

PEKING REVIEW

24

June 15, 1962

Great Victory for the Laotian People

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The Charm of Chekiang Houses

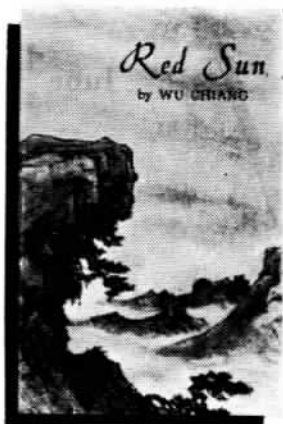
Theatre, Poetry and Other Features

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

RED SUN

by WU CHIANG



This is an exciting full-length novel describing how the forces of the People's Liberation Army commanded by Chen Yi and Su Yu fought the enemy in the East China theatre during the Chinese War of Liberation.

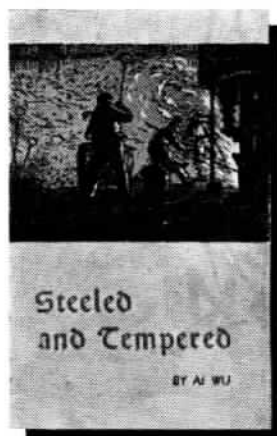
The story begins with the second attack on the city of Lienshui by the Kuomintang army's crack unit, the Reorganized 74th Division, late in the autumn of 1946, and ends with this unit's total annihilation at Mengliangku by the People's Liberation Army in the summer of 1947.

With the two famous campaigns of Laiwu and Mengliangku as its central theme, the book vividly depicts stirring battle scenes and moving feats of heroism. Through realistic descriptions of the fighting and the daily life of the P.L.A. troops it portrays the noble heroism of its commanders and fighters, from army commanders and political commissars down to platoon and section leaders and ordinary fighters, and shows the great collective strength of the People's Liberation Army in defeating a stubborn enemy. At the same time it also gives a true picture of the brutality and vileness of the high-ranking enemy commanding officers.

Steeled and Tempered

by AI WU

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



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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

June 15, 1962 Vol. V No. 24

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ROUND THE WEEK

"Three Summers" Is Here

The people's communes are plunging into another busy farm season, the season of the "three summers": summer irrigation, summer ploughing and summer harvesting.

While the rice seedlings are being transplanted in central China, news of the first rice harvest of the year has come from Hainan Island off the southern coast of Kwangtung Province. People's communes in three counties on the island have already gathered in 40 per cent of their early rice crop. With an improved irrigation system, they have extended their paddy rice acreage this year.

Situated in the subtropical belt, Hainan Island, like most other parts of south China, harvests two rice crops a year. As soon as the early rice crop is harvested, the people's communes there will immediately set about ploughing and preparing the land for the sowing of late rice.

In the coastal provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung, the early rice crop is now earing. Kwangtung had an earlier dry spell, but this was offset to some extent by recent plentiful rain. People's communes there are now busy fertilizing their paddyfields.

Since the beginning of the year the major grain producing areas in the country have received a big share of industry's output in the way of fertilizers, irrigation machines and other equipment. Kwangtung's rich Pearl River delta, the province's granary, is among those given top priority for such supplies. No less than 34 per cent of Kwangtung's total supply of fertilizers went to the Fushan and Chaoching special administrative regions in the delta area, and Chungshan, Nanhai, Tungkuan and several other counties here have this year increased the acreage of paddy rice using chemical fertilizers by 10 to 30 per cent. Irrigation equipment shipped to the Pearl River delta in the past five months has provided machinery for nearly a hundred pumping stations. These new stations have extended the vast irrigation network which was started in 1959 and which now brings water to over 3.2 million *mu*.

In the Yangtse River valley, the semi-late rice belt spreads across seven provinces. Szechuan communes in the southwest have transplanted semi-late rice on more than half this province's paddy rice acreage, while those in Kiangsu, another semi-late rice province, are using their hundreds of pumping stations to irrigate paddyfields which are endangered by drought. The Yangtse River farms are now at the height of the busy summer farming season. Besides harvesting wheat, barley, broad beans and peas they have to bring in the rape crop and transplant semi-late rice all at the same time.

Up north in the Yellow River basin lies the winter wheat belt. Some of the people's communes in this region are reaping the wheat crop, others are getting everything ready for the summer harvesting. In the Kuanchung region in Shensi Province, the peasants, while bringing in the wheat harvest, are selecting good strains for their next crop—a special measure they have taken to rehabilitate agricultural production after three successive years of natural calamities and recent drought and untimely frosts.

In areas north of the Great Wall, the spring wheat is sprouting. Commune members are weeding and top dressing the fields. They are also sowing maize, sorghum and soya bean which are grown extensively in these parts.

Goods for Rural Communes

The summer harvest is coming in; the demand for consumer goods in the rural areas grows steadily. City trade departments are responding promptly to the need by stepping up shipments to the villages.

Tientsin, the big industrial port city in north China, reports a big increase in the first four months of this year in the production of many of the main light industrial goods favoured by the peasants: 30 per cent more rubber-soled shoes and aluminium kitchen utensils, 50 per cent more alarm clocks and thermos flasks, 80 per cent more bicycles. The output of other goods has gone up too.

