

PEKING REVIEW

25

June 22, 1962

Rousing Welcome for the Korean Parliamentary Delegation

(p. 5)

U.S. Troops Hang On in Thailand

What's Washington up to? (p. 7).

Algerian Algeria

Report from Algeria after the ceasefire (p. 9).

Small Plants Make Big Things

A typical example of "ants nibbling at bones" in the
machine-building industry (p. 13).

*Pen Probes, Sidelights and
Other Features*

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報

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Rhymes of Li Yu-tsai and Other Stories

by Chao Shu-li

"Rhymes of Li Yu-tsai," "The Heirloom," "Hsiao Erh-hei's Marriage" and "Old Customs," the four short stories in this volume, are written by one of China's best-known contemporary novelists. In lively, earthy style he describes Chinese village life after liberation. Chou Yang, the famous literary critic, contributes an introductory study of the writer and his work.

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by Li Chi

Wang Kuei and Li Hsiang-hsiang is a modern narrative poem with the typical lilt of a northern Shensi folk song. In lively, unaffected language it tells of the love of a poor peasant lad and lass of northern Shensi Province. A local landlord wants Hsiang-hsiang for himself and sticks at nothing to get his way. The peasants fight back. The wind of the revolution blowing through the villages sweeps away the reactionaries. Justice triumphs and Wang Kuei and Hsiang-hsiang are united.

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Published by:

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China

Distributed by:

GUOZI SHUDIAN

P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

June 22, 1962 Vol. V No. 25

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Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China
Cable Address: Peking 6170

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

ROUND THE WEEK

Intellectuals on the Farms

The need for sustained and increasing aid to agriculture continues to be a major theme in the Chinese press. Editorial exhortation and comment is supplemented by news reports from many quarters describing how the nation is rallying to this all-out, all-round effort to rehabilitate agricultural production after three consecutive years of natural calamities.

The young people of the nation are well to the fore in this campaign. College and middle school students are doing their bit. Increasing numbers of them are volunteering to go to the countryside on graduation to reinforce the agricultural front.

In Sian in the northwest, another 400 have recently joined those who have decided to devote themselves to building up a new socialist countryside.

In Liaoning Province in the northeast, 70 middle school students from Yihsien County went pioneering in the Yingmao Mountain region some years ago. There they have afforested a thousand *mu* with pines, poplars, willows and locust trees. They turned another large tract of wasteland into an orchard with more than 10,000 fruit trees, and set up a dairy and a poultry farm. This success has inspired the students of Chinchow, in the southwestern part of the province, to follow their example. Several hundreds of them have gone to settle in the hill regions north of Chinchow and transform the hill lands into farms.

Tens of thousands of students have left Shanghai over the past few years to reclaim hill land in Kiangsi Province. After graduation next month thousands more will follow them to set up new farms there.

These "young intellectuals," as the peasants fondly call them, have proved their worth on the farms. They not only help in terms of labour power; they constitute a great force vivifying and strengthening work at the grass-roots level. After acclimatizing themselves and profiting from the experience of veteran farmers, they have put to good use the scientific and technical know-how learnt in school.

Many of them have now combined a good knowledge of practical farming with a good grounding in agricultural science. Not a few are experts in seed selection, in growing cotton or making chemical fertilizers by indigenous methods.

New Workers' Housing

Just a few minutes' drive beyond the city walls of Peking stand row after row of tall buildings which have almost completely changed the look of this ancient city's outskirts. Many of them are newly built factories or office buildings, many others are new housing estates for factory and office workers.

Chinese workers used to live in appalling squalor in the past, with whole families crowded into small dingy rooms in the slums. Today, their living conditions have greatly improved. Since liberation, the state has built for workers new living quarters in various parts of the country with a floor space totalling more than 160 million square metres. This is over 30 times as much floor space as they had before liberation. And this, moreover, does not include the houses — with a floor space of some 3 million square metres — which the workers have built for themselves with government loans and help.

A recent report shows that Peking's new housing estates for industrial workers alone cover a total floor space of more than 2.5 million square metres. In place of former slum areas or wastelands, the People's Government has constructed thousands of blocks of three- or four-storeyed buildings, planted trees and flowers around them, and built roads linking these workers' residential districts with the centre of the city. With two or more rooms for each family, the rent of which comes to about 3 or 4 per cent of the workers' wages, these buildings have modern sanitary installations, central heating and other conveniences. Most of the workers at the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Company on the city's outskirts now live in the housing estates the company has built since liberation. In the past all they could afford were mat or mud and wattle huts which barely sheltered them from rain and wind.

Many workers' housing estates have sprung up all over the country—in Shanghai, Anshan, Changchun, Wuhan, Chengtu and other cities. In Shanghai, one of the leading industrial centres, 30 workers' residential estates of apartment blocks, surrounded by trees and flowers, have been built in the textile, steel and other industrial districts. In Chapei District, formerly one of the city's worst slums, the low tumbledown houses and shacks have been pulled down and new buildings of four to seven storeys built in their place. Tsaoyang Villa, the city's first workers' estate covering 1,800 *mu*, now houses some 65,000 people, most of them textile workers.

The style and facilities of these housing estates in Shanghai have gradually improved. Those built in the early post-liberation years were mostly two-storeyed buildings put up to remedy the workers' acute housing problem. Later, three- or four-storeyed buildings were constructed with balconies, modern toilets and kitchens provided with gas stoves. The new apartment houses erected since 1958 generally have four to seven storeys, with two- to five-room apartments for each family.

Similar workers' housing estates are being built in many other cities. These and the increasing recreational facilities at their disposal give China's workers a rich and full life free from the endless worries and misery of slum housing that used to be their companions in the past.

Tadjiks' New World

An article on another page in this issue describes the changes in Phari, the highest populated place in China. Recent reports tell of the steady progress in the economy and general well-being made by another community living on the roof of the world—the Tadjiks of Tash Kurghan, up on the Pamirs in the southwestern corner of Sinkiang.

Numbering some 14,000, one of the smallest minority nationalities in China, most of the Tadjiks live in the Tash Kurghan Autonomous County on the Pamir Plateau. Since liberation they have learnt to farm land three to four thousand metres above sea level, free from frost for only about 80 days a year. By expanding irrigation facilities, they have both extended the acreage sown and increased output.

They now raise three times as much grain as in 1949. By and large, they are self-sufficient in grain today, something they never dreamt of before.

Their chief occupation, of course, is still stockbreeding. The Tadjik herdsmen have fared particularly well in this field. Since last winter, they have raised over 20,000 calves, lambs and colts, bringing the number of their livestock to more than 112,000 head. This is four times as many as in 1949, the year of liberation, and a 50 per cent increase over 1957, the year before the people's communes were set up.

By channelling water to the grassland, they are raising better grass and are able to bring in more fodder for use over the winter months. They have trained many modern vets and established veterinary stations in all their people's communes. This and better all-round care account much for the thriving condition of their livestock.

Phenomenal successes have been achieved in education. Before liberation, 99 per cent of the Tadjik people were illiterate. Today, over 90 per cent of their school-age children are at school, and adult illiteracy is going down steadily too. The autonomous county now has its own middle school and 33 primary schools as against only 3 primary schools in 1949. For the families of the herdsmen following herds moving on the pastures, there are travelling schools equipped with tents. These form an important supplement to the permanent schools: some 30 to 40 per cent of the pupils take their lessons in tents each year.

The local government is increasing the number of Tadjik teachers and improving their training. New short-term classes have been set up during the past few years to train primary school teachers. In addition, 220 students have been sent to Peking, Urumchi, Kashgar and other places to further their studies in technical or middle schools.

Memorial for Tan Kah Kee

A memorial hall will be built as a tribute to Chen Chia-keng, better



Keeping the Commune's Accounts in Good Order

Traditional Chinese painting by Chu Ying-jen

known abroad as Tan Kah Kee, the distinguished overseas Chinese leader who died last year at the age of 88. The newly built University for Overseas Chinese in Chuanchow, Fukien Province, has been chosen as the site for the memorial. According to present plans, a library and a science building will be attached to it.

Plans for this project have been afoot for quite some time among returned overseas Chinese. Last week in Peking a committee to take charge of it was set up at an enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

Chen Chia-keng staunchly opposed the Kuomintang reaction and supported the new China. For this he was deeply respected inside and outside China. Many friends and admirers among overseas Chinese have contributed to the fund for this memorial to a great overseas Chinese patriot.

Korean Parliamentary Delegation in China

AT the invitation of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, a delegation of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly is now in Peking.

The delegation, headed by Pak Keum Chul, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, was met at Peking Station on June 16 by its host, Chairman Chu Teh, who is a Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Party's Central Committee. Among the welcoming party were other Chinese Party and government leaders, representatives of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C., the various democratic parties and people's organizations as well as senior officers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

As the distinguished Korean guests drove to the Guest House, they were greeted by over 100,000 Peking residents who lined the streets to welcome their guests with gongs and drums, firecrackers, songs and dances. They had received similarly cordial welcomes ever since they crossed the Yalu River and stepped onto Chinese soil. Passing through Shenyang, they were met by Premier Chou En-lai who happened to be there at the time.

Comrades-in-Arms, Now and For Ever

The evening the Korean guests arrived, Chairman Chu Teh gave a grand banquet for them. He extolled the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples, which had been sealed in blood in protracted struggle against their common enemies. He expressed heartfelt thanks for the support and help given by the Korean people to the Chinese revolution and na-

tional construction and paid tribute to the Korean people's splendid achievements in the "flying horse" movement under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In his speech, Chairman Chu Teh reiterated the Chinese people's resolute support for the Korean people's just struggle to drive the U.S. aggressors out of south Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

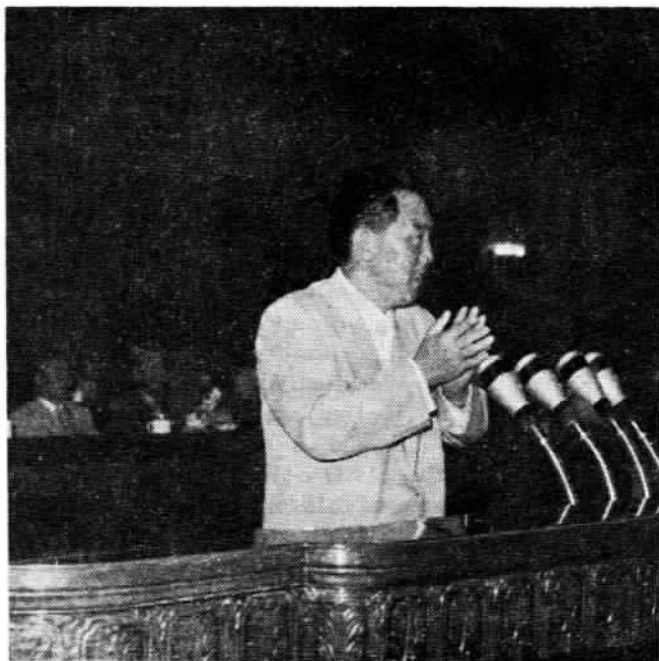
In reply, Pak Keum Chul, head of the delegation, said that the Korean and Chinese peoples always shared their hardships and difficulties in the struggle against their common enemies, and co-operated closely with each other in the big family of the socialist camp. He paid high tribute to the great achievements made by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in socialist revolution and socialist construction. He declared that in good times and in bad the Korean people would always march forward shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people and would always remain their loyal comrades-in-arms.

"Daring to Fight and Win"

On June 17, more than 10,000 people in Peking attended a mass rally to give a rousing welcome to the delegation, the envoys of friendship of China's close and fraternal neighbour.

Peng Chen, Mayor of Peking, addressing the rally, paid high tribute to the Korean people and the Korean Workers' Party and the great, unbreakable unity and friendship between the peoples of China and Korea.

"The Korean Workers' Party," he said, "in its prolonged revolutionary struggle and in the cause of socialist



Pak Keum Chul speaks at the Peking mass rally

construction, has creatively applied the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to Korean actualities, thus ensuring the victory of the cause of the Korean people and enriching and developing Marxism-Leninism. It has made unremitting efforts and great contributions in defending Marxism-Leninism, preserving the unity of the socialist camp and unity of the international communist movement. It is a long-tested, great and revolutionary party and a glorious shock brigade in the international communist movement."

