

# PEKING REVIEW

28

July 12, 1963

## Statement of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

July 10, 1963

## Peking Welcomes Five Chinese Back From Moscow

A rousing welcome to the five Chinese comrades whose recall was unreasonably demanded by the Soviet Government (p. 3).

## Self-Reliance and Independent National Economic Construction

Article from *Rodong Shinmoon*, organ of the Korean Workers' Party (p. 9).

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## Kwangtung Beats 200-Day Drought

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

北  
京  
周  
報

# TU FU —

## Selected Poems

Compiled by Feng Chih  
Translated by Rewi Alley



The Tang Dynasty saw the golden age of classical Chinese poetry and Tu Fu was one of its greatest poets. This selection of 140 of his poems is published in commemoration of the 1,250th anniversary of his birth.

Tu Fu lived at a time of turmoil when Tang rule was declining and war ravaged the country. Born into a scholar-official's family, he was swept down into the lower depths of society. As a war refugee he shared the lot of the common folk; he learnt at first hand about their sufferings and hopes, their hatred of war and their longing for peace. His poetry expressed his sympathy for the people and faithfully recorded the tragedy of his times.

Professor Feng Chih of Peking University is a noted authority on Tu Fu. Rewi Alley, the translator, is a New Zealand poet who has personally travelled over the places mentioned and described by Tu Fu.

Illustrations in this volume include a portrait of Tu Fu, photostats of his poems printed in the Sung and Yuan Dynasties and paintings inspired by his verses.

Hard cover

Coloured dust jacket

pp. 178

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# KUAN HAN-CHING

A Play by Tien Han

This is one of the finest of the recent works of a leading Chinese playwright. It was written in 1958 to commemorate the 7th centenary of the activities of Kuan Han-ching, the great Chinese dramatist of the 13th century.

Its subject is how Kuan Han-ching wrote and staged his play **Tou Ngo**, an eloquent denunciation of injustice; its theme is the great dramatist's concern for the people and hatred for the oppressive ruling class. Kuan Han-ching's nobility of character—his courage, kindness and spirit of self-sacrifice in the struggle on behalf of the people—is dramatically revealed.

Illustrated with photographs from the production staged by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

July 12, 1963 Vol. VI No. 28

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## THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

- The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued a statement on July 10. (See p. 7.)

- The Chinese press on July 10 also carried:

The July 9 statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union;

A Hsinhua dispatch from Moscow reporting the campaign whipped up by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. against the Communist Party of China through meetings and resolutions of Soviet Party organizations at various levels;

A Hsinhua dispatch from Moscow giving a round up of the editorials of the Soviet papers *Pravda*, *Izvestia*, *Sovietskaya Rossia*, *Partinaya Zhizn*, *Trud*, *Krasnaya Zvezda* and *Komsomolskaya Pravda* attacking the Communist Party of China in accordance with the speeches of leaders of the C.P.S.U. and a resolution recently adopted at the plenary session of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

- The Chinese Communist Party Delegation has arrived in Moscow for the talks between the Chinese and Soviet Communist Parties.

- Peking meeting welcomed home the five Chinese personnel recalled from the Soviet Union at the unreasonable demand of the Soviet Government.

- A warm welcome was also given to the Indonesian women's delegation, a Nepalese woman delegate and the Chinese women's delegation upon their arrival in Peking on July 8 after attending the World Congress of Women in Moscow.

- A friendship delegation of the Indonesian Communist Party led by its Chairman D.N. Aidit, will shortly visit Ch'na and the Soviet Union.

- The Chinese press last week reported the joint statement of the Indonesian and Japanese Communist Parties. Both Parties share the view that U.S. imperialism is public enemy No. 1 in the world today.

The national papers also carried in excerpts an article originally published in the *Malayan Monitor* repudiating revisionist slanders against national-liberation wars.

- Good news comes from the economic front. The summer harvest is good. In most of the major wheat-growing areas the farmers reaped a bigger harvest of winter wheat than last year. In the metallurgical industry output targets for key iron and steel products for the first half of the year were reached ahead of schedule.

## Peking Welcomes Five Chinese Back From Moscow

Peking gave a rousing welcome to Mei Wen-kang, Lu Pei-hsin, Wang Yao-tung, Liu Tao-yu and Yao Yi whose recall was unreasonably demanded by the Soviet Government.

More than 7,000 personnel from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Education, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, various depart-

ments of the Peking Municipal Government and people's organizations gathered at the Great Hall of the People on July 7 to express their support and admiration for the fine conduct of the five Chinese. Earlier, on July 3, Premier Chou En-lai received and had a cordial talk with them, commending their active attitude of responsibility and indomitable spirit.



At the Peking rally. (Standing, left to right) Yao Yi, Lu Pei-hsin, Mei Wen-kang, Wang Yao-tung and Liu Tao-yu, the five recalled from the Soviet Union at the unreasonable Soviet demand

Present at the rally were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Kuo Mo-jo, Minister of Foreign Trade Yeh Chi-chuang, Minister of Education Yang Hsiu-feng, Vice-Mayor of Peking Wan Li were among those present.

Also present were Tseng Yung-chuan, Li Chiang, Lin Hai-yun, Chiang Nan-hsiang, Chu Ko-chen, Tsien San-chiang, Chang Yen and other leading comrades of the departments concerned.

Before the rally began, Vice-Premier Chen Yi received Mei Wen-kang and the other four comrades.

Prolonged, warm applause greeted Mei Wen-kang, Lu Pei-hsin, Wang Yao-tung, Liu Tao-yu and Yao Yi when they mounted the rostrum and received bouquets from Peking's Young Pioneers.

Speaking at the rally, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Hsiao extended the warmest of welcomes to Mei Wen-kang of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow and the four other recalled personnel. "It was proper and unimpeachable," he said, "for Mei Wen-kang and the other four comrades to distribute the June 14 letter of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in reply to the letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The course of action of the Soviet Government in unreasonably demanding their recall can only grieve those near and dear to us all and gladden the enemy. Just-minded Soviet people will not approve such action which

is not in the interests of Sino-Soviet unity." He commended the five comrades for having done their work well and said that they were people most worthy of welcome. "The Communist Party and Government of China," he said, "have always treasured the unity between the two Communist Parties and the two states of China and the Soviet Union, and are firmly opposed to all measures that vitiate Sino-Soviet relations and aim at causing a split. We must resolutely carry out the instructions of our Party's Central Committee to cherish the interests of the international communist movement as a whole. The great friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples can stand the test and is unbreakable. The Chinese and Soviet peoples must unite and strive for the common cause of opposing imperialism and for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism."

Mei Wen-kang, speaking on behalf of the comrades who returned from Moscow, expressed heartfelt thanks for the solicitude shown them by the Party and the Government and for the warm welcome accorded them by the various organizations. He gave an account on how the Soviet Government unreasonably demanded their recall. "The Soviet authorities," he pointed out in particular, "have for a long time prevented the Soviet people from knowing the views of the Chinese Communist Party, and even went so far as to attack and slander the Chinese Communist Party publicly by name. But the Soviet people dearly treasure the unity between the two countries and two Parties of China and the Soviet

Union, and they urgently want to know the stand and views of the Chinese Communist Party with regard to the international communist movement." He went on to say that it was in the interests of mutual understanding, the elimination of differences and defending and strengthening the great friendship and unity between the Chinese and Soviet peoples that they distributed the published letter of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in reply to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. "This," he declared, "is absolutely proper and unimpeachable." He expressed great indignation at the unreasonable action of the Soviet Government in demanding their recall.

Mei Wen-kang cited many facts from his own experience to show that the profound friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples could not be undermined by anyone. He concluded his speech with the words: "Marxism-Leninism will triumph! Chinese and Soviet peoples, unite on the basis of Marxism-Leninism!"

Vice-Premier Chen Yi also addressed the rally. He stressed that the U.S. imperialists and the Tito clique of Yugoslavia were hoping for a split between China and the Soviet Union. "But," he declared, "the Chinese and Soviet peoples want unity and oppose a split. All the peoples of the socialist countries and progressive mankind throughout the world want unity and oppose a split. We will adhere to Marxist-Leninist revolutionary principles and uphold unity and oppose a split. We will never do anything to

grieve those near and dear to us all and gladden the enemy."

## Albanian Army Day

The heroic Albanian People's Army, born during the Albanian people's struggle to free themselves from German and Italian fascist armed occupation, celebrated its 20th anniversary on July 10. Marshal Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, sent a message of greetings to General B. Balluku, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Defence of Albania, on this occasion.

Peking celebrated the day with a meeting sponsored by the General Staff Headquarters and the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and attended by more than 2,000 officers and men of the Chinese army, navy and air force. Albanian Ambassador to China Reis Malile was also present.

General Chang Chung-hsun, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, paid tribute to the glorious role the Albanian People's Army had played under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. "In the post-war period," the General said, "the heroic Albanian People's Army, spade in one hand and rifle in the other, and with an indomitable, militant spirit, has stood vigilantly on guard at the southwestern outpost of the socialist camp, resolutely combating aggressive provocations of U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys, firmly opposing the modern revisionists' calumnies, threats and sabotage, and making important contributions to the defence of the security of the socialist camp and of world peace."

General Chang Chung-hsun spoke of the profound, militant friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples and their armies. "This friendship," he said, "is based on Marxism-Leninism. It is unbreakable and can stand the test of any storm."

Warm applause greeted Colonel Elami Hado, military attache of the Albanian Embassy, when he took the floor. He told the meeting about the glorious history of the Albanian People's Army, its achievements in modernizing itself and its successes in defending socialist Albania against its enemies. He sternly denounced U.S.

imperialism, world reaction and modern revisionism for their shameless and frantic anti-China activities. Their aim, he pointed out, was to prevent the Chinese people from building their happy life and to impair the respect and support given to the People's Republic of China by the people throughout the world. "But these decadent forces can never block the advance of the great Chinese people," he declared. "The People's Republic of China is a brilliant example for the oppressed peoples; it inspires them to take the road of liberation and progress." Colonel Elami Hado hailed the comradely and ever growing friendship between the peoples and armies of Albania and China.

## Sino-Rumanian Co-operation

China and Rumania last week augmented their friendship based on proletarian internationalism with the signing of the 1963 executive plan implementing their cultural co-operation agreement and an accord for co-operation between the Chinese and Rumanian Academies of Sciences together with its executive plan for 1963-64.

The executive plan for Sino-Rumanian cultural co-operation was signed on July 5 by Tsao Ying, head of the Chinese delegation and Vice-Chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Dumitru Gheorghiu, head of the Rumanian delegation and Rumanian Ambassador to China.

Under the plan, the two countries will co-operate and exchange experience in the fields of science, education, culture, art, cinema, broadcasting, television, journalism and physical culture.

The agreement for scientific co-operation and its executive plan for 1963-64 were signed on July 6 by Professor Hua Lo-keng of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Academician T. Popovici, representative of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences.

Officials of both Governments greeted the signing of these agreements as an enhancement of the comradely co-operation and fast friendship between the Chinese and Rumanian peoples.

Toasting the occasion at the banquet he gave on the evening of July 6

Ambassador Gheorghiu said that the signing of these agreements was "a direct reflection of the policies pursued by the Rumanian and Chinese Parties and Governments to strengthen friendly co-operation between the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"Rumanian-Chinese relations," he added, "are developing in a direction favourable to both countries and on the basis of the principles governing relations among socialist countries." The signing and implementation of the agreements, he stressed, would strengthen the comradely co-operation and the indestructible friendship between the Rumanian and Chinese peoples.