Tsingtao, another east coast port city, had shipped out by mid-May over 60

per cent of the second quarter's quota of consumer goods earmarked for rural areas. Canton to the south and Chungking to the southwest are also shipping out large quantities of consumer goods to the people's communes in their environs which in turn are sending an increasing amount of farm produce to the cities.

Shanghai, China's chief light industrial centre, supplied the rural areas with an increasing amount of consumer goods during the first half of May. Priority for such supplies is given to remote areas and to places in south China where the summer harvest has been gathered. To make sure that the goods they supply meet local requirements and likes, Shanghai trade departments sent interviewers as far afield as Heilungkiang and Kiangsi to poll peasant opinion. On the basis of their surveys, they have sent in timely suggestions to the factories as to the types of goods favoured. Special local needs of the people are being well taken care of. A call came in for silk scarves for the Uighur women in Sinkiang. They have discarded the old, all-enveloping veils, but as Moslems they cover their heads and like colourful scarves to do so. Thousands of dozens of these scarves of typical Uighur designs have been produced and are being sent to faraway Sinkiang.

In Praise of the Great

With traditional dragon boat races and rice dumplings the Chinese people commemorated the death of Chu Yuan, their great poet who perished more than 2,000 years ago.

Chu Yuan was said to have drowned himself in the Milo River in Hunan Province in a fit of deep despair and disgust with the corruption and incompetence of the feudal rulers of his day. The anniversary of his death fell on June 6 this year. The dragon boat races symbolize the people's vain efforts to save him, but they have long been transformed into gay and colourful spectacles. They were held this year on the Milo River, on the Pearl River in Canton, on the Min River in Foochow, and at Amoy off the Fukien



Wheat Harvesting

Woodcut in colour by Wu Shih

coast. The dumplings made of glutinous rice eaten on the anniversary are symbolic of the food which the people offered to the water monsters to prevent them from devouring the dead poet.

The Chinese people instituted this spontaneous and lasting national gesture of commemoration to the poet in the distant past and have zealously maintained it in unbroken tradition down the ages. So now, when they have come into their own, it is not surprising that they have taken steps to pay more formal tribute to his memory. As a lasting monument to Chu Yuan, the People's Government built a memorial hall in his honour in 1956. It stands by beautiful Lake Tunghu in Wuchang, central China, where Chu Yuan lived in exile and wrote his immortal poems. Chu Yuan's statue towers by the lake; in the memorial hall are various editions of his poems and studies of his life and works. The old temple built to his memory near the Milo River in Hsiangyin County, Hunan Province, has been repaired and renovated.

Since liberation the Government has built or renovated memorial halls in honour of many other great writers and artists of the past who, like Chu Yuan, have a place in the hearts of the people. The Tu Fu hermitage in Chengtu, for example, fell into a state of utter dilapidation under the Kuomintang regime. It was repaired after liberation. This year, on the occasion of the 1,250th anniversary of the birth of this great Tang Dynasty poet, it was renovated once again. It contains over 10,000 volumes of hand-copied or block-printed works by Tu Fu as well as modern editions in Korean, Japanese, Russian, German, Czechoslovak, French and English. The museum also contains statues and paintings of Tu Fu by famous Chinese artists of the past and of today.

Three Sus and Others. The ancestral temple in Meishan, Szechuan Province, built for Su Hsun, Su Shih and Su Cheh — noted men of letters of the Sung Dynasty — has been completely restored. It has been expanded into a museum with a library of 14,000 volumes. These include editions of the works of the three Sus and other writings concerning their lives and works.

Besides these, memorial halls and pavilions have been built over the past few years for the writer Ouyang Hsiu, the poets Lu Yu and Hsin Chi-chi of the Sung Dynasty; the painter Hsu Wei, the pharmacologist Li Shih-chen of the Ming Dynasty; and the painter Chu Ta and the novelist Wu Ching-tzu of the Ching Dynasty — to mention only a few others. Most of these halls are located at the birthplaces of those commemorated and, like the Su memorial, house valuable material for the study of their lives and works.

Visitors to China in the old days were often surprised both by the extent of the esteem in which the Chinese people held their great artists and scholars and the extraordinary state of dilapidation into which the monuments to these sages and men of culture were allowed to lapse. The truth is that the old regimes exploited the people's very real respect and love for these men while their own attitude and professions of respect were a demagogic sham. The unpardonable neglect of the ancient monuments to the nation's illustrious men was the expression of official philistinism, just as the care lavished on these monuments today is the expression of the people's esteem for true greatness. The outstanding works of the past are now given a greater power to inspire the Chinese people who are carrying forward the cultural legacy they have inherited.

A Major Victory for the Laotian People

The following is an abridged translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial of June 14. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

ON June 12 the agreement of the three Laotian princes on the formation of a provisional coalition government was signed and came into effect. This event had been eagerly awaited by the peace-loving people of the world. This is a major victory of the Laotian people in their struggle for the peace, independence and neutrality of their motherland, an important progress in the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question and a new contribution to the upholding of peace and security in South-east Asia.

