

PEKING REVIEW

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| Peking Time | Local Standard Time | kc/s | metres |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 03:00-04:00 | 19:00-20:00 (London) | 5880, 6210, 7080 | 51.02, 48.31, 42.37 |
| | 20:00-21:00 (Stockholm, Paris) | 7115, 9457 | 42.16, 31.73 |
| 04:30-05:30 | 20:30-21:30 (London) | 5880, 6210, 7080 | 51.02, 48.31, 42.37 |
| | 21:30-22:30 (Stockholm, Paris) | 7115, 9457 | 42.16, 31.73 |

NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)

| Peking Time | Local Time | kc/s | metres |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 09:00-10:00 | 20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.) | 7480, 9480, 9945 | 40.11, 31.65, 30.17 |
| | | 11780, 11945, 11975 | 25.47, 25.12, 25.05 |
| 10:00-11:00 | 21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.) | 7480, 9480, 9945 | 40.11, 31.65, 30.17 |
| | | 11780, 11945, 11975 | 25.47, 25.12, 25.05 |

NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)

| Peking Time | Local Time | kc/s | metres |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 11:00-12:00 | 19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.) | 7080, 9457, 11715 | 42.37, 31.73, 25.61 |
| | | 11820, 15060, 17745 | 25.38, 19.92, 16.91 |
| 12:00-13:00 | 20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.) | 7080, 9457, 11715 | 42.37, 31.73, 25.61 |
| | | 11820, 15060, 17745 | 25.38, 19.92, 16.91 |

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

| Peking Time | Local Time | kc/s | metres |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 16:30-17:30 | 18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) | 11650, 12055, 15060 | 25.75, 24.88, 19.92 |
| | 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.) | 17835 | 16.82 |
| 17:30-18:30 | 19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) | 11650, 12055, 15060 | 25.75, 24.88, 19.92 |
| | 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.) | 17835 | 16.82 |

SOUTHEAST ASIA

| Peking Time | Local Standard Time | kc/s | metres |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 20:00-21:00 | 19:30-20:30 (Djakarta, Singapore) | 1190, 7480, 9480 | 252, 40.11, 31.65 |
| | 20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila) | 11800, 15060 | 25.42, 19.92 |
| | 19:00-20:00 (Bangkok) | | |
| | 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon) | | |

CEYLON, INDIA, NEPAL AND PAKISTAN

| Peking Time | Local Standard Time | kc/s | metres |
|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 22:00-23:00 | 19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo) | 7060, 7350, 9480 | 42.49, 40.82, 31.65 |
| | 19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan) | 9660, 11685, 11740 | 31.06, 25.67, 25.55 |
| | 20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan) | | |
| | 19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu) | | |
| 23:00-24:00 | 20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo) | 7060, 7350, 9480 | 42.49, 40.82, 31.65 |
| | 20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan) | 9660, 11685, 11740 | 31.06, 25.67, 25.55 |
| | 21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan) | | |
| | 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu) | | |
| 00:00-01:00 | 21:30-22:30 (Delhi) | 1190 | 252 |
| | 21:00-22:00 (West Pakistan) | | |
| | 22:00-23:00 (East Pakistan) | | |
| | 21:40-22:40 (Kathmandu) | | |

AFRICA

| Peking Time | Local Standard Time | kc/s | metres |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 00:00-01:00 | 19:00-20:00 (East African Time) | 6125, 7350, 9595 | 48.98, 40.82, 31.27 |
| | 18:00-19:00 (Capetown, Salisbury) | 9775, 12055, 15095 | 30.69, 24.88, 19.87 |
| 01:00-02:00 | 19:00-20:00 (Capetown) | 6125, 7350, 9595 | 48.98, 40.82, 31.27 |
| | 19:00-20:00 (Salisbury) | 9775, 12055, 15095 | 30.69, 24.88, 19.87 |
| 02:00-03:00 | 20:00-21:00 (East African Time) | | |
| | 17:15-18:15 (Monrovia) | 6125, 7180, 7350 | 48.98, 41.78, 40.82 |
| | 18:00-19:00 (Accra) | 9595, 9785, 12055 | 31.27, 30.66, 24.88 |
| | 18:00-19:00 (Freetown) | | |
| | 19:00-20:00 (Lagos) | | |
| | 20:00-21:00 (Cairo) | | |
| 05:30-06:30 | 20:45-21:45 (Monrovia) | 5950, 6080, 7270 | 50.42, 49.34, 41.27 |
| | 21:30-22:30 (Freetown) | 7480, 9510, 9570 | 40.11, 31.55, 31.35 |
| | 21:30-22:30 (Accra) | | |
| | 22:30-23:30 (Lagos) | | |

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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ROUND THE WEEK

The "Internationale" in Peking

The strains of the *Internationale* rang out loud and clear in the auditorium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference last Friday. This was not unusual but it marked a special occasion. Peking was holding a mass rally to commemorate the 75th and 30th anniversaries of the deaths of Eugene Pottier and Pierre Degeyter respectively. It was Pottier who wrote the words and Degeyter who composed the music of the *Internationale*, the revolutionary working people's song of solidarity the world over.

The auditorium was filled to capacity with workers, members of rural people's communes, students and prominent figures from artistic and literary circles in the capital as well as friends from every part of the world now visiting China. Lu Ting-yi and Kang Sheng, Members of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, were present.

Large portraits of Pottier and Degeyter decorated the rostrum. Beneath them were banks of chrysanthemums and evergreens, symbolizing the ever-renewed vitality of the revolutionary cause of the world's people.

Chou Yang, Vice-Director of the Propaganda Department of the Communist Party's Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, presided over the meeting. For more than half a century the *Internationale* had inspired tens of millions of working people to rise and struggle for their liberation, he said in his opening address. The great ideal of communism and the profound sentiment of internationalism which the *Internationale* propagates had drawn the world's working people ever closer together. "There is no ideal in the world," he continued, "that is greater than that of communism and no sentiment loftier than that of proletarian internationalism. And the *Internationale* is the concentrated and profound expression of this ideal and this sentiment."

Recalling that the *Internationale* vividly reflected the surging com-

munist movement of the world's working class in the 1870s, he said that it was the first revolutionary song to give such forceful expression to the revolutionary will of the world's proletariat and working people. "And this will," he declared, "represents a force that neither the imperialists, nor the reactionaries of any country nor the modern revisionists can ever destroy."

The *Internationale* embodies the spirit of the slogan "Working men of all countries, unite!" put forward in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*. This, Chou Yang stressed, should be the principle of action for every proletarian revolutionary in the fight against the enemy. In conclusion, he exhorted all to unite still more closely to smash every plot and intrigue hatched by the imperialists, the reactionaries of the various countries and the modern revisionists and to strive for still greater victories in the fight against the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression and for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

Chou Yang's speech was followed by an address by Chang Kuang-nien, well-known writer and member of the secretariat of the Union of Chinese Writers. He spoke of the life and works of Pottier and Degeyter. The *Internationale*, originally written as a tribute to the heroes of the Paris Commune, embodied the thoughts, sentiments, aspirations and demands of the world's working people, he said. "It calls on the working people of the whole world," he continued, "to unite and change their destiny with their own strength and make themselves masters of the world."

He hailed the heroic spirit of Pottier and Degeyter, true sons of the proletariat. In those days, he recalled, when the Paris Commune was being bloodily suppressed and the international workers' movement was undermined by opportunists of all stripes and colours, and when genuine Marxists were still few in number, in spirited and courageous art "revolutionary truth poured from their pens!"

Today, Chang Kuang-nien continued, the modern revisionists represented by



Out to Sow the Winter Crops

Woodcut in colour by Chen Tien-jan

the Tito clique have stepped into the shoes of the right-wing socialists of the Second International, and their words and deeds are running counter to the ideas of internationalism and the lofty ideal of communism embodied in the *Internationale*. It is the duty of Communists, the proletariat and working people of the world to uphold the revolutionary spirit of the *Internationale*. He called on Chinese revolutionary poets, composers, writers and artists to emulate the brilliant examples set by Eugene Pottier and Pierre Degeyter and work for the liberation of mankind.

A concert of revolutionary songs of many countries and a recital of poetry followed. The rally ended with the whole hall singing: "The *Internationale* shall be the human race!"

Sowing Winter Crops

With an expectant eye on next year, the rural people's communes, as soon as they had garnered their autumn harvest, immediately set about preparing the land for the winter sowing: wheat and barley in some places and rape and legumes (broad beans, peas, etc.) in others.

North of the Yangtse River, where China's major wheat belts lie, the sowing of winter wheat and other crops practically ended around mid-November. South of the river, autumn ploughing started a bit later; but in most parts of this region, the sowing

of winter crops has in the main been completed. Only in some parts of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fukien, does the work remain to be completed. But even here, with their warm climate, it is now in its last stage.

People's communes in provinces straddling the Yangtse or lying south of it have dovetailed plans for grain and oil-bearing crops so as to get more of each. To do this, they have made some changes in the usual allocations of land for the various crops. Compared to last year, they are planting more land to rapeseed and slightly reducing the area under barley, wheat, broad beans and peas.

The southern provinces are China's major rapeseed growers. This summer, the people's communes there succeeded in getting in more rape oil than they did last year. This autumn they enlarged their rape acreage compared to last year. Kweichow, Szechuan, Hunan, Chekiang and several other provinces have each sown an additional 300,000 to 500,000 *mu* to this crop. They report not only this, but that they have sown it on some of the best land, too.

Though the acreage under winter food crops shows a slight decrease in the southern provinces, this is offset by many other factors making for an increase in grain output next year. These include better tillage, better-quality seeds and more fertilizer. All this will help raise yields per *mu* and

so raise total output. Moreover, many provinces are growing green manure on a larger area than last year. The additional acreage in these provinces ranges from one to two million *mu*. This is mainly to ensure a boost in the output of paddyrice, whose growth is much assisted by green manure.

Plastic Industry Grows

Time was when China imported practically all the plastic goods sold in her shops. That was before liberation — barely 13 years ago. Today, China's plastic industry, young but developing at a tremendous pace, produces many plastic articles for home consumption and for export too. Over a hundred large factories are making 1,000 kinds of plastic goods in various parts of the country. Most of these were built in and after 1958. Their output is steadily increasing each year.

Among the plastics being made are polystyrene, cellulose acetate, asbestos plastics and foam plastics. The rise in the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride plastic products has been particularly rapid. Output in the first ten months of 1961 was 12 times that of the whole of 1958; this year, a further increase is expected. Polyvinyl chloride plastic shoe-soles are in great demand, being both cheap and durable. Last year, over 20 million pairs of these shoe-soles were produced.

Shanghai, one of China's oldest industrial centres, built more than ten factories to make plastic goods in the past few years. Their plastic consumer goods are very popular. More and more of Shanghai's tastefully designed plastic raincoats, handbags, table cloths and other consumer goods are being sold each year.

Tientsin is another rising plastic-manufacturing centre. Its first workshop for making phenol, a raw material for the plastics industry, was built in 1958. Since then, about a dozen more factories have been set up in this booming industry. Now this north China port city manufactures a great variety of plastic products, ranging from cups, handbags and other consumer goods in various colours to electrical insulators, cables, accessories for farm machines, hard tubes and other industrial items. Output rises every year here too. The amount of synthetic leather made so far this year, for instance, already exceeds the 1961 output by 20 per cent.

Premier Chou En-lai's Letter to the Indian Prime Minister

The Governments of China and India should appoint officials to meet at places agreed upon by both parties in the various sectors of the Sino-Indian border to discuss the 20-kilometre withdrawal of the armed forces of both sides and other questions. If the meeting of the officials is fruitful, the Prime Ministers of the two countries can then hold talks and proceed further to seek a friendly settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

Peking, November 28, 1962

Respected Mr. Prime Minister,

As a result of the ceasefire by the Chinese frontier guards on their own initiative along the entire Sino-Indian border from 00:00 hour November 22, 1962, the unfortunate border conflict between our two countries has come to a halt, and the situation has been eased somewhat. Beginning from December 1, 1962, the Chinese frontier guards, in pursuance of the Chinese Government's decision, will withdraw on their own initiative all the way to positions on the Chinese side 20 kilometres behind the line of actual control as of November 7, 1959. At the moment when the situation takes a turn, I consider it necessary to write to you in directly appealing to the Indian Government to take corresponding measures in good time so that our two sides may jointly move the present situation towards further relaxation.

