 10,000 or more by 1963.

● In addition to the Military Aid Advisory Group (MAAG) and a military command illegally established in south Viet Nam, the U.S. has sent altogether 135 military missions to the southern part of Viet Nam between the restoration of peace in Viet Nam and May 1962. All were headed by high-ranking officers of the Pentagon, and their

members included "experts" specialized in "special warfare." Between January and May this year alone, the U.S. sent 16 different missions to south Viet Nam.

● The U.S. military command under General Harkins is now in complete control of the "defence ministry" of south Viet Nam and, through the U.S. military advisory set-up, is tightening its grip over the puppet armed forces of Ngo Dinh Diem. Each battalion has three to four U.S. officers as advisors. In some places U.S. military advisors are also installed in certain Diem's "special forces." Each military sub-area (province) is now under the control of, on an average, five or six American lieutenant-colonels or majors acting as advisors.

**"With effect from the date of entry into force of the present Agreement, the introduction into Viet-nam of any reinforcements in the form of all types**

**of arms, munitions and other war material, such as combat aircraft, naval craft, pieces of ordnance, jet engines and jet weapons and armoured vehicles, is prohibited."**

— Article 17

● In four months up to the end of 1954, the U.S. sent five shiploads of weapons and war materials into south Viet Nam. This transport of weapons by sea has been increasing every year since then. During the first quarter of 1962 alone, Washington sent 103 shiploads of arms to south Viet Nam. In eight years up to the end of the first quarter of 1962, no less than 1,149 U.S. ships transported weapons and war material to south Viet Nam.

● By March 1962, U.S. aircraft made altogether 1,893 flights carrying weapons and military personnel to south Viet Nam. There were 280 such flights in last March alone.

● Between 1954 and June 1962, the U.S. handed over 100 warships of various types to south Viet Nam; they include escorts, destroyers, mine-sweepers, etc. Among them is *Bay of Cam Ranh* with a displacement of 5,000 tons.

● By May 1962, there were as many as 200 U.S. military aircraft based in south Viet Nam. These include F100 and F102 jet fighters, RF101 jet fighter-reconnaissance planes and C123 and C124 type transport planes.

● Diem now has an air force of 230 to 250 planes. Of the 430 to 450 planes serving the U.S. armed forces and the puppet troops, 300 were shipped in between November 1961 and May 1962.

● The U.S. has also illegally shipped in large quantities of other kinds of weapons and equipment. They include some 260,000 rifles, tommy guns, light and heavy machine guns, about 800 tanks and armoured cars, over 400 field guns of various descriptions and 600 million rounds of bullets. It is now sending large numbers of amphibious light armoured cars to south Viet Nam for "mopping-up" operations in hilly and paddyfield regions.

**"With effect from the date of entry into force of the present Agreement, the establishment of new military bases is prohibited throughout Viet-nam territory."**

— Article 18

● Just after peace was restored, there were only six military airfields in south Viet Nam; their number had increased to 46 by the end of 1959 and to 96 by May 1962. Nine of them have runways 1,800 to 3,034 metres long. There are also 26 airfields exclusively for reconnaissance and liaison purposes and a helicopter base.

● A radar system covering the area between Saigon, Tay Nguyen and Hue has been established.

● In early 1960, south Viet Nam had 9 naval bases, but 11 in May 1962. Saigon is the biggest base of all. All important military bases in south Viet Nam are garrisoned by U.S. air or naval forces.

### MAJOR U.S. MILITARY BASES IN SOUTH VIET NAM



Map by Chiang To

# The Indian Authorities Must Not Miscalculate

by OBSERVER

*The following is an abridged translation of a commentary by "Renmin Ribao's" Observer published on July 21, 1962. Subheads are ours. For a more detailed account of recent developments along the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary, see "Peking Review," No. 29, July 20, 1962. — Ed.*

THE situation along the Sino-Indian border has been aggravated since Indian troops invaded the Galwan valley in China's Sinkiang on July 6 and cut off a Chinese post there from its rear.

In the past few days, the Indian troops, instead of withdrawing from Chinese territory, have taken various steps in an attempt to force the Chinese post and patrols to withdraw. This has revealed even more clearly the determination of the Indian Government to use force on the western sector of the Sino-Indian border to realize its ambitious designs on Chinese territory.

## Straight From the Horse's Mouth

The *Times of India* on July 17 carried an article saying: "What has happened in the Galwan Valley is the consequence of the firm policy decision by India nearly ten months ago. The process of extending our physical presence on what we regard as our territory was begun after due consideration of the risk involved. Even at a much earlier stage than last week, the Chinese should have realized that physical confrontation between troops from either side was inevitable. We intend to go ahead with this process. If the Chinese accept this unpleasant fact there may yet be a way out through negotiations after mutual withdrawal from the disputed area in Ladakh."

This passage puts in a nutshell the calculations of the Indian Government. These calculations involve the following points:

One, a "firmer" enlargement of the scope of garrisoning in areas unilaterally claimed by the Indian Government to be its territory, and using force to change the status quo on the Sino-Indian boundary and seize Chinese territory;

Two, in deciding to adopt this adventurist policy, the Indian Government was fully aware of the risks involved in it but persisted in doing so in spite of the risk of sanguinary conflicts;

Three, the Indian Government has set forth an utterly preposterous prerequisite to Sino-Indian negotiations on the boundary question with a view to using the threat of force to make China submit to the Indian Government's unreasonable demands and give up large tracts of its

territory on the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary.

That these are the calculations of the Indian Government has been proved by a series of adventurist moves by Indian troops audaciously intruding across the Chinese border along the western sector, establishing aggressive strongpoints and carrying out military provocations, and they have also been borne out by many official Indian statements and press commentaries in the past few months.

## Behind the Chinese Positions

On May 2, Nehru said in the Lok Sabha that India had taken many steps to strengthen its border defences and set up fresh posts. "We are growing stronger," he declared.

On May 14, speaking on the disputed areas on the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary, Nehru asked: "How to recover them short of war?" and he gave the answer himself: "We have to be prepared for it."

On June 20, Nehru said that the position in Ladakh "is more advantageous to India than it was previously and the advantage is growing." He admitted that "[Indian] movements sometimes [are] going behind the Chinese positions."

On June 23, Nehru again said in the Rajya Sabha: "We have opened a number of new check-posts which give us certain advantages."

The Indian press was even more brazen and boasted gleefully about India's "triumph" in encroaching on Chinese territory.

The *Statesmen* (May 5) wrote: "Mr. Nehru's reference to Indian posts behind Chinese positions suggests a relatively 'forward' policy may have been adopted."

The *Times of India* (June 21) advocated "setting up [Indian] military posts wherever necessary and however forbidding the environment, and imposing our [Indian] administrative control on every piece of Indian territory in Ladakh [sic!] not already under China's illegal occupation."