Mayor Peng Chen declared: "The great epic of the Korean people's resistance under the leadership of the Korean Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung against Japanese imperialist enslavement and their heroic deeds in defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors carried out under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, will shine for ever in the historical records of the anti-imperialist struggles of the oppressed nations in the East." Today, he said, continuing to hold high the anti-imperialist banner, standing firm at the eastern outpost of the socialist camp, the Korean people are ready to smash any new U.S. imperialist aggression at any time. The Korean people, he declared, "have rendered distinguished services in defending peace in Asia and the whole world; they have set an example for all the oppressed nations of the world to follow by daring to fight and daring to win victory. The Korean people are worthy of the title—heroes!"

The Way to Win Peace

Amidst thunderous applause, Pak Keum Chul told of the achievements of the Korean people in socialist con-

struction. On Chinese-Korean relations he declared: "We fully support the unwavering anti-imperialist stand of the Chinese Communist Party, which is loyal to the interests of the peoples of Asia and of the world and stands firm against the enemies of peace and of revolution, and the stand of the Chinese people."

Pak Keum Chul declared that the Korean people fully supported the struggle of the Chinese people to liberate their inalienable territory Taiwan. "We," he said, "strongly maintain that the U.S. imperialists must stop this dangerous playing with fire, must stop armed interference in the internal affairs of the people in south Korea, Taiwan, Japan, south Viet Nam, Laos, Thailand and other parts of Asia and of the world, and must immediately withdraw their aggressive forces from these places."

Peace cannot be had by relying solely on our wishes; it must be won through struggle, he stressed. Condemning the occupation of south Korea and the cruel suppression of its people, he said that as long as the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism existed, the flame of struggle of the people in south Korea would burn higher and higher. The south Korean people had risen in a struggle of the whole people for freedom and liberation. No force on earth could stop them from advancing.

On June 17, all members of the delegation were received by Chairman Liu Shao-chi who later gave a banquet for them. Participating in the reception and banquet were Soong Ching Ling and Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairmen of the People's Republic of China.

A Korean State Art Theatre is now also visiting China; it had its premiere on the eve of the delegation's arrival.

Washington's Intensified War Preparations in South Korea

by CHIAO SHENG

IMPORTANT civilian and military officials of the Kennedy Administration have flocked to Seoul in recent months. Among them were Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Averell Harriman, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Lyman Lemnitzer, Army Secretary Stahr and Commander of the Seventh Fleet, Schoech. In addition, Washington has dispatched a number of delegations and missions to south Korea, such as the mission inspecting its south Korean military bases and the supply work delegation sent by the Defense Department, the sappers delegation of the army to carry out underhand activities there.

All these visits and activities serve one purpose: to give moral support to the Pak Jung Heui clique and to prop up its puppet rule by American bayonets. All these American visitors promised "continued military and economic aid" to south Korea. Lemnitzer for one assured

Pak that the United States "will continue positive military assistance with sincerity."

Another dirty mission of U.S. diplomats and brass-hats to south Korea is designed to improve the collaboration between the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries. Through the so-called "normalization of Japan-ROK relations," Washington hopes to complete its aggressive plan of rigging up a Northeast Asian military alliance. To this end, a number of important military meetings—the "ROK-U.S. military heads" meeting, the "air command officers" meeting and the "military aid programme" meeting—have been held by these "special envoys" of U.S. imperialism with Pak Jung Heui and other ringleaders of the puppet clique in south Korea. Besides discussing the so-called "question of U.S.-ROK joint defence" they have made arrangements for strengthening the U.S. Army's control over the puppet

forces, for joint military training, for expanding the network of military bases, and for carrying out more military provocations.

A Larger Military Set-Up

Today, the strength of the U.S. forces in south Korea has been increased from 50,000 to 65,000 men. While sending a large number of military personnel and huge quantities of war materials to south Korea in violation of the armistice agreements, the United States has also allotted enormous funds for the expansion of its network of military bases there in preparation for a new war of aggression. Its main air base centre in south Korea is being repaired and expanded; the extension of railways, highways and harbours for military transportation is also being speeded up. The extension of the main strategic highway linking Seoul with Wonju, Chunchon and Paochon has just been completed. The U.S. armed forces in south Korea also plan to build a new air base in Kwangju, and two supply depots—the biggest ever built in south Korea—in the vicinity of Waikwan. They have even turned the site of the headquarters of the military armistice commission into an air force training centre.

Recently, having reorganized the south Korean military command, U.S. imperialism has established a "liaison bureau" directly under the "U.S. joint military advisory group to Korea" in order to exercise further control over its puppet forces. Acting on the orders of its American masters, the Pak Jung Heui clique is speeding up the implementation of its "four-year plan for strengthening national defence" (1960-63). This plan extends the term of military service and reduces the age limit for recruits; it also envisages the compulsory physical examination of 300,000 youths between April 15 and September 30 this year so as to force 200,000 of them into military service together with 150,000 demobilized military personnel. By means of new regulations to conscript university and col-

lege students, and by organizing a "students military training corps" and "local reserve army," the Pak Jung Heui clique is collecting cannon fodder in a big way.

Military Provocations

All the military activities mentioned above were carried out both before and after the Baguio Conference held last March. At that conference, the United States made new arrangements for its aggressive military activities in the Far East. Before and after the conference, while stepping up its aggressive and interventionist activities in Laos, south Viet Nam, Thailand and Southeast Asia as a whole, Washington has also aggravated tension in south Korea and carried out military provocations. Both Lemnitzer and Stahr, for instance, inspected the Korean armistice line and the latter even cried that his country would "stand with Koreans shoulder to shoulder to defend freedom [meaning to launch an aggressive war]" adding that the south Korean puppet forces would be equipped with modern weapons "to cope with" the Korean Democratic People's Republic. U.S. forces and puppet troops have repeatedly practised "river crossing exercises," training in amphibious landing, mine-sweeping exercises and anti-aircraft exercises—all being activities in preparation for war. In disregard of the repeated protests of the Korean-Chinese side, U.S. armed personnel have fired on Koreans and Chinese in the demilitarized zone; provocations have also been carried out by U.S. planes and warships which illegally intruded into the territorial waters and air space of the Korean-Chinese side.

These fanatical moves by U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Pak Jung Heui clique, to pile up arms and prepare for war and their open military provocations pose not only a direct menace to peace and security of the Korean Democratic People's Republic but also a grave threat to peace in the Far East. They therefore cannot but arouse the sharp vigilance of the Korean and other Asian peoples.

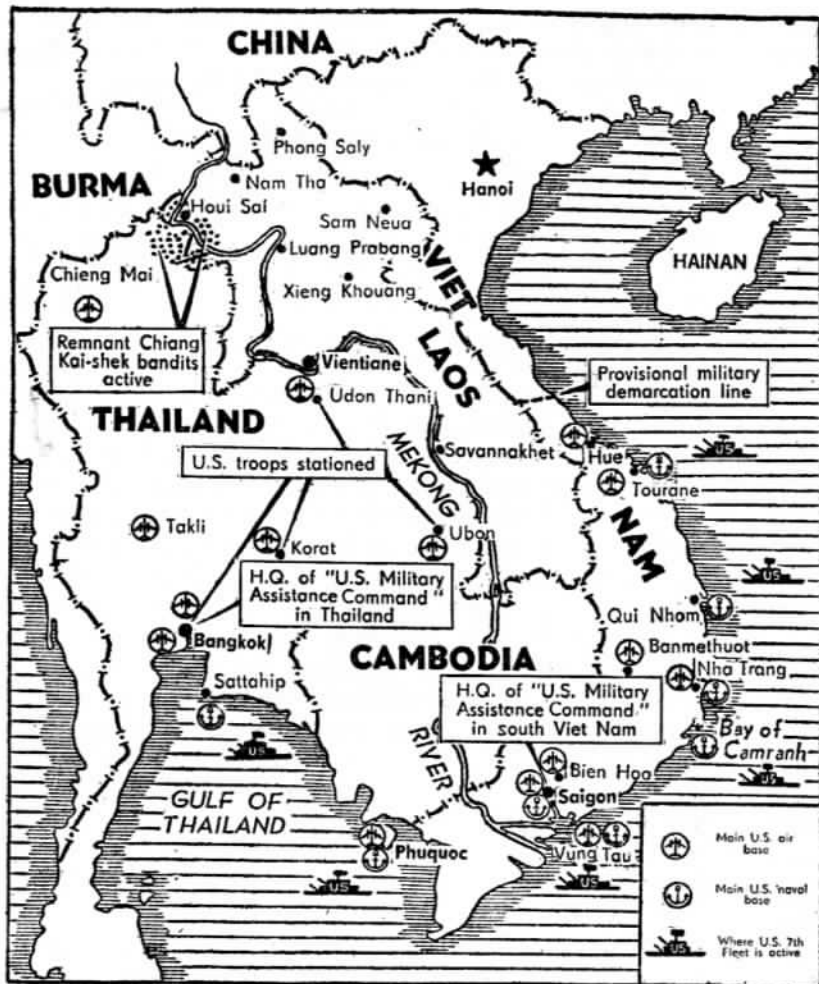
News Analysis

Why U.S. Troops Are Still in Thailand

by REN PIN

ON June 12, the three Laotian princes signed their agreement on the formation of a government of national union. The very next day, another batch of 200 U.S. troops was flown into Thailand all the way from Hawaii. They joined the build-up of 4,800 U.S. marines and infantrymen deployed along the Thai-Laos border. Since their arrival, the U.S. troops have been digging in for a long stay. Besides doing "joint training" with units of the Thai border police, they are also showing up, as a report in the *New York Herald Tribune* reveals, for daily sprints along the banks of the Mekong with Thailand-based U.S. jets flying overhead. In other words, as the light of peace grows stronger in Laos, U.S. war preparations are stepped up in Thailand.

It is worth recalling that Washington landed its troops in Thailand in mid-May on the pretext that the Laotian patriotic forces were threatening Thailand's security. The collapse of the U.S.-directed Nosavan rebel offensive around Nam Tha led to a U.S. press outcry about an imminent "communist invasion" and "infiltration" of Thailand. In other words, the thief, caught red-handed and given a rap on the knuckles, cried "Stop thief!" President Kennedy, announcing this military action, stated lamely: "The dispatch of U.S. forces to Thailand was considered desirable because of recent attacks in Laos by communist forces and the subsequent movement of communist military units toward the border of Thailand."



fact that the three Laotian princes have reached an agreement.

In moving into Thailand in force, Washington had something more than the Laotian scene in mind. The *New York Herald Tribune* admitted in its editorial of May 16 that Washington had "a second interest . . . more important for the future." "Thailand," it wrote, "even more than south Viet Nam, is the cornerstone of our position in Southeast Asia. . . . It is, for us, the hinge of Southeast Asia." As U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Kenneth Young put it, a "political settlement between the Lao princes . . . won't in itself mean withdrawal of the special American forces." The Laotian situation, he said, was only "one of the factors" involved in sending U.S. troops into Thailand.

What then are the other "factors"?

One, admitted by Young and other U.S. officials, is the unstable political situation in Thailand itself. Frightened by the growing opposition of the Thai people to the traitorous Sarit clique, Washington is intensifying its repression of Thai patriots under the usual camouflage of countering "communist subversion." Under U.S. tutelage, the Thai authorities have lately been carrying out a "counter-insurgency" programme including "psychological warfare," "anti-communist education of the troops" and an "improved intelligence network." Meanwhile, Thailand-based U.S. troops are being sent to south Viet Nam for "combat training" on a "rotation basis." Reporting this an AP dispatch

This was a pretty small fig-leaf with which to try to cover up the indecent realities of U.S. intervention and aggression in Laos, south Viet Nam and other parts of Southeast Asia.

Thailand — U.S. Base for Subversion

In point of fact, Thailand is the U.S. base from which the Phoumi Nosavan rebels have received support of every kind for their military adventures. A large part of the U.S. military supplies for Nosavan were sent via Thailand. Nosavan's troops have been trained in Thailand. U.S. and Thai aircraft based on Thailand have frequently taken part in operations in Laos. Thai troops have directly participated in the Laotian war. When the Laotian rebels fled helter-skelter from Nam Tha to Thailand, they were regrouped and airlifted back to the Laotian front, instead of being disarmed and interned as required by international law. A Reuter dispatch from Thailand, for example, revealed that by May 17 "all 2,578 right-wing [Nosavan] troops had been flown back from Thailand to the government [Nosavan] strongholds in Laos." In short, Thailand has all along been the cat's paw in Washington's interventionist activities in Laos.

