

PEKING REVIEW

40

October 6, 1961

Special National Day Issue

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Twelve Years of The People's Republic of China

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Report from a Shanghai Steel Mill

*Festival Attractions, Press Opinion
And Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Keep the Red Flag Flying

by Liang Pin

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

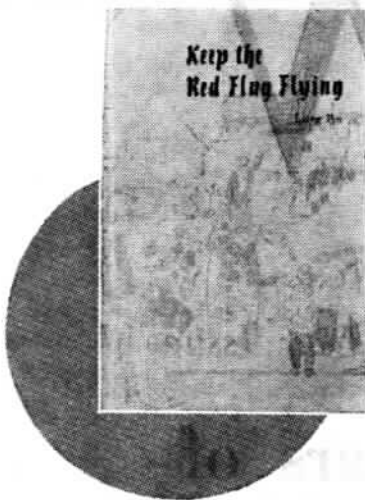
At the time the story opens, the Chinese people were suffering grievous hardships as a result of the constant fighting between warlords backed by different imperialist powers, innumerable taxes and impositions, natural calamities, banditry, usury and high land rents. These things robbed them of the greater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

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

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

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

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



Steeled and Tempered

by Ai Wu

A novel of China's steelworkers. Chin Teh-kuei, a young Communist Party member, is sent by the Party after the liberation to a job in the steel industry. Working here with the same revolutionary enthusiasm and selflessness as in the days when he was a guerrilla fighter, he quickly becomes a skilled steel-maker and "model worker." In the van of the movement to introduce high-speed methods to steel-making, his drive comes into conflict with the individualistic and conservative ideas of the backward elements in the plant, among them the factory manager, bogged down in bureaucracy. The struggle between these two lines—a struggle which becomes inextricably mixed up with the course of his love for a girl colleague—the attempt of counter-revolutionaries to take advantage of the situation, and the victory for revolutionary ideas under the able leadership of the plant's new Party secretary, makes for a taut and exciting climax.



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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

October 6, 1961 Vol. IV No. 40

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Round the Week

The Nation Salutes October 1

The holiday mood was in the air days before October 1. Everywhere, all over the country, people put up colourful arches before the doorways of their public buildings, lit festive Chinese lanterns, and ran up red flags atop their roofs. In school grounds the children in high spirit rehearsed their dances and warmed up their skill in beating drums and clapping cymbals. Down Peking's Changan Boulevard gay music was broadcast over the loudspeakers. In Shanghai the old scholars of the city's Institute of History and Literature gathered together to write poetry in classical style to greet the 12th birthday of the People's Republic. Trains and planes brought hundreds of friends from many parts of the world to Peking to join the Chinese people in their annual national celebrations.

The Five Continents Meet

On September 30, the eve of National Day, Premier Chou En-lai gave a reception at the Great Hall of the People to over 2,400 representatives of various walks of life in China and guests from many parts of the world. Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China and Madam Liu Shao-chi; Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chen Yun and Lin Piao, Vice-Chairmen, and Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, were present at the reception.

President Dorticos of the Republic of Cuba, King Mahendra and the Queen of Nepal, First Vice-Chairman M. Myftiu of the Council of Ministers of Albania, Chairman Stefan Jedrychowski of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers of Poland and his wife, Vice-Chairman Vass Istvanne of the National Assembly of Hungary and Queen Elizabeth de Ferage of Belgium were among the guests of honour.

The dinner in the brightly lit banquet hall was virtually a meeting of the five continents. Friends from all

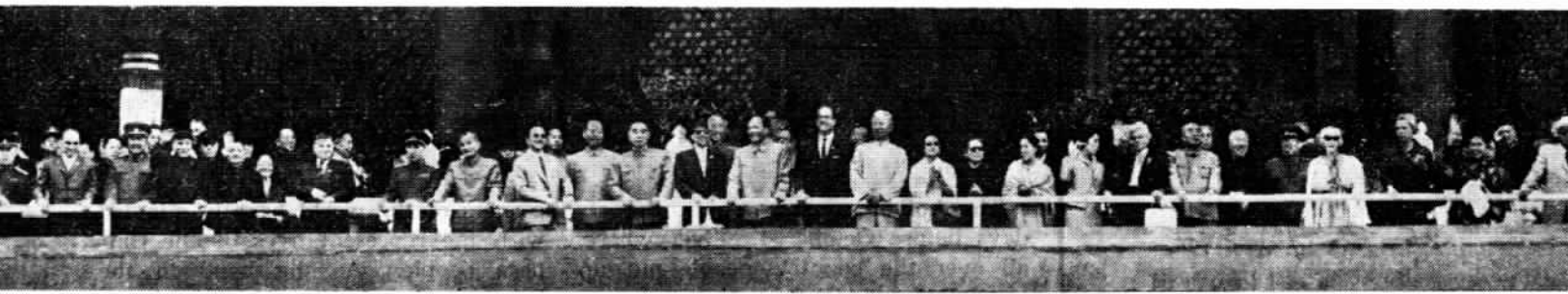
corners of the world happily mingled with the representatives of the Chinese people. As the band in the balcony played *The Hearts of the World's People Beat as One* hosts and guests drank the famous *maotai* wine and in many tongues toasted the prosperity of New China and the great unity of the peoples of the world.

Premier Chou's Speech

In his speech at the banquet, Premier Chou En-lai extended a warm welcome to the guests and greeted the new victories won by the people of various countries in their struggle for peace, democracy and progress. Welcoming the Cuban President, Premier Chou said, "The Chinese Government and the Chinese people heartily congratulate the Cuban people on the great victory they have won in their revolutionary struggle and in peaceful construction, and resolutely support the just struggle of the Cuban people against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of their motherland and the fruits of their revolution."

The Premier greeted the King and Queen of Nepal, saying that their visit to China and the forthcoming signing of the treaty on the boundary between China and Nepal signify that the friendly relations between the two countries have entered a new stage. "The Chinese Government," he said, "will continue to work jointly with His Majesty's Government of Nepal for the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries and together with Nepal safeguard the peace of Asia and the world in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

The Premier then extended a welcome to the comrades from other socialist countries and various fraternal Parties. He saluted the great solidarity and the growing prosperity and might of the socialist camp and the great solidarity of the international communist movement and paid tribute to all the fraternal Parties for the great achievements they have made in the common cause. The Chinese people, he declared, will do their best to strengthen ceaselessly the socialist



On the rostrum at Tien An Men Square

camp—the mighty bulwark which safeguards world peace and promotes mankind's progress.

He also greeted friends from other Asian, African and Latin American countries for their victories won in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and for winning and safeguarding their national independence. He stressed that "the Chinese people will firmly stand by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and wage an unremitting struggle to put a complete end to colonialist rule, both old and new."

U.S. Schemes Denounced

Continuing his speech, the Premier thanked friends from all countries for their sympathy and support for China's socialist construction, for their sympathy and support for the just struggle of the Chinese people to safeguard their sovereignty and oppose U.S. imperialist occupation of China's territory of Taiwan and its plot to create "two Chinas." "The Chinese people," the Premier pointed out, "have always worked for the preservation of world peace and wish to live in friendship with the people of all countries, including the people of the United States." "But," he continued, "the U.S. Government to this day has not given up its policy of hostility towards China. At the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, the U.S. Government is again scheming to continue to prevent the restoration to China of her legitimate rights in the U.N., to make way for its creation of 'two Chinas' and its prolonged occupation of China's territory of Taiwan. At the present U.N. session the United States has also turned on its 'voting machine' and put the so-called 'Tibet question' on its agenda with a view to slandering China and intervening in China's internal affairs. The Chinese people will allow no foreign country or international organization to interfere in

China's domestic affairs. China's legitimate rights in the U.N. must be restored to her. The Chiang Kai-shek clique must be expelled from the U.N. We believe that all the friendly countries and all those who stand for justice will support this solemn stand of ours."

Turning to the representatives of the various nationalities of China, overseas Chinese, outstanding workers and farmers, scientists, writers and artists, combat heroes and others present at the banquet, Premier Chou En-lai praised the great victories of the Chinese people in building socialism won under the guiding light of the three red banners—the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune. He called on the people to raise the three red banners still higher, to strive together and unite solidly under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, to sum up their experience, improve their work, consolidate and carry forward the achievements scored in the past three years, overcome the temporary difficulties caused by natural calamities during the past three years and strive for fresh victories. He concluded with a toast to the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the world and to world peace.

Premier Chou's speech was punctuated by applause again and again.

On Tien An Men Square

The people were fully ready with their response to Premier Chou En-lai's call. This was evident in the annual National Day parade on the Tien An Men Square the next morning. Half a million took part in the celebration march. They cheered the great achievements the nation brought to its twelfth anniversary and demonstrated their confidence in surmounting the difficulties resulting from Nature's mischief in the past three years.

The whole square cheered and waved when at ten o'clock, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the beloved leader of the Chinese people, and Liu Shao-chi, Soong Ching Ling, Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Chen Yun, Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-ping and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and Government mounted the rostrum on the Gate of Heavenly Peace. President Dorticos of Cuba, Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal and other honoured guests stood beside the Chinese leaders.

Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Mayor of Peking, gave the celebration address. After thanking the distinguished guests from more than 70 countries and regions around the world for their presence at the parade, the mayor reviewed the tremendous achievements scored by the Chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 12 years. He made special mention of the accomplishments of the Chinese people since 1958 under the guidance of the three red banners.

Dealing with the world situation, Mayor Peng Chen said that the international situation is continuing to develop in favour of world peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism. He denounced the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression, and condemned its machinations in the U.N. to block the restoration to China of her legitimate rights and attempts to create "two Chinas." He declared that the Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan.

The Parade

The mammoth parade followed the mayor's speech. To the strains of *Song to the Motherland*, the paraders—workers, peasants, students, government functionaries, militiamen, housewives and people of every walk of life in the capital, dressed in their

holiday best, marched 150 abreast across the square in a great column that took two hours to pass by. They carried flowers, flags, streamers, charts, placards and models showing their achievements in various fields of socialist construction. They cheered Chairman Mao and other leaders and waved to those on the reviewing stands, sang and danced amidst deafening cheers of "Long Live the Chinese Communist Party!", "Long Live Chairman Mao!"

Colour was a keynote of this parade. Everyone, it seemed, carried flowers or flags or colourful symbols of their professions. School children and students massed in thousands over the square opposite the rostrum formed, what looked from a distance, like great beds of flowers and shrubs, green, pink and blue in ceaseless movement.

The parade was led by a colour guard of 12,000 bearing the national emblem and three red flags.

"Make Daily Progress"

They were followed by the columns of the Young Pioneers, blowing trumpets and beating drums. Carrying four big bouquets of flowers and a huge statue of Chairman Mao, they sang as they marched past the reviewing stands. The slogan they carried was "Make Daily Progress"—Chairman Mao's advice for the younger generation. They set off hundreds of coloured balloons and peace doves and got a big round of applause from the visitors' stands.

Peking's workers came next with splendid models of houses, lorries, machines, coalmines and blast furnaces with "effects." The charts carried by the Shihchingshan iron and steel workers told a heart-warming story: In the past three years the number of types of products from this metallurgical plant has jumped from 74 to 204. And this year they have turned out another 33. This is a far cry from the pre-liberation days when the workers of this Peking plant had a rhyme that went: "Shihchingshan Steel, produces only iron and not a bit of steel!" The miners of Chinghsi colliery reported that they had overfulfilled their September target for coal output. Peking textile mill workers displayed many of the 1,600 new cotton print designs they have produced on a trial basis this year.

The high-sounding notes of the *sona* and the *sheng*, old Chinese musical instruments, ushered in the contingent of members of the suburban rural people's communes. These peasants have just reaped a good autumn harvest and their floats were loaded with maize, rice and sorghum. The charts of the Evergreen People's Commune showed that its output of vegetables this year will be one-sixth larger than last year's.

