

PEKING REVIEW

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

CHINESE LITERATURE

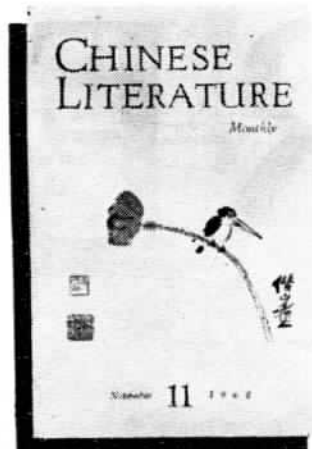
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NEWS AND VIEWS

November 9, 1962 Vol. V No. 45

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Round the Week

October Revolution Celebrated

The 45th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was celebrated throughout China.

In Peking, a meeting was held at the Huai Jen Tang Hall on the evening of November 6. It was attended by people from all walks of life in the capital. Also present were officials of the Soviet and other embassies, and foreign guests from various Asian, African and Latin American countries. Chinese leaders who attended the meeting that evening included 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; Kang Sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau and Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

The rostrum was decorated with the national flags of China and the Soviet Union, flanked by the big golden figures: 1917-1962. Amid applause Liao Cheng-chih, Vice-President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, declared the meeting open, and the national anthems of China and the Soviet Union were played. Wu Yu-chang, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, addressed the meeting. (For text of the speech see p. 5.) S.V. Chervonenko, Soviet Ambassador to China, and M.A. Prokofyev, head of the visiting delegation of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, also spoke at the meeting which ended with the playing of the *Internationale*. After a short interval, Chinese and Soviet artists gave a performance of songs and dances.

Similar celebration meetings were held in other big cities of the nation.

The Sino-Soviet Friendship People's Commune in Peking celebrated the anniversary with a meeting on November 6. Li Chan-wu, deputy secretary-general of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, went to the commune especially for the occasion with members of the Soviet-Chinese

Friendship Association Delegation headed by M.A. Prokofyev and Soviet Ambassador to China S.V. Chervonenko. The Soviet guests got a grand welcome from the commune members. Yang Shih-ming, chairman of the commune, took the opportunity of their presence to congratulate the Soviet people on their achievements in building communism and expressed the hope that the friendship and unity between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union would grow and become ever stronger with each passing day.

G.A. Legunov, socialist labour hero and chairman of a collective farm in the Ukraine, and a member of the Soviet delegation, spoke in reply. He conveyed the friendly greetings of the Soviet people to the people of China and thanked the commune members for their congratulations. Then the visiting "Lezginka" ensemble of the Daghestan A.S.S.R. gave a show of their brilliant dancing.

Messages of Greetings

On the eve of the anniversary Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Premier Chou En-lai jointly sent a message of greetings to N.S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and L.I. Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

"The friendship and unity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples," the message stressed, "is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and is everlasting and indestructible. The strengthening and development of this fraternal friendship and unity between our two countries conforms to the supreme interests of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union and of the whole world. The Chinese people will uphold, as they did in the past, the revolutionary principles of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement and continue to do everything in their power



Autumn Sowing

Woodcut by peasant artist Wu Cheng-chun

to safeguard and strengthen the unity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples and the unity of the entire socialist camp and the international communist movement. They will for ever stand together with the Soviet people and struggle to the end to oppose imperialism, defend world peace and promote the cause of human progress.”

Messages of greetings were also sent by Foreign Minister Chen Yi to Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and by Soong Ching Ling, President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, to N. Popova, President of the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and A.A. Andreyev, President of the Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association. Seven Chinese people's organizations, including the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the National Women's Federation and the Chinese Communist Youth League, also sent greetings to their Soviet counterparts.

On November 7, Soviet Ambassador to China S.V. Chervonenko gave a reception at the Soviet Embassy in honour of the anniversary. It was attended by Chou En-lai, Peng Chen, Chen Yi, Lo Jui-ching and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and Government.

For Next Year's Harvest

According to the Chinese lunar calendar the farming season is swiftly moving from the period of “*shuang-jiang*” (frost descends) to that of *li dong* (winter arrives). That means golden autumn is well on its way; winter is around the corner.

To the Chinese farmer this is a “hurry-up” sign for the sowing of such crops as the winter wheat and rapeseed which will make up the bulk of the summer harvest next year. The people's communes are putting a maximum effort into field work and reports show that autumn sowing is making good progress.

Winter Wheat

The sowing of the winter wheat which accounts for over two-thirds of China's annual wheat crop, is nearing completion in most of the important wheat regions in the Yellow River and Huai River plains.

In the northern part of north China, where sowing of winter wheat was completed weeks ago on a larger area than last year, the seeds are already sprouting. In the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in the far northwest, and the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region in the north, the peasants have already wound up the sowing. In the Yangtse valley to the south sowing is still in full swing.

On the whole, sowing this year is being done at a quicker pace than last year and the quality of the work is better too. Veteran farmers are happy with the way things are going in the fields.

Except for some areas like Peking where there has been a dry spell, the weather has favoured the winter wheat sowing. Timely August and September rainfall in some regions gave the soil just the moisture it needed for good sowing.

Since the beginning of the year there has been a steady flow of tractors, farm implements, fertilizers, insecticides and other materials from the

city to the rural areas. The nationwide drive to aid agriculture is making itself felt. The people's communes are better equipped for the ploughing and sowing than before.

Hopei communes, for instance, had more than 3,000 tractors out ploughing last month. By last week, they had completed the winter wheat sowing on over 80 per cent of the land allocated to that crop. Fertilizers were applied on an area 10 per cent larger than ever before.

Happy at the harvest they have just reaped (slightly better than last year's) and inspired by the recent call of the Chinese Communist Party to strive for a still better harvest in the coming year, the peasants are working with a will to make the autumn sowing a success. They know that a good summer harvest in 1963 depends to a great extent on the work they do now.

They have paid special attention to ploughing—particularly ploughing to a proper depth—and seed selection. There is a marked improvement in the quality of seed used.

Favourable Conditions

Commenting on the peasants' effort to win a good harvest next year, *Renmin Ribao* on November 2 listed the following as some of the conditions favouring their task:

* The Party has perfected its policies concerning the people's communes and the collective economy of the communes has grown stronger.

* Under the guidance of the Party's general policy of developing the national economy “with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the guiding factor,” the nation's aid to agriculture is developing on an ever greater scale.

* Water conservancy works have been extended to serve a larger acreage.

* There has been an increase in the number of draught animals and of small and medium-sized farm implements and in the quantity of fertilizer.

* The “Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture” is being steadily enriched by the working experience of the farmers, and will play a still greater role in agricultural production.

Despite these advantages, there are, however, still difficulties awaiting to be tackled, especially in those areas hard hit by natural disasters. But given the effort, says the paper, these difficulties can be overcome.

The October Socialist Revolution

— 45th Anniversary —

by WU YU-CHANG

Following is an abridged translation of the speech delivered by Wu Yu-chang, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, on November 6, 1962, at a meeting celebrating the 45th anniversary of the October Revolution. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

THE October Socialist Revolution is the greatest and most thoroughgoing revolutions in human history and has the most far-reaching significance. As the great revolutionary teacher Lenin said, the October Revolution ushered in a new era in world history — the era in which the political rule of the proletariat takes the place of the rule of the bourgeoisie. The Great October Socialist Revolution awakened all the oppressed nations and people of the world and brought them to the firm conviction that the proletariat can assuredly defeat the bourgeoisie, that socialism can assuredly triumph over capitalism and that the oppressed nations can assuredly triumph over imperialism.

The victory of the October Revolution proclaimed that the collapse of the old world with its exploitation and oppression of man by man has begun and that a new world in which there is no exploitation and oppression of man by man has been born. The October Revolution has shaken the rule of international imperialism to its very foundations. The road of the October Revolution is the broad road for the proletariat and all the oppressed people and nations of the world to win complete emancipation. No force on earth can prevent the people of all nations from advancing victoriously along this bright road.

Great and Heroic Soviet People

After the victory of the October Revolution, the great Soviet people, led by the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, enjoying the support of the international proletariat and all progressive mankind and relying on the great strength of the broad masses, consolidated and strengthened the proletarian dictatorship, brought about socialist industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture, and built the Soviet Union into a powerful socialist country. Over the past 45 years, the Soviet people have continuously waged heroic, staunch and extremely arduous struggles against their enemies both at home and abroad and against all kinds of difficulties. The history of the past 45 years proves that the Soviet people are worthy of being called a great and heroic people. Please allow me, in the name of the Chinese people, to express our deep admiration for the fraternal Soviet people, and congratulate them on the brilliant achievements they have made in the past 45 years under the leadership of the

Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and wish them even greater achievements in the future.

The salvoes of the Great October Socialist Revolution awakened the oppressed nations and people of the whole world. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "The October Revolution has opened up wide possibilities for the emancipation of the peoples of the world and opened up the realistic paths towards it; it has created a new front of revolutions against world imperialism, extending from the proletarians of the West, through the Russian revolution, to the oppressed peoples of the East." In the past 45 years, the ranks of this revolutionary front have been continuously developing and expanding. Under the banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and people of the whole world against imperialism and its running-dogs have become a historical current. This torrential current is surging ahead vigorously and irresistibly.

Two Great Currents

After World War II, the birth of a number of socialist countries in Europe and Asia carried socialism beyond the bounds of the Soviet Union and created the powerful socialist camp. 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, the people of all the socialist countries have carried out large-scale socialist revolution and socialist construction and achieved a series of successes. Internationally the balance of class forces has undergone a fundamental change in favour of the people of the whole world striving for peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

China's revolutionary cause has advanced along the road of the October Revolution. The Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung led the Chinese people in waging prolonged and arduous armed struggles, through which they smashed Chiang Kai-shek's counter-revolutionary state machine, ended for good the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in the vast and populous land of China and established the people's democratic republic which is in essence a proletarian dictatorship. The victory of the Chinese revolution breached the eastern front of imperialism, broadened the great influence of the October Socialist Revolution and promoted the development of the national and democratic revolutionary struggles in various countries; it dealt international imperialism an extremely heavy blow. The victory of the Chinese people's revolution is a victory for the road of the October Revolution, a victory for Marxism-Leninism.

The victory of the Cuban people's revolution is an event of great historic significance in our time. Under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Fidel Castro, the heroic Cuban people waged protracted and bitter armed revolutionary struggles and completely overthrew the dark rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooge, the reactionary Batista clique, in Cuba and broke the chain of bondage forced on the Latin American peoples by U.S. imperialism. Since the victory of their revolution the Cuban people, again through bitter struggles, have consolidated and developed Cuba's revolutionary cause. Of their own free will, the Cuban people have chosen the road of socialism and established the first socialist country in Latin America. The Cuban revolution has opened up bright, new prospects for the Latin American peoples' liberation cause and for the national and democratic revolutionary movements in the other Latin American countries. The victory of the Cuban revolution is another great victory won under the brilliant guidance of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Since World War II the revolutionary liberation movements of the oppressed nations of the world have swept over Asia, Africa and Latin America. This gigantic revolutionary tide is battering the moribund imperialist-colonial system and destroying the imperialists' positions for war and aggression. The national and democratic revolutionary struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America are mounting and winning new victories one after another. The formation and growth of the socialist system and the upsurge of the national-liberation movement with the emergence on the basis of that movement of a number of newly independent countries are the two great currents of historic significance after World War II. These two great currents have greatly reduced the scope of imperialist rule and are continuing to do so.

Mainstay of the Defence of Peace

Today, the Asian peoples' struggles to win and safeguard their national independence and to oppose U.S. subversion, domination and armed intervention are developing more intensively with each passing day. In Laos, an armistice has been realized and a provisional government formed. The people in southern Viet Nam have won one victory after another in their patriotic armed struggle. The Indonesian people have waged a successful struggle for the recovery of West Irian. The Japanese people have conducted continued, heroic, great and patriotic struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

In Africa, new, nationally independent countries have come into being one after another. The Algerian people have attained national independence through protracted and heroic armed struggle. The brilliant victory of the Algerian national revolution is an important event in the national-liberation movement in Africa and the whole world. The example of the Algerian people's struggle is encouraging the other African peoples to advance to new victories.

In Latin America, the national and democratic revolutionary movement is mounting vigorously. The two Havana Declarations written on the basis of the experience of the revolutionary struggle of Cuba and the other Latin American countries have become a brilliant banner for the revolutionary struggles of all the Latin American peo-

ples. The shout of "Cuba si! Yanquis no!" thunders in every corner of Latin America. The 200 million Latin American people are standing up to wage a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The forces of socialism and the forces of the national and democratic revolutionary struggles are today the main bulwark in the defence of world peace. The more powerful the forces of socialism, the more developed the forces of the national and democratic revolutionary struggles, and the heavier the blows dealt the imperialist forces of war, the more assured world peace will be. The struggle in defence of world peace has now spread to all the continents, formed a broad mass movement, dealt heavy blows to the policies of war and aggression of the imperialists headed by the United States and effectively defended world peace.

The forces of socialism, the forces of the national-liberation struggles, the forces of the people's revolutionary struggles and the forces for world peace all over the world have formed the broadest united front against the U.S. imperialists, the other imperialists and their lackeys in various countries. The world forces of revolution and all the forces that cherish peace and uphold justice are encouraging and supporting each other in the struggle and advancing from victory to still greater victory.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the October Socialist Revolution marked a turning point in human history, and that now we were at a new turning point. The development of international struggles over the past five years has fully borne out this Marxist-Leninist dictum of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. The winds of the world have changed direction. At present, it is not the West wind that prevails over the East wind, but the East wind that prevails over the West wind. As the 1960 Moscow Statement puts it, the superiority of the forces of socialism over those of imperialism, of the forces of peace over those of war, is becoming ever more marked in the world arena.

