

PEKING REVIEW

29

July 20, 1962

THE WAY TO GENERAL DISARMAMENT AND WORLD PEACE

Mao Tun, leader of the Chinese delegation to the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace in Moscow, discusses the pressing issues of today (p. 5).

DON'T PLAY WITH FIRE!

Fresh Indian intrusions.

China issues grave warning (p. 14).

Agricultural Machine-Building In Kiangsu

How a network of farm machine-building and repair shops is facilitating the technical transformation of agriculture (p. 17).

Theatre, Music and Other Features

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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PEKING REVIEW

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

July 20, 1962 Vol. V No. 29

CONTENTS

ROUND THE WEEK	3
Brisk Rural Market; Kiangsu Factories Aid Farms; Medical Care for Minorities; University Symposiums	
ARTICLES	
The Way to General Disarmament and World Peace — Mao Tun	5
40 Militant Years of the Japanese Communist Party	13
Sino-Indian Border Situation Worsens — Chou Chun-li	14
Agricultural Machine-Building in Kiangsu — Chi Yu-ching	17
THEATRE, MUSIC	19
<i>The Pressgang</i> ; A Promising Young Pianist; Short Notes	
CHINA AND THE WORLD	21
Chen Yi Condemns U.S. Imperialism; Iraq's National Day; Protest on Sunk Fishing Vessel; More U.S. Military Intrusions; Briefs	
CHINESE PRESS OPINION	22
The Independence and Neutrality of Laos; U.S. High-Altitude Nuclear Explosion Condemned	
WHAT'S ON IN PEKING	23

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ROUND THE WEEK

Brisk Rural Market

With the summer harvest gathered in most parts of the country, there is brisk trade on the rural market. Commune farmers are thronging the village shops.

There is a good variety of goods to choose from. Factories in all industrial centres are producing supplies especially for the rural market. In Liaoning Province, the heavy industrial base in northeast China, the output of consumer goods for the rural communes registered a big increase in the first five months of this year compared to the corresponding period last year. It made a particularly big gain in the production of enamelware and bicycles, but the rural demand for these goods keeps steadily ahead of supply. There is a big demand, too, for sewing machines, clocks, watches, radios, fountain pens, thermos flasks and plastic products. In recent years, Liaoning Province built many factories to make these products.

Commune members these days show a special preference for a new type of bicycle made in Shanghai. Designed by technicians of a Shanghai bicycle plant on the basis of a poll of peasants' opinions, it is well adapted to country roads and heavy farm service. It has a longer frame than ordinary models and, with sturdier spokes and wheels and a specially designed carrier, can carry a load of 100 kilogrammes plus rider. The first trial batch of 500 cycles of this type was bought up in no time when they went on sale. Mass production of this model began this month in two of Shanghai's bicycle plants.

Among other new products Shanghai workers made specially for the villages are alarm clocks, sewing machines and galoshes with extra-thick heels and soles to stand hard wear and tear and with deep non-slip treads for muddy roads. The peasants are now asking for many quality products formerly sold mainly in the cities. From April to early June, Shanghai factories sent to the rural districts 50 per cent more consumer goods than in the same period

last year—a good indicator of the lively and expanding rural market.

Kiangsu Factories Aid Farms

Factories in Kiangsu Province on the east coast are stepping up their aid to agriculture. Increased shipments of agricultural machinery, farm tools and chemical fertilizers are going to the rural people's communes now busy with summer farming.

Pre-liberation Kiangsu had practically no plants making farm machinery or fertilizers. In recent years, however, many cities in the province have created such industries (see page 16). Nanking, capital of the province, did have an agricultural machinery plant of sorts, set up in 1948 by Kuomintang bureaucrats and U.N.R.R.A. It made simple ploughshares, but its main job was to dump surplus U.S. farm tools and machines on the Chinese market. New industrial Nanking now has scores of engineering plants, many of which make farm machines. They are sending a steady stream of diesel engines, electric motors, pumping machines and spare parts to farms in Kiangsu and elsewhere in the country.

The province's chemical plants are making more fertilizers to meet increasing demands. In the first six months of this year, the Nanking Chemical Industry Company, one of the largest chemical fertilizer producers in the country, turned out 28 per cent more fertilizer than it did in the corresponding period of last year.

Factories in other Kiangsu cities are working equally hard to help the rural communes. Wusih, best known as a textile centre in the past, has diversified into machine-building since liberation. Its engineering works, besides turning out precision grinding machines and instruments, and equipment for the textile and metallurgical industries, are making agricultural machinery.

With the busy irrigation season now on in the countryside, the Wusih Diesel Engine Works, noted for its pumping machinery, is stepping up output. Like many other plants it has also sent teams of skilled workers to help the



Brisk Trade at a Rural Co-op

Drawing by Chu Tzu-jung

people's communes install or overhaul pumping and irrigation equipment. They are running short-term classes as well to train the farms' own pump operators and repairers. With the advance of mechanization in the communes, an ever increasing number of these are needed.

Medical Care for Minorities

A 20 per cent increase in the population of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region since liberation is attributed, in a recent report, in no small measure to improved medical facilities for women and children of the minority peoples.

Sinkiang, in China's extreme northwest, is inhabited by a dozen or more minority nationalities. The Uighurs, who make up the largest group, constitute about 75 per cent of the total population. Their number has increased by 25 per cent. The Tahurs, the region's smallest nationality, report a 50 per cent increase.

Such increases would have been inconceivable in the old Sinkiang which had only 10 ill-equipped hospitals and three X-ray machines all told. There were no maternity homes or child-care centres. Mortality among mothers and babies was high. In some areas, infant mortality reached 40 per cent. There was a steady decline in the population of the minority peoples.

Today, this autonomous region has over 4,000 hospitals, clinics and health centres. There are 600 beds for children and nearly 700 beds for maternity

cases as against only 28 before liberation. In addition to those in the cities and towns, maternity homes have been set up by people's communes in the agricultural and pastoral areas.

Since liberation, large numbers of medical workers have gone to work in the region from other areas. As part of their duties, they help train health workers from among the minority peoples. Today, of the 20,000 medical workers in the region, 1,500 are obstetricians, pediatricians, midwives or maternity and child welfare health workers.

These and other measures have done much to bring diseases formerly endemic in Sinkiang under control. Modern techniques in midwifery have practically eliminated puerperal fever. Smallpox has been wiped out. Other diseases, like measles, whooping cough and diphtheria, have also been eliminated in the main.

University Symposiums

It has become a tradition in recent years for universities in China to hold symposiums and scientific discussions to honour the anniversaries of their founding. Professors, lecturers, post-graduates and senior students all take part in them, and they are playing an increasingly important role in promoting academic research, encouraging and enlivening discussions on topics of special or common interest.

One of the liveliest of recent symposiums was held in Fudan University,

Shanghai, when it celebrated its 57th anniversary. During the fortnight-long symposium, nearly 200 papers—the largest number ever in the history of the university—were presented. Many were read by veteran professors summing up years of research.

University President Chen Wang-tao took part in this year's symposium. His contribution was a study of the Chinese language since the last years of the 19th century. This 73-year-old scholar has been doing research on this subject for the past

40 years. He called on philologists studying the Chinese language to pay special attention to the contemporary language as it is used and probe the laws of its evolution. He took exception to the practice of those researchers who borrow grammatical rules from foreign languages and force them arbitrarily onto the Chinese language in utter disregard of its special characteristics. This approach, he said, will never lead to the discovery of the true laws of Chinese grammar.

At this symposium, the faculty and students of the department of mathematics were well to the fore. Three generations of mathematicians in the department read papers. Vice-President Su Pu-ching, a well-known mathematician, represented the first and oldest generation. He read his *Contributions to the Theory of Conjugate Nets in Projective Hyperspace*, the fifth in a series of papers by him. The second generation was represented by Ku Chao-hao and Hsia Tao-hsing, former students of Su Pu-ching. Now both professors in Fudan, they discussed their latest findings in *A Set of Boundary Problems of System of Quasi-Linear Equations of Hyperbolic Type and Its Applications to Aerodynamics and Non-Normal Operators*. The third and youngest generation comprised young teachers and students trained by Ku and Hsia. They presented over a dozen papers based on their recent research work. Several of them were commended by their seniors.

The Way to General Disarmament And World Peace

by MAO TUN

The World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace was held in Moscow, July 9-14. Mao Tun, leader of the Chinese Delegation, addressed the congress on July 9. The full text of his speech follows. Subheads and emphasis are ours. — Ed.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, Gentlemen and Friends,

On behalf of the Chinese people, I wish to extend greetings to all our friends attending this congress and to express our thanks to the host of the congress, the great Soviet Union—the first socialist state and the mighty bulwark for the defence of world peace—and to the great Soviet people.

We are most happy to enjoy the opportunity offered by this congress of meeting here with friends from all six continents—partisans of peace, prominent personalities in the peace movement and champions of peace from the various countries—and of jointly examining with them important problems concerning the defence of world peace and general disarmament.

Like the people of all the countries of the world, we Chinese people look upon the defence of world peace as our sacred duty.

The Chinese People Ardentely Love Peace

The Chinese people have always ardently loved peace. The famous Chinese saying "Peace is precious" was already well known two thousand years ago. Like the people of the whole world and ordinary men and women everywhere who want to avert the calamity of war, especially nuclear war, we most ardently desire a lasting world peace and the realization of universal security for mankind.

During the last hundred years and more, the Chinese people have experienced every kind of suffering caused by wars. For 70 years from 1840, foreign invaders subjected the Chinese people to continuous wars. For a period of 20 years after that, there were continuous internecine wars among the Chinese warlords, instigated and supported by the imperialists. Then in the 1930s and 1940s, the Japanese militarists started their large-scale war of aggression against China. This cost the Chinese over 10 million lives and over U.S. \$50,000 million worth of property. In the four years following the Japanese surrender, there was the murderous war waged against the Chinese people by the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek clique with the United States supplying the money and guns. It is no exaggeration to say that because of the many wars brought about by imperialism and its lackeys the modern

history of China is filled with the bitter tears of orphans and widows.

I am over 60 years old. War-filled days have made up the greater part of the life of most Chinese of my generation. All our life, our longing for peace has been, to quote a Chinese saying, like "looking for the gathering of clouds in the sky during a severe drought."

In 1949 the whole Chinese people welcomed the founding of the People's Republic of China with gladness in their hearts and in a festive spirit. Only then did the Chinese people begin to enjoy a peaceful and happy life. This is the result of their long years of struggles against imperialism, culminating in their own liberation. Now the Chinese people, in high spirits, are busily engaged in peaceful construction. We want to shake off within not too long a historical period the poverty and backwardness inherited from the past. For us, the struggle for a lasting peaceful international environment has a special and urgent meaning.

Those who have suffered most from the horrors of war best appreciate the value of peace. Those engaged in peaceful labour treasure most the interests of peace.

Let the Record Speak for Itself

To defend world peace, oppose imperialist aggression and prevent the imperialists from starting a new world war—this is the basic stand of the Chinese people.