In his toast in reply Tsao Ying pointed out that Sino-Rumanian co-operation in cultural, scientific and other fields was based on those principles of equality, mutual benefit, mutual assistance and co-operation which govern relations between fraternal countries. They were in accord with the principles of proletarian internationalism and the spirit of the 1957 Declaration and 1960 Statement made by the Communist and Workers' Parties.

On July 5 Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi received the Rumanian delegation and entertained them to dinner.

## Indonesian C.P. Delegation

Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, on June 29 met with and gave a banquet in honour of the Indonesian Communist Party delegation led by Achmad Imron, Member of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party and first secretary of the Party's committee of the greater South Sumatra region. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

The delegation left Peking on July 6 for a visit to the southern parts of China before leaving for home.

## Algeria's Anniversary

The Democratic People's Republic of Algeria was one year old on July 5. The Chinese Government and people's organizations sent messages of

congratulation to the Algerian Government and people. A Chinese government delegation attended the gala anniversary celebrations in Algeria.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai, in a joint message of greetings to Premier Ahmed Ben Bella, congratulated the Algerian people on their great victory in winning national independence after a long and heroic struggle. The Chinese leaders also expressed admiration for the way the Algerian people had carried on their revolutionary struggles since winning independence and for their successes in rehabilitating and developing their national economy in the past year.

Leading Chinese newspapers published special articles on the Algerian people's great struggle against imperialism and colonialism. They described the Algerians' success in winning national independence as yet another victory of the world's people in their fight against imperialism and in defence of world peace and an event of great significance in the political life of the contemporary world.

In its July 5 editorial greeting independent Algeria's first anniversary, *Renmin Ribao* declared that the revolutionary struggles of the Algerian people had furnished a new inspiring example for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. Ruthlessly oppressed by imperialism, the editorial said, the Algerian people had at long last found the path of struggle — to oppose the counter-revolutionary armed force of imperialism with the revolutionary armed force of the people. The independence of Algeria, the editorial stressed, once again proved that in our era all oppressed peoples and oppressed nations would in the long run defeat the enemy, no matter how strong he might be, so long as they persisted in unity and in struggle, so long as they despised the enemy strategically and took him seriously tactically, so long as they studied the experience gained in their successes or failures and persisted in a correct line.

### **N.P.C. Standing Committee Meets**

At its meeting in Peking on July 3, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress heard a re-

port on the domestic and international situation by Premier Chou En-lai. The Premier also answered questions raised at the recent N.P.C. Standing Committee group discussions concerning the report on the adjusted plan for the last two years of the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-62) and its implementation and the report on the final state accounts for 1961 and 1962, submitted recently by the State Council for examination and approval.

The meeting passed a resolution approving the two reports made on behalf of the State Council by Vice-Premiers Li Fu-chun and Li Hsien-nien respectively. The resolution also approved the final state accounts for 1961 and 1962.

### **Good Wheat Harvest**

The summer harvest is in and it is good. One after another the nation's major wheat-producing provinces are reporting better harvests than last year.

By the end of June, the harvesting of winter wheat had been completed in the wheat belts along the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers. Most of the people's communes in the wheat-rich provinces of Shensi, Shansi, Hopei, Honan, Shantung and Anhwei got in a bigger wheat crop than they did last year. Increases range from 10 to 20 per cent.

The countryside is dotted with big stacks of newly harvested wheat, piled high near the threshing grounds. The people's communes are humming with activity. With a rich crop in hand, commune members are working in high spirits, busy threshing, making stacks or storing the new grain in their granaries.

**Shantung.** This east China province, one of the nation's major wheat-producing areas, reaped a rich crop this year. Communes on the Taian-Laiwu plain in central Shantung garnered 20 per cent more wheat than last year from their vast wheatland. People's communes in southwestern Shantung brought in a bumper harvest. A low-lying area with many lakes and marshes, southwestern Shantung was the site of the peasant uprisings immortalized in the classical

Chinese novel *Water Margin*. In the past, the farms here were often ravaged by floods or waterlogging and the peasants made destitute. Many fled the area. Even in the early years after liberation, a considerable part of the population needed government relief to make ends meet. Thanks to the extensive water conservancy projects built in the last few years, however, the land is now well protected from floods or waterlogging, and the peasants have reaped rich wheat harvests for two successive years. The average yield per *mu* this year is 20 per cent higher than it was last year; some counties even report an increase of over 30 per cent.

**Shansi and Shensi.** People's communes in most parts of Shansi Province reaped a better wheat harvest than in 1962. The major wheat-growing counties in the southern and central parts of the province report a 20 per cent increase.

The summer harvest accounts for no less than 65 per cent of the total annual grain output of Shensi Province's fertile Kuanchung plain. This summer, despite heavy rains in the latter stages of the crop's growth, the people's communes there reaped a bigger wheat harvest than last year.

**Hopei, Honan, Szechuan.** These and other provinces in the Yangtze River valley reported higher outputs in many people's communes. They range from 10 to 20 per cent over last year's figures. At harvest time, everybody was out in the fields — members of the people's communes, students and cadres in local Party and government bodies. Seventy-seven thousand Communist Party and government functionaries took part in the harvest, say reports from 14 special administrative regions in the wheat belt. In keeping with their fine tradition of lending a hand in the people's work whenever possible, officers and men of the People's Liberation Army in many places also joined in the harvesting.

With these good harvests, sales of grain to the state from people's communes and individual commune members are going with a swing. Government grain purchasing targets for this summer have already been fulfilled or overfulfilled in Hopei, Szechuan and other provinces.

# Statement of the Central Committee of The Communist Party of China

July 10, 1963

ON July 9, 1963, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union issued a statement in which the accusation is made that the Peking rally of various Chinese institutions welcoming the five comrades who were recalled at the unreasonable demand of the Soviet Government was an attempt to fan unfriendly feeling towards the Soviet Union among the Chinese people and to exacerbate the situation with regard to the talks between the C.P.C. and the C.P.S.U. It drew the conclusion that "a deliberate campaign is being carried on" in China "to aggravate seriously the Soviet-Chinese relations, disregarding the dangerous consequences of this policy."

The talks between the C.P.C. and the C.P.S.U. are now in progress, and people are justified in hoping that the Sino-Soviet differences will be discussed calmly at the talks. Certainly, we did not expect that the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. would consider it necessary to unleash a new public attack on the C.P.C. and thus force us to make a public reply. We cannot but regret this state of affairs.

The accusation in the statement by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. against the C.P.C. is totally unjustified. Communists must respect the facts and be reasonable. Who is it that has taken a series of measures to worsen Sino-Soviet relations before and during the Sino-Soviet talks, thus aggravating the situation with regard to the talks?

The letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. dated June 14 was a reply to the letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. dated March 30. In its letter, the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. raised the question of the general line of the international communist movement and systematically expounded its own views. Since the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. raised this question, which is a most important one, it was certainly necessary for the Central Committee of the C.P.C. systematically to present its own views on this question. At the same time, despite our disagreement with the views expounded by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. in its letter, we nevertheless published it in full so as to acquaint our Party members and the Chinese people with the views of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. This is the normal position which should be taken in handling relations between fraternal Parties. It is also beneficial to the mutual understanding and trust of the people of China and the Soviet Union and beneficial to the elimination of differences and the strengthening of unity. However, the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. not only failed to publish the letter of reply of the Central Committee of the C.P.C., but, in a series of resolutions and statements and in speeches by its leaders, vilified it as a "slandering and groundless attack" on the C.P.S.U. Is it not in itself a slander against the C.P.C. to refuse to let people know what our letter of reply actually said, while

at the same time obsessively attacking the letter as a "slander" against the C.P.S.U. and raising a colossal uproar?

The letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. of March 30 was distributed by Soviet institutions and personnel in China before its publication in the Chinese press. On previous occasions, they had distributed documents of C.P.S.U. leaders and of the organ of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. attacking the C.P.C. by name. It is inconceivable that the Soviet comrades should have thought that the C.P.C. agreed with the contents of these documents. Of course we disagreed. But we have always maintained that it is normal and reciprocal activity for the official institutions and personnel of one socialist country stationed in another to distribute the public documents of their own government and Party, and consequently we have never interfered with such activity. Nevertheless, the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. regarded the normal activity of the Chinese institutions and personnel in the Soviet Union in distributing the letter of reply of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. as violating Soviet sovereignty and interfering with Soviet internal affairs. Such logic is absolutely untenable. If it were valid, would not China have long ago become a state without sovereignty?

It is preposterous for the Soviet Government to demand the recall of the persons concerned on the excuse that Chinese institutions and personnel in the Soviet Union distributed the letter of reply of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. China, for its part, treasures Sino-Soviet unity and is refraining from taking corresponding measures against Soviet institutions and personnel in China. China's self-restraint is obvious to all. The Chinese institutions concerned held a meeting in Peking in order to welcome the five comrades recalled at the Soviet Government's unreasonable demand, to explain the facts and express the desire to strengthen Sino-Soviet unity. This was the least China could do within her sovereign rights and was also a good thing to do. We cannot understand why the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. has gone to the extent of arbitrarily attacking this meeting. Can it be that the comrades of the C.P.S.U. are asking us to declare these five comrades to be undesirable in China too?

The C.P.C. and the C.P.S.U. are equals, and no genuine unity can be achieved by adopting an attitude of "allowing the magistrate to burn down houses, while forbidding the common people even to light lamps." The consistent stand of the C.P.C. regarding the Sino-Soviet differences is: persevere in principle, strengthen unity, eliminate differences and wage a common struggle against the enemy. We practise what we preach and our deeds are at one with our words. The cause for concern at present is rather the fact that the Central Committee of the

C.P.S.U. has not only extended the ideological differences between the two Parties of China and the Soviet Union to the sphere of state relations, but is also whipping up a campaign against the C.P.C. all over the Soviet Union through meetings and resolutions of Party organizations at various levels and through innumerable speeches and articles. People cannot help asking, how far are the comrades of the C.P.S.U. prepared to extend the Sino-Soviet differences?

The unity of the C.P.C. and the C.P.S.U. and the unity of China and the Soviet Union are in the fundamental interests of the people of both countries. At present, our comrades and friends throughout the world are eagerly

hoping that the Sino-Soviet talks will yield positive results and that Sino-Soviet unity will be preserved and strengthened. Only the U.S. imperialists, the reactionaries of all countries and the Tito group of renegades are counting on the failure of the Sino-Soviet talks and on a split between the C.P.C. and the C.P.S.U. Sino-Soviet unity is of the greatest importance. One must never do anything to pain those near and dear to us and gladden the enemy. We sincerely hope that the comrades of the C.P.S.U. will join us in striving gradually to eliminate the differences, strengthen unity and wage a common struggle against the enemy on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement.

# Statement of the Central Committee Of the C.P.S.U.

July 9, 1963

ON July 7, 1963, a large meeting was organized in Peking and addressed by officials, who supported in their speeches the incorrect actions of five members of the Chinese Embassy and Chinese post-graduates, who were recalled from Moscow as demanded by the U.S.S.R. Foreign Ministry.

