

# PEKING REVIEW

# 45

November 10, 1961

## Forty-Fourth Anniversary of the October Revolution

1. *Renmin Ribao* editorial: "Hold High the Red Banner of the October Revolution, March Bravely Forward" (p. 5).
2. Wu Yu-chang's speech at Peking rally (p. 8).

## Heroic Algeria Forges Ahead

A survey of the seven years' struggle of the Algerian people for national independence (p. 10).

## Local Transport Network

How the "walking on two legs" policy works out in China's transport (p. 13).

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## *Fishing Season in Full Swing*

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Music, Art and Other Features

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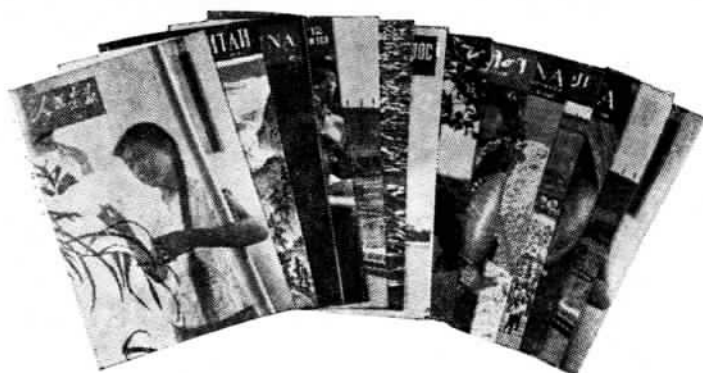
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*Distributed by:*

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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

November 10, 1961 Vol. IV No. 45

## CONTENTS

<b>ROUND THE WEEK</b>	3
Mutual Help; Hopei's New Light Railways; Red Cross Society Meets; Improved Tools Prove Their Worth	
<b>ARTICLES</b>	
Hold High the Red Banner of the October Revolution, March Bravely Forward — Renmin Ribao Editorial	5
Chinese People Warmly Celebrate the October Revolution Anniversary	6
Message of Greetings	7
Wu Yu-chang's Speech at Peking Rally	8
A Righteous Cause Will Triumph — Mao Sun	10
China Reiterates Support for Algeria	11
India and Foreign Aid — Hsiao Leng	12
Local Transport Networks — Mu Tzu-li	13
More of the Cup That Cheers — Yang Cheng-yen	15
Autumn in the Fishing Grounds — Chang Yu-tien	17
<b>CHINA AND THE WORLD</b>	19
Sino-Korean Co-operation; Between China and Ghana; Cultural News; Briefs	
<b>MUSIC, ART</b>	20
Chinese-Made Musical Instruments; How They Paint; Short Notes	
<b>SIDELIGHTS</b>	22
<b>WHAT'S ON IN PEKING</b>	23

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## ROUND THE WEEK

### Mutual Help

These days wherever they have succeeded in wresting good harvests from nature this year the peasants are briskly selling grain, cotton and other farm products to the state. In cotton producing areas, the members of the people's communes are selecting their best cotton to sell to the state as early as they can.

From north to south, members of those people's communes which have just gathered good harvests are selling more grain to the state than their plans called for. As soon as the harvest was threshed, the peasants of the Hongxin Production Brigade of the Liaodian People's Commune in Heilungkiang sold the state 350,000 *jin* of grain stipulated in their plan. Then after setting aside what was needed for their own consumption, seed and livestock fodder, they found they had a surplus. Putting some of this to reserves, they gladly sold another 30,000 *jin* to the state.

It is always after the harvest that the peasants pay their agricultural tax in kind and sell their farm surpluses to the state, but this year the fulfilment of these duties has a special meaning to the peasants. Nature has been harsh to this country for the third year in a row. But thanks to the aid which the whole nation mobilized for agriculture and the commune members' own hard work, people's communes in many places managed to reap a better harvest than last year. The peasants of these communes remember that when natural calamities struck their farms before, they got timely aid from the Government and the city dwellers and a helping hand from their peasant brothers in other areas. Now, they are better off and they realize it is only fit that they should help out their fellow peasants in those places which suffered setbacks. Hence this brisk selling of what they can spare to the state.

Last year 60 per cent of the production brigades in Liaoyang County, Liaoning Province, suffered losses from natural calamities; 70 per cent of the county's farmlands were in-

undated. To help the Liaoyang peasants tide over their difficulties the People's Government extended them loans amounting to 7 million yuan and sent them large quantities of grain, over a thousand draught animals and a hundred tractors. This year as soon as they gathered their autumn crops the peasants lost no time in selling their surplus grains to the state. The communes even provided their own transport and delivered the grain to the state granaries themselves. "When drinking water think of the well-digger," say the Liaoyang peasants.

### Hopei's New Light Railways

Six new light railway lines have been completed and opened to traffic in southern and eastern Hopei Province. They run from Tangshan, the big coal centre, to Houtun; from Kao-paitien to Chikoshan; from Tinghsien to the Lingshan mining area; from Takuotsun to the Huisheh mountain area; from Hantan, an ancient town with flourishing new industries, to Weichen; and from Wangtu to Jenhouchen.

These new lines, totalling 274 kilometres, were built by the Hopei provincial authorities. Work on most of them began only last year but some of them were completed before this year began. Small steam locomotives provide traction power on all of them. They are another reflection of the policy of "walking on two legs." In the case of railway building, this means simultaneous construction of standard and light railways by the central and local authorities respectively. Light railways can be built by local authorities at a cost of about one-tenth to one-fifth that of standard railways. They cater especially to the needs of local people's communes and small and medium-sized enterprises — particularly mines which make demands on transport too heavy for lorries and carts but not heavy enough to warrant the building of standard-gauge railway lines.

These six new Hopei railways link up farming, coal, iron and dolomite

mining areas with the Peking-Canton and Peking-Shenyang trunk lines. They have already this year carried more than 530,000 tons of coal and ores, capital and consumer goods for the countryside and farm produce for towns and factories totalling 250,000 tons, and nearly half a million passengers.

### Red Cross Society Meets

The national conference of the Red Cross Society of China recently met in Peking. Delegates from Peking, Shanghai, 22 provinces and autonomous regions and representatives from related government departments and people's organizations discussed and mapped out plans for the society's future work, revised its rules and regulations and elected its executive committee. At its first session the new executive committee re-elected Li Teh-chuan as president and Wu Yun-fu, Liu Ching-yang, Chao Pu-chu and Hsiung Chin-ting as vice-presidents.

The Red Cross Society of China was founded in 1904. Since its post-liberation reorganization in 1950, it has gradually expanded its work and its local organizations in line with the progress of the nation's socialist construction and the people's improved living standards. By the end of 1960, it had 376 local organizations with a total membership of more than 5 million.

These organizations vigorously supporting national public health policies have helped the health departments spread knowledge of hygiene, prevent

diseases and injuries and carry forward the work of health protection and first aid. Besides playing a big part in the various mass health campaigns, they have trained large numbers of urban and rural health workers.

The Red Cross Society's activities are, of course, not limited to matters inside the country. During the Korean war against U.S. aggression, it sent eight medical corps to Korea. After the armistice it took part in the joint Red Cross team's work in repatriating prisoners of war.

Since 1953, the Chinese Government has entrusted the Red Cross Society with the task of helping thousands of Japanese nationals in China return home. The same assistance was extended to Japanese war criminals who were released by the Chinese Government in accordance with its policy of clemency.

The society has given donations to victims of natural calamities or imperialist military aggression in 38 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. All in all, it has a proud record of service in promoting friendship among the peoples and defending world peace.

### Improved Tools Prove Their Worth

Commune members in Hopei's mountainous regions have nothing but praise for the new plough made specially to suit their farms. It is efficient, cuts a deep furrow and yet does not set up too much of a drag on the

animals. It is one result of a big effort made by the farm tool plants in this north China province. They carefully compared the results given by seven different types of improved ploughs evolved in recent years and finally decided on this particular design; it gives the best performance under the given conditions.

This column has already reported on the progress of the farm tools reform movement that got into its stride in 1958-59. It noted then that the new-type implements devised in this movement were a treasure-house from which the factories would evolve the most efficient types of implement for specific regions. It is precisely from this source that the Hopei farm tool plants have culled a number of very successful designs. Since the start of the year they have produced some 480,000 units of such improved tools. More than half of these ploughs, waterwheels, threshers, rubber-tyred carts and other machines and implements came in particularly handy in the current farming season.

Farm mechanization is going ahead steadily in Hopei as in other parts of the country. The number of tractors and tractor-drawn implements on the farms of this province has been greatly increased since last year, but they can still only till some 30 per cent of the province's arable land. The bulk of field work from ploughing, weeding to harvesting, still has to be done with medium-sized animal-drawn and small hand implements. Hence the importance of this supply of the most efficient improved implements.

Last spring, Hopei's agricultural machine-building departments decided on the criteria to be used in selecting the best of the improved farm tools. They classified the implements according to these standards and sent out survey teams to canvass the peasants' opinions. As a result, 41 designs have been chosen so far including a double-wheel, double-share plough—a relatively heavy but efficient implement—for the Changchiakou area where bigger draught animal power—horses and bullocks—is available, a special plough for terraced fields in mountainous regions, and a 7-inch standard plough for the plains. All these implements have stood the test of at least three years in actual use and fully proved their worth.



Selling Grain to the State

Woodcut by Ting Ting

# Hold High the Red Banner of the October Revolution, March Bravely Forward

*Following is a translation of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on November 7. Subheads are ours. — Ed.*

**T**ODAY is the 44th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Chinese people join with the fraternal Soviet people, the working people of the whole world and all progressive mankind in celebrating this glorious occasion.

## The Greatest Revolution

Forty-four years ago, the proletariat and the working people of Russia, under the leadership of the great Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, rose in armed revolt, overthrew the reactionary rule of the Russian landlords and bourgeoisie and won a victory for the socialist revolution. The October Revolution is the greatest revolution in the history of mankind. It put an end to the system of exploitation of man by man on one-sixth of the surface of the earth, established the first state of proletarian dictatorship and turned socialist ideals into reality.

After the victory of the October Revolution, the young Soviet Republic suffered imperialist armed intervention and economic blockade from abroad and faced the threat of counter-revolutionary rebellion and hunger at home. The situation was serious and the difficulties were unimaginable. But the Soviet people under the leadership of the Party of Lenin were not intimidated by all these difficulties. They smashed the imperialist armed intervention and the rebellion of domestic counter-revolutionaries and then forged ahead to rehabilitate the national economy.

After the death of Lenin, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Stalin led the Soviet people in achieving in a short period the collectivization of agriculture and the industrialization of the country and in building Russia, poverty-stricken and backward, into a prosperous and powerful socialist state. During World War II, the Soviet people heroically repulsed the fascist aggressors and, together with the people of other countries, defeated the enemy and defended their socialist fatherland, thus creating favourable conditions for the birth of a number of socialist countries in Europe and Asia and opening up a broader path for the cause of liberation of the working class and all oppressed nations of the world. In the postwar years, construction in the Soviet Union continued apace and the national economy grew unceasingly. In the last 44 years, the tremendous changes that have taken place on one-sixth of the surface of the earth have fully demonstrated the invincible might of Marxism-Leninism; they have demonstrated the incom-

parable superiority and great vitality of the socialist system.