The fullest exposition of our stand is to be found in the words of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the leader of the Chinese people, when he said: "The governments and peoples of the socialist countries are builders of a new peaceful life. We absolutely do not want war and are firmly opposed to a new world war."

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people have spared no efforts in the defence of world peace. We have not only done our utmost to fulfil our responsibilities, but have also wholeheartedly supported all the efforts made by other peace-loving nations, peoples, organizations and individuals.

Together with the Korean people and the people of other socialist countries, as well as all those who uphold justice, we jointly stopped the war of aggression waged against Korea by U.S. imperialism and forced it to accept the Korean Armistice Agreement.

We took an active part in the Geneva Conference of 1954, helping to bring about the agreements on the restoration of peace in Indo-China.

In 1961 we again took an active part in the Geneva Conference for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question and helped promote the development of a situation in Laos conducive to peace.

The Chinese Government has consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace based on the Chinese people's desire for peace and the firm stand they have taken in defence of world peace.

Chinese Initiative and Example in Peaceful Coexistence

The Chinese Government has consistently adhered to a policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with differing social systems. China has not only taken the initiative but also set a good example in realizing peaceful coexistence between countries with differing social systems.

The Chinese Government is one of the sponsors of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and took part in formulating the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference. We have established and developed relations of friendship and co-operation with many countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, and especially with the newly independent countries. We have successively signed treaties of friendship or treaties of friendship and mutual non-aggression with the Yemen, Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan, Guinea, Cambodia, Indonesia and Ghana. In a spirit of friendly negotiation, mutual accommodation and mutual concession, we have peacefully settled with Burma and Nepal the boundary questions inherited from history.

We stand firm for peaceful competition between the socialist and capitalist countries, the settlement of each country's internal affairs by its own people according to their own wish, and the practice by all countries of the principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, of mutual non-aggression, of mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, of equality and mutual benefit and of peaceful coexistence.

China Backs General Disarmament

The Chinese Government and people stand resolutely for the realization of general disarmament; they oppose the imperialist arms drive and war preparations. Our country has considerably reduced its armed forces. Following the Korean armistice, all the forces of the Chinese People's Volunteers were withdrawn from Korea. We are using the money saved from the reduction of our armed forces to speed up our socialist construction.

Our country consistently supports the Soviet Union's proposals for general and complete disarmament and all other disarmament proposals, from whatever quarter, which help to eliminate the danger of war and strengthen peace. We strongly support the just demands put forward by the people of various countries for abolishing opposing military blocs, dismantling all foreign military bases and withdrawing foreign military personnel and equipment from all countries. Together with the peoples of the world, the Chinese people are making unremitting efforts to oppose the imperialist arms drive and war preparations and to bring about general disarmament.

The Chinese Government and people resolutely oppose nuclear war; they stand for a complete ban on the testing,

manufacture, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons. We advocate that no country in the world should possess nuclear weapons and that those countries which already have nuclear weapons should take the lead in destroying them. At the same time, we stand consistently for the conclusion of a peace pact among countries in Asia and around the Pacific, including the United States, which would turn this region into a nuclear weapon-free zone. Together with all peace-loving countries and peoples we will wage all types of struggle for the banning of nuclear weapons.

Settling International Disputes Through Negotiation

The Chinese Government and people stand consistently for the settlement of international disputes through negotiation without resort to force. Our Government has actively attended or supported every international conference conducive to the easing of international tension. Because the United States has occupied our territory of Taiwan by force and created tension in the Taiwan Straits, there exists a serious dispute between China and the United States. But Premier Chou En-lai declared as early as 1955 that we were willing to sit down and talk things over with the Americans. The Sino-American ambassadorial talks beginning six years ago are still going on. We hope through negotiation and by peaceful means to solve the problem of the withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from our territory of Taiwan and from the Taiwan Straits.

The Chinese Government and people stand consistently for unity with all the forces of our time working for world peace, as well as with all peace-loving nations and people who are opposed to war, in a common struggle for the defence of world peace and general disarmament.

We have always regarded as our highest international duty the development of relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The solidarity of China and the Soviet Union, two great socialist countries, and the solidarity of all the countries of the socialist camp are the basic guarantee for the defence of world peace.

We sympathize with and support the oppressed nations and peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for their own independence and liberation. Their struggles help to eliminate the root cause of war and are an important and integral part of the struggle for world peace.

In the struggle for world peace and general disarmament, we wish to work together, on the broadest scale, with all the decent peace-loving people throughout the world, irrespective of their political views, religious beliefs, occupations, nationality, race, language or colour.

Our country's peaceful foreign policy is determined by our social system. Under our socialist system we have no need of any war. We will never occupy an inch of another country's territory. Nor, naturally, will we tolerate other countries occupying an inch of ours.

This stand of our Government and people for the defence of world peace is not only in the interests of our socialist construction and national security but also in the interests of the independence, freedom, peaceful life and universal security of all the people of the world.

Friends! All of us can see quite clearly that as a result of the joint efforts of the people of the whole world the cause of world peace has achieved important victories and the forces for peace throughout the world have grown tremendously. The Chinese people, like the people of the whole world, are greatly rejoiced and encouraged by this development.

World Tension Causing Concern

Like all other peoples, we too are deeply disturbed and concerned about the present international tension. The imperialist forces of war are still unbridled. The "cold war" continues to poison today's international atmosphere. Time and again the flames of local wars flare up in this or that area. The danger of a nuclear war still seriously threatens the whole of mankind.

We come from the Far East, where a very tense situation exists, and where the U.S. imperialists are running riot, making trouble everywhere—in south Korea, south Viet Nam, Japan, Thailand, Laos and the Taiwan Straits area.

Surrounding China from the 38th Parallel to the 17th Parallel and from the Japan Sea to the Indian Ocean, the United States is now carrying out a major strategic deployment, setting up a so-called "crescent plan" of encirclement directed mainly against China.

For many years now the United States has occupied our territory of Taiwan, and its naval and air forces are constantly encroaching upon our territorial waters and our air space. In the face of these U.S. military provocations, we have displayed great self-restraint. Latest developments show that the United States intend to go even further in setting the Taiwan Straits area aflame. Supported by the U.S. imperialists, the Chiang Kai-shek clique entrenched in Taiwan is preparing to embark on an adventurist war in the southeast coastal region of China's mainland as a step aimed at the overthrow of the People's Republic of China. The Chinese people will never allow this enemy scheme to succeed.

Worldwide Support for Chinese People's Struggle

The Chinese people's just struggle against the Chiang Kai-shek clique's preparations, supported by U.S. imperialism, to carry out this military adventure has won the powerful backing of our great ally the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and widespread support from the peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world. Please allow me to express heartfelt thanks here in the name of the Chinese people to the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and the peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world for the support they have given to the Chinese people.

All of us are happy and gratified that the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the Laotian situation has recently emerged with the formation of the Laotian Government of National Union headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma and including the forces of the three Laotian sides. But the situation in Laos still calls for our serious attention. The shadow of U.S. intervention still looms large over Laos. U.S. troops are still stationed along the

Mekong River, continuously creating all kinds of obstacles to prevent Laos from taking the road of peace, independence and neutrality.

In the southern part of Viet Nam, the United States has carried on armed intervention in violation of the 1954 Geneva agreements and made this area a testing ground for its so-called "special warfare."

The United States has also dispatched a large number of troops to occupy Thailand, thus setting up yet another forward position for the extension of war in Southeast Asia, and seriously threatening the peace and security of this region.

The United States is also accelerating the revival of Japanese militarism, establishing a nuclear war base in Okinawa and using the many military bases scattered all over Japan to carry on activities for military expansion in the Far East.

The United States is also energetically promoting "Japanese-south Korean talks" and knocking together a "Northeast Asian military alliance" in an attempt to carry out new war provocations against the northern part of Korea in co-ordination with its aggressive actions in Southeast Asia and the Taiwan Straits.

In Latin America and Africa, U.S. imperialism is resorting to every means ranging from the dispatch of "special forces" to the usurpation of the U.N. flag in order to obstruct and suppress the national-independence movements. In its attempt to strangle the newborn and independent Cuba, the United States has consistently resorted to subversion, sabotage, economic blockade and instigation to rebellion, culminating in the organization of direct military attacks against Cuba. Because of U.S. intervention in the Congo, a tragic situation is created there which is unfavourable to peace.

The United States has stationed more than 300,000 troops in West Europe where it is busily building and enlarging its missile bases and arming NATO with nuclear weapons. The United States has also refused to sign a German peace treaty and maintained the abnormal existing conditions in West Berlin so as to engage in provocative activities against the socialist countries and to create and intensify tension in Europe.

Backed by the United States, West German militarism is being rapidly revived; the threat posed by the West German militarists to the peace and security of the peoples in Europe is daily increasing.

Numerous facts have shown that wherever there are U.S. military activities there exist tension, the flames of war and the danger of war, and peace and security are threatened and undermined. The U.S. President Mr. Kennedy has provided us with forceful evidence of this.

Kennedy's "New Frontier" and U.S. "Global Strategy"

As we all know, as early as 1960, when Mr. Kennedy accepted his nomination for the presidency, he had put forward his so-called "new frontier" policy based upon the strengthening of the U.S. military system. Since then he has continuously appealed for the revival of the spirit of the "pioneers," who opened up the western part of the United States, to extend U.S. "interests" and "security"

to the six continents and from the earth to outer space. For this purpose, he is planning to carry out a series of "challenges," "adventures" and "conquests." Kennedy regards the promotion of this "new frontier" policy as the "basic goal" of the United States and the "greatest adventure of the century."

With the U.S. Government pursuing such a policy which takes aggression, expansion and military adventure as national objectives, how can world peace and the security of mankind not be threatened and undermined?

The Kennedy Administration is now further developing the "new frontier" policy into a so-called "American strategy on the world scene," that is, a "global strategy." Mr. Kennedy, in the name of "freedom," has claimed that the United States should act as the "chief defender of freedom" in all countries and shoulder this "obligation" of so-called "defender" in areas extending "from all sides of its boundaries." He said that for this purpose the United States must establish "a new partnership" with its West European allies and Japan, build a "new North-South tie" with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and "with all the poise and insight" draw the socialist countries into the "free world."

In plain language this means that the United States wants to further tighten its control over its allies, actively promote neo-colonialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and engage in long-term infiltration and subversion in the socialist countries. Isn't this the U.S. imperialists' insane plan to enslave and conquer the whole world?

What warrants our special vigilance is the fact that "military strategy" occupies an extremely important position in the Kennedy Administration's "global strategy." According to U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, the United States, while preparing for an "effective nuclear striking force" that can be used in a nuclear war, should at the same time possess "conventional forces of great power" to be used in waging local wars and also create "special forces" for "special warfare," in other words, for "anti-guerrilla warfare." Kennedy said that the United States had "a choice" among the above-mentioned three types of war. He went so far as to state that the United States "might have to take the initiative" in nuclear war, "come what may."