Your Excellency must have taken note of the Chinese Government's statement of November 21. This statement is very clear in itself. Earlier, on November 19 and 20, I had explained in detail the spirit and substance of this statement to Mr. Banerjee, the Indian Charge d'Affaires in China. I believe he must have reported back to you. It is regrettable that so far I have failed to get a due response from Your Excellency.

Both our sides are well aware of the differences between us on the boundary question. It is not necessary to repeat them at present. The Chinese Government holds that the present task before our two sides is to terminate the border conflict, separate the armed forces of the two parties and create a proper atmosphere so as to settle our boundary differences through negotiations; and we should be confident that these differences can be settled in a friendly way through peaceful negotiations. We should not get these differences entangled with the present task, lest the border conflict could not be terminated and negotiations could not be started at all. It was precisely out of these considerations that the Chinese Government decided to take the lead in ceasing fire and withdrawing its frontier guards.

In taking its decision, the Chinese Government had given full consideration to the decency, dignity and self-respect of both sides. The initiative measures which the

Chinese Government has decided to take are not conditional on simultaneous corresponding measures to be taken by the Indian side. According to the Chinese Government's decision, the Chinese frontier guards will withdraw 20 kilometres from the line of actual control of November 7, 1959. That is to say, they will not only evacuate the areas they reached in their recent fight in self-defence but will withdraw to positions far behind those they held on September 8 or October 20, 1962. The line of actual control of November 7, 1959 had taken shape on the basis of the extent of administration by each side at the time; it existed objectively and cannot be defined or interpreted according to the free will of either side. In withdrawing 20 kilometres from this line, the armed forces of each side would be evacuating areas under its own administration; hence the question of one side achieving gains and the other suffering losses does not arise. Moreover, this would not prevent either side from continuing to administer the area evacuated by its armed forces on its side of the line, nor will this prejudice either side's position in regard to the boundary alignment.

I would like to stress that withdrawal by China alone of its frontier guards beyond 20 kilometres on its side of the 1959 line of actual control cannot ensure the disengagement of the armed forces of the two sides, nor can it prevent the recurrence of border clashes. On the contrary, in case the Indian side should refuse to co-operate, even the ceasefire which has been effected is liable to be upset. Therefore, the Chinese Government sincerely hopes that the Indian Government will take corresponding measures. If the Indian Government agrees to do so, I specifically propose that the Governments of our two countries appoint officials to meet at places agreed upon by both parties in the various sectors of the Sino-Indian border to discuss matters relating to the 20-kilometre withdrawal of the armed forces of each party to form a demilitarized zone, the establishment of checkpoints by each party on its own side of the line of actual control, and the return of captured personnel.

The meeting of the officials of the two countries will itself be of great positive significance because it will signify the return of our two sides from the battlefield to the conference table. If the meeting of the officials of the two countries achieves results and the results are put into effect, the Prime Ministers of our two countries can

then hold talks and proceed further to seek a friendly settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

The border conflict in the past month has greatly strained the relations between our two countries. China's Embassy, Consulates, bank establishments and nationals in India have been subjected to treatment which is rarely seen even when war has been formally declared between two states. In my view, such an abnormal state of affairs unnecessarily poisons the atmosphere between our two countries and obviously should not continue any longer.

Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister, only a handful of ill-intentioned people in the world want our two countries to keep on fighting. The common friends of our two countries are all heartened by the realization of ceasefire between us. They ardently hope that we will make joint

efforts to transform the ceasefire which has been effected into the starting point of a peaceful settlement of the boundary question. The Chinese Government has taken the first step, i.e. ceasefire, and is going to take the second step, i.e. withdrawal. I hope the Indian Government will give a positive response and make efforts in the same direction. I am awaiting your reply.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

CHOU EN-LAI

*Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China*

Tito Group Can Have No Say In Sino-Indian Border Dispute

by **OBSERVER**

Following is a translation of a commentary published in "Renmin Ribao" on December 3. Subheads and emphasis ours. — Ed.

AS U.S. imperialism hurried to meddle in the Sino-Indian boundary issue, the Tito group, invariably toeing the line of its Wall Street boss, got busy too. Styling Yugoslavia a "non-aligned nation," it tries to sneak into the ranks of the Asian and African nations and engage in despicable activities on the pretext of participating in "mediation" of the Sino-Indian dispute.

Unqualified to "Mediate"

The attempt of the Tito group to take part in "mediation" in the Sino-Indian border dispute is so shameless as to be derisory. The Tito group has always acted as an eager pawn in the international anti-China campaigns instigated by U.S. imperialism. It has consistently tried to meet the needs of U.S. imperialism by backing fully the Indian reactionaries in their crazy anti-China campaign. The Tito group, the accomplice of U.S. imperialism, has no right whatsoever to speak on the Sino-Indian dispute, still less is it qualified to take part in "mediating" the dispute. To permit the Tito group to participate in mediation is tantamount to permitting U.S. imperialism to undermine Afro-Asian solidarity and sabotage the efforts of the Asian and African countries to promote a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

From what the Tito group has been saying in the past month or so alone in connection with the Sino-Indian boundary question, one can clearly see how despicable is the role it is playing in this matter.

More Shameless Than British Imperialism

It is generally known that the Sino-Indian boundary has never been formally delimited. The so-called Mc-

Mahon Line is a product of the British imperialist policy of aggression against China in the past; it is absolutely illegal and has never been recognized by China. But the Tito group has openly defended this notorious McMahon Line. On October 25 the Yugoslav journal *Foreign Political Bulletin* made this utterly absurd statement: "The British colonial authorities, after reaching agreement with an 'International Control Agency' (which ruled in 'internationalized' Shanghai at the beginning of the present century and had the final say in the feudal Chinese empire), reached a 'gentlemen's agreement' on defining the boundary according to the 'McMahon Line.'" On October 21, the Yugoslav paper *Oslobodjenji* spread the rumour that "until recently China has recognized this line — the McMahon Line." On this point the Tito group is more shameless than British imperialism because the latter has up till now not dared claim that the so-called McMahon Line is legal.

More Despicable Than Indian Expansionists

It is also generally known that China has never encroached on any Indian territory, nor will she ever do so. Although the Sino-Indian boundary has never been formally delimited, a traditional customary line has been formed in the course of history and China has always respected this traditional customary line. Even at the time when Indian troops launched massive general attacks on China and the Chinese frontier guards were compelled to strike back in self-defence, China did not cross this traditional customary line. After defeating the attacks by the Indian troops, the Chinese frontier guards on their own initiative ceased fire and are now withdrawing. This enables the whole world to see still more clearly that China harbours no territorial designs on India. But India has occupied large tracts of Chinese territory and persisted in its expansionist policy against China and in its absurd territorial claims on China. In spite of these facts, the Tito group has openly slandered China

Chinese Frontier Forces Withdraw

ON November 30, a spokesman of the Chinese National Defence Ministry stated that, as announced previously, the Chinese frontier forces, on their initiative, would begin their withdrawal along the entire Sino-Indian border on December 1.

On December 2, the Hsinhua correspondent reported from Walong that the Chinese frontier forces who had advanced to Chila and Samuweiher had withdrawn the previous day to Penchiung and the area to its north. Early in the morning of that day, many of the local people, often whole families, waited by the roadside to bid farewell to the departing Chinese frontier guards. In Samuweiher, scores of local peasants blessed the troops and insisted on stuffing their hands with newly harvested sweet potatoes and bananas.

The Chinese frontier forces that had advanced to Ghimo Pass, Talung Dzong, Piri Pass and Yingko Pass, on the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian border withdrew on the same day to the area north of the Tanchiapani River. Those that had advanced to Kuli, Polang and Tatung, withdrew to Tachiu Pass, Gelling and Mechukha respectively. On the western sector, the Chinese frontier forces withdrew from four posts in the area of the Chip Chap valley, from two posts in the area of the Karakash River source, and from Karego and the Chang Pass in the Parigi area.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that since the Chinese frontier forces ceased fire on their own initiative, Indian military planes have repeatedly and provocatively intruded over Chinese territory on the western sector of the Sino-Indian border. On the eastern sector, the Indian troops have steadily pressed ahead in

separate groups towards the ceasefire lines of the Chinese frontier guards at Yingko Pass and northwest of Chiaming. The spokesman of the Chinese National Defence Ministry pointed out that close watch should be kept to see whether the Indian side utilizes the opportunity of the withdrawal initiated by the Chinese frontier forces to stage renewed armed provocations. At the same time, the Chinese National Defence Ministry called on the Indian side not to undermine the ceasefire and withdrawal initiated by the Chinese troops.

Captured Indians to Be Released

On November 30, the Red Cross Society of China notified the Indian Red Cross Society that a number of sick and wounded Indian Army personnel, who were captured while attacking Chinese frontier guards, would be released in successive groups by the Chinese frontier forces in China's Tibet region. The first group of 53 Indian personnel was scheduled to be released on December 5, at Bomdila.

Captured sick and wounded Indian personnel receive good treatment. Nine of them suffering from serious frostbite were found in the snowy mountains and forest and carried on stretchers to a nearby temporary centre for captured Indian personnel. Here they were looked after and given medical treatment. Captured Indian officers and men who were seriously wounded or ill have been taken to better-equipped hospitals in the rear. Those who were in the care of the Chinese frontier guards in the Sinkiang region were taken to a rear hospital of the Chinese frontier forces for treatment because the weather made it impossible to care for them in the front areas.

by accusing her of encroaching upon Indian territory and committing aggression against India. The Yugoslav paper *Narodna Armija* on November 9 foolishly declared: "Since 1950 the Chinese have quietly and without much public fanfare occupied vast but uninhabited areas in Ladakh." On this point the Tito group is even more shameless than the Indian expansionists, because the latter, though insisting on claiming the Chinese territory of Aksai Chin on the western sector of the Sino-Indian border as Indian territory, have not claimed that China occupied large tracts there in 1950.

It is also generally known that the Chinese Government has consistently held that both the Chinese and Indian sides should seek a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question through peaceful negotiations in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. However, the Indian ruling circles, in order to attain their ulterior aims, have time and again provoked Sino-Indian border clashes and persisted in using force to alter the situation on the border by nibbling away at Chinese territory; in fact they even launched massive armed attacks on China. Only when the Chinese frontier forces were pressed beyond the limits of forbearance and left with no room for retreat did they hit back in self-defence. Nevertheless, even after the considerable advances they made in their operations in self-defence,

China still perseveres in its proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian border issue. For this purpose, the Chinese Government on October 24 announced its three peaceful proposals. On November 21, it further decided to take the initiative by ordering a ceasefire and a withdrawal along the entire Sino-Indian border. This frank and forthright stand of the Chinese side for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian border issue has won universal acclaim from world public opinion.

Turning Facts Upside Down

The Titoites, however, alleging that China "provokes the conflict" and "launches full-scale attacks" on India, overreached themselves in a vain attempt to defame China's stand on the Sino-Indian border issue and to turn the facts upside down and confuse right and wrong. They also attacked China by saying that China pursued "a policy of creating tension" in its international relations and "is against negotiations as a means." The Yugoslav paper *Politika* said openly on October 13 that "Peking provokes the conflict in the Northeast Frontier Agency." *Oslobodjenje*, another Yugoslav paper, said on November 11 that "the Chinese side claimed that the border incidents were caused by Indian frontier troops and that Chinese troops merely conducted operations of self-defence. Such arguments seem unconvincing." On the same day, it also launched an undisguised at-

tack on China, saying that "the fact is that Chinese military forces are on Indian soil. If this fact does not indicate anything else, it indicates that the one party to the dispute attempts to carry out its demands on the other party by military pressure or to gain a favourable negotiating position by military strength. We know that international order permits no such method of settling international disputes and that this method should be condemned." Recently, the head of the Yugoslav Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, Popovic, raised a hue and cry in the United States, alleging that China "tried to settle its border dispute with India from a position of using force."