The large-scale landing of U.S. troops in Thailand was a continuation of this same policy. Its aim was to beef up the battered Nosavan clique, to blackmail the patriotic Laotian forces into accepting a government favouring the reactionaries, and to prepare, whenever necessary, for direct armed intervention in Laos. To date, this double-faced U.S. policy has not been altered one jot, despite the

quoted American military sources as saying that "they [U.S. troops] are engaged in the type of work the new troops in Thailand would be expected to be engaged in. We expose them to what is going on here [meaning repression against the people's movement] with the expectation they might have to do the same thing in Thailand."

Another "factor" accounting for the presence of U.S. troops in Thailand is unannounced but nonetheless real, i.e., the use of Thailand against its neighbours. Burma and Cambodia, like Laos, have long been victims of subversion from across the Thai border.

Threat to Burma and Cambodia

Certain incidents since May 15 show this clearly. Reporting on the exchange of notes between the Burmese and Thai Governments, an AFP dispatch from Rangoon dated June 2 said that the arrival of U.S. troops in Thailand had "caused some tension" in Burmese-Thai relations. Rangoon, it pointed out, had recently protested against intrusions of U.S. and Thai aircraft into Burmese air space and the Burmese press had complained that, when hard pressed by government forces, the reactionary rebels of the Karen and Shan states "always found refuge and assistance on the Thai side of the border." When to this is added the well-known fact that the United States has been using Chiang Mai, Bangkok and other airfields in Thailand to support and supply the Chiang Kai-shek remnants marauding in the Burma-Thailand-Laos border region, Washington's hostile intentions against Burma become even more obvious.

Cambodia has expressed similar concern. In a public speech on May 30, Prince Sihanouk expressed the fear that the Sarit government and the Ngo Dinh Diem group in south Viet Nam might use the Laotian situation as a pretext for fresh intrigues against Cambodia. "There is no doubt that the successive and increasingly violent campaigns against us in Bangkok and Saigon are part of a premeditated plan being carried out tenaciously. The purpose is to find a pretext for a 'punitive expedition' against Cambodia," the Prince said.

What does all this add up to? It means that, under the shopworn pretext of fighting "communism," Washington is out to suppress the national-liberation movement and at the same time subvert the neutral countries in Southeast Asia. This move into Thailand is another operation in Washington's favoured new tactic of "special warfare." Already there are 6,000 U.S. troops fighting a brutal but undeclared war against the south Vietnamese people. In Laos, there are more than 1,000 U.S. military personnel directing the Nosavan rebels in their military operations. The stationing of another 5,000 U.S. army men and marines in Thailand is thus part of the "grand strategy" which the Kennedy Administration is pursuing in its role as the world's gendarme.

This being the case, it is no wonder that Washington has refused to get out of Thailand even after the three Laotian princes' agreement has deprived it of its pretext. The highest Washington spokesmen have announced that U.S. troops will stay in Thailand "as long as necessary." President Kennedy let the cat out of the bag when he said in a news conference on June 14 that U.S. withdrawal from Thailand "might mean a collapse of the entire area," meaning the collapse of its entire structure of aggression in Southeast Asia.

Hated Gendarme of Southeast Asia

Washington has thrown down the gauntlet, but the freedom-loving peoples of Southeast Asia have not been

slow to pick it up. In Laos, the patriotic forces have not bowed to U.S. military pressure; nor are they deceived by its political chicanery. The agreement reached by the three princes proved this. In south Viet Nam, the popular armed struggle has dealt telling body blows to the U.S. campaign of bloody repression, code-named "Operation Sunrise." In Thailand, neither stringent censorship nor terrorist reprisals have silenced the people. Anti-U.S. handbills appear where U.S. troops are stationed. This happened even after the Sarit regime, fearing popular indignation, specifically requested Washington to station its troops far away from such populous areas as Bangkok, the capital.

Burmese opinion, too, has been quick to see the threat to national independence. The paper *Ludu* predicted that intrusions into Burma's air space would increase with reinforced U.S. military strength in Thailand. *Pyidaungsu* warned that Washington is resorting to armed threats to force the neutral Southeast Asian countries to support it. The Burmese press and public have time and again demanded that the United States withdraw its forces from Thailand.

Elsewhere in Southeast Asia, the reaction to Washington's power politics was equally strong. Whether in Cambodia or in Malaya, press and public opinion alike expressed strong criticism of U.S. interference in Southeast Asian affairs in general and its refusal to withdraw from Thailand in particular. *Berita Indonesia* and several other Indonesian papers, it is interesting to note, condemned the sending of U.S. troops to Thailand not only as imperialist interference in Indo-China, but also as an act encouraging the Dutch colonialists in their attempt to hold on to West Irian.

The only ones to praise U.S. imperialist meddling in Southeast Asia are Washington's placemen Ngo Dinh Diem, Sarit, Nosavan and their ilk. The longer U.S. troops stay on in Thailand, the stronger will be the people's opposition to U.S. imperialism.

Report From North Africa

ALGERIAN ALGERIA

by WANG WEI and LU MING-CHU

Two reporters of the Chinese Hsinhua News Agency have been touring North Africa for more than two years. The following are the latest stories they sent back from Algeria after the ceasefire. The one about the Algerian women patriots was written by the woman reporter Lu Ming-chu alone. — Ed.

All Quiet on the Eastern Front

The first thing that came into sight after we passed the last Tunisian outpost was the white and green Algerian flag—the star and crescent—flying high over the ruined fort of El Gouared. This place was formerly a customs office and a forest protection post on the

Tunisian-Algerian border. The French colonial troops turned it into a stronghold by erecting a network of pill-boxes of reinforced concrete covering some 2,500 square metres, surrounded by 18 lines of electrified barbed-wire fences. Beyond this the whole area was heavily mined. Having installed quite a few pieces of heavy artillery, including some 120 cm. calibre field guns, the French dug themselves in here for more than seven years until, three months before the ceasefire, the Algerian National Liberation Army (A.L.N.) took the place by storm. The fort was practically levelled to the ground in the battle but some of the French artillery positions can still be seen.

The executive officer of the A.L.N. battalion garrisoning the post was formerly a farmer at Soukahras on

the Algerian border. He was one of the first to join the A.L.N., and had served seven years and eight months in all. From him we learnt about the battles for the El Gouared fort. The first was in May 1958 during the most difficult period of the Algerian war when the A.L.N. was still poorly equipped. Nevertheless the A.L.N. destroyed some of the pillboxes by mortar fire and managed to break through the many barbed-wire fences to raid the fort. This raid yielded large quantities of arms and ammunition. With their booty the A.L.N. withdrew to safety.

The French, of course, fortified this post again. Last winter the A.L.N. decided to wipe out all the remaining French posts east of the "Challe Line." In the final assault, the people's forces bombarded El Gouared for eight consecutive days and nights demolishing all of its pillboxes except the basement of the main one. Four Algerian battalions were engaged in this battle in which 75 French soldiers were killed and 35 others wounded (reduced figures released by the French Army). Thus on the eve of the ceasefire the A.L.N. had begun to switch over from guerrilla warfare to concentrated attacks on enemy fortifications. This testifies to the A.L.N.'s growing strength.

Our car entered a thick wood and stopped outside a shelter. Here we interviewed the A.L.N. Deputy Commander of the Northern Area of the Eastern Front who told us about the Algerian War of National Liberation in retrospect. The most difficult part of the war, he recalled, was in the years 1958-59. With the failure of the "Salan Plan," the enemy changed his tactics to concen-

trate his forces on attacks on the liberated areas. Faced with superior enemy strength, the A.L.N. had found it necessary to split itself up into smaller units to wage guerrilla warfare. In this way it beat back the enemy attacks.

In 1960, things began to change in favour of the A.L.N. The enemy failed in his attacks on Kabylia. Both the "Challe Plan" and "Operation Twin" came to naught. The A.L.N. on the other hand had improved its equipment and the morale of its officers and men was high. They could now attack the enemy anywhere they chose and the French were thrown back onto the defensive. On the eve of the ceasefire, the A.L.N. in its final offensive on the eastern front, wiped out nearly all the French strongholds bordering Tunisia.

"But," the young deputy commander went on after a pause, "the French colonialists are not our only enemy; we have had to deal with the whole NATO set-up. The United States has been supplying the enemy forces with large amounts of artillery, aircraft and other weapons." He showed us some shells placed along the walls of his office and told us that these were air-dropped by U.S.-made B-26 planes.

"The French tried to wipe us out with their modern weapons, just as the Americans tried to kill you Chinese and the Koreans in the Korean war," the young officer remarked, tracing an analogy between the two anti-imperialist wars. "So the Frenchmen's fate was no better than that of the Yankees on 'Heartbreak Ridge' in Korea. There, it was the Americans, not the Chinese-Korean troops, who were wiped out." He also told us that the Algerian fighters also used tunnel warfare in some places of Algeria just as the Chinese People's Volunteers did in the Korean war. At this point, the young commander warmly praised Sino-Algerian friendship and said that he and his people were most grateful to the Chinese people, trusted friends of the Algerian people, for their aid during the Algerian war.

As we took his leave, he suggested that we should go and see the Ain Jona post which the A.L.N. had recovered from the French only 15 days before.

Climbing one mountain after another, our car had carried us 30 kilometres well into Algerian territory. Battered French armoured cars littered the road. It had been dug up here and there to hinder enemy movements; the holes were now filled with stones but still could not be used except by military jeeps. Presently, we came to the famous Ain Jona post.

It was not an ordinary post but a very large fortification, one of the biggest east of the "Challe Line." Built into a hilltop, the post, like the one at El Gouared, was surrounded by electrified barbed-wire fences and minefields. Its artillery had had a range of some 20 kilometres. There was a landing ground for helicopters. It had usually been garrisoned by a battalion of French troops. After the ceasefire, the French demolished the post and withdrew west of the "Challe Line."

Among the ruins we found U.S.-made mines and ammunition cases with English words on them. The political officer of the headquarters pointing at these things, said: "You see, we've come to know the United States through the shells made in that country!"



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Daughters of Algeria

She was a warm-hearted, gentle girl with an easy grace. In a black and white check costume she looked pale and thinner than she usually appeared in photographs. Djamila Bourheid, whose name is known and loved by millions of Algerians and other people throughout the world, is now recuperating in a villa in a suburb of Tunis after five years in French prison. I paid a call on her one evening in mid-May. Although she wasn't very well and had already gone to bed, she insisted that she should receive me, a friend from China, in person. On seeing me in the parlour she threw her arms around me even before I could find time to introduce myself.

Djamila Bourheid was hunted down by a French patrol in the Casbah of Algiers on April 9, 1957. She was fired at and then captured. She was then only 22 and a liaison worker for the underground chief of the National Liberation Front (F.L.N.) for the Algiers region. Earlier, she had studied at a vocational school and, under the influence of her uncle, joined the F.L.N. in the winter of 1956 and thus began her activities as an Algerian patriot.

After her arrest, the French wanted to track down the leaders of the Algerian liberation movement and tried to wring information out of her by torture. Djamila was determined to yield nothing. When the judge passed the death sentence on her she laughed and told the court disdainfully: "You may take my life and the life of other Algerian patriots, but you can never prevent Algeria from winning independence." A protest movement against this inhuman sentence swept the world (China's protest was reported in *Peking Review*, No. 3, 1958—*Ed.*) and the French authorities were compelled to commute it to life imprisonment.

The Algerians are proud of Djamila Bourheid and tens of thousands of others like her. Nine Algerian women were sentenced to death by the French military tribunal in Algeria; many more were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. One of those sentenced to death and whom I have met was Djamila Bouazza. She joined the anti-colonialist patriotic movement when she was a middle-school student. She left school in October 1956 and became a post-office clerk in order to carry out underground work.