R.K. Karanjia, editor of the weekly *Blitz*, in its July 7 issue, described the Indian troops' aggression on China as an "astonishing feat," as "ambitious," and "a unique triumph for the audacious Napoleonic planning" worked out by the Indian Government.

The above will enable readers to realize why the Indian Government has turned a deaf ear to the strong and even the strongest protests of the Chinese Government, why the Indian Government has obstinately rejected all proposals of the Chinese Government concerning the

avoidance of conflicts and the Chinese Government's consistent stand for settling the boundary question through negotiations, and why the Indian Government, despite repeated warnings from the Chinese Government, has, instead of withdrawing its invading troops, demanded that the Chinese troops "withdraw." The truth is that the Indian Government is pressing forward on Chinese territory along "a wide front" in a planned and systematic attempt to realize its "ambitious" Napoleonic design on Chinese territory!

### China's Self-Restraint

If the Indian troops, according to the logic of the Indian side, can launch at will large-scale intrusions into Chinese territory, occupy what they regard as their territory and change by force the status quo along the border, then, it may be asked, have not the Chinese troops every reason to enter and station themselves on the Chinese territory south of the "McMahon Line" which has been encroached upon by India? If the Indian side unreasonably insists that China relinquish its own territory as a prerequisite to the avoidance of conflicts and the holding of negotiations, then has not China every reason to demand that the Indian side should first of all withdraw from the 90,000 square kilometres of Chinese territory south of the "McMahon Line" which it has occupied?

However, the Chinese Government, always treasuring Sino-Indian friendship, has advocated negotiations as the way to settle the Sino-Indian boundary question left over from history, and held that neither side should put forward any pre-conditions for negotiations. It has also advocated the maintenance by both sides of the status quo along the border pending settlement of the boundary question. China has been unremitting in its efforts to avoid border conflicts. Despite repeated provocations from the Indian side, we have maintained an attitude of restraint which has been recognized throughout the world.

Everybody knows that India, taking advantage of the fact that the People's Republic of China during the early period after its founding was too busy to pay attention to the Sino-Indian border, did what even British imperialism had not dared to do in the past, forcibly pushing India's northeastern boundary up to the so-called "McMahon Line," a line invented by British imperialism with a view to grabbing Chinese territory, thereby seizing 90,000 square kilometres of Chinese territory on the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian boundary. The Chinese Government has all along maintained an attitude of restraint towards this matter, calling for a settlement by negotiation and not by force. Orders have been given to all Chinese military and administrative personnel not to go beyond the so-called "McMahon Line."

After the sanguinary conflicts caused by intrusions and provocations by Indian troops in the Migyitun area and Kongka Pass in 1959, the Chinese Government, with a view to safeguarding the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples and avoiding border conflicts, once again proposed that both sides maintain the status quo along the border and refrain from using force to change that status quo pending an overall settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. The Chinese Government also took the initiative in proposing that armed personnel of both sides withdraw 20 kilometres on their respective sides all along the border. Although the proposal was

rejected by the Indian side, the Chinese Government nevertheless ordered its own frontier guards to stop patrolling the area 20 kilometres this side of the border.

However, having taken note and been convinced of the sincere desire of the Chinese side to prevent border clashes, the Indian Government, availing itself of the Chinese frontier guards' strict efforts to avoid conflict, has, at first stealthily and later openly and on a growing scale, gnawed at the Chinese border areas and brought increasing pressure to bear on the Chinese frontier guards.

On April 30, the Chinese Government lodged the strongest protest with the Indian Government against intrusion by Indian troops. Following this, instead of halting its intrusion, the Indian side went even further and encircled and pressed in on the Chinese posts and patrols. What is more outrageous is that the Indian Government has not only ignored the grave warnings of the Chinese Government but even stood truth on its head and concocted fabrications. It falsely accused China of launching an intrusion and openly declared that unless the Chinese posts and patrols were evacuated, India was determined "to fight it out" with China!

The aggressive strongpoints established by Indian troops since last spring inside Chinese territory across the western sector of the boundary which have been verified after repeated checking and protested against by the Chinese Government, now number 15. Ten of them are located in Sinkiang and the remaining five in Ari. Tibet. [See map in our last issue.] Nevertheless, the Chinese frontier guards have still exercised great restraint in order to avoid conflict.

This noble and just attitude of the Chinese side and the Indian side's arrogant stand of deliberately making provocations and repeated incursions are there for everyone to see. Even the Indian side has admitted that sanguinary clashes have so far been avoided only because the Chinese troops have refrained from hitting back at the intruding Indian troops.

### India's Risky Gamble

It can be seen from the facts cited above that the gnawing away of Chinese territory engineered by the Indian authorities is not the sort of "ambitious" planning boasted about by the Indian press and that the Indian troops' indulgence of their appetite for encroaching on Chinese territory is neither an "astonishing feat" nor "a unique triumph" but an extremely dangerous political gamble from beginning to end. The Indian authorities have been betting on the basis of a wrong assessment of the situation: they take the attitude of the Chinese Government in setting great store by Sino-Indian friendship and trying its utmost to avoid a border clash to be a sign of weakness and think it possible to bring China to her knees by the use of force. It should be pointed out in particular that the number of invasions and provocations by Indian troops has increased steadily in the past few months and this is by no means fortuitous. The *Hindustan Times* in an article on June 8 revealed that the recent intensified Indian intrusions into China were connected with the Chiang Kai-shek gang's preparations, with the support of U.S. imperialism, to invade the mainland. The paper had the effrontery to declare that China must be made to understand that it "might have to face pros-

pects of war on two fronts simultaneously." These gentlemen have let their imaginations run wild. The Chinese people have never been intimidated by any threat of imperialism or of the reactionaries. Do the Indian authorities really entertain the illusion that China will submit to India's threat of force?

We must tell the Indian authorities in all seriousness that they had better not miscalculate. If the Indian authorities insist on gambling despite the risk, then it is certain that they will gain absolutely nothing but will simply be picking up a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

## India's Deliberate Military Provocations

ON July 21 Indian troops launched a surprise armed attack on a Chinese frontier post in the Chip Chap valley area in China's Sinkiang. This is their most recent military provocation following their intrusion into the Galwan valley area in Sinkiang.

The following is an account of this armed attack.

On the afternoon of July 21, a number of fully armed Indian troops, equipped with light machine guns, left their aggressive strongpoint situated approximately at 35°18' N and 78°05.5' E, within Chinese territory, and advanced on the Chinese frontier post situated at approximately 35°20' N and 78°05' E. Split into two groups, they pressed forward from the south towards the Chinese post at 18:35 hours. When they reached a point about 200 metres from the Chinese post, the Chinese frontier guards waved and shouted to them repeatedly urging them to stop their advance. But they ignored this warning, continued to advance and, at 19:00 hours, suddenly opened fire on the Chinese post.