Under the fierce onslaught of the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world, imperialism and the reactionaries are tottering. If there appeared after World War I a period of relative stability in the capitalist world, after World War II a relative stability for capitalism is no longer possible. The world capitalist system is in a process of further decline and disintegration. The monopoly capitalist class has no way of salvaging capitalism. The capitalist economy cannot avoid a new grave crisis. The United States, the head of the imperialists, has in the post-war period experienced particularly frequent economic crises, and is now facing the threat of a new grave economic crisis. The existence of the mighty socialist camp, the mounting struggle of the oppressed nations and people of the world for national independence, democracy and socialism and the mass struggle of the peoples of the world in defence of world peace have greatly deepened the crisis of imperialism.

U.S. — Most Ferocious Enemy of World's People

In order to shake off the deepening crisis, save itself from its decline and oppose socialism and the revolutionary struggle of all the oppressed nations and people of the world, U.S. imperialism, the chief bastion of world

reaction, is collaborating with the reactionaries in various countries and all its running-dogs in carrying out all kinds of criminal activities in all parts of the world. Particularly since Kennedy took office, U.S. imperialism has been redoubling its efforts to advance its plans of aggression and war aimed at seizing world hegemony. U.S. imperialism is continuing to strangle the national independence of the Congo, waging inhuman "special warfare" in the southern part of Viet Nam, continuing its disruptive activities in Laos, and encouraging and supporting the Chiang Kai-shek gang in preparing an invasion of China's mainland. Recently, in particular, U.S. imperialism has openly launched a new frantic war provocation against great revolutionary Cuba. This is another frenzied attack on the Cuban people, the Latin American peoples and the people of the whole world, and a grave step taken by U.S. imperialism to wreck world peace and to move towards war. This grave incident is another proof that Kennedy is more wicked, more reactionary and more adventurous than Eisenhower. The adventurist moves of U.S. imperialism thoroughly revealed its truculent features and showed that it is the most ferocious enemy of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, of all the oppressed nations and people, of the people of the whole world and of world peace.

U.S. imperialism's aggression against Cuba has aroused the anger of the people of the whole world. To defend revolutionary Cuba has become the most pressing task facing the people of the whole world. To defend Cuba is to defend world peace.

Expose Renegade Modern Revisionists

Class struggle is raging internationally. The modern revisionists represented by the Tito clique have become ever more shameless in betraying the glorious banner of the October Revolution and the cause of communism and are trying their utmost to cater to the needs of imperialism. The Tito clique openly advocates the "economic integration," and then the "political integration," of all countries without discrimination, regardless of whether they are imperialist or socialist, aggressor or victim of aggression, oppressor or oppressed. They vainly attempt to "integrate" the people of the whole world into slaves of

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

The Red Flag of the October Revolution Will Fly All Over the World

The following is the "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on November 7, 1962. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE world-shaking October Revolution is the greatest revolution in human history. Forty-five years ago, under the leadership of the great Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, the Russian proletariat and working people overthrew in an armed uprising the rule of the landlords and capitalists and for the first time in history established on one-sixth of the earth a socialist state where the exploita-

tion of man by man did not exist — thus realizing the age-old dream of the world's working people and progressive mankind. The Great October Socialist Revolution was a heavy blow to imperialist domination over the world, shaking it to its very foundations; the October Revolution ushered in a new era in world history and in the world revolution, the era of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

Strengthening Unity

In the face of frantic attacks by the imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists, the revolutionary people of the world must heighten their vigilance a hundred times, persist in struggle and make every effort to strengthen their unity. We must continue to hold high the banner of proletarian internationalism and strive to safeguard and strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement. We must continue to hold high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, uphold the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement and fight to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

Educated by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people have always unswervingly safeguarded and strengthened the great friendship and unity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples in accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism. No one who intends to damage this friendship and unity will be countenanced by the Chinese people, the Soviet people, the people of the other socialist countries or the revolutionary people of the whole world. The criminal activities of the imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists to undermine Sino-Soviet unity and the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement will certainly meet with ignominious defeat.

Thenceforward, the Soviet people have traversed a glorious but difficult path. Imperialism has had the

greatest hatred for this first socialist state. In the early days of the victorious October Revolution, it launched armed attacks and imposed an economic blockade on the young Soviet Republic in a vain attempt to "strangle it in the cradle"; the counter-revolutionary forces at home too were in revolt. But these powerful class enemies both at home and abroad failed to crush the young Soviet Republic; the revolutionary people were not cowed by the unprecedented difficulties they faced. Instead, led by the great Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, holding high the banner of the October Revolution, and displaying the great revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, they surmounted all difficulties with tremendous determination, and in the end completely smashed all the attacks of imperialism and the reactionaries, defended the great gains of the October Revolution and the great cause of the socialist revolution.

Truth Shown by October Revolution

The Great October Revolution revealed an eternal truth to the world's proletariat, to the working people and all oppressed nations, that is, once the exploited and enslaved people awaken under the leadership of a Marxist party and get organized, even though they seem weak at first compared with imperialism and the reactionaries, they become stronger and stronger in the fight and can finally beat the seemingly powerful enemy and achieve their liberation. And when they have seized power and become masters of their own country, even though they may be encircled by international imperialism and face grave economic difficulties, provided they rally unswervingly around their Marxist-Leninist party and steadfastly follow the socialist road, they can not only defend the fruits of their revolution but also build their country into a great, prosperous, rich and powerful socialist state.

After the death of the great Lenin, the Bolshevik Party continued to lead the people forward, carried out the collectivization of agriculture and the country's socialist industrialization and turned impoverished, backward tsarist Russia into a powerful socialist state. Later on, the heroic Soviet people smashed the German fascist aggression and, together with the people of other lands, won a glorious victory in World War II, defended the socialist Soviet Union and opened up still broader prospects for all oppressed peoples and nations in their fight for liberation. The great feats and achievements of the Soviet people over many years of hard struggle and bloodshed have won the respect and praise of the whole of progressive mankind.

After World War II, the Soviet people have made further progress in socialist construction, advancing along the path of extensive communist construction. In 1961, the Soviet Union's gross industrial output in terms of value was 44 times larger than before the revolution. It is leading the world in the conquest of space and in other most important fields of science and technology, leaving the United States far behind. The Soviet people's brilliant achievements in construction have further strengthened the socialist camp and inspired the peoples of all lands in the fight for world peace and human progress. The Chinese people wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Soviet people still more brilliant successes in their cause of communist construction!

The 45 years following the Great October Socialist Revolution have seen the revolutionary movement of the people of the world develop vigorously and win great victories. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "Since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union, a victorious situation has definitely been established for the peoples of the world." After the end of World War II, the red banner of the October Revolution was first planted on the soil of a number of East European countries; then it fluttered over the lands of a number of Asian countries and now it is flying over the land of Cuba, the first socialist country in Latin America. The victory of the great revolution of the Chinese people is another victory of great historic significance following the October Revolution. The victory of the Cuban revolution has further confirmed the powerful vitality of the ideas of the October Revolution which, crossing the continent and oceans, has taken root, blossomed and borne fruit on the very doorstep of U.S. imperialism, the most powerful imperialism in the world. The revolutions of China and Cuba are both continuations of the October Revolution and constitute the principal landmarks in the sweeping advance of the people's revolutionary movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America since the end of World War II. The heroic peoples in southern Korea, southern Viet Nam, Japan, Indonesia, Laos and Algeria as well as the peoples of a number of newly independent countries are also waging successful struggles in this vast area. The combination of a series of socialist revolutions and national and democratic revolutions, the steady growth of the socialist countries and the constant upsurge of the national-liberation movements — these are the principal characteristics of our era and also conclusive evidence of the continuing disintegration of the decaying imperialist system.

The Broad Path

The international situation is developing in a direction favourable to the peoples of all countries. The superiority of the forces of socialism over those of imperialism is becoming ever more marked. The people's revolutionary forces in various countries are growing ever stronger. It is precisely because of this that imperialism, headed by the United States, is trying by hook or by crook to undermine the revolutionary cause of the peoples in different countries and to prevent them from advancing along the path of the October Revolution. Reactionaries in various countries are serving the interests of imperialism in a less disguised way. The modern revisionists represented by the Tito clique have become more despicable in betraying the principles of the October Revolution and meeting the needs of imperialism. All this must inevitably cause difficulties for the cause of international communism and to the revolutionary struggles of the people in various countries. As the Moscow Declaration points out: "Like any progressive movement in human history, the communist movement is bound to encounter difficulties, and its road will not be a straight one. However, as in the past, no difficulties or obstacles can change now, nor will they be able to change in the future, the objective laws governing historical progress or shake the determination of the working class to transform the old world and create a new one." The history of the past 45 years has proved,

and events in the coming years will continue to prove, that the path of the Great October Revolution is the bright, broad path which the world's proletariat and all the oppressed people and nations will take to throw off the shackles of imperialism and domestic reaction and march towards socialism and communism. The imperialists, the reactionaries in various countries and modern revisionists will never be able to prevent the people of all lands from advancing along this broad path.

The Moscow Declaration of 1957 and the Moscow Statement of 1960 sum up the experience of the international communist movement and socialist construction in the past one hundred years and particularly since the October Revolution. They are a programme of common action for the various countries of the socialist camp and the international communist movement and form the basis of the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement. Armed with the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement, Communists of all lands will assuredly continue to smash all the schemes of the imperialists, the reactionaries in the various countries and modern revisionists to sabotage the socialist camp and the international communist movement, and further strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement; they can assuredly unite with the people of the whole world to form the broadest international united front against U.S. imperialism and gain even greater victories in their struggle for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism. The red flag of the October Revolution will certainly fly over the whole world.

Sino-Soviet Friendship and Unity

The Chinese people have always regarded the Chinese revolution as the continuation of the October Rev-

olution. In the past 13 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have continued to integrate the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of China, and have won brilliant victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Chinese people, particularly in the past few years, have achieved great successes on the various fronts of socialist construction. They have not been daunted by the serious natural disasters of the three consecutive years from 1959 to 1961, nor have they flinched before the many new problems arising from the large-scale development of socialist construction. Holding still higher the glorious banners of the Party's general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, the Chinese people, full of confidence, are striving for new victories in the cause of socialist construction.

The Chinese people have always regarded the upholding and strengthening of the friendship and unity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples as their sacred internationalist duty. The friendship and unity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples starting from the October Revolution and founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism cannot be estranged or undermined by the imperialists, the reactionaries in the various countries and modern revisionists. The Chinese people will stand for ever together with the Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist countries and hold high the banner of the Great October Revolution, the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement, unite with all the peace-loving people and all the revolutionary people throughout the world and march bravely forward to gain still greater victories in their struggle for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

Defend Cuba, Defend the Cuban Revolution!

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

ALL China is astir. A mighty movement in support of revolutionary Cuba is sweeping the country. From the very first moment when the latest series of U.S. war provocations erupted in the Caribbean, the Chinese people rallied to defend Cuba, to defend the Cuban revolution. Mass demonstrations denounced Yankee imperialist aggression and expressed China's determination to back the Cuban people's struggle to the hilt (see last issue of *Peking Review*).

Fidel Castro's five-point statement and his historic November 1 television speech upholding Cuba's sovereignty and demanding the total cessation of Yankee aggression against his country gave fresh impetus to this movement. In these last few days, the Chinese people have given an even more massive demonstration of their solidarity with Cuba.

Altogether more than 5 million people in scores of cities have taken to the streets in a demonstration of their organized will. The marching columns carry huge portraits of Fidel Castro, Cuban national flags and posters condemning the U.S. aggressor. They sing the *Internationale*, the bouyant *March of July 26th* and other popular revolutionary songs. The streets and squares of the cities resound with the slogans: "U.S., hands off Cuba!" "U.S. intervention through U.N. won't be tolerated!" "Support Castro's five-point statement!"

"Cuba si, Yanquis no!" Everywhere you hear this slogan in Spanish. On streetcars and sidewalks, in homes, factories and offices, the topic of the day is Cuba. People are discussing and acclaiming the Cuban people's dauntless spirit and Fidel Castro's unbending stand in defence of Cuba's sovereign rights and freedom. Thousands upon



Peking militiamen on their way to the Cuban Embassy to demonstrate support for Cuba

Photo by Cheng Chen-sun

thousands of letters have poured into the editorial offices of the national and local papers for transmission to Cuba. Written by individual readers, or on behalf of various groups in all walks of life, they voice full support for Cuba's courageous stand, a support already expressed in forthright terms by the Chinese Government and by the national people's organizations in their public statements.

News reports from Havana are frontpage items in the national press. Besides editorials backing Premier Castro's November 1 television speech, they have also published poems, songs, cartoons, literary and art works expressing admiration for the heroic Cuban people. Bookstores are jammed with crowds wanting to buy everything relating to Cuba. The Havana Declarations, Jimenez's *Geography of Cuba*, Castro's *History Will Absolve Me* and other writings, as well as his portraits, are in great demand. Special programmes have been put out by Radio Peking teaching Cuban revolutionary songs.

Unforgettable Days

These last few days in Peking have been unforgettable. Ever since the weekend, every day, from dawn till dusk, an endless procession has marched from all corners of the capital to the Cuban Embassy. Workers, peasants, professors and students, cadres from government offices and housewives — everybody in Peking wanted to be there in person to embrace and shake the hands of Cuban comrades and to convey, even if only partially, sentiments of solidarity with their Cuban brothers.

Liu Ning-I, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Hu Yao-pang, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and many other leaders of the national people's organizations and democratic parties were in the van of the marchers to pledge support for heroic Cuba. They issued statements backing Castro's five-point demand.

Members of people's communes, living scores of miles from the city, have been some of the earliest to arrive at

the Cuban Embassy. A group of 18 young peasants said, "We too have suffered from U.S. imperialist oppression and exploitation. We regard Cuba's revolution as our own. We will always support Cuban peasants who have freed themselves from the yoke of U.S. imperialists, landlords and other reactionaries."