The positive achievements scored by the three Laotian sides in their talks are the result of the co-operative and tireless efforts of the Royal Laotian Government headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Neo Lao Haksat headed by Prince Souphanouvong and all the other Laotian patriotic forces, as well as of the persistent struggle of all the Laotian people.

U.S. Intervention Gave Rise to Laotian Question

It is common knowledge that U.S. intervention and aggression gave rise to the Laotian question and undermined the peace and unity of the country. Far back in August 1960, Prince Phouma formed a Royal Laotian government and proclaimed that it would follow a policy of national unity, peace and neutrality. But, subsequently, the United States together with its lackeys supported the Savannakhet group in starting a rebellion in which they attacked and occupied Vientiane, capital of the Phouma government. It was only when the Neo Lao Haksat and the Phouma government jointly and stoutly counter-attacked in self-defence, and liberated the Plain of Jars and large tracts of territory, and when the rebel troops of the Savannakhet group were being smashed, that the United States was compelled to agree to participate in the enlarged Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question.

However, in the past year and more, the United States clung persistently to its double-faced policy of political blackmail and military attack. On the one hand, it expressed willingness to seek a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question through negotiations. On the other, it actively helped the Savannakhet group to train and expand its army, and sent large numbers of U.S. military personnel to Laos to take direct command of the rebel troops in making repeated provocations and attacks against the liberated areas. When it could not achieve its objective of controlling Laos at the conference table, it turned to the battlefield to seek a military solution. And when it was defeated on the battlefield it came back to the

conference table to try to play the game of political blackmail. Although the three Laotian princes at Zurich had agreed in principle as early as June 1961 on the formation of a government of national unity, and in their Hin Hop talks in October 1961 they had agreed on the distribution of portfolios of the future coalition government, the formation of a coalition government in Laos could not be realized precisely because of repeated U.S. intervention. Not long ago, the United States supported the rebel troops of the Savannakhet group in launching a seven-pronged so-called "Offensive Success" against the liberated areas. But the military adventure of the Savannakhet group suffered a severe defeat on the northwestern Laotian war front. In these circumstances, the Savannakhet group had to resume negotiations.

How U.S. Dual Tactics Were Defeated

The Laotian people have waged a tortuous and complicated struggle. This has shown clearly that they have succeeded in overcoming many obstacles and achieved a major victory in their just and patriotic struggle precisely because, on the one hand, they have persisted in a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question through negotiation and, on the other hand, have fought in self-defence whenever necessary and repeatedly repulsed the offensives launched by U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Savannakhet clique; that is to say, they have employed the revolutionary dual tactics to counter the counter-revolutionary dual tactics.

The agreement reached by the three Laotian princes fully conforms to the deepest interests of all the Laotian people; it also fully conforms to the interests of peace in Southeast Asia. Formation of a Laotian government of national union headed by Prince Phouma will pave the way for the completion of the work of the enlarged Geneva Conference and the realization of peace, independence and neutrality for Laos. For a long time now the Laotian people have been fighting to end the unfortunate situation where Laotians fight Laotians, to realize national harmony and unification of the country, to free themselves from outside interference and to build their motherland on the basis of independence and neutrality. We are convinced that the national aspirations of the Laotian people will be realized.

Today, all those who cherish peace in Indo-China hope that the agreement reached by the three Laotian princes will be implemented and that the enlarged Geneva Conference will speedily conclude its task. But due attention must be paid to the fact that U.S. troops are still in Thailand and that its armed intervention in southern Viet Nam is being stepped up. Laos is still under the shadow of U.S. intervention. As a whole the Southeast Asian situation is still tense. In these circumstances, the Laotian people will still encounter serious

obstacles placed by the United States in the way of their advance to peace, independence and neutrality. This behoves all who are concerned with the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question to keep a sharp look out.

China Strives for Southeast Asian Peace

The Chinese Government and people have always been concerned about peace in Southeast Asia, and hope to see the easing of tension in that area. Together with the other socialist countries and all other peace-loving countries, China has made big efforts to get the 1954 Geneva agreements implemented and to preserve peace in Southeast Asia; it has made outstanding contributions to the preliminary agreements reached at the 1961 en-

larged Geneva Conference. In the future too China will continue to work hard for its success.

We are of the opinion that the formation of the Laotian government of national union must also serve as a new starting point towards the easing of tension in Southeast Asia as a whole. Southeast Asia must be a Southeast Asia of the people of these countries; the internal affairs of the Southeast Asian countries must be settled by these countries themselves. The tension in this area is due entirely to U.S. intervention and aggression. As long as the people of the Southeast Asian countries and the peace-loving people throughout the world make consistent efforts and struggle hard and untiringly against U.S. intervention and aggression, tension can, we believe, be eased and peace preserved in this area.

Government Statement

China Hails Laotian People's Victory

"The Chinese Government sincerely hopes that a provisional Laotian government of national union will be speedily formed, that the Geneva Conference for the Settlement of the Laotian Question will come to a successful conclusion and that the Laotian people's desire for peace, independence and neutrality will be fulfilled at an early date."

The following is the text of a Chinese government statement issued on June 13, 1962, concerning the three Laotian princes' agreement on the formation of a provisional government of national union. — Ed.