In the spring of 1957, the French colonialists began to arrest Algerian patriots en masse. Djamila Bouazza was picked up by the French police on her way to office. In solitary confinement, she was made to suffer all kinds of tortures, both mental and physical. And then the death sentence was passed on her which was later commuted to hard labour for life. From Algiers she was secretly moved to France and it was only in 1961, three years later, that she was moved to share a cell with other Algerian women prisoners.

Another heroine I met was Djohar Akhour, who came from a poor family of city folk. Her father had long been unemployed and the whole family lived on the meagre income of the mother. She was also arrested in the spring of 1957 when she was studying to be a nurse; the colonial authorities sentenced her to death when she was still under 18.

Djohar Akhour still bore traces of the ill treatment she had received. She showed me her knees which were

marked by cuts and bruises—these are commonplace marks on Algerian patriots who fell into the hands of the French.

In prison these girls not only stood up with magnificent heroism to torture and threats of torture but together with the other Algerian patriots waged a counter-offensive to force their French goalers to accord them the treatment to which political prisoners are entitled. It was a long and hard struggle. They went on hunger strike. The fast which they began in early November last year lasted for 19 days. Their case attracted worldwide attention and support. Finally the French authorities had no alternative but to accede to their demands.

While in prison they organized themselves also for political and literacy studies. Under French colonial rule only French was taught in schools, very few young Algerians, even those who had been to school, knew their own language. In prison they began to learn Arabic for the first time. Neither Djamila Bouazza nor Djohar Akhour could read Arabic before but today they have no difficulty in reading newspapers or books in their own language. Others who were completely illiterate before have now learnt to read and write.

Among them is an ordinary Algerian housewife with an extraordinary revolutionary history. I was told that she joined the underground work of the F.L.N. soon after the outbreak of the armed struggle. Her job was to send weapons and money to fellow patriots and her own home was turned into a workshop making explosives. She was arrested in the spring of 1957. Her husband was one of the men in charge of the F.L.N. underground in Algiers. He had been killed in the winter of that same year. He and others were surrounded by the enemy and fought to the last man. When I asked her to tell me some of her revolutionary experiences, she replied modestly that she had only done what every Algerian woman should do.

The Village of Moudjahidines

In his recent inspection tour of the eastern Algerian border, Algerian Vice-Premier Ben Bella especially praised the "Village of Moudjahidines" which the A.L.N. helped to build.

It was already dusk when we arrived at this new village in the mountains. We saw some young people, gun in hand, on sentry duty. They reminded us of the people's militia in the Chinese villages and our own Children's Corps during the War of Resistance Against Japan. Although we were accompanied by a staff officer of the A.L.N., we first had to get the permission of the village people's council before we could drive into it.

The A.L.N. representative at the village and several members of the village council were the first to meet us. Our conversation immediately turned to the history of the village and its relations with the *moudjahidines*, or A.L.N. fighters.

During the war, the French colonial troops in their efforts to suppress the Algerian people turned many places into a "no man's land." The people of three villages on the Tunisian-Algerian border had especially bitter experiences—French planes were sure to bomb and strafe the villages whenever they spotted a wisp of

chimney smoke. The villagers naturally longed for the nearby A.L.N. to come to their rescue.

The A.L.N. finally came. In the spring of 1961, the people's forces launched an attack on the enemy in the vicinity, forced the French to beat a retreat, freed the villagers, mostly women and children, and moved them into Tunisia.

With the help of the A.L.N., a new village with 160 makeshift thatched huts was established within three months so that all the villagers hitherto living in tents were now able to move into their new dwellings.

The A.L.N. was represented by a three-man committee who lived with the villagers. As the villagers' political instructors, they were the bridge that linked the masses with the armed forces. In addition, there was a "village people's council" elected directly by the villagers. One of its six members was a woman. Its chairman was in charge of the council as a whole and kept in touch with the A.L.N. committee. Other members of the council were responsible for food and supplies, public security, political affairs and economic matters. A villagers' meeting was held every Friday afternoon at which the villagers were given political education and village affairs were discussed. One such meeting was to be held on the second day of our visit to the village during which Premier Ben Khedda's recent Message to the Algerian People would be read to the villagers.

It was already midnight when Saliha, the young village nurse, showed Lu the place where she was to put up for the night. But Saliha wasn't sleepy at all. She asked Lu all sorts of questions about Chinese women, about their life and the part they played in socialist construction.

The whole village came back to life when the morning sun penetrated into the woods. It was Friday, a holiday. Children were playing football on the open space at the end of the village and women were airing clothing in the sun. From some of the houses came radio music, songs in Arabic.

There we met the oldest villager who, at the age of 133, was still sound as a bell. Together with the women-folk and children, he, an old farmer, had been evacuated from the enemy-occupied area and come to settle down in the Village of Moudjahidines. Born at a time when the French were starting to reduce Algeria to a colony, he has at long last seen the victory of his motherland with his own eyes.

We visited the village's school for nurses and its clinic. There were 40 young men and women studying in the school and the clinic even had an X-ray apparatus of its own. Once a year, all the villagers come here for an X-ray examination. The villagers' health was looked after by a head nurse with two other nurses, and once a week a doctor came to the village on his rounds. For emergency cases one could always go to the nearby A.L.N. hospital. Tunisians living in the vicinity not infrequently called at the clinic for treatment.

Nearly every villager here had got a job. Sixty young women in the village had formed a sewing shop where we saw well-knitted woollen wear made by teenagers. There was also a carpenter's shop which made nearly all the window frames, school desks and chairs used in the village, and another shop making saddles for

Pen Probes

PEACE CORPS?

THE U.S. Congress has just voted a whopping \$63,000,000 appropriation for the Kennedy Administration's Peace Corps. Founded something over a year ago, the corps has been described as a "noble enterprise"—and also a "boondoggle," but more people call it a "cold war corps" or a "spy corps." It has been exposed as Washington's "Fifth Column" to infiltrate the underdeveloped countries. Then there is the American cartoonist who pictured a peace corpsman overseas lolling in a thatched hut and flanked by two lovely underclad local girls. . . . One U.S. senator questioned "the entire concept and administration of the Peace Corps"; another compared its cost relative to that of an intercontinental ballistic missile, "even one that didn't work." An African parliamentarian has suggested that the corps had nothing to do with peace and really meant trouble.

Now a Mrs. Fletcher throws some revealing light on what the Peace Corps is meant to do in what its director calls the "struggle for human dignity."

Janie F. Fletcher is 65 years old. She was first publicized by the corps as the "oldest person ever accepted" for training but now she has been dropped as a Peace Corps trainee, "because she could not run a mile before breakfast, do push-ups and swim with her feet tied." Sent to train at Rio Abajo, she said, she "had fallen while swinging from a rope on the obstacle course." "The language was vulgar and bad," she recalled. She

the A.L.N. This village also had a mosque and a grey-haired *akhun* who, as I judged from his talks with me, knew a lot about China. Asked how he managed to know so much about China, he said: "We should know China. We're duty-bound to know China because the Chinese people have given great support and help to us Algerians in our struggle."

All the children over five were at school, and quite a good school at that. There were 480 pupils in all, including 200 children of the nearby Algerian refugees who did not live in the village itself. All the textbooks were edited and written by the A.L.N. and the school had five teachers who also taught at the literacy classes for adults in the evening. There were about 200 babies all of whom were supplied with milk by a small dairy farm and the villagers could buy sundry goods at a small shop.

The village also had its own guards. The elder ones patrolled by day and the stronger, alert young people by night. All the meals were prepared collectively; teams were formed of twenty women each which took it in turns to prepare the meals for the day.

Because this village was founded on Tunisian soil, no people were engaged in agricultural production there. But the Algerians were quite sure that, once they return to their native land, with government help they will be able to organize themselves for agricultural production as well as they have for other things.

was "cursed and yelled at, and pushed and shoved beyond my strength."

Mrs. Fletcher, with two college degrees, has been teaching for 25 years. She has "much experience in community leadership; is on the board of regents of Texas Woman's University and listed in 'Who's Who of American Women!'" But, Mr. Shriver, Director of the Peace Corps and President Kennedy's brother-in-law, turned her down as she didn't measure up to Peace Corps standards. What those standards are can be guessed from a description of the "rigorous program" that has been mapped out for the Tanganyika group at the Peace Corps field-training centre in Puerto Rico: "The center is located twelve miles inland from the north-coast port of Arecibo. The camp itself is the site of a former Puerto Rican government forestry station, located in a bug-ridden tropical rain-forest on a mountain overlooking a series of inter-locking lakes and rivers. . . . Each volunteer will go on three 'expeditions' into the jungle during his twenty-six-day training period. The first (within the first four days) will be a 'solo expedition,' which consists of spending a night alone in the jungle. . . ." (*The Complete Peace Corps Guide* by Roy Hoopes).

Describing the training at Camp Hammarskjold in Puerto Rico, Alec Dickson reported in the *London Times* for April 18: "Here volunteers are immersed in jungle survival exercises and in phenomena as exotic as 'drown-proofing' and 'compassion fatigue'—so that the islanders are convinced that they are preparing for another invasion of Cuba!"

"As with West Point, Annapolis and indeed other institutions in America," the author went on, "training



Presidential Wardrobe

Cartoon by Ying Tao

is regarded as an integral part of the process of selection, the Peace Corps' 'rate of attrition' averaging 15 per cent."

There you have it all out in the open.

It's little wonder that Decker, the U.S. Army Chief of Staff, once demanded that his army take over the mission of the Peace Corps outright.

Report From Shanghai

Small Plant Makes Big Things

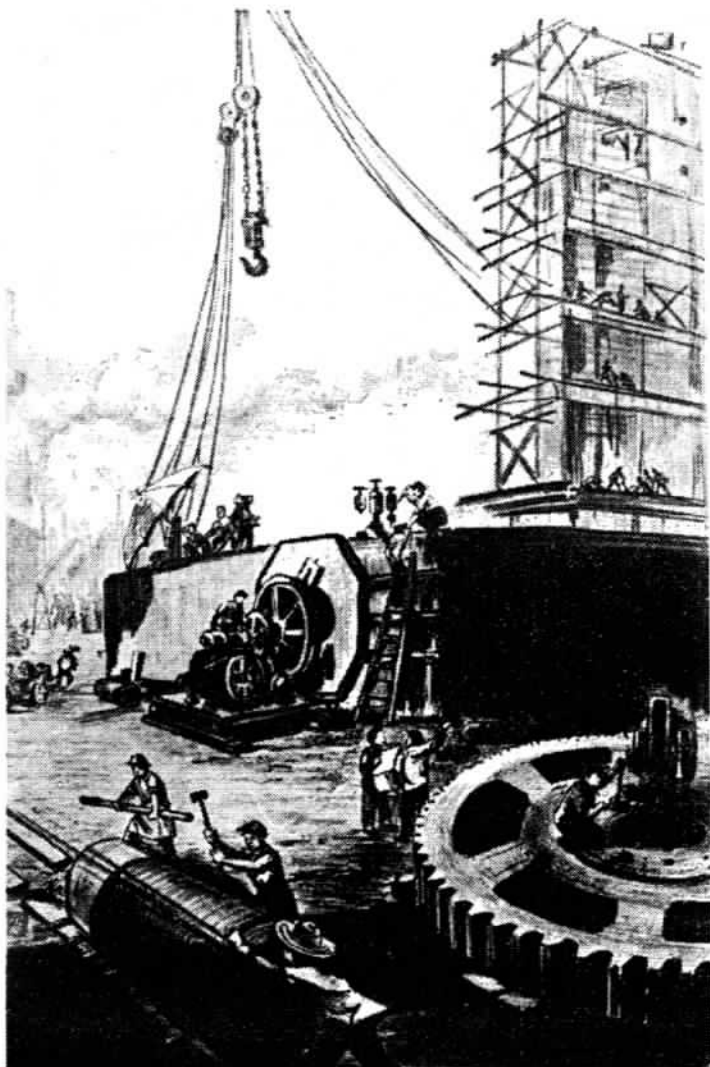
by HSIA SHAO-YEN

JIAN SHE (Construction) Machine Works in Shanghai is not a big factory, nor is it an ultra modern one, but it has attracted a great deal of attention because it has made huge machine parts with small machine tools its workers themselves have devised. "Ants nibbling at bones"—as this rather unusual method of metal-cutting has come to be called—owes much of its popularity to the initiative of Jianshe's workers. This is a variant of the floor-plate method where the job is fixed while the machine tool or tools that work it are mobile and operate on floor-plates. It is a product of the ingenuity and drive of Chinese workers—an essential ingredient in China's industrial growth.