Meanwhile, a lorry carrying Indian troops crossed the Chinese border from the northwest and drove towards the same Chinese post.

Seriously endangered by the fire of these Indian troops, the Chinese frontier guards were compelled to act in self-defence. But having exchanged fire for about 20 minutes, they ceased fire of their own accord. The Indian troops, however, continued to fire at the Chinese post intermittently till 21:00 hours. The troops of both sides confronted each other till late in the night when the Indian troops finally withdrew and returned to the aggressive outpost whence they had sallied forth.

In the course of the incident, the Chinese frontier guards confined themselves throughout to their own positions which they defended; they refrained from counter-attacking, thus making it possible to localize the Indian troops' armed provocation and prevent a further deterioration of the situation.

The Chinese Government on the following day protested most strongly against this incident. Its note emphasizes that the Chinese Government has all along exercised the greatest forbearance and self-restraint towards repeated Indian intrusions; however, the Chinese Government can by no means sit idle while its frontier guards are being encircled to be annihilated by aggressors. If India continues to persist in going its own way, it must bear full responsibility for all consequences that may arise.

Long before the July 21 incident, the Indian side, ignoring the protests of the Chinese Government, repeatedly sent troops to intrude into the Chip Chap valley area, to establish aggressive strongpoints there and press threateningly towards the Chinese frontier posts in the area. The July 21 incident is a further demonstration of how the Indian Government is attempting by force to realize its territorial claims on China along the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary.

Noteworthy is the fact that there have been two other recent and serious incidents involving Indian intrusions into China's Sinkiang and provocative firing on Chinese frontier guards. One was on July 16 and another on July 19. The Chinese patrols ignored these provocations. The provocative, continued and intensified firing by the Indian troops in the last two months and more, make it clear that the July 21 Indian armed attack on the Chinese post in the Chip Chap valley area was certainly not accidental.

To cover up what is really going on there and confuse public opinion, the Indian Government has issued first a communique and later a statement charging that it was the Chinese troops who opened fire on the Indian troops. Obvious contradictions can be found in these hurriedly prepared documents, however. The Indian Government's communique, for instance, cooks up the story that the Chinese troops not only "fired at the Indian frontier guards" in the Chip Chap valley of Sinkiang but also shot at Indian troops in the Pangong Lake area. Both "incidents" allegedly took place in the *evening* of July 21. The spokesman of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs in his later statement, however, said that they took place in the *morning* of July 21. The communique announces that "in the Chip Chap valley incident" one soldier was "grazed" by bullet, while the statement of the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry says that two men were wounded. Even the British *Daily Telegraph* special correspondent in Kashmir writes that the New Delhi official propagandist has for the past week "blown hot and cold" and engaged in "double-talk" concerning the situation on the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary.

Authoritative sources in Peking point out that, in order to ensure tranquillity along the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary, the Indian side must immediately withdraw all its aggressive strongpoints and intruding troops from Chinese territory. The Sino-Indian boundary question can only be settled through negotiations; a resort to force will do no good.

# Health Work in Kweichow

by PU KEH

**K**WEICHOW Province, in southwest China, was once notorious as the "land of malaria." That was before liberation, when malaria accounted for 70 per cent of the cases of infectious diseases registered yearly in the province. An average year at that time would see almost a third of the province's population stricken with malaria. In the worst-hit areas, sometimes as much as 70 to 80 per cent of the population would be infected. A lugubrious ditty was the dirge of the malaria season:

*In August the ricefields ripen,  
Then the malaria devil comes.  
Nine out of ten are laid low in their beds;  
No one is left to prepare the medicine.*

The already poverty-stricken people staggered under this added blow, many never to raise their heads again. On the eve of liberation, some villages which originally had several hundred homesteads had been reduced to a few score families. Some smaller villages were completely deserted.

## In Old Kweichow

Kweichow is the home of many nationalities. Four million people, a quarter of its population, are Miaos, Puyis, Chuangs, Shuis, Kolaos, Yis, Huis, Tungs and Yaos. These minority peoples suffered great discrimination and oppression under the successive reactionary regimes of the past. Living mainly in the more inaccessible mountain areas in social, political and economic backwaters, their conditions of life were even more miserable than those of the majority nationality, the Hans. They, like their Han brothers, were oppressed by the reactionary governments and local officials, menaced by bandits and ravaged by disease. They suffered particularly from malaria. In Huishui County in central Kweichow where the Puyis live and Chinping County in the east where the Tungs live, cases were known of whole families or whole villages being wiped out by malaria. Lomo Township, in Shuicheng County, on the banks of the Palang River, has a subtropical climate. As much as 98 per cent of its inhabitants had malaria and the death rate from it was 10 per cent. Before liberation, Kweichow had a saying: "The people have three fears: officials, malaria and tigers" — the last being another scourge in the mountain areas. It was no wonder that the populations of the Kweichow national minorities were actually decreasing.

And yet, appalling as the situation was, successive reactionary governments did practically nothing to remedy things; rather the opposite. The Kuomintang reactionaries talked about "health work" for over 20 years, but in 1949 Kweichow had a minute number of health centres of sorts. There was only one medical worker for every 17,000 people and one hospital bed for every 15,000 in the province. The health centres were mostly in the bigger cities and out of the financial reach of the masses of labouring people. Kweichow's villages did not have one single clinic for the treatment of malaria and other infectious

diseases, and not one single medical worker in charge of this work. Such was old Kweichow.

## Malaria Conquered

With the liberation, the Communist Party and the People's Government immediately set about solving the problems of the masses and particularly of the national minorities. A number of concrete measures were taken to check epidemics, cure and prevent diseases and improve the people's health in general.

Soon after liberation, the Government sent special medical teams into the areas most badly ravaged by malaria. They provided free treatment and medicine. From 1953 onwards, epidemic prevention centres were set up systematically in all the province's administrative areas at and above the county level. Large numbers of local personnel were also trained in the prevention and cure of malaria. District, township and people's commune health clinics have special personnel in charge of epidemic prevention work so that the province now has an overall network of health agencies and personnel engaged in anti-epidemic work.

These at every level pay close attention to the prevention and cure of malaria in particular, and the elimination of its vectors and sources of infection.

A provincewide study has been made of conditions leading to malarial outbreaks and their spread. Treatment and cure goes hand in hand with preventive work with particular emphasis on the latter. Throughout the province, every autumn before the usual peak of the malaria season, preventive measures are taken on a large scale. In the spring, when cases of relapse usually occur, the whole network moves to concentrate on the treatment and cure of malaria sufferers. These measures have proved effective. Now, in Kweichow as a whole, a stop has been put to malaria as an epidemic. Very few cases are met with today even in places where malaria formerly attacked as much as 80 per cent of the population.

By 1955, through similar resolute measures, Kweichow has also wiped out smallpox, cholera and relapsing fever.