PRINCE Souvanna Phouma, Prince Souphanouvong and Prince Boun Oum of Laos, after four days' meeting in the Plain of Jars, reached full agreement on the formation of a provisional Laotian government of national union. They signed the agreement on June 12. This is a result of the joint efforts of the Royal Laotian Government headed by Prince Phouma, the Neo Lao Haksat led by Prince Souphanouvong and all the other patriotic forces in Laos, as well as a major victory for the Laotian people in their struggle for peace, independence and neutrality. The Chinese Government and people warmly congratulate the fraternal Laotian people.

This achievement of the Laotian patriotic forces has not been won easily. It is well known that the three Laotian princes had reached agreement in principle on the formation of a provisional Laotian government of national union at their Zurich meeting back in June 1961 and that the nations concerned taking part in the Geneva Conference had reached a nearly complete preliminary agreement on the international aspect of the Laotian question by December 1961. But because of the double-faced policy pursued by the United States on the Laotian question, the Savannakhet clique balked at formation of a provisional government of national union in pursuance of the Zurich agreement and vainly attempted to weaken and destroy by force the patriotic forces in Laos. It was only after the military provocations and armed attacks launched by the Savannakhet clique were successively defeated that new possibilities for the formation of a provisional government of national union arose in Laos.

Throughout that long period, the Laotian patriotic forces headed by Prince Phouma, while putting up necessary self-defence, staunchly persisted in settling the Laotian question by peaceful negotiations. As a result of these unremitting efforts, the three Laotian princes have now finally reached full agreement on the formation of a provisional government of national union. The development of the situation in Laos in the past year and more is a convincing demonstration that the domestic aspect of the Laotian question can be settled reasonably only through peaceful consultations among the three political forces in Laos, and that no outside interference or attempts to impose one's will on others can succeed.

The agreement reached by the three princes is a major advance towards a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. It has provided favourable conditions for the fulfilment of the Laotian people's aspirations for peace, independence and neutrality. With the support of the peace-loving countries and people throughout the world, the aspirations of the Laotian people will certainly be realized. However, there is still some way to go before the agreement now reached by the three princes leads to the actual formation of a provisional Laotian government of national union and the final signing of the Geneva agreements. Laos is still under the shadow of U.S. interference. Therefore, the Laotian people must continue to maintain sharp vigilance and overcome various obstacles as they advance to secure the peace, independence and neutrality of Laos. The agreement on the formation of a provisional Laotian government of national union in fact marks for the Laotian people the beginning of a new struggle.

The agreement of the three Laotian princes is of great significance too for the easing of the situation in

Southeast Asia. In the past year and more, the United States has not only stepped up its interference in Laos, but also made use of the situation in Laos to increase its forces in southern Viet Nam and send its troops into Thailand, thus daily aggravating the situation throughout Southeast Asia. This state of affairs has aroused the serious anxiety of the countries concerned. Now that a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question is in sight, all the peace-loving countries and people have the duty to continue their efforts to make the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question a starting point for the easing of the situation throughout Southeast Asia.

There is a traditional friendship between the Chinese and the Laotian peoples. The Chinese people have a deep

sympathy for the Laotian people's desire for peace, independence and neutrality. Ever since the 1954 Geneva Conference, the Chinese Government has consistently worked for the peace, independence and neutrality of Laos. At the enlarged Geneva Conference in 1961, China, together with other countries concerned, has contributed its part towards a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. The Chinese Government sincerely hopes that a provisional Laotian government of national union will be speedily formed, that the Geneva Conference for the Settlement of the Laotian Question will come to a successful conclusion and that the Laotian people's desire for peace, independence and neutrality will be fulfilled at an early date.

Laotian Military Delegation in China

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE current visit to China of the Laotian Military Delegation led by Generals Kong Le and Singkapo is attracting widespread attention. The visit takes place at a time when the Laotian people, having won an important series of successes against the U.S. imperialists' schemes to turn Laos into their colony, are entering a crucial stage in their struggle for an independent, neutral and unified Laos.

On June 11, the day the three Laotian princes reached agreement on the formation of a Laotian government of national union, Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to Prince Souvanna Phouma, Premier of the Royal Laotian Government. Hailing the agreement as "an important step in the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question and a major victory of the Laotian people," the Chinese Premier conveyed the warm congratulations of the Chinese Government and people. "I am deeply convinced," he stated, "that the Laotian government of national union to be headed by Your Royal Highness will firmly safeguard the independence and neutrality of Laos, further strengthen friendly Sino-Laotian relations and make important contributions to the cause of peace in Asia."

Blow Against U.S. Imperialism

Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier and Chief of Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, speaking at a party honouring the visiting Laotian Military Delegation, told them of the joy with which the Chinese people welcomed the Laotian princes' agreement. "This victory of the Laotian people," he pointed out, "fully demonstrates that the Laotian question can only be solved by the Laotians themselves." He expressed the hope that in the interest of the Laotian nation and Asian peace, the various groups in Laos would further close their ranks. By so doing, he said, they would be able to smash all foreign interventionist schemes and ensure the peaceful construction of their country. The Laotian people's victory, the general added, "has dealt a heavy blow to the criminal conspiracy of U.S. imperialism to intervene and obstruct the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. This has contributed to the easing of tension in Southeast Asia, tension brought about solely by U.S. imperialism."