More Dangerous and More Cunning

That is to say, the U.S. Government has decided upon a policy of making a "choice" of which of the three types of war to launch and upon a policy of pre-emptive nuclear war. The record of U.S. military activities all over the world in the past year and a half since the Kennedy Administration took office shows that the U.S. Government is indeed carrying out a policy of making a "choice" among the three types of war. This shows that the Kennedy Administration is more dangerous than its predecessor.

The U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war run counter to the will of the American people. Of course, the rulers in the United States know that their policies of aggression and war will meet with strong opposition and resistance from the people of the world. In the early days of its assumption of office the Kennedy Administration announced that it would hold arrows in one hand and

an olive branch in the other and use the "olive branch" as "complementary" to the "arrows." Following this, Kennedy proclaimed his intention of organizing the "Alliance for Progress," carrying out the "Food for Peace" plan, sending his "Peace Corps" everywhere and extending "economic aid," etc. Obviously, this is intended to cover up the U.S. policies of aggression and war under the signboard of "peace" and "progress." The purpose is to try to pull the wool over the eyes of the people of the world and undermine the people's struggle against war and for the defence of peace and their national interests. This shows that the Kennedy Administration is more cunning than its predecessor.

It is clear that the struggle for world peace is also a struggle against the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by the United States. The imperialists, and above all the U.S. imperialists, by pursuing policies of aggression and war, have placed themselves in a position of hostility to the peoples of the world; the imperialists are against peaceful coexistence among countries with differing social systems, against general disarmament and the ban on nuclear weapons, in other words, they are against the cause of world peace.

U.S. Version of Peaceful Coexistence

The people of the world eagerly hope for the realization of peaceful coexistence among countries with differing social systems. As everyone can see, the obstacles to the realization of peaceful coexistence do not come from the socialist countries but from the imperialists, and above all, from the U.S. imperialists. As you all remember, the late U.S. Secretary of State Dulles said that peaceful coexistence was "a tricky new word," a "word of which to beware" and "poison" as far as the United States was concerned.

Now Kennedy and his colleagues have changed their tune. They also talk about "peaceful coexistence." But what does "peaceful coexistence" mean to them? The people in all lands demand mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, but the United States tramples upon the sovereignty of others everywhere. The people in all lands demand mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity, but the United States occupies the territory of others everywhere. The people in all lands demand mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, but the United States interferes in the internal affairs of others everywhere. The people in all lands demand equality and mutual benefit, but the United States carries on plunder and monopolist exploitation everywhere. The people in all lands demand peaceful coexistence, but the United States sends its troops everywhere, establishes military bases on foreign territory, organizes military blocs, incites hatred, creates antagonism, continuously carries out military provocations and threatens war.

We believe that so long as the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are universally applied in international affairs and normal relations established between countries in accordance with these principles, world peace can be maintained and consolidated. Since the obstacles to peaceful coexistence come from the imperialist countries, it is only as a result of repeated and resolute struggles

waged by the peoples that the imperialist countries can be compelled to establish, in varying degrees, relations of peaceful coexistence with other countries.

Sino-American Relations

As to the relations between China and the United States, we firmly believe that through the concerted efforts of our people and the people of the world, including the people of the United States, it is possible to compel U.S. imperialism, no matter how hostile it is towards China, to sit down and settle with us the Sino-American disputes on the basis of equality. May I extend our greetings here to the people of the United States of America. The American people are a great people. The American workers, farmers, intellectuals and the broad sections of the American people are also victims of the imperialist policy pursued by U.S. monopoly capitalist circles. The best sons and daughters of the American people have always been opposed to the U.S. monopoly capitalist policy of armaments expansion and war preparations. They all want to use their advanced science and technology for peaceful purposes and not for aggression and war. The Chinese people have always regarded the American people as their friends.

To strive for general disarmament is the common desire of the peace-loving countries and people throughout the world. The people of many countries, and especially the people of the imperialist countries, are weighed down by the crushing burden of the arms race. They urgently demand disarmament, reduction of taxes and improvement of the people's living conditions, and they are waging an active struggle to that end.

Imperialist Opposition to Disarmament

But the many efforts made by the peoples of all countries for the realization of disarmament have met with stubborn resistance from the imperialist countries, and particularly from the United States.

As the whole world can see, the U.S. Government has all along used the fine words of disarmament to cover up its large-scale arms drive and war preparations. During its eight years in office, the Eisenhower Administration did much lip service to disarmament, but the funds spent by the United States during that period on the arms drive and war preparations exceeded \$350,000 million, i.e., an average of more than \$43,000 million a year. Soon after it took office, the Kennedy Administration declared that the United States would make a "genuine effort" for disarmament. Its clamour about disarmament has grown louder and more vociferous over the past one and a half years, but its expenditures on the arms drive and war preparations have increased by leaps and bounds. In its first six months in office, it increased its military expenditures on three occasions to a total of \$6,700 million. In the new budget announced by the Kennedy Administration this year, the sum earmarked for direct military expenditures amounts to as much as \$52,700 million. This represents an all-time high for peace-time military expenditures in the annals of U.S. history. But Kennedy keeps on reiterating: "Our nation's security overrides budgetary considerations." In

other words, there is no budget limit to the U.S. arms drive and war preparations.

The United States has also stationed more than a million troops in 70-odd countries and regions and established more than 900 military bases in 35 countries; it is now building and enlarging 15 bases for intercontinental ballistic missiles. In the name of "mutual security," it has signed treaties forming military blocs and bilateral military agreements with more than 40 countries. U.S. bombers loaded with hydrogen bombs patrol the air and U.S. nuclear submarines cruise the sea on a round-the-clock basis.

While the U.S. Government is thus going all out in its arms drive and war preparations, where does it stand in the disarmament talks? It stands only for "control" and "inspection" over armaments. The people of the world all demand implementation of disarmament under effective control, but the record of the disarmament talks shows that this just demand has all along been rejected by the United States.

Munition Makers and Warmongers in Control

It is interesting to note that last year the Kennedy Administration set up a so-called "U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency," with a pack of notorious warmongers and armaments industry bosses as its leaders and advisers. Small wonder then that the more the U.S. Government "disarms," the more its armaments increase. For what interests the U.S. Government is not disarmament but the profits of the monopoly capitalists. With the accelerated rise in U.S. military expenditures, the profits of the small number of Wall Street monopoly capitalists mount sharply.

According to an investigation by Senator Paul Douglas, the U.S. Government sometimes paid the arms manufacturers as much as 80 times more than the market price, while in buying surplus strategic materials from the government the arms dealers sometimes paid as little as one-fiftieth of the market price. This is an illustration of the huge profits being made by the arms dealers. As the well-known peace partisan General Cardenas put it, "the war forces will continue to oppose disarmament as long as the economy of the imperialist powers is based fundamentally on the arms race which is perpetually increasing the profits of the classes speculating in war." Herein lies the cause of U.S. imperialism's frantic prosecution of its arms drive and war preparations. Herein lies the root cause of the increasing world tension and of the threat to world peace.

It follows that it is by no means an easy task to bring about general disarmament. We are of the opinion that the struggle for disarmament cannot but be closely linked with the struggle against the arms drive and war preparations which are conducted by the imperialists and above all by the U.S. imperialists. In the struggle for general disarmament, all peace-loving countries and people can make their positive contributions to the cause by carrying on a many-sided struggle in ways appropriate to their situations. Facts show that in the present situation it is only by the combined efforts of all the peace-loving countries and people of the world taking positive action

to wage a determined struggle against the imperialist forces that make for war and to expose and smash the imperialist schemes for obstructing disarmament that the imperialists can be forced to accept certain kinds of agreements on disarmament.

U.S. Nuclear Threats

Now, what worries millions of ordinary men and women all over the world day and night is how to dispel the dark cloud which hangs over their heads and threatens nuclear war. Nuclear weapons possess the greatest power of destruction ever attained by man. The banning of nuclear weapons is the demand of our era prompted by the need to ensure the universal security of mankind. But, in defiance of this solemn demand of all the people and the just appeals and protests voiced by world public opinion, the United States, as a nuclear power, has pushed the testing, manufacture and stockpiling of nuclear weapons still further, and on a scale bigger than ever before. It should be noted that the United States is the only country which has ever used atomic bombs for the large-scale massacre of civilian population. It is precisely because nuclear weapons are controlled by such a country and its partners that mankind faces the gravest of dangers.

The attitude of the Kennedy Administration towards international negotiations for banning nuclear weapon tests is clear to everyone. Kennedy has said that the United States must have "the most modern, the most reliable and the most versatile nuclear weapons." Arthur Dean, the chief U.S. delegate to the test-ban negotiations, openly declared that the United States wishes to "reserve complete freedom of action" with regard to nuclear weapon tests. Thus at a time when the negotiations are going on, they not only continue their underground tests in Nevada but also resume a series of atmospheric tests over Christmas Island in the Pacific. Recently, defying the strong protests of the people of the whole world and the stern warning of the scientists of various countries, they began to carry out high-altitude nuclear tests on Johnston Island in the Pacific, thus pushing the "new frontier" of their war preparations to the cosmos. As Sir Bernard Lovell, head of the Jodrell Bank Radio Astronomy Station in Britain, has pointed out, this U.S. test would have "an extremely serious effect on the particle and radiation belts which envelop the earth" and what is more important "grave moral consequences are involved." "The precedent is set for the use of space for military purposes" and "on the scale of the cosmos they are dealing with fireworks."

The Chinese people are firmly opposed to nuclear war and to the testing, manufacture, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons. Like the people of the whole world, we want to see all these weapons of mass destruction destroyed. **We are of the opinion that the most urgent and effective measure that needs to be taken to eliminate the existing nuclear war threat and ensure world peace and the security of mankind is the complete destruction of all the nuclear weapons now owned by the nuclear powers. We also hold that the banning of nuclear weapons is possible in so far as the united struggle of the world peace forces grows in scope and intensity. Our faith in the future of mankind is boundless. We are convinced**

that the outcome of the struggle can only be the destruction of nuclear weapons by man, not the destruction of man by nuclear weapons.

War Propaganda Should Be Banned

We are wholeheartedly for the prohibition of war propaganda and against the spreading of war hysteria and nuclear blackmail. Hysterical war propaganda spread by the U.S. rulers and by the whole of their propaganda machine, including the press, publications, radio and television, can be heard day and night. Is it not war propaganda when Kennedy and his colleagues assert that they want to have a "choice" of wars, "to take the initiative" in nuclear warfare and to carry out "special warfare" in various parts of the world? Is it not war propaganda when U.S. military strategists publicly discuss in the press various operations involving the employment of nuclear weapons, set forth the many possible forms of launching a nuclear war and make calculations in terms of millions of "bonus deaths" which might occur in a nuclear war? Is it not war propaganda when the U.S. press arrogantly boasts about the U.S. nuclear striking force and brags that the United States has ringed the Soviet Union with its bombers, missiles, nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers and that the United States has so many missiles with nuclear warheads pointed at targets in the Soviet Union? Is it not war propaganda when the American columnist Stewart Alsop says that the Republic of Cuba should be overthrown "even if that risks the shedding of American blood" and also when he proposes "using United States power" to attack the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam? Was it not war propaganda when Ernest Hoberecht, Vice-President of the United Press International, recently stated that with "American logistical support . . . counter-attacks by troops in Laos and south Viet Nam into Red territory, while the south Koreans moved forward and the nationalists [that is, the Chiang Kai-shek clique] landed at several points, would give the Chinese communists a difficult multiple front to defend"? Examples of this kind are only too numerous and I would not want to waste your time dwelling upon them. I only want to add this: those people in Washington who are experts in creating war hysteria are also expert incendiaries in action.