## Among the Miaos and Tungs

A graphic example of how this anti-malaria fight was waged to its successful outcome is given by events in southeastern Kweichow's Lushan area in Kaili County in the Autonomous *Chou* of the Miaos and Tungs. Of the 140,000 people in this area, 87 per cent are of the minority nationalities, most of them being Miaos. This used to be one of the worst malarial areas in the province. Pernicious malaria was the scourge of the people there. Today it is almost malaria-free.

Situated in the Chingshui River Valley, Lushan is a lush area of dense forests and many rivulets and streams. The climate is warm and humid, just what the vicious anopheles mosquito loves. No less than 14 different species of this malaria-carrying pest have already been discovered here. On the eve of liberation, sanitary con-



For a Healthy Younger Generation

Traditional Chinese painting by Wu Chi-feng

ditions here were unspeakable. In summer and autumn, mosquitoes and flies bred in swarms in stagnant pools and marshes. Disease was rampant. Old people can still recall the days when malaria victims collapsed by the roadsides and on the verge of the fields overcome at their work. In some places, whole villages lay sick.

The reactionary rulers not only did nothing to curb the disease but in their heedless greed and disregard of the people's welfare, aggravated the situation. In 1944, at the height of the malaria season, they pressganged large numbers of people for heavy work in other areas and thus spread the disease far and wide. This took a huge toll of lives.

Liberation cleared the human parasites from Lushan. The fight against germs and disease and especially malaria was joined. Up to 1958 this effort went ahead as in other malarial areas. In that year, a special effort was concentrated here. Since then over a dozen specialized personnel sent by the province's health authorities have been working on the spot with local medical workers. Specialists from the Institute of Parasitic Diseases of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and from the provincial epidemic prevention centre formed a team which penetrated to the remotest regions of the area, organizing and taking preventive measures and treating and curing malaria sufferers. The state allots this area large sums of money annually for the provision of free medical treatment to malaria victims and for prevention purposes.

The Lushan people themselves have launched a sustained and energetic drive to wipe out flies and mosquitoes, fill up swamps and stagnant pools and protect water sources from contamination. Environmental sanitation has improved beyond recognition. Habits of cleanliness have taken root, and with better economic conditions all round, the people's health in general has improved. By 1960 malaria no longer existed in epidemic form in the Lushan area. Pernicious malaria has completely disappeared. The incidence of malaria has been cut drastically. *Anopheles minimus*, the main vector of

malaria here, has practically been wiped out. Since 1956, there has not been a single death resulting from malaria in Lushan. In September 1959, following what had previously been the usual peak period of the spread of malaria, a general check-up among 3,000 babies revealed not a single case of infection.

### Spread of Hygiene

Besides curbing malaria, Kweichow Province has undertaken a great deal of other work to improve general health and sanitation. The mass patriotic health campaign begun in 1952 was a major measure which helped to prevent malaria as well as other diseases. Since then, there has been a continuous drive for better sanitation in town and village. This is accompanied by a programme of popularization of cultural and scientific knowledge that is curing the people of old, unhygienic superstitions, beliefs and habits. Throughout Kweichow, as in Lushan, environmental sanitation has vastly improved.

Along with this counter-offensive against the main epidemic enemies of the people, Kweichow puts special emphasis on mother and child care particularly among the national minorities. Soon after liberation the government trained large numbers of midwives in the national minority areas in new, safer methods of delivery. No longer do people see a "mother get pregnant year after year but no babies by her side," as the saying went, a situation due not a little to unhygienic methods of delivery in the past. Not a few women who had borne babies half a dozen times only to lose them at birth or soon after, are now happy mothers.

Complete health networks set up in the two autonomous *chou* of the national minorities in south and south-eastern Kweichow give an idea of what is aimed at in this field. The capitals and counties of both have well-equipped hospitals of their own. The large People's Hospital in the Miao and Tung Autonomous *Chou* in southeastern Kweichow was based on a small county hospital set up in 1939 by the Kuomintang government. It had then only a dozen personnel, 40 beds and very poor equipment. Just before liberation, such equipment as it had was destroyed or carried away by the Kuomintang in its flight before the advancing People's Liberation Army. Now, after 12 years, this hospital has become a big modern institution with twelve departments, a staff of 270, a busy out-patients department and 300 beds.

In the last dozen years, the province has trained many medical workers especially from among its national minorities. In the Miao and Tung Autonomous *Chou* alone, 40 per cent of the 1,300 medical workers now working in all parts of the *chou* are men and women of the national minorities. Many minority youths have been sent to Peking and other parts of the country to study medicine. As they return they bring new strength to Kweichow's battle against disease and efforts in building a socialist medical service.



# SIDELIGHTS

When the "74th" Exists No Longer. . . . Visitors to Peking's Revolutionary Military Museum are apt to smile when they see a certain exhibit consisting of a tattered flag and some artillery. The flag says: "The Reorganized 74th Division"; the artillery carry U.S. markings.

"While the 74th Division exists, the Kuomintang will exist," was the proud boast of Lieutenant-General Chang Ling-fu, commander of the Kuomintang crack unit to which the flag and the guns once belonged. Armed from head to toe with American equipment, the 74th Division was regarded by Chiang Kai-shek as one of his top trump cards. He often cited it as an example to his whole army. With ten such units, Chiang once bragged, he would be firm in the saddle.

Early in 1947, the People's Liberation Army smashed Chiang Kai-shek's general offensive against the Liberated Areas. Infuriated, Chiang concentrated his attack on northern Shensi Province and Shantung Province. The 74th Division was operating on the Shantung front. The P.L.A., guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant strategy, concentrated five times the enemy's forces on this front and effected a breakthrough at the centre, enclosing the 74th in a tight ring at the Meng-liangku area. After two days, the 74th Division, 32,000 strong, was wiped out lock, stock and barrel. Division commander Chang Ling-fu was killed in action; his deputy commander and chief of staff were captured.

Only the flag and American weapons now remain to tell the story as to how vain are the struggles of reaction propped up by imperialism.

**Rice-Transplanting Festival.** People of the Miao nationality in eastern Kweichow Province recently celebrated the end of rice-transplanting with four days of boat races, trade fairs, horse-racing, bullfights and dancing. Love-song duets echoed all night on the banks of the Chingshui River. It was the traditional Dragon Boat Carnival of the Miaos.

The little town of Shihtung on the middle course of the Chingshui River was bursting with holiday-makers from far and near. All were dressed in colourful national costumes, the

men put in the shade by the women, resplendent in fine embroidered skirts and glistening silver headwear.

The highlight of the carnival was the dragon boat race. Twenty-seven gaily painted dragon boats, each bright with colourful streamers and manned by 40 rowers, raced over a 15,000-metre course. Deafening applause, exploding firecrackers and the beating of gongs and cymbals from the shore spurred on the contestants from various people's communes. The first prize went to the young oarsmen of the Pala River Production Brigade of the Shihtung People's Commune.