General Kong Le, speaking on the same occasion, hailed the agreement on the formation of the Laotian government of national union as a "glorious victory." This victory, he said, was brought about thanks to the unity of the patriotic Laotians and the protracted struggle they had waged, to the unity between the patriotic Laotian army and the Pathet Lao Fighting Units, the unity and co-operation between Prince Souvanna Phouma and Prince Souphanouvong and the support of the peace-loving people of the world, and first of all the people of the socialist countries.

However, General Kong Le pointed out, "U.S. imperialism has not abandoned its plot to intervene in Laos; time and again it has directed its agents in Laos to sabotage Laotian peace, neutrality, independence and unification and more than once it has induced its placemen — the Laotian reactionaries — to split the various Laotian forces from within." "Laotian peace, neutrality and independence will be truly guaranteed," he said, "only when the U.S. imperialists end their intervention in Laos, withdraw their military personnel from there and their troops from Thailand and south Viet Nam." "We believe that, like your struggle to liberate Taiwan, our struggle for a peaceful, neutral, independent and unified Laos will surely be victorious," General Kong Le declared.

Mutual Support

The solidarity of the Chinese and Laotian peoples in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism was underlined on many other occasions during the course of the Laotian delegation's visit. Both Chinese hosts and Laotian guests stressed this in banquet speeches at the Great Hall of the People in Peking.

Warmly praising the distinguished role played by Generals Kong Le and Singkapo in the national struggle of the Laotian people, Marshal Ho Lung pointed out that the patriotic Laotian army, under the leadership of the Laotian Royal Government headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma, had the firm support of the Neo Lao Haksat headed by Prince Souphanouvong and of all the Laotian people. In defeating the frenzied military attacks launched by the U.S.-fostered Phoumi Nosavan rebel clique, he said, the Laotian patriotic forces had made

important contributions not only to the defence of Laotian independence and sovereignty, but also to the safeguarding of peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia. "Your victories are a big encouragement to the Chinese people," he added.

General Kong Le, on his part, stressed the fact that Laos and China which had been amicable neighbours since ancient times, had developed their friendship under modern conditions. This was because, he said, the two countries had both been long-time colonies of foreign powers and now faced a common enemy, namely, U.S. imperialism.

General Kong Le said that the Laotian people were well aware of the fact that the Chinese Government and people were their firm friends. They knew that when the soldiers and civilians of Laos were struggling for a peaceful and neutral Laos, they had the support of the Chinese people. Nor would the Laotian people ever forget

the efforts made by the Chinese Government and people at the Geneva Conference in support of the Laotian people's struggle for a Laos of peace, independence and sovereignty, he said.

Strengthened Ties

The Laotian Military Delegation is continuing its visit in China. Its members were received by Chairman Liu Shao-chi in Peking. They also had friendly talks with Marshal Ho Lung, Marshal Chen Yi and Senior General Lo Jui-ching. Their busy programme in Peking included watching an aviation display and visiting a tank school. They were also guests at a soiree of Chinese and Laotian songs and dances presented by artists of the P.L.A. The warm welcome they received everywhere leaves no doubt that the visit will add still greater strength to the militant friendship between the Chinese and Laotian peoples.

That "Special Report" on Viet Nam

Chinese Foreign Ministry Statement

- The slanders hurled at the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by the Indian and Canadian representatives on the International Commission in Viet Nam "can only be considered a service rendered to the U.S. aggressors."
- The Chinese Government hopes the Indian and Canadian representatives "will value their position" and "contribute as they should to upholding the Geneva agreements."

On June 9, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement exposing the "Special Report" adopted by the representatives of India and Canada on the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam. The report slanders the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, alleging that it is engaged in "aggression and subversion" against southern Viet Nam. The full text of the statement follows:

ON June 2, 1962 the representatives of India and Canada on the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam, disregarding the resolute opposition of the Polish representative, adopted a special report to the Co-Chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China, slandering the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as carrying out "aggression and subversion" against southern Viet Nam. According to provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreements, decisions of the International Commission on questions concerning violations, or threats of violations, of the agreements, which might lead to a resumption of hostilities, must be unanimous. Nevertheless the Indian and Canadian representatives adopted the report by a majority vote. That is obviously illegal.

It is known to all that the basic cause of the mounting tide of struggle of the people in southern Viet Nam is first of all the Ngo Dinh Diem clique's large-scale armed suppression of the people in southern Viet Nam in violation of the provisions of the Geneva agreements forbidding reprisals or discrimination against former members of the Resistance. The Indian and Canadian representatives, closing their eyes to the Ngo Dinh Diem clique's illegal acts of persecution, have turned the facts completely upside-down by describing the just struggle of the people in southern Viet Nam as "aggression and subversion" against southern Viet Nam by the Democratic

Republic of Viet Nam. The report of the Indian and Canadian representatives, therefore, is entirely wrong.