It is clear that the war propaganda opposed by the people of the whole world is the very propaganda handed out by the U.S. "pioneers of the new frontier" and their spokesmen. Wherever there is propaganda for aggression and war, there is naturally also propaganda against aggression and war. It should be obvious to everyone that exposing the U.S. policies of aggression and war to the people so as to alert them to the danger of war and pointing out the aims and directions of the struggle for peace certainly do not constitute war propaganda. On the contrary, they constitute the basic content of anti-war propaganda.

Friends! As I have already mentioned, the enemies of peace are very much on the rampage and the danger of war is not yet over. It is precisely this situation which has imposed the historic task of defending world peace on the peace-loving countries and people of the world. At present, the strengthening of the solidarity of all the

people engaged in the struggle in defence of world peace is of greater urgency and importance than ever before. We Chinese people will resolutely undertake the task of defending world peace together with the people of the world.

Bright Prospects for World Peace

We have the strongest faith in the future of world peace. We believe that the fate of mankind is determined not by the handful of war provocateurs but by the vast masses of people who push forward the wheel of history. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung said as early as 1946: "The forces of world reaction are definitely preparing a third world war, and the danger of war exists. But the democratic forces of the people of the world have surpassed the reactionary forces and are forging ahead; they must and certainly can overcome the danger of war." He also said in 1950 that provided all the forces for peace and democracy were united and grew still further, a new world war could be prevented. This represents the consistent and unshakable view of the Chinese people.

A great change has now taken place in the balance of world forces. The forces of world peace which include the socialist camp, the national-independence movement, the international workers' movement, other mass movements and all the peace-loving countries and people, have grown ever stronger. The forces of peace have clearly surpassed the forces of war. In such a situation, the forces of world peace can surely prevent a new world war by further mobilization and consolidation and by persisting in their struggle, and world peace can surely be safeguarded and consolidated.

Precious Historical Experience

Everybody knows that since the end of World War II the imperialists have launched various kinds of local wars. However, they have not gained anything in these local wars but have instead suffered repeated defeats. Because of the determined resistance of the people of those countries suffering aggression and because of the sympathy and support given to the side of justice by the forces of world peace, these war adventures of the imperialists, whether in the Korean war or in the Indo-China war, whether in the Suez war or in the war in Algeria, whether in the military invasion of Cuba, the landings in Lebanon and Jordan, or in the attempts at armed intervention in Iraq, all ended in fiasco. Time and again the people of the world have been able to stop the local wars launched by the imperialists and time and again they have been able to prevent local wars from escalating into world war, so it follows that so long as the people of the world unite and combine their efforts, they can certainly tie the hands of the imperialists and make it impossible for them to push through their plot for a world war.

This is a most precious historical experience. This experience teaches us that the defence of world peace is the cause of hundreds of millions of people. The broadest unity and active struggle of the people of the world have

been, are now and will be the primary factor in achieving the goal of defending world peace.

Surging World Peace Movement

We are overjoyed to see how the movement in defence of world peace is surging ahead. The movement is spreading among the widest sections of the populations of all countries, drawing into its ranks the people of countries with differing social systems, irrespective of their political views, religious beliefs, occupations, nationality, race, language or colour. No movement in history has ever united such broad masses of the people for a common aim as does the present peace movement.

Last April the British people held the great Aldermaston March. More than one hundred thousand people participated, and they vehemently protested against the resumption of atmospheric nuclear tests by the United States and demanded the removal of U.S. military bases.

The American people, overcoming great difficulties, are also carrying on successive mass actions for peace. Demonstrations and rallies were held before the White House and in front of the United Nations building, protesting against the resumption of nuclear tests by the U.S. Government and its policies of arms expansion and war preparations. Not long ago, three ordinary American citizens sailed from San Francisco in the boat *Everyman* making for Christmas Island in the Pacific to demonstrate their opposition to U.S. nuclear tests. When they were arrested on the way, the people of San Francisco staged demonstrations in protest. This incident is significant. Millions of American men and women of good will were aboard the tiny *Everyman*, not just the three Americans who sailed.

The heroic Japanese people are closely linking their struggle for the realization of disarmament, the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the preservation of peace in Asia and the world with their struggle for the abolition of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," their struggle against the setting up of a Northeast Asian military bloc with Japan as its core, and their struggle for the abolition of U.S. military bases and for the restoration of Okinawa to Japan as well as for an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral Japan. Their struggles are growing more powerful day by day.

In those countries which have concluded military treaties or agreements with the United States, waves of mass actions are rising higher and higher against their governments' subservience to U.S. policies, against the revival of militarism in West Germany and Japan, for the elimination of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops, and for the banning of nuclear weapons and the realization of general disarmament.

The Chinese people wish to express here their sincere respect and admiration to the peace-loving people of all countries for the initiative and courage they have displayed in their just struggle in defence of world peace.

Workers' Struggles

We are also happy to see that in Western Europe and North America the working class and other labouring masses have unfolded powerful political and economic struggles. The waves of strikes which began last April

in Asturias have swept the whole of Spain which is still under the rule of the fascist dictator Franco. In France, millions of workers and people from other social strata held many demonstrations and strikes this year in protest against fascist atrocities. In Italy, 3 million agricultural workers organized a day of action demanding land reform. Three million shipbuilding workers and engineering workers in Britain and 600,000 metallurgical workers in West Germany went on strike for wage increase. In 1961, U.S. workers conducted more than 3,200 strikes and the scope of strikes in the first four months of this year was much greater than in the corresponding period last year. More new struggles are being launched against racial discrimination and persecution. These struggles of the working people of Western Europe and North America for the protection of their immediate interests and against monopoly capital have undoubtedly given added strength to the forces defending world peace.

Upsurge in National-Independence Movement

The struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism and for winning and safeguarding national independence is an important force in the defence of world peace and this struggle is surging ahead. Since it weakens and shakes imperialism's rear, it makes a great contribution to the cause of world peace.

The heroic Cuban people have defeated U.S. conspiracies of aggression time and again, thus demonstrating the invincible power of the people once they have liberated themselves.

The Second Havana Declaration resounds throughout the whole of Latin America. The Brazilian people defeated the military coup d'etat instigated by the United States. The struggle waged by the people of Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic and Paraguay against the U.S.-supported military dictatorships is advancing in successive waves. The people of Venezuela, Guatemala, Colombia and Ecuador are waging arduous and dauntless struggles to free themselves from U.S. enslavement.

The valiant Algerian people, after seven years of bitter struggle, have at long last won their right to independence and self-determination. Having won a great victory in the referendum on July 1, they are now persisting in their united struggle for the realization of the complete independence and unification of their motherland.

In Africa, many former colonial countries have embarked on the road of independent development. Guinea, Ghana, Mali, the Somali Republic, Tanganyika and other newly independent countries, while pursuing a policy of peace and neutrality, are at the same time continuing their campaigns against the remnant influence of colonialism. Recently Rwanda and Burundi won independence. The people of Angola, Kamerun, the Congo, Kenya and in the vast area of Central, East and South Africa are waging a life-and-death struggle to free themselves from the yoke of colonialism.

The Indonesian people under the leadership of their government are mobilizing for a struggle to liberate West Irian from the clutches of the Dutch colonialists. They are making strenuous efforts to overcome the obstacles caused by U.S. support to the Dutch colonialists.

The people in the southern part of Viet Nam are waging valiant struggles against the aggression of U.S. im-

perialism and the reactionary rule of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. Far from being frightened by the U.S. imperialists' "special warfare," they are rising up with ever greater determination and bracing themselves for the defence of their freedom and the peaceful reunification of their motherland.

The people in the southern part of Korea have embarked on new waves of struggle against the enslavement of U.S. imperialism and the brutal rule of the Pak Jung Heui clique. In response to the call of unity and national salvation, the people of all Korea are waging an indomitable struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and for the peaceful reunification of their motherland.

The Laotian people, with the sympathy and support of all the peace-loving people of the world, have achieved important results in their protracted and valiant struggle for the peace, independence and neutrality of Laos. The Geneva Conference is again in session. The Laotian Government of National Union headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma has sent a united delegation to the conference. Full agreement on the international aspects of the Laotian question will be reached soon. This development of the Laotian situation represents the failure of U.S. intervention and victory for the cause of peace.

Collapse of the Colonial System

In our era, the colonial system is heading for total collapse. All the oppressed peoples will assuredly triumph over imperialism and attain their independence and liberation. This is a law of development of history.

For more than a hundred years, we Chinese people have suffered untold miseries from imperialist oppression. The poverty and backwardness which we have yet to rid ourselves of are precisely the result of the long years of imperialist oppression. We share a common historic destiny with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are struggling to win or preserve their national independence. We understand full well how vitally important is the struggle to win and safeguard national independence for the existence and development of all the oppressed peoples.

The facts of history show that all the oppressed peoples share a common experience in traversing the road to independent development. Only when their right to independence and self-determination is respected, when their right to manage their own affairs is not interfered with, when their natural wealth and the fruits of their labour are not subjected to outside exploitation but fully utilized by themselves, in other words, only when they achieve their independence, only then can they make still greater contributions to the defence of world peace.

In the struggle to defend world peace, all the socialist countries, the working class of all countries together with all those people who cherish peace and justice, have good reason to sympathize with and support the national-independence movement. The struggle to win and safeguard national independence is a struggle against the imperialist policy of national oppression; it is a struggle to throw out the forces of imperialism and colonialism from their respective countries. Because of this, the national-independence movement can play an important part in opposing the imperialist policies of aggression and war and in weakening the imperialist forces of war.

To the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, their struggle for world peace is inseparably linked with their struggle to win and uphold national independence. The struggle for world peace and general disarmament implies, of course, saving the peoples of the world from the menace of war, and especially from the menace of a devastating nuclear war. Here, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America share a common destiny and common interests with the peoples of other countries. But, to them, the struggle for world peace and general disarmament cannot but be closely linked with the struggle to free themselves from imperialist and colonialist enslavement.

Friends! The road stretching before us to world peace is very broad indeed. Just as a mighty, fast-flowing river is formed by the confluence of numerous small streams, so the struggle for defending world peace is the sum total of the struggles waged by the people of all countries in their own forms and ways.