## Brilliant Achievements

Today, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Khrushchov, are carrying on large-scale construction with immense enthusiasm and initiative; they have achieved tremendous successes in the fields of industry, agriculture, science and technology. Along with the rapid development of the national economy, the level of the material and cultural life of the Soviet people is being constantly raised. In the conquest of space and other most important spheres of modern science and technology, the Soviet Union has left the United States of America far behind. The brilliant achievements of the Soviet people in the full-scale building of communism have greatly increased the might of the socialist camp and inspired the people of the whole world in their struggle for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

The programme adopted by the recent 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union stipulates that within 20 years the industrial output of the Soviet Union will be increased no less than six times; the gross agricultural output, three and a half times; and the national income, about five times. The Chinese people wholeheartedly wish the Soviet people still more brilliant victories in the cause of building communism in the days to come.

The October Revolution has had an extremely profound influence on the course of human history. Lenin pointed out: "The further that great day recedes into the past, the more clearly we see the significance of the proletarian revolution in Russia." The development of the world situation in the past 40 years and more has fully borne out this point.

## World Significance of the October Revolution

The victory of the October Revolution broke the chains of capitalism and shook the very foundations of capitalist rule. The October Revolution ushered in a new epoch in the history of mankind, the new epoch of world revolution. It enabled mankind to enter the great era of the transition from capitalism to socialism. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "Essentially, the path of the Soviet Union, the path of the October Revolution, is the bright common way for the progress of all mankind." In the past, for close on 50 years, the proletariat and working people of the world have marched forward from one victory to another along the brilliant path opened up by the October Revolution.

Guided by the brilliant light shed by the October Revolution, the people of a number of countries in Europe and Asia achieved their liberation after World War II. At present, 12 socialist countries, from the Korean Democratic People's Republic to the German Democratic Republic, from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the People's Republic of Albania, have formed the powerful socialist camp which embraces one-third of the world's population and covers one-fourth of the earth's surface. Based on the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the specific characteristics of each country, all the socialist countries are victoriously carrying on socialist and communist construction and have greatly surpassed the capitalist countries in the rate of economic development. The prosperity and might of the socialist camp increasingly inspire the people of all countries to take part in the struggle for socialism and push the wheel of human history forcefully forward at an accelerated pace.

The salvoes of the October Revolution awakened the East. It drew the oppressed nations into the current of the world revolutionary movement. The formation and growth of the socialist camp and the sympathy and support shown by all the socialist countries for the national-liberation movements have further inspired and pushed forward the liberation movements of the oppressed nations. At present, the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are surging forward like mighty torrents. A whole number of countries have shaken off the shackles of colonialism and achieved independence. The new, great upsurge in the national-liberation struggle and the rapid disintegration of the colonial system are thrusting violently against the imperialist system.

### Unity Ensures Victory

The October Revolution ushered in a new period in the great unity of the working class and of the people the world over. The unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism constitute the most important conditions for uniting the working class and all the democratic and progressive forces throughout the world; they are the core of the great unity of the people of the whole world and a fundamental guarantee for the people of all countries to win new victories in the great struggle for world peace, national liberation, democracy and freedom, and social-

ism. The Statement of the Moscow Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties held a year ago and the Moscow Declaration of 1957 are the summing-up of the experiences of the international communist movement since the October Revolution. These two documents are the common programme of all the countries of the socialist camp and the international communist movement, and a basis for their unity and struggle. By strengthening the unity of all the socialist countries and the unity of the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries, and on this basis, rallying the national and democratic forces and peace forces the world over to form a united front against U.S. imperialism and persist in the struggle, the cause of world peace and human progress will certainly win still greater victories.

The Chinese revolution is a continuation of the Great October Revolution. The Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, went through protracted, arduous and heroic struggles and at last successfully completed the new-democratic revolution. In the 12 years since liberation, the Chinese people have achieved brilliant victories in the cause of building socialism. The Chinese people continue to hold aloft the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes; they are striving to change at an early date a China of "poverty and blankness" into a powerful socialist country with a modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture. Both in revolutionary struggle and in socialist construction, the Chinese people are deeply conscious of the brilliance of the October Revolution which lights the path forward. A traditional and deep friendship exists between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. In the struggle against imperialism and for the liberation of humanity, the Chinese and Soviet peoples are the closest comrades-in-arms who support each other through thick and thin. No force can undermine the eternal and unbreakable friendship and unity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

While celebrating the 44th anniversary of the October Revolution, the Chinese people extend their warm greetings and deep respect to the Soviet people. Together with the Soviet people and the people of all other socialist countries, the Chinese people will hold high the red banner of the Great October Revolution, unite with the people of all countries in the world, march forward bravely and strive for new, greater victories in the cause of world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

## Chinese People Warmly Celebrate the October Revolution Anniversary

**E**VEN before the advent of the anniversary of the October Revolution on November 7, the Chinese people were engaged in activities warmly celebrating this great and brilliant festive day—the common festival of the proletariat, the working people, the oppressed nations and all progressive mankind.

On November 6, leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and state, Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh

and Chou En-lai sent a message of greetings to the Communist Party and state leaders of the Soviet Union N. S. Khrushchov and L. I. Brezhnev. Messages of warm greetings were also sent by Foreign Minister Chen Yi to the Soviet Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko and by Soong Ching Ling, President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, to Nina Popova, President of the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with

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# Message of Greetings

**Comrade N. S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.,**

**Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.:**

On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we, on behalf of the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government, extend warm and fraternal greetings to you, and through you to the great Soviet people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government.

The October Socialist Revolution is the greatest revolution in human history, opening up as it did for mankind a new epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. The victory of the October Revolution has exerted an incalculable influence on the development of world history. The path opened up by the October Revolution is a broad highway for the proletariat and all oppressed people and nations of the world in their struggle for complete liberation and in their advance to socialism and communism. No force on earth can prevent the people of all lands from advancing victoriously along this bright road.

In the past few years, the great Soviet people, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Khrushchov, have scored brilliant victories in the all-round development of communist construction and in the cause of safeguarding world peace. The great achievements of the fraternal Soviet people in all fields fill the Chinese people with boundless joy.

A deep, kinsman-like friendship exists between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union. Our two coun-

tries have always maintained close co-operation and supported each other in the cause of building socialism and communism and in the struggle against imperialist aggression and in defence of world peace. The great unity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism has long been tested and no force can undermine it. The Chinese people will spare no effort in continuing to work untiringly to strengthen the unity of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union and the unity of the socialist camp of 12 socialist countries.

May the great Soviet people achieve new successes in the realization of the grand programme of building communism in the Soviet Union adopted by the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the eternal and unbreakable friendship and unity between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union!

Long live the great unity of the socialist camp!

Long live the great unity of the people of the world!

**Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.**

**Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China.**

**Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.**

**Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.**

November 6, 1961, Peking

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Foreign Countries, and A. A. Andreyev, President of the Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association.

On the evening of November 6, people from all walks of life in the capital held a grand rally to celebrate the occasion. It was attended by Tung Pi-wu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council, Lu Ting-yi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Hsi Chung-hsun, Vice-Premier of the State Council.

Wu Yu-chang, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, and S. V. Chervonenko, Soviet Ambassador to China, spoke at the rally, which was followed by a concert at which songs and music of the 12 socialist countries were performed.

On the previous day, the occasion was marked by film shows at Peking's Shihchingshan Iron and Steel

Company and the Shihchingshan Sino-Soviet Friendship People's Commune. A get-together was held at Peking University at which members of the visiting activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association and students of various socialist countries studying in Peking attended.

Celebrations were held in other Chinese cities as well.

A delegation of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association headed by Kang Yung-ho, Member of the Presidium and Member of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, went to Moscow on November 4 to attend the celebrations in the Soviet capital.

A meeting of celebration was also held on November 4 by the Chinese Embassy in Moscow.

On November 7, the Soviet Ambassador to China Chervonenko gave a reception at the Soviet Embassy. It was attended by Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Chen Yi and other Chinese Party and state leaders. Ambassador Chervonenko and Vice-Premier Chen Yi spoke at the reception.

# Wu Yu-chang's Speech at Peking Rally

## In Celebration of the October Revolution Anniversary

Comrades and Friends,

We people of all walks of life in Peking are gathered here today on this auspicious occasion in warm celebration of the 44th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This anniversary is a grand festival of the Soviet people as well as a common festival of the proletariat, the working people, the oppressed nations and progressive mankind throughout the world.

Forty-four years ago, under the leadership of Lenin, the great revolutionary teacher of the proletariat, and the Russian Bolshevik Party, the heroic proletariat and the entire working people of Russia, following the glorious traditions of the Paris Commune, staged an armed uprising and overthrew the rule of the landlord and bourgeois classes. The October Revolution broke the chains of world imperialism, established a society free from exploitation of man by man on one-sixth of the earth and ushered in for mankind a new epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

Ever since the very first day of the victory of the October Revolution, world imperialism has regarded the first socialist state in the world as a thorn in its side and attempted to "strangle the Soviet infant in the cradle." Under the leadership of Lenin and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people fought heroically, smashed the imperialist armed intervention and the counter-revolutionary rebellions at home and thus defended the fruits of victory of the Great October Revolution.

After the failure of its armed intervention, imperialism then tried to strangle and destroy the Soviet Union by economic blockade and subversive activities. The great Lenin showed to the Soviet people the way of building socialism in one country under the conditions of capitalist encirclement; he formulated the policy of socialist industrialization and agricultural collectivization. After Lenin's death J.V. Stalin, together with the other leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, carried on the cause of Lenin, defended Lenin's line and waged resolute struggles against the enemies of Leninism and socialism—the Trotskyites, Zinovievites and other counter-revolutionaries. Under their leadership, the Soviet people, with dauntless proletarian heroism and in the spirit of self-reliance, overcame serious difficulties and won great victories in socialist construction, thus preparing the conditions for the subsequent victory of the Soviet Union in the anti-fascist war.

In 1941 the German fascists attacked the Soviet Union. The heroic sons and daughters of the October Revolution waged the great, glorious Patriotic War with unparalleled perseverance and the spirit of self-sacrifice. In this war the Soviet Union constituted the main force against fascist aggression and, at the cost of their blood, helped the peoples of the East European countries win

their liberation and the Asian peoples to defeat Japanese imperialism. Since then, the world political situation has changed tremendously and the world revolutionary movement has developed more vigorously.

The victory of the Chinese revolution is another victory of great world historic significance following the victory of the October Revolution. It has extended the great influence of the October Revolution, breached the imperialist front in the East and greatly accelerated the development of the national-democratic revolutionary movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America; it dealt the world imperialist system an extremely heavy blow. The victory of the Chinese revolution has contributed in great measure to changing the world balance of forces in favour of socialism and strengthened the great socialist camp. Accounting for one-third of the world's population and a quarter of the land space of the earth, this camp embraces 12 socialist countries—Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the German Democratic Republic, China, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The emergence of the socialist camp has fundamentally changed the world balance of class forces, marking a great, new turn in the progress of human history.

After the victory of the anti-fascist war, the Soviet people speedily healed the scars of war and further developed their national economy. In 1959, the Soviet Union started its Seven-Year Plan of construction, entering a new period of the full-scale building of communism. It has achieved tremendous developments in both industry and agriculture and further raised the material and cultural well-being of its people. This year, the Soviet Union twice successfully launched manned spaceships into the cosmos and brought them back safely to earth, thereby making a brilliant contribution to man's conquest of the universe. Recently the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted a new programme; this programme sets forth a grand plan for building communism. The brilliant achievements gained by the Soviet people in the full-scale building of communism have greatly added to the might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp and inspired the people of the whole world in their great struggle for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism. Here we extend our warm congratulations to the Soviet people, to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee headed by Comrade N.S. Khrushchov.