The grave situation in southern Viet Nam has been brought about by U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention in southern Viet Nam. U.S. imperialism and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique have been obstructing and sabotaging the implementation of the Geneva agreements ever since their signing in 1954. Supported and directed by U.S. imperialism, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique has refused to hold free general elections in Viet Nam as stipulated in the Geneva agreements and rejected the reasonable proposals repeatedly put forward by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to restore normal relations between the northern and southern parts of Viet Nam, thus keeping Viet Nam divided up to the present with no communication between north and south. U.S. imperialism, disregarding the provisions of the Geneva agreements, has continuously sent great numbers of military personnel and introduced large quantities of war material into southern Viet Nam and actively trained and expanded the forces of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. Since the Kennedy Administration came to power, the United States has stepped up its aggression and intervention in southern Viet Nam and openly used southern Viet Nam as a proving ground for U.S. "special warfare." The United States has increased the number of its military personnel in southern Viet Nam to 7,500 and set up a so-called military assistance command to take part in and direct the Ngo Dinh Diem clique's war against the people in southern Viet Nam, attempting to turn southern Viet Nam into a U.S. base for aggressive war.

It must be pointed out that the International Commission in Viet Nam has long failed to do its duty of curbing U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression in southern Viet Nam.

According to the clear-cut provisions of the Geneva agreements stipulating that the introduction of foreign military personnel and arms and munitions were prohibited, that no military base at the disposition of a foreign state may be established and that no reprisals or discrimination should be made against former members of the Resistance, the International Commission in Viet Nam should have exercised supervision and control against the violations of these provisions by U.S. imperialism and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. But it has failed to do so. Moreover, disregarding the repeated protests of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the continuous opposition of the Polish representative on the Commission, it adopted by majority vote wrong decisions allowing the south Vietnamese authorities to introduce large amounts of U.S. arms on the pretext of replacing those withdrawn by France and permitting the mass entry of U.S. military personnel into southern Viet Nam on the pretext of replacing French military personnel. And now, at a time when U.S. imperialism has sent its troops into Thailand in preparation for armed intervention in Laos when the opportunity comes and is plotting to send more ground forces into southern Viet Nam, the Indian and Canadian representatives on the Inter-

national Commission in Viet Nam have made a report on alleged "aggression and subversion" by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam against southern Viet Nam. This action can only be considered a service rendered to the U.S. aggressors. It is certain that U.S. imperialism will make use of this illegal report to step up its intervention and aggression in southern Viet Nam and aggravate the tension in Southeast Asia.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement on June 4, 1962 sternly condemning this wrong action of the Indian and Canadian representatives, pointing out that their report is illegal and invalid and should be cancelled, and asking the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference to reject this report. The Chinese Government fully supports the correct position and just demand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It hopes that the Indian and Canadian representatives on the International Commission in Viet Nam will not prove unworthy of the trust placed in them by the 1954 Geneva Conference, but will value their position, truly carry out their solemn duties, and contribute as they should to upholding the Geneva agreements.

Sino-Indian Relations

Indian Troops Must Withdraw From Chinese Soil

A CHINESE Foreign Ministry note to the Indian Embassy in China dated June 2 called attention to the imperative need for the Indian Government to stop its military provocations and withdraw its military strong points and troops from Chinese territory. "This is a serious test as to whether the Indian Government has the sincerity to settle peacefully the Sino-Indian boundary question and improve Sino-Indian relations," said the note.

It declared: The most urgent problem in the current Sino-Indian border situation is that the Indian side persists in changing by force the status quo of the Sino-Indian boundary and setting up military strong points on Chinese territory and is carrying on provocations, so that a border clash may be touched off at any moment.

The Chinese Government in its previous note dated April 30 lodged the strongest protest with the Indian Government against the intrusions of Indian troops into China's Sinkiang region and the establishment of new Indian aggressive posts there. It demanded that the Indian Government withdraw its aggressive posts and intruding troops. The Indian Government in its note dated May 14 not only rejected the just demand of the Chinese Government but falsely contended that it was responsible for the protection of the areas into which it had intruded. The Chinese note of June 2 pointed out that "this further shows that India is determined to encroach on Chinese territory and, to this end, does not scruple to provoke bloody conflicts." "The Chinese Government cannot but express its utmost regret at this," it stressed.

The Indian Government in its note of reply, while omitting to discuss the protest and demand put forward in the Chinese note of April 30, reiterated its proposal made in 1959 that, in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary the Indian Government should withdraw its personnel to west of the line shown on Chinese maps and the Chinese Government should withdraw its personnel to east of the line claimed by India as shown on Indian official maps. The reply note further asserted that "the Indian Government is prepared, in the interest of a peaceful settlement, to permit, pending

negotiations and settlement of the boundary question, the continued use of the Aksai Chin Road for Chinese civilian traffic."

The Chinese note of June 2 asked: Why should China need to ask India's permission to use its own road on its own territory? As for the Indian Government's proposal made in 1959, the Chinese note pointed out that this "means in essence that India wants to secure the Chinese side's withdrawal from large tracts of Chinese territory, measuring more than 33,000 square kilometres, which have always belonged to China, in exchange for the Indian side's withdrawal from a few points which always belong to China but have only recently been occupied by India, while the Indian side continues to occupy, exactly as before, Chinese territories in the eastern and middle sectors of the Sino-Indian boundary. This is of course unacceptable to the Chinese Government, unacceptable now as before."