Jianshe was formed in 1956 through the amalgamation of seven small ship-repair shops and smithies. At that time it had 200-odd workers. Some of them were highly skilled, but there wasn't a single qualified engineer among them. It had four score machine tools but 80 per cent of its equipment was a scratch lot of old-fashioned

belt-driven machines. The oldest piece was a French machine more than 80 years old. This was typical of the type of equipment inherited from pre-liberation industrial enterprises which were heavily dependent on imported equipment.

With the kind of equipment it had even up to 1958 Jianshe's most ambitious attempts only ran to some locomobiles and other small engines. Yet since that year of the big leap it has been making huge machine parts utterly dwarfing the little things it made before. These include parts for big hydraulic presses, fair-sized rolling mills, big components for converters and other heavy equipment for the metallurgical, mining and chemical industries. All told, since 1958 Jianshe has made over 11,000 tons of heavy parts and components. Characteristically it did not ask for or get any fresh state funds for capital investment. Little additional outlay was involved since the "ants" Jianshe's workers have devised are small and simply constructed. For this reason the plant



Doing Big Jobs With Small Machine Tools
Etching. Workers' collective work

has been held up as a good example of carrying out the general line which calls for "greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the set of policies known as "walking on two legs" which includes, among other things, the simultaneous use of modern and improvised methods.

A Daring Start

It all began in the autumn of 1958 when Shanghai, like the rest of China, started its big drive for steel. To boost steel-making capacity Shanghai steel mills placed orders for large new converters. Manufacture of one of the key parts of the converter, the wind box, presented considerable difficulties; it measures over four metres in height and nearly four metres in width and weighs 11 tons. Normally, to process the wind box technicians would demand a huge boring machine, lathe, double-housing planer, drilling machine and a big travelling crane. But the new heavy machine-building works—the only one in Shanghai which had such equipment—though operating, was not yet completed, and at the time it already had more orders for heavy machines than it could handle. Heavy machine-building plants in other parts of the country too were working to the limits of capacity. So the Shanghai steel mills turned to Jianshe and other smaller plants for help.

Jianshe's management, though more than willing to lend a hand, hesitated, for with the little equipment they had, they were hardly in a position to handle a job as big as that. Veteran workers at the plant, however, asked the management not to turn the order down outright; they would do their level best to help. There were some two score skilled workers at Jianshe who had dozens of years of experience in ship repair and were eagerly looking forward to the day when the Shanghai dockyards could make ocean-going vessels with locally produced steel plates. They wanted to aid the steel industry in every possible way. And there was indeed a way that looked plausible. When repairing ships in the old days, they had devised simple transmission mechanisms with fixtures and cutting tools which they could bring aboard a ship to work, for example, on cylinders needing repair, without having to move the job ashore. This looked like the answer to the problem on hand. The plant decided to give it a try.

The huge blank for the wind box was delivered to Jianshe. It was too large to get through the main entrance of the plant. With everything going ahead at a big leap pace all around and delivery date only 18 days away, the workers did not wait for a giant crane to lift the blank over the wall. They tore down a fence to get it in.

With improvised hand-cranked hoists, they moved the blank onto a guide way, studied it carefully and, pooling their ingenuity, designed and made an odd-shaped lathe which could work on it from both ends. This was the first "ant" Jianshe's workers had made to nibble at a "bone." Later, they also improvised planers, drilling machines and boring machines working on a similar principle. The first wind box was completed, and the new steel mill in Shanghai was able to install its big converter on time. Jianshe made the headlines. Visitors came from all over the country to study its experience, and "ants nibbling at bones" became one of the most talked of innovations during the big leap forward.

Exploiting the Breakthrough

This breakthrough was energetically exploited by Jianshe's workers. They took on other giant machine parts and components. They tackled the 72-ton operating cylinder of a 2,500-ton hydraulic press with what they call "the king of ants"—a big improvised boring machine—and a host of little "ants" which were temporarily screwed or welded onto the blank and performed all kinds of operations: planing, milling, turning, grinding and drilling. Some of the "ants" even worked lying upside-down with their cutting tools pointing skyward. The results were highly satisfactory. The big hydraulic press on which the Jianshe-made operating cylinder is fitted is successfully pressing electrodes for electric-arc furnaces.

Some of the jobs processed by Jianshe using the "ants" method were finished to a high degree of precision. The gauging machine for steel tubing, for example, was processed to less than a hair's breadth tolerance. The small automatic machine tool specially designed for this purpose was itself still more precisely constructed with a tolerance of less than a third of a hair's breadth. The finished product is now doing an excellent job at Shanghai's No. 1 Steel Mill.

To date, Jianshe's workers have devised more than 100 "ants" for different jobs. These differ considerably

in size and function, but they all do efficiently the jobs for which they were designed. The plant has become a veritable incubator for "ants."

As Jianshe switched from small, simple equipment to giant machine parts and components, its output value soared. It increased tenfold in 1958 as compared with the preceding year. In 1959 alone Jianshe's workers introduced 541 technical innovations and boosted production by another 68 per cent. This high rate of increase was kept up through 1960.

Getting Skills on the Job

From its modest beginnings Jianshe has now become a heavy machine-building plant. And in tackling its new job, it has also become a sort of machine tool manufacturer, since all the "ants" in use are of its own make. In this, it took the initiative but it is the first to acknowledge and praise the help it received from other regular machine tool plants and also from the faculty and students of the Hopei Engineering College who helped to design and improve many of the "ants" and sum up experience in general.

As Jianshe ventured into ever newer fields of engineering the skills of its workers improved rapidly. Before 1958, even the most highly skilled among them could only work according to ready-made blueprints. They knew next to nothing of engineering drawing, let alone designing as such. Quite a number had never seen a hydraulic press or a big converter. But once they got down to the job, they gradually got to know these machines and picked up the rudiments of designing and draughtsmanship. There were, of course, many difficul-

ties. But step by step they were successfully tackled by collective efforts, by pooling the workers' experience and ingenuity. The free spare-time technical schools run by the plant had no lack of keen, hard-working pupils. They were also able to go to other enterprises to study advanced methods and learn from expert designers and engineers.

Cheng Shun-fu, a 48-year-old veteran, started serving his apprenticeship in a ship-repair shop at the age of 14. After liberation he became a turner and, since 1958, has had many important "ants" to his credit; these include precision machine tools and machines with four or five speeds. The blueprints he prepared for his "ants" were thoroughly professional. Cheng has now been formally promoted to the rank of engineer.

Young workers too have made swift progress. Chan Wan-sheng was only 18 when he entered the plant as an apprentice in 1958. At first he worked as an assistant turner processing minor parts for steam engines. Six months later, he began to try his hand at making "ants," learning the techniques of planing, milling and grinding on the job from skilled workers. When he started to work on giant parts himself with various types of "ants," he was already a versatile worker. By 1960, he began to work on his own. He even improved one of the "ants" for processing chemical fertilizer equipment and succeeded in doubling its efficiency.

These are only two examples of many. Jianshe now has two qualified engineers, five master technicians and eight technicians—all from the ranks. It was these men and their colleagues who made the "ants" which made Jianshe famous. The growth and advance of the "ants" gave new stature to their creators.

Report From Tibet

Himalayan Harvest

by CHAO CHIA-LIEH

Black superstitions of the past are being shattered in liberated Tibet. It was always accepted that grain crops couldn't be grown in Phari, 4,500 metres above sea level in the high Tibetan Himalayas. But the freed slaves and serfs there have succeeded in gathering in two good harvests and are looking forward to a third and better one this year.

Spring comes in April to the plains watered by the Tsangpo River in Tibet. But Phari, one of the highest settlements in the Himalayas and in the world, gets snow even in mid-April. Even on a fine day then, the sun is not warm enough to melt the snowdrifts in the shade. Piercing winds coming down from the surrounding peaks freeze the top-soil in the night. Superstition had its part but it was clearly evident that it would be difficult even at the best of times to grow crops in Phari. Its inhabitants, almost all of them serfs and slaves prior to the democratic reform of 1959, had from time immemorial depended on grain from outside. The best they could do in the way of farming was to plant their land to fodder grass. Since Phari lies close to the border between Sikkim and Bhutan on the road from Lhasa to the south, they sold or

bartered this with passing mule caravans and so managed to eke out a bare living.

First Experiment in 1960

The quelling of the armed rebellion staged by the reactionary clique of the upper social strata in Tibet and the subsequent democratic reform gave the Phari peasants land, cattle, a new life and fresh hopes. When they saw that the nearby road maintenance crew had successfully cultivated *qingke* highland barley, they were encouraged to try their hand at farming too.

The local district government was quick to give them a helping hand. Early in 1960, it brought in a supply of farm tools and a dozen kinds of seeds specially adapted to cold mountain climate. It helped the peasants train their yaks to pull ploughs. Everyone around took the deepest interest in the experiment. Cadres and men and officers of the People's Liberation Army stationed near by eagerly offered help and passed on what farming skills they knew. That year all the *qingke*, potatoes and turnips sown on 400 *mu* of land grew to maturity and Phari's first harvest was gathered in.



Phari peasants selecting "qingke" seeds
Photo by Chen Tsung-lieh

This was Phari's first crop but not the first time grain was planted in Phari. Way back in the early 50s, someone did try to grow *qingke* in Phari, but the attempt nearly ended in death. Superstitions of the most irrational kinds were fostered by the reactionary rulers of Tibet as part of their obscurantist system of feudal rule, and one superstition was that *qingke* shouldn't be grown in Phari.

"If *qingke* is grown here," they said, "the population of Phari will perish and there will be disasters in Tibet!" There was no sense in asking them why: Superstition has no sense to it. Nevertheless in the early 50s one man planted *qingke* in his tiny backyard plot and thanks to the very favourable weather that year the crop came up well. Just when the harvest was ready to be gathered in, the secret was discovered, and the *dzong* (county) government still in the hands of the reactionaries threw the unfortunate man into jail. He was saved from death only by the heavy bribes his relatives paid the officials. From then on until the democratic reform nobody had dared to make another attempt to plant grain crops.

Many Still Sceptical

The successful experiment of 1960, however, did not fully convince everyone in Phari that grain crops could be raised as a regular practice. They thought that perhaps the good 1960 crop was due to the exceptionally favourable weather that year.

Seeing the peasants undecided, the district authorities were quick to organize extensive discussions on the question. These finally convinced everyone that good harvests could be got every year as long as proper measures were

taken. A great many even announced their intention of opening up new land and enlarging their plots. This would necessitate cutting a channel to bring more water from the mountains to the fields.

The men and women of Phari, battling against wind and snow, began to dig this channel in November 1960. At that time even picks were powerless against the frozen top-soil. They lit fires in shallow trenches to thaw out the earth and with considerable labour hacked out a 10-kilometre irrigation channel—the Happiness Canal. This was completed in plenty of time for the sowing.

In the spring of 1961 both the local weather station and old-timers of Phari predicted the early arrival of autumn frost. So to get the crops in before the frost came, the sowing schedule was moved ahead four days earlier than the year before. About 90 per cent of Phari's households, organized in several dozen mutual-aid teams, sowed altogether 1,100 *mu* to *qingke*, potato and other crops.

They received additional supplies of cold-resistant seeds and more farm tools from the People's Government. True enough, the weather was far from ideal that year. Sudden unexpected frosts came often even during the summer months. Working closely with the local weather station the older peasants formed a "sky observation group" to spot the slightest changes in the sky. Dodo, one keen old weatherman, slept by his window every night so that at intervals he could wake and take a look at the sky.

In an evening in July, the temperature suddenly dropped and both the weather station and the "sky observation group" gave warning of an imminent frost. The gongs sounded the alarm and the peasants rushed to the fields with ready-made bundles of straw and firewood. Soon thousands of smudge fires were lit and blanketed the crops under a thick fog of smoke. The danger was averted. The small number of plants affected soon came to after being top-dressed and watered.