Workers from plants filling orders from Cuba have already turned their words of support into action. Demonstrators from a Peking metal products plant reported overfulfilment of their daily quotas every day since the U.S. military blockade of Cuba began. Others pledged to turn out top-quality machines and clothing for Cuba.

Many famous Chinese writers, painters and stage artists, among them Lao Sheh, Tsao Yu, Ma Lien-liang and Ouyang Shan-chen, walked out of their studies and studios to join the endless stream of demonstrators. They pledged to do their best, with arts as their weapon, to back the Cuban people and fight the common enemy, Yankee imperialism.

Agricultural expert Pu Mu-hua greeted Cuban diplomats whom he got to know while working in Cuba last year to help the people grow rice. Recalling the Giron Beach victory, he exclaimed: "Cuba is bound to win!"

Many whole families came to the embassy. Leading her youngest son and grand-children, 50-year-old housewife Wang Pei-lung said that when she heard on the radio the news of the U.S. blockade of Cuba, she thought of past U.S. aggression and insults against the Chinese people and was roused to anger.

A moving sight was a silent procession of almost three hundred boys and girls waving miniature Cuban national flags and placards. They were students of the Peking No. 2 School for Deaf-Mutes.

Messages of solidarity and letters of support for the Cuban people were presented to the Cuban Charge d'Affaires. They piled up several feet high at the em-

All-Out Support for Cuba

ON several occasions during the past week, Chinese government leaders have reiterated China's all-out support for Premier Fidel Castro's five demands and paid warm tribute to the Cuban Premier, the Cuban Government and people for their resolute stand in defence of Cuba's sovereign rights and against U.S. imperialist aggression.

Speaking on a public occasion on November 4, Premier Chou En-lai declared: "In his television speech of November 1, Cuba's Premier Fidel Castro expressed the strong determination of the 7 million Cuban people to defend their sovereignty and revolution. Facts have proved and will continue to prove that the Cuban people, full of revolutionary vigour, will neither be intimidated by the U.S. imperialist policy of war blackmail nor deceived by its false promises. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the five demands put forward by Premier Fidel Castro and resolutely support the just struggle of the fearless and heroic Cuban people against U.S. imperialism. We are convinced that Cuba will win, and that the United States will fail."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi, speaking at the Soviet Ambassador's reception in Peking on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the October Revolution, stated: "The Chinese Government and people unreservedly support the five demands of the Cuban Government and its just stand in rejecting so-called international inspection on

Cuban soil by U.S. imperialism through the instrumentality of the United Nations. The attitude one should take towards imperialist aggressors is regarded by Marxist-Leninists as a matter of principle. Should one submit disgracefully, sacrifice sovereignty and connive at aggression, or should one persevere in the struggle, defend sovereignty and oppose aggression? Every revolutionary must take a clear-cut stand on this question, and there should not be the slightest ambiguity about it. Premier Castro, the Cuban Government and the Cuban people have upheld this fundamental principle most resolutely, and thus made an inestimable contribution to the Cuban revolution, the revolutionary cause of the people of the world, the cause of world peace and the progress of mankind."

Earlier, in a note dated November 1, in reply to the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in China, Regino Pedrosa Aldama, Foreign Minister Chen Yi pledged the support of the 650 million Chinese people for Cuba's just struggle against U.S. imperialism. He noted that the U.S. Government's "guarantee" against an invasion of Cuba was "designed to benumb the fighting will of the Cuban people and all the people of the world." Stressing that Cuba's independence and sovereignty were "not negotiable," and that Cuba's freedom and rights "can never be bartered," Chen Yi stated: "Cuba's destiny is in the hands of the Cuban people, and not in the hands of other countries."

bassy's gate. A 23-year-old student from the Peking Mining Institute, Tu Ming-lu, read his letter to the First Secretary of the Cuban Embassy: "A youth of the Mao Tse-tung era and a son of poor peasants, I swear that I will be loyal to Cuba as to my motherland, and will be ready to do all in my power to aid Cuba." Embracing the Chinese student, the Cuban diplomat said that his people would never forget this noble letter, written with the heart's blood of a Chinese youth.

Internationalist Solidarity

In an impressive display of internationalist spirit, foreign residents, guests and students in Peking also joined the ranks of the marchers. Group after group of Latin Americans and friends from other continents arrived at the Cuban Embassy to pay tribute to the valiant Cuban people.

Some thirty Latin Americans, carrying Cuban flags, joined hands with Cuban diplomats to sing the Cuban song: "Fidel, Fidel, Yankees are no match for you, Fidel." On behalf of Latin Americans in Peking, the noted Chilean painter Jose Venturelli, who has only recently returned from Cuba, handed in a letter which declared: "Aggression against Cuba by Yankee imperialism is aggression against Latin America!"

A group of Americans in Peking marched to the embassy. Preceded by a streamer inscribed "All decent Americans support Cuba," they shouted in unison, Ameri-

can style: "Hands off Cuba!" "Go, Go, Go, Guantanamo!" The noted American woman writer Anna Louise Strong warmly shook hands with the Cuban representatives and declared: "Castro's action has saved the honour of the world's people, not only of the Cubans."

Tien An Men Square, which had witnessed so many historic anti-imperialist demonstrations in the past, was once again the scene of lively activities. Tens of thousands of paraders paused there before marching to the Cuban Embassy. They shouted slogans denouncing Kennedy's dual tactics and did skits ridiculing the U.S. mercenaries who were defeated at Giron Beach. These amateurs were joined by leading art troupes of the capital who presented poster-dramas and songs and dances, turning the spacious revolutionary square into both stage and auditorium. While the appearances of the Cuban militia-men invariably drew applause and cheers, curses and boos greeted the sinister Kennedy.

When Cuban friends, including members of the embassy and General Secretary of the Cuban Democratic Lawyers' Association Jesus Valdes Garcia now on a visit in China, appeared in the square, they were hugged and cheered by an encircling crowd to shouts of "Cuba si, Yanquis no!"

What has moved the people to such fiery ardour in these demonstrations? The answers are naturally varied, but they all come from the heart and underline the Chinese people's solidarity with the Cubans, with all peoples

fighting for freedom, sovereignty and peace. Here are some typical replies.

The People's Sentiments

* Veteran Canton worker Hu Tieh-kun, who took his entire family to the demonstration, said: "We Chinese workers are brothers of the Cuban workers. I want my children to remember always that we are behind the Cuban people."

* An 18-year-old Chengtu girl told the demonstrators that her parents and younger sister were killed in a Chiang Kai-shek concentration camp built by the United States. She declared: "We must always stand by the Cuban people to defend world peace and the happiness of millions of parents and children."

* Retired worker Li Hui, who took part in Shanghai's working-class actions against imperialism before liberation, said: "Formerly we fought the imperialists right here in these streets and finally drove them out. Experience tells us that it is people, not arms, that have the last say. We believe the heroic Cuban people are bound to win."

* Professor Hsueh Chin-fang, paralysed in both legs, who went to the Cuban Embassy in a wheel-chair to



A member of the Cuban Embassy in China waves the Cuban national flag before part of the great demonstration of cheering Peking citizens
Photo by Huang Ching-ta

demonstrate solidarity with the Cuban people, said: "I want to give my support to the five-point statement. It is full of truth, justice, and revolutionary enthusiasm."

Cuba's Most Powerful Weapon

Following is an abridged translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial of November 5 entitled "The Fearless Cuban People Are the Most Powerful Strategic Weapon." Subheads are ours. — Ed.

IN a television speech on November 1 following his talks with the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Cuban Premier, Fidel Castro, told his nation and the whole world in solemn terms of the determination of his government to defend Cuba's sovereignty and revolution; he reiterated the five demands he had raised in his statement of October 28 and firmly rejected the U.S. attempt to conduct inspection on Cuban soil through the United Nations concerning the withdrawal of strategic defensive weapons by the Soviet Union.

As at all the decisive moments the Cuban revolution has faced in the past, Fidel Castro, the great leader of the Cuban people, expressed the revolutionary will of the Cuban people, exposed in a principled, resolute and keen Marxist-Leninist way the intrigues of U.S. imperialism, and pointed out to the Cuban people a clear and well-defined path of struggle. There can be no doubt that at this moment when the Cuban revolution is seriously threatened by U.S. imperialism, Premier Castro's television speech will guide and encourage the Cuban people to overcome all difficulties in their struggle against the U.S. aggressor and to advance from victory to victory.

Indispensable Conditions

The Chinese people fully support Premier Castro's entirely just five demands. On irrefutable grounds, Premier Castro pointed out in his television speech: "It is

absurd to demand the withdrawal of the arms of our friends while leaving the enemy base in our country." "We will never become an obstacle to a genuine, peaceful solution. The indispensable conditions for a genuine, peaceful solution are the five-point guarantee demanded by the Cuban Government. Let the United States begin to prove its good faith by acts and not by words. A really convincing act would be for the United States to return to us the land of the Guantanamo Naval Base it has occupied."

The Chinese people fully support Premier Castro's categorical rejection of the United States' preposterous demand for inspection of Cuba's territory and air space. Premier Castro has put it completely correctly: "We have violated no laws, nor have we ever attacked anybody. On the contrary, first, we are being blockaded." "Now the rights upon which the United States has encroached have yet to be restored, we will not accept any forcible measure backed by force. I know that the so-called inspection is another attempt to humiliate our country. Therefore we cannot accept it." What Premier Castro has steadfastly upheld is the very minimum requirement of any sovereign state. Whatever the pretext, U.N. inspection cannot be anything but a grave violation of Cuba's sovereignty. The Cuban people will under no circumstances accept any infringement upon Cuba's independence and sovereignty, whether by the United Nations or by any foreign country.

It is quite clear that if the United Nations truly safeguards world peace and the security, independence and sovereignty of all countries, what it should do is certainly not to force Cuba to accept any negotiations, inspection or supervision which would impair Cuba's independence, sovereignty and dignity, but guarantee and supervise the

carrying out by the United States of the five demands put forward by Premier Castro. To compromise with or meet the Kennedy government's truculent demands can only encourage the aggressor; this will in no way ensure world peace.

Root Cause of the Crisis

Premier Castro has put it well: "The road to peace is not the road of sacrificing the rights of the peoples and infringing on their rights, because this is precisely the road leading to war." He added: "The road to the last world war was the road by which the German imperialist annexation of Austria and dismemberment of Czechoslovakia were tolerated." These words of Premier Castro pin-point the root cause of the present crisis. The present crisis is a crisis in which the U.S. is committing aggression against Cuba, a crisis in which U.S. imperialism is vainly attempting to realize its aggressive schemes by means of nuclear blackmail, a crisis in which U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are vainly trying to overwhelm heroic Cuba from a position of strength; it is also a crisis in which an appeasement policy towards U.S. imperialist aggression is being carried out and a crisis in which U.S. imperialism is being encouraged to pursue ever more insatiably its policies of aggression and war.

But Premier Castro has said, "Cuba is not Austria, nor is it Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland nor is it the Congo." This is perfectly correct. Any attempt to "do a Munich on" the Cuban people who have already stood up is doomed to utter failure. Any attempt to repeat in the socialist country of Cuba the machination of United Nations intervention in the Congo is also doomed to utter failure.

The Cuban people will never submit to nuclear blackmail; they will on no account bow down before any position of strength; and they will under no circumstances be duped by any honeyed words. Their firm confidence in defending their independence, sovereignty and revolutionary gains stems not from their trust in "the empty words of the United States," but from their determination to defend themselves and from the justice of their cause, as Premier Castro has declared. In their struggle the fearless Cuban people can fully count on the support of other Latin American peoples, the people of the socialist countries and all peace-loving people of the world. The combination of all these forces and their joint struggle are the only reliable guarantee of defeating the Kennedy government's policy of nuclear blackmail and of forcing it to give up its plan of unleashing aggressive war against Cuba.

Long-Range Moral Missiles

Premier Castro's statement of October 28 and his TV speech of November 1 have won the unanimous and resolute support of the entire Cuban people. The 7 million Cuban people are now more bravely and resolutely than ever taking up arms and standing ready at their fighting posts. The 7 million people of Cuba, with one heart and mind, are rallying round Premier Castro. Theirs is an indestructible will, a great weapon which no atomic or hydrogen bombs or rocket weapons can match, a great weapon which no imperialists and reactionaries, however ferocious, can move away, and a great strength which no threat or enticement can weaken. Premier Castro has put it well: "The enemy, by harassing us, has



Vigilant

Woodcut by Chao Yen-nien

made us more disciplined, made us organized and armed with a fighting spirit." "A people like this is invincible!" "This is because we possess long-range moral missiles which cannot be dismantled and will never be dismantled. These are our strategic weapons, the strategic weapons of defence as well as the most powerful strategic offensive weapons." Indeed, the great and fearless Cuban people are a most powerful and most dependable strategic weapon.

Let all peace-loving people the world over, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, particularly the peoples of Latin America, be mobilized immediately to force the Kennedy Administration to accept Premier Castro's five demands. This is the only correct means to defend the independence, sovereignty and honour of Cuba, to uphold the principles of self-determination and non-interference of all peoples and to eliminate the grave threat to world peace caused by U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention against Cuba.

To support the just demand of the Cuban people and their struggle against U.S. aggression is, above all, the obligatory internationalist duty of the people of all socialist countries and of Communists the world over.

At this moment when the Cuban revolution, the first great socialist country in Latin America and the fraternal Cuban people are faced with an unprecedentedly grave threat, the sacred task of all socialist countries is to stand firmly on the side of the Cuban people, give full support to the Cuban Government's just demands and Cuba's struggle against U.S. imperialism's war provocations, and defend the Cuban revolution and world peace.

The Chinese people are convinced that under the firm leadership of Premier Fidel Castro the 7 million Cuban people who have stood up will defeat the U.S. aggressors who are only seemingly strong. The 650 million Chinese people will always stand by the 7 million fraternal Cuban people in weal or woe, through thick and thin and fight to the end against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism.