The Chinese note pointed out that the Indian Government was clearly not serious in making the above-mentioned proposal. It was not prepared to apply the principle embodied in the proposal equally to the eastern section of the border. "How can one assume that the Chinese Government would accept such unilaterally imposed submissive terms? Is China a defeated country?" the note asked.

The Chinese note charged that the aim of the Indian Government's proposal was to divert people's attention. But, it declared, "Facts speak louder than words. They show that what the Indian Government now seeks is to provoke bloody conflicts, occupy China's territory and change the status quo of the boundary regardless of consequences, and not at all to settle the Sino-Indian boundary question peacefully through negotiations."

"The Chinese Government consistently stands for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question through negotiations. Even now when the Sino-Indian border situation has become so tense owing to Indian aggression and provocation, the door for negotiations is still open so far as the Chinese side is concerned. However, China will never submit before any threat of force," the note concluded.

Who Is Restricting Whom?

CHINESE Foreign Ministry sources recently told Hsinhua News Agency that the charge raised by Indian government officials recently about China having imposed special restrictions on the movements of Indian diplomatic personnel in China was utterly unfounded.

According to a Press Trust of India (PTI) report, in a written reply to the Lok Sabha on May 24, Indian Prime Minister Nehru accused China of having put special restrictions on Indian diplomatic personnel in China. Similar charges against China had been made in the Indian parliament on May 22 by Madame Lakshmi Menon, Minister of State for External Affairs.

Chinese Foreign Ministry sources concerned pointed out that the competent Chinese authorities had all along accorded all possible facilities and assistance to the personnel of the Indian Embassy in China in the spirit of Sino-Indian friendship. There had been no discrimination whatsoever against Indian diplomatic personnel. The rules laid down by the Chinese Government concerning the movements in Peking of foreign diplomatic personnel and their travel to other places apply to all foreign diplomatic personnel in China and no special restriction had been imposed on Indian personnel. The Indian diplomatic personnel in China must know this perfectly well, the sources added.

On November 20, 1961, the sources recalled, PTI reported that Nehru, speaking in the Lok Sabha on that day, said he knew nothing about special restrictions on Indian diplomatic personnel in China. But in his statement of May 24 this year, he reversed his previous statement by alleging that China had placed special restrictions on Indian diplomatic personnel. He failed, however, to give any specific instances to substantiate this charge.

"In China," Nehru said, "permission was not usually given to Indian personnel to visit important agricultural centres, communes, industrial establishments and other towns." In point of fact, the sources said, during the period from January

1 last year to May 26 this year, Indian diplomatic personnel requested permission on 21 occasions to visit a number of Chinese cities. They were satisfied on every one of these occasions.

In addition, the Chinese Foreign Ministry invited Indian Embassy personnel, once this year and once last year, to join the personnel of other embassies for a tour of various places in the country. The Indian personnel declined to join, although they could have visited important agricultural centres, communes, industrial establishments and other towns on these tours.

The Foreign Ministry sources went on to say that it was precisely the Indian Government that had put special restrictions on Chinese diplomatic personnel in India. Last October, the military attache of the Chinese Embassy in India, Senior Colonel Chen Hao, requested permission for a sight-seeing visit to certain places in India, which were open to diplomatic personnel of other countries. But the Indian Government rejected Senior Colonel Chen Hao's request.

The Indian Government had all along imposed restrictions on the former Chinese trade agency in Kalimpong, making it virtually impossible for the agency to perform its duties. Since November 28, 1959, the Indian side had posted numerous guards around the agency office. It maintained a force of 40 to 50 armed men day and night for the purpose of keeping the agency under strict surveillance.

In spite of all this, the Foreign Ministry sources declared emphatically, the Chinese side had never taken corresponding measures against Indian diplomatic personnel in China. Now, the Indian Government attacks China by turning the facts upside down; this clearly shows that the Indian Government is making use of all sorts of pretexts to whip up anti-Chinese sentiment and poison the atmosphere in relations between the two countries and to prepare the ground for its new anti-Chinese actions.

Imperialist Rivalries

Sword v. Shield

Rift Between the U.S. and Its NATO "Allies" Over Nuclear Weapons Control

by YAO YEN-SHENG

WASHINGTON, London, Paris and Bonn have been quarrelling about whether U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe should be controlled solely by the United States, or jointly by the NATO nations. To put it another way, the issue is whether the United States alone should wield the "sword," i.e., the nuclear weapons, while its West European "allies" merely act as the "shield," providing expendable cannon fodder. Recently, this controversy came to a head again at the NATO council meeting in Athens.

In fact, this issue cropped up on the very day the aggressive NATO bloc came into existence. Washington maintains that the nuclear weapon "sword" must be in

the hands of the United States and that the U.S. President alone shall decide when, where and how nuclear weapons in Western Europe are to be used. On their part, the West European countries are exhorted to contribute more conventional armaments and forces as a "shield" for the United States when it launches a war of aggression.

The "Fourth Nuclear Striking Force"

While following the U.S. war policy, the West European nations do not want to be simply U.S. cannon fodder; they want their own independent nuclear armaments. In the early days of NATO, the struggle for

nuclear weapons was mainly between the United States and Britain. But now the United States has lost its nuclear monopoly, and its economic and political positions in the world have been weakened, while the West European nations, West Germany in particular, have grown stronger. The United States is less and less able to boss Western Europe. It has even had to beg the West European nations for military, political and economic support. So the struggle for nuclear weapons control has widened, involving not only the original contestants — the United States and Britain — but France and West Germany as well. Out of this struggle arose the cry to make NATO the "fourth nuclear striking force."