**Head On!** Half a century ago in Shanghai, behind the closed door of a tumbled-down hut, 11-year-old Liu Ah-chiu bit his lip, threw his hair back from his eyes and shot his bruised fist against a piece of brick, again and again. When those fists grew hard as iron through such training, he knocked out many a sneering straw boss at the Japanese textile mill where he worked. But—they also "broke his rice bowl": five times he was thrown out onto the streets.

By the 20s Liu was a grown worker. He had learnt that his fists weren't enough to fight the oppression of a nation—it needed the united strength of the people. Liu joined the underground Communist Party. Strikes and more strikes. He was in the centre of them. He was thrown into jail. He bore the KMT's cruelties without flinching.

Then, liberation. Liu Ah-chiu was an electrician at the Shanghai No. 9 Cotton Mill. At the Party secretary's office, the secretary said, smiling: "Lao Liu, you've already given 20 years to the revolution. The Party wants to give you a new assignment. . . ."



Miao Girls at a Festival  
Drawing by Tseng Kuo-cheng

Liu said simply: "Just tell me what it is; I'll try my best."

"We're sending you to school!"

"What, at my age!" 50-year-old Ah-chiu drew back, dismay for the first time written over his face.

Now, some ten years later, Liu Ah-chiu is a full-fledged engineer. For he'd tackled learning the only way he knew how: head on!

**The Busy Shutter.** The camera's eye is the one busybody at the Shanghai Electric Cables Plant. New things and new events are caught in a flash. The next day they are splashed over the factory's newspaper, or its many wall-newspapers.

Behind the clicking shutters are members of the workers' amateur photography group formed in 1957. The trade union supplies all interested—and the number is rising all the time—with cameras. It provides developing and printing facilities. Lectures by professional photographers are often arranged.

As their technique improves, the amateur photographers are becoming very popular indeed in the workshops, factory school, creches and workers' homes, and especially on outings. Recently they have taken on an added job—that of spare-time photo correspondents for Shanghai's major dailies, which enlisted their help.

**Chuang Tse-tung Likes Opera.** The ball and bat has a strong rival in this young world table-tennis champion's affections—Peking opera. Whenever he joins a party, Chuang is usually coaxed to sing something. Then the 20-year-old athlete often described as a "tiger cub" at the pingpong table, stands up in the pose of the bearded military genius Chuko Liang of old and launches into the deep-throated voice of his favourite role in the classic, *Borrowing the East Wind*. Born and bred in Peking, Chuang fell in love with Peking opera when he was eight. A busy playing schedule takes him to many parts of the country, so he gets a good chance to see all sorts of local operas. Now he has developed a taste for these too.

Plays, music and dancing are some of his other interests. He gets plenty of that right at home. One of his two elder brothers is an actor, the other is a stage designer. One sister-in-law is a modern opera singer, the other an actress.

## POETRY

### "Poems of Revolutionary Martyrs"

Locked fast, the gate for men;  
Wide open, the hole for dogs.  
A voice shouts:  
"Crawl out and get your freedom!"  
I long for freedom, but one thing I  
know —  
Men must not crawl like curs.  
And I await that day  
When the fire from underground  
shall burst through the earth  
To burn my body with this living  
tomb;  
For in those blazing flames, that  
reeking blood,  
I shall win through to immortality.

— Yeh Ting: *The Prisoner's Song*

The Chinese original of this poem, building its bright image of a dedicated revolutionary, was found on a wall of the concentration camps operated in the 1940s by the so-called Sino-American Co-operation Organization in Chungking. It was written by General Yeh Ting who died a martyr's death in 1946. The Chiang Kai-shek reactionary clique illegally arrested him when he was commanding the New Fourth Army led by the Chinese Communist Party on the anti-Japanese front.

Your heavy chains clank on my feet,  
And you swing your whips like men  
possessed;  
Your blood-stained bayonets pierce  
my breast;  
But I have nothing to confess.

For no true man will bow his head  
And none but cowards your "free-  
dom" seek;  
You beat and torture me in vain,  
Not death itself can make me speak.

I laugh aloud in face of death,  
My laughter shakes the halls of hell;  
This is the confession of a Commu-  
nist,  
Ringing the Chiang gang's funeral  
knell.

— Chen Jan: *My Confession*

This poem in Chinese gives an equally powerful image of a revolutionary fighter, against whom torture and enticements alike were useless. Chen Jan was the 25-year-old editor of *Tingjin Bao* (*Advance News*) of the underground Communist Party in Chungking before liberation. He was arrested in 1948 and held in the same concentration camp as General Yeh

Ting. His jailers tried to tempt him into writing a confession, but he handed them this poem. He didn't live to see the liberation of Chungking. He was murdered in the camp in 1949.

These are but two of the more than one hundred poems contained in the little volume of *Poems of Revolutionary Martyrs*, edited by the poet Emi Siao. When first published in 1959, the book received the most enthusiastic reception accorded a book of verse by the Chinese public. The 100,000 copies of its first printing were bought up within two weeks. More than 600,000 copies were sold within a year of publication. The poems have been read at poetry recitals, heard on radio and television programmes, copied by young students in their notebooks... People love and treasure these poems written with the heart's blood of their authors. As many letters to the editor point out, they educate one in the meaning of the class struggle; they inspire one to work still harder to reshape the world into a better place for all men to live in.

In the introduction to the first edition Emi Siao wrote that there must certainly be poems which should have been included in the volume but had not yet been drawn to his attention and that still awaited discovery. He urged veteran revolutionaries and relatives and friends of revolutionary martyrs to help in the work of finding and making such poems known. The results of that appeal appear in the new *Poems of Revolutionary Martyrs* (Second, Enlarged Edition) which was published last month.

The new edition has been enlarged to include 102 more poems by 50 revolutionary martyrs. Like those in the first edition, they express a passionate love of their motherland and people; they show the greatness of these revolutionaries, their unshakable revolutionary will and their faith in the victory of the revolutionary cause. As in the first selection there is considerable diversity in form — some are in the style of classical poetry, some in modern style, some are rhymed, some unrhymed, and some have a strong folk flavour.

The new edition has a larger format. It carries 18 expressive woodcut portraits by the outstanding woodcut artists Li Hua, Ku Yuan and Yen Han, a fine addition which brings those revolutionary martyrs even closer to the heart of the reader.

These words of a reader illustrate how this volume is loved: "You want to learn to write poetry? Learn from these poems. You want to learn how to be a man? Learn from these men and women."