These members of the P.R.C. Embassy and post-graduates, contrary to the warnings of Soviet organs, illegally circulated in Moscow and other Soviet cities the letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China of June 14 of this year, addressed to the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, which contained slanderous and groundless attacks on the C.P.S.U. and the other Marxist-Leninist parties, thereby displaying gross disregard for the rules and regulations operating in the U.S.S.R. On behalf of the Soviet Government the Foreign Ministry drew the attention of the Chinese Ambassador to the impermissibility of such actions and demanded their discontinuance. Despite these warnings, the Chinese Embassy not only did not stop the dissemination of the letter, but continued violating the generally accepted norms of relations among sovereign states.

The organs of Soviet power, demanding the recall from Moscow of the above-said Chinese officials, was guided by the interests of strict abidance in relations between the U.S.S.R. and the P.R.C. by the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states, laid down in the Declaration and Statement of the Moscow meetings of fraternal Parties.

At the meeting in Peking statements were made again, and this time in a demonstrative form, that the Chinese comrades continue to regard as their right the dissemination in the U.S.S.R. of the June 14 letter of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and approve of such actions.

But this "right," which the Chinese comrades wish to misappropriate, actually leads to the aggravation of relations between the Communist Parties at the time when we have already reached agreement to discontinue open polemics. We have reached agreement on something even

bigger than that — the meeting of representatives of the C.P.S.U. and the C.P.C. and this meeting has already begun in Moscow. It seemed that before the meeting and during it there should have been no actions interfering with the creation of the necessary conditions for the consideration of disputed questions in order to find a solution which would benefit all the world communist and labour movement. Precisely this is what all the Marxist-Leninist parties are waiting for. The Chinese comrades, however, are taking steps of an opposite character. The very fact of the calling of such a meeting, the speeches delivered there by Chinese officials to justify and support the above-said actions, cannot be assessed otherwise than a desire to kindle in the fraternal Chinese people sentiments and moods unfriendly to the Soviet Union, to aggravate the situation in the course of the negotiations between the representatives of the C.P.S.U. and C.P.C.

The impression is created that a deliberate campaign is being carried on to aggravate seriously the Soviet-Chinese relations, disregarding the dangerous consequences of this policy.

The C.P.S.U. Central Committee expresses regret in this connection and hopes that the Chinese comrades will finally understand that such actions do not meet the interests of our peoples and the interests of our common cause.

Despite such unfriendly actions, the C.P.S.U. will continue doing everything possible on its part not to deepen the existing differences and to overcome the difficulties which have arisen in the Chinese Communist Party's relations with the C.P.S.U. and the other Marxist-Leninist parties.

The C.P.S.U. again confirms its steadfast desire to work firmly and consistently for the close unity of the countries of the socialist commonwealth and all the world communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, the principles of the Declaration and Statement of the Moscow meetings.



# Self-Reliance and Independent National Economic Construction

*Following is the full text of the June 12 editorial department article of "Rodong Shinmoon," organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party. Sub-heads are ours. —Ed.*

**T**HE Korean Workers' Party has won great victories in safeguarding the freedom and independence of the fatherland and in carrying on the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Korean people, who in the recent past were in a backward state and who have also come through a hard-fought war, have, in an extremely short space of time, surmounted all difficulties and scored great successes. This would have been inconceivable if they had departed from the principle of self-reliance and the line of independent national economic construction which have been consistently upheld by the Party.

Our Party and our people, after successfully solving the complex task of the socialist revolution, have entered the stage of all-round socialist construction.

To turn Korea into a developed socialist industrial country and to lay a firm material foundation for the unification of the fatherland and for the prosperity of the generations to come, it is necessary for the Korean people to carry out the tasks of all-round technical and cultural revolutions. These tasks can be successfully fulfilled only by continuously upholding and still more thoroughly carrying out the principle of self-reliance and the line of independent national economic construction.

Self-reliance represents the lofty revolutionary style of work and the pure revolutionary spirit of Communists, and the revolutionary stand of the proletariat and Communists in having steadfast loyalty to their revolutionary tasks and overthrowing the old society and establishing a new society by their own efforts.

The proletariat of every country must strengthen its solidarity with the international proletariat but, first of all, it must rely on its own strength to complete the revolutionary tasks of its own country.

The international solidarity and mutual assistance and support of the proletariat of all countries are an important guarantee for the revolutionary victory in the struggle against capital exploitation and oppression and for the establishment of a new society. Growth of international revolutionary strength creates favourable conditions for the revolutionary struggles in individual countries.

It is a sacred internationalist duty of the Communists and the Marxist-Leninist parties to give all-out aid, sup-

port and encouragement to each other in the struggle for revolution and construction. Firm reliance on such international solidarity is necessary for the victory of the revolution in each country. However, the master of the revolution in each country can only be the proletariat and the popular masses of that country and their guiding force, the Marxist-Leninist party; and the decisive factor in the victory of the revolution, too, is none other than the internal force of that country.

## Fundamental Principle of Marxism-Leninism

Revolution cannot be exported by one country to another. Revolution, therefore, in any country cannot be made by others from outside. With what speed and in what depth the revolution in each country will develop and when it will achieve victory—all these depend mainly on the degree to which the revolutionary situation in that country has ripened and on the degree of preparedness of the revolutionary forces themselves.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance stems precisely from this fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism.

This law of revolutionary development demands that the Communists and Marxist-Leninist party of each country possess the spirit to mobilize to the fullest extent the internal forces, carry on to the end the struggle against the enemy in any circumstance, depend on their own strength to create everything needed by the revolution, and advance incessantly, never remaining complacent with the achievements already gained—in short, they must have the highest sense of responsibility and the most determined spirit towards the revolution.

It is not the attitude of a revolutionary to pin hopes on outside support and assistance alone in the course of revolution rather than on his own efforts. Such an attitude can never lead the revolution to a successful conclusion.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance represents the unbending spirit of fighting it out in any adversity until final victory is won, the creative spirit of making all necessary things by one's own strength and the idea of making continuous innovations and advances, displaying no indolence, complacency or vacillation under any circumstance. Only when the proletariat and the Communists adhere to such ideas and principles can they, no matter how complicated the situation, maintain their revolutionary integrity and persist in their struggle and, pulling through all twists and turns in the course of revolution, win final victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "As Communists devoted to the struggle for revolution, we must have the spirit

of self-reliance. Lack of this spirit will lead to lack of confidence in one's own strength, failure to mobilize well the internal resources at home and, therefore, inability to carry on the cause of revolution."

Self-reliance is based on the principle of proletarian internationalism.

The revolutionary movement of the proletariat has always been a struggle to smash the international chain of capital. The proletarian revolution and the communist movement, therefore, are invariably internationalist by nature. The proletariat and the Communists of various countries discharge their national and international duty first of all by successfully completing the revolution in their own countries with the support and encouragement of the international revolutionary movement. For the Communists and their Party to use their strength to promote to the fullest degree the revolution in their own country is to deal a heavy blow to international capital and give active support to the revolutions of other countries.

The Communists must first successfully push forward the revolution in their own country as a contribution to the development of the international revolutionary movement and at the same time do everything in their power to actively support and assist the revolutions of other countries.

Of this point, Lenin wrote:

There is one, and only one kind of internationalism in deed: working wholeheartedly for the development of the revolutionary movement and the revolutionary struggle in *one's own* country, and supporting (by propaganda, sympathy and material aid) such a struggle, such, and only such a line in every country without exception.

### **Korean Party's Revolutionary Tradition**

Our Party has consistently and strictly adhered to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in the arduous struggle against imperialism, in the relentless struggle against the reactionaries at home and in the struggle for socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Filled with firm confidence in victory in the difficult conditions when there were no rear areas, the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces, led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, fought heroically for 15 years against Japan, arming themselves with weapons captured from the enemy and managing to solve the problems of ammunition, food and clothing by their own efforts. In fact, the struggle of the Korean Communists in the 1930s and every victory they won are all living examples of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Our Party has carried on the revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces. Decisively smashing the national nihilist tendency to wait on big countries — the tendency to have no faith in one's own strength and place sole reliance on others — and basing itself on mobilizing to the fullest extent its own strength in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance while gaining the support and encouragement of fraternal countries, the Party has won great victories since the liberation in socialist revolution and construction.

Our Party's policy of reinforcing the political, economic and military might of the country in every way

by doing everything in our power is not only the most correct way of promoting the Korean revolution but also a positive step for defending peace in Asia and fortifying the eastern front of the socialist camp. This shows that our Party is not only faithful to its national duty, but also is discharging in a responsible manner its internationalist duty to the world communist movement.

Self-reliance represents the only thoroughly revolutionary stand, the only stand which conforms fully with the principle of proletarian internationalism.

To embody the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in socialist construction is to build, first of all, a firmly independent economy.

To build an independent national economy means, under the banner of self-reliance, to lay a firm economic foundation for building a national life with the nation's own strength. Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "To build an independent national economy means many-sided economic development, the equipping of the economy with modern technique and the establishment of firm bases of raw materials, so that a comprehensive economic system linking organically all departments is formed and that heavy and light industrial products and farm produce, which guarantee the building of a prosperous and powerful country and the improvement of the people's livelihood, can in the main be produced at home."

### **Guarantee of National Independence**

Independent national economic construction is of the utmost significance for guaranteeing national independence, effectively building socialism, and increasing the might of the socialist camp as a whole.

No country can ensure its firm political independence and realize its full equality and sovereignty in international relations without building an independent national economy. Without economic independence, it is impossible for a country to guarantee its political independence, or to build its national life as master in its own house.

In order to deprive other countries of their right to political independence and enslave them politically, the imperialists are putting a brake on the independent development of the national economy of these countries and turning them into economic appendages. Economic enslavement, exploitation and plundering of the backward agricultural countries by the industrially developed countries and, on this basis, political domination of the former by the latter — this typifies the mutual relations between countries in the capitalist world.

But it is both impossible and impermissible for such phenomena to exist between socialist countries. The relations between them are based on the principles of complete equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and on the principle of fraternal mutual support.

The realization of the principles of complete equality and independence in the relations between countries calls for the economic independence of each country.

Some people who while talking about independence, equality and non-interference in internal affairs disapprove of independent national economic construction are

in fact denying the sovereignty and equality of other countries.

The construction of an independent national economy is also necessary for the successful building of socialism. To build socialism, it is essential to establish heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core, carry out socialist industrialization and, on this basis, develop light industry and agriculture and equip various departments of the national economy with modern technique. Particularly in former colonies and semi-colonies and backward agricultural countries, in order to put a speedy end to the backwardness inherited from the past and catch up with the advanced countries, the key question is to build up a modern industry and carry out national industrialization.

To achieve this task, each country must develop its economy in a many-sided way; each country must grow into an independent economic unit which is run with its own technique, natural resources, raw and other materials and by its own personnel.

### **A Comprehensive Economic System**

Only when the national economy forms a comprehensive economic system and marches forward steadily on its own legs as an independent economic unit can all national resources be developed and utilized to the maximum, a correct balance maintained, and productive forces developed rapidly. Only thus, too, can a country swiftly develop its science, technology, and culture, steadily raise the educational and technical level of the working people, train them in an all-round way, and advance to socialism and communism more rapidly.

What will happen if attention is directed only to "the tradition of production," to "advantages of the natural economy," to the "gains" and thus to developing a few limited departments of production? The national economy of the country in question will become lopsided and, moreover, be paralysed without economic aid from other countries. If only the traditional productive departments are developed, formerly industrially undeveloped countries in particular will remain for ever in a backward state without modern industry. Thus, they will find it impossible to promote their economic development on their own initiative in the light of their needs, to achieve a proper balance of the national economy and to build socialism successfully.