All the people of the world ardently love peace and urgently want to avoid another world war. To strive for a lasting world peace and, in a peaceful international environment, to develop national economic and cultural projects, to raise the living standards of the peoples, to promote friendship and co-operation among the peoples, to use advanced science and technology for peaceful purposes and to strive for social progress for all countries and a bright future for mankind — these are the common aspirations and interests of all peoples. It is precisely these common aspirations and interests that inspire hundreds of millions of people of good will throughout the world and encourage them to unite for a common goal and to carry on a steadfast struggle. In this joint struggle, all the peace-loving people of the world, the people of the socialist countries, the people of North America, West Europe and Australasia and the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America will all make their contributions to world peace through their own efforts and in their own ways.

The Way to Win Peace

There is a popular saying in the world peace movement, "We cannot wait for peace, it must be won through

struggle." Now is the crucial moment to win and consolidate world peace. Though time is indeed on our side, every minute is precious to us. Every minute of the day, we should add strength to the forces of world peace and push forward the cause of peace.

Here the most important thing is to strengthen and consolidate the unity of the forces of peace throughout the world. The peace-loving countries and people of the world, the broad masses of the people of countries with differing social systems in the six continents, all ordinary men and women, irrespective of their political viewpoints, religious beliefs, occupations, nationality, race, language or colour, all people of good will who desire a peaceful life and want to avoid a new world war — all demand that further unity should be achieved, that the broadest and most solid alliances should be formed and that in the struggle for the defence of world peace and general disarmament, they should encourage, help and closely cooperate with each other and develop mutual friendship.

Unity is strength, unity is victory. What the enemies of peace fear most is the great unity of the people of the world. This great unity is the most reliable guarantee for the cause of world peace and general disarmament. In defending world peace and struggling for the realization of general disarmament, we have a common interest and a common goal. In order to preserve and strengthen this unity, it is necessary to sharpen our vigilance, keep our eyes wide open and bring to naught the schemes of the enemies of peace in sowing dissension and deceiving the people.

Today, we are living at a time when the people are more awakened than ever before and when the forces of peace have grown unprecedentedly powerful. We have great confidence in the victory of peace and the future of mankind. The sun shines on the road on which we are advancing. Despite the twists and turns and all the obstacles in our way, by relying on the joint efforts of the peace forces the world over, we will surely defeat the imperialist policies of aggression and war, prevent the imperialists from launching a new world war and win lasting world peace.

Fraternal Greetings

40 Militant Years of the Japanese C.P.

CHINA marked the 40th birthday of the Japanese Communist Party (founded on July 15, 1922) as a red-letter day of the international proletarian movement.

Conveying its hearty good wishes to the fraternal Japanese Party, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party paid warm tribute to the achievements of Japan's Communists.

"During the past 40 years," says the Chinese Communist Party's message, "your Party has held aloft the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism and patriotism; it has battled its way for-

ward in a hard and glorious struggle for the emancipation of the Japanese people and in defence of peace in Asia and throughout the world. With a heroism typical of Communists, you have waged a steadfast and relentless fight against the bloody rule of the Japanese imperialists and militarists and against their policies of aggression and war." Now, it adds, "in order to rid Japan of U.S. domination, scrap the Japan-U.S. 'Security Treaty' and establish an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous Japan, you are waging an indomitable struggle against the enemy of the Japanese nation and people — U.S. imperialism and its junior partner, Japanese monopoly capital."

"The glorious fight and widespread activities carried on by the Japanese Communist Party," the message notes, "have helped broad sections of the Japanese people to realize ever more clearly that the Japanese Communist Party is the most steadfast and loyal defender of the interests of the Japanese nation and people, a shining example of proletarian internationalism and a strong bulwark for the defence of Asian and world peace." "You are winning the increasing confidence of the Japanese people. Your struggle has the unanimous support of the Chinese people and of all progressive mankind," it adds.

The message describes the new Party programme adopted at the 8th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party as "a brilliant example of integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with Japanese revolutionary practice and a powerful weapon with which to overcome all obstacles in its way of advance." It says: "We are deeply convinced that, enlightened by this programme and by closely uniting the whole Party, keeping in close touch with the masses and uniting with all the patriotic forces which can be united, your Party will surely be able to overcome all difficulties and, in repeated and complex struggles, win victory."

Referring to the close bonds linking the two Parties together, the message says: "The Chinese Communist Party and the Japanese Communist Party have established a profound comradeship-in-arms in the course of their protracted fight against Japanese imperialism. Now, the people of our two countries face the same task of fighting U.S. imperialism. This common struggle is drawing our two peoples ever more closely together in unity, inspiring

and supporting each other; there is no doubt that the friendship and unity of the Chinese and Japanese Communist Parties, which form the core of this unity of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, will develop and become more firmly consolidated with each passing day."

Along with a full-page spread devoted to postwar progressive Japanese graphic art, *Renmin Ribao* front-paged this message and also gave wide coverage to the anniversary celebrations in Tokyo. It carried the Japanese C.P. Central Committee resolution on the anniversary. This emphasized that the Japanese Communist Party was able to withstand the onslaught of the enemy, overcome various difficulties and develop continuously because it had held firm to the stand of defending the basic interests of the Japanese nation and people and of opposing aggression and oppression of other nations and uniting with all progressive forces in the world under the banner of proletarian internationalism. The resolution declared that the achievements of the Japanese Communist Party in the recent Upper House elections showed, first of all, that the Party's political line had won the support of the broad masses of the working people. They also proved the correctness of the Party's revolutionary organizational line and style of work. The resolution called on all Party members to advance under the following four banners: the banner of the people's democratic revolution against imperialism and monopoly capital; of the national democratic united front; of a mighty Party, strong politically, ideologically and organizationally; and of an international united front for national liberation and peace and against imperialism led by the U.S.A.

More Indian Intrusions Into China

Sino-Indian Border Situation Worsens

by CHOU CHUN-LI

LAATEST news from the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary shows that the situation there has become increasingly complicated and dangerous. This is caused by fresh Indian intrusions and provocations.

Intensified Indian Provocations

On July 6, Indian troops intruded into the Galwan valley in Sinkiang, China, and set up a strongpoint there, cutting off the rear route of a Chinese post and making armed provocations against a Chinese patrol. Within 48 hours of the incident, the Chinese Government in a memorandum to the Indian Government pointed out the grave nature of the incident and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Indian troops so as to avert any untoward incident. [See *Peking Review*, July 13, 1962.] The Indian side, however, turned a deaf ear to the Chinese Government's solemn warning. In the three days, from July 7 to 9, a steady stream of reinforcements arrived at the Indian strongpoint.

On July 10, three groups of Indian troops advanced further on the northern bank of the Galwan River to occupy positions and close in on the Chinese patrol. They came as close as 50 metres.

On July 11, two Indian helicopters flew reinforcements to their aggressive strongpoint and circled over the area at a low altitude for reconnaissance as well as seeking to intimidate the garrison of the Chinese post and patrolmen. On the same day, a detachment of Indian troops moved about nine kilometres down the Galwan River and set up a new aggressive strongpoint there, further threatening the security of the Chinese post whose rear route had already been cut off. This Chinese post has now lost contact with its rear and the Chinese patrol is besieged by Indian troops in superior strength.

Moreover, the Indian troops have been making fresh intrusions along the entire western sector of the Sino-

Indian boundary line. In its July 10 note to the Indian Government the Chinese Government strongly protested against the recent establishment by Indian troops of four new military strongpoints in China's Sinkiang, noting that one of these is located as deep as 16 kilometres inside Chinese territory. These aggressive strongpoints set up by Indian troops form a threatening encirclement of Chinese posts. At the same time Indian troops have from time to time sallied out in different directions to harass and provoke Chinese frontier guards.

The Chinese note of July 10 also protested against the establishment of yet another new Indian military strongpoint on the Sino-Indian boundary line west of Spanggur Lake in China's Tibet. This and another strongpoint established on Chinese territory by the Indian side form a pincer threat to the Chinese post in the Spanggur Lake area. Moreover, Indian troops, disregarding the repeated protests of the Chinese Government, fired on the said Chinese post on three occasions. The note also revealed that to the southwest of Kongka Pass, Indian troops have recently built a blockhouse and trenches on the Sino-Indian boundary close to the Chinese post in that locality, and have crossed the boundary to carry out harassing activities.

Besides setting up an additional strongpoint west of the Spanggur Lake, Indian troops have set up another three aggressive strongpoints in the Ari area of Tibet, China. (These four are shown on the attached map.) Moreover, taking advantage of the fact that Pangong Lake is athwart the boundary, the Indian side has kept sending motor-boats into the Chinese part of the lake, brazenly engaging in harassing activities and bringing men and material to support its newly established aggressive strongpoints. The Chinese Government in its latest note of July 16 lodged a strong protest against these aggressive activities.

The Indian troops are continuing and intensifying their activities. A spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry at a press conference on July 13 declared that their menacing and ever closer encirclement of the Chinese frontier post and patrol in the Galwan valley had created a situation there which had developed to a point where an explosion might be touched off at any moment.

Indian Distortions and Groundless Charges

The Indian Government, replying on July 10 to the Chinese memorandum of July 8, while admitting that Indian troops have set up a military strongpoint in the Galwan valley, distorted the facts in an attempt to shirk its responsibility for intruding into Chinese territory. It admitted the presence of the Indian strongpoint on the lower reaches of the Galwan River, but claimed that that area was beyond the Chinese boundary line as shown in the 1956 Chinese map.

The fact is that, being a part of the whole Aksai Chin area, the lower reaches of the Galwan valley have always been Chinese territory. Both the 1956 map of China, which was confirmed by Premier Chou En-lai, and

SKETCH MAP SHOWING STRONGPOINTS SET UP ON CHINESE TERRITORY BY INDIAN TROOPS IN INTRUSIONS ALONG THE WESTERN SECTOR OF THE SINO-INDIAN BOUNDARY SINCE SPRING 1962



- 1 - Aggressive strongpoint set up by Indian troops during their intrusion on July 6
- 2 - Additional aggressive strongpoint set up by Indian troops on July 11

the map handed over by the Chinese side during the meeting of the officials of the two countries in 1960 show this area as within China.

Tranquil in the Past

No part of Sinkiang, China, in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary had been occupied by Indian troops in the past. This area had always been tranquil except in October 1959 when Indian troops provoked an armed clash resulting in bloodshed in the vicinity of the Kongka Pass. This is due to the fact that the Chinese side, in an earnest effort to maintain tranquillity on the border, took a series of friendly measures such as the cessation of patrolling within 20 kilometres of the boundary. The Indian side, since last April, has been intruding

into this part of Chinese territory in a planned and systematic way, setting up strongpoints and continuing to press forward, thus creating tension and compelling China to resume its frontier patrolling on this sector.

In defiance of repeated Chinese protests, in the last three months and more, India has successively set up ten aggressive strongpoints in China's Sinkiang north of the Kongka Pass along the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary. (Including the four mentioned in the Chinese note of July 10. All are shown located north of the Kongka Pass on the attached map.)