The Tito group, while slandering and attacking China's stand on the Sino-Indian boundary question, is doing all it can to egg on India to reject China's peace initiative and to refuse negotiations. After the publication of the Chinese government statement of October 24, *Politika* clamoured: "Peking's conditions are entirely unacceptable to India." Following the publication of the Chinese government statement of November 21, *Borba* declared: "The Chinese step itself also contains elements which the other side finds difficult to accept."

Serving the International Anti-Chinese Plot

As far as the Sino-Indian boundary question is concerned, the Tito group is simply an instrument through which the stock anti-Chinese arguments of U.S. imperialism and the Indian reactionaries are broadcast. It goes without saying that in conducting these activities, the Titoites are by no means interested in Sino-Indian friendship or in promoting a peaceful settlement of the Sino-

Indian boundary question but have the ulterior aim of serving U.S. imperialism and the Indian reactionaries in their schemes to perpetuate the Sino-Indian border conflict, of serving international anti-Chinese schemes.

Under the rule of the Tito group, Yugoslavia is by no means a "non-aligned nation." The Tito group has long been a party to the Balkan military alliance linked with NATO and CENTO. The Tito group has sold itself out to U.S. imperialism; it has been hostile to the socialist countries and has, by every possible means, carried out sinister sabotage activities against the solidarity of the Afro-Asian peoples and their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle. The purpose of the Tito group's putting out the "non-alignment" signboard is none other than to cover up its moves in the service of U.S. imperialism. But, it has revealed its true colours ever more thoroughly and this was never more so than in the case of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

The Chinese people have always hoped that the Indian authorities will make a timely and positive response to China's peace appeals and warmly welcome the use by friendly Afro-Asian countries of their influence, in the common interests of Afro-Asian solidarity, to urge the Indian authorities to accept the Chinese peace proposals and return to the conference table. **It is precisely for this reason that the Chinese people absolutely will not permit the Tito group, lickspittle of U.S. imperialism, to poke its nose into the Sino-Indian boundary question, and are firmly opposed to any "mediation" in which that group takes part. We hope that friendly Afro-Asian countries will see through the despicable role the Tito group is playing in connection with the Sino-Indian boundary question and will not permit its sabotage schemes to succeed.**

Chinese Government Statement

In Support of Cuba's Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

November 30, 1962

THE National Directorate of the Cuban Integrated Revolutionary Organizations and the Cuban Government issued a statement on November 25, 1962. This statement, from a principled Marxist-Leninist stand and with indisputable iron-clad facts, exposed the aggressive content of U.S. President Kennedy's speech on November 20, condemned the U.S. imperialists' persistence in their policies of aggression and war towards Cuba, reaffirmed the five just demands concerning the defence of Cuba's sovereignty and called on the Cuban people to maintain sharp vigilance, persevere in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and strengthen their determination to defend Cuba till death and to win the struggle.

The statement of the Cuban Integrated Revolutionary Organizations and the Cuban Government fully demonstrates the staunch revolutionary will of the 7 million Cuban people. It also reflects the heroic spirit of all the people in the world who oppose imperialism and persevere in revolutionary struggle, and who fear no tyranny or

difficulties. The Government of the People's Republic of China completely supports the solemn stand and just demands of the National Directorate of the Cuban Integrated Revolutionary Organizations and the Cuban Government. The 650 million Chinese people will for ever stand by the fraternal Cuban people.

In the sharp struggle of the past month and more, the heroic Cuban people, under the staunch leadership of their revolutionary leader Premier Fidel Castro, were not in the least awed by the U.S. imperialists' war provocations and political pressure. The Cuban people, firmly adhering to principles and united as one, waged blow-for-blow struggles against U.S. imperialism, hit hard at U.S. intervention and war provocations, and finally forced the U.S. Government to agree to lift the armed blockade. In face of the powerful pressure exerted by the imperialist reactionary forces, the Cuban people have demonstrated the dignity of progressive mankind, displayed a fearless revolutionary spirit and defended the

honour of a socialist country. The Cuban people is worthy of the name of a great people; Premier Fidel Castro is worthy of being called a staunch Marxist-Leninist revolutionary fighter.

The Cuban people's victorious struggle against U.S. imperialism will surely exert a far-reaching influence. Firmly pursuing a correct Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line, upholding the revolutionary principle of not begging the imperialists for peace and adhering to the correct stand of mobilizing the masses of the people for revolutionary struggle, the leading force of the Cuban revolution headed by Premier Castro has led the Cuban revolution from victory to victory. Cuba's victorious struggle is another convincing proof that the revolutionary will and unity of the masses are not to be destroyed by any reactionary force, and that they are more reliable and stronger than any weapons. After the serious trial of strength over the past month and more, the Cuban people have become stronger, the prestige of Premier Fidel Castro has risen higher, and the influence of the Cuban revolution has become greater. The Cuban people's experience in resisting aggression by relying mainly on their own strength and uniting with all other revolutionary people in the world is a most valuable asset to the fighting people of the other countries in Latin America and the world.

The United States has lifted its armed blockade on Cuba, but, as pointed out in the Cuban statement, Cuba has not yet obtained peace. In his statement of November 20, Kennedy, using the pretext that Cuba had rejected international inspection, refused to give a guarantee against further invasion of Cuba. The U.S. Government is still insisting on a so-called "international inspection" in Cuba and continuing to conduct so-called naval and

air "surveillance" on Cuba in truculent violation of Cuba's sovereignty. The U.S. Government is still planning to make use of the Organization of American States to interfere in Cuban affairs, organizing Cuban counter-revolutionaries for sabotage and raids in Cuba, and stepping up its military dispositions in southern Florida in active preparation for an armed invasion of Cuba. All this shows that U.S. imperialism has not stopped, and will not stop, its provocations and aggression against Cuba, and that genuine peace has not been secured in the Caribbean, and cannot be secured so long as U.S. imperialism persists in its aggressive policy.

The Cuban people are still faced with protracted, complex and tortuous struggles in order to defeat the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said, "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." The masses of the people, and they alone, are the true makers of history. By relying on their own unity and struggle, the masses of the people will surely be able to triumph over the imperialists and their running dogs. The Chinese people firmly believe that in their way ahead, the heroic Cuban people will surely overcome every difficulty and win final victory. No force on earth can halt the advance of the Cuban people or prevent the victory of the Cuban revolution.

U.S. imperialism is sure to fail, and Cuba is sure to win!

Long live revolutionary and socialist Cuba!

Modern Revisionists Revealed

Tito and the Cuban Revolution

by OBSERVER

The following is a translation of an article by Observer published in "Renmin Ribao" on December 2 under the title "The Tito Group's Counter-Revolutionary Features — Another Damning Exposure." Subheads are ours. — Ed.

EVERY revolutionary and every lover of peace and justice hails the Cuban revolution as a fine thing. The Yugoslav modern revisionists, however, have maliciously attacked it, saying it is a pretty mess.

The smear campaign against the Cuban revolution by this group reached a new high recently with the publication in Belgrade in November of a pamphlet entitled *The Cuban Rebellion*. This sweeping and malicious calumny on the Cuban revolution, sinister and utterly malignant in purpose, must be thoroughly exposed.

Under the Very Nose of U.S. Imperialism

The Cuban revolution is a fine thing indeed because the Cuban people have dared to rise in revolution under

the very nose of U.S. imperialism. Undaunted by the powerful apparatus of repression commanded by U.S. imperialism and its agents, they waged a heroic and protracted armed people's struggle until they finally overthrew the Batista regime, backed by U.S. imperialism, shook off the colonial yoke of U.S. imperialism, achieved genuine national independence and turned the island of Cuba where freedom was hitherto unknown into the first free land of the Americas.

After carrying their revolution to victory, the Cuban people completely smashed the old state apparatus and established the first people's regime in Cuban history. For the first time, they took their destiny into their own hands and became the masters of their country. The Cuban Revolutionary Government, which represents the interests of the 7 million Cuban people, resolutely demolished the two big mountains which had for so many years weighed heavily on the Cuban people; it abolished the latifundia system and wiped out all vestiges of feudalism; and it expropriated U.S. monopoly enterprises in Cuba and

wiped out the economic strength of U.S. imperialism there.

Having completed the tasks of a thoroughgoing national and democratic revolution, the Cuban people resolutely embarked on the road of socialist revolution and established the first great socialist country in Latin America. The series of social, economic and cultural reforms carried out by the Cuban Revolutionary Government have made it possible for the Cuban workers, peasants and intellectuals to lead a truly free and happy life for the first time. The difficulties which the Cuban people have encountered in building their country and their economic and cultural backwardness, were a legacy of the old reactionary rulers and the result of the U.S. imperialists' plunder in the past and their economic blockade at present; the Cuban people are in no way to blame for these difficulties. On the contrary, led by the Revolutionary Government headed by Premier Fidel Castro, the Cuban people are making tremendous efforts to transform rapidly the semi-feudal, semi-colonial economic and social systems and quickly wipe out poverty and backwardness in the country. The Cuban revolution proves to all oppressed peoples that the people are the masters of their own historic destiny. So long as the people are awakened and united, dare to struggle and know how to struggle, even a small country can win victory in revolution, defeat powerful and ferocious imperialism and reactionaries and achieve national liberation. The Cuban people have shown by their own great achievements that once the people have liberated themselves, they possess inexhaustible strength and no difficulties or obstacles can block their advance.

The Tito Group Thinks Otherwise

But in the eyes of the Yugoslav modern revisionists, the Cuban revolution is a pretty mess. As the Tito group sees it, the Cuban revolution has "stung the United States," "for the big northern neighbour was used to Cuba's respecting and obeying it in every way and refraining from impairing its interests." It regards the Cuban revolution as a "rebellion" against the United States, and Cuba's "development, in particular its radical revolutionary measures, its trend and policies, its example," as violations of the colonial interests of U.S. imperialism.

The Tito group openly opposes the Cuban Revolutionary Government's confiscation of U.S. monopoly enterprises. It goes so far as to say that in taking this step Cuba "is not tactical enough, and in too much of a hurry to take certain measures without considering U.S. reactions at all." It has even repeated word for word the shopworn slander of the U.S. ruling circles that Cuba violated "representative democracy," falsely accusing the Cuban Revolutionary Government of failing to "establish the new state by way of elections from below," and alleging that "all decisions are made by the most limited government circles," and that Cuba "has not yet tackled the question of democracy as advocated and required by socialism."

Obviously, the Tito group is here heaping its abuse upon the proletarian dictatorship, i.e., the system of socialist democracy, which has been firmly established in Cuba. It has even wantonly attacked Comrade Castro for having committed a tactical mistake in declaring himself a Marxist-Leninist, and Cuba for having damaged the country's interests by embarking on socialist revolution. In an attempt to write off the great achievements of the

Cuban people in all spheres, it has painted a gloomy picture of the present situation in Cuba, maliciously exaggerating the temporary difficulties caused by a long period of U.S. imperialist oppression and plunder and also by the unlawful U.S. economic blockade. It attributes these difficulties to Cuba's political system, alleging that "centralism and bureaucracy, like weeds, begin to strangle the economy of young Cuba which is tending to an upsurge." According to the servile philosophy of the Tito group, the Cuban people should not have risen in revolution in the first place, should not have shattered the enslaving yoke of U.S. imperialism or rooted out U.S. colonial exploitation, not to speak of starting a socialist revolution and establishing a proletarian dictatorship. On the contrary, they should have adapted themselves to the "habit" of the U.S. bosses to oppress and enslave other peoples, bowed to the dictates of the U.S. rulers and put themselves for ever under the capitalist system and the rule of U.S. imperialism.