The natural and economic conditions and tradition of production are not unchangeable; they can be changed with the development of science, technology and production.

Communists have all the more reason to conquer nature, to turn to advantage unfavourable economic factors and, in the interests of victory in building socialism and communism, to start from scratch, create new things incessantly and march forward steadily. Only thus is it possible to make full use of our entire wealth and increase our strength.

As to the "gains," consideration must be given to both individual enterprises and to the national economy as a whole; to both the immediate interests and to the perspective of national economic development. To take

a short-sighted view of the "gains" will mean that no new industrial departments can be established at all. It is a businessman's calculation to the detriment of socialist construction to place the "gains" of individual enterprises above those of the whole national economy; and the immediate interests above the long-term interests of national economic development.

Only by building an independent national economy can each country accelerate its socialist construction and, furthermore, increase the might of the entire socialist camp.

### **Boost for World Socialist Economic System**

As independent economic units in the world socialist economic system, the economies of all socialist countries develop in close co-ordination and co-operation with each other. When each of its units is strong, the world socialist economic system will increase its might and further consolidate its inner economic ties.

If the national economy of each socialist country cannot be developed comprehensively, and if it cannot maintain its firm independence or play a role of its own, it will weaken every link of the entire socialist camp and therefore the entire world socialist economic system.

What is important is that with the economy of each socialist country developing healthily and giving full play to its independent role, the world socialist economic system as a whole will function satisfactorily and display its full strength.

Moreover, only when each country develops an independent national economy, can economic co-operation under the principles of proletarian internationalism and equality and mutual benefit be effectively put into practice. The economic independence of each country should be further consolidated so that the relations of economic assistance and comradely co-operation among the fraternal countries can be deepened and developed still further under the principle of proletarian internationalism. As a matter of fact, a country with a backward and lopsided economy, no matter how ardently it desires to do so, cannot effectively take part in economic co-operation.

Accordingly, the construction of an independent national economy, instead of running counter to the interests of international co-operation, constitutes a guarantee for developing it more satisfactorily.

To develop an independent, comprehensive economy does not mean that a country should reject international economic ties and co-operation and produce everything it needs. How can people with elementary common knowledge describe the construction of an independent national economy as an attempt to build a "closed economy" or to "go it alone" in isolation from the socialist system, and even call it "nationalism"?

In the world today, there is no such thing as, nor can there be, a "closed economy" or an "isolated economy." Each country should produce essential goods or those in great demand and solve the question of those goods in small demand or in short supply through international co-operation with fraternal countries. Meanwhile, under the principle of meeting each other's needs,

each country should supply fraternal countries with raw materials and products which they lack or urgently require.

All the countries of the socialist camp in the course of building socialism and communism should constantly help each other overcome difficulties and co-operate with each other in their common struggle. The economic co-operation among fraternal countries must at all times help the countries concerned to promote socialist industrialization and lay a firm material and technical foundation for socialism. The premise is that according to the stages reached in the development of their productive forces all countries should meet each other's needs and thus promote the construction of independent national economies.

Therefore it should be ensured that all fraternal countries rapidly develop their economies, take concerted steps and march forward to the victory of the common cause of socialism.

Only when all the socialist countries build firm independent national economies and strengthen their mutual co-operation on this basis can the economy of each country be further consolidated, the might of the world socialist camp further increased and the harmony of national and international interests in each country's socialist construction guaranteed. Only by so doing, can the superiority of the socialist system and the world socialist economic system be given full play.

### **An Example of Great Significance**

In the struggle between capitalism and socialism, all the people are closely watching how the socialist countries safeguard their political independence, develop their economies and raise the living standards of their people.

Particularly for the peoples of the colonies and dependencies and the newly independent countries, the building of an independent national economy constitutes an extremely important task in their endeavour to rid themselves of imperialist political domination and economic enslavement, consolidate their independence and ensure their fully independent development.

Today, imperialism, wearing the mask of "aid," is pursuing new colonialist policies to subject these countries to economic enslavement and political domination. In such circumstances, the peoples of these countries are attentively watching to see how those countries, which not long ago were in almost the same situation as their own countries are in today, are developing on the path of socialism.

With the close economic co-operation of the countries of the socialist camp, we must build up an independent national economy and bring about speedily the political, economic and cultural development of our own country, thus providing a practical example of how a nation taking the path of socialism enjoys genuine sovereignty and equality and builds a happy life. This is not only a demonstration of the achievements of economic construction in our country but also a powerful display of the superiority of the socialist system.

The independent national economies built by the socialist countries are a great force to win over to socialism

the millions of people who are fighting against imperialist oppression and enslavement.

The construction of an independent economy under the banner of self-reliance has been put forward as a particularly important and urgent question in our country.

Our people inherited from the old society a backward, lopsided economy with a very low level of technique. After the liberation, our economy became even more lopsided because of the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea, which divides our country into two halves. The three-year war again caused our national economy ruinous damage. With half of our fatherland turned into a U.S. colony, we have to wage a protracted, difficult struggle in direct opposition to U.S. imperialism.

Under these conditions it is imperative that we eliminate, in the shortest span of time, the economic lopsidedness and backwardness handed down from the old society, speedily stabilize and improve the life of the people and lay a firm and independent economic foundation for building a prosperous, powerful, unified and independent country.

The construction of an independent national economy in our country is a question on which hinges the victory or defeat of the Korean revolution, a question of life or death. Without an independent national economy, independence, national construction or survival is out of the question.

It is an unusually difficult task to build an independent national economy under the conditions of inheriting a backward economy and culture from the past and lacking our own personnel and experience in economic construction. But we have consistently adhered to this line and waged a stubborn struggle towards this goal. This is to ensure that there will be no repetition of our past sufferings when we were trampled underfoot, insulted and maltreated by foreign invaders because we were backward and weak; that our people will be able to join all other peoples of the world as an independent, prosperous, powerful and highly civilized people; and that our country will march towards socialism and communism together with all fraternal countries.

Under the banner of self-reliance, and in the spirit of making everything which is unavailable or which is running short, our people have mobilized to the maximum all their forces and all national resources while making rational use of aid from fraternal countries. Thus, they have laid a firm foundation for an independent economy in a very short span of time. Life has demonstrated the vitality of the line of building an independent national economy which our Party has put forward and which it has upheld in the past and is upholding today.

### **Splendid Achievements**

The great strength of independent national economic construction finds its clear expression in the many-sided and speedy development of the national economy. Industry in our country has increased at the high average rate of 33.6 per cent annually in the postwar years (1953-62). The industrial departments in 1962 alone produced more than in the first ten years of liberation (1946-55). As a foundation for independent economic construction, heavy industry

*(Continued on p.21.)*

# Africa's Rising Star

by FENG CHIH-TAN

NIGHT and day, year in, year out, the Mediterranean washes against the rocky beaches of Algiers. Romans, Spaniards, Turks and Frenchmen, one at the heels of the other, came here to ravage this ancient city. But today the Algerians, after seven and a half years of heroic struggle, have finally brought to an end 132 years of French colonial rule and recovered this city of hills so dear to them.

Algiers, derived from *Al-jezair*, an Arabic word meaning islands, while facing the fresh sea breeze and moving water of the Mediterranean, has at its back the Buzaria Hills. Green are the hillslopes along the seaside which are dotted with rows of box-like European-styled tall buildings as well as ancient Algerian stone houses.

One hundred and thirty-three years ago, French colonial troops landed at Sidi-ferruch in the suburbs of Algiers, where a monument in praise of the "feat" was later erected declaring elatedly that France had laid the foundation for its occupation of Africa. But in Africa today the colonialists no longer rule the roost. The monument is no more and all that is left there is the rubbish of its debris. The Mediterranean continues to roll but Algiers has changed hands.

## The Second Front

It is possible that some people are under the impression that the national-liberation war in Algeria was fought only in the vast countryside while this city of Algiers, as headquarters of the French colonialists, was a safety spot for them. But those who have been to Algiers know that fighting actually took place there too.

There are ten districts within the city limits, four of them being populated exclusively by the Muslim Algerians. There too the people fought against colonialism by organizing themselves into an underground fighting force and staging mass public demonstrations. The best-known and most militant Muslim quarter was the Kasbah in the northeastern part of the city, where some 100,000 Muslims, one-tenth of the city's population, were crowded. From 1955, people in the Kasbah under the leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front, put up a dogged fight against the colonialists. They made repeated attacks on the colonialists and Algerian traitors in the city, organized the city dwellers to give support to the revolutionary guerrillas in the mountains and sponsored countless mass demonstrations.

The Kasbah was also the home of the well-known Algerian heroine Djamilia Bouhired who lived and fought on a hill street named "Hand-Grenade." Her home was one of those oldish stone houses on the hilltops of the Kasbah but it has now become a revolutionary memorial frequented by visitors.

Another Muslim quarter is called Belcourt. Running several kilometres, its main street, Avenue Lyon, is now named after Mohamed Ben Armizdad, a revolutionary

martyr who laid down his life in a battle in the scorching desert in south Algeria. Today, in front of the French monopoly establishment Monoprix stands a monument with reliefs showing the Algerian people on the march and holding high the banner of independence; on it the following words are inscribed:

*Salute those who died in the historic big parade of  
December 11, 1960.*

December 1960 saw raging revolutionary struggles in the cities of Algiers, Oran, Constantine . . . these were the days when history was written in blood. Then the French colonialists were hatching schemes for a so-called "French Algeria" and to divide the Sahara; the Algerians staged gigantic demonstrations in the cities, the second front in Algeria's war of national liberation. These anti-colonialist demonstrations were touched off by the inhabitants of Belcourt. The blood of these heroic people stained Avenue Lyon. A responsible member of the National Liberation Front in Belcourt showed me the place and said: "This is where our Algerian patriots shed their blood. The French colonial troops killed our brothers and sisters with machine-guns and hand-grenades which they got from U.S. imperialism and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization."

## Final Orgy of Destruction

Algeria then had a population of 10 million, of whom about one million were French. In Algiers, the proportion of Europeans in the city's population was even greater: over 400,000 Frenchmen out of a total of one million. Today, only 150,000 Frenchmen remain in the whole of Algeria, 40,000 of them in Algiers. On the eve of Algeria's independence, as many as three ships and 27 aeroplanes left Algiers daily, loaded with the Frenchmen and their spoils. The Algerians said: "It never occurred to these colonialists that this could happen to them!"

The colonialists naturally did not take it lying down. The ultra-colonialists, mainly French plantation owners, organized themselves into what they called the Secret Army Organization and for several months before Algeria's independence ravaged the land, indulging in an orgy of burning and slaughter. More than 1,000 people were killed in Algiers alone. The total number of victims in Algerian cities was over 5,000. Half of the buildings of the "Beautiful Strawberry Hospital" were blasted away by these fascist gangsters while Muslim invalids were shot to death in their beds. The main building and the library of the University of Algeria in the heart of the city, together with 600,000 books, went up in flames. Twenty-seven primary schools were burnt. Today, from the wharf at the harbour down to Avenue Youssef, there are still traces of the fascist bandits' crimes of wanton destruction.