Comrades and friends! The Moscow Declaration of 1957 summed up the experience of the international communist movement of the last 100 years, and especially of the years since the October Revolution. It elucidated the common principles which the Communist Parties of all countries must observe in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Moscow Statement of 1960,



with its correct analysis of the international situation and of a series of vital issues facing the international communist movement over the three intervening years, enriched the document of 1957. These two documents are the common programme of the international communist movement, the militant banner of all Marxist-Leninist political parties and the guide to action which they must all observe. We should hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of the October Revolution and the banner of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement, and march forward with bold strides.

Comrades and friends! Every year we commemorate this great day of the October Revolution. What is all this for? It is because we want to inspire ourselves with fresh strength to carry on for ever the revolutionary tradition of the October Revolution and to bear aloft for ever the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism. Today, when U.S. imperialism is stepping up its efforts to carry out its policies of war and aggression and when the modern revisionists, represented by the Tito clique of Yugoslavia, are trying hard to destroy the great revolutionary spirit of the October Revolution, we find the commemoration of this festival particularly significant and close to our hearts.

At present, the international situation is developing more and more in favour of world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism. The imperialists are having an increasingly difficult time of it. The forces of socialism are ever more markedly surpassing those of imperialism, and the forces of peace are ever more markedly surpassing those of war. But the imperialists headed by the United States will never reconcile themselves to their defeat. Both in the East and in the West, the U.S. imperialists are making trouble everywhere, creating tension, expanding armaments, making war preparations and threatening war. In Berlin, Cuba, Laos, south Viet Nam, south Korea and other areas, they are continuously carrying out military provocations; and they continue to occupy by force China's territory of Taiwan. All this serves to expose fully the utterly ferocious face of U.S. imperialism behind the mask of "peace." As long as imperialism exists it will keep on making trouble. Just as Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out, "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."

To defend world peace and oppose the imperialist policies of war and aggression is the urgent demand of the people of the whole world. The people of the world have become more and more united and have formed a broad international united front, with the forces of socialism as its core and embracing the forces of national liberation, democracy and peace. So long as they continue to strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle, the people of the world will surely be able to smash the war plans of imperialism, bring about a relaxation in international tension and score new victories in the cause of world peace and human progress.

Modern revisionism represented by the Tito clique of Yugoslavia is an instrument in the hands of imperialism. The modern revisionists of Yugoslavia are scheming to create dissension among the countries in the socialist

camp, among the fraternal Parties and within each of these Parties; they make it their job to subvert and undermine the socialist countries. In compliance with the desires of U.S. imperialism, they are doing everything they can to undermine the national-liberation movements of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to sow discord between these peoples and the socialist countries, and induce them to depart from the correct path of opposing imperialism and colonialism.

In the face of the frenzied attacks of imperialism headed by the United States and its lackeys — the modern revisionists — it is of paramount importance to uphold and strengthen the unity of the international communist movement, especially the unity of the twelve socialist countries. The unity of the socialist camp, the unity of the international communist movement, is the nucleus of the great unity of the people of the world. This unity of ours has been cemented by common ideals and a common cause; it has been consolidated and developed in the joint struggles against our common enemy, and it is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Unity is life; unity is strength; unity is victory. The peoples of the various socialist countries know that they must protect the unity of the socialist camp as they do the apple of their eye. All the enemy's plots to disrupt this unity are certainly doomed to ignominious failure.

The unity between China and the Soviet Union is the corner-stone of the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement; it is the corner-stone of the great unity of the people of the world. A profound friendship has long existed between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. In their cause of opposing imperialist aggression and safeguarding world peace, the Chinese and Soviet peoples have always helped and co-operated with each other, and fought and marched forward shoulder to shoulder. In its socialist revolution and socialist construction, China has received support and aid from the people of the Soviet Union, the peoples of the other socialist countries and all the other peoples of the world. This is something for which the Chinese people will always be grateful and which they will never forget. Comrade Liu Shao-chi has said: "Both the Soviet people and the Chinese people have a fervent desire to reinforce the unity between the peoples of the two countries. Whenever we speak about reinforcing the unity between the two Parties and the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples, people are very happy. Conversely, any words or deeds which are not in the interests of the unity between our two Parties and two countries, or which impair the basis of this unity — the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism — will not be countenanced by the people of China. Nor will such words or deeds be countenanced by the people of the Soviet Union. And I believe that they will not be countenanced either by the people of any of the countries of the socialist camp or by the people who constitute over 90 per cent of the total population in the capitalist world." The unity and friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union cannot be destroyed by any imperialists, reactionaries or their lackeys; it will certainly grow with each passing day and last for ever.

Comrades and friends! The October Revolution ushered in a new epoch of world proletarian revolution in the history of mankind. This revolution took the great

doctrine of Marxism-Leninism as its ideological guide. In their struggle against the bourgeois ideological system and the bias and illusions of bourgeois revolutionaries and utopian socialists, Marx and Engels set forth a scientific communist doctrine. Communism is the greatest and loftiest ideal that has ever existed in human history. No ideals or slogans put forward by any bourgeois revolutionaries can compare with it.

Forty-four years ago, socialism and communism were but an ideal in people's minds. The October Revolution blazed a path to turn this great ideal into reality in the life of mankind. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said 21 years ago: "The ideological system and social system of capitalism have also become museum pieces in one part of the world, in the Soviet Union, while in other countries they resemble 'a person on the brink of death sinking fast like the sun setting beyond the western hills,' and they too will soon be relegated to the museum. On the other hand,

only the communist ideological system and social system enjoy perpetual youth and are sweeping the world with the momentum of a landslide and the power of a thunderbolt." Today, the communist ideological and social systems have triumphed over a still greater part of the world. The path leading mankind to socialism and communism as blazed by the October Revolution can never be blocked by any reactionary forces. Communism will certainly triumph throughout the world!

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the eternal, unbreakable unity and friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union!

Long live the great unity of the socialist camp!

Long live the great unity of the people of the world!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

## Algerian Fight for Freedom

# A Righteous Cause Will Triumph

by MAO SUN

ON November 1, the Algerian people's war of national liberation entered its eighth year. This just war, forced upon the Algerian people by brutal French repression, has become an important front in the worldwide battle against imperialism and colonialism. Not only the Arab and African peoples, but people in all parts of the world, particularly in the socialist countries, follow the struggle with sympathy and admiration and give it their steadfast support.

When the Algerian patriots began their armed struggle in 1954, they were an inexperienced, poorly armed guerrilla force of 3,000 confronting a 50,000-strong modern army. Yet, with the support of the Algerian people, they have withstood all French attacks and dealt the enemy telling blows. They have liberated vast areas inhabited by over half the Algerian population, developed a well-equipped army 130,000 strong and now have seven relatively stable guerrilla bases.

They not only harry the French aggressors in the mountainous regions but constantly threaten cities and communication lines in the French-occupied zones. They have smashed successive French campaigns, broken through strongly fortified positions such as the Morice and Challe lines and have either killed, wounded or captured over 100,000 enemy troops.

At the end of last year, patriotic demonstrations and strikes broke out in Algiers, Oran, Constantine and other French-occupied cities. This was a new development in which civilians, in defiance of bloody repression, flocked into the streets to demand national independence and to protest against colonial rule and the carving up of Algeria's territory. Just recently, 30,000 Algerian residents held patriotic demonstrations in Paris, opening this "second front" right in the French colonialists' home ground.

All this has demonstrated beyond any shadow of doubt the popularity of the Algerian Provisional Government among the Algerian people. The fact that more than 30 countries representing more than half the world's population have recognized it indicates its growing international prestige.

The French colonialists, on the other hand, are sinking deeper and deeper into the mire. Out of a population of 10 million they have murdered more than a million Algerians and they have herded 1.8 million into concentration camps. But even this barbarity has failed to intimidate the Algerian people. They are holding down 800,000 troops in Algeria (which account for the major part of the French army, 60 per cent of the air force and 90 per cent of the navy). These forces cost France over 3,000 million francs a day. Yet, all the military campaigns have failed. Successive French governments have toppled in the face of the political crises and economic difficulties brought about by the Algerian venture. The de Gaulle government, which came into power through the inability of the previous governments to untie the Algerian knot, now finds itself in a tight spot because it persists in this colonial war.

### The New Plot

In the past two years, the French imperialists, having failed to achieve their aims by military means, have turned to political chicanery. While paying lip-service to self-determination they try through negotiation to gain what they cannot win on the battlefield. During the Melun talks in 1960, the French delegation insisted on discussing a ceasefire first and political questions afterwards. Nothing ever came of the Evian-Lugrin talks in May and July this year because of French insistence on the partitioning of Algeria's territory and their refusal to recognize

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## CHINA REITERATES SUPPORT FOR ALGERIA

On November 1, China reaffirmed her support for the Algerian people's national-liberation struggle.

In an anniversary message addressed to the Algerian Premier Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Premier Chou En-lai congratulated the heroic Algerian people on the tremendous successes they have already won. "The Algerian people's struggle has dealt the colonialists severe blows and is a great encouragement to the peoples of Africa and of all the world in the struggle for national liberation. The Chinese people resolutely support the just cause of the Algerian people."

"The 650 million Chinese people have always stood and will always stand by the Algerian people; they will strongly support the Algerian people in every possible way in their struggle," declared Liu Ning-I, President of the All-China Federation of Trade

Unions and Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. He emphasized China's support for recent measures taken by the Algerian Provisional Government to realize national independence and for the demand that the French colonial authorities release arrested Algerian patriots among whom are Ben Bella and four other leaders of the national-liberation movement. He stressed that the situation is favourable to Algeria's liberation cause and that, although a long, tortuous and complex struggle may still lie ahead, so long as the Algerian people carry on steadfastly in unity, they will certainly win the final victory.

Liu Ning-I was speaking at a Peking mass rally to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the Algerian revolution. Abderrahmane Kiouane, head of the Algerian Provisional Government's diplomatic mission to China, also addressed the gathering.

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Algeria's sovereignty over the Sahara. In a word, the French imperialists by nominal concessions try to inveigle the Algerians into laying down their arms and giving up the struggle. By forcing "association" with France on the Algerians and annexing the oil-rich Sahara, four-fifths of Algerian territory, they plan to continue their domination of the country.

The Algerian Provisional Government has repeatedly made it clear that the people will continue their armed struggle for national independence. They are ready at any time to negotiate but the French must recognize the Algerian people's sacred right to independence. Premier Ben Youssef Ben Khedda declared on October 24 when he proposed the reopening of French-Algerian negotiations: "Independence for us means, above all, the territorial integrity of Algeria, including the Sahara. It means the Algerian people will exercise their sovereignty without any colonial shackles."

### What Algeria Shows

Algeria's fight illustrates many important truths. First, it proves that the revolutionary armed forces of an oppressed nation or people, though weak and small at the outset, can develop in the course of the struggle because they represent a just and new-born force. The armed forces of imperialism and reaction, though they may ride roughshod for a while, will surely lose out in the end because the force they represent is moribund. It was so with the national-liberation struggle in China and will be the same in Algeria and other countries of Africa striving for national independence.

The Algerian experience shows that no mercy can be expected from imperialists and colonialists. Battening on the colonial peoples they will not lightly give up their rule. On the contrary, they will always resort to force, and if force fails them they will try by political manoeuvres to keep their grip on the people. The only

effective recourse open to colonial peoples is to return blow for blow.