According to incomplete statistics, from March through June, Indian aircraft flew as many as 180 sorties into China's air space, mostly over the western sector. Supporting the Indian ground forces, they carried out frequent reconnoitring and harassing raids on Chinese frontier guards, and repeatedly air-dropped large quantities of supplies to the Indian ground forces. And now Indian troops have intruded into the Galwan valley area, cutting off the rear route of a Chinese post and threatening a Chinese patrol there with force, thus pushing the situation in that area to a new danger point.

"Audacious Napoleonic Planning"

These facts lead inevitably to the conclusion that the Indian activities in the last few months in the western sector of the boundary have been undertaken according to plan. India is clearly pursuing a policy of gradual encroachment on Chinese territory, nibbling it away bit by bit in a deliberate attempt to assert its territorial claims by armed force. This has been made clear both by the recent official Indian statements and the Indian press.

The Indian newspaper *Amrita Bazar Patrika* reported on June 5 that India's Defence Minister Krishna Menon had openly admitted that "military means would be used if diplomacy failed." Prime Minister Nehru in his speech before Lok Sabha on June 20 not only admitted there had been no actual case of Chinese forces advancing, but even openly confessed: "Our [Indian] movements sometimes going behind the Chinese positions—have created some apprehension in the minds of the Chinese." He added: "It is not proper for me to discuss these matters publicly but I can assure the House the position, as it is, is more advantageous to India than it was previously and the advantage is growing."

The Indian weekly *Blitz* (July 7) learnt from authoritative sources in New Delhi that "from the foot of the Karakoram Pass, Indian forces have made a general advance towards the east over a wide front of 2,500 square miles and have established over half a dozen new checkposts, some of which are BEHIND the Chinese lines." The report carried in that weekly even boasted that Indian troops had "recovered" more than one-fifth of the Ladakh area by such means, describing this as a "unique triumph for the audacious Napoleonic planning."

China's Restraint Must Not Be Misinterpreted

The Chinese Government has stood consistently for a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question through

peaceful negotiations. The Chinese side has taken a series of measures to ease the situation and has so far maintained an attitude of great self-restraint. Should the Indian side take the Chinese Government's forbearance and self-restraint as a sign of weakness, and imagine that it can achieve its aim of seizing Chinese territory by threat of force, it will be making a most serious miscalculation. What the Indian troops are doing now, in point of fact, is trying to force China to accept their challenge. If the Indian side continues to persist in provoking a conflict, the consequences will be extremely serious indeed.

On July 13, the Chinese Government in a note to the Indian Government once again sternly demanded that the Indian troops cease their provocations and threats and withdraw from Chinese territory. It adds that it has no wish to see any untoward incident occur on the Sino-Indian border, but should the Indian side go too far and provoke an armed clash and the Chinese side be compelled to defend itself, the Indian side would have to bear the whole responsibility.

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Agricultural Machine-Building in Kiangsu

by CHI YU-CHING

A co-ordinated farm machine-building and repair network has taken shape in Kiangsu Province with over 100 factories operating in as many cities and towns. They have provided the farms with large quantities of irrigation and other farm machines and are effectively handling repairs and maintenance, facilitating the technical transformation of agriculture in the province.

IN the rich, rice-growing seaboard province of Kiangsu in east China, an increasing amount of farm machines has been introduced in the years since liberation. Today, roughly one-fifth of the province's farmland is irrigated by machinery totalling 658,000 horsepower. Both these figures, for the irrigated area and the aggregate power, represent a roughly tenfold increase compared with pre-liberation days. Then only 8 per cent of the paddyfields were watered by machines which had an aggregate capacity of 60,000 horsepower. And to reach these latter figures in old China, it took the province 34 years from 1915, when the first imported pump was installed on a Wusih farm, to 1949, when Kiangsu was liberated.

The rapid development of mechanically and electrically powered irrigation is of special significance in Kiangsu, which is well known as the "Land of Water." Situated on the lower reaches of two great rivers—the Yangtse and the Huai—the fertile Kiangsu alluvial plain is crisscrossed by many rivers and canals and studded with hundreds of lakes. Utilization of these rich water resources for the cultivation of paddyrice and other staple crops (wheat, cotton, etc.) has always been an important aspect of agriculture in Kiangsu. Large-scale water conservancy projects undertaken since liberation have extended Kiangsu's area under irrigation, half of which is now watered by machines.

The number of tractors used on Kiangsu farms has also increased—from 29 imported machines at the time of liberation to nearly 3,000 (in 15 h.p. units), many of which are Chinese made, at the present time. Tractors have been introduced even in the poorer northern part of the province. Other farm machines, such as harvesters, cultivators, threshers, etc., have also increased many times over.

The Background

The increasing use of farm machines on Kiangsu's farms owes much to the rapid growth of its agricultural machine-building industry. Before liberation, although Kiangsu's industry was relatively more developed than that in most other parts of China, it was still very backward. The few engineering plants existing in the province in the period of the Revolution of 1911, which overthrew the last of China's imperial dynasties, could not even manufacture a water pump of the simplest design. It was only in 1915 that Shanghai imported its first batch of mechanical pumps. But these were so costly as to be

beyond the means of most peasants. Four years later, a few engineering plants in Changchow, midway on the rail line between Shanghai and Nanking, began to trial-manufacture copies of imported irrigation machines. It was a whole year before they succeeded in making small 8 to 18 h.p. diesel engines. These were installed on junks to drive 18-25 cm. centrifugal pumps for irrigation in summer and to power rice-husking mills in winter, and were the only agricultural machines worthy of the name then made in Kiangsu.

In the years that followed, the agricultural machine-building industry in Kiangsu made an even poorer showing. The ravages of the Japanese occupation and of Kuomintang misrule, and the deterioration of the national economy in general, all contributed to its decline.

Post-Liberation Development

This decline was arrested and reversed only after liberation. Since then, there has been steady growth. Both the central and provincial authorities have invested considerable sums in the building of engineering works. By 1957, some 30 factories were engaged in manufacturing and repairing farm machines on a part-time or seasonal basis.

After 1958, the industry literally took a big leap forward. Today, over 100 farm machine-building and repair plants are operating in more than 100 cities and towns all over Kiangsu, forming a network for planned service to agriculture. Virtually all the equipment used in these factories was produced by machine tool works in Kiangsu itself—in Nanking, Wusih, Hsuechow and other cities—built or renovated after liberation. Between 1958 and 1961, the number of machine tools in Kiangsu's farm-machine industry increased more than eightfold.

Typical is the development of the Wusih Diesel Engine Works, one of the biggest of its kind in China. At the time of liberation in 1949 it was a small, poorly equipped factory producing hoes and other simple farm tools. By the end of 1957, however, as a result of systematic renovation and expansion, the number of its workers, and of its machines, had risen about tenfold. After 1958, the plant's building and retooling continued on an even larger scale. New, modern workshops were added and the premises were enlarged. Today the Wusih works has 160 per cent more workers and 150 per cent more equipment than in 1957. It has become a famous builder of all kinds of irrigation machines. Its diesel engines are in use on farms in every province in China and are sold in Cuba and many Southeast Asian countries.

A Co-ordinated Network

The various plants that build and repair farm machinery in Kiangsu comprise a closely co-ordinated network. Among them are several large plants specializ-

ing in the manufacture of irrigation machines—pumps and engines; a greater number of factories engage in tractor assembly and repairs; and a still greater number manufacture parts or handle overhauls and major repairs. The better equipped units manufacture key components—crankshafts, cylinders, pistons, piston rings, valves, bushings, etc.—while the others make the technically simpler parts. Last year, engineering plants in Kiangsu produced a total of 5 million parts for tractors and internal combustion engines. Not only were the local needs fully met, but a considerable quantity was made available for shipment to ten other provinces and autonomous regions.

As more and more machines come into use on Kiangsu farms, servicing becomes increasingly important. To help the people's communes repair their machines, the machine-building plants are setting up servicing stations all over the province. The plants in the Yangchow Special Administrative Region alone have established 50 such stations. In addition, "service junks" and "service carts" make the rounds of the river-laced and hilly regions, helping the pumping stations with maintenance. This has ensured smoother operation of the machines. Each mechanical pump in Kiangsu, for example, gave 200 hours more service on average in 1961 than in the preceding year.

Training Operators and Repairmen

Besides manufacturing and servicing farm machines, the Kiangsu factories help train operators and repairmen for the people's communes, and keep in close touch with their "graduates." Short courses of from 45 days to two months are given to young people sent by communes which buy machines. Engineers and skilled workers serve as instructors. These courses are sometimes brought right to the customers' doorstep for the convenience of communes that are not within easy reach.

During busy irrigation seasons, the skilled workers whom the factories sent to the communes to help with the repairs also give on-the-spot courses on operation and maintenance. These have the advantage of always being linked with the specific problems of the region and of being taught in very concrete terms. Manuals issued for the benefit of customers, in addition to giving technical details on operation and maintenance, deal with problems likely to be encountered; they also give information on new products and new techniques.

Administrators and technicians of the engineering plants go personally to the people's communes from time to time to canvass the opinions of customers. Efforts are made to produce types of machines suited to the users' specific conditions. One factory making irrigation machinery, for example, found that in the hilly and river-crossed areas, the diesel engines have frequently to be



At a Tractor Servicing Station

Woodcut by Tu Hung-nien

carried from one site to another. So it started to manufacture a small but sturdy portable engine which is versatile and easy to operate. This naturally became a best-selling item.

Some of the Results

The rapid growth of Kiangsu's farm machine industry is playing a big role in promoting the technical transformation of agriculture in the province. The people's communes in the vast river-network areas near the Yangtse, the Taihu Lake and the Grand Canal have fully mechanized or electrified their irrigation, thereby saving a great deal of manpower which is now available for more intensive cultivation of the fields. On the plain north of the Yangtse too many mechanized or electric pumping stations have been set up. The Kangzhuang production brigade of the people's commune of the same name in Pinhai County used to suffer from a serious labour shortage—one man had to till 10 *mu* on average—and farm work often lagged behind the seasons. After the introduction of farm machines, however, it succeeded not only in doing everything in time but also in lightening field work even though introducing more meticulous ways of farming. The increasing use of farm machines saved 90,000 man-days for the Guansheng Brigade of the Longhe Commune in Yicheng County last year. It thus became possible for the brigade to reclaim some 500 *mu* of wasteland, breed fish, plant lotus-root and water-chestnut, and engage in other side-lines.

Another very useful role of the farm machines is in fighting natural calamities. The hilly region of Yicheng County got only 390 mm. of rainfall in the 300 days between October 1960 and July 1961. Thanks to the use of irrigation machines, however, the water from the Yangtse River and the nearby Shaopo Lake was pumped uphill to the paddyfields. The result was a saving of the 6 million man-days that would have been necessary to carry the water up manually, and a very good rice crop was brought in.