A 133-kilogramme plastic bomb of the Secret Army Organization exploded at the foot of the Algiers Municipi-



Children of patriot martyrs at school

pal Hall. It is now still under repair. The unpainted new wall of the building, the vacant windows, the steel reinforcing rods hanging down from the roof like icicles and the exposed hollow bricks—all are reminders of the days when these fascist beasts were rampant.

### A New Page of History

All these, however, belong to the historical past. Algiers has taken on a new lease of life; marked changes have occurred in less than a year.

At the time of independence, Algiers was in a state of semi-paralysis. Thousands of shops were closed down as their owners had deserted them; in some factories the machines stopped; many schools were burnt down or destroyed and large numbers of French teachers left their jobs; nearly all the documents in the government archives were either burnt or taken away. Prices soared. About 60,000 to 70,000 Muslims were still packed in the seven *bidon ville*—slums—on the city's outskirts. Unemployed numbered tens of thousands and some 20,000 families of revolutionary martyrs needed relief. Thousands of refugees were returning to Algiers from Tunis, Morocco and other places. Thousands of orphans were wandering on the streets. Robbers and thieves, members of the O.A.S. and imperialist spies were looking for chances to go into action. Cabarets and night clubs blared, sex films of the West still flooded the cinemas. . . . Such was the picture of Algiers at the time of taking over.

The Algerians were confronted with all sorts of unforeseen difficulties. The imperialists of the West looked on with affected nonchalance and ridiculed the Algerians. They sniffed: "Let's see if they can run such a big city as Algiers without us!"

What actually happened have confounded these imperialists. The able Algerians are just as good at running their own country as they were at fighting the colonialists. The Algerian National Liberation Front sent a large number of cadres to take over Algiers and, in less than a year, made many achievements on various fronts. Public administration was brought back to normal. The archives and offices of both the central and municipal governments were re-established. The whole city is being rehabilitated. The Algerian Government took over the railways, harbours and such public utilities as power and gas and is running them efficiently. Thousands of shops and some small plants, such as textile mills and biscuit factories, as well as hundreds of houses deserted by the colonialists were declared ownerless properties and were taken over by the Algerians. Economic life resumed and special economic police were organized by the Algiers Municipal Government to deal with the speculators.

Schools were opened. Of the 2,900 primary school classes, 2,680 were taken over from the French. Only a few weeks after independence the first term of a new school year began on time. The textbooks on geography and history prepared by the French colonialists were replaced by concise, new teaching material. In the past, Arabic, Algeria's national language, was banned. Today, it is being taught in the schools. In Algiers University, students of Algerian nationality have increased from only several hundred to more than 3,000.

In Algiers, homes for the martyrs' children and centres to take care of the shoeshine boys were set up. Djamilia Bouhired is now in charge of one of the homes for the children of martyrs named after the martyr Omar Youssef. The sight of young boys and girls kneeling on the ground to polish the shoes of French soldiers or Europeans for a few small coins has disappeared from the streets of Algiers. These children gathered their shoeshine boxes together, burnt them and threw the ashes into the sea. "We want to live like human beings," they said.

In the first spring of Algeria's independence, the first Algerian theatre season was opened in Algiers' State Opera House with two new plays. These were *Children of the Kasbah*, a play about Algeria's struggle for national liberation, staged by Algeria's own theatrical company and written by its own playwright; and *1830-1962*, a full-length historical play. Another Algerian play *Swear* is being rehearsed. In Algiers one also hears the heart-stirring revolutionary songs popular during the war of resistance: *Song of the Martyrs*, *Our Algeria*, *Kasaman* (The Oath). . . .

Algiers today is a city housing not a few representatives of the national-liberation movements from colonies in Asia and Africa. Many nationalist revolutionary parties in Asian and African countries still under imperialist, colonial rule have set up offices here. And the Algerian people show their concern for their fighting brothers in Asia and Africa. I have met many Algerians who think that they are duty bound to support the national-liberation struggles in colonies in Africa.

On the streets in Algiers, soldiers of the people's army and Algeria's own police maintain law and order. The people's army and the people today vigilantly guard the capital of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## WESTERN EUROPE

### The Loosening U.S. Grip

The de Gaulle-Adenauer talks are over. Coming on the heels of Kennedy's much publicized West European tour, they show that the U.S. President's manoeuvres to estrange West Germany from France have come to naught.

The Paris-Bonn axis is still there despite the many contradictions which have plagued and which will continue to plague this union of convenience. The Franco-West German Treaty of Co-operation has come into effect ahead of schedule. France and West Germany will continue to push ahead with the Common Market challenging both the United States and Britain. De Gaulle and Adenauer have again stressed the "preservation of a uniform joint external tariff at the border of the E.E.C." as their "joint aim." They have agreed on more measures of military co-operation, and will make a joint study of a vertical take-off aircraft and exchange units between each other's armed forces. All this shows that talk in the Anglo-American press of the Paris-Bonn "honeymoon" being over is so much wishful thinking.

Yet this was not the only setback to Kennedy's efforts to reinforce U.S. domination over Western Europe. It was apparent even before Kennedy's return to Washington that his scheme to rope NATO members into the so-

called "multilateral nuclear force" of surface ships was on the shoals. Kennedy's talks with British Prime Minister Macmillan revealed sharp differences over the project. Before the arrival of his U.S. guest, Macmillan purposely went on record to say that Britain would retain her own "independent nuclear deterrent" and not become a U.S. "client or satellite." The Italian Government too refused to commit itself when Kennedy pressed his sales talk in Rome. In the face of these reverses, the U.S. State Department reluctantly announced that the establishment of this nebulous "nuclear force" has been put off for the time being.

One of the chief aims of Kennedy's visit was to tighten the loosening U.S. grip on Western Europe. In this he has failed. Even the *Christian Science Monitor* acknowledged that his trip has only served to increase France's dissatisfaction with the United States and that distrust of Washington manifest in France is not limited to that country alone.

## LAOS

### One Anniversary, Two Policies

June 23 was the first anniversary of the founding of the Laotian National Union Government. On that date, the Neo Lao Haksat, the Laotian Committee for Peace, Neutrality, National Harmony and Unification and other Laotian patriotic bodies reiterated their determination to strengthen national solidarity and to defend the Geneva agreements and the principles embodied in the national union government.

U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, on the other hand, have not shown the least interest in preserving either the government of national union or Laotian peace.

Pressing on with their military attacks against the patriotic forces in all parts of the country, they have resorted to several other tricks to torpedo the coalition government, and first of all the principle of unanimity among the three sides.

The Laotian National Union Government was formed on the special condition that it did not recognize the so-called national assembly under the thumb of the Savannakhet clique. Yet General Phoumi Nosavan recently officially reported to this "national assembly." He made out that he was representing the government; actually it was a move to undermine it. In his speech, Nosavan also attacked the Neo Lao Haksat, one of the three parties that form the government.

Further, Nosavan's troops recently took over the large Seno air base in southern Laos, hitherto under French control. Although according to the 1962 Geneva agreements, the French authorities were to hand over the base to the coalition government, and Prince Souvanna Phouma had agreed that it should be jointly garrisoned by the three parties.

Yet things are not going smoothly for the U.S. plotters. A company of Nosavan troops outside Attopeu recently crossed over to join the Neo Lao Haksat and the genuine neutralist forces led by Colonel Deuane. Their commander Lieutenant Boun Nak said that his men could not tolerate being driven by the United States and Nosavan to attack the liberated areas.

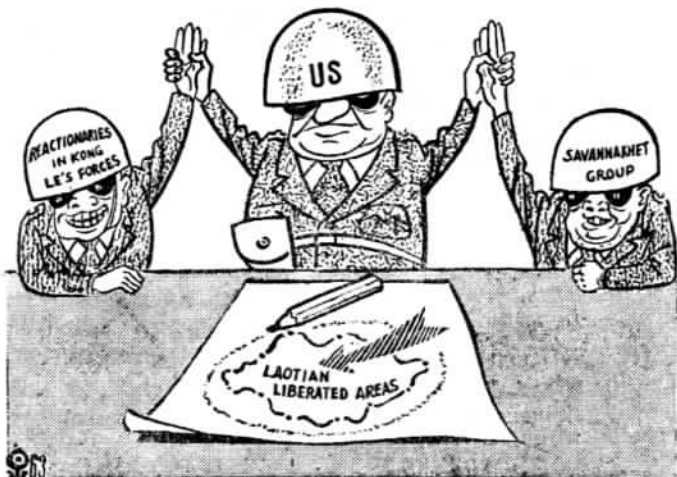
General Kham Quane Boupma, chief delegate of Phouma's side on the National Military Council of the national union government, also publicly revealed that the U.S. imperialists had tried to use his troops in Phong Saly to fight the Neo Lao Haksat. But he had rejected the demand declaring that he would not fight his brothers.

Washington is working overtime to plunge Laos into civil strife. But more and more people are seeing through its scheme.

## NEW DELHI

### Why the Rumour-Mongering?

New Delhi has produced so many wild charges of "Chinese incursions" into Indian territory that they are no



They too observe the principle of unanimity of the three sides

Cartoon by Ke Chao-chuan

longer news. Yet its latest lie about a Chinese post in Ladakh is such a howler that it would be unjust to Nehru's "statesmanship" not to report it.

Chinese frontier guards, alleged an Indian government note of June 17, had entered north Ladakh and set up a post near Dopsang La, southeast of Dauletbeg Oldi. When this was refuted by a Chinese government note of June 26 pointing out that the Chinese frontier guards have never crossed the boundary and had even withdrawn from the 20-kilometre zone on China's side of the line of actual control, a spokesman of the Indian External Affairs Ministry charged on June 28 that the Chinese reply was an attempt "to hide the Chinese violation behind a bare-faced denial." When pressed to substantiate his assertion, he said that "it was probable that the Chinese were taking hasty measures to cover their traces and decamp." Perhaps realizing he was spoiling the story, the Indian spokesman came out with another tune the next day. "It was still not known definitely," he said, "whether the Chinese had withdrawn from the military post. . . . Indian patrols sent out to check the presence of the Chinese at this place have not yet returned to report the position."

First the allegation, then the hedging. This is the usual pattern followed by New Delhi in its efforts to bedevil the border issue. And on the basis of this myth Indian officials and press have again raised a hue and cry against China. The reasons why New Delhi continues with its rumour-mongering are: 1, it needs to fan up war hysteria to maintain the so-called "sense of emergency"; 2, to serve the anti-China conspiracy of U.S. imperialism and earn U.S. dollars; and 3, to cover up India's own war preparations.

Thanks to China's peace initiatives, tension on the Sino-Indian border has definitely eased. Consequently, demands for negotiations with China have been growing in India and throughout the world. The six countries participating in the Colombo conference have also expressed their desire to promote direct Sino-Indian talks. Such a situation has landed the Nehru government in a fix. Hence it resorts to fabricating one lie after

another to justify its absurd stand against negotiation.

## S.E. ASIA

### The Mapilindo Proposal

A conference of the heads of governments of Indonesia, Malaya and the Philippines is scheduled at the end of July. Earlier, the foreign ministers of the three countries met in Manila and reached an understanding on "how to resolve problems of common concern arising out of the proposal to establish a Federation of Malaysia." Their communique stated that the three ministers examined the Philippine proposal embodying "President Macapagal's idea for the establishment of a confederation of nations of Malay origin" and accepted the idea.