Ample proof has been provided during their seven-year struggle as to who are the true and who are the false friends of the Algerian people. The Chinese people, along with the other peoples of the socialist countries, have extended them active support from the very beginning. In no uncertain terms they have condemned the criminal colonial war against the Algerian people. On the other hand, the French could not have continued their war in Algeria without the active support of the U.S.-led NATO. In the period between 1950 and 1960, U.S. military aid to France amounted to \$4,500 million and 75 per cent of the weapons used by the French invaders in Algeria came from the United States and other NATO countries. Under the label of "technicians" U.S. military personnel are stationed on French airfields in Algeria and U.S. reconnaissance planes continually fly over Algerian territory openly reconnoitring Algerian military positions. Recently a "sympathetic" pose towards the Algerian Provisional Government has been adopted by the United States. But this is nothing more than an attempt to confuse the people and strangle the Algerian national-liberation struggle. Premier Ben Khedda was perfectly justified in declaring last week at the mass meeting in Tunis commemorating the seventh anniversary of the Algerian liberation war: "We have not forgotten that the United States stands at the head of NATO. Facts show who are our sincere friends and who are our enemies. We shall never forget this."

Because Algeria's is a just cause, because her heroic people are mobilized today as never before and also because international support has never been so strong and widespread as now, Algeria is sure to triumph. As Premier Ben Khedda noted in the same speech, "Our cause is a just one. As we have overcome difficulties in the past, so we shall overcome difficulties in the future and build a new Algeria."

# India and Foreign Aid

by HSIAO LENG

SINCE India started its First Five-Year Plan in April 1951, there has been a steady increase in its imports of machinery, equipment and raw materials. In recent years it has found it necessary to import several million tons of grain every year to make up its food shortage. Its total imports, in terms of value, in the last few years have thus gone up to about 10,000 million rupees per annum as against 6,500 million rupees (1 rupee: 21 cents U.S. currency) in the fiscal year 1950-51. The gross value of its annual exports, however, has remained at around 6,000 million rupees over the last few years. This has resulted in an unfavourable balance of trade which increased from 35 million rupees during the fiscal year 1950-51 to around 4,000 million rupees annually in recent years. This unfavourable balance of trade, huge sum that it is, had drained away in the first two years of India's Second Five-Year Plan, practically all the foreign exchange reserves India had in hand. Under these circumstances India found no alternative but to seek foreign aid. Should it fail to get large amounts of foreign aid, or should it fail to obtain such aid in time, India would not be able to balance its international payments. Herein lies the fundamental cause of the foreign exchange crisis which has faced India since the latter half of 1957.

## Increasing Role of Foreign Aid

With the unfolding of the foreign exchange crisis, India has become increasingly dependent on foreign aid. During its First Five-Year Plan, foreign aid amounted to 1,880 million rupees, making up 9.6 per cent of the expenditure of the public-owned sector which totalled 19,600 million rupees. During the Second Five-Year Plan, foreign aid rose to 10,900 million rupees, or 23.7 per cent of the expenditure of the public-owned sector, which totalled 46,000 million rupees. Besides, India is, in the main, also dependent on foreign loans or grants

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## "The Aid India Club"

In July 1958, the U.S.-controlled "World Bank" called a meeting in Washington to discuss "aid" to India. It was attended by representatives of the United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan and Canada. The meeting examined India's economic plan and decided to give a joint loan to that country. This consortium has become known as the "Aid India Club." Since then the club has met on several occasions to examine India's economic policy; it also influences India with its loans. France joined the "club" in June this year.

to finance its grain imports. The foreign aid India receives comes mainly from the United States. According to statistics compiled by the Indian Government, from the year of its independence to the end of 1960, India received all kinds of foreign aid totalling 28,249 million rupees, of which U.S. aid alone amounted to 17,165 million rupees, or 60.7 per cent of the total; while the loans granted by the U.S.-controlled World Bank came to 3,243 million rupees, or 11.5 per cent of the total.

The influence of foreign aid is also expanding in India's privately owned industrial enterprises. In the five years between 1956 and 1960, foreign capital to the tune of 2,000 million rupees found its way into the privately owned industrial enterprises of that country, roughly about one-third of India's investments in privately owned industries during that period. In recent years it is the United States again which is taking the lead in foreign investments in India's privately owned industrial enterprises. All this is enough to show that India has become more and more dependent on foreign aid and foreign capital, and particularly on U.S. aid and capital. As the recently published Third Five-Year Plan and the current economic conditions in India indicate, this trend in the Indian economy is tending to grow.

## Facts and Figures

According to the Third Five-Year Plan, total expenditures for the public-owned sector will amount to 75,000 million rupees, of which 63,000 million is earmarked for investments (investments in the privately owned sector will be 41,000 million rupees). During the Third Five-Year Plan period, according to an official estimate, India will need foreign aid totalling 32,000 million rupees. Of this sum, 5,000 million will be needed to pay off foreign debts and 3,000 million to finance the privately owned sector; another 2,000 million will be set aside for its own use by the U.S. Embassy from sales of U.S. farm produce. It is only the remainder that the Indian Government will be free to spend in implementing its Third Five-Year Plan. In other words, during that period, foreign aid amounting to 22,000 million rupees will constitute 30 per cent of India's total expenditure for its public-owned sector, that is, 75,000 million rupees.

Judging from the various control figures for foreign payments provided for in India's Third Five-Year Plan, it is obvious that the foregoing figures of foreign aid have been underestimated. The reason is that these estimates are made on the assumption that India's total exports in the next five years will increase to 37,000 million rupees, or 7,400 million rupees annually. But it is well known that India's annual exports in recent years have never exceeded 6,500 million rupees. Its total exports in the Second Five-Year Plan period were valued at 30,530 mil-

lion rupees only, about 6,100 million rupees annually. Under the circumstances where India's tea, cotton and linen textiles—which constitute more than half of its exports—are facing a dull market overseas, it will not be easy for India to maintain its exports at the old level, still less to expand them. According to a recent estimate made by official circles in India, the need for foreign exchange envisaged in the plan will be considerably increased in view of the fact that its exports can hardly reach the planned figure. It therefore appears that India's need for foreign aid during the Third Five-Year Plan period will be far greater than the planned-for 32,000 million.

India's increasing dependence on foreign aid is further shown by the latest foreign exchange crisis it has experienced. When India started its Third Five-Year Plan on April 1 this year, its foreign exchange assets amounted to 1,360 million rupees and its gold reserve was valued at 1,180 million rupees, making a total of 2,540 million rupees. In India the minimum gold and foreign exchange reserve for the rupee is fixed at an equivalent of 2,000 million rupees. Since April, as a result of its big unfavourable balance of trade, India's foreign exchange assets have been dwindling fast even though part of the new foreign aid was drawn on and spent. By mid-July, these assets dropped further to around 1,000 million rupees, of which only 200 million were available for current expenditure. This put India in the grave situation where it lacked foreign exchange to pay for its imports. Although in early June, the "Aid India Club" met in Washington and announced its decision to grant India a loan of 2,225 million dollars, a considerable time will be needed to negotiate the agreements on how the loans are actually to be spent; these loans, besides, will mostly be appropriated for specific purposes and therefore cannot be used to pay for India's daily imports. In the face of this imminent payments crisis, India was forced to ask the International Monetary Fund for a short-term credit of 250 million dollars.

### **Pinning Hope Mainly on the U.S.**

In seeking foreign aid the Indian Government has pinned its hopes mainly on the West, the United States

### **"Walking on Two Legs"**

# **Local Transport Networks**

by MU TZU-LI

WHERE the modern trunk transport lines—highways, railways, waterways and airlines—end, feeder routes of the local transport networks take over, to deliver or take on freight. They comprise a varied and often picturesque system. All kinds of animal-drawn carts, stately sailing junks and sampans, and other traditional means of transport ply China's country roads and small rivers. Over the inland trails and deserts move caravans of pack animals—donkeys, horses, camels and yaks. In the hill

in particular. According to a report of the *Hindustan Times* (July 29), India expects to receive 3,800 million dollars from the West, half to be provided by the United States, to make up the 5,500 million dollars in foreign aid it needs during its Third Five-Year Plan. The grains it needs to import during this period will also be paid for by U.S. credits or grants. Moreover, in the circumstances where Britain will probably join the European Common Market and cut down its imports from India, the latter is anxious to increase its exports to the United States so as to earn the foreign exchange it urgently needs to pay for its daily imports.

Since the Kennedy Administration's inauguration, ruling circles in the United States have been talking a lot about offering so-called "development aid" to the underdeveloped countries; they have also repeatedly stressed U.S.-Indian friendship and co-operation with a view to making "aid" to India a bait to fool other Asian, African and Latin American countries. The result of this is that India is counting more and more on "U.S. aid."

### **Biggest Investor in India**

As the recipient of large amounts of U.S. aid in the last few years, India has become the biggest international market of the United States for the dumping of its surplus food grains and the main object of its investments in Southeast Asia. In the last five years India imported about 15 million tons of U.S. grain. Such loans of surplus farm produce accounted for about 68 per cent of the aid India received from the United States; they are bringing down the price of grains in India, impairing the interests of its peasant masses and wrecking India's agriculture. Between the end of 1955 and the end of 1959, the total book value of U.S. investments in India increased from 399 million to 820 million rupees. Since 1957 the United States has replaced Britain as the biggest foreign investor in India.

With its Third Five-Year Plan beset with difficulties and its foreign exchange crisis deepening all the time, India, it seems, is becoming more and more dependent on the West, and especially on the United States.

regions an increasing number of overhead cable ways and chutes are operating. On the flat you can see all types of vehicles travelling on metal or wooden rails.

The amount of freight in China has expanded steadily since liberation and the increase was especially fast when the big leap forward in 1958 gave a powerful boost to industry and agriculture. Coping with that growing demand called for putting to good use all forms of



River Transport

Sketch by Lu Po-shen

transport, both modern and indigenous, both on the trunk lines and the short local hauls. The resulting widespread and effective tapping of transport potentialities was an excellent example of the way the policy of "walking on two legs" works in practice. It has brought about a big change in the transport situation, especially in those hilly or hinterland provinces which inherited a minimum of roads and other transport facilities from the old society.

The movement to improve local transport was on a big-scale, mass basis and this popular character is reflected in the very practical, down-to-earth nature of the solutions arrived at, particularly in the extensive use of locally available materials and the development of transport networks well suited to local conditions of topography. On plains or flat land, the stress has been on building or improving roads and laying iron or wooden rails for various kinds of vehicles, the dredging of formerly unnavigable rivers and the fuller utilization of waterways by various types of river craft. In mountainous and hilly regions, special attention has been paid to the use of overhead cables and chutes. But whatever the methods, they are aimed everywhere at creating integrated transport networks linking trunk lines with feeder lines; water transport with land transport; and factories and mines with stations and wharves.

### Chiangpei — The Pioneer

This type of comprehensive local transport network was no one's brain-child but the result of the collective effort of the people pooling their ideas and practical experience.

The people of Chiangpei County in Szechuan Province, however, distinguished themselves in this field. Not far from industrial Chungking, Chiangpei produces a variety of minerals including coal and iron ore, in addition to rice, maize, sweet potatoes and other crops. But its terrain is hilly and intersected by streams which posed considerable difficulties to transport. In the past, goods and even heavy freight had to be carried by shoulder pole

or by hand over narrow paths to the villages. It was back-breaking labour tying up considerable manpower.