THEATRE

"The Pressgang"

The Peking stage has been livelier than usual in the last two months. Quite a number of plays and operas, written in the days when Yen-an was the centre of the Chinese revolution and of China's War of Resistance Against Japan, have been revived to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*. A notable example is the now world-famous *White-Haired Girl*. The revival is directed, and most of the leading roles are played, by the same people who participated in the first Yen-an production. But the play which has had the lion's share of the press comment is the much less well-known *The Pressgang*, a satirical comedy which draws much laughter but at the same time gives plenty of food for thought.

The play depicts the Kuomintang pressganging of recruits some 25 years ago in the war years when the Japanese invaders were running amok in China. The comedy revolves around the landlord Li who bribes village official Wang to exempt his son from conscription. He is repeatedly bullied by Wang, who even swindles him out of the money order sent him by his eldest son, an army officer. Wang is the central figure of the drama. Like most of the Kuomintang officials of his time and position, he seizes upon the pressganging of recruits as a chance for making easy money. To conscript the only son of a family is contrary to Kuomintang law. But Wang manages to extort money three times from the peasant Chiang for keeping his hands off Chiang's son.

Then, forgetting both the law and the money he has squeezed from the peasant, he conspires with Li, who of course is able to pay more, to conscript the sole bread-winner of the Chiang family as a substitute for the landlord's son.



Chiang, the poor peasant

The play delivers its blows through biting satire and builds up to a devastating indictment of the Kuomintang.

The ending is very effective. Li's eldest son, who has wormed his way into the Kuomintang army as a junior officer, returns home with great fanfare just as Wang comes to extort more money. The money order affair is exposed and Wang is at his wit's end. Just then his superior comes swooping down on the Li family to draft the second son. The ensuing brawl among officers, officials and



Village official Wang gets a stinging blow for his gallantry

landlords is only quieted by the timely arrival of Chiang Kai-shek's order—higher positions to those who can muster larger forces—and they all make peace and put their heads together on how to pressgang more peasants for these forces. Just at that moment comes the news that the peasants have risen in revolt. The stunned faces of the parasites foreshadow their inevitable doom.

The racy dialogue is rendered in the Szechuan dialect, adding tremendously to the local flavour. Chen Ke as Wang gives a superb characterization of a grasping Kuomintang official who worships "Generalissimo" Chiang Kai-shek as his private "lucky star of wealth." Wu Hsueh, director of the play, also takes one of the main parts—that of the miserly village landlord Li whose every fibre breathes greed. Lei Ping as Li's third daughter-in-law, Pan

Chiu as the rural rascal Hunchback Pan, and Liu Tse-nung as Wang's superior, all leave a deep impression on the audience.



Hunchback Pan

At a discussion held among theatrical circles in Peking, Wu Hsueh, who was the first to write down the play, recalled how the drama group in Yen-an, guided by Chairman Mao's *Talks*, had collectively produced the present version of the comedy. A former version, *The Seeing Blind* (meaning the illiterate landlord Li), was created by a mobile drama group formed by progressive young men and women in Szechuan. Only the plot had been worked out; the actors and actresses improvised the dialogue during the rehearsals. The result was very well received by Szechuan peasant audiences who were glad to see those they hated—the landlords and village officials—held up to ridicule. The original play, however, had its defects. It directed its blows only at the petty representatives of the reactionary rule, while leaving out of the picture the dark rule of the Kuomintang as a whole.

Wu Hsueh recalled how the version revised in Yen-an was welcomed by audiences there, especially by men of the People's Liberation Army. Often the P.L.A. soldiers, after seeing it performed, went straight on to hold "airing grievances" meetings in which they spoke of their own past suffering at the hands of the reactionaries. Some were so moved that they wanted to beat up Chen Ke who then played the part of official Wang, and had to be told time and again that Chen was their own comrade and an actor.

Many press reviews have pointed out the present significance of the revival. As one reviewer wrote: "The performance reminds us again of the criminal rule of the Chiang Kai-shek gang. . . . Plays like this are needed by the audience, especially the young audience."



Landlord Li
Sketches by
Chang Cheng-yu

But the play's merit lies first in its artistic power. Says playwright Chen Chi-tung, "It is a good play today. It will remain to be a good play in the future. It will have its honoured place both in China's cultural repository and in the treasure-house of the world's satirical comedies."

MUSIC

A Promising Young Pianist

In three recent concerts in Peking, the 25-year-old pianist Ku Sheng-ying proved herself an accomplished and versatile artist of exceptional range. She performed the tour de force of rendering three concertos—Chopin's *Second*, Saint-Saens' *Second* and Rachmaninoff's *Second*—in addition to a recital featuring Beethoven's *Moonlight Sonata*, Chopin's *Piano Sonata in B Minor*, Debussy's *Images* and Liszt's *Hungarian Rhapsody No. 12*. But, of course, few pianists play all works equally well. Ku Sheng-ying has her particular strong points. Her playing is delicate, sensitive and poetic. This was especially evident in her rendition of the lyrical second movement of the Chopin concerto and of Debussy's *Images*.

Her reading of the Saint-Saens concerto, which she played with refined strength and feathery swiftness, was also impressive. The contrasts were striking but appropriate. The result was that the concerto came out just as it should be—nothing very profound, but brilliant and delightful. The Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra under the baton of guest conductor Huang Yi-chun, Chief Conductor of the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra, gave her inspired support. The first cellist later told me what was quite obvious to every listener present: The orchestra members were so lifted by Ku's playing that it gave a glow to their own performance.

In the Rachmaninoff concerto too Ku Sheng-ying gave an intelligent and imaginative rendering, conveying fully the mood of the work. The second movement was played with such subtlety of nuance and precision of detail that it held the attention of the audience from beginning to end as slow movements seldom do. The applause was enthusiastic and insistent. Ku Sheng-ying took five bows and gave two encores.

Ku Sheng-ying, a native of Shanghai, started piano lessons at five. She

was only 12 at the time of liberation in 1949, when she began studying under Professor Yang Chia-jen of the Shanghai Conservatory. She made her debut at 14 with the Shanghai Symphony in Mozart's *Concerto in D Minor*. Her unusual talent was immediately recognized. In the following year, she became soloist of the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra. To perfect her art, she was sent to the Central Conservatory in Peking to study under two distinguished Soviet professors Tatulian and Kravchenko, respectively of the Moscow and Leningrad Conservatoires. In 1957 she went abroad for the first time and won a gold medal at the Sixth World Youth Festival. In the following year, she won a second prize (the highest that was awarded) at the Fourteenth International Music Competition in Geneva. She toured Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary in 1960.

It is not talent alone, nor only the solicitude and care lavished on her by the people's state that has made Ku Sheng-ying an accomplished pianist. Her remarkable technique is a result of hard work. I found her practising the Rachmaninoff concerto in the empty Peking Concert Hall nearly an hour before rehearsal time, amid the din of the staff arranging chairs and music stands for orchestra members. She told me she practises 6 hours a day on average and many hours more when on tour or during a competition.

—Z.J.L.

SHORT NOTES

Six Months: 56 New Records

Chinese sportsmen have set up 56 new national records in the first six months of this year. These were in track and field, swimming, weightlifting, speed skating, parachute jumping, cycling, archery, gliding, and in competitive transmitting and receiving by wireless.

First to claim new records were the speed skaters. In the icy months of January and February, they broke nine of the ten records. Wang Chin-yu, competing at Irkutsk in the Soviet Union, set an unofficial world record for the men's all-round total for lowland rinks.

The cyclists next added 10 more new records to the list. All seven events for men saw new figures go up. In some events the old records were bettered by as many as five contestants.

Of the four new records in track and field, Ni Chih-chin's 2.17 metres in the men's high jump was perhaps the most impressive. His feat in clearing this height made him the world's third highest jumper. Another worthy record was the 17.09 metres for the men's shot put by Ho Yung-hsien. His record earned him the distinction of being the first Asian to go beyond the 17-metre mark.

Ten more records were registered by the archers while the weightlifters banked 12. Eleven more all-China records came from swimming (5), transmitting and receiving by wireless (3), parachute jumping (2) and gliding (1).

Thousands of Stone Sculptures Found In Ancient Caves

Over 2,000 sculptured stone Buddhist figures were found recently by archaeologists in Kansu Province, home of the famous Tun-huang cave murals. They discovered 61 stone caves and 220 stone niches at Shihkou, about 75 kilometres to the southwest of Chingyang. The caves and niches take up a frontage 110 metres wide and 14 metres high on a rocky mountain side. This is the newest find in Kansu, following the post-liberation discoveries at Maichi Mountain and in the Pingling Temple.

Now the whole group of caves and niches has been numbered. Cave No. 165, built in 509 A.D., has been found to be the earliest. It is also the largest, being 13.2 metres high, 21.4 metres wide and 15.7 metres deep. At its entrance, there are two huge stone gods, one on each side. Both were recarved in the Sung times (960-1127) so that the original figures can no longer be seen. But the two lions lying beside them, though broken, show the style of the ancient original. The cave as a whole is a magnificent sight, with three walls lined by seven stone Buddhas, each about 8 metres high and accompanied by nine lesser ones each 4 metres high.

Most of the caves were dug in the Sui and Tang Dynasties (581-907). Some additions were made in the Sung times but these were limited to small niches. In the Ching period (1644-1911), a temple was built in front of Cave No. 165. A number of clay figures were added, ten of which still remain.

There are 123 inscriptions of various ages, providing valuable material for studying the caves.

Chen Yi Condemns U.S. Imperialism

"If the Chiang Kai-shek gang undertakes the military adventure of invading the mainland, no matter whether it is soon or later on, on a big scale or a small scale, the U.S. Government will be held responsible. In the eyes of the world, it will be impossible for the U.S. Government to evade this responsibility."

This statement was made by Vice-Premier Chen Yi during his speech at the banquet given in Peking on July 12 by Korean Ambassador Han Ik Soo in celebration of the first anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance.

The Vice-Premier pointed out: "The traitorous Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan is entirely dependent on U.S. arms and money for its survival. Without U.S. support and assistance, it could not exist for even a single day, to say nothing of 'fighting its way back to the mainland.'"

The Soviet Union, Korea and the other socialist countries and many other peace-loving countries and peoples, he said, had expressed their indignation and condemned U.S. imperialism for its grave actions supporting and encouraging the Chiang Kai-shek gang to plot this military adventure. This, said the Vice-Premier, was "a tremendous inspiration and support to the Chinese people in their just struggle. The Chinese people are deeply grateful for this."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi quoted the statement made by N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., that "whoever dares to attack the People's Republic of China will meet a crushing rebuff from the great Chinese people, the peoples of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp."

The Vice-Premier stressed: "U.S. imperialism should understand that provocations and attacks against any socialist country are provocations and attacks against all the socialist countries. Its hopes for a stroke of luck will come to nothing; any adventurist action will fail."

Iraq's National Day

The 4th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Iraq (July 14)

was warmly marked in China. Chairman Liu Shao-chi sent a message to President Mohammed Najeeb Er Rebeie of the Sovereignty Council of the Republic of Iraq extending warm greetings on the occasion. Premier Chou En-lai, in his message of greetings to Prime Minister Abdul Karim Kassim, stressed that the daily growing friendly relations between China and Iraq which were based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit, were not only in conformity with the common desire of the Chinese and Iraqi peoples but were important in promoting solidarity among Asian and African nations and in preserving world peace. He wished the Iraqi people new successes in the lofty cause of fighting imperialism and old and new colonialism, of building up their country and of safeguarding world peace.