A Breach in the "Backyard" of U.S. Imperialism

The Cuban revolution is a fine thing because its victory has opened a breach in the "backyard" of U.S. imperialism, shaken U.S. colonial rule in Latin America and inaugurated a new epoch in the history of that continent. It sets a shining example for the Latin American peoples, shatters the "geographical fatalism" that revolution cannot succeed in Latin America and bolsters the revolutionary will and confidence of the Latin American peoples.

The Cuban people, by their experience in winning liberation through armed revolutionary struggle, point the way to liberation to the other Latin American peoples. Holding high the revolutionary banners of the two "Havana Declarations," they sound the clarion call to the Latin American peoples for solidarity and struggle and give a powerful impetus to the national and democratic movements on that continent.

The impact of the Cuban revolution has become more and more widespread. This is partly because the revolution has itself become ever more firmly consolidated, and partly because U.S. imperialist enslavement and oppression has become ever more intolerable to the Latin American peoples. This is not a case of the Cuban people "exporting revolution" as is alleged, but a case of oppression by U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries constantly raising the level of revolutionary consciousness of the Latin American peoples, filling their hearts with admiration for revolutionary Cuba and eagerness to follow the example of the Cuban revolution.

The Latin American peoples look upon revolutionary Cuba as the beacon lighting their way forward. "Follow Cuba's path!" has become the watchword of the broad masses of Latin America, who regard the cause of the Cuban revolution as their own. The militant cries of "Defend the Cuban revolution!" and "Cuba, yes; Yankees, no!" are resounding through the whole continent.

Not to Their Liking

But in the eyes of the Yugoslav modern revisionists, this Cuban revolution is a pretty mess, because, it is said, it does not fall in with "the parliamentary pattern and the democratic form of struggle for progress in Latin America" and is "adventurist." Echoing the tune of the U.S.

rulers, the Tito group alleges that the Cuban Revolutionary Government and people have "exported revolution," "incited armed uprisings" in other Latin American countries and "interfered in the internal affairs of other nations." It attacks the Cuban leaders, saying that they should not harbour the idea of "uninterrupted revolution in Latin America" and that the "Second Havana Declaration" should not lay emphasis on carrying out "armed uprisings and revolutions" on that continent. Dead to all sense of shame and afraid of and hostile to the people's revolution, the Tito group has openly vilified Comrade Fidel Castro, the great leader of the Cuban people, accusing him of being "drunk with success and the determination to fight, while paying little heed to wise statesmanship." It also accused him of "believing in revolution only and spreading his experience on the island (of Cuba) to other parts of Latin America." These are the very pretexts which U.S. imperialism uses for its intervention in and aggression against Cuba and its suppression of the national and democratic movements in Latin America. In the eyes of the Tito group, the Cuban people and their leader are the trouble-makers and evil-doers who have disturbed the peace and tranquillity of the continent. At the same time, with ulterior motives, they spread the lie that the enthusiasm which Latin America felt for the Cuban revolution "has cooled down," that Cuba has "undoubtedly lost a degree of active support, because it has become a part of the cold war," and that "even many liberals and nationalists who used to sympathize with the Cuban revolution have become cool to the policies of Cuba." In a word, the Tito group painstakingly tries to gloss over the irreconcilable contradictions between the Latin American peoples and U.S. imperialism and to make the Latin Americans believe that the road traversed by Cuba is a wrong one. It wants the Latin Americans to say no to Cuba and yes to Yankees.

Cuba Defends Its Revolution and Sovereignty

The Cuban revolution is a fine thing because, having won their revolution, the Cuban people have been working resolutely to defend their revolutionary gains and uphold their national independence, freedom and sovereignty. The Cubans have every right to shape their own destiny and choose their own social system. Their wish is to build their new state in a peaceful environment. But U.S. imperialism, which cannot tolerate the existence of a revolutionary Cuba, has intervened in every conceivable way and is bent on stamping out the Cuban revolution. Under these circumstances, there are two ways before the Cuban people: either to bow and surrender to U.S. imperialism, sacrifice their sovereign rights and give up their revolution; or to wage a resolute, blow-for-blow struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, and in defence of their revolution and sovereignty. The Cuban people, led by their great leader Castro, have made the correct choice. They have displayed revolutionary spirit in defying tyranny and brute force, steadfastly refusing to give way before imperialism. With determination — crying "Fatherland or Death!" — and confidence — declaring "We Are Sure to Win!" — they are ready to fight to the end to safeguard their revolution and uphold their sovereignty. Their strong, indomitable will and their valiant and unflinching struggle have time and again defeated U.S. imperialist aggression and military provocations, and, as a result,

protected their revolutionary gains, their national sovereignty and dignity, and also peace in the Caribbean, thus knocking some of the arrogance out of the U.S. imperialist aggressor and heightening the fighting spirit of all revolutionary peoples and all the peace-loving people of the world. By their own heroic struggle, the Cuban people have shown the whole world that if a country wants to uphold its independence and sovereignty and safeguard world peace, it must fight resolutely against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of all the people in the world; they have also shown that U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war can and must be defeated.

Titoite Libels

But, in the eyes of the Yugoslav modern revisionists, the Cuban revolution is a pretty mess. The Tito group has gone so far as to libel the just struggle of the Cuban people to defend their revolution, uphold their independence and sovereignty and resist U.S. imperialist aggression as an expression of "one-sidedness in foreign policy," "not tactical enough," "itself aggravating relations with the United States" and turning Cuba into a "cold war front." They ask the Cuban people, pretending to quote others: "Is it necessary for Cuba to adopt such a policy? Can they embark on some other road soon?" "Why must it 'answer attack with attack' as Castro has done?" According to the Tito group's servile philosophy, to wage a blow-for-blow struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression is extremism, an outrage against peaceful coexistence with U.S. imperialism and a threat to world peace. The Cuban people and all oppressed nations and peoples should not respond to the "attacks" of U.S. imperialism with counter-attacks but only with forbearance, submission and even capitulation. Seizing the opportunity, the Tito group advertises its notorious "supra-bloc policy," shamelessly bragging about its own experience and uttering such nonsense as that "had Cuba been strictly outside blocs" it could have improved its relations with the United States and could have won the support of other Latin American countries and that "possibly it would even have been easier for the Soviet Union to render assistance to Cuba in every field." This is to say that the Tito group even wants to pull socialist Cuba away from the big family of socialist countries. In short, the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia want all the revolutionary peoples to believe that in order to avoid offending U.S. imperialism, they should sacrifice their own independence and sovereignty and kowtow before aggression; otherwise, they will be aggravating tension, creating a hotbed of war and undermining peace.

What Is the Tito Group After?

The pamphlet *The Cuban Rebellion* has once again exposed the true colours of the counter-revolutionary Tito group!

It is not fortuitous that this group should have chosen this juncture to level unbridled attacks on the Cuban revolution. Everyone knows that U.S. imperialism's scheme to strangle the Cuban revolution by threat of force and armed aggression has recently suffered another shameful defeat. The heroic struggle of the Cuban people

has won the profound admiration and respect of the world's peoples, and in particular of the Latin American peoples. The prestige of the Cuban people's great leader, Fidel Castro, far from falling, has risen still higher. The revolutionary red flag of the Cuban people is flying high over the Caribbean. The Cuban revolution is exerting an ever greater influence among the Latin American and other oppressed nations and peoples. At a time when U.S. imperialism is finding itself thwarted by the resolute and unyielding Cuban people, the Tito group, loyal lackeys of U.S. imperialism that they are, have hastened to exploit their special role as modern revisionists clad in the garb of "peace," "neutrality" and a "supra-bloc" policy, a role which U.S. imperialism cannot play, and have sprung forward in a vain attempt to do what U.S. imperialism itself has failed to accomplish by force.

The pamphlet *The Cuban Rebellion* clearly reveals the following:

The sinister purpose of the Tito group is to paint an ugly picture of the Cuban revolution and estrange the Cuban people from the Revolutionary Government of Cuba in a vain attempt to dampen the revolutionary enthusiasm of the Cuban people and break their will to fight against U.S. imperialism so as to make it easy for the latter to strangle the Cuban revolution.

The sinister purpose of the Tito group is to distort the Cuban Revolutionary Government's steadfast position of upholding peace and opposing U.S. imperialist aggression and to sow discord between Cuba and the other Latin American countries in a vain attempt to isolate Cuba, instigate other Latin American countries and even countries elsewhere to oppose the Cuban revolution and make them follow the U.S. imperialist policy of intervention and aggression against Cuba.

The sinister purpose of the Tito group is to slander the Cuban revolution and denounce Cuba's revolutionary path in a vain attempt to strike out Cuba as the symbol of the red flag of revolution flying over the Caribbean, wipe out the tremendous influence of the Cuban revolution in Latin America and among the oppressed nations and peoples of the world, and help U.S. imperialism check the national and democratic movements in Latin America and the people's revolutionary movement all over the world so as to facilitate U.S. imperialism in pursuing its plan of world domination.

Tito's Betrayal

However, despite the Tito group's efforts to juggle with words in this pamphlet and even to camouflage itself with talk about the principles of "proletarian internationalism" and "unreserved support for the Cuban revolution," it cannot cover up its reactionary stand against the Cuban revolution and its despicable scheme to undermine it. This pamphlet is a confession and self-exposure of the Tito group. People can see clearly in its pages the ugly countenance of the Yugoslav modern revisionists as traitors of the proletariat and running dogs of U.S. imperialism.

The Tito group's attack on the Cuban revolution does not date just from today. In comments on the so-called "Cuban crisis" over this whole recent period, *Kommunist*,

Borba and *Politika*, all organs of the Tito group, one after another stepped up their disruptive attacks on the Cuban revolution in direct co-ordination with the U.S. imperialist plans of aggression and war against Cuba. The imperialists have given one bonus after another to the Tito group in reward for its meritorious services in opposing the Cuban revolution. According to Radio Belgrade, the Tito group has recently concluded agreements with and obtained substantial loans from the United States, Britain and France. The United States alone has given it U.S. \$108,300,000 in one single reward. This makes it clear why the Tito group has been so eager to work for U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism is getting into ever deeper trouble and in this situation it is bound to make bigger use of the Tito group as its advance guard in opposing the socialist countries and suppressing the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the revolutionary movement of various peoples.

This damning exposure of the counter-revolutionary face of the Tito group provides a most useful lesson to all the revolutionary peoples of the world, and to everyone else who loves peace. The counter-revolutionary stand of the modern revisionists is as incompatible with the revolutionary stand of the world's people as fire is with water. In the interests of the Cuban revolution and the cause of world peace and human progress, the people of the world must oppose the U.S. imperialist scheme of aggression against Cuba, and at the same time resolutely expose and smash the despicable, disruptive activities of that lackey of U.S. imperialism—the modern revisionist group of Yugoslavia.



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CUBA INVINCIBLE

by REN PIN

THE past month witnessed a formidable trial of strength between U.S. imperialism and the Cuban people. Using Cuba's possession of strategic weapons as a pretext, the Kennedy Administration set up a military blockade in the Caribbean and concentrated large forces for an invasion of Cuba. By such ruthless brinkmanship and nuclear blackmail, it sought to bring the Cuban people to their knees. However, this show of force failed miserably in face of the principled stand of revolutionary Cuba.

Under the leadership of Premier Fidel Castro, the heroic Cuban people waged a courageous struggle to uphold their sovereignty, and to uphold the Marxist-Leninist principles of the revolutionary peoples. They rejected the outrageous U.S. demands—which had become ever more presumptuous—carried out total mobilization, and demonstrated their determination to meet the aggressors head on. This was made known in Premier Fidel Castro's pronouncements, in his letter to U Thant, U.N. Secretary-General, and in the November 25 joint statement of the National Directorate of the Cuban Integrated Revolutionary Organizations and the Cuban Government.

Five Demands Plus

U.S. imperialism demanded "international inspection" in Cuba. The Cuban people answered with a categorical NO. They declared that they would never accept such humiliating terms as could only be dictated to a vanquished country. Insisting on the five demands (see *Peking Review*, No. 44), the Cuban statement of November 25 counter-demanded that the United Nations inspect the territory of the United States, Puerto Rico and other regions where preparations for an invasion of Cuba are being made; that it verify the removal of the points where mercenaries, saboteurs and terrorists against Cuba are being trained; that it verify the liquidation of the centres for planning subversive activities against Cuba and the removal of the bases from which pirate ships set out to attack Cuban coasts.