In 1958, guided by the Communist Party's general line for building socialism, the local coal and steel industries developed swifter than ever, while with the formation of rural people's communes and their more diversified economies, the villages began to produce more and more. With more goods pouring out, better and more efficient transport services were urgently needed. It was clear to the Chiangpei people that they could not wait for the introduction of modern transport facilities. Local financial resources were limited; the local terrain

was difficult. It could be years before adequate modern roads and bridges could be built and serviced with lorries. Some solution had to be found that would produce quick results but involve small investments. They found this solution in a mass movement for technical innovations to improve transport. For a time Chiangpei lived and talked transport.

This mass movement surged to a high pitch of enthusiasm in the spring of 1959. Within a few months, the people of Chiangpei laid many wooden and iron railway lines, built highways and set up overhead cables and chutes in the hills. They also manufactured a large number of vehicles including the wagons running on their wooden railway lines. Later, in conjunction with several irrigation projects, they also dredged many small rivers, opening them to navigation. Thanks to hard work and ingenuity, the hills and streams of the area that were once obstacles to transport were made by the people to serve the big leap of the economy. A large number of people in the county were thus enabled to put down their carrying poles and take up jobs in industry and farming where the need for more manpower was great.

### New Developments

Many visitors from other parts of the country came to study transport developments in Chiangpei. The Ministry of Communications sponsored an on-the-spot conference here in 1959 to study and popularize Chiangpei's experience. These have since been widely publicized and adapted with new developments in other parts of the country.

Some of the simple improvements made to local means of transport may, at first sight, seem elementary but they play a big role in increasing efficiency.

Carts have been improved by putting their wheels on ball-bearings or equipping them with rubber or pneumatic tires. Animal power has replaced human labour on a wide scale; two-wheeled animal-drawn carts have been changed into four wheelers, and trailers are

attached if the draught power is sufficient. All sorts of vehicles—using human, animal or mechanical power—have been adapted to run on iron or wooden rails. Overhead cables and chutes have been widely introduced in areas where natural gradients can be utilized. These are easy to build and operate, efficient and labour-saving. Their adoption at some river ports with steep banks has greatly facilitated loading and unloading.

To make more effective exploitation of the waterways, rocks have been blasted away, channels dredged and windlasses installed to help boats over particularly tricky parts. Tungnan County also in Szechuan Province provides a good example of effective utilization of waterways. Small rivers and streams abound in Tungnan, a rich agricultural county. But they were shallow, full of rapids and shoals. The people there built dams and locks to raise the water level and slow down the flow. At a modest investment of money and labour, junks, each carrying a load of a couple of tons, are sailing on them and irrigation too has been facilitated.

River craft too have been improved. Ways have been found to make them cheaper to build. Their draught has been reduced and their capacity and speed increased; they have been made easier to load and unload. Local materials like bamboo (or cement) have been made use of as far as possible in those areas where these are

plentiful and the steel or timber usually used for boats is in relatively short supply.

### For a Far-Flung Transport Network

Experience has shown that local transport networks embracing many forms of transport and employing all suitable types of improved traditional means of conveyance are well suited to present-day Chinese conditions. They produce greater, faster, better and more economical results by bringing into play the initiative and creative energies of the ordinary people and by making extensive use of all available local resources—human, material and financial. They greatly facilitate the growth of transport in the rural areas, in the mountain regions and remote districts. They are living evidence of the vitality of the policy of “walking on two legs.”

Naturally the more modern means of transport are also being vigorously developed. But as lorries, trains, steamships and planes cannot yet be produced in sufficient numbers to meet all needs, they are, for the time being, limited chiefly to the trunk lines. At the same time, of course, modernization is also going ahead, wherever possible, on the branch and feeder lines which mainly use traditional means of transport. The long-term aim is naturally to create a far-flung national transport network using the most modern means of transport. Meanwhile to get the job done, “anything that goes, goes,” as some local transport enthusiasts put it.

## Light Industry

# More of the Cup That Cheers

by YANG CHENG-YEN

**F**OR most Chinese connoisseurs of wines and spirits, even today, it is the brews made of grains that are most highly esteemed. Mild, delicately yellow Shaohsing, a low alcohol content rice wine; Maotai, that heady spirit something akin to gin or vodka, fermented from sorghum in Kweichow Province: it is wines like these that traditionally enliven the festive table in China.

Grape wines, of course, have been known from ancient times, for at least 2,000 years. Nevertheless, except for Sinkiang, they never became universally popular in China and their production was fairly limited right up to the time of liberation.

It was actually only 69 years ago that the first modern grape winery was set up in China. Chang Pi-shih, an overseas Chinese, bought 250,000 cuttings from Europe and planted them on the hill slopes near Chefoo, Shantung. In 1892 his winery began to produce wines. It is known today as the Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., and its Golden Medal Brandy, Red Rose Flavoured Grape Wine and Vermouth are well known both at home and abroad. It was in 1910, two decades later, that a French enterprise, the Shangyi Winery, started making grape wines in Peking. This is the predecessor of the present Peking Grape Wine Factory.

Up to liberation, however, there was still only a handful of grape wineries in China. Their combined output was never more than 300 tons a year, a mere drop in the cask compared to the grain wines and spirits.

### Where to Get the Grapes?

With the growth of conviviality since liberation grape wines have been coming into greater favour. The Shangyi Winery had a pre-liberation staff of only 13 and a 300-square-metre working area. Now it has spread out into a factory with 10,000 square metres of working floorspace and a staff of 500 men and women. The 300 small wooden casks that were used for aging have been replaced by big, six-ton oaken casks elegantly housed in a huge cellar. A great deal of its work is mechanized and output has increased rapidly in recent years. It produced only 22 tons of wine in the whole of 1955. In the first six months of this year alone it produced 4,000 tons for a market that was clamouring for more.

To expand production in this way meant solving many problems, and one of the most important was to ensure an adequate and timely supply of raw material, in a word, grapes. In the early days of expansion this was quite a problem. Up to 1949 there were only 200

to 300 *mu* of vineyards in the Peking area. This belonged to some private persons with small plots and the Shangyi Winery, whose vineyard then was adequate for its small production. Most suburban farmers were wary about raising grapes when they had a ready market for more common crops. The initial investment was high and it was not easy to master the special skills involved in tending the vines.

Nowadays, thanks mainly to the efforts of the municipal government and the Peking Grape Wine Factory, Peking now boasts of more than 10,000 *mu* of vineyards. This supplies Peking with fine table grapes and part of the fruit needed by the two wineries of the capital, the Peking Grape Wine Factory which uses mainly grapes and the Peking Wine Factory which makes wines and liquors.

The Xishan Production Brigade of the famous Sijiqing (Evergreen) People's Commune (which supplies a sizable portion of the fresh vegetables eaten in the capital) gives a good idea of how the Peking Grape Wine Factory solved this raw material problem. Xishan today has 110 *mu* set aside as a vineyard and got a harvest from them of around 210,000 *jin* of grapes this year, a fairly good return for a new vineyard.

When the proposal to set up the vineyard was first put up to the Xishan members, however, not so many took to the idea. Few of them knew the techniques needed, so initial yields might be poor. Secondly, if a large number of vines ripened more or less at the same

time, would the ready market be large enough to absorb the crop? Thirdly, the investment would be high: buying the vines, setting up trellises, manuring, and so on. And it would be three years before the first good harvest. Where would the capital for such a long-term investment come from?

The winery management solved these problems for the commune. The two negotiated a contract under which the winery advanced a considerable sum to finance the establishment of the vineyard and undertook to buy 70 per cent or even the entire harvest. It also undertook to teach the necessary skills to the commune grape growers.

The Evergreen Commune planted its vines on empty hill land; the China-Viet Nam Friendship People's Commune, which signed a similar contract with the winery, laid out its vineyard on a 200-*mu* stretch along a river bank. Here the soil was rather poor, unsuitable for ordinary crops but adequate for the hardy grapes. The commune members quickly caught on how to run the vineyards and, in fact, soon devised labour-saving methods of tending the vines. The improved methods of cultivation they have developed have proved more than satisfactory.

### Reliable Sources of Supply

Today the winery gets the bulk of its grape supplies from the vineyards set up with its help in nearby people's communes and state farms. This development is an excellent example of the initiative and flexibility in planning and in ensuring raw material supplies which many light industrial enterprises have shown, and also of the role of the people's communes in the growth of a socialist economy.

As any wine-drinker knows it is not any kind of grape that will make good wine. One particular wine may call for a juicy grape with a high sugar content, moderate acidity and delicate taste. Another may need a grape with only a moderate sugar content and high acidity. Since the production of a ton of wine usually needs an equal weight of grapes, a winery the size of the Peking Grape Wine Factory has an extremely large appetite. And the "appetite has grown with the eating" as the proverb has it.

The old winery was not far from the northwestern corner of the Peking city wall, a quiet sylvan spot until post-liberation days when Peking began the burst of municipal construction that has sent it spilling out over its old walls and into the surrounding countryside. It was not long before new buildings were crowding around the winery and its little vineyard. In 1957, it therefore moved to a new site further out towards the Western Hills where it laid out a 120-*mu* vineyard on a stretch of sloping ground. By 1959 this vineyard was giving a good yield. Last year it produced an average of more than 3,000 *jin* per *mu*, a harvest of 400,000 *jin* or 200 tons. This is no mean figure, but it now meets only a small fraction of the winery's demands.

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## KEEP ABREAST OF EVENTS IN CHINA

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# PEKING REVIEW

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Before it reached that figure, however, and other arrangements had been completed, the winery faced some headaches as the wine pressing season neared. Buyers fanned out through Hopei and Shansi Provinces but it was difficult to get orders accepted and even when the grapes were available there were still the hazards of crowded transport schedules to be overcome in delivering the perishable freight. This problem was solved finally by means of the two-way deals, similar to those we have described, which the winery made with many people's communes and state farms near Peking. The vineyards so established now cover a total area of 7,000 *mu*, two-fifths of which have already begun to produce grapes.

With this supply problem solved the Peking Grape Wine Factory has gone on from strength to strength producing more and better wines. Now, when August and September arrive, trucks and carts loaded with grapes flow into its yard in a steady stream. The winery is a scene of bustling activity—grading the fruit, pressing the grapes, sending the juice to the fermentation ponds and then into the big casks for aging.

The supply of grapes will improve steadily in the coming years as more and more of the new vineyards mature, so now the attention of the winery is concentrated more on the question of quality. The winery's own vineyard produces some 30 varieties of grapes, giving a wide range of taste, size, shape, colour and time of ripening. It is a luscious sight to see these bunches of goodness in a range of colours from white through green to dark red and deep purple. Some are as large as cherries, others as small as peas. Vines have been brought here from Europe, America and other parts of Asia and ripen from mid-July to October. It has become not only a steady and reliable source of supply of choice grapes for the winery but also an experimental garden and vinicultural centre. It has supplied 500,000 cuttings of various

strains to the people's communes and state farms which are the factory's contract partners.

### Breeding Special Strains

Besides breeding and popularizing good and prolific strains for wine-making, the factory is also working to develop strains able to stand the severe cold of the north China winter without having to be "dug in." To carry this work further, last June it established its own institute for grape cultivation and fermentation. This has its own full-time staff but it also invites veteran workers in the factory and outside experts to help as advisers. Its research programme is worked out in close co-ordination with the Research Institute of Fermentation attached to the Ministry of Light Industry and the Peking Botanical Garden of the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Institute of Botany.