Aid to Agriculture

Agriculture was clearly on the minds of many people of other professions. Many columns carried charts showing their contribution to the aid-to-agriculture campaign. Huge placards read: "77 per cent of this year's target for the national output of tractors was fulfilled by August." "The nation's output of irrigation and drainage machinery in the first eight months of the year has already reached 91 per cent of the planned quota for the year." "The planned national output of combine harvesters for 1961 was completely fulfilled in August!"

Then came groups of people's militia made up of Peking's workers, students and government functionaries. Carrying carbines, tommy guns, machine guns, mortars, bazookas and other equipment and marching in close formation they gave an impressive show of high morale, discipline and training. China's militia has grown into a powerful arm of the country's defence forces. Their slogans as they marched were "We Must Liberate Taiwan!" and "Oppose Imperialist Aggression and Defend World Peace!"

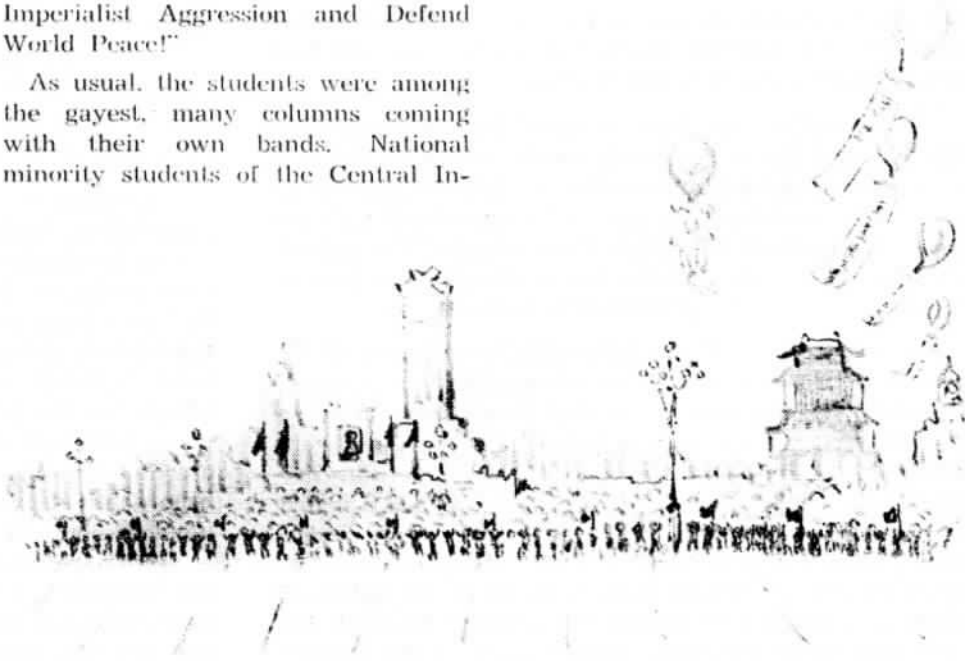
As usual, the students were among the gayest, many columns coming with their own bands. National minority students of the Central In-

stitute for Nationalities dressed in their colourful costumes sang and danced as they went along. The reviewing stands answered with cheers their slogan of "Long Live the Great Unity of the Peoples of the World!"

Elaborate floats of the artists' contingent rolled in succession across the square. On one was a bevy of girls doing the graceful *Peacock Dance*; on another was a group of *Lotus dancers*; two "dragon boats" sailed by. Hundreds of dancers filled the width of the Changan Boulevard with the *Sunflower Dance* like a sea of flowers. Other floats presented tableaux from some of the best theatrical performances and films of the year. Columns of athletes, swimmers, gymnasts, motor cyclists, model plane makers, mountaineers brought the parade to a close.

In the evening there was the usual merry-making at the Tien An Men Square. In floodlit streets people sang and danced. A million people thronged the streets and parks to watch the firework display. Peking's citizens, old and young, gave their immediate approval to a new firework introduced as "Birds in the Pine Forest." This scatters an intricate pattern of vari-coloured lights complete with the songs of the birds!

Similar celebrations were held in other parts of the country. In Wuhan in central China, more than 200,000 people took part in the parade. In Shenyang in the northeast 400,000 turned out to celebrate National Day.



Sketch by Jack Chen

Hold Aloft the Great Banner of the General Line and Strive for New Victories!

Following is the text of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial on October 1, marking the twelfth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

TODAY is the twelfth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China — our great homeland. People of all nationalities throughout the country are enthusiastically celebrating this festival of the whole people.

Twelve years ago, the victory of the great revolution of the Chinese people, which overthrew the reactionary rule of feudalism, imperialism and bureaucrat-capitalism in China and breached the eastern front of international imperialism, not only ushered in a new epoch in Chinese history but was a great historical event changing the balance of world forces after World War II.

Brilliant Achievements

In the past 12 years, the Chinese people, under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have advanced at flying speed in the socialist revolution and socialist construction following the thorough accomplishment of the democratic revolution. Particularly in the past three years, the Chinese people, guided by the Party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, have forged ahead with great enthusiasm, setting up the people's communes throughout the countryside, bringing about the big leap forward and scoring brilliant successes.

In agriculture, we have engaged in large-scale construction of water conservancy works, enlarged the area of irrigated farmland, increased many fold the amount of agricultural machinery in use and accumulated rich experience in applying the "Eight-Point Charter" for agricultural production. All this has provided extremely favourable conditions for the growth of agriculture.

In industry, our basic industries have increased the capacity of their equipment two or more fold; our technical forces have been rapidly augmented. Several new branches of industry have come into being. Our level of self-sufficiency in industrial equipment and important materials has been greatly raised. The geographical distribution of industry has become more rational. More underground resources have been located. Many effective innovations and inventions have been made in industrial technology, and scientific and technological research has made tremendous progress. Fourteen out of the 17 main targets for industrial production set in China's Second

Five-Year Plan (1958-62) were reached or surpassed already in 1959 and 1960.

We have made great advances in culture, education and other fields of work.

In the three years of the big leap forward, the Party greatly strengthened its leadership in all fields of construction; the mass movements forged ahead vigorously; the political consciousness of the masses of workers, peasants, intellectuals and functionaries at all levels was markedly heightened and the unity of the people of all nationalities in the country further strengthened.

These achievements in our socialist revolution and socialist construction demonstrate that we have made a big stride forward along the road of making our homeland a socialist power with a modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture.

The great practical experience gained in these three years has testified to the absolute correctness of the Party's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward policy for China's socialist construction and the road of the people's communes.

While achieving these great successes, we have encountered certain economic difficulties in our forward march and there have been certain shortcomings in our work. In particular, the grave natural calamities which occurred for three successive years, in 1959-61, have resulted in a reduction of agricultural output. Agriculture is the foundation for the development of the national economy. The reduction in the output of grain, industrial crops and subsidiary rural products has affected production in both light and heavy industries, commodity supplies and the people's livelihood.

However, we Chinese people, having struggled against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism for more than a hundred years and won victory in this struggle only after enduring all manner of hardships, fully understand that in a large country such as ours with a population of 650 million, and which is economically and culturally backward, it would be inconceivable for socialist construction, which has no precedent in the history of our land, to proceed without difficulties or shortcomings. We Chinese are a courageous and industrious people. We have never been daunted by difficulties before and we will assuredly not lose heart in face of present difficulties. The reason is that we are not weaker but stronger than before, that the material base which we have built over the past three years will play an ever increasing role in the future, and that the rich fund of experience which we have gained during these three years will stand us in good stead in

overcoming all our difficulties and in raising still higher the great banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune to win new victories.

Overcoming Temporary Difficulties

The difficulties facing our national economy are temporary ones arising in the course of our advance. The tremendous achievements of our national economic construction and the general rise in the political consciousness of the masses of the people in the past three years provide favourable conditions for us to overcome these difficulties.

Since we have fulfilled ahead of schedule the major targets of industrial production set by the Second Five-Year Plan, we are able to make full use of the last two years of the Second Five-Year Plan—1961 and 1962—to carry out in our national economy the policy propounded in January this year by the Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, that is, the policy of readjusting, consolidating, filling out and raising standards, to concentrate our strength on making readjustments to overcome the new discrepancies in the balance of the national economy which appeared during its great expansion, consolidating the successes already won, overcoming the difficulties created by natural calamities, working hard to restore and develop agricultural production, helping the backward branches and backward links to catch up gradually with the more advanced ones and giving full play to newly increased industrial productive capacities, and so create good conditions for the further expansion of the national economy in the forthcoming Third Five-Year Plan.

Under the leadership of the Party and of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the people throughout the country have made immense efforts during the past year to overcome these temporary difficulties. We have adopted concrete measures in every field to overcome these difficulties and improve our work and we have already achieved initial results through these efforts.

Our difficulties have been primarily the result of the severe natural calamities which have occurred in the past three consecutive years. To cope with these difficulties it is therefore necessary to begin with agriculture. On the basis of the experience of the past three years, we have formulated and are carrying through various policies and principles concerning the people's communes and farm production. Agriculture and grain production are being developed in a big way by the whole Party and the whole people. The agricultural front has been greatly reinforced both with manpower and materials. The people's communes have become more firmly consolidated than ever and the enthusiasm of the peasant masses has increased enormously. Consequently, despite the severe drought which occurred in quite a number of places in the country this year and reduced summer yields, the autumn harvest may be slightly better than last year's.

The urgent tasks of the rural people's communes at present are to mobilize and organize the broad masses of their members to do a thorough job of work in connection with the autumn harvest, to gather in all agricultural produce, earnestly carry out the policies of the Communist Party, properly handle the work of the autumn

distribution of income and of the agricultural tax and state purchases, further heighten the initiative of the broad masses of the peasants, energetically undertake the autumn ploughing and sowing and all other preparations for production in the coming year and lay the foundation for reaping a good harvest next year.

In industry, in view of the fact that agriculture has suffered from severe natural calamities for three years in a row, that the capacity of the equipment of our basic industries has greatly increased and that the major industrial targets of the Second Five-Year Plan have been fulfilled ahead of schedule, we have appropriately reduced the scope of capital construction, readjusted the rate of industrial development and turned our main energy to strengthening the weak links, improving the quality of products, increasing their variety, lowering costs of production and raising labour productivity.

Our present tasks in the sphere of industry are:

Firstly, to strengthen industry's assistance to agriculture, step up the production of means of production for agriculture and facilitate the further improvement of the situation in agriculture;

Secondly, to strengthen production in light industry and the handicrafts, increase the supply of articles of daily use, particularly to develop the production of those light industrial branches using chemical products as their raw materials, and the production of traditional handicrafts;

Thirdly, to increase the productive capacity of the mining and lumber industries and, as quickly as possible, enable the raw material producing industries to meet the needs of the processing industries still better. While making overall arrangements and guaranteeing proper co-ordination and balance, particular efforts must be made to ensure the production of coal both in quantity and quality and of rolled steel in variety and quality and so further invigorate all industrial production.

All this will help to bring about still better co-ordination on a new basis in the proportions between industry and agriculture, between heavy and light industries and within heavy industry itself, and so prepare the way for new advances in the national economy.