U.S. imperialism demanded the right of its aircraft to fly over Cuba. Cuba answered with a categorical NO. The Cuban people declared that they would resist any violation of their air space. Cuba's anti-aircraft units shot down a U-2 plane on a spy flight over Cuba.

U.S. imperialism threatened to "finish off" Cuba. To this the Cuban people answered: "A powerful military force will never subdue us though they may wipe us out. And, in the meantime, we shall exact a very high price from any pirates who should dare to invade our motherland." (See Fidel Castro's letter to U Thant on November 15.)

China backs to the hilt this principled stand of the Cuban Government and people. An official statement

from the Chinese Government on November 30 (see page 8) pledged all-out support to Cuba. Speaking on a public occasion, Vice-Premier Chen Yi solemnly declared: "The Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people support, resolutely and without reservation, the statement issued by the National Directorate of the Cuban Integrated Revolutionary Organizations and the Cuban Government on November 25. We are convinced that the heroic Cuban people, under the leadership of their great revolutionary leader Premier Fidel Castro, will surmount all difficulties and march from victory to victory." He pointed out that although the U.S. imperialists had bared their fangs and mobilized all their forces, they had gained nothing from the Cuban people; on the contrary, the war provocations and piratical activities of U.S. imperialism have further exposed its wolfish nature and further aroused the common wrath of the people of Cuba, of Latin America and the world as a whole. In two editorials on November 18 and 29, *Renmin Ribao* also highly evaluated Cuba's struggle.

Revolutionary Cuba has won a tremendous victory. All vile U.S. schemes notwithstanding, Cuba remains rock-firm in the Caribbean, a great source of inspiration for the peoples of the world, and first of all for the Latin American peoples.

This Is the Way to Struggle

Reviewing the course of events, it is important for the revolutionary peoples of the world to understand what it is that has foiled the cynical nuclear blackmail of the U.S. imperialists. We hold that it is the blow-for-blow struggle waged by the Cuban people and their great determination to defend their motherland to the last drop of their blood. In the words of the *Renmin Ribao* editorial of November 29, "The U.S. imperialists have not dared to launch their armed invasion of Cuba mainly because they are overawed by the Cuban people's firm and unyielding fighting will and invincible fighting strength. There can be no other reason than this. . . . This once again shows the world that U.S. imperialism is not so formidable after all and that its plans for aggression and war can be frustrated so long as one slights it strategically but takes serious account of it tactically and so long as one dares to wage a blow-for-blow struggle against it."

Cuba's anti-imperialist struggle is, of course, by no means an isolated one. International support played, and will continue to play, an important role in safeguarding the Cuban revolution. This was stressed by *Renmin Ribao*. In its editorial of November 29, it wrote: "At a crucial moment when the cause of the Cuban revolution and of world peace was gravely threatened by U.S. imperialism, the revolutionary people of all countries, instead of being intimidated by U.S. imperialism's nuclear blackmail, ranged themselves firmly at the side of the

Cuban people, moved promptly into action and were determined to defend the Cuban revolution and world peace. This forced U.S. imperialism to consider that should it dare launch an armed invasion of Cuba and bomb that country, it would certainly be strongly opposed by the people of all the Latin American countries and elsewhere in the world and land itself in complete isolation—in a word, it would burn itself by playing with fire.”

World Significance

Cuba has not only defended itself. It has safeguarded world peace and the honour of the revolutionary peoples. As the same *Renmin Ribao* editorial noted, “By putting up a stubborn struggle under the most trying conditions, the heroic Cuban people have tied down and weakened the war forces in the United States and given immense support to the national-liberation struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the revolutionary struggles of all peoples and the struggle of the people of the world in defence of peace. They have not only protected the fruits of their revolution but also the principle that the sovereignty of all countries is sacred and inviolable. The people of all countries, and first of all the people in all the Asian, African and Latin American countries, will certainly gain immense encouragement

from this and fight with redoubled courage for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.”

The struggle to defend the Cuban revolution is far from over. U.S. imperialism has lifted its blockade in the Caribbean since the Soviet Government withdrew the guided missiles and agreed to withdraw the IL-28 bombers from Cuba, but the Kennedy Administration still insists on “inspection” on Cuban soil and is hedging on its “assurances” against an invasion of Cuba. The United States still maintains its military preparations for attacks against Cuba. Kennedy himself, in fact, recently went on an inspection tour among U.S. military units and command posts in Georgia and Florida—both centres of military concentration. Preparations for an invasion of Cuba by mercenaries are continuing. Simultaneous with these moves, U.S. economic and political pressures as well as subversive activities against Cuba are being stepped up.

The conclusions are, therefore, very clear. Since the U.S. imperialists are still busy with their criminal designs on Cuba, it is necessary for the people of the world to maintain their vigilance, watch closely the development in the Caribbean and give continued, maximum support to the Cuban revolution.

Sino-Albanian Friendship

ADVANCING ALBANIA

— China Greeted Anniversaries of Albanian Independence and Liberation —

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE Chinese people warmly celebrated the 50th anniversary (November 28) of Albania's independence and the 18th anniversary (November 29) of its liberation.

An Invincible People

On November 27 Chinese Party and state leaders sent a message of greetings to the Albanian Party and state leaders congratulating them on the happy occasion. The message said: “The Albanian Party of Labour, steadfastly holding high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and consistently abiding by the revolutionary principles of the Moscow Declaration of 1957 and the Moscow Statement of 1960, has resolutely safeguarded and strengthened the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement, waged an uncompromising and principled struggle against the modern revisionists represented by the Tito group of Yugoslavia and played an important role in defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism. The test of various struggles has confirmed that the Albanian people are an invincible and heroic people and that the Albanian Party of Labour is a glorious, militant and firm Party faithful to Marxism-Leninism and worthy of the name of a staunch detachment in the international communist movement. The Chinese people are proud to have such a firm and close comrade-in-arms.” The message paid high tribute to the heroic struggle waged by the Albanian people under the leadership of

the long-tested Albanian Party of Labour against their domestic and foreign enemies and to the brilliant achievements in Albania's socialist construction. Recalling that the Chinese and Albanian peoples have always supported and co-operated with each other in the joint struggle for their common cause, the message emphasized: “The Chinese people will for ever stand united with the fraternal Albanian people, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, struggling to defend and strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement and for new victories in the fight for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.”

A reception to celebrate the anniversaries of Albania's independence and liberation was given on November 28 by the Albanian Ambassador to China, Reis Malile. Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Premier Chou En-lai, and other Chinese Party and government leaders were among those present. Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Ambassador Reis Malile in their speeches at the reception hailed the militant friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples.

China and Albania in Close Unity

“Both China and Albania are members of the socialist camp,” Chen Yi said. “The common ideology of Marxism-

Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the common cause of building socialism and communism have linked our two peoples closely together. We have always united as one in the struggle against our common enemy; we have always closely co-operated with each other in our socialist construction. Such relations between our two countries are based both on mutual support and on complete equality and independence. They fully accord with the principles governing the relations between the socialist countries."

In international affairs, Chen Yi pointed out, the Albanian people have always adhered to principle and taken a clear-cut stand. He added: "Standing in the forefront of the struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and surrounded by enemies on every side, the Albanian people form a strong bastion in defence of the common cause of the socialist camp."

The Vice-Premier attributed Albania's victories in socialist construction and in international struggles to the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, the correct line of the Albanian Party of Labour, the heroism of the Albanian people and the Marxist-Leninist activities of their long-tested leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. "Such a people, such a Party and such a leadership will never fail to overcome whatever obstacles and difficulties they meet with in their advance," he declared.

Delegations were exchanged between China and Albania for the celebration activities. At the invitation of the China-Albanian Friendship Association, a five-member delegation of the Albania-China Friendship Association, headed by Peti Shamblli, member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and Minister of Agriculture, came to China. Tsao Ying, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and two others went to Albania at the invitation of M. Treska, Chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Liu Shao-chi received the Albanian guests on November 29 and 26 respectively, and had cordial talks with them.

Greeting the anniversaries, the Chinese press has in the past few weeks given wide coverage to Albania as the southwestern outpost of the socialist camp. News of big achievements in Albania's national construction and its splendid contributions to the fight against imperialism and for peace; reports of the Albanian people's anniversary celebrations; impressions of Chinese visitors to Albania; poems in praise of the Albanian patriotic and revolutionary struggles—all have commanded keen interest among Chinese readers.

A Glorious and Arduous Road

All leading papers in Peking carried editorials celebrating the Albanian festivals. *Renmin Ribao*, in its editorial entitled "A Heroic People and Glorious Festivals," acclaimed the fearless spirit displayed by the Albanian people in achieving their brilliant successes in socialist revolution and construction. "In the past 18 years," it noted, "the Albanian people have traversed a road, both glorious and arduous. Surrounded by enemies, they have to build socialism in a spirit of 'holding a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other.' The heroic Albanian people, far from being intimidated by the imperialists and

the modern revisionists, have rallied ever closer around the Albanian Party of Labour and, working industriously with a self-reliant spirit, have surmounted all difficulties and obstacles and made gigantic strides towards their great objectives. All intrigues and manoeuvres of the imperialists and the modern revisionists have ended in ignominious defeat in the face of the valiant and unyielding Albanian people."

The Government of the Albanian People's Republic has consistently followed a foreign policy of peace. Albania has steadfastly been upholding and strengthening its friendship and co-operation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It has given active support to all proposals of the socialist countries and all other peace-loving countries for defence of world peace, opposed the policies of aggression and war of imperialism headed by the United States, and striven for the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. It has given resolute support to the struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for national liberation and to the revolutionary struggles of the various peoples. "The voice of the delegates of the Albanian people against imperialism and for world peace," the editorial said, "can be heard at various international conferences. The Albanian people have exerted their utmost efforts and made outstanding contributions to the cause of world peace and human progress."

Describing the Albanian Party of Labour as the all-triumphant banner of the Albanian people, the editorial emphasized: "Taking Marxism-Leninism as its guide to action, the Albanian Party of Labour, long tempered in the crucible of the revolution and maintaining close contact with the people, has applied the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to realities in Albania and gained valuable experiences in successfully building socialism in defiance of encirclement and threats by the imperialists and the modern revisionists."

Symbol of Fraternal Friendship

Sharing the festive mood of the Albanian people, the Changsintien Locomotive and Rolling-Stock Plant, Peking University, Peking Teachers' University and the Sino-Albanian Friendship People's Commune near Peking all held celebration meetings. The highlight of the mass celebration activities was a rally held on November 27 by people of all walks of life in Peking. Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee and Vice-Premier, was among those present. Peti Shamblli, leader of the Albania-China Friendship Association Delegation, and Chiang Nan-hsiang, President of the China-Albania Friendship Association, addressed the meeting. In their speeches, they highly praised the great achievements in socialist revolution and construction in China and Albania and hailed the close unity between the two countries, distant though they are in space from one another. After his speech, Peti Shamblli presented to Chiang Nan-hsiang a red satin banner on which were embroidered the national emblems of China and Albania and the inscription "Symbol of Fraternal Friendship."

CORRECTION: The first line in the *Hongqi* article on page 30 in our last issue should read "After World War II, . . ."

Aviation Aids Agriculture

by HO FENG-YUAN

WITH the whole country giving top priority to agriculture, civil aviation too is doing its bit. Aeroplanes are playing an increasingly important role in the nation's farm work and forestry.

In the first eight and a half months of this year, planes did more than four times as much work to aid the farms as they did in the whole of 1958.

The CAAC, the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, started flying for agriculture in 1953. Since then there has been a rapid increase in both the time its planes have spent working over the nation's fields and forests and in the acreage worked from the air. It has also greatly extended the range of services it offers agriculture.