Last year's harvest was a good one for the area. In spite of the unfavourable weather, average per-*mu* yields of *qingke* and potato on the larger area sown increased slightly compared with 1960. The Phari peasants had no more doubts about their farming ability.

This past spring with its several cold spells and big snowstorms gave warning of the early coming of frost this autumn, so the peasants moved the sowing date again several days ahead of last year's. By the end of April they had sown *qingke*, potatoes, turnips and other food crops on 1,600 *mu*, a nearly 50 per cent bigger area than last year.

One mutual-aid team led by the old peasant Surkong Wong-gya doubled its acreage this year. Three of its eight households became self-sufficient in grain last year. This year more hope to do so. Surkong is an enthusiast in seed selection. This year he is using good cold-resistant strains of *qingke* that ripen in 60 to 100 days. In Phari there are usually only 80 or so frost-free days a year, and the growing season lasts only 120-130 days, as there can be sudden frosts and snows even in June or July, but the guidance given by the Communist Party, the mass enthusiasm of liberated serfs and science are making crops grow where no crops ever grew before. In May the green sprouts were already growing sturdily. The new crops have clearly struck firm root in this Himalayan district. Nothing and nobody can prevent them from ripening.

SIDELIGHTS

A Wish Comes True. Li Chun-hsia sat in her invalid chair by the window watching the school children going by along the street. How gaily they skipped; how proudly their red scarves played in the wind! No reply had come yet from the *Zhongguo Shaonian Bao* (Chinese Children's Journal) in Peking. In her mind she went over her letter again: My legs became paralysed when I was a baby, she'd told the editor. Now I'm eleven. I've never been to school. But my mother taught me maths and reading and writing at home. Dear Editor, I want very much to become a Young Pioneer. . . .

Then it happened. Chun-hsia could hardly believe it at first when an endless stream of Young Pioneer visitors from nearby Tungtingmen Primary School began dropping in. They brought books and games and new songs and told her of life and happenings at school. One book they brought, *How to Become a Young Pioneer*, she kept under her pillow at night. Some of the Pioneers held their meetings right at her home, transforming it into a place of fun and gaiety. Teacher Yang Chien-ping twice weekly helped her catch up with the fifth and sixth grade lessons. At term's end, Chun-hsia passed her exams with flying colours. She'll be getting her graduation diploma soon.

One day not long ago Chun-hsia was again looking out of the window. A long procession of over 100 Young Pioneers beating drums and cymbals turned the corner, headed straight towards her house, then entered her courtyard. . . . Under the bright red Pioneer flag the invalid girl raised her hand in a solemn Young Pioneer's salute and made her pledge.

The Wells. The day the Lutang village authority decided to sink a hundred wells around the village, old peasant Ping Lai-po was so excited he didn't know whether to sit or stand. When digging started he was the first to go down and the last to come up. Water had always been precious in Kwangtung's drought-ridden Leichow Peninsula. To old man Ping, it had added meaning. One year of drought before liberation,

Ping's wife was starving to death. She asked for a drink of water. But there was only one well in the village—it was owned by the landlord and it was useless to appeal to him. Ping took an earthen jug and ran several li to a relative's. By the time he hurried back home with half a jugful of water, his wife had died.

When later Ping heard that the wells were to be filled up, he was startled. And he wasn't much reassured when he was told the reason: a canal was being built to channel in water from nearby Shalongkiang River. The wells were no longer needed for irrigation, and besides they stood in the way of the tractors. "That's all very well," he said, "but the canal's still 200 li away. Who knows? . . . I vote we keep the wells!"

The morning the Youth Canal, capable of irrigating two million mu, opened. Ping was the first to reach its bank. When he saw the water come rolling down the channel, he ran home and got out his shoulder pole and buckets. He filled the buckets from the canal and carried them to his wife's grave. He splashed the mound with water. — A libation in memory of past sorrows and present blessings.

"Now, where have we met before? . . ." asked Tsui Wei with a quizzical frown as he got up on the platform. 2,000 steelworkers gave him a delighted laugh and a big hand. They've met Tsui Wei—best screen actor of 1960-61—dozens of times on the screen. 16,000 people at the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works saw him in his latest role in *Keep the Red Flag Flying* last year. By popular request, this film and *A Red Detachment of Women* starring best actress Chu Hsi-chuan were shown here 18 times. These two



Woodcut by Chu Chia-tin

prize-winners of the recent "Hundred Flowers" film poll got many votes from Shihchingshan workshops where movie attendances reached 1.02 million last year.

Now here were not only Tsui Wei, tall, easy and exuding warmth like a "furnace," said the workers, but also Chu Hsi-chuan in blue overalls and red-checked blouse "just like a new apprentice." They were here to swap experiences with the workers—on two different fronts of socialist endeavour. Chu Hsi-chuan told the audience how she lived for a time with real-life members of the heroic Hainan Island women guerrilla detachment. Outstanding steelworker cum film fan Ma Hsiao-liu, who'd seen the *Red Detachment* five times, expressed the popular sentiment well when he warmly praised the film actors' good work. Chen Chiang, villain landlord of both that perennial favourite *White-Haired Girl* and the *Red Detachment of Women* and winner of the prize for best supporting actor, got plenty of good will and laughs for a change. "This gives me encouragement to become an even better 'villain' in future," he said. That brought the house down.

Mangrove Breakwater. Off Wenchang County, Hainan Island, boats going out in the early morning scrape the tops of mangrove trees submerged in blue-green water. Looking down into the depths, one can see their reddish-brown branches moving grotesquely. As the tide recedes, the top branches and thick fleshy leaves emerge. Soon the mangrove forest stretches as far as the eye can see glistening in the sunshine.

In 1959 a particularly big typhoon hit Tungan County, Fukien Province. Much of its sea dyke was destroyed. But a neighbouring village in Lunghai County came through unscathed. Mangrove forests on the latter's beach had effectively protected its dykes. Taking this hint, since 1960 Tungan County has planted over 12,000 mu of mangroves along its shores. Mangrove plantations of 1-10 metres high are also being cultivated along the shores of coastal Kwangtung, Fukien and Chekiang Provinces. Besides giving protection to the dykes, the hard and water-resistant mangrove timber is used for buildings and bridges, while its bark and roots yield dyes and medicine.

HANDICRAFTS

Pictures in Stone and Clay Flowers in Ox Horn

Inside the Wenchow Mosaic Handicraft Workshop, one has the feeling of being in a magician's sanctum. Here pieces of stone, bamboo, wood, clay, ox horn and ox hoof are miraculously transformed into attractive pictures, screens, pot flowers and other decorative and useful things.

At first glance it is almost impossible to guess that the picture reproduced below is a stone inlay relief. Yet everything in it—lively birds, soft, flowing willow twigs, flowering boughs—is made of stone laid in wood.

This art of stone mosaic was first created some 80 years ago by the master wood-carver Pan Ah-ming of Wenchow. The first stone inlay Pan made was a pair of calligraphic "scrolls" in black and white stone inlaid on redwood panel. But Chingtien County, handily near by, is famous for its many coloured stones. Making use of the natural colours of Chingtien stone, Pan extended his themes

to flowers and birds, landscapes and theatre characters based on traditional styles of treatment in water colour and ink paintings. Other craftsmen learnt from him and his innovation developed into an independent branch of art handicrafts.

The Wenchow workshop now has 66 artisans specialized in this craft. Most of them were trained by six veteran craftsmen who, like many others, had been forced by economic difficulties prior to liberation to turn to other ways of earning a livelihood. The People's Government, anxious to preserve their talent and to save their craft from dying out, sought them out, and helped them to take up their work again and pass on their knowledge and skill to apprentices.

The revived craft has flourished over the past decade. In addition to traditional, large-sized decorative articles, the Wenchow craftsmen have been making a variety of smaller objects suitable for household use such as little tables, boxes and containers of varied sizes, and pictures in round and rectangular frames for wall decoration.

Coloured Clay Moulding

Coloured clay moulding is a new art handicraft of the Wenchow workshop. It was introduced only a few years ago when some craftsman-innovators began to apply to clay moulding some of the techniques used in making dough figures and painting oiled-paper umbrellas. Some of the local varnishers had previously fashioned objects with oiled clay as a sideline but these were not regarded as works of art nor were they rich in colour. On a panel of fine polished wood, of coloured artificial marble, porcelain, or other ground a pliable mixture of clay, pigment and oil is spread and moulded into the required shape. When the coloured oil clay dries, it has a glossy waterproof surface and will not crack even in a very dry atmosphere. It is light but hard and lasting. The grounds are usually coloured to set off the designs which are drawn from traditional Chinese paintings. The

finished object has the merits of both a traditional painting and a relief.

Since most of the artisans using the new technique are former varnishers well-versed in colouring and moulding, their new works are naturally endowed with a folk flavour and style. The products range from screens and pictures to boxes and containers small and large.

Ox-Horn Pot Flowers

Ox horn is the material from which a variety of handicrafts are made. But the making of pot flowers out of ox horn was something previously unheard of.

Our photos of a flowering orchid and a plum tree give some idea of how, in the dextrous hands of the Wenchow craftsmen, ox horn and hoof take on a new life.

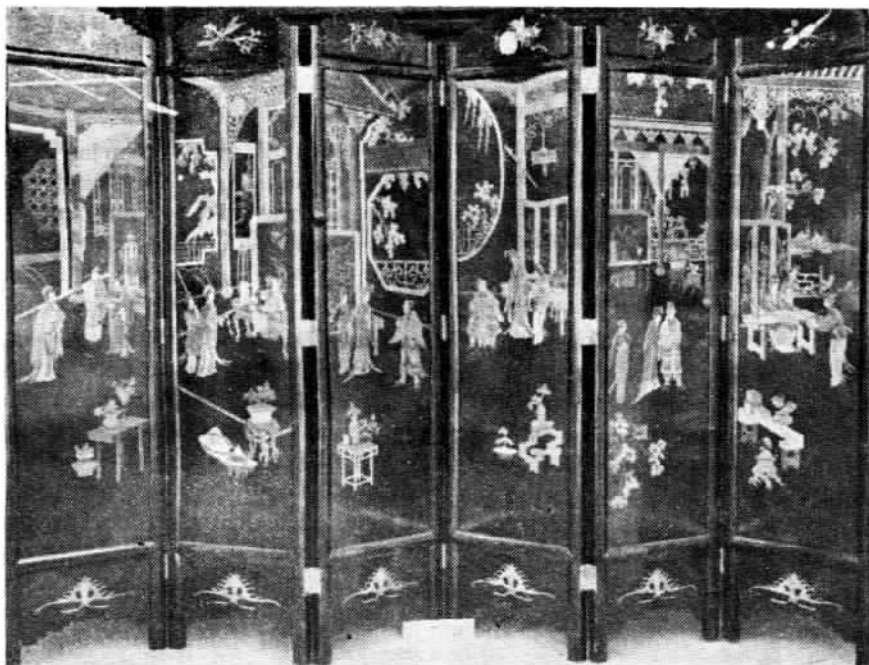
This is the newest handicraft to be taken up at the Wenchow workshop. Its creator is Chang Chun-ching whose occupation was to carve seals and pipe mouthpieces out of ox horn and wood. Chang joined the workshop last year and saw how different kinds of mosaics were being created there. As he had been working with ox horn and ox hoof for a long time, he decided to use this material to create something new himself. Giving free rein to his imagination, he fashioned a chrysanthemum plant of ox horn. Our photo shows the successful result. His work aroused his colleagues' interest and the workshop management organized a group to study and perfect this new technique. Following successful experiments, pot flowers made with ox horn and hoof are now being produced regularly by the workshop. Their chrysanthemums are well known for their life-like vividness and their daffodils are also



Stone mosaic



Ox-horn chrysanthemum



A screen of coloured moulded clay

popular. New as it is, this new handicraft already has a bigger market than it can satisfy.

— TU CHENG-FENG

LITERATURE

Plays From the Factories

The rapid growth of amateur dramatics among the workers in the last three or four years created such a big demand for suitable items to perform that the professional playwrights were completely snowed under. To fill the gap quite a number of small playwrights' workshops came into being inside the amateur dramatic movement itself to produce, among other things, more short plays and operettas suitable for workers' dramatic troupes. Some of the best of these have now been gathered together by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and published as *Selected Short Plays and Operettas by Workers*.