General Line Enriched and Developed

We have at our disposal all the prerequisites for the accomplishment of the above-mentioned tasks. The most fundamental guarantees are: the wise leadership of the long-tested, glorious and great Chinese Communist Party and of Comrade Mao Tse-tung; and the rich experience in socialist construction gained by the masses of cadres and the people in many fields. In the past three years, the general line for building socialism mapped out by our Party has not only been proved to be fully suited to the conditions of our country and effective in practice, but has also been further enriched and developed. In the course of this great practical work, we have gradually formulated many concrete policies and principles necessary for the implementation of the general line. Thanks to the series of policies of the Party concerning the rural people's communes, mainly those concerning the system of three-level collective ownership with the collective

ownership by the production brigade serving as the basis, the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work and he who works more shall earn more," the principle of equivalent exchange, and the system of fixed targets for output, workdays and costs, with a part or all of the extra output set aside as bonuses, the people's communes have generally been put on a road of still more healthy development. The Party's policies of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the guiding factor of the national economy, of simultaneously developing agriculture and industry while giving priority to heavy industry, of simultaneously developing heavy and light industries, of developing large enterprises simultaneously with medium-sized and small enterprises, and of simultaneously employing modern and indigenous methods of production, are firm and unswerving policies for our socialist construction. The following principles set forth by the Party have been proved effective in practice during the big leap forward: in every field of work, strengthen the leadership of the Party; uphold the mass line; combine centralized leadership with the bringing into play of the initiative of the masses; integrate the placing of politics in command with material incentives, and link political with economic and technical work. We must sum up this experience in a satisfactory way and apply it to improve our work. The style of work consistently advocated by our Party, namely that of making studies and investigations and seeking truth from facts, and of emancipating one's thinking while adopting a scientific approach, has been proved again to be the key to discovering problems in our work and solving them in time, to a closer conformity of our various policies and principles to reality, and to the continuous progress of our work. We are beginning to acquire the ability to build socialism, but we have not yet completely mastered it and we must continue to learn modestly. So long as we earnestly study the fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles on the socialist revolution and socialist construction, study the theories, the general line and the various concrete policies on socialist construction put forward by the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung in accordance with Marxist-Leninist principles and taking into account actual conditions in China, and study the experiences in socialist construction of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, we will surely be able to gain a fuller knowledge and mastery of the objective laws of China's socialist construction and so carry out our socialist construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Favourable International Situation

The present international situation greatly favours the socialist construction of the Chinese people. Since the Meeting of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties in 1960, the unity of the socialist camp and that of the international communist movement have been further strengthened. Tremendous achievements have been made in the economic construction in the socialist countries. The Soviet Union has made stirring and brilliant achievements in the conquest of the cosmos. The powerful socialist camp has become the decisive factor in defending world peace and promoting the development of human society. The struggles of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries to

win and safeguard their national independence, to oppose aggression and intervention by the imperialist bloc headed by the United States, have made new progress and won new victories. The recent Conference of Heads of Non-Aligned Countries reflected the universal demand of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries to oppose imperialism and colonialism. In the developed capitalist countries, mass political and economic struggles continue to break out. Wider and wider strata of the people are joining the ranks of the world peace movement. In contrast, the process of decline and disintegration of the world capitalist system is accelerating. The contradictions among the imperialist countries are growing. The double-faced policy of the U.S. Kennedy Administration, which is the most aggressive in nature, of stepping up armaments expansion and war preparations while donning a peace mask, has become increasingly exposed before the people of the world. U.S. imperialism is sinking more and more into isolation.

Of course, we should on no account ignore the fact that U.S. imperialism is intensifying its expansion of nuclear weapons and conventional armaments and has been energetically arming the West German and Japanese militarist forces. In particular, the Kennedy Administration, using as its pretext the so-called "Berlin crisis," has in recent months repeatedly increased its military budget, made new military deployments, strengthened the disposition of its forces and carried out war threats. This arms expansion and these war preparations of U.S. imperialism have met with strong opposition from the people of the world. By standing firm in solidarity and struggle, the people of the world will certainly be able to defeat the policies of aggression and war of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States and stop the outbreak of a new world war.

The Chinese people shoulder solemn international responsibilities. We shall further strengthen the unity between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union and the unity of the entire socialist camp, actively support the proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the relaxation of international tension, and firmly support the series of necessary defensive measures taken by the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and other signatories to the Warsaw Treaty. We shall strengthen our unity with the Asian, African, Latin American and all other peace-loving countries and peoples and actively support their struggles to win and safeguard their national independence, defend world peace and attain social progress. We shall, on the basis of the Five Principles, develop friendly relations of peaceful coexistence with other countries. We shall resolutely oppose the policies of aggression and war of the imperialist bloc and the colonialist forces headed by the United States, and defend world peace.

The imperialists and international reactionaries have stopped at nothing in slandering China's socialist construction and foreign policy of peace. U.S. imperialism is now sparing no effort to map out a host of schemes to continue to obstruct the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations, and is stepping up its "two Chinas" plot to perpetuate its occupation of Taiwan, China's territory. However, the U.S. imperialists have made these efforts in vain. The events of the past 12 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China have made it

clear that it is not the Chinese people who have met with incessant failures, but the U.S. imperialists who have tried in vain to detract from China's international prestige and isolate China internationally. In spite of all these slanders and manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, China enjoys ever greater international prestige and has friends all over the world.

As we jubilantly celebrate our National Day this year, we Chinese people look towards the future with complete confidence. We are fully convinced that, under the leadership of the Party's Central Committee and of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, guided by the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's com-

mune, and in a most favourable international situation, the entire Party and the people throughout the country, by relying on their diligent labour, carrying forward their fine tradition of working hard and building the country industriously and frugally, and after a certain period of strenuous effort, will succeed in overcoming the temporary difficulties brought on by natural calamities, consolidate and develop the great achievements of the three years of the big leap, and win new victories.

Let all Communist Party members, the people of all China's nationalities, the democratic parties, workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres cherish a single purpose, unite as one, and march valiantly forward!

Sino-Cuban Joint Communiqué

Following is the full text of the joint communiqué of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China and the President of the Republic of Cuba, signed in Peking on October 2. — Ed.

AT the invitation of Chairman of the People's Republic of China Liu Shao-chi, President of the Republic of Cuba Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from September 22 to October 3, 1961.

During his visit, President Dorticos took part in the celebrations of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Mao Tse-tung met President Dorticos and his party, and had cordial and friendly conversations with them. Chairman of the People's Republic of China Liu Shao-chi and Premier of the State Council Chou En-lai held talks with President of the Republic of Cuba Osvaldo Dorticos. Taking part also in the talks on the Chinese side were: Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Fang Yi, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission; Keng Piao, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lu Hsu-chang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and Shen Chien, Chinese Ambassador to the Republic of Cuba. Taking part also in the talks on the Cuban side were: Blas Roca, a leader of the Cuban Integrated Revolutionary Organizations; Oscar Pino Santos, Cuban Ambassador to the People's Republic of China; Jose Antonio Portunondo, Cuban Ambassador to Mexico; Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban Ambassador to Czechoslovakia; and Jaime Barrios, economic advisor.

During the talks, the two parties exchanged their opinions on the current international situation and the question of further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Cuba, and reached unanimous views.

The two parties noted with great pleasure that the strength of the socialist camp has increased rapidly and is becoming the decisive factor in the cause of defending world peace and in human progress; that the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples of the world have become an irresistible torrent which is sweeping away

the systems of imperialism and colonialism; and that the process of the disintegration and decline of imperialism is accelerating. The balance of world forces is turning more and more favourable to the cause of the people of the world striving for peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism, and more and more disadvantageous to imperialism and all the reactionaries.

Both parties were of the agreed view that the policies of aggression and war of imperialism, and especially of U.S. imperialism, are the chief cause of the threat to world peace and of international tension. U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of the people of the whole world. To carry out aggression and expansion abroad, it has organized aggressive military blocs, such as NATO, SEATO and CENTO, signed bilateral or multi-lateral aggressive military agreements, and established its aggressive military bases on the territories of many countries. Now, it has further used the so-called Berlin crisis as a pretext to step up its arms expansion and war preparations and aggravate international tension. All this requires that the peace-loving countries and people of the whole world maintain constant vigilance.

Both China and Cuba have unswervingly pursued a foreign policy of peace and advocated peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. The two parties reaffirmed their support for the peace proposals of the Government of the Soviet Union for disarmament, the prohibition of nuclear weapons, the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the normalization of the situation in West Berlin, and its other peace proposals designed to ease international tension. The two parties considered that the decision of the Soviet Union to conduct experimental explosions of nuclear weapons is a necessary measure under the present circumstances for self-defence, for curbing the war adventures of imperialism and for defending world peace.

The two parties were resolutely opposed to the various plots of the United States of America and its followers, which, not scrupling to violate the United Nations Charter, attempt at the 16th Session of the U.N. General Assembly to continue to deprive China of its legitimate rights. The two parties were of the identical view that the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Na-

tions must be restored, and that the Chiang Kai-shek clique which usurps China's seat must be expelled from all the organs of the United Nations.

The two parties noted with extreme satisfaction that the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have continually won great victories in their struggles to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence. But the colonial powers will not give up their colonies and semi-colonies of their own accord. Neo-colonialism — U.S. imperialism — is using all means to seize the positions of the old colonial powers. The two parties severely condemned U.S. imperialism and the other colonial powers for their suppression, massacre, aggression and intervention against the people in Laos, southern Viet Nam, southern Korea and other Asian countries and against the people in Algeria, the Congo, Angola and other African countries; they deemed it imperative to end completely and thoroughly the rule of old and new colonialism.

The two parties reaffirmed their resolute support for all oppressed nations and peoples in their just struggle for independence and freedom. The two parties considered that the call to fight imperialism and colonialism issued by the Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, which was held not long ago, expressed the common desire of the broad masses of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Chinese side praised the firm stand taken by the Cuban delegation at that conference, a stand which proves that the revolutionary Cuba is loyal to the national independence struggles of all oppressed nations and to the cause of safeguarding world peace.

The two parties exchanged their opinions on the present situation in Latin America, and were of the agreed view that the great victory of the Cuban revolution has set a brilliant example for the other Latin American peoples, that the struggles of the daily awakening and united Latin American peoples in defence of national independence and for democracy and freedom are developing on a wide scale and intensively, and that U.S. domination in Latin America has begun to collapse. However, the United States of America will never give up its colonialist policy of controlling and enslaving Latin America. The Kennedy Administration is stepping up its machinations to isolate Cuba and strangle the Cuban revolution and to suppress and wreck the national and democratic movements of the Latin American peoples. The two parties noted with satisfaction that in order to combat their common enemy — U.S. imperialism — the Latin American peoples are strengthening their solidarity and mutual support more and more. The two parties were of the deep conviction that so long as the Latin American peoples persevere in solidarity and struggle, they will certainly be able to win thorough victories in their struggles to safeguard national independence and to win democracy and freedom.

The Chinese side expressed the view that the victory won by the Cuban people in their revolution after a protracted armed struggle is of a great and profound world significance. The Cuban people's revolutionary struggle has not only won independence, democracy and freedom for the Cuban people, but also greatly inspired the oppressed nations and peoples throughout the world in their

struggle for liberation. The Chinese side noted with pleasure that the heroic Cuban people, under the correct leadership of the Cuban Revolutionary Government headed by Prime Minister Fidel Castro, have chosen the road of socialist development and scored tremendous achievements in strengthening the revolutionary armed forces, consolidating the revolutionary regime, enforcing the land reform, eradicating the domination of U.S. monopoly capital, developing the independent national economy, and raising the level of the material and cultural life of the people. The Chinese people expressed infinite admiration for the Cuban people's heroic mettle and patriotic spirit in resolutely defending their motherland and the fruits of their revolution, and expressed the deep conviction that the Cuban people will surely be able to sweep away all the obstacles and ensure the continued ceaseless advance of their revolution. The Chinese side expressed resolute opposition to the unlawful occupation of Cuban territory Guantanamo by the United States of America as its military base and pledged its full support for the Cuban people's proper demand for the recovery of the above-mentioned territory. The Chinese side sternly condemned the U.S. Government for its increased preparations for another armed aggression against Cuba, and pledged once again that, as in the past, the Chinese people and Government would give all-out support to the Cuban people's great cause of defending their motherland, opposing U.S. imperialist aggression and building their country. For this the Cuban side expressed its gratitude.