CAAC's agricultural air service is now well established. Its air fleet is a well-founded outfit. It has a corps of experienced personnel and adequate equipment well prepared to undertake most of the types of specialized flying operations needed by farmers or foresters such as pest control, sowing of seeds, control of weeds, top-dressing, patrolling of forests against fire and other hazards. When the agricultural flying season begins each year its planes are deployed to all parts of the country on their assigned missions and stand ready too for any urgent emergency call.

Pest Control

Locusts were a terrible scourge in old China. After the liberation, effective measures have kept crop damage due to this pest at a minimum. In recent years planes have been doing a steadily increasing proportion of this work. Last year, for example, the greater part of the anti-locust work in the country was done from the air. This air service is prompt and effective. This year, during the busy summer harvesting and tilling season Liaocheng and Tehchow Special Administrative Areas in Shantung Province reported a sudden locust outbreak due to a great extent to waterlogging in the area last year. The CAAC immediately dispatched a score of planes to the threatened area. Within a matter of days they worked over some 7 million *mu* of land and the outbreak was nipped in the bud. Similar air campaigns against cotton bollworms, leaf hoppers, rice borers, sorghum aphids, wheat blight and other crop vermin or diseases are today routine operations of the CAAC agricultural air service.

The rural people's communes find aerial work a paying proposition — efficient, labour-saving and productive of speedy results. Earlier this year, for instance, some 37,000 *mu* of cotton in Taoyuan County, Hunan Province, was menaced by leaf hoppers. Aerial dusting and spraying killed 90 per cent of the pests in 24 hours. An aerial spraying operation on 30,000 *mu* of pear trees in Liaoning Province last spring killed 90 per cent of a cater-

pillar invasion. This operation, it is reckoned, cost 60 per cent less than manual spraying would have done and gave a 78 per cent saving in manpower. In Hsiachin County, Shantung Province, aerial dusting and spraying of 103,700 *mu* of cotton against tarnished bugs, bollworms, leaf hoppers and snout beetles resulted, after deducting operational expenses, in an estimated net gain of 240,450 *yuán* from increased yields.

CAAC has greatly improved its operational techniques as it has gained more experience. In April this year, aerial dusting carried out at an extra low altitude killed practically all the bugs which attacked a sugarbeet plantation at Paichengtse, Kirin Province, and the operation took 23 per cent less time than planned.

The latest trend in CAAC's agricultural work is towards greater use of air operations for the eradication of tree pests. The advantages of aerial treatment over ground work in this field is exemplified in the battle in April last year against pine loopers in Macheng County, Hupeh Province. When the loopers, *Pinus massoniana* Lamb, descended on the pine-clad hills there it was clear that spraying from the ground was out of the question. The tall pine crowns were beyond the reach of ground sprays. Added to this the affected area was extremely large and the terrain so difficult that part of it was practically inaccessible on foot. It was clearly a case for planes. In 45 sorties they dumped over 40 tons of benzene hexachloride over the most seriously affected parts of the forest. The four day check on the results showed that 90 per cent of the worms had been killed. The outbreak was over.

This year CAAC planes doubled the amount of flying time they put in last year on the control of tree pests. This rates as a new all time record for China. They also made aerial patrols over 600 million *mu* of forests.

Aerial Seeding and Weeding

Aerial sowing of tree seeds is also being done on a wider scale. A particularly good example of this is the big afforestation project undertaken on the upper reaches of the Yellow River to prevent silting of the Sanmen Gorge Reservoir. The aim here is to cover the denuded hills and mountains with trees to conserve both soil and water. But this is an arid area where the scanty rainfall is concentrated in a few days in late May. The sowing has to be done just at the right time: not too early for the seeds to fall victim to birds or rodents, nor too late to miss the rains. This was clearly another case for aircraft and tons of *Amorpha*, *Forsythia suspensa*, *Ailanthus* and pine seeds were sown from the air along the river banks above the dam. In one sector at Lingpao County just to the west of Sanmen Gorge, the rate of germination of the seed sown over 88,247 *mu* of land was well over 80 per cent and the cost was only 0.556 *yuán*

per *mu*, that is, only one-ninth as much as manual sowing would have cost. Aerial tree sowing has shown similarly satisfactory results in Kansu and northern Shensi.

Aircraft show their advantages particularly where speed in action is essential; for instance, in weeding. In the rice-growing areas in the northeast, those rural people's communes which have insufficient manpower at their disposal find it an arduous job keeping the rice seedlings free from the onslaught of fast-growing weeds. In one case recently when CAAC was called in, aerial spraying of 245-T accomplished in an hour what it would have taken 1,000 men many days to do.

Other Types of Aerial Work

CAAC planes are also doing quite a lot of other jobs. Since 1958 they have pioneered experiments in rain-making. In Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Anhwei, Kansu, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Inner Mongolia, planes have seeded rain cumulus clouds with dry ice and sometimes dry ice in conjunction with silver iodide. Varying degrees of success have been achieved and valuable data and experience acquired. In 1960 over the Tienshan Mountains near Hami in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region planes helped to thaw the glaciers to get water for irrigation of the farms. This year CAAC planes also rushed consignments of famous Yangtse River fish fry to 15 provinces and autonomous regions including faraway Heilungkiang, Kansu and Yunnan to help fresh-water fish breeding, a growing sideline of the rural people's communes. Between last May and July, 147 flights were made from Kiangsi Province alone.

Most of this aerial farm work pest control, weeding and so on is done with the CAAC's "work horse"—the Chinese-made Harvest-2 plane. With a 1,000 h.p. engine and a one-ton payload, it is a big plane of its type, strongly built, safe to fly and well adapted to its purpose. Its big capacity enables it to take on large supplies of chemicals or emulsions for dusting or spraying operations and stay in the air effectively for far longer periods than the smaller planes usually used for farm flying. This saves time as it cuts down time lost in loading and in take-offs and landings. Another outstanding feature of the Harvest-2 is that it is well equipped with navigational aids. This enables it to fly even under adverse weather conditions and operate far from its normal base—a big asset when answering emergency calls. Large as it is, however, it can land and take off from very short, makeshift airstrips.

Socialism Favours Aerial Farm Work

China's socialist system favours the rapid growth of aerial farm work. There are no vested interests opposing technical advances, and since everything is directed to serving the welfare of the people, every effort is being



Harvest-2 plane on an aerial dusting mission

made to introduce modern technology in the service of production. The state particularly takes upon itself the responsibility of guarding against natural disasters and pays the expenses involved. This of course does not mean any slackening of individual or community efforts. It is rather that the state mobilizes and organizes these and supplements them to the maximum extent possible.

The CAAC establishment also renders direct service to the state farms and the rural people's communes. It is now quite a normal operation for the CAAC planes to be called in for projects such as aerial top-dressing or sowing for the farms. Such services couldn't have been used in the days of individual farming when every individual farmer planted his little plot of land to a variety of crops.

The socialist system also creates a singleness of purpose among the communes, the local agricultural authorities and the CAAC. This facilitates the organization of ground work in support of the aerial operations. For example, when the above-mentioned operation to eliminate pine loopers in Macheng County was undertaken, it was necessary to spread poisonous chemicals over wide areas embracing towns and villages and isolated homesteads. This involved some dangers and called for extensive preparations and well-organized collective measures. At mass meetings called by the local people's communes, all the villagers were informed of the work to be done and were mobilized to take the necessary precautionary measures.

The CAAC has another notable achievement to its credit of which it has every right to be proud. According to a report given at the first International Agricultural Aviation Conference held in September 1959 in Cranfield, England, the annual world average of serious crop flying accidents involves about 40 per cent of all aircraft in operation. CAAC has maintained a fatality-free record throughout all its years of agricultural flying.

SIDELIGHTS

News of a Heroine. Recent news of Hsu Hsueh-hui finds her well and happy. This journal reported the heroic feat of this 21-year-old girl accountant in Yunnan who had her hands cut off when single-handedly preventing Kuomintang thugs from robbing a state bank's safe three years ago. Now, we hear, she is doing excellent work again in her bank, has become a Communist Party member, and is actively taking part in social life.

It has not been an easy time for the slim young girl. Although she came back from the Soviet Union with skillfully made artificial hands, she had first of all to learn how to master their use to do the hundred and one daily tasks of a normal life. The state and her comrades surrounded her with attention; a woman companion was specially assigned to help her out, but she had decided early that, to become a useful person again, the first step was to learn to live independently. Behind closed doors she practised until her wrists bled. Now she can perform not only the daily tasks of dressing, washing and tidying her room but more complex ones like threading a needle.

With the same grit she had learnt to write, to count bills and to do the other jobs her work called for. She is an activist in leading and organizing the work of the bank's Communist Youth League branch. She can be seen on the ball courts, in the choir and on the dance floor. In her spare time, she is a studious student of political theory. Her favourite novels are *How the Steel Was Tempered* and *Son of the Working Class*, two classics of revolutionary heroes from whom she has drawn incalculable inspiration to become the type of Communist she has always hoped to be.

New Bridge to Ancient Grottoes. Visitors to the wonderful stone-carvings of the Lungmen Grottoes of Loyang, central China, will find their way made

smoother by a new 300-metre stone arch bridge which now spans the River Yi.

The 97,000 stone Buddhist sculptures of the grottoes are carved in rock temples or shrines that honeycomb two mountain cliffs separated by the River Yi. Visitors to the grottoes used to be ferried between the two cliffs. Now they walk over the bridge, the fruit of three years' work.

The Lungmen carvings were made over a period of 400 years from the 6th to the 10th centuries. The smallest figures are two centimetres high; the largest are great monoliths whose heads alone are several times the height of a man. A number of priceless works were stolen from here during the Kuomintang regime and are now in the hands of museums and private "collectors" in the United States, but the grottoes are still an immense treasure trove for the artist or historian. Besides statuary, they contain inscriptions of great historical interest, examples of some of China's best schools of calligraphy and even prescriptions of ancient Chinese herbal medicine such as cures for malaria and cholera.

A systematic study of the grottoes' contents is now being made. Steps have been taken to halt dilapidation and judiciously restore damaged figures. Access roads, paths and stairways have been built. Electric light has been installed in the deeper grottoes. A million and a half trees have been planted to reafforest the area. All this as well as the new bridge is part of a big programme to preserve and study the grottoes as a national monument of inestimable value.

Mothers and Children Only. Every morning at 6:30 sharp a spotlessly clean sky-blue trolleybus speeds

silently through Peking from the Shatan depot for the industrial area on the eastern outskirts. The only passengers it picks up are women with children. Eight minutes after the first "mothers-and-children only" trolley, another one pulls out of the depot on a similar errand.

These two special trollies appeared on Route 12 early this year after the trolley-bus company received a report and a proposal. Conductress Hsu Kuei-lan had noticed that many women with children boarded her trolley each morning but during the morning rush hours it was difficult to find them seats quickly in the crowded bus. Making a check, she found that about 70 women and their children travelled daily on her bus to the spinning, dyeing and textile mills and their kindergartens and creches along her route. She reported this to the transport authorities and immediately extra trollies were added to Route 12 for the comfort and convenience of these working women and their children.

A Bridge Every Square Kilometre. Stream-laced Kiangsu Province built or repaired 3,000 bridges this year. Every square kilometre in the province now has one or more bridges to facilitate movement by land transport within and between the counties and people's communes. Most of this bridge work was done by the state, but the communes or production brigades built many on their own to speed their produce to the markets, their members to work and their children to school. Much that was formerly carried by slow boat now goes on swift wheels.

The Capital's Confectionery Counters are crowded with customers buying

Peking sweetmeats from small heaped pyramids or in bright and handy gift packages. One and a half million *jin* of "Golden Thread" preserved dates, candied apricots, plums, peaches, pears and other Peking sweetmeats of long-standing reputation have been produced in and around the capital this summer and fall. Food factories took good advantage of the bumper fruit crops to double their planned output this year.



Detail of a stone rubbing from a Lungmen shrine

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

India, Violator of International Law

The persecution of overseas Chinese by the Indian Government is a flagrant violation of the generally recognized principles of international law, says an article in *Renmin Ribao* (November 30).