Speaking at the National Day reception given in Peking by the Iraqi Ambassador Abdul-hak Fadil, Vice-Premier Chen Yi reiterated that the Iraqi people's just struggle to oppose imperialism and safeguard national independence would always have the sympathy and support of the Chinese people. He also expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Iraqi people for their consistent stand in favour of the restoration to China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations, for their denouncing of the plot of U.S. imperialism to support the Chiang Kai-shek gang in preparing a military adventure, and for their support to the Chinese people in their just struggle.

On July 13, the China-Iraq Friendship Association gave a reception in honour of the occasion.

Protest on Sunk Fishing Vessel

On June 10, the Ningpo Marine Fisheries Company of China lodged a strong protest with a U.S. steamship company against its attempt to evade responsibility for the sinking of a Chinese vessel.

The fishing vessel, Che-yu-116, was hit and sunk on May 15, 1961, by the merchant ship *Letitia Lykes* of the Lykes Brothers Steamship Co. The Ningpo company through the Red Cross societies of China and the United

States, sent a letter to the American steamship company claiming compensation for all losses suffered in the sinking of the vessel.

In its reply of April 9, 1962, the Lykes Brothers Steamship Co. distorted the facts and tried to evade responsibility. It was this unjustifiable attitude of the American company that led to the Ningpo company's protest, which reserves the right to compensation.

More U.S. Military Intrusions

On June 24, between 01:24 and 03:13 hours, four U.S. warships intruded into China's territorial waters in the Shangchuan Island area of Kwangtung Province.

On July 11, between 12:25 and 12:54 hours, a U.S. military plane flew over the area of Chilien, Yunghsing and Tung Islands in Kwangtung Province. Between 13:46 and 14:04 hours on the same day, a U.S. military plane again intruded into China's territorial air space over the waters south of Swabue and Pinghai in Kwangtung Province.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman has issued the 208th and 209th serious warnings against these U.S. military provocations.

Briefs

Audiences in the Soviet Union are enjoying performances by a 43-member acrobatic troupe from Kwangtung Province, China. Soviet leaders including N.S. Khrushchov and A.I. Mikoyan were among the audience attending a performance on July 14.

The troupe will later tour Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and the German Democratic Republic.

A Chinese trade union delegation led by Ma Chun-ku, Member of the Presidium of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, left Leipzig on July 14 for a tour of the German Democratic Republic. As guests of the Federation of Free German Trade Unions, the delegation participated in the "Days of Friendship" activities held July 2-15 and sponsored by the federation for bringing together G.D.R. workers with workers from other countries. During its stay, the delegation attended mass meetings held in various places. Its members were accorded a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

The Independence and Neutrality of Laos

The declaration of neutrality by the Royal Laotian Government fully represents the national aspirations of the entire Laotian people for independence and neutrality and is playing an important role in the work of the enlarged Geneva Conference in its final stage, says *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (July 12.)

The declaration is an explicit proclamation of the adherence of Laos to a policy of peace and neutrality; it is also the goal for which the Laotian people have shed their blood in a protracted struggle. This undaunted aspiration of the Laotian people has won them the admiration and respect of all peace-loving nations and people.

The prolonged instability of the Laotian situation was the result of flagrant interference by the U.S. imperialists in the internal affairs of Laos. Immediately after the signing of the 1954 Geneva agreements, the U.S. rigged up the SEATO military bloc and unilaterally imposed SEATO "protection" over the country, attempting in this way to turn it into a U.S. colony and military base. To realize this aim, U.S. imperialism has persistently undermined Laotian national unity, engineered civil war in Laos and, through SEATO, sent in its own military personnel and Thai, Philippine, and south Vietnamese troops to slaughter the Laotian people.

But the Laotian people, by persisting in struggle, frustrated U.S. aggression and intervention again and again. The victories of the Laotian people in their struggle brought about the convening of the Geneva Conference, the talks between the three princes and the formation of the Provisional Government of National Union. After months of struggle, the obstacles set up by the U.S. at the Geneva Conference were finally overcome and the draft declaration on the neutrality of Laos and its attached protocol were adopted. The agreement reached at the Geneva Conference on the international aspect of the Laotian question has frustrated the U.S. plan to

use the conference for continuing its intervention in Laos.

The task of the enlarged Geneva Conference is to create the necessary international conditions for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question; that is, all participating countries must undertake a common obligation to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Laos and to respect its independence and neutrality. The socialist countries and other peace-loving countries have made sincere efforts to help fulfil the task of the Geneva Conference.

If the U.S. and other member nations of the SEATO bloc stop creating new difficulties and respond promptly to the declaration of the Royal Laotian Government by withdrawing SEATO's "protection" over Laos, complete agreement will be reached on the international aspect of the Laotian question and the enlarged Geneva Conference will have accomplished its historical mission. If the U.S. really has a sincere desire to respect the independence and neutrality of Laos it should prove it by prompt action.

The Chinese people have always supported the national aspirations of the Laotian people for independence and neutrality. They warmly wel-

come the declaration of neutrality by the Royal Laotian Government and hope that the enlarged Geneva Conference will speedily complete the last stage of its work on the basis of the agreement already reached. "We are convinced that the national aspirations of the Laotian people for independence and neutrality will be realized and that an independent and neutral Laos will emerge in Asia," concludes *Renmin Ribao's* editorial.

U.S. High-Altitude Nuclear Explosion Condemned

On July 9 the Kennedy Administration, defying worldwide opposition, carried out a high-altitude nuclear explosion above Johnston Island in the Pacific. The Chinese press condemned this criminal act by the U.S. war maniacs as a serious provocation to all peace-loving people and to the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace in Moscow.

The explosion, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (July 11) writes, is a fresh revelation of the criminal U.S. plan of accelerating preparations for a nuclear war. It did obvious damage to the ionosphere which surrounds the atmosphere, and interfered seriously with radio communications in many areas. The Pentagon generals long ago conceived the plan of using high-altitude explosions to cut off and disturb radio communications and render all warning systems ineffective so as to facilitate a surprise nuclear attack. The Kennedy Administration not only has announced its intention to take the initiative in launching a nuclear war but is actively preparing to do so. This completely exposes the hypocrisy of U.S. imperialism on the questions of the nuclear test ban and disarmament.

The Kennedy Administration's feverish preparations for nuclear war call for serious vigilance by all peace-loving people, declares Commentator. To defend world peace, the world's people must struggle resolutely to check the criminal actions of the war maniacs. It is necessary for the socialist camp to take all effective measures to strengthen its defensive power. If U.S. imperialism dares to risk a nuclear war not only will the aggressors be punished but the whole wicked imperialist system will be destroyed.

Guangming Ribao (July 12) says editorially that it is obvious that the U.S. imperialists are pinning their



An artist of the "action school" at work
Kennedy: What matters is not words but action.

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

hopes of intimidating the world's people on nuclear weapons and other means of war. But they have grossly miscalculated. The peace-loving and progressive people can never be intimidated. Futile is U.S. imperialism's nuclear blackmail, including its high-altitude nuclear explosions. Such blackmail failed to cow the peoples into submission in the days when the United States had a temporary nuclear

monopoly; what can the U.S. hope to gain by such means today when it has lost its nuclear superiority and the world balance of military power favours the peace-loving nations and peoples?

The U.S. high-altitude nuclear explosion, together with the many bellicose statements of the Kennedy Administration, says *Da Gong Bao's*

Commentator (July 12), shows that a grave danger of nuclear war still exists and no relaxation of vigilance against U.S. war schemes is permissible.

Responsible officials of the China Peace Committee and noted Chinese scientists have also made statements sternly condemning the stepped-up U.S. imperialist preparations for a nuclear war.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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

SHAOSHING OPERA

▲ **THE DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER** Adapted from the great 18th century Chinese novel. A tragedy of youth among the upper classes in feudal China. Produced by the visiting Shaohsing Opera Troupe from Tientsin.

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **PRINCESS HUNDRED FLOWERS BESTOWS A SWORD** A political rival gets a young warrior drunk and puts him into Princess Hundred Flowers' chamber expecting that the princess will kill him. But the princess falls in love with him and gives him a sword as a token of her affection. North Kunqu 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.

PUPPET PLAY

Happy News for Children

During the summer vacations, the China Puppet Art Theatre will present each evening one of the following four puppet plays at Dung Si Theatre.

▲ **THE SHEPHERD'S MESSAGE** Story of a brave boy, who, despite all difficulties and dangers, successfully delivers an urgent military message to a unit of the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces during the anti-Japanese war.

▲ **SCHOOL-MASTER TUNGKUO** Adapted from an ancient Chinese fable about a kind-hearted school-master, who believes that even wolves have a better side to their nature and so saves the life of a hunted wolf. But as soon as the danger is over, the wolf teaches his benefactor that "wolves will be wolves."

▲ **BIG IVAN** An original puppet play written by world-famous Soviet puppet-master Sergel Obratzov. How hard-working, kind-hearted Ivan wins through despite the tricks and wiles of his lazy and envious brothers.

▲ **THE MAGIC BOAT** A fairy-tale play by Lao Sheh. How wood-cutter Wang Hsiao-erh regains his lost treasure, the magic boat.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **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. China Youth Art Theatre.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **OIL PAINTINGS AND SKETCHES OF SINKIANG AND SINKIANG'S FOLK ART DESIGNS** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:00 p.m. till July 26. At Artists' Union Gallery.

▲ **PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MONGOLIA** Daily, 8:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:00 p.m. till July 25. At Zhongshan Park.

▲ **TRADITIONAL PAINTINGS** by Mao Pu. Daily, 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. till July 24. At the Art Gallery in Beihai Park.

(Above exhibitions closed on Mondays.)

▲ **PHOTOS ON LIFE IN YENAN (1938-1945)** Daily, Mon.-Sat. 2:00-8:00 p.m., Sun. 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-8:00 p.m. till July 31. At the Working People's Cultural Palace.

SWIMMING

New Schedule for Outdoor Swimming Pools

▲ **SHI CHA HAI**
Daily: 12:00 noon-2:00 p.m.,
3:00-5:00 p.m.,
6:30-8:30 p.m.

▲ **TAO RAN TING**
Daily: 9:00-11:00 a.m.,
12:00 noon-2:00 p.m.,
3:00-5:00 p.m.,
6:30-8:30 p.m.

▲ **WORKERS' STADIUM**
Mon., Tues., Thurs. & Sat.
10:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m.

Wed., Fri. & Sun.
10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

▲ **SUMMER PALACE**
Daily: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

SPORTS

The Soviet Youth (Men's and Women's) Volleyball Teams will compete with the Chinese Youth Teams and the "August 1" Youth Teams (both men's and women's) on July 22 and 23 respectively at Peking Gymnasium.