The Cuban side warmly praised the efforts of the Chinese people and Government in opposing imperialism and old and new colonialism, supporting the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples and defending world peace. The Cuban side noted with pleasure that the Chinese people, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, have scored great achievements in socialist construction. During his sojourn in the People's Republic of China, President Dorticos visited a number of productive units and cultural institutions, and witnessed with admiration the enormous progress made by the Chinese people. The Cuban side expressed its resolute support for the Chinese people in their just struggle to liberate their own territory Taiwan, and to oppose the U.S. imperialist plot to artificially create "two Chinas" with a view to perpetuating the occupation of Taiwan, and its firm stand for the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from all the organs of the United Nations. For this the Chinese side expressed its gratitude.

The masses of the Chinese people showed immense affection and friendship for President Dorticos and his party. This was another proof of their support for the Cuban revolution and their understanding of it.

The two parties noted with satisfaction that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Cuba, mutual assistance and co-operation between the two countries have developed rapidly. The signing and smooth implementation of the agreements between the two countries on economic co-operation, on trade and payments, on scientific and technical co-operation and on cultural co-

operation have further enhanced the friendly relations between the two countries.

The two parties held that the militant friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples is everlasting and unbreakable. The present visit of President Dorticos to China was a great contribution towards further strengthening the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Cuba. The two parties indicated that they

would exert every effort to further consolidate and develop the solidarity and friendship between China and Cuba.

Peking, October 2, 1961

(Signed)

Liu Shao-chi

*Chairman of the
People's Republic of China*

(Signed)

Oswaldo Dorticos Torrado

*President of the
Republic of Cuba*

Sino-Nepalese Friendship

Warm Welcome to the King and Queen Of Nepal

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

IT was in the finest season of Peking's year — autumn; it was on the eve of their big National Day celebrations that the Chinese people greeted His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva of Nepal and Her Majesty the Queen on their arrival in Peking for a state visit.

China and Nepal are good and friendly neighbours. Across the high Himalayas they have maintained economic and cultural contacts that date back to hoary antiquity. In recent years their traditional friendship has made new progress on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The present visit of Nepal's King and Queen to China is a new landmark in that long history of Sino-Nepalese friendship.

Welcoming Crowd of Half a Million

It was with such a sense of history and regard for their southern neighbour that half a million Peking residents turned out on September 29 to greet their distinguished guests from Nepal. They gave their heartiest of welcomes with the gay beating of drums and the clash of gongs, the waving of bouquets, the shouting of slogans and a magnificent dance performance by some 1,000 people — yet all this could convey only a fraction of the deep warmth of their greetings. Nepal is much in their thoughts. That famous White Dagoba in Peking was built by a Nepalese artist. The occasion of the signing of the Sino-Nepalese Treaty of Peace and Friendship in 1960 is still fresh in all minds.

A grand ceremony of welcome took place at the airport. The royal plane had a guard of honour of eight fighters of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. As it slowly taxied to a stop on the runway, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Madam Liu, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Premier Chou En-lai stepped forward to greet their guests. The band played the national anthems of Nepal and China. A royal salute of 21 salvoes was fired. Accompanied by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai, King Mahendra

reviewed a guard of honour of the three services. Boys and girls of the Young Pioneer presented flowers to the King and Queen and the other Nepalese guests. Chairman Liu Shao-chi and King Mahendra exchanged warm speeches and after that, the royal couple walked past the cheering crowds. Riding in open cars, the King, accompanied by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai, and the Queen, in the company of Madam Liu Shao-chi, drove into the heart of the city. They received a rousing welcome from the hundreds of thousands of people who lined the streets.

Brilliant Example of Peaceful Coexistence

"The Chinese Government and people will work in close co-operation with His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Nepalese people in opposing colonialism, strengthening Asian-African solidarity and safeguarding world peace," said Chairman Liu Shao-chi at the state banquet given that evening in honour of the royal couple. Also attending the banquet were Her Royal Highness Princess Shanti Rajya Laxmi Shah, Foreign Minister Dr. Tulsi Giri and Mrs. Giri, Field Marshal Kaiser Shamsheer J.B. Rana and other officials of the royal entourage; present were also the Nepalese Ambassador to China Kaisher Bahadur, Nepalese delegates to the Sino-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee now in Peking and members of the diplomatic corps.

In his speech at the banquet, Chairman Liu Shao-chi paid tribute to His Majesty's Government of Nepal which has held fast to an independent policy of peace and neutrality, and devoted itself to the cause of promoting Asian-African solidarity and safeguarding world peace. He also praised His Majesty's contributions to the recent Conference of the Heads of Governments of Non-Aligned Countries. Chairman Liu said that His Majesty King Mahendra "as a sincere patriot, has all along fought in defence of the national independence and state sovereignty of Nepal. In the face of foreign aggression and pressure, the heroic Nepalese people have remained firm and unyielding and always maintained their independence and dignity; this deserves great admiration."



His Majesty King Mahendra and Her Majesty the Queen of Nepal (first and second from right) accompanied by Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Madam Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai

Speaking about Sino-Nepalese friendly relations, Chairman Liu pointed out that such relations had set a good example of peaceful coexistence between nations with different social systems. "His Majesty's Government of Nepal," Chairman Liu noted, "recognizes a single China, that is, the People's Republic of China which represents the 650 million Chinese people; it has always stood for the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations. When the handful of reactionaries in China's Tibet staged their rebellion, Nepal firmly adhered to a correct stand of non-interference in China's internal affairs. For this the Chinese Government is sincerely grateful."

Both China and Nepal need peace and friends, Chairman Liu Shao-chi added, and peace and friendship have linked our two countries. We firmly maintain that all countries, big and small, should treat each other as equals

and respect and help each other; that any foreign infringement on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of any country and any foreign interference in its internal affairs are absolutely impermissible; and that no political strings should be attached to mutual economic aid. This stand of ours, he declared, is firm and unshakable, and will stand the test of time and practice. On the other hand, any country, no matter how powerful it may seem, will eventually meet with defeat, if it pursues policies of aggression, intervention and expansion.

In his speech at the banquet King Mahendra expressed his belief that with New China piloted by its seasoned leaders, the ties of friendship between the two countries will grow stronger from day to day.

"In the present-day world," the King said, "international amity cannot be maintained on the basis of the strength of arms and the pride of power alone. Friendliness, goodwill,

non-aggression, sovereign independence, identity of moral values, non-interference in internal affairs, peace and other allied attitudes are the needs of the day. Conformity between profession and practice is called for."

The King declared that Nepal aims at the maintenance and cementation of relations with all countries on the basis of peace, friendship and equality. It would heartily welcome the co-operation of neighbouring big countries in this task. He said: "We have no intention of following any particular country or power bloc. It is our conviction that a small nation can make contributions in world affairs only by adopting such a policy."

China's distinguished guests from Nepal are now visiting various places of interest in Peking. On October 1, they attended the grand National Day celebrations on Tien An Men Square.

How Can Fish Eyes Pass for Pearls?

by OBSERVER

Following is a "Renmin Ribao" commentary of September 30 on the speech which U.S. President Kennedy delivered at the United Nations General Assembly on September 25, 1961. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

MILITARY and political leaders of the United States have been coming out recently with one bellicose statement after another, frenziedly advocating global war. The Kennedy Administration on its part is energetically stepping up its arms drive and war preparations, and is rattling its sabre all over the world.

And yet, on September 25, President Kennedy, addressing the United Nations General Assembly, suddenly began to wax eloquent about "the quest for peace" and joining efforts in "dismantling the national capacity to wage war." Could this mean that U.S. imperialism, the main force of war in the world, really wants, as a Chinese saying has it, to "put down the cleaver and become a Buddha right away"?

Why the "Peace Offensive"?

This has been described as a "surprising move" on the part of Kennedy, but in point of fact, there is nothing

strange at all about it. Both before and after the opening of the current U.N. General Assembly session, many U.S. bourgeois newspapers disclosed that Kennedy was preparing to launch a "peace offensive." Kennedy's addressing the U.N. General Assembly in person is one of his key moves in this "offensive."

The *Washington Post* wrote on August 12: "The United States is contemplating a major peace offensive in the next few weeks to dramatize Soviet threats to world order at Berlin, in nuclear testing and in over-all international co-operation. President Kennedy is considering a personal appearance before the United Nations General Assembly, opening in New York, September 19, as part of the plan."

John Hightower, an AP correspondent, also pointed out that Kennedy "personally faces a fateful challenge to United States' leadership in the United Nations" and that he wants to get across to the "great world" that "he is striving for peace and order" so that he can "help" Adlai Stevenson "in his long forthcoming struggle at this Assembly to block the seating of Communist China and to achieve other American objectives."

U.S. News and World Report was even more frank in admitting that Kennedy had decided to pour out a liberal dose of anti-Soviet propaganda in the U.N. General Assembly and to woo the new nations under the pretext of "defending" the United Nations so that "the United States, losing out in U.N. votes," could "recapture U.N. leadership."

These disclosures in the U.S. press, intentional or otherwise, are obviously not without foundation. Everybody knows that the Kennedy Administration since the very moment of its inauguration has pursued policies of aggression and war with ever greater vigour. The result, however, has been a series of setbacks which have landed the United States in utter isolation and embarrassment before the eyes of the world. The Kennedy Administration has recently become even more notorious because of the use it has made of the so-called "Berlin crisis" for a frenzied drive to pile up more arms, to press ahead with its war preparations and aggravate international tension. U.S. newspapers and magazines reflecting Washington's views have long been forecasting that the United States will find itself in an unprecedented predicament during the current U.N. General Assembly and that whether it is a question of the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations, disarmament or anti-colonialism, the United States is faced with the possibility of serious setbacks. These U.S. publications hold that if the United States does not adopt a "new strategy," it can hardly avoid a fiasco. Such is the background of Kennedy's loud but time-worn talk about "peace" in the U.N. General Assembly.

Kennedy's Words and Deeds

Certain painstakingly rhetorical phrases in Kennedy's speech sound very moving indeed. But the people in every country have more than once had personal experience with the political quackery of the Kennedy Administration, and they will not be easily taken in by such high-falutin talk. They want to "listen to his words and watch his deeds."

Kennedy, who, as soon as he assumed the presidency, declared his readiness for "all wars," now poses as one who

hates war more than anyone else. He said with a show of great seriousness that war "can no longer serve to settle disputes," that "mankind must put an end to war" and that he "would bring a world free from the terrors of mass destruction." He even swore that "we [the United States] shall neither commit nor provoke aggression, that we shall neither flee nor invoke the threat of force. . . ." If this were really so, it would indeed deserve acclamation. But the facts facing people tell a different story.

The United States not only launched armed aggression against Cuba several months ago but is even now stepping up military preparations for new aggression against that country.

The United States has not only stirred up a war crisis in West Berlin but up to now has not renounced the threat of force and refuses to ease tension there.

The United States not only spread the civil war in Laos but is also making active preparations for renewal of fighting in that country.

The United States not only maintains its long-term occupation of the Chinese territory of Taiwan but has also lately been heightening tension in the Taiwan Straits and the Far East. Its Seventh Fleet has never left the Taiwan Straits 10,000 kilometres away from the United States proper. If this is not a threat of force, what is it? In the past few days U.S. armed forces conducted joint military exercises with the Kuomintang clique in Taiwan. Is this just for fun?

On the very day Kennedy gave his U.N. address, his second in command, Vice-President Johnson, was uttering war threats in the southern United States on the "Berlin question," declaring that the United States was resolved to continue its occupation of Taiwan, China's territory. Only a few days after Kennedy made his speech, U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara brayed that the United States will use nuclear weapons "if hostilities break out" in Berlin.

After all, which really count, empty words or actual deeds? Was the U.S. President slapping his Vice-President and Secretary of Defence in the face or were his colleagues giving the show away? It is not difficult to find an answer.