According to international law, the article points out, a state has the obligation to protect the lives and property of foreigners who have been permitted to enter and reside in that country and who abide by its laws. This is the least a state should do for foreign nationals on its territory, and it is a responsibility that it cannot shirk. Chinese residents in India have observed its laws. Some of them have lived there for generations. Now, without any justification, the Indian Government has detained and arrested large numbers of innocent overseas Chinese. It has even abetted hooligans who have beaten them up, smashed and robbed their shops. By conniving at these outrageous activities, and disregarding the security of lives and property of these overseas Chinese, the Indian Government, says the article, has crudely violated their fundamental rights.

In order to have a pretext for its discrimination against overseas Chinese, the Indian Government has promulgated a number of laws, notably the "Foreigners Law (application and amendment) Ordinance, 1962." On the surface, this law is applicable to all foreigners, but actually it is directed exclusively against overseas Chinese. According to international law, no state has the right to use domestic legislation against the nationals of a particular foreign country, and no country is permitted to misuse its domestic laws as a pretext for violating international law. The Indian Government's action in using its legislation to violate the fundamental rights of overseas Chinese and to discriminate against and persecute them is impermissible even according to Western international lawyers, the article says.

The above-mentioned "Foreigners Law" stipulates that all persons of Chinese origin who have become Indian citizens will be considered

foreigners and treated as such. This actually means depriving a large number of persons of their nationality because of discrimination against a particular race. This action of the Indian Government contravenes fundamental human rights and has rarely been paralleled in international relations. The Nehru government actually repeats the evil precedents of Hitlerite Germany which deprived the German Jews of their German nationality and of fascist Italy which deprived the Italian Jews of their Italian nationality. This shows how reactionary the Indian Government's illegal action is!

The Indian Government, moreover, has implemented its declared intention of setting up what are, in effect, concentration camps to terrorize the overseas Chinese. It is inconceivable that the Indian Government should take such ruthless action towards overseas Chinese who observe Indian laws and have lived in friendship with the Indian people. This action, the article says, has thoroughly exposed the ferocity of the Indian Government; it will inevitably be condemned by peace-loving and just-minded people throughout the world.

What merits attention, the article points out, is that even a belligerent country is not allowed to take such outrageous measures towards the nationals of the enemy country as have been taken by the Indian Government towards overseas Chinese. The Indian Government, the article says, can in no way absolve itself of the responsibility for persecuting overseas Chinese on the pretext of the Sino-Indian border conflict.

The Indian Government's unwarranted persecution of overseas Chinese is contrary to the wishes of the broad masses of Indian people. It will certainly be sternly condemned by the Indian people as well as by the people of the rest of the world, concludes the article.

Anti-Imperialist Struggles In Africa

On November 30, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity issued a statement on "Imperialism Quit Africa Day" (December 1). The

Chinese people, the statement declares, have all along deeply sympathized with and firmly supported the just struggle of the African peoples to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to win and uphold national independence; they regard the African people's struggle as a support and encouragement to themselves.

In a commentary marking this occasion, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (December 1) writes that so long as imperialist oppression of the African peoples continues, there will be resistance by the oppressed African peoples against imperialism. Their desire for revolution and for the overthrow of imperialist enslavement is a historical trend no reactionary force on earth can block.

The victory of the Algerian people, Commentator says, is exerting a far-reaching influence upon the national-liberation movement in Africa. It is eloquent proof that no imperialism can destroy an awakened and united people who dare to wage a struggle and to win victory.

Although the national-liberation movement in the Congo has suffered setbacks as a result of U.S. imperialist intervention under the U.N. flag, the flames of revolution in the Congo cannot be put out.

U.S. imperialism, Commentator points out, is stepping up its aggressive policy in Africa in the political, economic and military fields. The Kennedy Administration continues to support the old colonialist powers in their bloody suppression of the liberation movement of the African colonies and at the same time professes "sympathy" for national independence in Africa and is using the U.N. as its tool for penetrating into that continent. To grab colonies in Africa has become one of the major objectives of the Kennedy Administration's "grand strategy." The events in the Congo and the rest of Africa have shown that U.S. imperialism is the most vicious, most dangerous enemy of the African peoples.

Africa, however, belongs to the peoples of the various African countries. The awakening African peoples are as firmly opposed to the U.S. neo-colonialist aggression as to the old colonialist rule. No imperialism, no colonialism, old or new, can put out the flames of the national-liberation struggles of the African peoples, concludes Commentator.

Sino-Laotian Co-operation

The recent visit to China by the Laotian Government Delegation headed by Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance Phoumi Nosavan has enhanced mutual understanding between China and Laos and promoted Sino-Laotian friendly relations.

A joint press communique of the Chinese and Laotian Governments was issued on December 4 following the talks between Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Vice-Premier Phoumi Nosavan.

The communique states: "During the talks, the two parties expressed the view that there exists between the Chinese and Laotian peoples a traditional, long-standing friendship, which has developed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The two parties expressed the conviction that continuous consolidation and strengthening of the friendship and co-operation between China and Laos on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are in conformity with the common interests of the two peoples.

"The Laotian side expressed the opinion that at the two Geneva Conferences held in 1954 and 1961-62, the Government of the People's Republic of China made important contributions to the preservation of the peace, independence and neutrality of Laos. The Chinese side expressed the opinion that the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question was not only in conformity with the aspirations of the Laotian people, but also of great significance for the maintenance of peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia. Both parties declared that they would strictly observe the various provisions of the 1962 Geneva agreements and expressed their hope that the countries concerned would effectively carry out their obligations under the Geneva agreements and undertake to respect the independence and neutrality of Laos.

"During the talks, the two parties exchanged views on the development of economic and technical co-operation and trade between the two countries. In order to help the Kingdom of Laos to rehabilitate and develop its national economy, the Chinese side agreed, at the request of the Laotian

party, to accord to the Kingdom of Laos a long-term loan for the construction of certain industrial projects and to furnish it with necessary technical assistance and equipment. The Laotian side requested that the road linking the frontiers of China in Yunnan Province with Phong Saly in Laos, a road which is being built by China as assistance without compensation, be extended after its completion to Nam Tha in Houei Sai. The Chinese side undertook to consider this request. The two parties agreed that the Governments of the two countries should send out relevant delegations to discuss further concrete questions concerning economic and technical co-operation and trade."

The Laotian Government Delegation came to China on December 2 at the invitation of the Chinese Government. During their stay they were made warmly welcome by the Chinese Government and were received by Premier Chou En-lai. Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien also received them. The Laotian guests left Peking on December 4.

Chairman Mao Receives Guests

On December 2, Chairman Mao Tse-tung had a friendly talk with Emil Lovlien, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Norway and head of the visiting Norwegian C.P. delegation as well as with the other members of the delegation, Ivar Lie, Arne Petterson and Aino Jakob Grohn.

The Norwegian C. P. delegation came to China in early November.

On the evening of December 2, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received Bernardo Kordon, visiting Argentine writer and Secretary-General of the Argentina-China Cultural Association, and his wife.

On December 3, Chairman Mao Tse-tung had a cordial talk with Madame Ragnel Cossoyn and Amarilio de Oliveira Vasconcelos, guests from Brazil.

Nepalese Special Ambassador In China

Nepalese Special Ambassador Rishikesh Shaha and his wife are on

a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi and his wife. They arrived on November 23, and on the evening of the same day were guests of honour at a banquet given by their hosts at the Great Hall of the People.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi in his speech at the banquet spoke highly of the growth of Sino-Nepalese friendship, and greeted the visit of Special Ambassador Shaha as a contribution to strengthening mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries. "We are particularly glad and proud," he said, "that through friendly discussions we have satisfactorily resolved our boundary question, which was a legacy of the past." The friendly and good neighbourly relations between China and Nepal, Vice-Premier Chen Yi continued, "have set a new model for peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and for solidarity and co-operation between Asian and African countries."

China had always supported the policy of independence, peace and neutrality followed by the Nepalese Government, Chen Yi said. The Chinese people deeply respected the unremitting struggle of the Nepalese people to safeguard their sovereignty and develop their national economy. "The Nepalese people can always count on the resolute support of the 650 million Chinese people," he declared.

Rishikesh Shaha, in his speech, hailed the profound friendship between Nepal and China. "The Chinese Government has rendered us most generous assistance in building a road that will eventually connect Kathmandu and Lhasa. This road as far as we are concerned has a good deal of significance," he said. The Nepalese Special Ambassador thanked the Chinese Government for helping Nepal to set up a cement factory, a paper mill and a leather factory. "I am sure that very soon these factories will start functioning and will start giving the people of Nepal an idea in concrete terms of the benefits of their friendship with their great neighbour—China," he said.

During their stay in Peking, the distinguished Nepalese guests were received by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai respectively.

Albanian Anniversaries

"Albania" was the cultural keynote of the past week when China marked the anniversaries of Albanian independence and liberation with a rich series of cultural activities.

The People's Government issued a set of commemorative postage stamps. The People's Publishing House and other publishing houses put on sale a long list of new books on Albanian subjects. Cinemas showed Albanian films. An Albanian play was staged. Two exhibitions, one of Albanian folk arts and the other of Albanian pictures, opened in Peking. And there was a get-together of poets and poetry-lovers in commemoration of two Albanian patriot-poets, heralds of her liberation. The press carried many articles and features as well as drawings and sketches by people who had visited Albania. The national radio network brought listeners all over the country news of these many-faceted commemorative activities, with Albanian songs and music, plays and dramatization of films.

The two new Albanian films—*They Also Fought* and *Tried and Tested*—have been showing as well as two popular favourites seen earlier—*The Song of the Eagle* and *Tana*. *They Also Fought* is an exciting story featuring three youngsters. It successfully re-creates the milieu of fascist-occupied Tirana and the dauntless Albanian anti-fascist Resistance.

The documentary *Tried and Tested* is an inspiring record of the Albanian people's struggle for freedom in the last hundred years. We see the records of the Albanian rising against the Turks and the rout of the occupationist

forces; the birth of the Party of Labour in 1941 and the subsequent achievements of the Albanian people under its leadership: the valiant fight for liberation and the building of a happy, socialist life.

When *A Fisherman's Family* by the Albanian state-prize winning playwright Suleiman Pitarka was first staged in Peking by the Peking People's Art Theatre a year ago, it was a hit and played successfully for several weeks to full houses. Since then, this play about the changes in a fisherman's family in the fight against the fascist invaders has been on the theatre's repertoire, but refusing to rest satisfied with the success already won, the director and cast have restaged it. When they presented their new version to the public on November 28, it was generally conceded that they had made a good production even better.

The Albanian Folk Arts Exhibition, opened on November 27, has been drawing big crowds to the Peking Exhibition Centre. This is the largest exhibition of its kind ever to be held in China. Immediately on entering one is surrounded by a riot of colour: gorgeous tapestries and carpets with intricate designs and rich tints, exquisite veils; rooms lavishly decorated with articles of folk arts; metalwork and woodwork that keep on evoking ohs and ahs of admiration. Albania, as one sees here, has a fine artistic tradition that can be traced back to hoary antiquity. The colourful national costumes vary in style from place to place, and even from one village to the next. The wood-carving is splendid. It reminds one that Albania is famed as "a country of forests." Not only is the Albanian home furnished with beautifully carved furniture and wooden teapots, spoons, bowls, musical instruments of wood and other articles of everyday use but the house itself is elaborately fitted out with carved wood ceilings, windows and doors. . . .

The Albanian Picture Exhibition in the same building gives an intimate glimpse of the Albanian people in socialist construction, and the tremendous achievements they have made under the leader-

ship of the Party of Labour and of Comrade Enver Hoxha. One section of these graphic pictures shows the past struggle of the Albanian people for independence and against foreign domination, others, recorded by the camera, show the lively growth of Chinese-Albanian friendly relations today.