This is a varied collection of plays in style, form and subject matter, but whether written by individual workers or collectively they all share certain distinctive features: written by people who play a direct part in the struggle to transform reality, they give a vivid picture of the lives our workers lead today and of some of the problems they face—characters grow in real life conflicts and struggles.

In *Double Comparison*, written jointly by workers of a Tientsin cotton mill, the central characters are two women spinners who are so intent on attending to their creature comforts that they neglect their work. They are oblivious that they have a "problem" until some go-ahead workers, to the great joy of all the millhands, succeed in evolving a new, more efficient method of work. This wakes the two slackers up and with the help of their more progressive comrades, they buckle down to their jobs. This is a theme that in heavy hands might well fall into a tone of "goody-goody" admonition. The authors have avoided this. They have made the conflicts dramatically convincing and with an original touch have created good theatre.

A Worthy Profession, a libretto in Shanghai opera style, describes a conflict in another setting—a restaurant. The waitress heroine loves her work; but her fiancé, infected by the backward ideas left over from the old so-

ciety, looks down on service work in general, insists that she quit her job and go off with him to Lanchow. The argument between them takes place in the restaurant while she is on duty and it draws in a crotchety customer who also looks down his nose at waitresses. The representatives of backward ideologies are duly criticized as the comedy comes to a happy ending.

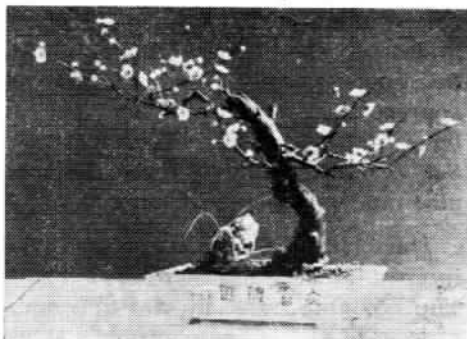
The burlesque *Borrow a Knife* satirizes another type—a young worker in a metal works who, bent on winning the red banner in the emulation drive, refuses to lend a knife to a rival team. Comedy here too is the method by which he and others like him are finally led to see the socialist emulation drive in its proper light.

In his review of these playlets and operettas, the noted playwright Ouyang Yu-chien cites them as proof of "the ideological and artistic progress worker-writers have made in recent years. . . ." He praises them for being rich in dramatic action and characterization. He particularly likes their dialogue, "vivid and full of the breath of life."

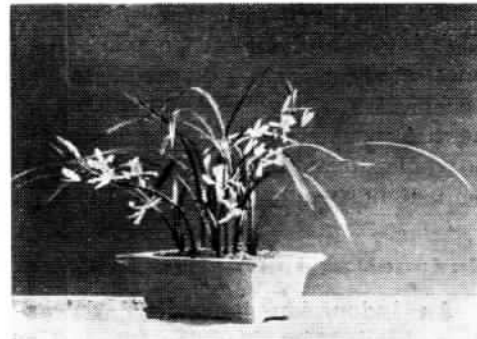
New High Jump Record

On June 16, Ni Chih-chin of Fukien Province cleared 2.17 metres in the men's high jump at a track and field competition in Peking. With this jump Ni Chih-chin, 20 years old and standing only 1.84 metres high, becomes the world's third best high jumper. V. Brumel of the Soviet Union holds the world record with 2.25 metres while the former record by J. Thomas of the United States was 2.22 metres.

Ni Chih-chin has the springiest stride of China's ten best high jumpers—all of whom have jumped 2 metres or higher. On April 1 this year he cleared 2.12 metres to better the national record of 2.11 metres which he had set in 1961.



Ox-horn plum-flowers



Ox-horn orchid

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Cuban Documents Published In China

The Shijie Zhishi (World Culture) Publishing House in Peking has published two pamphlets of Cuban documents in Chinese. One is Fidel Castro's speech made over radio and television on March 26, entitled "Certain Questions on the Working Methods of the Cuban Integrated Revolutionary Organizations"; the other contains the first and second Havana Declarations of September 2, 1960 and February 4, 1962 respectively. The pamphlets are now on sale in all Chinese cities.

Casablanca Countries Conference

Premier Chou En-lai greeted the Conference of the Heads of State of the Casablanca Charter Countries recently held in Cairo. He wished the conference new successes in contributing to strengthening solidarity, opposing imperialism and colonialism and supporting the just struggle of the African peoples to win and safeguard their national independence.

Sino-Mongolian Co-operation

The first meeting of the executive organ directing Sino-Mongolian scientific and technological co-operation was held recently in Peking. It agreed on joint measures to implement the scientific and technological co-operation agreement which the two countries signed on May 31, 1960, and drew up a protocol of concrete activities for such co-operation in 1962.

The 1962 protocol arranges for a Chinese-Mongolian exchange of technical study groups and specialists and technical material in the sphere of textile industry and light industry as a whole, in public health, agriculture, animal husbandry and other fields.

Indonesian Journalists in China

An Indonesian journalists' delegation headed by Naibaho, Editor-in-Chief of *Harian Rakjat*, left Peking

on June 16 to visit other parts of China following a ten-day stay in the capital. Members of the delegation had friendly talks with Chinese journalists. At a banquet he gave in honour of the Indonesian guests, Wu Leng-hsi, President of the All-China Journalists' Association and Editor-in-Chief of *Renmin Ribao*, paid tribute to the Indonesian journalists for their contributions to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. He thanked the Indonesian journalists and the Indonesian people for the support they were giving to the Chinese people in their struggle for the liberation of Taiwan. He also expressed the firm support of the Chinese people for the struggle of the Indonesian people for the liberation of West Irian.

Donation to Algerians

The Chinese Red Cross Society has donated 20,679 yuan (3,000 pounds sterling) to the Red Crescent of Algeria in response to its recent appeal. The Algerian Red Crescent is now repatriating Algerian refugees, and caring for victims of atrocities committed by the "Secret Army Organization."

The donation and a letter from the Chinese Red Cross were presented on June 13 in Peking by Peng Yen, Secretary-General of the society, to Amor Soukhal, Third Secretary of the Diplomatic Mission of Algeria to China.

Tunisians Like Chinese Films

The Chinese film week attended by thousands of people ended in Tunis on June 10. The features, documentaries and cartoon films were the first Chinese films to be shown in the country. They were all warmly received.

Tunisian newspapers and journals warmly commented on the film week. An article in the *Tribune du Progress* said that "the Chinese films showing us a country which is friendly, but not appreciated at present, merit our interest and applause." The newspaper *Sabah* said the films showed the great all-round progress of China.

The Chinese films also aroused wide interest among Algerian residents in Tunisia. One Algerian said that many aspects of the Chinese people's struggle, as shown in the films, closely

resembled the Algerian struggle against colonialism.

Briefs

Newly appointed Bulgarian Ambassador George Kumbiliev, and Danish Ambassador Anker Svart presented their credentials to Chairman Liu Shao-chi on June 16.

* * *

Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, and Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Albania, have visited the exhibition of traditional Chinese paintings in Tirana. The Albanian leaders showed great interest in the paintings, which dated from the Tang Dynasty to the present and included reproductions of the works of famous Chinese artists such as Chiu Yin and Chi Pai-shih.

* * *

The 5th session of the Sino-Nepalese joint boundary committee has completed its work. The two parties discussed the time, ways and means of erecting permanent markers along the entire boundary. Six joint marker-erecting teams and three separate sub-teams will start work next month.

More U.S. Intrusions

On May 29 between 13:33 and 13:46 hours, a U.S. military plane intruded into China's territorial air space over the Chilien and Yunghsing Islands of the Hsisha group, Kwangtung Province. Between 13:54 and 14:03 hours on the same day, another U.S. military plane flew over Tung Island in the same province.

On June 6 between 13:20 and 13:36 hours, a U.S. military plane again flew over the Yunghsing and Tung Islands.

On June 11 between 00:23 and 02:27 hours, and between 05:23 and 08:00 hours, a U.S. warship twice intruded into China's territorial waters in the area east of Pingtan in Fukien Province.

On June 12 between 08:16 and 09:56 hours and between 15:54 and 17:54 hours, a U.S. warship twice intruded into China's territorial waters in the area south of Tsingtao in Shantung Province.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman issued the 204th, 205th, 206th and 207th protests against these U.S. military provocations.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Algeria — On the Eve of the Referendum

The Evian Agreement provides for a referendum on self-determination for Algeria to be held on July 1. That referendum will be a red-letter day for the Algerian people in their march to independence, says an article in *Da Gong Bao* on June 18.

The signing of the Evian Agreement, points out the article, was a great victory for the Algerian people; it was won after long years of armed struggle. Sharp and complex struggles are still ahead, however, before full independence for Algeria is achieved. Recent developments in the situation since the announcement of the ceasefire have proved how right Algerian Premier Ben Youssef Ben Khedda was when he warned that a ceasefire was not the same thing as peace, that the battle for independence had not yet ended in final victory and that the greatest vigilance was needed during the period of transition to independence.

The referendum is about to be held. Yet Algeria's major cities are in the throes of intensified terrorist activity by the French Secret Army Organization ("O.A.S."). An official French announcement of May 30 estimated that since the ceasefire, "O.A.S." gangs have killed 4,950 Algerians and wounded another 10,000. The O.A.S. is carrying out a so-called "scorched earth policy," and threatening to leave independent Algeria in ruins.

The reason why the "O.A.S." has got away with its terrorism in Algeria for so long is because the de Gaulle government has failed to fight against it effectively as it promised to do. French military and political personnel in Algeria known to be collaborating with the "O.A.S." have not been removed from their posts. Because of French procrastination, the Algerian security forces provided for in the Evian Agreement have not yet been established in full strength. The French authorities refused to provide weapons to units of these forces, and thus prevented them from curbing the "O.A.S." gangs.

The French troops in Algiers, Oran and other major Algerian cities, while being indifferent to the murder and

arson committed by the "O.A.S.," have continued brutal repressions against the Algerians and are obstructing their participation in the forthcoming referendum. The fact that the French military court sentenced Salan, chief of the "O.A.S.," to only life imprisonment has added to the arrogance of the fascist gangs.

French troops have also violated the ceasefire agreement by repeatedly attacking positions held by the Algerian National Liberation Army. They have sent patrols to the villages to kidnap local A.L.N. leaders, and arrest other Algerians.

In accordance with the Evian Agreement, the Algerians in French prisons should have been released within 20 days of the ceasefire. But large numbers of captured A.L.N. personnel are still imprisoned in concentration camps in Oran, Constantine and other cities. Furthermore, the French have deliberately held up the repatriation of the Algerian refugees in Tunisia and Morocco. The French forces have harassed refugees returning to their own country.

Events since the ceasefire show that the French imperialists are trying by every possible means to maintain their colonial interests and influence in Algeria.

The Algerian people, while continuing their struggle against French imperialism, are also awake to the new, grave danger of U.S. neo-colonialism. Today the U.S. imperialists profess sympathetic concern for the peace and independence of Algeria. But the Algerian people cannot fail to recall that it was the United States and its NATO "allies" which gave military, economic and political support to France in its 7-year-old colonial war in Algeria. Moreover, it is common knowledge that the "O.A.S." is supported by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. After the ceasefire, the U.S. press disclosed that Washington had a plan ready for U.S. penetration into Algeria under the guise of economic aid. In Algeria as elsewhere it is obvious that the U.S. neo-colonialists are planning to replace the old colonialists.

Following the ceasefire, the Algerian National Liberation Army has remained alert. It stands ready to defend the fruits of its struggle and take part in the peaceful construction of the country. The A.L.N. and Algerian people are strengthening their unity to win full independence for their country, knowing that their struggle will continue to be supported by the people of the whole world, and particularly by the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the peoples of the socialist countries.

THE PASSING SHOW

At the Breaking Point

What with the increasing tensions of life in the United States, from the White House, through the Treasury Department, the Stock Exchange and on down, certain people have decided to do something about it.

A motel now under construction near Chicago will include a "frustration room" where guests will be permitted to smash things. "Guests will be able to ease their tensions by hurling such things as lamps and ash trays against a brick wall," says the designer. He suggests that throwing a lamp-vase is safer than taking to drink. The motel is called the "Imperial Inn."