Essence of U.S. Disarmament Proposal

In his U.N. address, Kennedy talked loudly about U.S. approval of general and complete disarmament, saying that "we look confidently . . . to the kind of disarmed world we all prefer." But everybody knows that it is precisely since this U.S. President took office that the U.S. arms drive has been accelerated at an unprecedented pace. Only recently, he signed the huge direct military budget of U.S. \$46,600 million, the biggest-ever U.S. peace-time military budget. He is to increase the strength of the U.S. armed forces from 2.49 million to over 2.74 million. Kennedy, to date, instead of slackening even in the slightest the U.S. huge arms expansion plan, has speeded it up and enlarged it step by step. Are these steps towards a "disarmed world"?

Kennedy bragged about the programme "for general and complete disarmament under effective international control" which the United States is going to submit to the U.N. General Assembly. But the six points he has emphasized enable one to see that what the United States aims at is not, in fact, general and complete disarmament

but a weakening of others' military strength to maintain its own military supremacy in the name of disarmament. Kennedy insisted on arbitrarily separating the nuclear test ban talks from the talks on general and complete disarmament. He said not a word on the decisively significant question of withdrawal of U.S. military bases in foreign countries but dwelt in empty terms on the signing by all countries of a treaty to prohibit nuclear tests. But it is universally known that it is precisely the United States which has all along obstructed an agreement on the test ban. Moreover, the United States has already resumed its long prepared underground explosions and is also prepared to resume nuclear tests in the atmosphere. Kennedy is especially fond of talking about signing a treaty on nuclear tests so that he can give a wide berth to the question of real general and complete disarmament and drag out the dispute over the question of ending nuclear tests.

Little wonder that a French correspondent has also said that Kennedy's "new disarmament plan offers no new content" but only "repeats the essential elements of the plan the United States put forward at the Geneva Conference in 1960."

It is obvious that in talking at great length and with affected seriousness about disarmament, Kennedy hopes to soften the strong pressure of world opinion for the realization of general disarmament and, in particular, to avoid the severe condemnation the United States will face at the current session of the General Assembly for having obstructed disarmament. Kennedy's "new tactic" is to continue armament expansion under the smokescreen of "favouring disarmament."

Root Cause of U.N. Crisis

Kennedy strongly advocated "new strength and new roles" for the United Nations and declared that the U.N. Charter "must be strengthened"; he claimed that he stood for "extending the rule of international law." But who after all is preventing the United Nations from playing the role it should play? And who after all has violated the U.N. Charter and the general principles of international law?

It is true that the United Nations Organization is facing a grave crisis. But this is precisely the result of long years of manipulation of the United Nations by the United States which uses it as a tool in its aggressions. It is the United States which, usurping the U.N. flag, has done so much evil in Korea, the Congo and many other parts of the world and greatly damaged the prestige of the United Nations. It is the U.S. Government which has persisted in its hostile policy towards China, deprived China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations and crudely violated the U.N. Charter and the general principles of international law. Even at the very moment Kennedy was hypocritically dwelling on his so-called "dedication" to the U.N. Charter at the current session of the General Assembly, the United States was carrying on its activities violating the U.N. Charter. It is trying to continue obstructing the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations in flagrant defiance of the U.N. Charter. Ignoring the Charter provisions on non-interference in other country's internal affairs, it is determined to continue using the so-called "Tibetan question" and "Hungarian question" to slander the socialist countries at the General Assembly.

Kennedy's present clamour about "strengthening the Charter" and "extending the rule of international law" only shows that the United States is trying to strengthen its control over the United Nations, to make more use of the U.N. flag to cover up and push ahead its neo-colonialist policy, and to make still greater use of the United Nations as its tool of aggression. Therefore, if the United Nations is truly to be given "new strength and new roles," the criminal activities of the United States in trampling the U.N. Charter underfoot and manipulating the United Nations must be opposed in the first place so that the United Nations Organization can really be brought back to the road of its Charter.

"Sympathy and Support" — For Whom?

What is particularly nauseating is that Kennedy has the impertinence to assume an anti-colonialist posture, alleging that the United States has "sympathy and support" for the anti-colonialist tide and that it "intends to be a participant, not merely an observer, in the peaceful, expeditious movement of nations from the status of colonies to the partnership of equals." Not an observer! That is true. But what role has the United States been playing?

It is known to all that U.S. imperialism is the biggest colonialist force in the world. It is pressing forward with its neo-colonialist policy everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America, not only striving to take the place of the old colonialist forces, but also acting as accomplice to the latter. In his speech, Kennedy dared not clarify the U.S. stand on pressing issues like the Algerian, Angolan and West Irian questions. On the other hand, he described as "aggression" the south Vietnamese people's struggle against the reactionary rule of the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique and called the Laotian people's struggle against U.S. aggression a "grave threat" to "freedom." This has utterly exposed the colonialist stand of the United States.

Numerous facts of living reality show that U.S. imperialism is the biggest aggressor and the main bulwark of colonialism. Kennedy even made use of the question of "self-determination" to launch vicious attacks on the socialist countries, hoping thereby to divert the spearhead of the anti-colonialist movement and turn it against communism and the socialist camp. But how can such clumsy tactics deceive anyone?

The peoples of all countries earnestly demand some relaxation of international tension. They hope that disarmament can be truly realized and expect the United Nations to contribute as it should to the preservation of world peace. Kennedy has completely miscalculated if he thinks he can succeed in his demagoguery by taking advantage of the goodwill of the peoples of all lands. Apart from signing some entirely worthless bad cheques, Kennedy has done nothing really useful for the furtherance of peace.

Stripping Kennedy's speech of its sweet and flowery words, one is unable to find a single positive idea that really helps the relaxation of international tension and peace. Kennedy not only holds fast to the unreasonable U.S. stand on such urgent current questions as Laos and West Berlin, but also deliberately turned black into white with his cold war propaganda. The world's people cannot be so easily taken in. There can be no passing off fish eyes for pearls.

Impressions at the No. 1 Steel Plant

by WANG AN

I AM no infrequent visitor to steel works but I am always gripped by the drama and excitement of the issue of white hot steel from a furnace. It was so again on a recent visit to the open-hearth shop of Shanghai's No. 1 Steel Plant. It was bustling with activity. The young master of a furnace was intently watching the boiling metal in the furnace through a dark-blue eyeglass. He gave directions to his crew by blasts on a whistle and hand signals. The temperature of the furnace rose steadily and the molten metal glowed whiter. Suddenly, a bell rang: time for tapping. There was a flurry of activity. The tapping hole was broken open and white-hot metal poured into a ladle, throwing off a shower of dazzling sparks. The entire workshop was aglow and the men's faces lit up with broad smiles. An analysis showed this to be another heat of top-quality steel.

In its drive for quality and variety, this open-hearth shop has eliminated second-grade steel altogether — all its steel is of top quality. The No. 1 plant as a whole in fact maintains an enviable record in this respect. Last year 97 per cent of all its steel was up to standard and 77 per cent of it was grade A. Its achievements in the past several months have been even more striking with these figures standing at 98 per cent and 90 per cent respectively. Its efforts to increase its range of products show a like drive. In all the 11 years of its existence, between its building in 1938 and liberation in 1949, this plant produced only one type of ordinary carbon steel. Now its workers have mastered the techniques of producing many high-grade alloy steels. The scores of types of steels they make today is actually 40 per cent more than was produced before the big leap began in 1958. This high quality and greater variety is linked too with soaring output: it now makes as much steel in a single day as it did in a whole year before liberation.

New Look

Little trace of the past can be found in this modern medium-sized integrated iron and steel works. Pointing to an open-hearth furnace, a veteran worker told me it was the only one the plant had when the Japanese imperialists had built it. When I said that the furnace look remarkably new, he explained that it has been completely remodelled. When the Kuomintang bureaucrat-capitalists took over the plant in 1945 after Japan's surrender, they used it more as a base for speculation in raw materials than for production. The inefficiency was appalling. It took more than 24 hours to turn out a single heat of steel. When Shanghai was liberated in 1949, the furnace was dead and cold. Sparrows had made their nests in the chimney.

Renovation and expansion went ahead steadily after liberation. The lone open-hearth was completely trans-

formed. Its capacity has been raised more than fourfold; most manual operations have been mechanized; and it now produces a heat of steel in a little more than six hours. New open-hearth furnaces have been built and the open-hearth shop now stands in the foremost ranks of the country's most efficient steel-making enterprises.

On an adjoining tract of ground which was paddyfield only a couple of years ago, there now towers a blast furnace, the first in Shanghai, new converter shops, a rolling mill, a seamless tubing mill, a foundry and several other brand-new workshops. The plant presents a magnificent sight today: its towering chimneys belch clouds of smoke; ships and barges, bringing dolomite, limestone and other materials, sail the meandering river from Woosung on the Yangtse estuary right up to the mill; trains haul in pig iron and hematite ores. Out-going ships and trains are loaded high with all types of steel products. Inside the plant, small trains bring molten pig iron direct from the blast furnace to the converter shops and from there carry hot steel ingots to the rolling mill.

"Politics to the Furnaces"

Everywhere the plant is alive with activity. The exception is the administrative wing. This seems strangely deserted. Ever since 1958 the leading cadres have been spending most of their time at the "frontline" — in the shops — bringing "politics to the furnaces," as the current saying goes. It is an established truth that politics helps boost production, and steel production not least of all. As the workers, with the help of the cadres, have gained a better understanding of the world and domestic situation and the role of steel-making in the country's industrialization programme, their enthusiasm has soared sky high. Working in the shops among the workers, the administrators and Party cadres are in a better position to help tackle production problems at close range.

The open-hearth shop foreman gave me the following example:

Fired by a desire to aid agricultural and power production, workers of the open-hearth shop set themselves, at the beginning of this year, the goal of raising the quality of steel for the seamless tubes used in the manufacture of chemical fertilizer equipment and power station boilers. They started with a careful analysis of past production records. Then the secretary and deputy secretary of the workshop's Communist Party general branch and the shop foreman themselves took charge of the cupolas, the open-hearths and "teeming" (ingot casting) — the three major sections in the open-hearth shop. A delegation of workers from these sections headed by the deputy secretary was sent to canvass opinions at the Shanghai Boiler Works, one of the plant's major customers. On their return, the workers held detailed discussions and put forward nearly

two score suggestions to improve steel-making techniques. These were a big help in raising and stabilizing the quality of the steel for seamless tubes.

When the high phosphorus content of some of the pig iron supplied to the No. 1 Steel Plant by small, newly established blast furnaces in nearby provinces was found to be hampering its efforts to improve the quality of its steel, the secretary of the plant's Party committee moved his office to the second converter shop. There he experimented and worked together with technicians and furnace crews until they came up with a new method of slag formation that got the dephosphorization done in the early stage of blowing. This radically improved the quality of ingots. Desulphuration of pig iron, too, was made more efficient as a result of close co-operation among the second converter shop's leading cadres, technical personnel and workers. They jointly devised a new method of using cupola slag for desulphuration outside the cupola.

The call of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued at its Ninth Plenary Session last January gave fresh impetus to the drive for higher quality and a bigger range of products. Hundreds of group discussions were held to study the way things were going and the upshot was that an emulation campaign "for better quality and greater variety" got into its stride.

The No. 1 Steel Plant and the No. 3 Steel Plant across the Whangpoo River are old "rivals in emulation." (See *Peking Review*, No. 4, 1961.) Their seesaw "battle" has seen their respective open-hearth shops push up output and quality in a steadily mounting curve. This time, however, workers of the No. 1 plant, the winners of the red banner in the emulation movement among the nation's small open-hearth furnaces, found that, while they were still in the lead in quality, they were falling behind the No. 3 in daily output. A "treasure-seeking" delegation was therefore immediately dispatched to No. 3. There its members worked a shift alongside their counterparts and learnt some things they didn't know before. This "treasure"

brought back to their home furnace helped reduce the output gap. Meanwhile their own experience in making high-grade steel which they had passed on during their visit has also been applied by workers at the No. 3 to good effect. A similar process of emulation and mutual help is also going on within the No. 1 plant between its shops, sections and individuals.