Premier Chou En-lai's Letters to Prime Minister Nehru

- Premier Chou En-lai appeals to the Indian Government to accept the Chinese Government's three proposals to end border clashes, reopen negotiations and settle the Sino-Indian boundary question peacefully.
- The three proposals were put forward for the purpose of restoring friendly relations between the two countries. The line of actual control mentioned in the three proposals is basically the line of actual control as it existed on November 7, 1959.
- The three proposals are reciprocal, not one-sided; equitable, not demanding the submission of one side; based on mutual accommodation, not imposed on others; and in the spirit of friendly negotiations, not arbitrary or dogmatic. The Indian Government, on the contrary, has put forward humiliating conditions such as are forced on a vanquished party. This is contrary to the aim of reversing the present state of affairs and restoring the friendly relations between China and India.

I

Respected Mr. Prime Minister,

I thank you for your letter dated October 27. I have also received the enclosed copy of the Indian Government's statement dated October 24.

It is indeed most painful to the Chinese Government and people that the current unfortunate border clashes should have eventually broken out and should have not yet ceased. The major enemy of China, as well as of the other Asian and African countries, is imperialism. The Chinese Government and people are by no means willing to see the two largest Asian countries crossing swords on account of differences between them, while they are confronted with the major enemy.

Though we interpret the cause of the current grave situation between China and India differently, I am glad that Your Excellency agrees that we should look ahead and should not merely turn the present tide but restore Sino-Indian relations to the warm and friendly pattern of earlier days and even improve on that pattern. I believe that if we really cherish such a common desire we shall certainly be able, through our joint efforts, to find a way to settle the Sino-Indian boundary question peacefully that is acceptable to both sides.

The three proposals of the Chinese Government of October 24 were advanced exactly in the spirit of resuming the friendly relations between the two countries prior to 1959. Your Excellency said that you and your colleagues were not so clear about the precise meaning of the Chinese Government's proposals. Although the Chinese Government already pointed out in its statement the

origin and meaning of its proposals, I am still willing here to make some further explanations.

As pointed out in the October 24 statement of the Chinese Government, the proposal for the armed forces of China and India to withdraw 20 kilometres each from the line of actual control and to disengage was first put forward by the Chinese Government back in 1959, to put it more specifically, in my letter to you dated November 7, 1959. Now, the Chinese Government has reiterated this proposal. The "line of actual control" mentioned in the proposal is basically still the line of actual control as existed between the Chinese and Indian sides on November 7, 1959. To put it concretely, in the eastern sector it coincides in the main with the so-called McMahon Line, and in the western and middle sectors it coincides in the main with the traditional customary line which has consistently been pointed out by China. The reason why the Chinese Government put forward this proposal again emphatically is that we have deeply realized from the bitter experience of the past three years that it is very hard to avoid clashes in border areas under dispute if the armed forces of the two sides are not disengaged. The fact that the Chinese Government's proposal has taken as its basis the 1959 line of actual control and not the present line of actual contact between the armed forces of the two sides is full proof that the Chinese side has not tried to force any unilateral demand on the Indian side on account of the advances gained in the recent counter-attack in self-defence. According to this proposal of the Chinese Government, the undertakings of both sides are equal. Moreover, as Your Excellency is surely aware, in concretely implementing this proposal the Chinese armed forces will have to withdraw much more than 20 kilometres from their present position in the eastern sector. The

Chinese Government greatly regrets that the Indian Government in its statement of October 24 should describe this fair proposal of the Chinese Government as a deceptive device to fool anybody. As Your Excellency is clearly aware, implementation of this proposal of the Chinese Government is not tantamount to the settlement of the boundary question, and so it will in no way prejudice the position of either side in maintaining its claims with regard to the boundary. No matter how differently our two sides view the Sino-Indian boundary question, the question has in fact been in existence for a long time. Yet this situation did not prevent our two countries from living together on friendly terms before 1959, then how is it that they can no longer do so after 1959? Of course, we both wish to see the boundary question settled speedily in a friendly way, yet why is it that our two countries must resort to arms before the boundary question is settled? The proposal of the Chinese Government for the armed forces of the two sides to withdraw 20 kilometres each from the line of actual control along the entire boundary and to disengage is precisely designed to create an atmosphere for the peaceful settlement of the boundary question; and even if the boundary question cannot be settled for the time being, avoidance of clashes along the border can be ensured.

The Indian Government said in its statement that India can enter into talks "only on the basis of decency, dignity and self-respect." I deem that the three proposals of the Chinese Government have precisely provided such a basis. Should the Indian Government agree to the Chinese Government's proposals, China and India can quickly designate officials to negotiate matters relating to the disengagement of the armed forces of the two sides and the cessation of their armed conflict. When these negotiations have yielded results and the results have been put into effect, the Prime Ministers of the two countries can then hold talks to proceed further to seek a friendly settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

You have said in your letter that "a clear straightforward way of reversing the deteriorating trend in India-China relations" is for the Chinese side to accept the suggestion made in point V of the Indian Government's statement, that is, to "revert to the position as it prevailed all along the India-China boundary prior to September 8, 1962." I cannot but state with regret, however, that this Indian suggestion is contrary to the aim of turning the present tide and resuming Sino-Indian friendly relations.

I do not wish to reopen the old argument. But since the state of the Sino-Indian boundary prior to September 8, 1962 has been referred to, I cannot but point out that that state was unfair and pregnant with the danger of border conflict and hence should not be restored. So far as the eastern sector is concerned, I believe the Indian Government must be in possession of the 1914 original map of the so-called McMahon Line. According to the original map, the western end of the so-called McMahon Line clearly starts from 27°44.6'N. Yet the Indian Government arbitrarily said that it started from 27°48'N. and, on this pretext, it not only refused to withdraw the Indian troops from the Kechilang River area north of the Line, but made active dispositions for a massive military attack, attempting to clear the area of Chinese frontier guards de-

fending it. Such was the position in the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian boundary prior to September 8, 1962. How can the Chinese Government agree to revert to such a position? As for the western sector, the Aksai Chin area has always been under China's jurisdiction. It was through this area that back in 1950 the Chinese People's Liberation Army entered the Ari district of Tibet from Sinkiang. Again, it was through this area that, from 1956 to 1957, the Chinese Government constructed the Sinkiang-Tibet Highway involving gigantic engineering work. Yet the Indian Government arbitrarily said that it was not until 1957 that the Chinese side came to this area and, on this pretext, unilaterally altered the state of the boundary in the western sector by force from 1961 onwards, occupied large tracts of Chinese territory east of the 1959 line of actual control and set up over 40 military strongpoints. Such was the position in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary prior to September 8, 1962. How can the Chinese Government agree to revert to such a position?

The Chinese Government holds that the present border clashes should not have occurred at all and that, in order quickly to stop the border clashes, reopen peaceful negotiations and settle the Sino-Indian boundary question, neither side should assume the attitude of a victor, no matter how the clashes may develop. It was precisely in this spirit that the Chinese Government put forward its three proposals of October 24. The three proposals are reciprocal and not one-sided, they are equitable and not asking submission of one side, they are based on mutual accommodation and not imposed on others, they are based on mutual respect and not bullying one side, and they are in the spirit of friendly negotiation and not arbitrary or dogmatic. However, the Indian Government has put to the Chinese Government humiliating conditions such as forced on a vanquished party. Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister, both our countries are sovereign states and neither can force its unilateral demands on the other. India has its self-respect, so has China. It was for the upholding of the self-respect of both China and India that the Chinese Government put forward its three proposals of October 24. I sincerely appeal to Your Excellency once again to consider these three proposals and make a positive response.

Respected Mr. Prime Minister, since the unfortunate Sino-Indian border clashes began, many Asian and African countries have appealed to our two countries, expressing the hope that we may stop the clashes and resume negotiations. They say that imperialism and colonialism are the chief enemies of us newly independent Asian and African countries, and that the Asian and African countries should settle their mutual disputes peacefully on the basis of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. I am convinced that their intentions are good and their viewpoint is correct. We should not disappoint their eager expectations.

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

Chou En-lai

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

November 4, 1962

(Continued on p. 18)

SKETCH MAP GUIDES TO THE CHINESE CHINESE AND INDIAN ARMED FORCE

As an aid to readers studying Premier Chou En-lai's letters of October 24 and November 4, 1962 to Indian Prime Minister Nehru, we now publish the "sketch map guides to the Chinese Government proposal for the withdrawal of the Chinese and Indian armed forces 20 kilometres from the line of actual control."

1. The line of actual control referred to in the above-mentioned letters is the line of actual control mentioned in Premier Chou's letter to Prime Minister Nehru dated November 7, 1959.

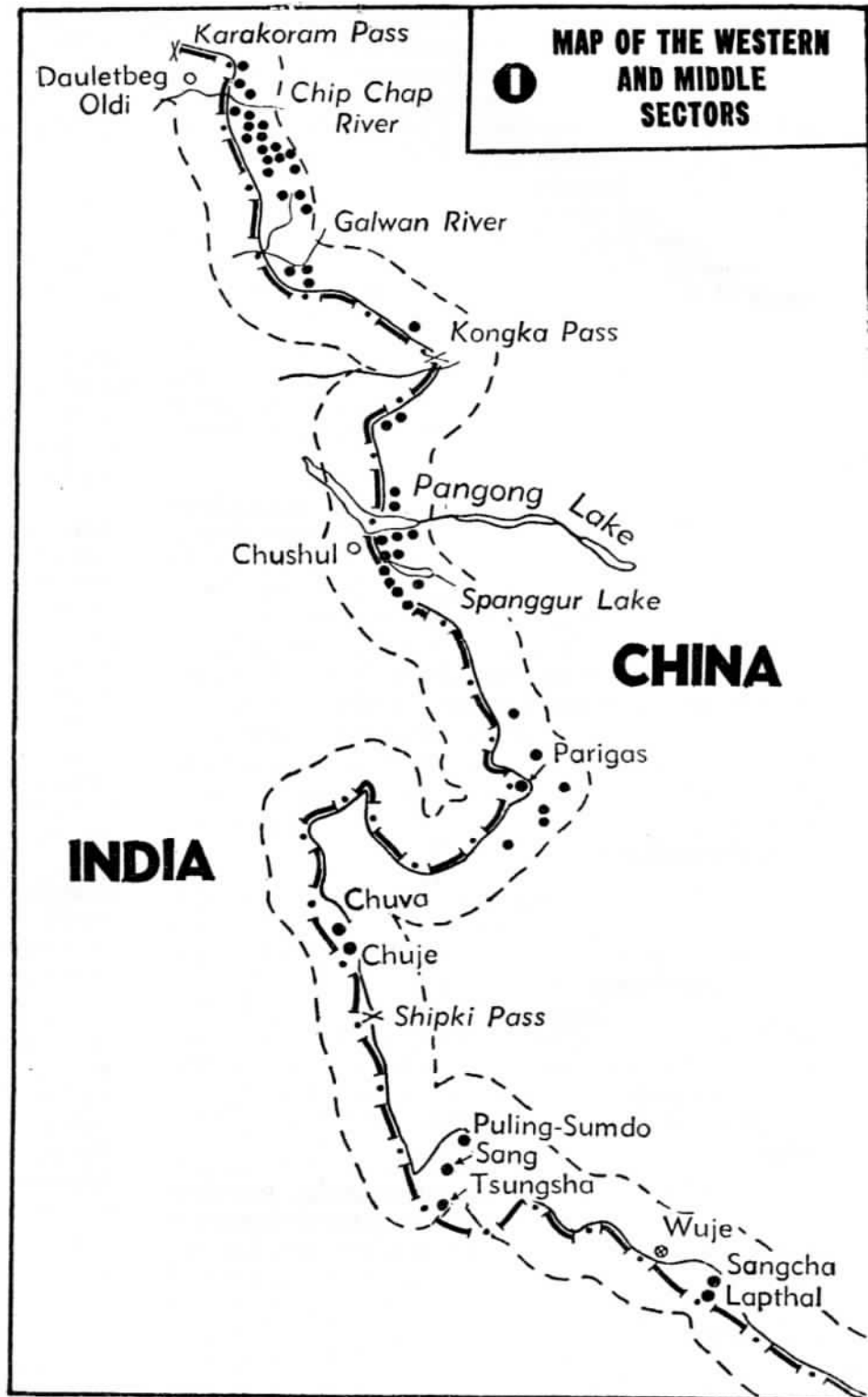
2. On the eastern sector this line of actual control coincides in the main with the illegal McMahon Line. Khinzemane, which is located north of the illegal McMahon Line, was invaded and occupied by the Indian side before November 7, 1959.

3. On the western and middle sectors, the line of actual control between the two sides coincides in the main with the traditional customary line between the two countries. India seized prior to November 7, 1959 places which have always been part of China, namely: Parigas, Chuva, Chuje, Shipki Pass, Puling-Sumdo, Sang, Tsungsha, Sangcha and Lapthal.

4. Two of these maps also show the lines which will be held by the two sides after the 20-kilometre withdrawal by both sides from the line of actual control. It can be seen that on the eastern sector, the Chinese side will not only withdraw to the north of the line of actual control from the Tawang and other areas which the Chinese troops have entered during the current operations undertaken in self-defence, but will also withdraw its troops another 20 kilometres north of that line; at the same time, the Indian side needs only to withdraw its troops to areas 20 kilometres south of the line of actual control. In other words, if measured from Tawang and its vicinity which the Chinese troops have now reached, Chinese troops will have to withdraw about 40 kilometres, whereas Indian troops will withdraw only one or two kilometres or make no withdrawal at all.

5. In the "sketch map showing the points occupied by the invading Indian troops in the Che Dong area" attached to the map of the eastern sector, the large round dots ● marked to the north of the 1959 line of actual control are points occupied by invading Indian troops (as of October 20, 1962). In demanding the restoration of the position prior to September 8, 1962, what the Indian Government wants is to come back and again occupy large tracts of Chinese territory on both banks of the Kechilang River and to revert to the position prior to October 20, 1962 from which India launched its massive attack.