How to Win Friends and Influence People

Carrying the idea of "strategic hamlets" to its logical conclusion, the Ngo Dinh Diem regime in south Viet Nam has established "strategic wards" and "strategic cells" in Saigon. A "strategic ward" comprises 2,000 citizens, or between 200 and 100 families subdivided into cells encompassing a lane or two. Each enclosed cell has its own controlled entrance and can be sealed off the moment an alarm is sounded. This makes it easier for the police to carry out a search.

Is there any doubt how popular this will make Diem in Saigon?



U.S. Grip on Canadian Economy

The Canadian Government's recent decision to devalue the Canadian dollar was taken as the result of U.S. pressure, says an article in *Da Gong Bao*. The devaluation will be of little help in stimulating Canada's export trade but it will be followed by widespread rises in prices.

In the postwar period, the United States has largely replaced Britain in Canadian trade. In 1961, the United States accounted for 54.4 per cent of Canadian exports and 66.9 per cent of its imports while Britain accounted for 19.6 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively. In recent years, Canada has been incurring an unfavourable balance of trade with the United States every year. In 1960, it had a trade deficit with the U.S. to the amount of 676 million Canadian dollars.

U.S. capital has penetrated into the major branches of Canadian industry. By the end of last year, U.S. investments in Canada made up three-

quarters of all foreign investments in the country and over one-third of total U.S. investments overseas. With the shrinking of the capitalist world market and the rising national independence movements in the Latin American countries, U.S. monopoly capitalists have been all the more anxious to keep their investments in Canada. Lack of a fixed exchange rate between the U.S. and Canadian dollar, however, has been a headache to them and pressure has been put on the Canadian Government to do something about it. It is not surprising that the Canadian Government's decision to abandon its previous flexible rate of exchange has been welcomed by the U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund and the U.S. monopoly capitalists.

It is doubtful, the article adds, whether devaluation of the dollar will boost Canada's export trade. In the past, Canadian exports to Britain, mainly food grains, have benefited from the "imperial preference system." But in the negotiations on Britain's entry into the Common Market, the

six Common Market countries have been insisting that the "imperial preference system" must go sooner or later. In fact, Britain will undertake to raise duties on manufactured goods from Canada, Australia and New Zealand from the day it enters the Common Market.

Canada's exports to the United States fare no better. The U.S. has not only built a high tariff wall against Canada's manufactured goods but interfered in hindering its exports to Cuba and other countries. At a time when the struggle for the capitalist world market is growing more acute, Canada's efforts to increase its exports will certainly not easily succeed.

Devaluation of the dollar has been followed by a rise in wheat prices, which will certainly lead to widespread price increases and to sharpened inflation. It is the Canadian working people who will suffer most from this. Unless and until it frees itself from U.S. control, there is no way out for Canada, concludes the article.

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

▲ **DRAGON KING'S DAUGHTER TENDING THE SHEEP** A colour fantasy. It tells how scholar Liu Yi helps the ill-fated Dragon Princess of Lake Tungting get away from the tyranny of her ferocious husband, the Dragon Prince of Chinghu River. It ends happily with the union of the Dragon Princess and her benefactor. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **RETURN OF THE PHOENIX** A comedy of errors. A young man wins a bride despite the schemes of a wicked step-mother. China Peking Opera Theatre.

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **CHIN HSIANG-LIEN** A Sung Dynasty story. An ambitious scholar, after gaining wealth and position, tries to murder his wife and children, obstacles to a new advantageous marriage. He is brought to justice by Pao Cheng, a just magistrate. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **THE WHITE-HAIRED GIRL** One of China's most famous modern operas. A peasant girl, forced to flee to a mountain wilderness to escape from landlord tyranny, returns dramatically to her village after liberation. Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre.

CONCERTS

The Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra presents:

June 23 At Peking Concert Hall
Chopin: Piano Concerto No. 2
Saint-Saëns: Piano Concerto No. 2
Liszt: Symphonic poem *Les Preludes*
Guest Conductor: Huang Yi-chun
Guest Pianist: Ku Sheng-ying

June 24 At Shoudu Theatre
Beethoven: *Leonora Overture* No. 3

Saint-Saëns: Piano Concerto No. 2
Rachmaninoff: Piano Concerto No. 2
Guest Conductor: Huang Yi-chun
Guest Pianist: Ku Sheng-ying

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **TWIN BROTHERS** A five-act comedy of mistaken identities. A pair of twins who look alike but are different in character both join the people's revolutionary army. This has some interesting and amusing results. The young film actor, Chang Liang, plays the parts of the twins. Produced by the Modern Drama Troupe of the "August 1" Studio.

▲ **RICKSHAW BOY** Adapted from Lao She's famous novel about the life of the dispossessed in old Peking. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **THE PRESSGANG** A satirical comedy in Szechuan dialogue exposing how a landlord family bribes the local Kuomintang officials in order to escape conscription. The resulting situations bring many laughs. Jointly produced by the China Youth Art Theatre and the Szechuan People's Art Theatre.

FILMS

▲ **DAWN OF THE MOTHERLAND** A Korean feature film. Story of a revolutionary martyr who dedicates his life to the liberation of the motherland.

▲ **CHUN HYONG** A Korean film in colour. The love story of Chun Hyong, beautiful daughter of a famous courtesan. Because of her origin, her sweetheart's father will not give his consent to her marriage with his son. But love finds a way.

▲ **IN THE TIME OF THE WORKERS' PARTY** A Korean documentary in colour recording Korea's athletic show in 1961.

▲ **AT THE SHARP TURN** A Soviet film about socialist ethics and human problems among the driving fraternity.

▲ **OPERATION "COBRA"** A Soviet film. There is a fascist spy operating in a Soviet border region. Alert Soviet border guards go into action to trap him.

▲ **DARCLEE** A Rumanian colour film describing the life and work of the well-known Rumanian woman singer, Darcee, one of the founders of Rumanian opera.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL ART** Commemorating the 20th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art*. Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till June 24. At National Art Gallery.

▲ **CHILDREN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS AND COVERS** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m. till June 24. At Artists' Union Gallery.

▲ **PHOTO EXHIBITION** Commemorating the 80th anniversary of the birth of G. Dimitrov, great internationalist of the communist movement and leader of the Bulgarian people. Daily, 8:00-12:00 a.m., 2:00-6:00 p.m. till July 1. At Zhongshan Park.

(Above exhibitions closed on Mondays.)

▲ **PHOTOS AND DOCUMENTS ON CHINESE DANCING (1942-1962)** Daily (except Sundays), 8:00-11:30 a.m., 2:30-6:00 p.m. till July 15. At 64 Wangfuching Street.

SWIMMING

▲ **OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS**

* The swimming pools at Shi Cha Hai, Workers' Stadium and Tao Ran Ting

* Summer Palace
Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

SPORTS

The visiting Japanese Table Tennis Team will play its second, third and fourth matches against Chinese teams on June 23, 24 and 26 at the Workers' Gymnasium. They'll be televised at the same time.



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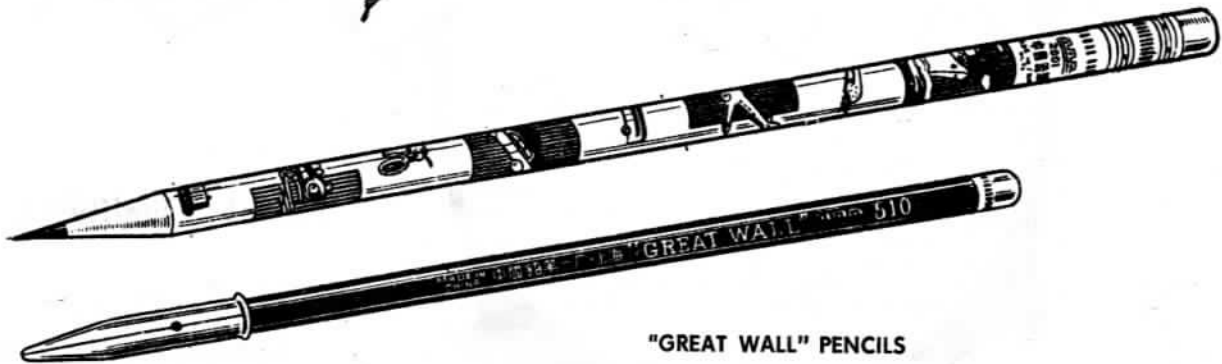
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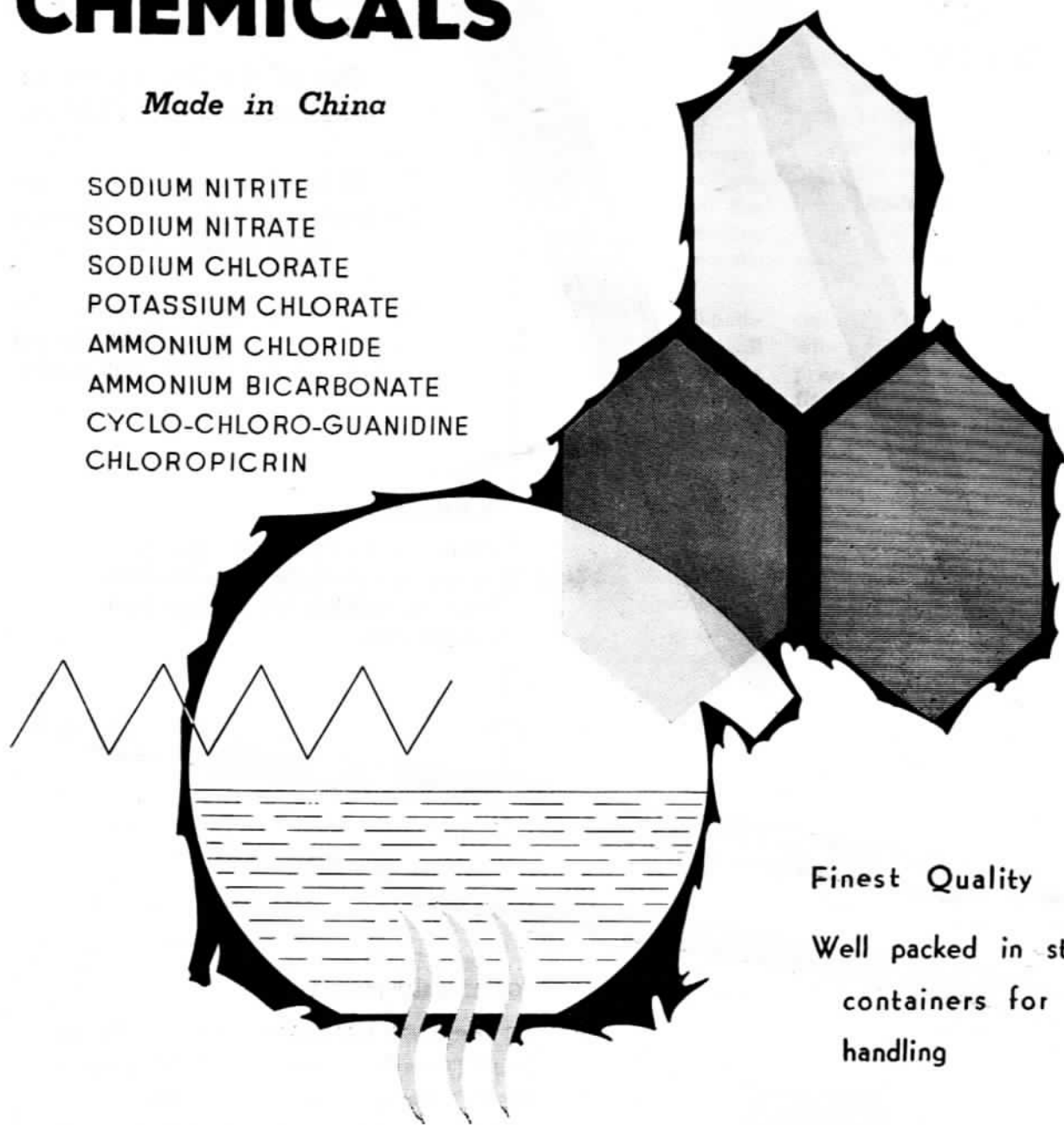
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