The way workers of the second converter shop started production of steel for welding, a new type of steel they had never made before, speaks volumes for the workers' down-to-earth approach. One of the three shifts undertook to do the necessary studies and experiments while representatives from the other shifts joined in analysing and assessing the results obtained. They soon learnt the technique required, but before regular production commenced, they asked the rolling mill of the No. 2 Steel Plant to try out their new steel. Bringing back the samples made they analysed the causes of failure in defective specimens. Regular production started only after the quality of the new steel had been stabilized. Now it makes up a considerable proportion of the second converter shop's output and every heat produced is up to standard.

Training Skilled Workers

After hearing of the exploits of the second converter shop it surprised me to learn that it was built only three years ago in 47 days and that then over 90 per cent of its workers were new hands. My surprise became all the greater when I found out that only a couple of years ago over 85 per cent of all the workers in the plant were middle school students, pedicab drivers, pedlars, tailors or housewives. From the way they handle the furnaces, rolling mills, travelling cranes and other complicated equipment, you would never guess that so short a time ago they had never set eyes on iron pigs.

Twenty-two-year-old Chiang Jui-hsiang, himself a master of a converter, told me that 11 other young men who came to the second converter shop with him when it was built in 1958 have also been promoted masters. Chiang came to the steel plant straight from middle school. He recalled with affection and gratitude how the veteran worker Tsao Cheng-hsiang patiently passed on to him all the basic techniques of steel-making. Chiang later went to other steel plants in Shanghai to learn advanced steel-making methods and got a theoretical grounding in the physics and chemistry of steel-making at the No. 1 plant's own tuition-free spare-time school.

Soon he became the old master's mate and from there went on to take independent charge of a converter when a new one was commissioned. Last year his converter won the shop's red banner and now it is outperforming the one under Tsao Cheng-hsiang, his one-time teacher. Tsao, on his part, is immensely proud of the success of his former



Battle at the Furnace

Woodcut in colour by Wang Chi

pupil. Life's experience has taught him that in the old society, passing on knowhow to an apprentice meant creating one more competitor for oneself; in the new society, the question of unemployment does not arise, there is actually a shortage of skilled manpower; a successfully trained apprentice helps raise the technical level as well as production and this means benefit for all. Old hands like Tsao are doing all they can to train the newcomers. Hsu Hsien-sung, for example, has trained four successive groups of new steel-makers since 1958.

In addition to training, the veterans themselves are doing a fine job of work. As Lu Chao-keng, a worker recently promoted to the rank of engineer, put it, only

in a socialist society where the people are masters can a man devote all his skills to the cause of national welfare. With 20 years of experience behind him, this 51-year-old firebrick layer has won the title of model worker three times in a row. It is experienced workers like Lu who are the backbone of the technical force in the No. 1 Steel Plant. Half of those workers who originally worked in the first converter shop were later transferred to the newly built second and third converter shops to lead the work as shop foremen or section chiefs.

As these workers make steel, they temper themselves. In their hands the No. 1 Steel Plant is advancing steadily in its drive for better quality and greater variety.

People's Commune

At the "End of the Sky"

by YEN YUN

DOWN at the southern tip of Hainan Island where the South China Sea pounds the shore below rocky cliffs is the Tianya rural people's commune. Many visitors were puzzled by its name—"End of the Sky"—and it took some explanation to have their puzzle resolved.

A thousand years ago, Su Tung-po (1037-1101), the famous poet and writer of the Northern Sung Dynasty, was exiled to Hainan for his satirical criticism of the imperial administration. He missed the delights of the capital but found such consolation in the warm friendship of the islanders that when he returned from exile, he once in a poem called himself a "native of Hainan." Legend has it that before he took leave of Hainan he wrote four characters to be carved in the island's Yawsien County on the rocks of the southern cliffs above the sea. They were *Tianya Haijiao* (Where the Sky Ends at the Edge of the Sea). With that undying Chinese respect for the great writers of their past, members of the people's commune had taken the first part of Su Tung-po's poetic phrase for its name.

The commune now has some 3,000 households, more than 80 per cent of whom are of the Li nationality, one of China's many national minorities. Lis and Miaos make up the majority of the inhabitants of Yawsien and several neighbouring counties. So, in accordance with the policy of regional autonomy for the minority peoples, the People's Government in 1952 established the Hainan Li and Miao Autonomous *Chou* with administration over the whole of this area.

That part of it which is now the Tianya commune is a hilly region with very little cultivated land on the flat. The soil is not naturally fertile and there were few water conservancy works before liberation; crops there couldn't stand even a short spell of drought. A moderate drought sent its inhabitants fetching their drinking water from mountain springs a long distance away. On the other hand, a big cloudburst would as often as not send spot floods and freshets careering down the slopes to wash the crops into the sea.

The climate on Hainan is warm enough to raise three crops of rice a year, but the rainy season in Yawsien is confined to the short period between summer and autumn. The peasants at that southern tip of coast only managed to raise one crop of late rice annually and even this was constantly threatened by drought or flood. Yields were low. Nine years out of ten, the peasants were dependent on wild berries and other plants to tide themselves over the lean months before the harvest. Malaria was rampant and no adequate medical care was available to check it.

On top of this, Kuomintang oppression, with its heavy taxation, innumerable levies and forced contributions, reduced the people to the last extremes of poverty. Many of them fled the area. In 1946, out of the 37 households in Putao Village, 35 fled.

Raising a Grain Surplus

Things in Tianya began to improve only after liberation. With the help of the local government, the peasants there first dug ponds to store up the rainwater and sank wells as a start to solving the water problem. Then smaller water conservancy projects were built one by one on a limited scale. Big progress in this field took place in the winter of 1958 after the commune was formed. In that year the members obtained a loan from the local government and asked the latter to send them a group of Han technicians skilled in water conservancy work. With this help and their own pooled efforts and resources, they completed two reservoirs in a matter of months.

With the water problem thus basically solved, the Tianya commune converted nearly half its arable land from unirrigated land giving a single crop a year into double-cropping paddyfields. This, together with the adoption of improved farming methods, pushed its grain output up year by year till it was producing more than enough for its own consumption.

Nandou was one of the commune's least favoured production brigades. Its land is in an extremely remote



Among the Coconut Palms Woodcut by Tseng Ching-chien

mountain area and before 1958 it had to import some 70,000 *jin* of grain each year. Since then the brigade has built two large ponds which increased its paddy-rice fields by almost 500 *mu*. At the same time it greatly extended its cultivation of upland rice. Thanks to these measures, it found itself, in both 1959 and 1960, with an amount of surplus grain larger than it had previously to buy each year from outside.

Tianya's side-occupations too have been flourishing and adding to its prosperity. Its fishing fleet has newly acquired boats, nets and other gear and its fishermen are now seen getting good catches in waters formerly considered much too distant for their old boats. There has also been a big increase in the number of cattle and pigs being bred both collectively and privately. Valuable tropical oil-producing trees such as oil palms and cashews have been planted on an extensive scale.

Among the new factories set up since 1958 are a farm tool plant, a lime kiln, a brick and tile factory and a tailoring shop. A regular bus service connects the commune's headquarters with the county town of Yahsien and roads link the commune office with all its 18 production brigades. Two-thirds of the brigades are now

on the telephone. The old thatched cottages are giving way to more modern styles of living. More than 2,500 new brick rooms have been built. Changes like these are going on all over the Tianya commune.

Schools and Medical Care

The Li people hadn't a single school here before liberation. Only in those villages where large numbers of Han people lived were there a few primary schools. Today the commune members proudly point to the fact that practically all their school-age children are at school. The Tianya's 11 primary schools have accommodation for 1,300 pupils. The commune also has a new junior middle school and an agricultural middle school. These between them enrol 120 students. Young men and women and middle-aged adults naturally have their spare-time literacy classes.

This year saw one of the fine fruits of this educational work: the first 30 students of the Li nationality graduated from the junior middle school. Eagerly awaited, they were immediately assigned to fill the posts of accountants and work-point recorders in the production brigades and teams and to the many other jobs where a basic general education is necessary. The Li people could not fill these posts with people of their own nationality before. They had had to invite Han members of nearby communes to help them in such jobs until their own schools could provide them with these young graduates.

With no public medical health service, malaria took such a heavy toll of lives in Yahsien before liberation that it left the region a macabre saying: "You may walk in, but you'll probably be carried out."

Today that has all been ended. The commune's medical centre and the clinics in its brigades, in co-ordination with other medical units, have enormously reduced the incidence of malaria; they do as well an admirable job in protecting the commune members' health in general.

The spread of scientific medical care has also played a major role in dispelling the old superstitious beliefs and practices that were once common among the Li people. If someone fell sick in the old days, they would invariably call in a *daogong* (shaman) to conduct a ritual slaughtering of a chicken, duck or even cattle, to exorcise the evil spirit which they thought was responsible for the disease. Such remedies might not do the patient much good, but they could and did ruin quite a few households. After seeing with their own eyes and experiencing the efficacious results achieved in treating disease with modern methods, they have discarded their old superstitions for good.

The Tianya commune is forging ahead steadily. By enlarging the cultivated area and meticulous field management, it brought in this year an early rice crop that was 300,000 *jin* larger than last year's; the late rice crop has been transplanted, and shows good prospects too. The harvest of maize and upland rice sown on many strips of reclaimed land has also added appreciably to the bigger output of this year.

Nowadays, well-satisfied commune members can tell their visitors: If Su Tung-po were sent here today, he surely wouldn't want to go back home!

CURRENT ATTRACTIONS

Theatre

The National Day holidays are over but the festive mood is still in the air. To give everyone a chance to see the good things offered in the entertainment world, trade unions, student and other organizations had to stagger their ticket buying over many days preceding and following the actual three days of the official celebrations, while outside the theatres, cinemas and clubs one finds more than the usual crowds of enthusiasts waiting for a windfall of "extra" tickets.

Those responsible for the festival entertainment programmes put on their best from the classical and modern repertoires, both Chinese and foreign, and many new offerings as well. Our "What's On in Peking," though far from covering the complete list, gave you some of the highlights.

Among the performances attracting special attention is *Kou Chien Rebuilds the State* which had its premiere on October 3 at the Capital Theatre. This modern play in five acts is written by Tsao Yu, Mei Chien and Yu Shih-chih. Tsao Yu's fine plays *Thunderstorm* and *Sunrise* have been staged in many lands and public interest has been keen ever since the text of this play, the second written by Tsao Yu since the liberation following his *Bright Sky*, was published in July in *Renmin Wenxue* (People's Literature). It is set in 494-473 B.C. and is based on the story of King Kou Chien of Yueh who, after many years of "lying on faggots and tasting gall," finally led his people to rebuild their state and vanquish their enemy. Several reviewers then praised the new dramatic interest imparted to the old story. Now many have commented favourably on the efforts made by Chiao Chu-yin, the director of this production of the People's Art Theatre, to maintain and reinforce this new dramatic tension by a fresh approach to staging. In recent years, Chiao has successfully introduced some of the performing techniques of the traditional national theatre into his production of such modern dramas as *Tsai Wen-chi* and the *Tiger Tally*. In this latest production, he has tried out still another approach: a basically realistic treatment combined with what is called the *hsieh yi* (idea

writing) style, the idea of which is drawn from the impressionistic school of Chinese freehand painting. The actors and actresses have co-operated well to project their characterizations in this novel, evocative manner. They have also worked hard to master more thoroughly the fencing and other disciplines of the classical Chinese drama which the producer has required them to use.