6. In the map of the western and middle sectors, the large round dots ● marked to the east of the 1959 line of actual control represent the 43 points occupied by invading Indian troops from 1959, and especially from 1961 to October 20, 1962. In demanding reversion to the position prior to September 8, 1962, what the Indian Government wants is to recover their strongpoints on Chinese territory and to revert to the position prior to October 20, 1962 from which India launched its massive attack.

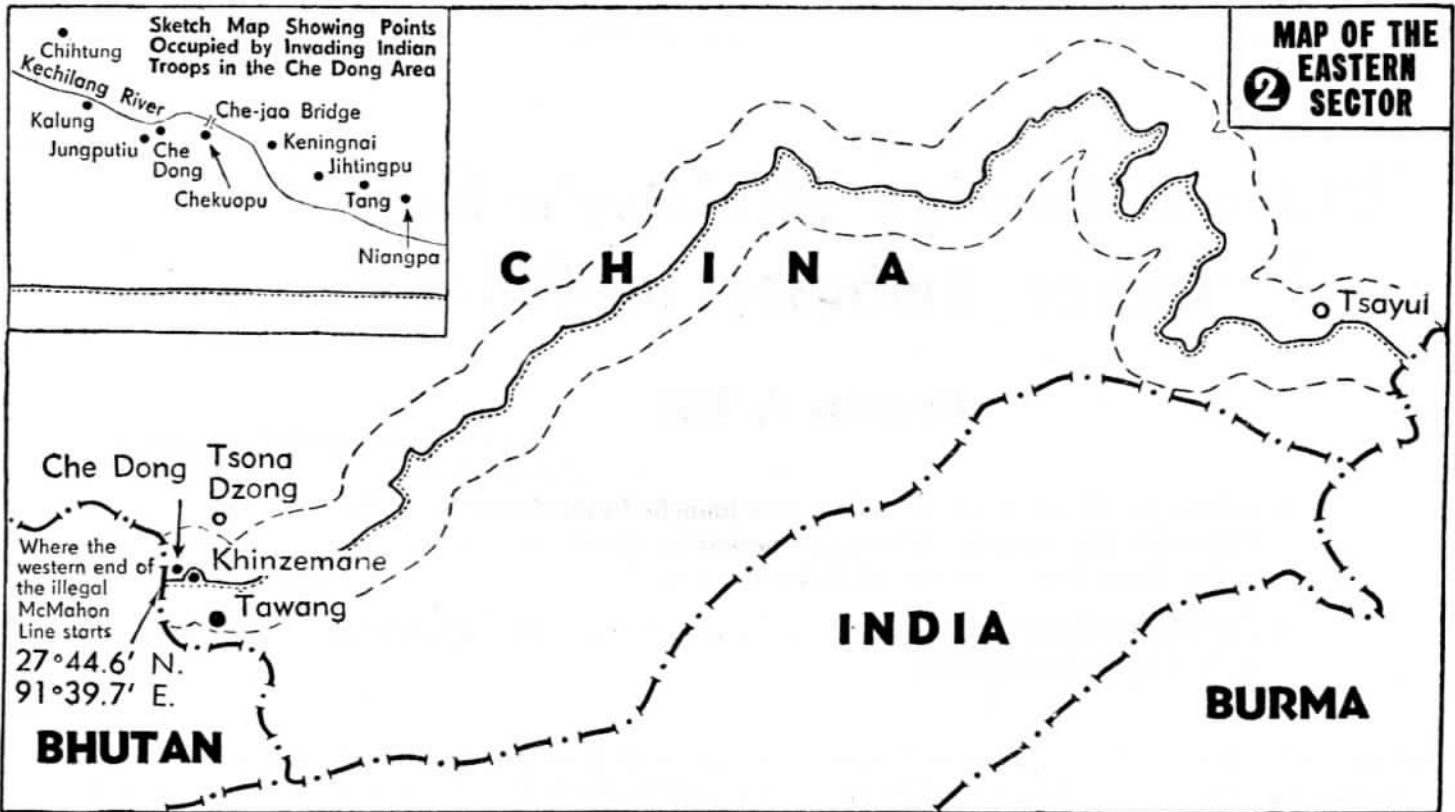
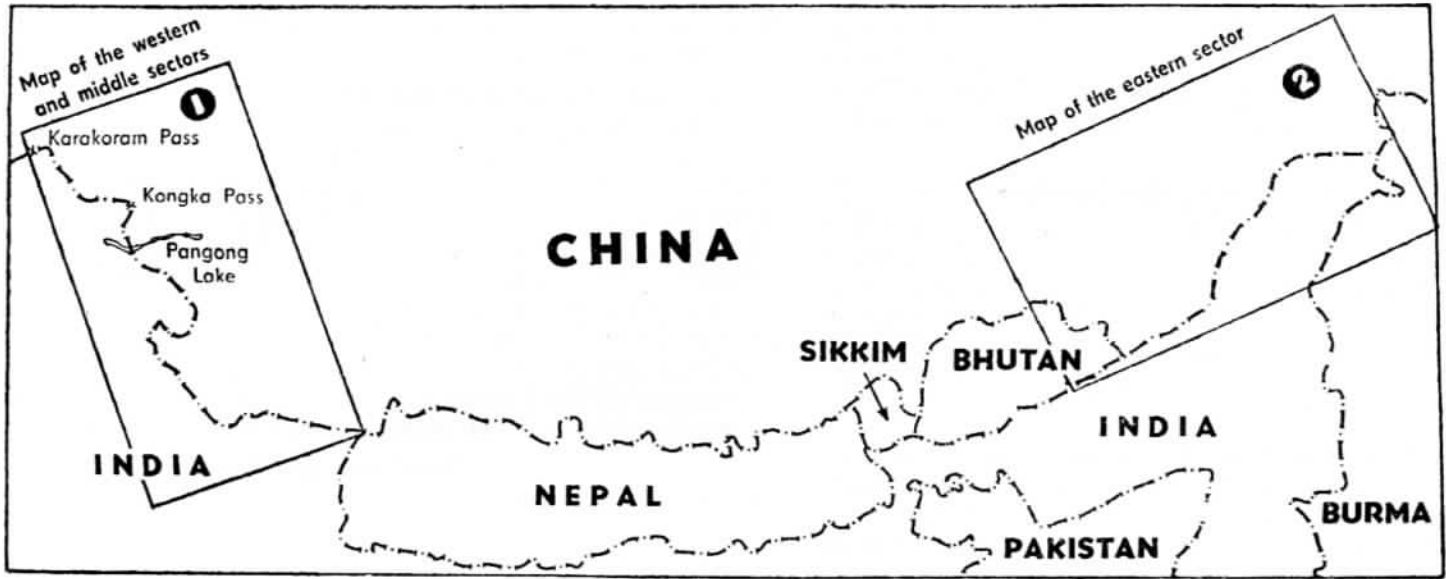


LEGEND

- Traditional customary line
- - - Line showing the 20-kilometre withdrawal
- Point occupied by invading Indian troops

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE 20 KILOMETRES FROM THE LINE OF ACTUAL CONTROL

SKETCH MAP OF THE WHOLE SINO-INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE



— 1959 line of actual control The illegal McMahon Line
 withdrawal by both sides as proposed by China
 Indian troops ⊗ Area where invading Indian troops are seasonally stationed

II

Your Excellency Respected Prime Minister,

It is most distressing that border clashes as serious as the present ones should have occurred between our two countries. Fierce fighting is still going on. At this critical moment, I do not propose to trace the origin of this conflict. I think we should look ahead, we should take measures to turn the tide. In order to seek a way to stop the border clashes, reopen peaceful negotiations and settle the Sino-Indian boundary question, the Chinese Government has already issued a statement, proposing the following:

(1) Both parties affirm that the Sino-Indian boundary question must be settled peacefully through negotiations. Pending a peaceful settlement, the Chinese Government hopes that the Indian Government will agree that both parties respect the line of actual control between the two sides along the entire Sino-Indian border, and the armed forces of each side withdraw 20 kilometres from this line and disengage.

(2) Provided that the Indian Government agrees to the above proposal, the Chinese Government is willing, through consultation between the two parties, to withdraw its frontier guards in the eastern sector of the border to the north of the line of actual control; at the same time, both China and India undertake not to cross the line of actual control, i.e., the traditional customary line, in the middle and western sectors of the border.

Matters relating to the disengagement of the armed forces of the two parties and the cessation of armed conflict shall be negotiated by officials designated by the Chinese and Indian Governments respectively.

(3) In order to seek a friendly settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question, talks should be held once again by the Prime Ministers of China and India. At a time considered to be appropriate by both parties, the Chinese Government would welcome the Indian Prime Minister to Peking; if this should be inconvenient to the Indian Government, the Chinese Premier would be ready to go to Delhi for talks.

For thousands of years, the peoples of China and India have been friendly to each other, and they should remain so from generation to generation. Our two countries jointly initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and took part in the Bandung Conference of historic significance. Our two peoples' common interests in their struggle against imperialism outweigh by far all the differences between our two countries. We have a major responsibility for Sino-Indian friendship, Asian-African solidarity and Asian peace. Driven by a deep sense of this responsibility, I sincerely appeal to you that you may respond positively to the above three proposals.

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

Chou En-lai

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

October 24, 1962

Chinese Foreign Ministry's Note to Indian Embassy in China

November 6, 1962

- **India refused peaceful negotiations and launched armed attacks against Chinese frontier guards. It is now preparing for attacks on an even larger scale. These facts cannot be denied or concealed.**
- **The Chinese Government once more asks India to give a positive response to China's three proposals.**

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and, with reference to the note of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Indian Government dated October 26, 1962, has the honour to state the following:

The Indian Government's note under reference is in reply to the Chinese Government's note of October 20, 1962, which lodged the most urgent, the most serious and

the strongest protest against the massive general attacks launched by the Indian forces of aggression against the Chinese frontier guards in the eastern and western sectors of the Sino-Indian border. The Indian Government in its reply note vainly attempted to absolve itself of the guilt of refusing peaceful negotiations and launching armed attacks by employing its usual practice of calling black white. But the facts are all there and cannot be denied.

Firstly, it is India which refuses to negotiate. Without going back too far, in the period from July 26 to October 6, 1962, alone seven notes were exchanged between China and India on the question of holding negotiations. The Chinese Government thrice put forward the proposal for holding discussions speedily and unconditionally on the boundary question between the two sides on the basis of the report of the meetings of the officials of the two countries. But the proposal was thrice turned down by the Indian Government. The Indian side even opposed the Chinese Government's proposition that during the discussions neither side should refuse to discuss any question concerning the boundary that may be raised by the other side. The Indian Government first advanced the pre-condition that China should withdraw from large tracts of China's own territory in the western sector, then it advanced another pre-condition, that China should withdraw from another tract of China's own territory in the eastern sector, and it has all along obstinately stated that no discussions can be held unless the Chinese side accepts its pre-conditions. In this way, the Indian Government, in its note of October 6, finally categorically shut the door to negotiations.

Secondly, it is also India which first attacked. As is well known, from the midnight of September 20, 1962, continuous armed attacks were launched against the Chinese frontier guards by the Indian forces of aggression entrenched in China's Che Dong area north of the illegal McMahon Line. As of October 10, the Indian side had in its many attacks killed and wounded a total of 47 Chinese frontier guards. On this account the Chinese Government lodged seven times in succession the most serious protest with the Indian Government and demanded that the Indian side immediately stop attacking. Regrettably, the Indian side has always regarded China's self-restraint and forbearance as a sign that China is weak and can be bullied and, in disregard of China's repeated protests and warnings, wilfully expanded its scope of aggression and stepped up its attacks. Indian Prime Minister Nehru declared on October 12 that he had ordered to "free" Chinese territory of Chinese troops. On October 17 the Indian troops started vehement shelling of the Chinese frontier guards in both the eastern and western sectors simultaneously. On October 18 an official of the Indian Ministry of Defence declared smugly that the Chinese forces had been "driven back two miles." Finally, in the small hours of October 20 the Indian troops, in pursuance of Prime Minister Nehru's order, launched a massive general attack. Only when the Chinese frontier guards were repeatedly subjected to frenzied Indian attacks and suffered heavy casualties was the Chinese side compelled to act in resolute self-defence. How can it be said that the Chinese frontier guards' counter-attack in self-defence was kindling the flames of war? Can it be that only India is entitled to launch attacks while China has no right to defend itself?

Thirdly, while still refusing to stop the clashes and reopen negotiations on a fair and reasonable basis, the Indian Government is even now actively preparing for

attacks on a larger scale. It is unfortunate that serious border clashes have occurred between China and India. On October 24, that is, four days after the clashes began, the Chinese Government issued a statement, putting forward three peaceable proposals. Anyone can see that these proposals, fair and reasonable as they are, constitute the only way to salvage the current dangerous situation. The Indian Government, however, stated in its note under reference that "before any talks can be considered there must be a restoration of the position that existed in early September 1962." That is to say, the Indian side still wants to stage a comeback in order to "hold what they have taken by force over a period of years" and revert to the posture prior to October 20 in which it launched massive attacks on the Chinese side. This is absolutely unacceptable to the Chinese side.

At the same time, the Indian side is stepping up nationwide anti-China mobilization. The Indian President proclaimed on October 26 a "state of emergency" throughout the country. The Indian Prime Minister declared that the fight with the Chinese will go on for a long time to come. The Indian Ministers of Defence and Home Affairs personally flew to the frontiers to make inspections and dispositions. The Indian side is organizing new army units and moving large numbers of troops and transporting huge quantities of arms and ammunition to the eastern and western sectors of the border. What is especially serious, the Indian side is relying on the United States for the supply of large quantities of arms. Indian troops have never ceased bombarding and attacking Chinese frontier guards. Indian aeroplanes are still continually intruding into China's air space for the purposes of reconnaissance and harassment. Indian troops, declared a spokesman of the Indian Defence Ministry, have already made a series of "probing attacks." In a word, the Indian side is using every means to create a war atmosphere, stir up anti-China waves, persecute Chinese nationals in India, preposterously close down the branches of the Bank of China in Calcutta and Bombay and step up military dispositions in preparation for fresh attacks on China on an even larger scale.