Speaking at the Bandung Military Academy, D.N. Aidit, Chairman of the Indonesian Communist Party, noted that "some people in Indonesia feared that Mapilindo (Malaya, the Philippines and Indonesia) would become a son of SEATO or a nephew of A.S.A. (Association of Southeast Asia)." Such fears, he said, were reasonable because "one of its members, Malaya, adheres completely to Britain's policy, and another, the Philippines, is well known as a member of SEATO." Aidit pointed out: "The strongest basis for our [Indonesia's] co-operation with other countries is anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. This is in line with [Indonesia's] Political Manifesto and the ten principles of the Bandung

Conference. Designs intended to drag our country through the front door into the imperialist bloc met with failure. Consciously or unconsciously, we should refrain from entering it through the back door." "If imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism which has become enemy No. 1 of the Indonesian people, succeeds in its attempt to encircle our country through the establishment of the Malaysian Federation and the Mapilindo confederation, our country's national defence, the task of defending ourselves against the imperialists' attacks, will be more difficult," warned Aidit.

The Political Bureau of the Indonesian Communist Party has pointed out that the North Kalimantan people exercised self-determination when on December 8, 1962, Premier Azahari proclaimed the independence of the North Kalimantan unitary state and Indonesia has in fact recognized North Kalimantan's independence which, like Indonesia's own independence, is a matter of principle that cannot be bargained. Should a referendum however be imposed on North Kalimantan, there must first be withdrawal of British and Malayan troops from the Kalimantan area, release of all political prisoners, and the broadest freedom of activities for the Azahari government. A referendum must also be held in Malaya and Singapore, because there is considerable evidence to show that the people in these two areas do not agree to the Malaysia plan.

## THE PASSING SHOW

### "So Sorry, I Dropped That Brick on You!"

"While no details of the Bundy-Couve de Murville talks were disclosed, it was learnt that the French had received advance interpretative communications from Washington to the effect that nothing in the President's assertions at Frankfurt and elsewhere—despite the wording of the speeches—should be interpreted as a challenge to or an attack on General de Gaulle. This has been accepted here (in Paris), it is said."

—From a *New York Herald Tribune* report on Kennedy's recent visit to Adenauer in West Germany.



### Mission Fulfilled

Indian President Radhakrishnan has returned to New Delhi from a twelve-day visit to Britain to cadge British military assistance. In a speech in Britain, according to a New Delhi report, he described the British Tory government as a "saviour" of India, because it "gave us [India] an administrative machinery, an army and your system of law, the democratic institutions of an independent judiciary, polling booths, elections, etc. . . ."

Perhaps he just forgot to add "—and over a century of colonialist enslavement."



# Kwangtung Beats 200-Day Drought

by CHANG PEI

ON the morning of May 23, a news item in *Renmin Ribao* caught my eye. It said that the people of Kwangtung had won a decisive victory over one of the worst droughts in their history. In 200 days there had been only the scantiest rainfall, yet they had successfully transplanted and set out early rice seedlings on 26 million *mu* or 90 per cent of the planned area.

Credit for this success, said the dispatch, must be attributed mainly to the large-scale building of water conservancy works following the setting up of the rural people's communes there in 1958, and the magnificent spirit of the Kwangtung collective farmers.

I had travelled over a large part of Kwangtung last April and seen the onslaught of drought in the villages, so this report meant a great deal more to me than to the ordinary reader. My recollections of the trip were vivid.

Early April is normally the rainy season in western Kwangtung and in the Pearl River delta to the south of Canton, the provincial capital. At that time the rice paddies should be filled with water and ready for the early-rice seedlings. Then the transplanting of the rice shoots from seedbeds to fields starts and another busy farming year is well and truly launched. However, things threatened to turn out differently this year.

## In 1943 — Famine

The drought hit Kwangtung hard. In the coastal districts of **western Kwangtung**, the spell of drought began last October — the longest experienced in decades. Most of the ponds were empty. Some streams were down to a trickle, others were dry to the bottom of their beds. Older peasants naturally recalled the horrible 100-day drought of 1943 which claimed 3 million lives in the province. Farming on their own at that time on individual, debt-burdened plots, the peasants sought the help of the gods and prayed in vain for rain.

This year's drought had already lasted longer than the 1943 disaster but I found the peasants' reaction to it radically different. True enough, they were a bit worried — who wouldn't be? — but worry was soon overwhelmed by confidence as they realized that they had the technical means to win through.

## In 1963 — Confidence

When the dozen and more first secretaries of the county Communist Party committees in the **Chaoching region** (west of Canton) assembled in early April to discuss the farming situation, they brought in many encouraging reports from their respective counties. Some said their seedlings were well-nursed and growing sturdily; some reported the use of more good strain seeds, and still others spoke highly of the commune members' enthusiasm for collective farm work. The only adverse note concerned the drought that was affecting all counties.

The meeting then discussed this situation. If the rains still held off in early May, that is, a month ahead, what would happen in the paddyfields? Weighing carefully all the factors, both favourable and unfavourable, it was estimated that the seedlings could be transplanted successfully into 90 per cent of the paddies. It was generally agreed that the buildings of water conservancy works since 1958 and the organized strength of the people's communes fully justified this optimistic estimate. These are the factors that make the present rural scene so different from that in pre-liberation drought years.

Actual crop losses in 1943 were bad enough but the situation was made worse by the total dislocation of the local economy. Peasants fled their farms by the million; food prices soared. Nothing like that happened this year. Although by April the dry spell was already extending way beyond the length of the 1943 calamity, the peasants matter-of-factly worked to transplant their early rice on as much of the originally planned area as possible.

## “Melons on the Vines”

In the old days many peasants of hilly **Loting County**, western Kwangtung, earned their living working in other places. It was not because they liked to wander. “Over population” relative to the poor yields of the soil forced them to leave their homes. In pre-liberation times, only 50,000 *mu* of Loting land could be irrigated if there was adequate rain in the spring. A dry spell developing into a serious drought condemned thousands to die of hunger — either that or to venture forth in search of food and work elsewhere.

Knowing the danger of drought, when I got to the Pingtang People's Commune I broached the subject in conversation with Secretary Li of the commune's Party committee. He too was confident that they could handle the situation even if the drought was prolonged. He said calmly: “We have 13,000 *mu* of rice paddies, of which 10,000 *mu* can be irrigated under any circumstances. With a bit of trouble we can get enough water to another 1,500 *mu*. Only the remaining 1,500 *mu* is beyond the reach of irrigation. But part of this acreage can be sown to other crops.”

Secretary Li was elated as he talked about the commune's plans. “We have expanded our irrigated area by 600 *mu*, compared with last year,” he said. “We used 10,000 more *jin* of good strain seeds and much more fertilizer. So we are expecting to reap a little more early rice from each *mu*.”

How Loting had fixed itself up with such a good irrigation system we learnt from Yu Hsiang, director of the Loting water conservancy bureau. Showing us a map of the county he pointed out how between the mountains and the hills, which dominate the whole area, many streams flow like vines to the south. A great multitude of small

circles attached to these "vine stems" indicated the actual or planned position of reservoirs or other conservancy works. They called this system: "long vines bearing melons."

Director Yu explained: "In our water conservancy work we have given top priority to building channels leading water to the fields. The five major works, of which three were built since 1958, can irrigate 65 per cent of the county's farmland. If there is a dry spell, 100,000 of the remaining 140,000 *mu* can also be planted with little trouble by pumping water into the fields. So only 40,000 *mu* are still not irrigated. Per-*mu* yields of paddyrice formerly fluctuated between 300 and 400 *jin* per *mu*; now, with two crops a year, yields have jumped to an average of 600 *jin* per *mu*. Instead of being a grain-deficient county, Loting now sells surplus grain to the state. Its 1962 grain output exceeded the 1957 figure by 31 per cent."

From our talks with Director Yu, I thought he must have received special training in water conservancy before he took his present job. When I asked about his professional background, however, he replied with a grin: "I never knew anything about water conservancy before liberation. My job then in Canton was to carry an engineer's tool box for him as his helper. Everything I learnt about technology, I learnt on the job after liberation." I found that a great many skilled technicians like Yu had emerged from among the masses during the large-scale building of water conservancy works over the past few years.

### Remoulded Peninsula

We travelled down the **Leichow Peninsula**, southwest Kwangtung, from north to south and it seemed as if the mountains, rivers and fields there were being remoulded by a pair of mighty hands. We drove past many broad irrigation channels, some flowing along high embankments. Often we passed under well-built concrete aqueducts.

The Leichow Peninsula still remains to many an unfamiliar, far away place in the south. They remember from their history books that the feudal dynasties sent their exiles there. And it is true that though it had dozens of fishing ports and a rich vegetation, industrious inhabitants and a fertile soil, this subtropical peninsula was a poor and desolate region. Its agriculture was backward. Though rice is the commonest grain in Kwangtung, Leichow people before liberation could hardly manage to get even enough potatoes to feed themselves on.

That poverty was caused by two scourges: reactionary rule and drought. Liberation ended the first, but the latter has been successfully tackled only in recent years. Annual rainfall in the Leichow area is fairly high but so is the rate of evaporation and run off. As the rainfall is concentrated in the summer, the peninsula has a dry spring. The rivers were turbulent. They caused floods in the rainy season but ran dry when they were most needed in the spring.

Soon after liberation the peasants sought to tackle this problem by sinking a lot of wells and digging numerous storage ponds. This effort gave some relief but it failed to meet the needs of cultivating paddyrice on an extensive scale. The final solution came only with the large-scale construction of water conservancy works in

1958. First, a big reservoir was built in the northern part of the peninsula to store 40 per cent of the Chiuchow River's waters and then the stored waters were led by the 170-kilometre-long Youth Canal to the south to feed many other smaller reservoirs and irrigation channels. This newly built irrigation network waters several million *mu* of paddyfields and nourishes the whole Leichow economy.

### Giant Changes

The Leichow Peninsula is part of the **Chanchiang Special Administrative Region**. At the regional Communist Party committee I had a talk with the secretary in charge of water conservancy, Hsieh Yung-kuan. He was a guerrilla fighter in the Chanchiang area during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45) and the later War of Liberation (1946-49) so he knows this area well in the old days. He gave me a full picture of how the irrigation network operates today.

By the end of this year, he told me, 7 million *mu* of the region's 15 million *mu* of farmland will be irrigated by the natural fall of the water without pumps. In 1949, the year of liberation, only 600,000 *mu* could be irrigated and planted to rice. The Leichow farmers have used their new irrigation network to convert large tracts of land into paddyfields, and now raise not one but two or even three crops a year on a large area of farmland. Irrigation also facilitated the introduction of new farming techniques. All this, however, was no gift from the heavens. The collective farmers invested a total of 200 million labour days, a price no individual peasant would have dared to think about in the old society. They literally dug this labour value into the soil within the course of a few years.

Drought hit the peninsula hard last spring just when the early rice was due to be transplanted, but backed by the irrigation network, the first Party secretary of the region could state with complete confidence: "The greater part of the 6 million *mu* of early rice planned for our region will be planted."

### Lights by the Pearl River

Fertile soil and an abundant water supply make the 6 million *mu* of farmland in the **Pearl River delta** one of the high-yield agricultural regions in China. It is usually an easy matter to divert water to the paddyfields, but the long spell of drought this year greatly lowered the Pearl River water level. In the old days this would have meant thousands of peasants working day and night on the treadle water mills to raise water to the paddies. But as we drove along the roads of the delta area, we saw few treadle mills in action. High-tension power lines, however, stretched in all directions leading to white- or yellow-coloured buildings in the midst of the paddies from which we could hear the hum of motors. These were the electric pumping stations of the people's communes. As dusk fell their lights went on. As the time for transplanting the early rice was approaching, they were working day and night.