Another new attraction is the Peking opera *Wu Tse Tien*. This is readapted from a modern play in five acts written last year by Kuo Mo-jo. In real life Queen Wu Tse Tien, China's first woman ruler, lived in the 7th century, in the early period of the Tang Dynasty. For more than 1,000 years the official historians of feudal China condemned her posthumously for usurping political power and for doing things which women in feudal China were not supposed to do. But the historian and dramatist Kuo Mo-jo views her in a new light. He portrays her as a capable statesman whose rule brought peace and progress to the country. The present Peking opera version is produced by the Experimental Peking Opera Troupe of the Chinese Opera School. The title role is played by Chu Su-ying, a young actress. It is directed by Ma Yen-hsiang, a veteran.

The festival programme also includes the 6-act historical drama *Yo Yun* produced by the China Children's Theatre, *The Huai Ho Battalion*, one of the fine productions of the noted Peking opera actor Ma Lien-liang, restaged by the China Peking Opera Theatre after being thoroughly revised under the supervision of Ma Lien-liang himself and others.

Local Drama

The visiting Shensi Troupe has brought to Peking two new operatic styles which are most interesting. They are the *wogong qiang* and *wanwan qiang*, developed from two different shadow theatres of the province. Before liberation, the art of the shadow play was on the verge of

extinction. Liberation has not only given the shadow theatre a new lease of life, but carried its influence to the living stage. Plays preserved hitherto only in the shadow theatre are now being acted out on the stage by full casts of real actors and actresses. The live productions by no means attempt merely to copy the shadow play, and are fully realized theatre, nevertheless they still retain many of the performing techniques of the shadow plays. In the operas the Shensi troupe has brought here like *The Faithless Lover* and *A Wartime Romance*, audiences have been much delighted by these nuances of style which are typical of Shensi.

Shakespeare also takes a hand in the National Day celebrations. *Romeo and Juliet* has been staged by the 1961 graduating class of Peking's Central Drama Institute.

All these new items are being performed to packed houses. But tickets are no less hard to get these days for the old perennial favourites. There seems to be a greater variety of style and subject matter this year than ever before. There are many selections from the traditional repertoires of Peking, *pingju* and North *kunqu* opera, Hopei *bangzi* opera, *quyi* balladry and other styles, many being restaged in their original versions or with only slight revisions.

Peking is far from being the only city to enjoy such a rich theatrical programme for the festival. Shanghai reports that its more than three score theatrical troupes prepared 200 old and new items for the National Day celebrations. The more than 30 theat-



"Wu Tse Tien"

rical companies in Tientsin have also put on an impressive display for this occasion. Several months ago our theatrical workers put fresh effort into the nationwide campaign to study traditional repertoires and restage them. The anniversary programmes show that this is producing fine results.

Films

Cinemas are still giving extra showings for festival audiences. Film versions of the dance drama *Small Knives Society* and the Kwangsi folk opera *Third Sister Liu* about a brave young folk singer have just been generally released here. The former, danced by the Shanghai Experimental Opera Theatre, is about a peasant uprising in Shanghai in the second half of the last century. *Third Sister Liu* was the most widely acclaimed local opera seen during the past year. When presented in Peking in July last year it was an immediate hit. Since then, the Folk Song and Dance Ensemble of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region has taken it to 25 other cities. The film version is jointly produced by the Changchun and Nanning Studios.

Also showing for the first time is the full-length stereoscopic film *Peking in Spring*, an August First Studio colour production. This is a charming travelogue of the capital, carrying you to many of the city's beauty spots, ancient palaces, temples and parks. It also takes in some circus acts made extra thrilling by the three dimensional effect of close-ups that make it seem as if the jugglers are tossing those heavy jars right onto one's own head. . . .

The list of new films is long but room must be found in conclusion to make special mention of one more: *Great Changes on the Yellow River*, a full-length colour documentary produced by Peking's Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio. This is a vivid record of the building of the Sanmen Gorge Dam, a major engineering work of the Yellow River project. For how long has the Yellow River been known as "China's Sorrow"! For how many centuries have the Chinese people dreamt of taming this unruly river! It is an exhilarating sight to watch, if only on the screen, how this dream is finally coming true. National Day was certainly a well-chosen time for the release of this tribute not only to the workers on that gigantic project, but to all who are engaged in building socialism.



A scene from "The Faithless Lover" in "wogong qiang" style

PALAEONTOLOGY

Older Than Peking Man?

Preliminary research on stone tools and weapons found during excavations at a site in the southwestern tip of Shansi Province, north China, shows that they may belong to an earlier period of human life than that of Peking Man (*sinanthropus pekinensis*) who lived more than half a million years ago.

The finds were made near Anho Village (pronounced Keho by the local people), Juicheng County, at the big lower bend of the Yellow River. Excavations made in 1960 and previously in a stratum belonging to a single period extending 13.5 kilometres along the left bank of the Yellow River in the neighbourhood of Anho Village unearthed no less than 12 sites containing fossils and stone tools. Altogether 13 kinds of mammal fossils and 138 stone tools were found in a layer of gravel under a stratum of reddish clay more than 20 metres thick. Judging from the period in which the animals lived and a study of the deposits in the strata, palaeontologist Chia Lan-po and his colleagues who are conducting the excavations consider that the stone tools, which are contemporaneous with the fossils, belong to the first part of the middle Pleistocene, a period somewhat earlier than that of the Peking Man discovered at Choukoutien, southwest of Peking, in 1929.

The artifacts found include 53 stone cores, 66 flakes and 19 other objects in five categories: choppers, scrapers, large triangular points, small points and stone balls (*bolos*). They all bear clear traces of having been worked and used by man.

Chia Lan-po and his colleagues are of the opinion that the stone tools worked by Peking Man are of a higher order and more refined than those found in the Anho Village area.

The many sites containing these artifacts found around Anho Village suggest that a considerable number of people lived in this locality at the time. Judging from the triangular points and the stone balls, people then lived by gathering wild plants and hunting.

In 1936, the famous Chinese palaeontologist, Professor Yang Chung-chien, saw animal fossils that had been unearthed near Anho Village. These included the lower jaw of a thick-jawed deer (*euryceros pachyosteus*), the bones and a molar of a stegodon (elephant-like mammal), and the cranial bones of a type of ancient buffalo (*bubalus teilhardi*). Judging from these finds he suggested that the area of Anho Village would probably yield strata deposited from ancient rivers and lakes dating back to around the period of Peking Man.

In 1957 and 1959, in connection with the building of the Sanmen Gorge water conservancy project, members of the Institutes of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeo-Anthropology, of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, together with archaeologists of Shansi Province, made a survey of the area around Anho Village. In June and July 1960, the Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology organized another special group to make further surveys and excavations in the area. The ancient sites cover an extensive area; only a comparatively small part of them have so far been excavated, so a great deal still remains to be done. Further systematic excavations here, it is believed, will give us much better understanding of the living conditions of the primitive men of the time than we have today. Even as it is, the discoveries already made have aroused great interest among scholars and provided much material for discussion concerning the ancestors of the Chinese people in the Yellow River basin, long known as the "cradle of Chinese civilization."

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Anti-China Plot at U.N.

U.S. manoeuvres to get the so-called "Tibetan question" put on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly are part and parcel of Washington's latest anti-China plot, writes Commentator in an article published in *Renmin Ribao* on September 28.

He points out that, faced with an increasingly untenable situation, the United States has resorted to all sorts of new tactics in an attempt to salvage its "China policy" and continue to obstruct the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations. These tactics include the proposal that the U.N. General Assembly take up "for thorough discussion" the "question of China's representation" as "a matter of importance" — in the course of which the United States would let loose a campaign of unbridled slander against China and make its followers join in a grand anti-China chorus. All this is aimed at "proving" that China is not qualified to be "seated" in the U.N. Thus, while the United States moved through New Zealand for a General Assembly discussion of the "question of China's representation in the U.N.," it also directed its stooges from Malaya and Thailand to bring up the "Tibetan question."

In this context, what warrants attention is a Press Trust of India report that Gyala Thondup, brother of the Dalai Lama who is being given political shelter in India, and Purshotan Tricumdass, an Indian jurist, will go to New York in early October "to be present there when the Tibetan issue is taken up by the U.N. General Assembly." The same report added that "the Government of India . . . have given facilities by way of foreign exchange, etc., for their visit."

Noting that it is well known that Tibet is China's territory, Commentator emphasizes that "the quelling of the rebellion staged by the Tibetan reactionaries and the carrying out of democratic reforms for which the Tibetan people have longed for ages are completely China's internal affairs. For any country, any international conference or organization — the United Nations included — to discuss the so-called 'Tibetan question,' under

whatever pretext, is crude interference in China's internal affairs, in flagrant contravention of the U.N. Charter and therefore completely unlawful."

And yet U.S. imperialism and its followers have the effrontery to slander the Chinese people and meddle in China's internal affairs on the pretext of "protecting" the "basic human rights" of the Tibetan people, Commentator continues. What right have U.S. imperialism and its henchmen to prate about basic human rights? The place where basic human rights are being trampled underfoot is certainly not China's Tibet where, precisely as a result of the quelling of the rebellion of the Tibetan reactionaries and the carrying out of democratic reforms, a million serfs have been liberated from an appallingly cruel serfdom and have won real basic human rights and freedom of religious belief. Basic human rights are being suppressed in those countries now under imperialist and colonialist domination, enslavement and aggression and those who are guilty of this sin are none other than the imperialist and colonialist powers headed by the United States and their accomplices.

Do we lack evidence that the U.S. monopoly capital groups, the biggest serf-owners of modern times, are brutally persecuting Negroes in the United States, carrying out national oppression and racial discrimination in various parts of the world and trampling on the human rights of the broad masses of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples? Aren't there quite a few among those countries voting for the discussion of the "Tibetan question" whose peoples are still under imperialist and colonialist oppression? If the General Assembly is to discuss the question of basic human rights, it should discuss these monstrous crimes committed by the imperialists and colonialists in Asia, Africa and America.

Commentator concludes: The conspiratorial anti-China activities currently engaged in by the U.S. imperialists in the U.N. General Assembly can only arouse the deep indignation of the Chinese people and condemnation by all just-minded persons. We regret that Britain and the

Netherlands which have partial diplomatic relations with China and Denmark, Norway and Sweden which have diplomatic relations with China should have voted for the Malayan-Thai resolution and approved the inclusion of the "Tibetan question" on the General Assembly agenda. This is an extremely unfriendly act towards the Chinese people. We are convinced that all U.N. members who treasure China's friendship will be able to see the rights and wrongs of the case and firmly oppose the U.S.-engineered anti-China intrigue.

A Significant Step

The Ghanaian Government's decision to replace all British officers in its armed forces with Ghanaians is described by *Renmin Ribao* (September 26) as "an important step in consolidating the country's national independence."

Discussing the background to this decision, its Commentator notes that, although in the past few years the imperialists have been forced to recognize the independence of a number of African countries as a result of the surging national independence movement in Africa, they invariably try to preserve for themselves various economic, political and even military privileges. The command of the armed forces is especially coveted. Their aim in all this is of course to continue to dominate and plunder these newly independent states.

On the other hand, the independent African peoples naturally cannot tolerate such a state of affairs. They are perfectly justified in urgently demanding that they take over their own sovereign rights.

The Chinese people, the commentary writes, rejoice at every advance and success achieved by the people of Ghana and other African states on the path of independent development. Only recently, the Guinean Government decided to turn all private schools in that country into public ones and to put an end to the French Catholic Church's interference in Guinea's educational affairs. Now, Ghana has taken over all the commanding posts in its armed forces and is replacing European officers with Ghanaians. This is an inevitable trend in the continued forward march of the national independence movement in Africa. No force can block it.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Worldwide Greetings

From all parts of the world came warm greetings and well wishes for the Chinese people on the 12th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. Whether in the form of congratulatory messages, press editorials or celebration activities, they all in one way or another acclaim China's peaceful foreign policy, her consistent struggle against imperialism and colonialism and her successes in socialist construction.