By cross-breeding two different strains the Peking Botanical Garden is now cultivating a new variety of grape with a dark red colour, a high sugar content and a good flavour. It can survive cold weather with temperatures as low as 25 degrees below zero Centigrade. All ordinary vines planted in Peking have to be dug in and covered with straw and mud in the winter and then dug out in the spring. The new strain obviates all this work and if generally used will mean a great saving in labour and materials. If the new strain proves satisfactory it will be popularized. Encouraged by the results so far achieved, the winery has set aside several *mu* for a try out of it next spring.

The Peking Grape Wine Factory already produces two of the nation's best fruit wines: the Peking Red Grape Wine and the Peking Cassia Wine, a grape wine with cassia flavour added. These were among the nine fine wines chosen at a recent national wine contest. Present indications are that it will be giving a steadily increasing flow of these, and some even finer additions in the future.

## More Fish for the Nation

# Autumn in the Fishing Grounds

by CHANG YU-TIEN

**A**UTUMN is the golden season for both deep-sea and freshwater fishing. Fishing is in full swing along China's coast and rivers, lakes and reservoirs. Together with winter it is a highly productive time for deep-sea fishing and accounts for about 40 per cent of the year's catch. It is also harvest time for some of the more valuable aquatic products. Prawns, shrimps, bream, hair-tail, cod and mackerel are abundant in the Yellow and Pohai Seas in the north; yellow croakers and crabs abound in the East China Sea, and in the South China Sea big schools of crimson tai, red snapper, lizard fish, rock porgy and gold thread are found. So far as freshwater fishing

is concerned, the second half of the year is even more important: it accounts for nearly 60 per cent of the annual haul. This is a time when fish and crabs are fat and, with manpower to spare as harvesting and tilling are nearing completion, the rural communes can go in for fishing in a big way.

### Good Catches at Sea

Since the season got under way, heartening reports have come in. Some 20,000 fishermen have already hauled in a record catch in China's biggest fishing ground,

the Choushan Islands off the Chekiang coast. The fishing communes there are still netting "cassia" yellow croakers, so-called because croakers caught when the cassia is in full bloom are especially tasty. Crab trapping continues.

Further north, Shantung Province's important fishing centres Chefoo, Tsingtao and Hweimin report an autumn catch 34 per cent bigger than last year's. The hauls off Chefoo are particularly heavy. Nearly 5,000 trawlers and junks (motorized and otherwise) owned by state fishing companies or local communes are fishing off Chefoo on the Pohai Sea. Trawlers of the state-owned fishing company there have brought in a daily haul of as much as 150 tons and the prawn catch is ten times more than it was last year.

Good hauls are also reported from Liaoning, Hopei and Shanghai.

The bigger fleets of motorized junks are a boon to the fishing communes, making their work more efficient and allowing them to go out even in bad weather. In Kwangtung, Fukien and Shantung, the communes now have double the number of junks they had last year. They bought most of these new additions to their fleets out of their own public funds.

The state-owned fishing companies have recently acquired 29 modern ocean-going vessels made this year in Shanghai. Some are equipped with shoal detectors, electrically operated rudders and winches and cranes too for working the nets and trawls. Other recent acquisitions include refrigerator ships, ocean refuelling ships and special vessels for surveying for aquatic products.

### In Freshwater Fishing Grounds

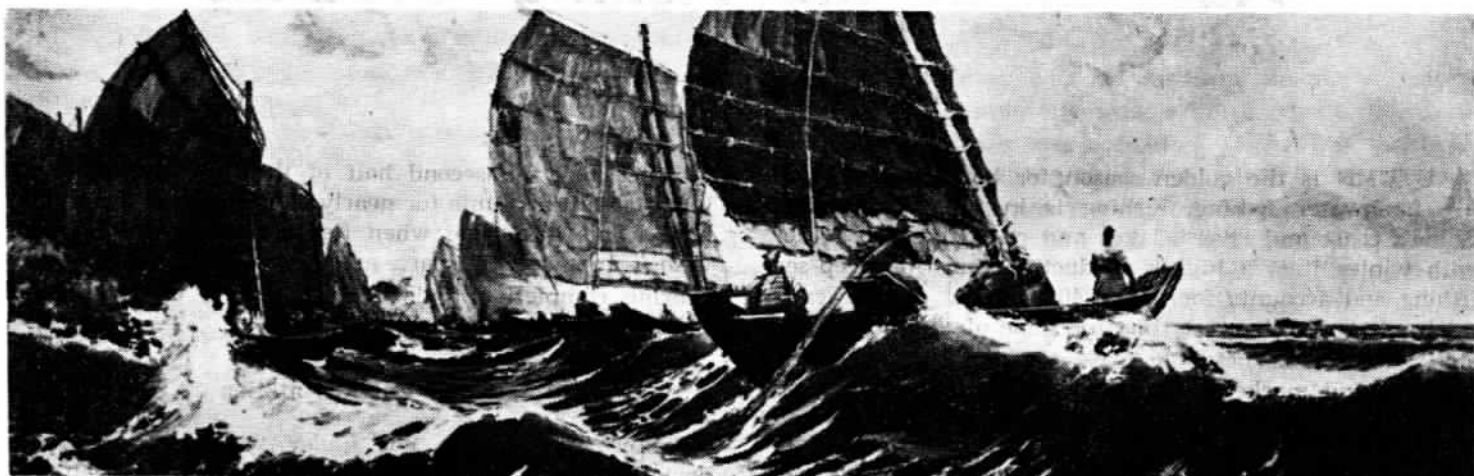
Up in Heilungkiang Province, where the Amur and the Ussuri Rivers meet, hundreds of fishing boats are out catching the famous dog salmon which have come in from the sea to spawn. On Poyang Lake in Kiangsi Province, China's second largest freshwater lake (the largest is Tungting Lake in Hunan), some 7,600 junks comb the waters, which rose early this year, for big schools coming in from the Yangtse, the Kan and other rivers. On Chaohu Lake in Anhwei Province, three times the number of motor trawlers as last year are out on the job. Junks and

sampans, using all kinds of nets, can be seen out on the rivers and lakes and newly built reservoirs, ponds and canals all over the country. Some fishermen still use cormorants to bring in the fish. The patient bird dives like a flash for a fish and brings it back in its beak to the fishermen. Their masters place a ring around each bird's throat to prevent it from swallowing the catch but remove it at times so that it can get itself a reward for its diligence.

The setting up of the rural people's communes in 1958, along with the large-scale building of water conservancy works, has enabled freshwater fish farming to advance considerably and it is now assuming increased importance both in absolute terms and relative to deep-sea fishing. The reservoir area used for fish farming today is twelve times as large as in 1957. New management methods which include the control of the depth and oxygen content of the water, the use of good stock and the keeping of the fish population density at a rational level have been introduced. These and other improvements have resulted in a considerable rise in the output of fish per unit area of water. Compared with 1957, per unit area yield has more than doubled for pond fish and more than trebled for lake fish. As a result of the rapid development of both fishing and fish farming, the overall freshwater catch last year was nearly double what it was in 1957.

Anhwei Province has done particularly well in this line. It has 10 million *mu* of lakes, rivers and reservoirs for fishing and is utilizing another 5 million *mu* for fish farming. Last spring and autumn it stocked these with nearly 1,000 million fry. Up in the northwest, fish farming was largely unknown in the past on the loess highlands of Shensi Province, but now the people's communes there are using most of the rivers, canals, lakes and their thousands of new reservoirs to breed fish in. This year's catch to date is four times what it was in 1958.

Fishing in China is guided too by the policy known as "walking on two legs." This means the simultaneous development of deep-sea and freshwater fishing—one "pair of legs"—and the maximum exploitation of natural fishing grounds along with fish farming—another "pair of legs." More fish on the nation's tables is the edifying proof of the vitality and correctness of this policy.



The Fishing Fleet Puts to Sea

Oil painting by Kao Chuan

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## Sino-Korean Co-operation

The Sino-Korean Scientific and Technical Co-operation Committee at its 4th session held recently in Pyongyang signed a protocol concerning scientific and technical co-operation between China and Korea. China has agreed to furnish Korea with blueprints for the manufacture of equipment for chemical, textile and other light industries. Technical data and seeds will also be provided. China will accept Korean technical personnel to study and practise in relevant Chinese departments.

Korea will provide China with designs for a factory with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of vinalon synthetic fibre and other technical data and seeds. Korea will receive Chinese technicians to study in Korean departments concerned.

## Between China and Ghana

**Economic Co-operation.** The protocol of an agreement on trade and payments for the first year was signed on November 1 in Peking between China and Ghana by Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Yeh Chi-chuang and Krobo Edusei, head of the visiting Ghanaian trade delegation. Letters on trade, economic and technical co-operation, and cultural co-operation were also exchanged.

The Ghanaian trade delegation left Peking for home on November 2 after a 5-day visit in China. During its stay, it was received by Premier Chou En-lai.

**Chinese Exhibition in Accra.** An exhibition showing China's economic construction held recently in Accra aroused tremendous interest among the Ghanaian people. The people of Ghana not only voiced their friendship for the Chinese people in their praise of China's great achievements in socialist construction, but also expressed deep sympathy and support for China by denouncing U.S. obstruction to the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Na-

tions. One entry in the visitors' book reads: "I realize why the Western powers refuse to restore to China its lawful position in the United Nations. It is because they are afraid of the progress and prosperity of the Chinese people."

Says another entry: "I like your Chairman Mao very much. He is leading the Chinese people in building socialism. Long live Mao Tse-tung!" Many other visitors expressed love and respect for China's great leader. His works were available at the exhibition and sold out as fast as they came in.

The Speaker of the Ghanaian Parliament and the Chairman of the Agricultural Development Corporation, after looking at a rice hulling mill noted that Ghana had land suitable for rice growing. Formerly, Ghanaians planted this crop. But when the British came they forced them to stop; since then Ghana has had to import rice.

General Secretary Tettegah of the Ghana Trade Union Congress said while visiting the exhibition, "In the past 40 years, one of the imperialists' favourite slanders is that there is no freedom in the socialist countries. This exhibition is a powerful weapon for exposing such slanders and it shows the mighty strength of socialism."

The people of Ghana and other African countries who strongly desire to develop the already friendly relations between them and the Chinese people, feel that the exhibition has done much to bring this about. As one visitor said; "Seeds of friendship planted in the soil of Africa are taking firm root."

## CULTURAL NEWS

The Chinese Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre concluded its tour of the Soviet Union with the presentation of the Chinese dance drama *The Magic Lotus Lantern* at the Bolshoi Theatre on November 3. Among the audience of more than 2,000 were Soviet Party and government leaders including Comrades Khrushchov, Kozlov and Mikoyan.

Since October 1 the Chinese Theatre has put on 24 shows which included *The Magic Lotus Lantern*, *Leifeng Pagoda* and *The Small Knives Society* in Moscow, Leningrad and Minsk. The youthful Chinese national ballet, presented for the first time in the Soviet

Union, received warm praise and high commendation from the thousands of Soviet people who saw its performances. Many people wrote in the audience book expressing their love and friendship for the Chinese people.

Before going to the Soviet Union, the Chinese artists made a one-month tour in Poland.

\* \* \*

The Albanian state prize winning drama *A Fisherman's Family* reflecting the heroic struggle waged by the Albanian people under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour against the German and Italian fascist aggressors, was performed in Peking last week by the Art Ensemble of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. It has also been seen by audiences in Shanghai and Shenyang.

\* \* \*

Ceylonese Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike has presented to the Chinese Government through the Chinese Ambassador to Ceylon, Chang Tsan-ming, a documentary film entitled *The Sacred Tooth Relic from China*.