In the past few years, more than 1,600 such stations have been built in the delta area, with over 4,000 kilometres of high-tension lines. In ordinary years they worked only in the summer or autumn to drain off the surplus water in the fields. This year their services were

called on earlier because of the drought to pump water in the opposite direction.

### On Their Own Efforts

Soon after we arrived at **Chungshan County** we paid a visit to the Shengshi Production Brigade of the Shaxi People's Commune. This was at the height of the transplanting. There was plenty of water in every paddy and most of them were being irrigated by mechanical pumps. Comrade Chen of the brigade told us: "We used to have to invest 40 labour days per *mu* of ricefields, and 40 per cent of this labour was spent on turning the treadle water mills. Once we assigned 3 large and 9 small water mills and 32 men to lift water to a tract of 50 *mu*. It took them several days to raise the water level to 3 centimetres. This year the electric pumping stations filled 100 *mu* with over 30 centimetres of water overnight." This brigade has built 9 electric pumping stations with its own reserve funds and technical forces.

### Travel Notes

# A Glimpse of Huhehot

by TIEN LIU

The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region was established in May 1947. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party it pioneered the nationalities policy of the new China—a policy of equality and national autonomy for all the nationalities of China. Here is an account of a visit to its capital.

A COUPLE of decades ago travelling northwest from Peking into the steppes of Inner Mongolia was to pass from the teeming plains of China into a sparsely populated region of widely scattered settlements and vast uninhabited steppes. As an old Mongolian folk song has it, it was a land of

*Grey sky; boundless wilderness.  
Where sheep and cattle graze,  
The grass bows low to the wind.*

Today, travelling by comfortable train through Changchiakou in Hopei Province and Tatung of Shansi Province and on into the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, a very different picture meets the eye: towns along the railway come into view one after another and cultivated fields and pastures stretch on both sides of the track as far as the eye can see.

Finally, on the western section of the Peking-Paotow Railway, you reach Huhehot, capital of the region. At first view it fully lives up to its name. In Mongolian, Huhehot means "blue city"; this is exactly what it looks like as it rises to view in the distance—a blue, or rather greyish-blue, city with the Tahei River, a tributary of the Yellow River, to its south and the Taching Mountains to its north.

I reached Huhehot at noon. Outside the station, a smooth, wide road, like a silver-grey ribbon, stretches

"Rain or no rain," Shengshi members commented, "it doesn't worry us any more. Our main concern now is how to make the best use of the water available."

By the middle of June the drought had ended in most parts of Kwangtung. Preliminary reports on the early rice crop indicate that the harvest in most parts of the province will be fairly good. Commune members of the Leichow Peninsula and the Pearl River delta are already busily gathering in their crop. This has given immense encouragement to the Kwangtung peasants.

Drought in the future will still threaten their fields, so the peasants do not relax in their fight against this natural enemy and are continuing to strengthen their defences. But they know that they are powerful enough now to prevent any repetition of the 1943 disaster. They know now that they can handle even a drought twice as prolonged as that.

straight to the centre of the city. Bathed in bright sunshine, new, multi-storied buildings line each side of this broad way.

### What's in a Name

Huhehot is a comparatively modern city that wears its most recent and current growth very frankly. It is divided into two sections—the "old" and "new" town. The "old" town was built nearly 400 years ago during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The "new" town was built during the reign of Emperor Kanghsi (1662-1722) of the Ching (Manchu) Dynasty. But now a truly new city is being built and all the old transformed under the people's rule. You can still get some idea of how the old town looked if you take a walk down Ta Pei or Ta Nan Streets. These two main streets of the old town—its busiest trading centres before liberation—still retain some outward aspects of the old. They are so narrow that pedestrians have to give way when a car passes. The shops are so small that only a few customers at a time can squeeze in.

It is a sharp contrast when you leave the narrow streets of the old town and walk through the new city boulevards, wide and smooth with multi-storied buildings rising on both sides of them. I was sorry that I hadn't seen Huhehot earlier so that I could better appreciate the changes that have been wrought in it.

The 2.5-kilometre-wide space that once separated the "old" and "new" towns was a neglected, weed-covered wasteland until the New China took it over, filled in the stagnant ditch that traversed it, and covered it with new tree-lined roads and tall buildings. The fine Chungshan (Sun Yat-sen) Street and Hsinhua (New China) Street of today mark the original line of demarcation between the two towns.

There is history in Huhehot's change of names, Huhehot was the first, original name of the place; then towards the end of the Ming Dynasty the emperor changed the name to Kweihua, meaning "submission and naturalization" as a symbol of its transforming power over the Mongolian and other national minorities of the place. Later the Ching ruler, aiming to overawe the resistance of the Mongolian people, gave the "new" town he built, the name of Suiyuan, meaning "pacifying the frontiers." Later still, both "old" and "new" towns were combined under the name Kweisui meaning "submission and pacification." These names were a typical example of the contempt in which the feudal ruling classes (in this case the Hans and Manchus) held the smaller nationalities of the country. Now the city has restored its own lovely original name — Huhehot. And, as I got to know Huhehot better, I found that great though the physical changes are since liberation, the greatest changes has been its revolutionary transformation from a feudal stronghold into a socialist city of national unity, equality and fraternity among its inhabitants as well as a city of modern industry and culture.

### **Industrial City**

Prior to liberation, Huhehot was regarded as an important political, military and economic centre in Inner Mongolia. Politically and militarily it served its purpose: dominating and oppressing the people for centuries, but as an economic factor it was never of much account except as a trading centre. Up to the time of liberation, it had no modern industry to speak of: just a small woollen textile mill, a flour mill and power plant and a dozen or so handicraft workshops. Livestock-breeding has always been an important part of Inner Mongolia's economy, but Huhehot had not a single factory to process leather, wool or milk products. All the manufactured goods that the herdsmen needed for their daily life and work had to be brought in from other parts of the country. For lack of processing plants and facilities the herdsmen were obliged to throw away large amounts of milk and milk products, and let their hides and wool go for knock-down prices.

A glance at Huhehot's new smoke-stacks and the endless movement of lorries on its roads carrying raw materials and finished products shows immediately that Huhehot is no longer just a consumer city but has grown into a productive socialist city. Its diversified economy embraces more than a hundred industrial enterprises, turning out metallurgical, engineering and leather products, woollen textiles, sugar, milk products and other goods.

I visited a big woollen textile mill that is one of the finest plants in the country. With the exception of sorting, all manufacturing processes, from wool-scouring, spinning, weaving to dyeing, are mechanized and automatic. I found it turning out woollens and worsteds of varying weights as well as high-quality serge and deep-pile clothing. Its worsted goods and deep-pile clothing are marketed all over the country; the latter is making quite a reputation for itself abroad.

### **Cultural Centre**

Under reactionary rule heavy restrictions were imposed on the growth in the region of the people's national

culture and education. The Mongolian language was elbowed aside. The educational system was extremely backward. Huhehot was the most developed educational centre in Inner Mongolia at that time, but it had only five middle schools, two junior teachers' training schools, one vocational school and a dozen primary schools. Today, serving the whole region, it has a whole series of institutions of higher learning. In addition to the Inner Mongolian University, it has institutes giving instruction in industrial technology, agricultural, animal husbandry and veterinary sciences, medicine, water conservancy and electrical power engineering and other subjects; it has besides a normal college, and a full complement of middle and primary schools.

I had a good opportunity to judge of the spread of higher education when I visited the many new buildings that have gone up in Huhehot's southern suburbs. Here, on both sides of tree-shaded boulevards, are university colleges or institutes in fine grounds. The medical college has a modern 500-bed hospital attached to it.

I paid a prolonged visit to the Inner Mongolian University and the Normal College of Inner Mongolia. They made a striking impression on me with their alert teachers, students and teaching methods, their spick-and-span buildings, well-equipped laboratories and hundreds of thousands of books in their libraries in Han, Mongolian and Tibetan and in various foreign languages.

Today, Huhehot has 3 institutions of higher learning with 50 departments and 69 specialties. A great number of students of the Mongolian and other national minorities are studying in each institute together with Han students, making a total of over 1,000 students of Mongolian and other national minorities in these institutes. Nearly 200 professors of national minorities origin have been trained in Huhehot since liberation.

Both Han and Mongolian languages are used as mediums of instruction in many departments. Han students are encouraged to learn Mongolian, and Mongolian students, Han.

In Inner Mongolia, there is now a comprehensive educational system from pre-school training up to higher education. An educational system with the Mongolian language as the medium of instruction has been established. This is in striking contrast with the past when there was little modern education for the Mongolians and the Mongolian language was discriminated against.

In 1962, more than one thousand students graduated from these institutions of higher learning to take their places in socialist construction in every part of Inner Mongolia.

### **National Unity**

Here, where national discrimination was rife, liberated Huhehot now stands as a city of national equality and unity. Signboards in government offices, schools, factories and shops, names of goods and prices, trade marks and makers' names on goods in shops are all written in both the Han and Mongolian languages. At meetings, both Han and Mongolian languages are used. In the past, you could find few books published in Mongolian. Now, large numbers of books are published in Mongolian. Here in a bookstore, along-

side the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* or Liu Shao-chi's *How to Be a Good Communist*, you will find books by Mongolian authors: classical ballads, as well as stories by such talented young writers as Malchinhu. A most important aspect of the national policy of the Chinese Communist Party is respect for and popularization of the languages of the national minorities and fostering the growth of their culture.

Most leading government positions are now held by Mongolians. Ulanfu, a Mongolian, is a Vice-Premier of China's State Council and Chairman of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. In the banners (counties) 57.2 per cent of the heads and deputy heads are Mongolians or belong to other national minorities, while at the league (special administrative region) level the corresponding figure is 55 per cent. Over 26,000 cadres of Mongolian and other national minority origin have been trained since liberation. Thanks to the national policy of the Chinese Communist Party, the fraternal relations between the peoples of the various nationalities inhabiting Inner Mongolia are growing daily closer.

## SELF-RELIANCE AND INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

(Continued from p.12.)

with the machine-building industry as its core has been developed most rapidly. In 1953-62, the machine-building and metal-processing industries have increased in size 21-fold and their 1962 output value was 145 times that of the early period of liberation in 1946.

With the support of heavy industry, our agriculture has also made great progress. The 1962 grain output nearly doubled the pre-liberation figure. Our country has become self-sufficient in grain.

Thanks to the implementation of our Party's line of building an independent economy, the colonial and lopsided state of our national economy has been completely ended and its structure fundamentally changed. In 1946 industry accounted for 28 per cent of the total output value of industry and agriculture; in 1960 the figure had increased to 71 per cent. The departments producing means of production, such as the machine-building industry, which were extremely backward in the past, have made speedy advances proportionally and a rational balance has been achieved between the different industrial departments. We can now walk on our own legs; we can by ourselves manufacture the machines and equipment we need, and build modern industrial enterprises such as large power plants, and chemical and metallurgical works.

We have built the firm base of a light industry whose products fill the nationwide commercial networks to satisfy the daily needs of the people.

We have solved in the main the questions of the people's clothing, food and housing and laid a solid foundation for their more prosperous life in the future.