In the fraternal Soviet Union and other socialist countries, commemorative activities were especially warm and many sided. In the capitals of the various Soviet republics, in many of the cities and collective and state farms, there were parties, forums and talks as well as exhibitions and showings of Chinese films. The premiere of the Chinese national dance drama, *Magic Lotus Lantern* lent added colour to the celebrations in Moscow. In Warsaw and other Polish cities, the Poland-China Friendship Association organized rallies, lectures and an exhibition of Chinese woodcuts. In Albania, there was a special Chinese film week. In Hanoi, members of the Viet Nam-China Friendship Agricultural Co-operative gathered at an anniversary rally to convey their greetings to their fellow Chinese peasants and particularly to members of the China-Viet Nam Friendship People's Commune on the outskirts of Peking.

Elsewhere in Asia, there were also widespread celebrations. Chinese Embassies in Djakarta, Rangoon and other capitals gave gala receptions attended by representatives of the governments to which they are accredited and other distinguished guests. In Colombo, over 1,000 people attended a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Ceylon-China Friendship Association and unanimously adopted a resolution demanding the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the U.N. In Xieng Khouang, members of the Royal Government of Laos attended

an October 1 reception given by Chinese residents there.

In Latin America, Cuba has just observed a Friendship With China Week. Activities included mass rallies, a militia march past before the monument to overseas Chinese martyrs and Chinese film shows. On October 1, the Chinese national flag and portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung were on display in many of the show windows in downtown Havana. In Brazil, a Brazil-China Cultural Association was founded on the eve of China's national day. In Montevideo, Uruguay,

Addressing a meeting of Moscow citizens in celebration of China's National Day, A.A. Andreyev, Chairman of the Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, reiterated that friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples is eternal and unbreakable. This friendship, he said, is built on the solid ideological basis of Marxism-Leninism, on the basis of striving for the common goal of communism and on the basis of unity in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Realizing the immense power of the friendship between such mighty countries as the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, the enemies of peace and socialism are bent on sowing discord between the two countries, but they will never succeed in this; they are only nursing a futile illusion.

The meeting was sponsored by the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, VOKS and other Soviet organizations. The distinguished audience included leading government officials and public figures in the Soviet capital.

Chinese Ambassador Liu Hsiao and F. V. Konstantinov, Editor-in-Chief of the magazine *Communist*, also spoke at the meeting.

celebration activities continued over several days with meetings, forums and receptions.

The receptions given by Chinese Embassies in Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Somali, Sudan and the U.A.R. were attended by government leaders and hundreds of other guests.

Reports of the celebrations in Europe, North America and Australasia are also coming in. They all testify to the fact that New China has an ever widening circle of friends and well-wishers all over the world.

Guinean National Day

On behalf of the Chinese people and Government, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai on September 30 sent a message of greetings to President Sekou Toure on the first anniversary of the Republic of Guinea.

In the past year, with the signing of the Friendship Treaty Between China and Guinea, says the message, friendly relations between the two countries based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have greatly developed. The peoples of China and Guinea will co-operate still more closely and support each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and in the cause of their national construction.

Speaking at the national day reception given in Peking by the Guinean Ambassador Camara Moussa Sanguiana, Vice-Premier Chen Yi hailed the Guinean people for their steadfastness in the struggle against economic blockade, subversion, sabotage and military threats carried out by imperialism and in continually advancing their cause of national liberation. He reaffirmed the resolute support of the Chinese people for the Guinean and other African peoples in their just struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to win and safeguard their national independence.

The Vice-Premier once again sharply condemned the U.S. Government for its new tricks in continuing to obstruct the restoration to China of its lawful rights in the U.N. and to use the so-called "Tibet question" at the current U.N. General Assembly session to interfere in China's internal affairs.

Nigeria's Anniversary Greeted

On September 29 Chairman Liu Shao-chi sent a message of greetings to Namdi Azikiwe, Governor General of the Federation of Nigeria, on the first anniversary of the independence of Nigeria, wishing prosperity to the country, happiness to its people and further development of the friendship between the peoples of China and Nigeria.

Poland's Great Achievements

Peking is flocking to the big exhibition on Poland's socialist industrial construction which opened on September 28 in the capital's exhibition centre. This is the biggest exhibition ever arranged abroad by Poland.

Premier Chou En-lai cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony and, together with Vice-Premiers Chen Yi, Li Fu-chun and Po I-po, was among the first group of more than 1,000 Chinese and foreign visitors to view the exhibition. Writing their impressions in the visitors' book, the Vice-Premiers greeted the exhibition as furnishing fresh evidence of the mighty strength of Poland's industry and agriculture.

The 12,000 exhibits and many charts and pictures covering an area of some thirty thousand square metres demonstrate the great achievements of the Polish People's Republic in socialist construction. They provide a unique opportunity for the Chinese people to see at first hand what the Polish people have achieved in the 17 years of the People's Republic during

which they have transformed Poland from an agricultural country into a socialist country with a highly developed industry. This exhibition of the advanced experience of Poland's industrial construction will make a solid contribution to strengthening and cementing friendly relations and co-operation between the Chinese and Polish peoples.

On the eve of the exhibition opening, Vice-Premier Li Fu-chun gave a banquet in honour of the Polish Government delegation headed by Stefan Jedrychowski, Chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish Council of Ministers, which had come to attend the opening of the exhibition. Later, Chairman Liu Shao-chi received members of the delegation.

The Peking press has published full reports on the exhibition, highly appraising the achievements it shows.

The exhibition will run for a month, during which time there will be meetings and exchanges of technical data and other information between Chinese and Polish scientific and technical personnel.

Japan-China "Weiqi" Match

In the beautiful and quiet surroundings of a pavilion in Beihai Park, a visiting Japanese team and a combined Peking-Shanghai team have been playing a friendly series of games of *weiqi* chess ("go"). The matches took place between September 15 and 23 and ended in favour of the extremely skilled visiting team.

Led by Jiro Arimitsu, the Japanese players are visiting China at the invitation of the All-China Athletic Federation. Their tour has aroused added public interest in a game which once flourished in ancient China and is now being revived here along with many other national sports and games after long years of decline.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi received the Japanese *weiqi* delegation and entertained them at a banquet. In a long chat on the morning of the traditional Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival, the Vice-Premier praised the high level of skill of his guests and proposed that Japan and China jointly sponsor an international *weiqi* chess competition in the future.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi is no tyro at this game; he essayed a match with Jiro Arimitsu.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **THE NINE DRAGON CUP** A valuable jade cup of the Ching court is stolen by an outlaw to show his skill. When the outlaws learn that the life of an innocent guard is threatened because of the loss, the cup, after many adventures, is returned to the court. China Peking Opera Theatre production.

▲ **THE PURSE OF GOOD OMEN** A traditional opera. A rich man's daughter helps a poor girl. Her generosity is later rewarded when she herself stands in need after all her property is destroyed by flood. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **LI HUI-NIANG** Li Hui-niang who has fallen into the clutches of Chia Shih-tao, a corrupt prime minister, is killed by him because she shows her admiration for a patriotic young scholar, Pei Yu. After her death her spirit saves Pei Yu from the minister's vengeance. North Kunqu Opera Theatre production.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **SPRING STORM** A drama depicting the upsurge of the peasant movement in Hunan in the tumultuous spring of 1927, and the inner-Party struggle against the right opportunist line. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre production.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **KOU CHIEN REBUILDS THE STATE** A new historical play written collectively by Tsao Yu, Mei Chien and Yu Shih-chih. The

State of Yueh in the Warring States Period is defeated by the State of Wu. After three years' captivity, Kou Chien, King of Yueh, returns home. Mindful of the humiliations and suffering he and his people have endured, he encourages them to work hard to strengthen their country. Ten years later, he turns the tables on Wu. Peking People's Art Theatre production.

▲ **YO YUN** A historical play. Yo Yun, son of the patriotic General Yo Fei of the Sung Dynasty, is brought up to be a brave warrior and helps his father to defeat the Kin invaders. But he, too, falls victim to the schemes of the traitor Chin Kuei. China Children's Theatre production.

▲ **THE CENTRE FORWARD DIES AT DAWN** A topical drama by the Argentine playwright Augustin Cuzzain, pungently exposing the perverted commercialization of life in capitalist society. China Youth Art Theatre production.

FILMS

▲ **PEKING IN SPRING** A full-length stereoscopic colour film produced by the August First Studio. A travelogue of the capital and a guide for the tourist.

▲ **CHANGES ON THE YELLOW RIVER** A full-length colour documentary produced by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio recording the building of the Sanmen Gorge Dam, the major engineering work of the Yellow River project.

▲ **THE HURRICANE** A production of the Peking Studio. Adapted from Chou Li-po's famous novel about agrarian reform in China's northeast.

▲ **KUAN HAN-CHING** A colour film version of the Kwangtung opera on the life and work of the great 13th century play-

wright. Produced by the Shanghai Haiyen Studio.

EXHIBITIONS

POLISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon. till Oct. 25. At Peking Exhibition Centre.

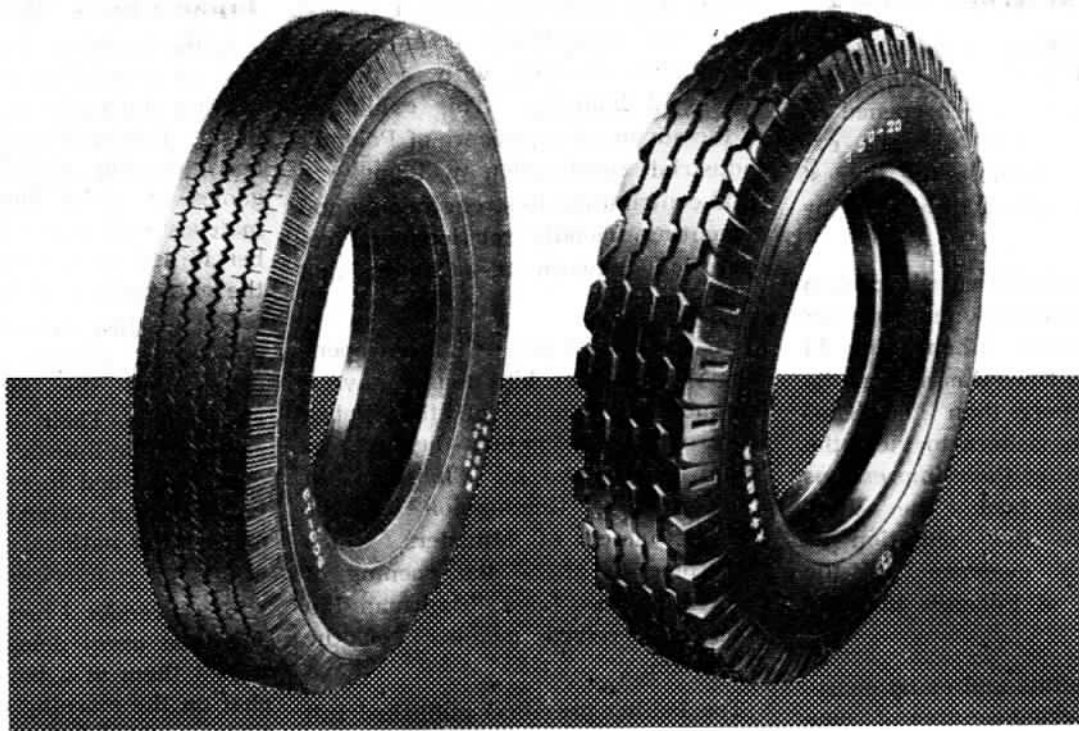
▲ **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION** Daily 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. till Oct. 10. At Agriculture Exhibition Centre.

▲ **LU HSUN MUSEUM** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon.

▲ **HUNGARIAN GRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION** 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Daily except Mon. till Oct. 11. At Wenhua Hall in Palace Museum.

▲ **PEKING FINE ARTS EXHIBITION** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon. till Oct. 15. At Women Gate in Palace Museum.





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