## MUSIC

### Poet of the Keyboard

Yin Cheng-tung, the 20-year-old pianist who won the second prize at the Second International Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow, has taken musical Peking by storm. It was a triumphal return to his native land. At his first recital given in the Shoudu Theatre, he repeated many of the items which he played during the first and second rounds of the contest and which earned him an average of 24 points plus (the top mark was 25) placing him in the lead at that stage with Vladimir Ashkenazi of the Soviet Union, winner of the competition. These included Mozart's *Sonata in C Major*, Tchaikovsky's *Dumka*, Scriabin's *Etude in C Minor*, Rachmaninoff's *Etude in E Minor*, Chopin's *Etude in A Minor*, and Liszt's *Etude in F Minor* and *Tarantella*. He had to play four encores at the insistence of the audience even after he had been presented with a big basket of flowers by the Soviet Ambassador S.V. Chervonenko. At his second appearance, at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities, he got a standing ovation from a capacity crowd for his brilliant rendering of Tchaikovsky's *Piano Concerto No. 1* and Rachmaninoff's *Piano Concerto No. 2* which he had also played at the contest.

Yin Cheng-tung has tremendous power and technical accomplishment. But his style is refined, warm and never showy. He has a mastery over the whole gamut of sound that is truly phenomenal. He can swell to a ringing fortissimo or diminish to a velvety pianissimo with excellent control. An outstanding characteristic is the song-like quality of his playing; he caresses a melody and makes his percussive instrument sing gloriously. It is for this quality of his playing, that he has been called a "poet of the keyboard." Critics regard him as one of the lineal musical descendants of Konstantin N. Igumnoff, founder of one of the most important Russian schools of pianoforte playing. There



Yin Cheng-tsung

is good reason for this. His present teacher, T.P. Kravchenko, studied with Lev Oborin, one of Igumnoff's most celebrated pupils.

Yin Cheng-tsung's understanding of the Russian romanticists (Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninoff and others) is remarkable, considering that he has been studying in the Soviet Union for only two years. He has made good use of every opportunity to gain a thorough understanding of the Russian spirit, studying Russian folklore and literature, visiting museums and art galleries and going to concerts to hear all of the greatest living performing artists visiting or living in Leningrad. He speaks with deepest gratitude of Professor Kravchenko whom he described as "not only a distinguished pedagogue, but a warmhearted friend who always inspires and helps one shape a performance." It was Kravchenko who helped prepare Yin Cheng-tsung for the Tchaikovsky competition.

A native of Kulangsu (Amoy), Yin Cheng-tsung showed a musical bent at an early age. He taught himself the works of Schubert, Chopin, Moszkowski and others and played in his first concert at the age of nine. His talent came to the attention of the Amoy branch of the Union of Chinese Musicians which sent him in 1954 to get a formal musical education in Shanghai. He studied in Shanghai and later in Peking at the music school attached to the Central Conservatory under experienced teachers, both Chinese and Soviet. They included the distinguished Soviet pianist Tatulian. Since 1958, however, he has been studying under Kravchenko first at China's Central Conservatory of Music where Kravchenko was then

teaching, later in Leningrad. His swift progress may be seen from the fact that when he started taking formal lessons as a pupil at the music school of the Shanghai Conservatory in 1954, many other contestants in the second Tchaikovsky competition were already international prize winners.

In his school days in China, Yin Cheng-tsung was a diligent worker, a straight 5 (the top mark) pupil and a good sportsman (sprinter, third class). He was and still is a member of the Communist Youth League.

His first major success outside China was scored at the Seventh World Youth Festival in Vienna in 1959 at which he won a gold medal with his playing of Beethoven's *Sonata Appassionata*, Schubert's *Impromptu in G Major*, a Mozart sonata and other pieces. That same year he toured Finland. In the following year he entered the Leningrad Conservatoire as a first-year student. Before and after the Tchaikovsky competition, he toured extensively in the Soviet Union and made recordings. He will be going back to resume his studies at Leningrad in August and is scheduled for another concert circuit in October and again in January next in Moscow, Minsk, Odessa and other big cities in the Soviet Union.

—Z.J.L.

## VOLLEYBALL

### **Soviet Volleyball Teams in China**

The Soviet National Youth Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams which have played a total of 16 friendly matches against Chinese teams in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai over the last three weeks have rung up a pretty impressive score. The Soviet men won five of their eight matches while the women won all but one—against the Shanghai Women's Team on July 16.

The visitors are fielding two of the strongest volleyball teams ever to visit China. Five of the 11 men, and eight of the 12 women players are

members of the world champion Soviet national teams. Faced with this competition China too fielded strong teams. The upshot of the six test matches against the Chinese Youth Men's and Women's Teams was that China won the three men's while the Soviet Union took the three women's tests.

The last tests in Peking on the night of July 22 were full of excitement. The Chinese girls, two tests down, pluckily went all out in a desperate effort to win against their successful opponents. The Soviet men's team, in like circumstances, also put out all they had trying to win the men's match. With the victors of the earlier clashes doing everything they could to pull off hat tricks, the evening witnessed some of the best volleyball seen in Peking for quite some time.

In the women's match that night the Chinese girls put on a magnificent show. They showed no signs of the nervousness which had marred their previous matches and quickly settled down to play good, hard volleyball. After winning the first game 15:12 and losing the second 13:15, they summoned up every ounce of strength they had to take the critical third game 21:19. Both sides had fought tooth and nail for that third game and it was the highlight of the night. The powerful killing smashes and the brilliant retrieves by players of the two teams had the whole hall roaring appreciation time and again. With the game score 2:1 in their favour, the Chinese side's chance of winning the match was great—all they needed was to win the next game and victory was theirs. But then everything went wrong for the Chinese girls. The Soviet girls showed the greater stamina. They easily took the fourth and fifth games by wide margins and won the match in a 3:2 victory.

In the men's contest which followed, the Chinese players defeated the Soviet side three games to nil (15:12, 15:8 and 15:13). Although the determined efforts of the Soviet players won them quick, comfortable leads in the first and third games, the Chinese lads were able to turn the tide of fortune on both occasions. Perhaps the deciding issues which gave victory to the Chinese side was a better use of tactics, a better command of services and the use of deadly fast-break smashes which often baffled their opponents.

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## Sino-Laotian Relations

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Provisional Government of National Union of the Kingdom of Laos have agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries and decided to exchange ambassadors. This is an important development in the friendly relations between China and Laos and is fully in conformity with the common aspirations and fundamental interests of the Chinese and Laotian peoples, said Liu Chun, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China at a press conference in Vientiane on July 16.

What warrants attention, however, he pointed out, is the fact that the United States is plotting to create a situation of "two Chinas" to undermine Sino-Laotian friendly relations by vigorously instigating the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan to conduct illegal activities with the intent of establishing a so-called "embassy" in Vientiane and dispatching a so-called "ambassador." This will never be tolerated by the people of China, he declared.