The above-mentioned facts prove that the allegations made in the Indian note of October 26 are all falsehoods and prevarications. What is imperative is to put an immediate end to the military clashes now going on and seek a peaceful settlement of the boundary question, not to engage in endless debate. The Chinese Government once again asks the Indian Government to give serious consideration to the three proposals put forward in the Chinese Government's statement of October 24 and make a positive response. Should the Indian side obstinately resort to force and continue to expand the clashes, the Indian Government must bear full responsibility for all the consequences.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

New Delhi Prepares Further Attacks On China

by CHOU PAO-JU

PROGRESSIVE opinion throughout the world welcomes the Chinese Government's statement of October 24 calling for a stop to the Sino-Indian border conflict and the reopening of negotiations to settle the boundary question peacefully. The three proposals contained in this statement provide a fair and reasonable basis for discussion; it takes due account of the interests of both China and India; it does not prejudice the prestige of either side. The Indian Government, however, rejected China's proposals out of hand, insisting that China withdraw from large tracts of its own territory before any talks could be held. News from India indicates that the Nehru government is busy making preparations for further large-scale attacks to impose its territorial claims on China even though its initial military adventure has come to grief.

Persisting in Aggression

To China's fair proposals for the peaceful settlement, New Delhi's answer is more sabre-rattling and intensified efforts to whip up a war hysteria. Premier Chou En-lai's October 24 letter to Nehru putting forward the three peace proposals was greeted by the Indian Prime Minister's call for preparations for large-scale military attacks. Mr. Nehru called on the Indian people to learn from the Dunkirk spirit of Winston Churchill. In the armed clashes on the Sino-Indian border, it was India that launched massive general attacks on Chinese frontier guards and left the latter with no choice but to hit back in self-defence. India is an aggressor; what has that got to do with the Dunkirk spirit?

Nehru needs these slogans to whip up chauvinistic sentiment so as to carry out his plan of "freeing" Chinese territory of Chinese. On October 22 in a broadcast to the nation, Nehru said, "We shall carry on the struggle as long as we do not win." To achieve this aim, he asked the Indian people to gird up their loins and to pay the price "in full measure"; he stressed that "no price is too great."

Addressing the annual meeting of the Indian Institute of Public Administration on October 29, Nehru emphasized that no matter how long the conflict might last, "we shall win in the end and triumph." He once again asked the Indian people "not to expect the conflict with China to end quickly but to be prepared to face it for a long period." On November 1, he declared that India was facing and would continue to face China, as there could be no half-way house in such matters; it would "continue to be faced as long as it was necessary to do so." He said that China, India's "opponent, has become an enemy."

Other high-ranking Indian officials also clamoured for continued attacks on China. Former Defence Minister,

now Minister for Defence Production, Krishna Menon, declared that the Indian troops would "fight on, come what may" and that "we are determined to fight to the last—fight until there is no strength left in us." He claimed that "the time for using moderate language was over," that the Indian troops "will fight severely," and that "we are doing the best we can with the resources at our disposal." Indian Home Minister Shastri called on the Indians to fight "to the last drop of blood." The former Indian President Prasad even clamoured that India should tell China that it would not hesitate to "liberate" Tibet if necessary.

Stepped-Up War Preparations

On October 26, Indian President Radhakrishnan proclaimed a "state of emergency" throughout the country. On the same day he also promulgated "the Defence of India Ordinance," which gives the Indian Government new sweeping powers to tighten its grip on the country. As a footnote, the *Indian Express* commented that this can mean only one thing, that is, "India is placed on a war footing and is in a state of war."

As one of the urgent measures to sustain India's military aggression, Prime Minister Nehru was appointed concurrently Minister of Defence. All retired army officers and generals have been ordered to active duty. Recruitment is being vigorously pushed. Students are being asked to join the "National Cadet Corps"; the people are called upon to join the "National Volunteer Rifle Force" to contribute to the war effort and to join the "Home Guards" thus relieving the regular police force for "other important work." The Indian Home Minister has asked the local people to carry through the "Civil Defence" arrangements prescribed by the government and set up "Defence Committees" in every village and town.

The Nehru government had decided to double or treble the production of war materials. The arms industry was given orders to start maximum production even if this meant going onto three shifts and putting installations on a round-the-clock schedule. These establishments were recruiting more workers. Steel and heavy industry was put on a "war footing." The *Indian Express* reported that the Indian Government would soon call a "conference of secretaries to economic ministries to discuss how to gear the Third Five-Year Plan to defence needs." Nehru was reported to have agreed with the view that India's Third Five-Year Plan must be "pruned in order to raise more resources for defence purposes." In a broadcast Nehru proclaimed that the workers may not strike or act in any way which comes in the way of in-

Vice-Premier Chen Yi Condemns U.S. Military Aid to India

SPEAKING at the October Revolution anniversary reception given by the Soviet Ambassador on November 7, Vice-Premier Chen Yi referred to the military clashes on the Sino-Indian border. He said:

"Great concern has been shown by the socialist countries and many countries friendly to China, particularly friendly Asian and African countries, and all other countries and people who are interested in Sino-Indian friendship, Asian-African solidarity and world peace. We are gratified to see that the three proposals put forward by the Chinese Government to end the Sino-Indian border clashes, reopen peaceful negotiations and settle peacefully the Sino-Indian boundary question have won ever wider sympathy and support. China has not occupied, nor does it want, a single inch of Indian territory. China has always exercised the greatest self-restraint to avoid border clashes and made repeated proposals for their elimination. Even at the present time when we have been attacked and compelled to strike back in self-defence, we still do not give up our stand for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question through negotiations. We understand and welcome the appeal made by the governments of many countries for the cessation of the border clashes and

the holding of negotiations. We are even more glad to see that the governments of quite a number of countries and the broad masses in all countries have drawn a clear distinction between right and wrong concerning the current Sino-Indian border clashes.

"At the present time although the Chinese Government has made its three proposals, the Sino-Indian border clashes have not yet stopped. What warrants specially serious attention is that the U.S. Government is stepping up its military assistance to India, openly clamouring for an expansion of the Sino-Indian border clashes so as to attain its vicious aim of dominating India and using Asians to fight Asians. The British Government, which occupies a most unseemly position on the Sino-Indian border question to begin with, is fanning up the flames. The Chinese and Indian peoples are friendly to each other. There is no fundamental conflict of interests between China and India. We are convinced that, no matter how numerous the obstacles are, the Sino-Indian boundary question will eventually be settled in a friendly way through negotiations. The imperialists and reactionaries will never attain their aim of undermining the profound friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples by exploiting this question."

creasing production in the factories or in the fields. The Indian Minister for Commerce and Industry also emphasized the need for increasing production to meet "the defence requirements" of India directly or indirectly.

While trying in every way to increase its military strength, the Nehru government is milking the Indian people dry to sustain its aggression against China. On October 26, Indian Finance Minister Moraji Desai in a broadcast to the nation urged the people to hand over their gold and gold ornaments to the government to cover its military expenses. He announced a series of steps to "mobilize all resources of the country." He said that the government would issue "National Defence Bonds," establish a "National Defence Fund" and issue "savings bonds" and "prize bonds."

In the name of "providing amenities" to the soliders fighting on the frontier and "helping their families," Nehru asked the Indian people to make "generous contributions to the Prime Minister's National Defence Fund." In Mysore a committee has been set up by the government to "strengthen the morale of the people and to contribute to the welfare of the fighting forces." In Rajasthan, the Chief Minister has sponsored a "soldier's welfare fund." All kinds of "donations" are being solicited by the Indian authorities in various places; in Calcutta and Delhi, women were told to "tear off their gold bangles and necklaces to give to the government" under the slogan: "a gold bangle will buy a weapon, a gold ring will buy a grenade." Employees and workers are asked to dig into their pay packets and make contributions. The organizing

committee for blood banks of the Indian authorities issued a statement calling on the people to "donate their blood" for wounded members of the Indian aggressor forces.

As "the cost of national defence" increases sharply, commodity prices are soaring and this is seriously threatening the people's livelihood.

U.S. Supplies India With Arms

For a long time past the U.S. has had an agreement to sell military equipment to India, and the Indian Government has already purchased considerable amounts of U.S. equipment. Amidst the roaring of the guns of the Indian troops, two military delegations were sent to Washington to negotiate the purchase of U.S. arms. On October 26, Nehru sent a personal letter to U.S. President Kennedy, asking for speedy U.S. delivery of all kinds of arms and military equipment including aircraft, heavy-duty automatic weapons, helicopters, trucks and tank parts needed for aggression against China. AP reports from New Delhi that Nehru "is making an all-out effort to obtain American help." On October 29, a letter from Kennedy was handed to Nehru by U.S. Ambassador to India Galbraith who assured him that the United States was ready to help India as much as possible.

Two days later, Lincoln White, U.S. State Department spokesman, announced that the United States would immediately begin airlifting light infantry weapons, ammunition, transport and communications equipment to India. Reports reveal that on the night of October 29 U.S. President Kennedy had already ordered huge supplies

of small arms and ammunition to be rushed to India, and that the first shipment from a Thai base had arrived at Tezpur the very next day. Arms from stocks in West Germany were airlifted to Calcutta on November 3; they were immediately sent to air bases near the Sino-Indian border by plane and fast light trains.

According to U.S. Brigadier-General Robert D. Foreman, who accompanied the arms arriving at Calcutta, U.S. aircraft bringing arms landed in India every three hours in a round-the-clock shuttle service, each aircraft carrying about 30,000 pounds of military equipment. The U.S. is also preparing to airlift arms to India from its military bases in Turkey.

A four-man U.S. army liaison team led by Colonel Preston Cannady has arrived at Calcutta to co-ordinate the supply of arms to India. U.S. air force ground personnel are now at Dum Dum airport, Calcutta. Meanwhile, an Indian Defence Ministry official and an Indian air force squadron leader have arrived in Washington.

The spokesman of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs in a statement obsequiously thanked the United States for supplying arms and other materials to India in support of its attack on China. He said: "We are grateful for the U.S. Government's sympathy and support and their offer to help us in the procurement of supplies. . . ."

Besides the United States, Britain is also sending arms to India. Prime Minister Macmillan said that Britain was ready to extend "practical help" to India.

A Series of "Probing Attacks"

Meanwhile reinforcements are being rushed to the battle area. The London *Observer* reported on November

4 that Lieutenant-General Kaul, commander of the newly formed army corps in the Indian "Northeast Frontier Agency," "has begun building up substantial reserves brought into Assam by train and plane from all over India." A Reuter dispatch from New Delhi reveals that the Indian Government has put Major-General K.P. Candeth in charge of the defence of strategic Sikkim and neighbouring regions, and that "Indian troops along the northern border are preparing for a long winter campaign against the Chinese."

In fact, provocation and fresh offensives are continuing along the border, both on the eastern and western sectors. According to reports from the Chinese frontier guards, Indian troops stationed in the area of Chushul and Tinruzhe in the western sector have since October 29 repeatedly shelled the Chinese frontier guards in China's Tibet with howitzers and heavy mortars. The Indian forces are massing troops in the Chushul area in preparation for a new attack on Chinese territory and the bombardment of Chinese frontier guards there is clearly a prelude to such an attack. On the eastern sector of the border, the spokesman of the Indian Defence Ministry said on October 30 that Indian troops had resumed their offensive and started a series of "probing attacks."

The Chinese Foreign Ministry in its note of November 6 to the Indian Embassy in China lodged a strongly worded protest against the Indian shelling of Chinese frontier guards. Should the Indian side continue to play with fire and insist on expanding the conflict, the note warned, the Chinese side would be compelled to strike back in self-defence and the Indian Government would have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Algeria's First National Day

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

NOVEMBER 1 takes its place in the calendar of the world as a day of historic importance. It was greeted this year as the first National Day of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic and also the eighth anniversary of the armed revolutionary uprising of the Algerian people against French colonialism. The whole Chinese people celebrated this festive day. They extended the warmest greetings to the fraternal Algerian people. China's leaders sent messages of congratulations to the leaders of the new Algeria. The press carried editorials on the anniversary and special reports from Algeria. In Peking, the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and national organizations of the Chinese workers, youth, students, women and cultural circles held a joint rally. A Chinese Government Delegation headed by Senior General Hsu Kuang-ta, Vice-Minister of National Defence, arrived in Algeria to participate in the National Day celebrations.

The Chinese Communist Party and state leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai in their

joint message to the leaders of Algeria write: "The Algerian armed revolutionary uprising launched on November 1, 1954, marked the beginning of an entirely new stage in the Algerian national-liberation movement. The heroic Algerian people, displaying unyielding resolution, became stronger as they fought through more than seven years of armed struggle, and finally won their national independence. This great victory of the Algerian people has dealt a hard blow to imperialism and colonialism and has greatly strengthened the determination of the oppressed nations of Africa and other parts of the world to fight for national liberation. We are convinced that, under the leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front and of Premier Ahmed Ben Bella, the Algerian people, closely united, will achieve new and still greater successes in their noble cause of opposing imperialism and new and old colonialism, safeguarding their national independence, and building up their fatherland."

The message declares that the Chinese people have always resolutely supported the just struggle of the Al-

gerian people and, standing side by side with them, will wage to the end the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and for the defence of world peace.