Earlier, Peking held a meeting to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the death of Vaso Pasha and the 25th anniversary of the death of Ndre Mjeda, two outstanding Albanian poets of the period of the rebirth of the Albanian nation from 1878 to 1912. Chairing the meeting jointly sponsored by the Union of Chinese Writers and the China-Albania Friendship Association, the poet Emi Siao recalled how these two poets lived at a time when Albania was enslaved and dominated by the Turkish oppressors and how they had engaged in the work of enlightenment and education. "In their poems they carried on the glorious and militant tradition of Albanian literature." Emi Siao called on the Chinese people to "learn from the heroic Albanian people their great revolutionary spirit of daring to strive and win victories."

It is impossible to list all the numerous commemorative activities, but mention must be made of at least some of the new books that have been brought out by various publishing houses. These include Enver Hoxha's *A Speech to Voters, Report on the Work of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour to the Party's Fourth Congress* and the *Closing Speech* by the same author, *Independent Albania, Plans of Socialist Economic Construction in Albania*, an album of sketches made by the well-known artist Shao Yu during his tour of Albania earlier this year, selected poems of the patriotic Albanian poets Naim Frasheri and Ndre Mjeda, and a collection of Albanian folk stories. All in all, it has been a memorable occasion that has deepened our knowledge and understanding of Albania and brought our two peoples closer together than ever before.

DANCE

New Dances in the Spotlight

Peking's eight top dance ensembles have just concluded a unique dance festival to review their achievements



A set of two postage stamps commemorating the 50th anniversary of Albanian independence. On the 8-fen stamp, the monument to the anti-fascist fighters is set against a background of the map of Albania; the 10-fen stamp shows an Albanian Young Pioneer standing in front of Albania's national flag.

during the past two years. Choreographers, dancers, composers, stage designers and artists — 1,200 strong — took part in or watched 59 numbers at 18 performances and joined in the 34 discussions and lectures held on various aspects of the dance. They found the festival activities so helpful to their art that its originally scheduled 10 days was extended to three crowded weeks.

Of the nearly three-score items presented most were newly composed or revised in the last two years; some were old numbers revived. Many took for their themes episodes from China's rich fund of revolutionary history; some told of the people's fight against feudalism in the old days; others were inspired by New China's life today. Many of the beautiful folk dances of China's nationalities took flowers, birds, fish and other natural objects to symbolize the people's joy of life. There were also new numbers learnt from Cuban, Algerian, Burmese and other Asian, African and Latin American friends. The dances were in a variety of styles including Chinese classical traditional dance, classical ballet on the *pointes*, and folk dance; over half were dance solos or *pas de deux*; others were full or medium-length or short dance-dramas and group dances.

Several new dance-dramas were presented. One was *Northward Flows the Hsiang River*, a combination of Chinese classical dance and folk dance with elements of dance-pantomime. This is built around the stories of the two revolutionary martyrs Yang Kai-hui and Liu Chih-hsun, subjects of Chairman Mao's poem *The Immortals*. The idea is taken from the words of this poem as well as the collection of *Poems of Revolutionary Martyrs*. The mood is one of revolutionary romanticism. A moving performance was given by Yu Tseng-hsiang of the Cultural Troupe of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army as Yang Kai-hui, a typical revolutionary student-girl of the May Fourth Movement period. Four others in the same dance style were *The "Wild Geese" Guerrillas*, about a group of fishermen-guerrillas in the War of Resistance Against Japan; *Fishermen's Lights on the Wukiang River*, adapted from an episode from the Long March; *Five Heroes of Langya Mountain*, based on the well-known episode of five people's fighters who held Langya

Mountain against repeated Japanese assaults and finally, rather than surrender to the enemy, leapt down the cliffside; and *Liang Shan-po and Chu Ying-tai*, based on the folk tale of the *Butterfly Lovers*, a composition choreographed by Chao Ching, prima ballerina of the well-known dance-drama *Magic Lotus Lantern*, and other young dancers of the Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre. The Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing presented the popular classical ballet *The Corsair* to the music of Adam.

A much acclaimed item was the dance *étude The March of the Big Swords* presented by the Central Song and Dance Ensemble. Led by the well-known male dancer Peng Ching-yi, this is a dance adaptation of a song of the same name widely known during the early part of the war against Japanese aggression. When the enemy's guns roared at the Lukouchiao Bridge in 1937, the Chinese people were roused to action to "raise high the big swords and bring them down on the heads of the Japanese invaders . . ." in the stirring words of the song. In this action-packed dance of only a few minutes a group of people's fighters perform a tense dance-pantomime: spying out the lay of the land, laying an ambush, a night attack, hand-to-hand combat, using the acrobatic dance movements of the traditional Chinese operatic stage: somersaults, tumbling, rolls on the ground and in the air, ducking, feinting, springs, leaps and weapon play.

Notable among the shorter compositions were the solo the *Song of the Slave* and *Mending Shoes*, a dance for two men, the solos *The Dance of the Wild Goose*, *Gaba*, and *The Little Fish*. Performed by a Tibetan student of the Peking School of Dancing whose father, a serf, died at the hands of a serf-owner, the *Song of the Slave* is a dance poem expressive of a slave's strong desire for and irrepressible joy at emancipation. *Mending Shoes* is a



"The March of the Big Swords"

humorous little piece of a P.L.A. general paying a visit to a company. In the absence of the fighters, he takes up a pair of old shoes, puts on an apron, and starts mending them under the trees. The owner of the shoes comes back, discovers the general, tries the mended shoes on, and the two do a joyful dance. *The Wild Goose* composed and performed by veteran dancer Chia Tso-kuang was conceived several years back. When he first performed it, Chia closely imitated the movements of the wild geese, a favourite bird of the Inner Mongolian people, and "flew" back and forth across the stage. Many liked it. After one show, however, he asked a member of the audience: "How did you like it?" "Fine," the other replied, "but what's it all about?" That set Chia thinking. He was getting over something of what he wanted, but clearly not all! On subsequent visits to the Inner Mongolian steppes, he strove to understand still more deeply the spirit of its brave and vigorous people, and project that spirit more clearly in his dance. As he does it today, with the wild goose battling against the storm, breaking through the darkness and spreading its wings in the free sky, there is no ambiguity. The dance communicates itself to the audience imbued with this spirit, and speaks eloquently always in terms of the dance.

Gaba and *The Little Fish* are two folk dances of the Tai people which offer an interesting comparison.

Though both portray the fish, a favourite symbol of joy of the Tai people, the former with its humanized actions and emotions was clearly an expression of the Tai people's happiness in life while the latter was just a naughty little fish, a streak of silver as it plays in the water, so guileless and winsome that one is apt to believe that there are mermaids after all. Chen Ai-lien who dances the *Snake Dance* in China's first national ballet in classic form — *The Maid of the Sea* — and was a gold-medal winner at the last World Youth Festival, performed the latter with delightful vivacity. Incidentally, this promising 22-year-old dancer was orphaned at 11 and was looked after by the state at a children's home. It was there that her talents were discovered. She was subsequently sent to study dancing first under well-known traditional opera actors and then at the Peking School of Dancing.

These dances mentioned above and others were the object of many dis-

cussions during the three-week festival. Choreographers got together and delved deeper into the problem of how better to carry out the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and how to "weed through the old to let the new emerge" in the dance field so as to better serve the broad masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Speakers noted the need for dancers, while striving to extend the range of themes and subject-matters, to direct close attention to themes of the people's revolutionary past and their present-day revolutionary struggles and life in order to enable the dance to play a more directly educational and inspiring role in the present phase of socialist construction in China.

Participants noted that Peking's young dancers had made marked progress in the past few years. A more mature technique, greater expressive power and a deeper musical understanding was evident in the performances of such talented young dancers

as Chao Ching, Chia Tso-kuang and Chen Ai-lien whom we've already mentioned as well as Pai Shu-hsiang and Liu Ching-tang who dance the lead in *Swan Lake*, Aitula and Chang Chun, who specialize in eastern dances, and many others.

The musical accompaniment composed for many of the dances was also praised. The best, besides providing a rhythmic frame-work for the dance, supplemented and greatly aided the dancer in creating mood, imagery and dramatic development. The music for *Northward Flows the Hsiang River*, *The "Wild Geese" Guerrillas*, and *Fishermen's Lights Over the Wukiang River* was singled out for special praise. The relation between the form and the content of the dance, the problem of how to express themes of modern life in terms of the dance, of how to reflect national quality and local colour in dances, the development of individual styles of dancing, were some of the many other problems discussed.

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

▲ **ROMANCE OF THE FLOWERY TOWER** A traditional opera. A poor scholar luckily gets the "flower ball" — a pledge of marriage — from the hands of a prime minister's daughter and so is chosen to be her husband. The girl's father, however, wants to back out of his promise but the girl refuses to obey him. She marries the poor scholar against her father's will and lives happily with him ever after. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **TSAI WEN-CHI** Tsai Wen-chi, a woman scholar of the Han Dynasty, is captured by and marries a noble Hun invader. The opera tells how twelve years later, with peace restored, she is asked to return to her homeland to continue her scholar-father's work. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **THE JADE GARDEN** A Ming noble determines to drive a poor but stubborn scholar from his homestead to take the land for a pleasure garden. The scholar is jailed on a false charge, but later cleared — and the noble duly punished — with the help of a plucky maiden-peddler. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

CONCERTS

Two concerts of symphonic music performed by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra under the guest conductorship of Niyazi, People's Artist of the U.S.S.R., at the Nationalities Cultural Palace Theatre on Dec. 9 & 10. Watch the press for the programme!

BALLET

▲ **FOUNTAIN OF BAKHCHISARAI** The classical ballet composed by Glier. It tells

of the tragic fate of a young Polish girl captured and loved by a khan of the Crimea. Performed for the first time in China by the Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **RED CRAG** A new play adapted from the popular novel by Lo Kuang-pin and Yang Yi-yen. It describes the bitter struggle inside the notorious SACO prison between the political prisoners and the U.S.-Chiang agents and gaolers on the eve of Chungking's liberation. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **THERE'S A BIT OF FOOLISHNESS IN EVERY WISE MAN** One of A. Ostrovsky's plays staged in Chinese. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **THE WEDDING MARCH** A satirical comedy by the playwright Chen Paichen. Set in Chungking during the War of Resistance Against Japan, it exposes how under the Kuomintang regime even a wedding, which should be the happy event for a young couple, causes no end of trouble. The Central Experimental Modern Drama Theatre.

FILMS

▲ **SPRING MAKES FLOWERS BLOOM** A tenderly made picture of everyday life in Shanghai. A story about the troubles and triumphs of a housewife learning to run a new neighbourhood primary school. A Shanghai Haiyen Studio feature.

▲ **LI SHUANG-SHUANG** A new feature adapted from Li Chun's short story of the same title reflecting the great changes in China's countryside. It tells how Li Shuang-shuang, an able, bright and selfless woman, solves her differences with her conservative-minded husband. Shanghai Haiyen Studio.

▲ **LEAP OVER THE CHASM** A Soviet feature. A haughty engineer learns a bitter lesson from an accident caused by his neglect of the safety of the workers.

▲ **RED SAILS** A Soviet widescreen film of how a girl's romantic dream comes true.

▲ **TRIED AND TESTED** An Albanian documentary reviewing the history of the Albanian Party of Labour on its 20th anniversary.

▲ **THEY ALSO FOUGHT** An Albanian feature film about the Resistance in World War II. The "they" are a group of dauntless Albanian children who help the guerrillas against the Italian fascists.

▲ **A MAN AFTER GOD'S HEART (MAITRE APRES DIEU)** This French film tells how a ship's captain helps a group of Jews on his ship escape from the German fascists.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **ALBANIAN EXHIBITIONS: PICTURES and FOLK ARTS** In celebration of the 50th anniversary of Albania's independence. Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Dec. 10. At Peking Exhibition Centre.

SWIMMING

The indoor Swimming Pool of the Peking Workers' Stadium is open to the public.

Tues., Thur. & Sat.
12:00 noon - 8:00 p.m.

Wed., Fri. & Sun.
12:00 noon - 5:00 p.m.



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