"Everybody knows that there is only one China in the world—the People's Republic of China," he stressed. "Taiwan is merely a part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole lawful government of the 650 million Chinese people. It is the delegation sent by the People's Republic of China that is participating in the enlarged Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. It will also be the representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China who will sign the agreements of the conference, thereby undertaking the various obligations provided in the agreements. It goes without saying that the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Laos is the sole lawful diplomatic mission of China in Laos. The Chiang Kai-shek clique, which was discarded long ago by the Chinese people, merely

represents a handful of remnant bandits maintaining a precarious existence under the wing of imperialism. It has absolutely no right to represent China. Any mission established in Vientiane by the Chiang Kai-shek clique usurping the name of China, and any activities undertaken by it are absolutely illegal."

## Message to Albanian Leaders

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a joint message to Haxhi Lleshi and Mehmet Shehu congratulating them on their re-election to new terms of office as President of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Albania, respectively.

The message said that the fact that Comrades Haxhi Lleshi and Mehmet Shehu have received the mandate of the Albanian people to stay at their leading posts for another term shows once again that the Albanian people place unbounded trust in the Albanian Party of Labour headed by its long-tested leader Comrade Enver Hoxha and that the Albanian people are united as one with the Party of Labour.

The message wished the Albanian people new successes in their efforts to build socialism, strengthen the great unity of the socialist camp, and in the struggle to oppose imperialism and defend world peace.

## NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS: To Poland

The 18th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of Poland was warmly greeted by leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and state. A message of greetings signed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Premier Chou En-lai wished the Polish people new successes in the noble cause of building socialism and upholding world peace. "May the fraternal friendship of the Chinese and Polish peoples be eternal and evergreen," concluded the message.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Hsi Chung-hsun were among the Chinese leaders who extended congratulations at the National Day reception given by the Polish Ambassador Knothe in Peking, on July 21.

## To African States

The National Days of the United Arab Republic and Ethiopia were both celebrated on July 23. On the occasion

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent messages of greetings to the leaders of the two countries, President Nasser of the U.A.R. and Ethiopian Emperor Haile Sellassie I, wishing their countries every success, and expressing the wish for ever growing friendship between the peoples of China and the two countries.

## China Supports Omani People's Struggle

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, in a message to Imam Chalib Bin Ali on Omani Day (July 18), expressed its deep respect for the Omani people and resolute support for their protracted and valiant resistance to British imperialist aggression.

The message described as "wholly just" the Omani people's armed struggle for national independence and against the British occupationists, a struggle which has won the sympathy and support of the Arab and other Asian and African countries as well as of the people of the whole world. The message concluded with an expression of confidence that "in close unity and by persisting in the struggle, the Omani people will finally win national independence."

## Cultural News

Polish soloists Regina Smendzianka and Edward Statkiewicz were warmly applauded at their joint recital in Peking last week.

This is the second visit to China of the Polish musicians. Statkiewicz came as a member of the Polish cultural delegation to China in 1953 and he has deeply admired Chinese compositions ever since. Last year at a recital given in Poland, in honour of China's National Day, he played the *Violin Concerto in F Major* composed by the Chinese violinist Ma Ssu-tung (Sitson Ma).

The Korean State Art Theatre which won the hearts of its Chinese audiences during its one-month tour in China, gave its farewell performance on July 22 in Shenyang.

The Chinese artists were deeply appreciative of the opportunity they got to study and learn from the contemporary Korean stage arts. In appreciation of their fine performances, a silken banner was presented to the Korean artists by China's Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. It is inscribed: "Hail the Spirit of the 'Flying Horse,' Fraternal Friendship!"

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## ***U.S. Nuclear War Threat Gets Its Answer***

In answer to the recent series of U.S. nuclear explosions in the Pacific, the Soviet Government has issued a statement announcing that it has ordered the testing of the latest types of Soviet nuclear weapons. The decision of the Soviet Government, writes *Renmin Ribao's Commentator* (July 23), is an important measure to check the U.S. imperialist threat of nuclear war and a powerful warning to the imperialist war maniacs who are dreaming day and night about setting the world aflame.

In recent months the Kennedy Administration has been making feverish preparations for global nuclear war. From September last year up to the present, the United States has set off more than 40 underground nuclear explosions. Since April this year it has set off 27 nuclear explosions in the atmosphere. Just recently the Kennedy Administration has conducted a high-altitude nuclear explosion in the Pacific. These provocations, says Commentator, pose a serious threat to world peace; they extend the U.S. arms drive and war preparations to outer space.

The U.S. rulers do not attempt to deny that their latest series of underground and atmospheric nuclear tests are intended to improve their capabilities for pre-emptive nuclear war against the socialist camp. Kennedy's clamour for taking the initiative in launching a nuclear war and U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara's recent statement advocating a so-called "limited nuclear war" against the Soviet Union make it quite clear that U.S. imperialism is not only clamouring for nuclear war, but actually preparing for it energetically.

The Soviet decision is a powerful reply to the imperialist war schemes, declares Commentator. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are peace-loving; they are the major bulwarks for the defence of world peace. The socialist countries have long been advocating general disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons. They have made persistent efforts to this end. But all their efforts have been rejected by imperial-

ism, particularly by U.S. imperialism. The Washington rulers are bent on using nuclear weapons as a means of pushing ahead with their policies of aggression and war; they are making preparations on an ever larger scale for nuclear war. In face of this grave situation, the socialist countries naturally cannot stand idly by. For the security of the Soviet Union and of the whole socialist camp and for world peace, the Soviet Government has the right and obligation to take necessary defensive measures so as to prepare itself fully to smash the war adventures of any aggressor. The Soviet Government's decision therefore accords not only with the interests of the socialist camp but with the interests of peace and of the world's people.

"The Chinese people," concludes Commentator, "fully understand the tremendous significance of the Soviet Government's statement for the defence of world peace and security and resolutely support its just stand taken to smash the war schemes of the imperialists. The Chinese people have been waging a persistent struggle against imperialist aggression and to prevent the imperialists from launching a new world war. Together with the Soviet Union and peace-loving countries and people throughout the world, we are determined to carry on the struggle for general disarmament and a ban on nuclear weapons, to oppose aggression and war and defend world peace."

ment and a ban on nuclear weapons, to oppose aggression and war and defend world peace."

## ***U.S. Strangles South Korean Economy***

U.S. colonialist exploitation has reduced south Korea's economy to complete chaos, reports an article in *Da Gong Bao* (July 22).

Today every branch of the south Korean economy—industry, agriculture, trade, finance and transport—is under U.S. control. Almost all of its machines and equipment, rolled steel and steel ingots and 98 per cent of the raw materials for its textile industry come from the U.S. For its wheat, sugar, rubber and bituminous coal, south Korea relies entirely on imports from the U.S.