An Inspiring Example

The Peking rally was attended by Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other prominent leaders. Liu Ning-I, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, in his address, paid tribute to the victory of the Algerian people's national-liberation war and the birth of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic. This, he declared, was a historic event of this decade of the twentieth century, "a great victory of the Algerian people as well as a great victory for the oppressed nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

The victory which the Algerian people had gained in their armed struggle, said Liu Ning-I, had already become an example for all the African peoples fighting for their national independence. The experience of the protracted struggle of the Algerian people proved that all colonialists, even though they are armed to the teeth, can be defeated. United as one, daring to struggle and persisting in struggle, the people will win. The victory of Algeria also proves, he said, that the national-liberation movement is an important force in smashing the policies of war and aggression of imperialism and in the struggle for lasting peace in the world. "Imperialism and colonialism," he added, "are not only the enemy of national independence, but also the enemy of world peace. Without genuine national independence, there can be no lasting world peace. To safeguard world peace, we must wage resolute struggles against imperialism, the enemy of peace."

Referring to the national-independence movement which is sweeping over the whole African continent, Liu Chang-sheng, President of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, in his opening speech at the Peking rally, said that although imperialism, old and new colonialism, the reactionaries of various countries who serve imperialism, and modern revisionism, are trying to sabotage that movement by every means, they will never succeed in checking its advance.

Amor Soukhal, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Diplomatic Mission of Algeria, also spoke at the rally. He recalled the long, heroic, anti-imperialist, armed struggle of the Algerian people for the eradication of colonial oppression and for national independence.

The rally adopted a message of greetings to Premier Ahmed Ben Bella.

The Chinese people take the deepest interest in the Algerian people's advance along the path of national independence and in building their country. Premier Ben Bella in his political programme pointed out that agrarian reform was a basic objective of the Algerian revolution, and a pre-condition for national construction in Algeria. Peasants form four-fifths of the population of Algeria. They have long suffered exploitation and oppression at the hands of the French colonialists. Out of the 20 million hectares of arable land in Algeria, 11

million hectares of the most fertile soil are owned by the colonialists. This is, of course, an intolerable situation that an independent Algeria cannot permit. Implementation of agrarian reform is therefore an important step for the consolidation of Algerian national independence and national construction. Realization of the agrarian reform will carry the Algerian democratic revolution another step forward.

Internationally, since gaining their independence, the Algerian people have continued the fight, alongside the other peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, against their common enemy — imperialism and colonialism. As Amor Soukhal said at the Peking rally, independent Algeria would spare no effort in the future as at present to support the peoples of Angola, Kenya, South Africa and Kamerun who are still under colonial oppression. Algeria is against colonialism in any form.

The Algerian Government and people have expressed sympathy and support for the heroic Cuban struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. The Algerian people, said a statement issued by the Algerian National Liberation Front, "are aware that the aggression against Cuba is also an aggression against all peoples waging a consistent struggle against colonialism in all its forms," and declared that they would "always stand by the side of the heroic Cuban people." This just stand of the Algerian people, said *Renmin Ribao* in its editorial hailing Algeria's National Day, conforms not only to their own interests, but also to the common interests of the people throughout the world struggling against imperialism and in defence of world peace, and to the interests of the unity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

The policy of independence and sovereignty pursued by Algeria is bitterly hated by imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of all the people of the world. What U.S. imperialism wants is that the Algerian people should give up the goal of their revolution for which they have shed their blood and that they should part company with the other revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who have fought together with them. The imperialists headed by the United States, the editorial said, have always tried in every way to strangle all the new-born revolutionary forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to rob the people of the fruits of their revolutions and undermine the solidarity of the peoples. The Algerian people, who cherish their independence and are alertly guarding the fruits of their revolution, will undoubtedly maintain the keenest vigilance against these imperialist schemes.

Militant Friendship

The Chinese and the Algerian peoples have formed a firm militant friendship in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. China and Algeria, two independent countries, will certainly continue to march ahead hand-in-hand on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, carry the friendly relations of co-operation between the two countries to a new high level, and make still greater contributions to the cause of world peace.

Sino-Korean Trade Talks

Chinese and Korean government trade delegations concluded their talks in Peking on November 5 with the signing of a treaty of commerce and navigation, an agreement on mutual supply of major goods for the period 1963-67, a protocol on mutual supply of goods for 1963 and two other trade documents.

According to the provisions of these agreements, in 1963 and the subsequent years, China will supply Korea with important materials needed for the carrying out of its Seven-Year Plan, including fuel, minerals, farm produce, chemical products, ferrous metals and complete sets of equipment. Korea will supply China with important materials for developing its national economy, aiding agricultural production and supplying its home market, including minerals, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, machinery and equipment, chemical products, sea products and textiles.

During the talks, Premier Chou En-lai, and Vice-Premiers Ho Lung, Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien and Lo Jui-ching had friendly conversations with Li Joo Jun, Vice-Premier of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, and head of the Korean government trade delegation, and other members of the delegation.

Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People in honour of the Korean guests on November 4. At the banquet, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Joo Jun warmly hailed the further development of Sino-Korean economic co-operation and trade relations, and the constant growth of the unbreakable friendship and great unity of the Chinese and Korean peoples. Premier Chou paid tribute to the great successes of the Korean people in socialist construction, pointing out that they were a great victory for the socialist camp. He praised the significant contributions made by the Korean people to strengthening the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement and to safeguarding Far Eastern and world peace. The firm struggle waged by the Korean people against U.S. imperialist aggression was a powerful

and internationalist support to socialist construction in China, he said. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Premier Chou En-lai thanked the Korean Government and people for adhering to the stand of proletarian internationalism during the recent Sino-Indian border clashes, drawing a sharp distinction between right and wrong, upholding justice, condemning the Indian aggression against China and supporting China's defensive action and the three proposals put forward by the Chinese Government on October 24 for a peaceful solution of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

The Korean Charge d'Affaires ad interim Zong Bong Koo gave a banquet in honour of the Korean delegation, attended by Premier Chou En-lai; Vice-Premiers Ho Lung, Chen Yi, Li Hsien-nien and Lo Jui-ching; Chen Shu-tung, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Chang Chih-chung, Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council, and other government and public leaders. Both hosts and guests warmly celebrated the signing of the treaty and trade agreements.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien in his speech at the banquet pointed out that the signing of the treaty and other documents on trade "marks a further development in economic and trade relations between China and Korea." This close economic co-operation and trade relations between the two countries, he went on, would promote the common upsurge of the economy of both countries, and strengthen the power of the socialist camp and the great unity of the socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Chinese people would, together with the Korean people, and other peoples of the socialist camp and revolutionary, peace-loving peoples of the world, strive for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism, he declared.

Norwegian C.P. Delegation

On November 5, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Liu Shao-chi and

Chu Teh, and General Secretary Teng Hsiao-ping, met a 4-member delegation of the Communist Party of Norway headed by Emil Lovlien, Chairman of its Central Committee. Arriving in Peking on November 3, the Norwegian C.P. delegation came to visit China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Premier Chou Meets Guests

Premier Chou En-lai had friendly talks on separate occasions with noted U.S. Negro scholar Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, member of the World Council of Peace, and his wife Shirley Graham; Tatsunosuke Takasaki, Diet member of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and the former Minister of International Trade and Industry of Japan; and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald from Britain.

Markers Set on Sino-Nepalese Boundary

The joint erection by China and Nepal of permanent boundary markers has been completed on schedule. The marking of the boundary was started last July in accordance with the Sino-Nepalese boundary treaty signed in 1961. Local officials of both Governments have held consultations in the border areas concerned, solved specific questions and reached amicable agreement in accordance with the principles set forth in the notes exchanged by the two Governments on the choice of nationality, transfrontier cultivation and transfrontier pasturing by inhabitants of certain border areas.

Working hard under difficult conditions and despite bad weather, staff members of both sides have co-operated well to complete their tasks satisfactorily. Their work has strengthened the friendship of the Chinese and Nepalese peoples.

Cultural News

A Chinese film festival was held recently in Denpasar, capital of the beautiful province of Bali, Indonesia. A Chinese documentary on President Sukarno's second visit to China, as well as feature films were shown. A Chinese film week was held in Bandung and in Semarang earlier.

Where the Roses Blossom by the progressive Japanese woman playwright Miho Mayama was performed for the first time in China last week in Shenyang in the northeast.

THEATRE

“The Siege”

The Siege handles an important revolutionary theme with a true sense of drama; it has pace, excitement, suspense. . . . After a highly successful run in Peking, it has been taken by its producers, the Modern Drama Troupe of Shenyang, on a tour of other major cities.

The Theme

This play from the northeast has left an impression that will not quickly be forgotten in the capital. Collectively written, it is based on a 1947 episode of the Liberation War. The action takes place in and around an industrial city in the northeast. The Kuomintang garrison forces are divided into two factions—the local forces under Divisional Commander Chao and his Regimental Commander Cheng, and the central KMT forces and their command. The People's Liberation Army has pushed to the city walls. In a militarily hopeless position, the two factions of the enemy are at loggerheads. The central KMT command, trying to husband its own units, makes the local forces bear the brunt of the fighting and the heaviest hardships of the besieged city. The local forces, sensing the end at hand, grow increasingly resentful of this treatment. In these circumstances, the P.L.A. command, in order to liberate the city with a minimum loss in lives and property, tries to prevail on the local commanders to revolt and come over to the people's side before it is too late. A major part of this work is done by two underground Communist Party members who are officers in the local command and are able to point out to the local commanders the only sensible way out of the impasse into which the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang has led them and their men. These efforts are successful. When the military offensive is launched, the local troops revolt, and the central KMT forces are compelled to surrender. The city is peacefully liberated; lives and property are saved.

A New Approach

The authors could have chosen any one of a dozen angles in handling this theme; the one they picked is both new and refreshing. By laying most of the action inside the besieged enemy camp, they are able to bring out better

its complex and sharpening conflicts which eventually lead to the revolt of the local forces. But it is also made plain that these inner conflicts would not have sharpened and finally reached the breaking point were it not for the military defeats the KMT troops of both groups are suffering and the political pressure exerted by the P.L.A. Like the characters in the play, the audience is brought step by step to a dramatic realization of the inherent superiority of the P.L.A. as a people's army of liberation.

The production is fully adequate to the play. Able direction, in particular, has made a good play even better. This is a war play that holds its guns to the end where they crash with the fullest theatrical effect. Avoiding the common trap of oversimplifying heroes and villains, it presents a number of vivid characters with individual personalities reacting to different situations and stresses in ways true to their characters. This Shenyang troupe has an inventive sense of theatre, of the use of dramatic effects. Its act-end curtains—like that at the end of Scene III—fall as they should on a high moment of suspense, on a gesture or phrase pregnant with possibilities, on a “situation” which is its own comment, holding the audience expectant until the final decisive resolution of the last *mise en scene*.

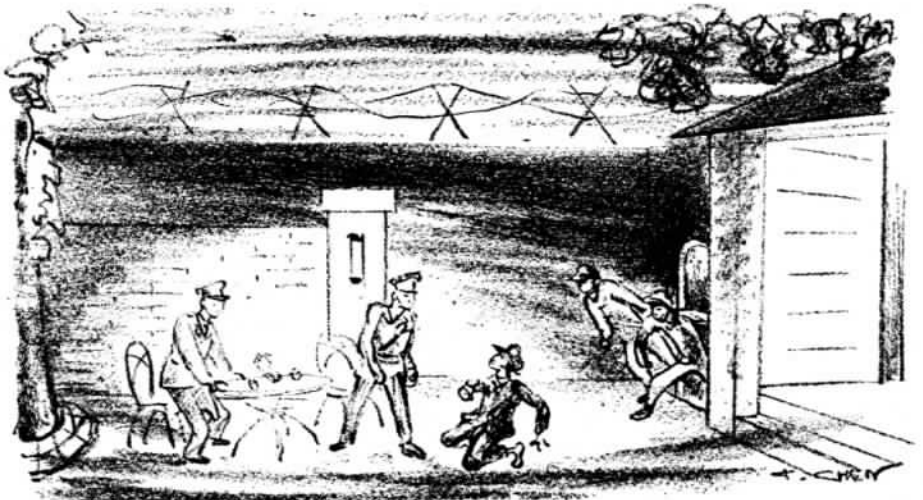
The dramatic action of the piece develops smoothly. It is a tautly written and produced play with plenty of muscle and remarkably little “fat” on it.

The play opens at P.L.A. field headquarters and plunges straight into its central problem. The enemy had just

suffered a heavy defeat on the battlefield and the P.L.A. command learns through a “prisoner-of-war”—who turns out to be Li, one of the underground Communists in the local command—of the desperate situation in the enemy camp. A co-ordinated military and political line of action is decided on and Li is “released.” The following scene takes us into a situation loaded with dynamite: the birthday party for the local divisional commander Chao where all the enemy officers are assembled. Gloom caused by recent defeats, mistrust of each other, mutual spying, a barely averted quarrel, launch us straightaway into the midst of the enemy's internal quarrels. Dissatisfaction with the central command and the threat of defeat inclines Divisional Commander Chao to agree to Li's suggestion that he make his separate peace with the P.L.A. But the arrival of a special commissioner from Chiang Kai-shek with the bait of a generalship again throws Chao into a state of indecision. Pulled every which way, Chao wavers until the day when he suddenly finds the P.L.A. practically within the city gates, the central army commanders ready to flee in their private planes, and his own forces, led by his regimental commander and old comrade-in-arms Cheng, determined to revolt with or without him. He finally makes up his mind at the crucial moment, stages a coup against the central KMT command and surrenders the city to the people.

Some Memorable Characters

Certain characters leave particularly vivid impressions. Cheng, the local regimental commander, is very much



Setting at end of 3rd scene of “The Siege”: The Kuomintang agents try to arrest the wrong officer

Sketch by Jack Chen

the provincial army officer, a tough, impulsive soldier with something of a sense of rough justice. When first captured by the P.L.A., doubt and mistrust prevent him from listening to reason. "I don't talk politics," he says. When he is released and is convinced of the P.L.A.'s sincerity, he tells the P.L.A. commander: "I'm just a rough soldier, but I won't forget the good turn you did me." Back in the enemy camp, he sees with a freshly discerning eye the treacherous and truculent face of the central command, and leads his forces to revolt at the first opportunity.