\* \* \*

A documentary film entitled *Everything Is Brilliant Under the Sky*, photographed by well-known Cuban cameraman Jose Tabio, which depicts China's achievements in economic, cultural and other fields, was shown recently in Peking. The film was made last year during Jose Tabio's visit to China.

\* \* \*

A show of more than 100 Chinese papercuts opened in Berlin on November 1. These designs reflect China's general line in building socialism, the big leap forward and people's communes and other scenes from life in China, flowers, birds and animals.

## BRIEFS

A 5-member delegation from *Akahata*, organ of the Japanese Communist Party, headed by Tsuyoshi Doki, editor-in-chief of the paper, arrived in Peking on November 4. On the evening of their arrival they were welcomed at a banquet given by the editor-in-chief of *Renmin Ribao* Wu Leng-hsi.

\* \* \*

A Hungarian film delegation led by Revesz Miklos, director of the Cinema Bureau of Hungary, is visiting China.

# MUSIC

## Chinese-Made Musical Instruments

Since music has always played a big role in the life of the Chinese people it is not surprising to know that as early as the 16th century B.C. (early Shang Dynasty), very fine musical instruments were made. By the time of the Chou period (c. 1100-221 B.C.), there are records of the production of at least 70 varieties. Large orchestras using stringed, wind and percussion instruments performed for the court at that time.

## New Instruments

Impeded by a stagnant feudal society, however, the development of Chinese national musical instruments was slow. Up to quite recently, the lack of bass instruments was particularly sorely felt. Some orchestras of national music borrowed the 'cello and double bass from the Western orchestra, but these often sounded strangely incongruous in a setting of traditional instruments. Post-liberation developments are rapidly making up this deficiency. With the help of Yang Yu-sen, a musician on the staff of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music who has spent years designing bass stringed instruments, the Shanghai National Musical Instrument Factory has succeeded in making two new instruments, the big *gehu* and the bass *gehu* — adequate Chinese counterparts of the violoncello and the double bass.

Close co-operation between the musical instrument factories and musicians of renown has become an established practice. Lu Chun-ling, a famous flutist, is a frequent visitor to the factory. He has watched master craftsman Chao San-tsai make *di* (bamboo flutes) in the workshop, helped him tune up the instruments, learnt the techniques of *di*-making and made valuable suggestions to improve them. Chao, on his part, has attended Lu's lectures at the Shanghai Conservatory. Late last year Lu Chun-ling brought Chao a prototype plastic flute from Peking and asked him to make a duplicate. A week later, Chao brought his new flute to the Shanghai National Orchestra where Lu tried it out. In the fortnight that followed, the two friends were found working

together almost every day, improving the new plastic flute. Last spring, the first batch of plastic flutes was made available to the public. They have excellent tone and a bigger range than the traditional *di*. Lu made some wonderful music with one of them on his recent tour abroad.

## Ancient Instruments Improved

It was a pleasant surprise to Chinese concert-goers when they heard not long ago a new type of *guqin* for the first time. This is a long zither, but its name is sometimes also translated — inaccurately — as lute. The traditional *guqin* is one of China's most highly developed musical instruments and many compositions have been written for it, but it had one grave "limitation" — its small volume of sound. Recent improvements made jointly by Miao Chin-lin, another master craftsman of the Shanghai National Musical Instrument Factory, and Kao Shuang-chiang, a technician on the staff of the Central Conservatory of Music (Peking) and others, give the *guqin* a very much bigger volume of sound and promise to make it a fine concert instrument.

The *pipa* (lute), an ancient musical instrument that came from abroad and, after modifications, became a Chinese national musical instrument, has also been improved. Its range has now been extended to over 20 frets. Other ancient instruments such as the *se* (somewhat similar to the *guqin*, but with 25, instead of 7 open strings in pentatonic tuning) and its smaller form, the *zheng* (with 14 strings), as well as the *paixiao* (pan pipes) which had been lost to practising musicians for a considerable period of time, are being trial manufactured.

## Western Musical Instruments

New China's musical instrument makers are also manufacturing Western-style musical instruments, almost an entirely new field for them. There were only a few repair shops for Western instruments in Shanghai before liberation. The largest instrument works, a British firm, only assembled pianos from imported parts. Today, Chinese-made pianos, both grand and upright, have won praise far and wide. N. Anosov, conductor of the famous Soviet State Symphony Orchestra, for example, spoke highly

of the "Hsinghai" pianos made by the Peking Musical Instrument Factory for their fine, rich tone and beautiful finish. A unique achievement is the 15-foot grand piano made by the Peking factory on special order for the 10,000-seat auditorium of the Great Hall of the People. The casting of its iron frame to stand the 20-odd-ton stress of more than 200 strings severely taxed the ingenuity of the workers, but a beautiful instrument was finally produced with excellent tone and touch. It was completed in only two months. So far, nearly 4,000 pianos have been made in Peking. Other cities like Shanghai, Canton and Wuhan are also making fine pianos.

Violins too are very popular nowadays in China and annual home production has reached six figures. Other stringed, wind and percussion instruments too are being made in considerable numbers. Suggestions made by leading concert artists in the country have been an invaluable help in improving the qualities of all these instruments.

# ART

## How They Paint

Delighted by the works shown by Sian traditional-style artists at a recent Peking exhibition, and interested in learning how to wield a brush, the staff of the Union of Chinese Artists decided to ask the visitors to give a demonstration of their techniques. As an old Chinese saying has it: "The pavilion overlooking the waters is the first to get the moon." The Sian artists very willingly agreed to the suggestion, so one evening a couple of weeks ago a long table was placed in a well-lighted hall of the union's art gallery; rolls of fine uncalendered paper were spread flat; brushes, pure water and paint were made ready; fine sticks of Chinese ink were brought (the best kinds come from Anhwei) and ink stones on which to grind the ink were laid next to them.

It was supposed to be a small gathering. But as the appointed time approached, more and more people began to turn up: painters of the traditional school, oil painters, graphic artists and sculptors, cartoonists, art critics, art students, art lovers . . .

until the big hall was filled with both the well-known and the unknown.

Ho Hai-hsia, a veteran artist in the traditional style, began the demonstration. He swiftly brushed in a painting which he named *Stately Pine Trees on Huashan Mountain*. Moving his brush over the paper with a confident, well-trained hand, he worked from memory without a sketch. Or rather the sketch seemed to be in his mind's eye. He made no preliminary lines on the paper but sometimes, in rehearsal, moved his brush over it without touching it to make sure that when he made the actual stroke, it would be just right. The absorbent nature of the thin paper used allowed of no corrections. Great skill therefore was needed in judging exactly the degree of pressure to be put on the brush and the amount of ink with which it was loaded. Sometimes the artist used a dry brush to get thin lines or dragged strokes — sometimes a well-inked brush; this he skilfully manipulated to control the spread of ink on the paper.

Ho Hai-hsia was followed by the artist Shih Lu whose paintings of life and landscapes in Sinkiang and other parts of China's vast northwest since liberation have won him a steadily growing fame. In the hushed hall, the gentle sound of his brush could be heard as it moved, now quickly and now slowly, over the paper. He did three paintings. The first, *Cypress*, was a vigorous study of this stately tree. The second was *A Solitary Pine in a Secluded Valley*, and the third, *Mochi Mountain*, a boldly conceived

composition, was painted with a full brush of colour. In painting this last piece, Shih Lu put in his colour first and then used his ink for the outlines. Answering questions put to him, he said as he painted: "This method is called 'ink breaks into colours.' There is also an opposite method called 'colours break into ink.' You choose one or the other depending on the effect you wish to achieve." When he began to paint the trees on a mountain side, someone asked whether he was following the style of an ancient master. The veteran artist Ho Hai-hsia answered on his behalf: "He has merged the methods of ancient masters with his own creative method."

The impromptu gathering, attended by such well-known artists as Tsai Jo-hung and Shao Yu, did not break up until midnight after two more artists had demonstrated their brushwork. The popular flower-and-bird artist Kang Shih-yao did two pieces: *Cherry-Apple* and *Maize*, and Fang Chi-chung, who painted *Dusk Comes to a Mountain Village*, one of the most popular pieces at the exhibition, concluded the get-together with an attractive *Woods in Autumn*.

The exhibition of 150 new works which these and other artists from Sian brought to Peking a few weeks ago, immediately attracted attention. Their freshness of style combined a profound respect for tradition with a boldness of spirit in breaking away from established rules to create something new. Peking reviewers were quick to note their many fine elements and subtleties of style.



**My House by the Han River**  
Traditional Chinese painting by Sian artist  
Li Tzu-sheng

article, by the Chinese artist Ai Chung-hsin, gives an account of the main stages in the development of Picasso as an artist. "Picasso's *œuvre* includes many precious creations; his artistic endeavours show him as one who is always searching and is never satisfied with what he has already achieved."

The magazine also features a photograph of the artist together with a congratulatory letter from Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

**Chinese Children's Paintings in London.** Three Chinese children were awarded prizes at the Second International Exhibition of Children's Art which closed in mid-October in London. The painting of a black cat by Huang Hei-ni from the kindergarten of the Central Institute of Fine Arts, Peking, won the first prize in the under-five age group. Seven-year-old Huang Hei-man and 15-year-old Li Hsiao-ke, a primary school student and a junior middle school student respectively, were each awarded a second prize for their pictures *What Fun It Is When It Snows* and *Beihai Park in Peking*.



**Hibiscus**

Traditional Chinese painting  
by Kang Shih-yao

#### SHORT NOTES

**Picasso Birthday Greetings.** "Pablo Picasso's art, public activities and contributions to the cause of world peace and democracy have won him the profound respect of the people in every part of the world. For nearly 70 years, he has devoted himself heart and soul to an indefatigable search for new art forms; his production of new art works has been prolific," says an article entitled "Greetings to Picasso on His 80th Birthday!" and carried in the latest issue of *Meishu* (Fine Arts), a bimonthly published in Peking. The

# SIDELIGHTS

**What Shensi Farmers Read.** The peasants of Shensi, who were largely illiterate less than a decade ago, have now not only learnt to read, but are now not only learnt to read, but are devouring books and pamphlets in an unparalleled mass search for knowledge. Farming, science and literature are their favourite subjects, reports Chou Hsien, vice-manager of the Shensi Province branch of the huge state-run New China (Hsinhua) Bookstore. He is just back from a wide-ranging survey trip in the province to find out what rural readers read and want to read. Sales figures confirm his findings. In the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period four years ago, his branch bookshops sold 180 per cent more books and booklets on farming, agricultural science and literary works both modern and classical.

Sanhsing Village, deep in the Pashan Mts., is typical of many of the formerly isolated villages which his bookshops now serve with 700 travelling salesmen. In the old days Sanhsing's poverty-stricken inhabitants had to trek miles when they wanted someone to read or write letters for them. Today the village has 45 primary and middle school graduates and 55 adults who have learnt to read and write. Over the last few years they have bought several hundred books and pamphlets on the better cultivation of food crops and how to improve farm implements. Now they want books on how to operate and maintain diesel engines, irrigation pumps and electric motors as well as more novels and short stories.

**Tea Grows on the Roof of the World.** This autumn, for the first time in history, Tibetans began drinking tea grown in Tibet. The tea comes from the 2,500 bushes planted in the Dza-I area some years ago by government-sent experts who found the soil and climate of the Dza-I, Lingtze and Yatung areas suitable for tea-growing. This means cheaper and fresher tea for the tea-loving Tibetans who hitherto got all their tea from southwest China in the form of hard bricks, made by compressing the tea into solid blocks

to reduce bulk and transport costs. Even then it was expensive and only the rich could afford to drink much of it. The roads built by the People's Government after liberation lowered the price of tea considerably but still there are obvious advantages in growing it where it is to be consumed. The government sent expert growers from the tea-producing provinces to explore the possibility of growing tea in high-altitude Tibet several years ago with the result that Tibetans are now drinking their first cup of locally grown tea.