The outstanding success achieved in building an independent national economy has created a favourable situa-

The changes in Huhehot have influenced the whole Inner Mongolian area. Wherever I went in the region I met people who had been to Huhehot. Peasants, herdsmen or cadres on the steppes, all are familiar with Huhehot. Most of the cadres had been there at some time or other to study, while a great number of the herdsmen had been there for some meeting or conference. Those who hadn't yet had a chance to go were looking forward to a similar chance to visit their capital. In the spring of this year, a part of Inner Mongolia suffered a severe snowstorm which caused very considerable difficulties for the herdsmen. When I asked them how they had overcome those difficulties they one and all said: "Huhehot showed us the concern of the Party and Chairman Mao, and sent fodder, grain and medicine by plane, train or lorry."

New Huhehot has shown itself as a guiding centre for the advance of the Mongolian people, a centre for building and strengthening the unity, equality and fraternity of the various nationalities inhabiting Inner Mongolia, a firm link between Inner Mongolia and Peking.

tion in our struggle for the peaceful reunification of our fatherland. The rock-like foundation of an independent national economy, built in the northern part of the Republic, has exerted a great revolutionary influence among the south Korean people. From the realities in the northern part, they can see that only political sovereignty and economic independence can ensure national prosperity and the people's well-being and that this is the only road to follow to build a genuinely independent country. Recently, the south Korean people have raised ever more loudly their call against foreign intervention and dependence on foreign forces and for reunification of their country through their own national strength and for the achievement of political sovereignty and economic independence.

As a result of successfully building an independent national economy, we are able to co-operate more effectively with fraternal countries in meeting each other's economic needs in accordance with the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

Under the banner of self-reliance, our people are increasing the political and economic might of our country, fortifying our revolutionary base and, on this foundation, waging a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism, reliably safeguarding the eastern outpost of the socialist camp.

Under the banner of self-reliance, we will continue to consolidate the independent national economy of our country by mobilizing to the maximum our own strength and our internal potential. The aim is to push ahead effectively with the socialist construction of our country, continuously strengthen co-operation with the peoples of the fraternal countries under the principle of proletarian internationalism and to make a more positive contribution to increasing the might of the world socialist system and to the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

## Preview: Animated Films

Part I of *Uproar in Heaven*, China's prize-winning full-length colour cartoon film based on the classical novel *Pilgrimage to the West*, was released last year. It ended with Monkey Sun Wu-kung victorious in his first bout with the celestial hosts—and China's small fry agog for what comes next. They won't have long to wait now. Part II is in the making in Shanghai's Art Film Studio, where a host of other animated films are proliferating in various styles—scissor-cuts, puppet, paper-fold and ordinary drawn and painted cartoons.

Previewers are prophesying delight from a forthcoming release—*The Cowherd and His Flute*. This is traditional Chinese painting animated. Anyone who saw the earlier *Tadpoles Looking for a Mother* will not have forgotten it. Based on the brushwork style of the late great painter Chi Pai-shih, it has great poetry and charm with its soft water-colour treatment of the underwater scenes, the delicacy and vitality of the brushwork. The new film promises to be a treat of the same order. It is based this time on the brushwork style of the well-known contemporary painter Li Ko-jan, whose lyrical pastoral scenes south of the Yangtse are widely popular. One of his favourite subjects is the buffalo boy riding leisurely on his charge. Like Chi Pai-shih's famous tadpoles, the buffalo boy has now taken on movement and plays his flute in some of the most charming Chinese film landscapes done in Li Ko-jan's style.

Another follow-up to a successful first try is *A Dream of Gold*, a



"Uproar in Heaven," Part II

political satire that brings the art of the militant newspaper cartoon to the animated film. The script is by Hua Chun-wu, the popular political cartoonist whose work is often reproduced in *Peking Review*, and his style of cartooning forms the basis of the animation. The director is the young artist Wang Shu-chen and the animator, Hsu Ching-ta, who has an excellent grasp of the bold, simple lines of the cartoonist.

Being filmed in China's unique scissor-cut style and beautifully coloured is *The Golden Conch*, a charming fairy tale of a sea fairy and her mortal fisherman sweetheart. The story is taken from a poem for children by the noted contemporary Chinese poet Yuan Chang-ching.

The film will present its theme in a fascinating world of cut-out fantasy. The scissor-cut style was adapted to the screen only in 1958 by Wan Kuchan, one of the three Wan brothers who pioneered the making of cartoon films in pre-liberation China. As it is today, it is a film derivative of the ordinary papercuts, which Chinese folk art developed centuries ago and which are still immensely popular as house decorations, and the traditional Chinese shadow play. The figures of the latter are made of cow or donkey hide and have articulated, moving limbs. For the animated film the cut-out figures are made of stiff paper and also have articulated limbs. Designs of both figures and sets draw on traditional papercut and shadow play forms. One recent release of the department in this medium is *A Silken Girdle*. This is a cautionary tale of olden times in which an industrious but poor old man picks up a silken waistband dropped by a rich man, spends his meagre savings on buying rich clothes to go with it, and forgets his work. His vain pretensions are pricked by the sober advice of



"The Golden Conch"

his neighbours and other events till he learns his lesson and goes back to honest toil.

Notable among many puppet film releases is *The Big Medal*, a fable and a stereoscopic puppet film, and *Hand Puppets*, showing master Fukien puppeteer Yang Sheng at work. Semi-documentary, the latter gives a fascinating glimpse backstage of one of the most famous schools of puppeteers in China, not to speak of some excellent stage fighting of puppets in full regalia as generals and warriors of Chinese opera. A promising new one in the making is *Princess Peacock*, acted with puppets designed by Cheng Shih-fa, the noted painter. It will bring to the screen a romantic tale of the Tai people in Yunnan Province, the story of young Prince Chaoshutun and the Peacock Princess Nannona.

Artists of the Art Film Studio are further developing another new technique—the paper-fold film. This is no new art form—there are few children in China who cannot fold paper into birds, boats and aeroplanes and many other things taught them at their nurseries and kindergartens. But during the technical innovation drive in the studio in 1960, Yu Tse-kuang and other artists successfully brought the art to the screen. Since then they have produced *The Wise Ducklings*

and *A Large Cabbage*. Using great ingenuity in folding, cutting, pasting and colouring paper, they created some delightfully droll effects that enchant the kiddies.

These are some highlights of what the Shanghai Art Film Studio is doing for its devoted fans—the children. It is a richly varied film fare of fun and entertainment, education in a socialist outlook and in the appreciation of art and beauty.

## POETRY

### **Poets Celebrate Dragon-Boat Festival**

On the evening before the Dragon-Boat Festival on the fifth day of the fifth month of the Chinese lunar calendar (June 25 of the Gregorian calendar) Peking's poets gathered at the evening party at which they annually celebrate this time-honoured traditional holiday.

Over forty poets were there on this occasion in the brightly lit and gaily decorated Culture and Arts Club. Among them were celebrated veterans like Tsang Ke-chia, Hsiao San (Emi Siao) and Wang Ching-chih as well as up-and-coming talents of the rising generation. Among the guests were not a few composers—the poets' friends. There were lively exchanges of views on contemporary poetry and news of new work. Tea was the preferred drink with *zong zi*—a special festival delicacy made of meat or mincemeat embedded in triangular-shaped patties of glutinous rice wrapped in reed leaves.

But this was primarily a poetic occasion. The poet Jao Meng-kan led off with a recital of his latest verses in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Tsao Hsueh-chin, author of China's classic novel *Dream of the Red Chamber*. He had written his poem in classical language and style to a strict pattern of rhythm and rhyme, melodious in sound and like a song or an ode.

The younger poets did not lag behind. They too recited new works. Among them were Wang Cheng-tung of the Tu nationality from Tibet; Teipdjan Aliev, a Uighur from the Tianshan Mountains, and Liang

Shang-chuan of Han nationality from Szechuan Province.

Unable to be there in person, the poet Kuang Wei-jan had his new poem *Along the Pienhai River* recited by Chao Yun-ju, one of Peking's most popular actresses. She did full justice to his moving tribute to the people of south Viet Nam: a poem of laments of families torn asunder, graphic descriptions of the plundering forays of the U.S.-Dien clique and the people's heroic resistance.

An anticipatory chuckle greeted Chih Pei-ngou, a writer of political satirical verse, when he took the floor to recite his latest rhyme on Kennedy's "strategy of peace." Here is a rough translation:

#### **Kennedy Lays the Trap**

*Clothed with charm*

*and*

*With inviting gestures,  
Kennedy utters honeyed words.*

*Generous of breath and pledges,  
He sings the song of peace—  
outdoes the birds.*

*But stay! He has an axe to grind,  
And grinding sets our teeth on edge  
Despite falsetto trills.*

*A new melody arises  
But it's the old that kills.  
Dog meat cried as mutton tastes the  
same*

*No matter what the crier's gastronomal  
aim.*

*Here is the strategy of the "peaceful  
win,"*

*The lure of "peaceful evolution."  
Has this drunkard cast aside the wine-  
pot?*

*To fall for this,  
You'd have to be a willing fool indeed.*

The poetry recitations encouraged the composer-guests to sing their latest songs.

The Dragon-Boat Festival commemorates the death of China's ancient poet Chu Yuan. Downcast in spirit, sorrowing for the future of his country and its people and in protest against the tyranny of the rulers of the Chu Kingdom in the Warring States Period, the poet drowned himself in the Milo River on this day 2,240 years ago. To prevent the fishes in the river from devouring his dead body, the people then threw food into the water to feed them and raced in boats to seek the body. This is the origin of the dragon-boat races and the tradition of eating the *zong zi*.

Recalling the life of Chu Yuan, poets recall too their own personal and bitter experiences in old China. But like the people, who have turned a tragic memory by catharsis into a festival of gay life, the poets, too, make of their Dragon-Boat Festival an occasion of creation and tribute to the socialist system of New China that has opened such broad horizons for them and their art.

## SHORT NOTES

**Science and Educational Films Festival.** The recent week-long festival of new science and educational films held simultaneously in ten major Chinese cities attracted audiences totalling 2 million people. Compared to those at the last such festival held in 1954, the 20 new films showed an immense improvement in technique and methods of presentation. Their makers have found lively and easy-to-understand ways of presenting and popularizing their scientific themes. Peasants particularly welcomed the eight films on agriculture, including *Golden Wasps and Pink Boll Worms* and *Resourceful Farming Brings Bumper Harvests*. They also enjoyed those of more general interest such as *The Wise Old Man*, who explains some interesting laws of physics, *Clever Tailoring, Unique Mountains and Caves*, and others.

**Foochow Papercut Exhibition.** Foochow residents have been crowding to a recent show of 300 papercuts mostly made by peasant women. They included *Monkey Sun Fights the White-Bone Ghost*, an imaginative work by Chen Chin, a 70-year-old village grandma, and colourful figures, birds and flowers, and vegetables and fruits cut by women members of people's communes.

**Shanghai "Weiqi" Tournament.** A 12-year-old primary school girl Chu Ya-lan overcame stiff opposition to capture the women's title in a city-wide tournament of *weiqi* (also known as *go*), a form of chess played with black and white counters on a board with 361 squares. New China's younger generation is seriously challenging the oldsters in this "old man's game" with its 3,000-year history in China. In 1959, the 15-year-old schoolboy Chen Chu-teh won the Shanghai championships. He is now playing on the national team.

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