In its drive for control of the south Korean economy, U.S. imperialism has signed a number of treaties and agreements with the south Korean puppet regime. These include an "economic assistance agreement" signed in December 1948, an "agreement to protect investments" concluded in February 1960, and an "economic and technical agreement" concluded in February 1961. These agreements have given the U.S. a stranglehold on the south Korean economy. In May this year a U.S. economic mission concluded with the Pak Jung Heui regime a series of new agreements providing for penetration by U.S. capitalists into south Korea's arms, chemical and processing industries.

## THE PASSING SHOW

### **A Way They Have in the Navy (Diem's)**

Using machines supplied by the U.S. authorities for marking cattle, commanders of Ngo Dinh Diem's navy, hard pressed for new battle-winning ideas, are branding anti-communist slogans on their sailors' bodies in an effort to prevent them from deserting to the patriot forces of south Viet Nam.

### **Fissionable**

When McNamara, Kennedy's Defence Secretary, delivered the address at a graduation ceremony at the University of Michigan, he volunteered the information that in the current fiscal year the U.S. will spend \$15,000 million on nuclear arms. A spot check of the 14 closely printed pages of his speech reveals that while it bristled with such words as "powerful nuclear forces," "targets for nuclear war," "global" and "nuclear strategy," H-bombs and "positions of strength," the word "disarmament" was mentioned . . . just once.



Since 1945 when the U.S. occupied south Korea, U.S. "economic aid" has totalled more than U.S. \$3,000 million, an average of \$200 million a year. In recent years the amount of "aid" has risen to \$300-400 million a year. This so-called "aid" consists mainly of surplus grain, fertilizers and raw materials. It includes only a very small proportion of goods which can be used for industrial development. This has devastated south Korea's own farm production and crippled its industrial development.

South Korea today has not even half as many industrial enterprises as in the days of Japanese control when 72 per cent of all Korea's engineering industry and 87 per cent of the textile

industry were concentrated here. South Korea indeed now has almost no basic industries to speak of. Small and medium-sized enterprises account for 98 per cent of all the factories and employ 85 per cent of the workers. These enterprises face a constant threat of bankruptcy. Through loans and investments, U.S. monopoly groups have taken advantage of this situation to seize control of ever more factories, mines, transport and telecommunications facilities.

The growing bankruptcy of south Korea's rural economy has been speeded up by the dumping of U.S. surplus farm produce. The cultivated area has been reduced and existing

water conservancy works have been allowed to fall into increasing disrepair. As a result, agricultural production has dropped sharply. South Korea is in the grip of a serious food crisis.

Apart from industrial and agricultural decline, serious adverse balances in its foreign trade, inflation, soaring prices and unemployment are threatening the south Korean economy with complete collapse.

So long as U.S. imperialism hangs on there, there is no escape from the economic bankruptcy in which south Korea finds itself today. Hence the mounting people's struggle to drive U.S. imperialism out of south Korea, concludes the article.

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

### HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

#### PEKING OPERA

▲ **THREE ATTACKS ON CHU VILLAGE** An episode from *Water Margin*, in which Sung Chiang, the leader of a peasant uprising, cleverly wins over his opponents in Chu Village. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **THE RED PLUM BLOSSOM PAVILION** Li Hui-niang who has fallen into the clutches of Chia Szu-tao, a corrupt official, is killed by him because she shows her admiration for a patriotic young scholar, Pei Yu. After her death her spirit saves Pei Yu from the official's vengeance. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

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

#### KUNQU OPERA

▲ **THE LION ROARS** A traditional comic opera about a henpecked husband and his shrewish wife. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

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

#### MODERN OPERA

▲ **EUGENE ONEGIN** Tchaikovsky's great opera. First presentation in Chinese. Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre.

▲ **THE WHITE-HAIRED GIRL** One of China's most famous modern operas. A peasant girl, forced to flee to a mountain wilderness to escape from landlord tyranny, returns dramatically to her village after liberation. Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre.

#### CONCERTS

The visiting Shanghai Nationalities Music Ensemble will give two more concerts on

**CORRECTION:** In the advertisement appearing on the inside of the front cover of *Peking Review*, No. 29, the number of pages in the Spanish edition of the Fourth Volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* is given as 490. This should read: 482.

July 28 & 29 at Shoudu Theatre before leaving Peking. Programmes include folk instrumental music and folk songs of the Asian, African, Latin American and European peoples.

July 28 *Peking Concert Hall*  
Erhu (two-stringed fiddle) Recital  
by  
Chu An-hua

Programme includes *Autumn Moon Over the Han Court*, *The Moaning of the Sick*, *Summer Nights on Taihu Lake*, *The Snow-storm* and others.

#### MODERN DRAMA

▲ **CHINGKANG MOUNTAIN** A historical episode from the Chinese revolution. It tells how in 1927, at one of the darkest moments in the Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung led a contingent of the newly formed Workers' and Peasants' Red Army to Chingkang Mountain and set up China's first revolutionary base there. This revolutionary spark later flared into a beacon lighting the advance of the Chinese people to final victory. Produced by the Modern Drama Group of the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A.'s General Political Department in celebration of "August 1," China's Army Day.

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

▲ **I AM A SOLDIER** (Also known as *Twin Brothers*.) A 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. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **THE PRESSGANG** A satirical comedy in Szechuan dialogue exposing how a landlord family bribes the local Kuomintang officials in order to escape conscription. The resulting situations bring many laughs. China Youth Art Theatre.

▲ **THE YOUNG GUARD** Adapted from the novel of the same title by A. Fadeyev. China Children's Theatre.

#### PUPPET PLAY

▲ **SCHOOL-MASTER TUNGKUO** Adapted from an ancient Chinese fable about a kind-hearted school-master, who believes that

even wolves have a better side to their nature and so saves the life of a hunted wolf. But as soon as the danger is over, the wolf teaches his benefactor that "wolves will be wolves." China Puppet Art Theatre.

▲ **THE MAGIC BOAT** A fairy-tale play by Lao Sheh. How wood-cutter Wang Hsiao-erh regains his lost treasure, the magic boat. China Puppet Art Theatre.

#### FILMS

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

▲ **HUMAN BLOOD IS NOT WATER** A Soviet feature film adapted from Mikhail Steimakh's novel of the same title. It tells of a fierce and intricate struggle against counter-revolutionaries in a Ukrainian village in 1920.

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

▲ **PEOPLE LIVE EVERYWHERE** A Czechoslovak feature film. A medical college graduate prefers to live in Prague but is assigned to work in the countryside. Later, he learns what medical work really means and finds happiness there in the countryside.

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

#### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PHOTOGRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION** on occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army, showing its history, life and work. Daily (except Mon.), August 1-20, 8:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:00 p.m. At Artists' Union Gallery.

▲ **MILITARY MUSEUM OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION** Open every Tues., Thurs., Sat. and Sun., 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

#### SWIMMING

▲ **OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS**

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

\* Summer Palace

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





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