**Tiger Hunter of Hunan.** Chinese legends are full of tiger-killing heroes — intrepid hunters of one of the most dangerous predators in China. Chung Yung-tai is one of them in real life — a professional tiger hunter. This 54-year-old leader of a Hunan people's commune hunting team has just killed his fiftieth tiger. He brings some of them home alive too. Last year he and his team caught three for the provincial zoo. And besides shooting or trapping thousands of wild pigs, deer and smaller game, they also caught a full-grown stag.

Chung and his team hunt in the southeastern mountains in Hunan Province where tigers, boars and deer have at times caused much damage to crops and livestock. The area that is now the Lunghsi People's Commune once lost 20 buffaloes in a single year to tigers — a serious loss, since farmers there depend on the buffalo to pull their ploughs. Herds of wild pigs often destroyed rice paddies and deer too damaged the crops in pre-liberation times. Since the people's communes were formed their hunting teams have effectively stopped the ravages of these animals. Chung and his team of hunters are armed with government-issued semi-automatic rifles and new equipment instead of the old

guns and spears they'd formerly used. They are earning good incomes from hunting and protecting commune crops at the same time.

**For Lotus-Eaters.** Symbol of summer and fruitfulness, the lotus is a valuable autumn crop for many people's communes. It is also a food crop, every part of which has a name and a use in China. The dried leaves are in big demand in markets as they make a good strong wrapping for oily foods or meat; the flower buds are a useful herb in traditional Chinese medicine. The tubular jointed stems, popularly called *ou*, are used as food. The dried stamen, *lianxu*, is an astringent, and its seeds, *lianzi*, are both a therapeutic agent and an indispensable constituent of that delicious dessert, the "Eight Precious Delicacies," that is widely enjoyed all over China. The best varieties of lotus seed come from Hunan.

This autumn's harvest of lotus seeds is the best ever in the lotus-growing lake districts about the middle reaches of the Yangtse River. People's communes and state farms around Tungting Lake in Hunan Province have already brought in more than 5,000 tons of them. The per-hectare yield here is 600 kg. which is nearly treble the highest pre-liberation average. In some localities where the harvesting of the seeds began earlier, peasants have begun to drain the ponds to harvest the fleshy jointed stems or roots.

**Chopsticks.** To the initiated eating with a pair of chopsticks is probably the most efficient way of taking food yet devised. Most chopsticks are made of hard wood or bamboo no thicker than a pencil and about ten inches or a foot in length. A serviceable pair costs only a few *fen* but those of rare hardwood, bone or ivory cost much more.

Some of the best and cheapest chopsticks come from Tienchu in Chekiang Province and more and more of them are coming on the market. Tienchu farmers began making chopsticks in the Ching Dynasty to augment their meagre living from the land, but the famous Lingyinszu Temple also happens to be in Tienchu



**CORRECTION:** In "Sidelights" of our last issue (No. 44, 1961), 2nd col., 3rd para., 9th line, the figure "100" should read "10,000."

and Buddhist pilgrims coming to worship here from all over the land soon took a fancy to the beautifully made Tienchu chopsticks. It became a custom to buy them as souvenirs or gifts for the folks back home. They became widely known and in ever greater demand. An increasing number of Tienchu farmers became full-time chopstick makers.

Tienchu chopsticks are light and handle well. They come dyed in various colours. The best are exquisitely decorated with paintings or poker work. Some people say a meal tastes better when eaten with Tienchu chopsticks but their makers claim no

more than that their products are made of the best bamboo finely finished. Tienchu chopsticks indeed have that craftsman-finished look. Last year 6 million pairs were made and sold. That is seven times as many as in the best pre-liberation year.

**Happily Married.** The young people never saw each other before they were married, and in fact they never will for they are both blind. Since Cheng Yu-ting lived up in the cold northeastern province of Kirin, and Yen Chuan-wen down in warm southwestern Kwangsi, distance alone presented a big obstacle to their ever meeting.

But they did and are now happily married.

Yen Chuan-wen learnt of Cheng Yu-ting through an article in a journal for the blind describing his pluck and success at work. She wrote to him offering her congratulations. After many exchanges in which he tried to help her learn from his experience, as people often do in China, they fell in love.

The leadership of the people's commune of which he is a member helped arrange things and now the young people are happily married. Both work in the Szuping People's Commune in Kirin.

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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

### PEKING OPERA

▲ **PEACH BLOSSOM VILLAGE** Also known as "Mistakes at the Flower Show." Liu Yu-yen, charming daughter of a rich man, is given permission to choose her own husband at a flower show. But, instead of the handsome young man she falls in love with, the maid servant brings home one of the ugliest men alive. With the help of Lu Chih-shen, a famous gallant, the real bridegroom is found; all ends happily. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **THE SEASIDE TOWER IN FLAMES** A new opera by the visiting Peking Opera Troupe from Tientsin in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution. It is based on the people's uprising against the French imperialists in Tientsin in 1870.

▲ **HSUN KUAN-NIANG** An Eastern Tsin Dynasty story. Hsun Kuan-niang, the thirteen-year-old daughter of the prefect of Hsiangyang, helps her father lift the siege of the city by getting reinforcements from the governor of Chingchou. On the same programme **THE YOUNG COWHERD** The love of a village girl and a young cowherd. Hsun Hui-sheng Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ **HSI SHIH** A story of the Warring States Period. In order to save her country, Hsi Shih, a beautiful and patriotic girl of the State of Yueh, allows herself to become the concubine of the King of Wu. She helps the State of Yueh bring about the defeat of Wu in battle and happily returns home. Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **OLD MAN CHUNGLI'S SWORD** A historical opera of the Warring States Period. Kou Chien, King of Yueh, after three years' captivity in the State of Wu, returns home, and together with his people rebuilds the ruined state. This production of the China Pingju Opera Theatre centres on how a patriotic sword-maker, old man Chungli, makes a great contribution to his country's victory by making the fine swords used to defeat the aggressive State of Wu.

### KUNQU OPERA

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

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

#### MODERN OPERA

▲ **THE CLOTH SELLER** (Arshin Mal Alan) A comic opera by the famous Azerbaijan playwright, Uzer Gadjibekov, produced by the Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre. A wealthy Azerbaijan youth disguises himself as a wandering cloth seller and so succeeds in finding and marrying a bride of his own choice.

#### BALLET

▲ **GISELLE** The classic by the French composer Adam. Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing.

#### MODERN DRAMA

▲ **PAVEL KORCHAGIN** Adapted from N. Ostrovsky's famous novel *How the Steel Was Tempered*. China Youth Art Theatre.

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

▲ **MILITANT YOUTH** Young militants in central Hopei rise against the Japanese invaders and Kuomintang reactionaries in 1942. China Railway Workers' Cultural Troupe.

#### FILMS

▲ **THE STAGE ART OF MEI LAN-FANG, PART II** A screen version in colour of two of Mei Lan-fang's famous operas: *The Drunken Beauty* and *King Pa Bids Farewell to His Beloved*.

▲ **THE BATTLE OF HEISHAN** A feature film of the liberation of the Northeast. A P.L.A. detachment out-maneuvres and destroys enemy forces five times its size. "August 1" Studio.

▲ **THE MAN WITH THE GUN** A Soviet feature film adapted from the famous Soviet play of the same title by N. F. Pogodin.

▲ **TANYA** A Soviet film based on the moving story of the heroic girl Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, who sacrificed her young life defending her motherland during the Nazi invasion.

▲ **PAVEL KORCHAGIN** Soviet film version of Ostrovsky's famous novel.

▲ **CAPTAIN KOLN** A G.D.R. film. An unemployed waiter, mistaken for a Nazi army officer and war criminal, becomes a protege of the West German monopoly capitalists. They get him elected to the Bundestag. When his real identity is revealed, he is sentenced to five years of imprisonment for not being a real war criminal.

▲ **THE PROUD VALLEY** A British film. Starring Paul Robeson, the well-known Negro singer and peace partisan. This is the story of a struggle between miners and mine owners in south Wales during World War II, and of a selfless Negro miner who puts the well-being of his comrades first. (The above foreign films are dubbed in Chinese.)

#### FLOWER SHOW

Don't Miss the ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW

- \* Pay a visit to the "Chieh-yuan Garden" (at Hsinchieh-kou), famous for its many varieties of chrysanthemums. Seven exhibition rooms. Rare and beautiful blooms including "Golden Peony," "The Beauty's Hair" and "Cosmic Rocket."
- \* More than 1,000 varieties including rare "Green Weeping Willows" and "Evergreen Waters in Spring" at Beihai Park.
- \* Over 300 varieties at Zhongshan Park including the "Golden Wheat," "The Drunken Beauty" and 40 new species as yet unnamed. Your suggestions welcomed.
- \* Also at Tiantan Park and Summer Palace.

Till the end of the month.

#### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **MUSEUM OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION** 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

▲ **MUSEUM OF CHINESE HISTORY** 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

▲ **CENTRAL NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM** 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

▲ **GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM** 1:00-4:30 p.m. Near Hsizu. Sundays 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. (All above exhibitions closed on Mondays.)

▲ **TRADITIONAL CHINESE PAINTINGS** by Fukien artists Li Keng, Chen Tzu-fen and Li Shih-ching. Daily, Nov. 12-19. 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At Artists' Union Gallery.



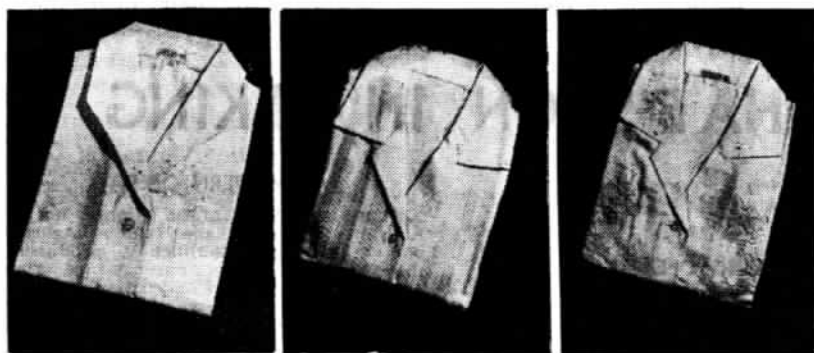
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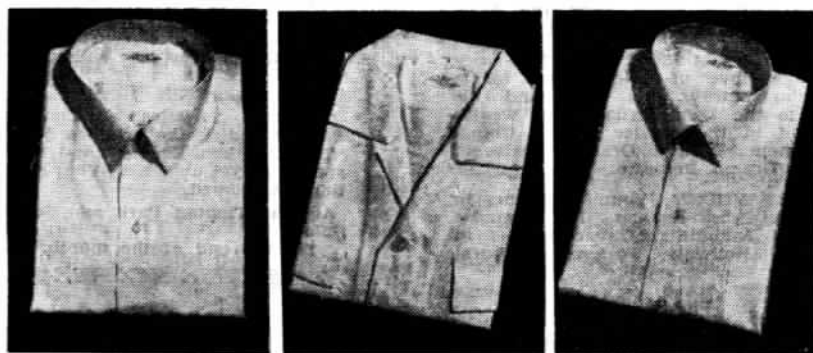
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