The role of the local divisional commander offers greater difficulties to an actor because of its greater complexity. He is a hard-bitten, egocentric local warlord who is swayed constantly, but in the end realistically, by considerations of his own interests.

Excellent portrayals were given of the underground Communists. The quiet and unassuming way they were shown to play their complex roles had all the more power to convince. The constant danger in which they lived, the utter dedication to the cause of the people demanded of them, the need for iron nerves and constant vigilance, is brought home dramatically by the death of one of them. To test him, the KMT command orders him to blow up the city power station. But he saves it and preserves the secret of his connections by sacrificing his life.

One other character must be specially mentioned: an old KMT soldier, an old army lag, a sort of Chinese good soldier Schweik who knows his way around. Three times captured and released by the P.L.A., at heart he sympathizes with the Communists. He sees through the venal KMT command which forces the soldiers against their will to loot the people. Only because of his family in the KMT-occupied area is he restrained from leaving the KMT army. Eventually he makes no small contribution to persuading his fellow-soldiers to take the honourable road of revolting against the reactionaries and joining the people's forces.

Through the drama of this small group of people in one corner of the country, *The Siege* gives an accurate picture of some crucial conflicts of that particular historical period which were acted out in hundreds of inci-

dents, large and small, all over the country and hastened the rapid collapse of the Kuomintang and the swift liberation of the country.

The Shenyang troupe has admirably welded a group of players from various backgrounds—old professionals, young recruits from amateur worker dramatic groups and modern drama students—into a troupe which gives a thoroughly competent, straightforward, realistic performance.

SPORTS

Chinese Table Tennis Team in Japan

Nine of China's leading table tennis players arrived in Tokyo on October 28 to play a series of friendly matches in Japan. The five men players are Chuang Tse-tung, world singles champion; Li Fu-jung, runner-up at the last world championships in Peking; Hsu Yin-sheng; Wang Chia-sheng and Wang Chih-liang. The women players are Han Yu-chen, Wang Chien, Liang Li-chen and Ti Chiang-hua.

The Chinese players—guests of the Japanese Table Tennis Association and the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association—are reciprocating the visit of the Japanese table tennis players who visited China in June and July this year. They played in Tokyo and Nagoya and will play in Osaka and other cities to be announced later.

Table tennis enthusiasts are particularly interested in these matches as the Chinese and Japanese players are expected to be among the strong contenders for the laurels at the 27th world championships scheduled for next year in Prague. The current series of matches will give an indication of the potentials of the players and add some more data to solve that perennial controversy over grips and tactics.

The first matches, held at the Kanayama Gymnasium in Nagoya (October 31), saw China win the men's team contest 5:1 and the women's 3:1. A highlight of the evening was Han Yu-chen's excellent play. Although she was defeated 0-2 by Tamiko Yoshida, she came back strongly and with Liang Li-chen beat Kimiyo Matsuzaki and Kazuko Itoh in the

doubles before going on to defeat Masako Seki (2-0) and win the women's contest for China. A surprise in the men's competition was the defeat of the world men's singles champion Chuang Tse-tung by H. Takahashi.

The second series of matches were played in Tokyo on November 2 at the capacity-filled Tokyo Metropolitan Auditorium. This time, however, it was an all-Japan victory. The Chinese women's team was beaten 0:3 while the men lost 4:5. In the four-hour-long men's contest, Japan's veteran player Ichiro Ogimura showed excellent form. He beat both Hsu Yin-sheng and Li Fu-jung and seemed to inspire his two team-mates, Keiichi Miki and Koji Kimura, to give of their best. Kimura won his matches against Chuang Tse-tung and Hsu Yin-sheng but lost to Li Fu-jung who, in the decisive 9th match, lost to Miki.

Before their third encounter with the Japanese national side, scheduled for November 12 at Osaka, the Chinese players defeated 5:4 a team of Japanese students made up of winners of this year's East Japan Students' Championships on November 4 at Tokyo. Unfortunately, because of indisposition, Han Yu-chen and Wang Chien are unable to continue their tour in Japan and had to return home on November 5.

Weightlifting Championships

Ten all-China records were broken last week in the six days of keen competition at the 1962 National Weightlifting Championships in Canton. Not one but many lifters broke the records. Thirteen youngsters reached the standard set for the title of Master of Sports.

These young weightlifters showed that weightlifting in China has bright prospects. Some of them, like featherweight Hsiao Ming-hsiang, a high school boy from Kweilin, have already joined the record breakers. In Canton he bettered the national record for the featherweight snatch with 112.5 kg. His total lift of 352.5 kg. equalled the old record and tied with that of the third place winner at the last world championships in Budapest.

The other new records came from bantamweight snatch: Li Chi-yuan, 103.5 kg.; featherweight press: Huang Jui-ming, 112.5 kg.; lightweight press: Lin Kuang-ming, 121 kg.; middle-

weight press: Liu Tien-wu, 132.5 kg.; middleweight snatch: Wu Yu-chu, 123.5 kg.; light-heavyweight press: Chao Ching-kuei, 137.5 kg.; heavyweight total lift and jerk, Wang Li-chun, 442.5 kg. and 173 kg.; and heavyweight snatch: Peng Kuang-chu, 140 kg.

This year already 22 Chinese weightlifters have broken 16 of the 28 listed national records.

Football. Playing its first match in Korea on November 4, the visiting Chinese football team drew 2-all with the army eleven of the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

Chess Championships. Ninety-four players from 16 provinces and cities have gathered in Hofei, Anhwei Province, for the National Chess Championships. The competitions will last for a month as the country's best players match skills in international-rule chess, Chinese-rule chess and the ancient Chinese game of *weiqi*.

Volleyball. After competing in the world championships at Moscow, the Chinese Men's Volleyball Team is now visiting Bulgaria. It lost its first match against the Bulgarian national team but defeated Plovdiv Locomotive in its second match.

Table Tennis. A Chinese youth team is touring Cambodia and competing against Cambodian table tennis players.

After a month's stay in China the table tennis team from the Korean Democratic People's Republic left Peking for home on November 5. The visitors played several friendly matches with Chinese teams in Peking and Shanghai.

Basketball. The Leningrad (men's) and Moscow (women's) basketball teams have concluded their tour in China after playing matches in Peking, Nanking and Shanghai against local teams.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

PEKING OPERA

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

▲ **RETURN OF THE PHOENIX** A comedy of errors. A young man wins a bride despite the schemes of a wicked stepmother. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **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 on the city by getting reinforcements from the governor of Chingchou. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **ORPHAN OF THE CHAO FAMILY** Prime Minister Chao Tun of the ancient State of Tsin is killed by the ruthless minister Tu An-ku who orders the wholesale execution of all his kith and kin. The play tells how Chao's two good friends save his infant grandson, sole heir of the Chao family. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **THE TALE OF THE WHITE SNAKE** The White Snake Fairy falls in love with and marries a mortal. But her happy life is shattered by a misanthropic recluse who imprisons her in a pagoda. Many years later her son destroys the pagoda and sets her free. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

WUJU OPERA

▲ **THREE VISITS TO LI-HUA** A traditional comedy. Hsueh Ting-shan, a Tang officer, is sent to win back Wan Hung, a Tang general who surrendered to the invaders. Meeting Wan Hung's warrior daughter Li-hua on the battlefield he is defeated but they fall in love and with her help he successfully accomplishes his mission. Hurt by his military defeat, however, a misunderstanding parts them and he has to make three visits to her to win her back.

▲ **PRINCESS SHUANG YANG** A traditional opera. A Sung Dynasty story about how Princess Shuang Yang helps her husband defend his country from foreign invaders.

(The above operas produced by the visiting Wuju Opera Troupe from Chekiang.)

DANCE

The visiting 48-member "Lezginka" Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Daghestan A.S.S.R. will give four performances of folk dances of Daghestan's many national minorities. Nov. 9, 7:15 p.m. at Tianqiao Theatre. Nov. 10, 7:15 p.m.; Nov. 11, 1:30 p.m. & 7:15 p.m. at "February 7" Theatre.

CONCERTS

G.D.R. ARTISTS IN PEKING

The Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra will give four concerts on Nov. 11-14 at the Nationalities Cultural Palace Theatre under the guest conductorship of Professor HORST FÖRSTER with guest soloists ROLAND BRETTSCHEIDER (pianist) and MANFRED SCHERZER (violinist). Programme includes:

Tchaikovsky: Violin Concerto in D Major
Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 3 in C Minor

Brahms: Symphony No. 1 in C Minor

Beethoven: *Egmont* Overture

Romance in F

Piano Concerto No. 5 ("Emperor")

Symphony No. 7 in A Major

Nov. 10 Peking Concert Hall

RECITAL

by

Professor Ying Shang-neng — Baritone

Programme includes Chinese songs and selections from *Rigoletto* and other operas.

MODERN DRAMA

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

▲ **KOU CHIEN REBUILDS THE STATE** A historical play written collectively by Tsao Yu, Mei Chien and Yu Shih-chih. The State of Yueh in the Warring States Period is defeated by the State of Wu. After three years' captivity, Kou Chien, King of Yueh, returns home. Mindful of the humiliations and suffering he and his people have endured, he encourages them to work hard to strengthen their country. Many years later, he turns the tables on Wu. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **PRINCESS WEN CHENG** Historical play by Tien Han. Emperor Tai Tsung of the Tang Dynasty consents to the marriage between Princess Wen Cheng and Tibetan king Sron-Tsan Gampo. Despite the plots of traitors, the Tibetan-Han union is consummated and fraternal ties strengthened between the two nationalities. China Youth Art Theatre.

▲ **YOUNG EAGLES** A six-act play produced by the Modern Drama Troupe of the P.L.A. Air Force. It tells how in 1952 the young air force of the Chinese People's Volunteers beats the invading U.S. air force on the Korean front.

▲ **TARTUFFE (THE HYPOCRITE)** A play by the great French dramatist Moliere. Produced in Chinese by the Experimental Modern Drama Theatre.

FILMS

▲ **WITH ONE HEART** A new feature tribute to the close and militant unity between the Chinese workers and peasants in their struggle for liberation. Changchun Studio.

▲ **AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY** A Soviet feature film. Episodes from Lenin's life. It tells how Lenin tirelessly carried on revolutionary activities even while exiled in Siberia and how later he got the famous *Iskra* (The Spark), organ of the Communist Party, published in Munich.

▲ **STORIES OF YOUTH** A Soviet film. Four short stories about the activities of the Soviet youth in time of war as well as in the days of socialist construction.

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

▲ **AH FU AND HIS LOVE** A Vietnamese feature film. The story of a hired labourer's struggle against his oppressors and his love for the girl who helps him escape from the landlord's clutches.

▲ **AN EAGER LONGING** A Rumanian film. An ex-serviceman leads the land reform in his home village and frustrates the plots of the reactionaries who seek to regain power.

▲ **THE GHOST GOES WEST** A British comedy. Directed by Rene Clair. Strange things happen when an American capitalist buys an ancient haunted castle in Scotland and takes it to the States and its ghost goes with it.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **POLAND'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN WATER CONSERVANCY** Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Nov. 19. At the Shuixie in Zhongshan Park.

▲ **PEKING'S INDUSTRIAL ARTS EXHIBITION** Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Nov. 18. At the Huafangzhai in Beihai Park.

▲ **PHOTOS OF HUANGSHAN LANDSCAPES** Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. till Nov. 20. At Summer Palace.

SWIMMING

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

Tues. Thur. & Sat.
12:30 noon - 8:00 p.m.

Wed. Fri. & Sun.

12:00 noon - 5:00 p.m.



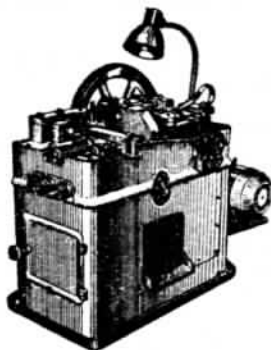
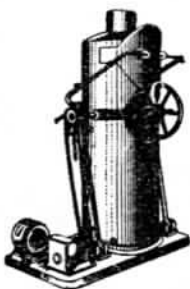
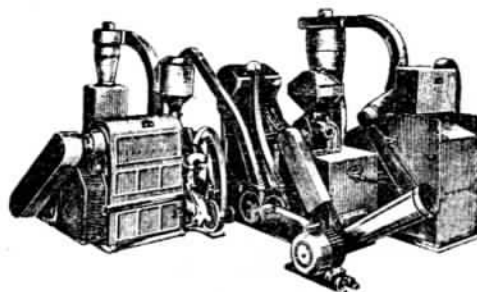
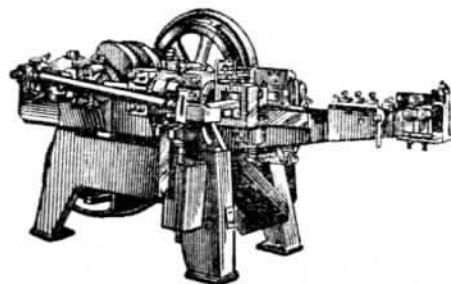
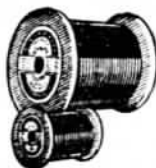
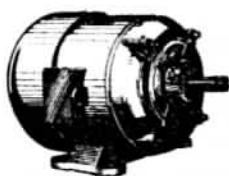
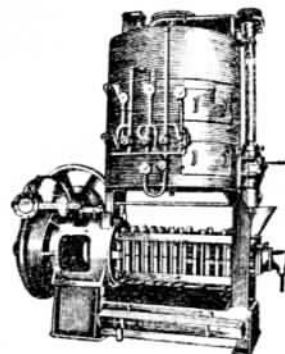
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