The plan to give NATO its own nuclear striking force was put forward by former U.S. Secretary of State Herter at the NATO council meeting on December 16, 1960. This plan provided among other things for the United States to transfer to NATO five Polaris-equipped submarines and to sell its West European allies 100 Polaris intermediate-range missiles. These were to form NATO's separate nuclear force. But the main issue, that is, whether NATO's nuclear force was to be solely controlled by the United States or jointly controlled by all the 15 NATO member nations was deliberately left vague by Washington. As a matter of fact, the United States has never intended to put the control of nuclear weapons in the hands of the West European countries.

The struggle between the United States and the West European countries on this question has grown sharper since the Kennedy Administration took office. Preparing for both nuclear and conventional warfare, the Kennedy Administration urged the West European countries to devote their efforts to conventional armaments. The United States wants to increase the nuclear force deployed in the NATO bloc while keeping control of the nuclear warheads firmly in its own hands. That is why the Kennedy Administration has been shilly-shallying on this question of turning NATO into the "fourth nuclear striking force."

U.S. "New Nuclear Policy"

At the recent Athens meeting the United States proposed a so-called "new nuclear policy." On the surface, the Kennedy Administration seems to have agreed to hand over five Polaris submarines to NATO as the Eisenhower Administration proposed to do in the Herter plan. This, however, by no means implies that the United States has made concessions to its West European "allies." The five U.S. submarines will be handed over to NATO's Atlantic Fleet under the command of U.S. Admiral Robert Dennison who is also commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. In other words, they are still under complete U.S. control. What is more, only the U.S. President has the right to decide on the using of a nuclear warhead.

The U.S. "new nuclear policy," however, makes certain insignificant concessions to allay its NATO allies' dissatisfaction. It promised to provide them with information on the deployment and number of its nuclear weapons in Western Europe, to consult them if it intended to withdraw its nuclear weapons from Western Europe and to work out with them so-called "guide lines" with regard to procedures by which U.S. tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe might be used. These promises are intended to give the West European countries

a feeling of sharing control of nuclear weapons with the United States. As the *Economist* wrote, these promises would "give the Europeans a greater sense of security without actually giving them nuclear triggers of their own."

The "new nuclear policy" of the United States contains nothing which indicates that it will give up its nuclear monopoly. This is naturally resented by its West European "allies." The imperialist struggle for nuclear weapons control is being further intensified.

Britain's Worries

In the struggle for the domination of Western Europe, Britain is in an unenviable position. It has run up against French and West German opposition to its entry into the Common Market, and it seeks the backing of the United States to beat down this opposition. At the Athens meeting, it supported the main aspects of the U.S. "new nuclear policy," hoping by this means to maintain the U.S.-British nuclear monopoly as a counter to the claims of France and West Germany. In spite of this, it got no thanks from the United States. Instead it was asked to devote its limited economic resources to the expansion of conventional armaments and first of all bring to full strength its army stationed in West Germany, thus setting an example to the other European nations.

The British were naturally discomfited by these U.S. demands. They made it quite clear that they did not intend to give up their independent nuclear force, and stressed that it was the West Germans and the French who should contribute a greater share to strengthening NATO's conventional forces while Britain could do no more than lend a helping hand. On the other hand, they are worried about the possibility of still closer Bonn-Paris collaboration not only in the Common Market but in nuclear armaments. If this happens, not only their entry into the Common Market but their efforts to dominate Western Europe will be jeopardized. The British were in a perplexed and worried mood after the Athens meeting. Britain wants to please both sides, that is, to "come closer to Europe without moving too far from the United States," as the *London Times* put it. But it turns out that London is falling between two stools.

De Gaulle v. Kennedy

France, which wants to win big power status and build an independent nuclear force, is most resentful both of the U.S.-British refusal to let it share their nuclear secrets and exclusive U.S. control of nuclear weapons in Western Europe. French feelings were particularly hurt when the United States turned down the French offer to purchase U.S. equipment to make nuclear weapons. This is one of the major issues in the U.S.-French controversy. To strengthen its bargaining position vis-a-vis the United States, France is collaborating with West Germany even more closely than before in trying to rig up a "political union" within the Common Market. It has also made no bones about challenging the U.S. position on the questions of the Common Market, West Berlin, the African colonies and the United Nations. The U.S. proposals at the Athens meeting sharpened the French-U.S. conflict. The French Foreign Minister de Murville refused to follow U.S. orders at the meeting, attacked the U.S. proposals on nuclear weapons as nothing new, and as much

as said that Washington in its talks with the Soviet Union on the West Berlin question was representing nobody but itself. Discord between Washington and Paris became even more obvious and pointed following the Athens meeting. De Gaulle and Kennedy are actually engaged in a verbal duel of challenge and counter-challenge.

At his press conference on May 15, de Gaulle not only announced that France would develop its own nuclear force but stressed that France would depend on itself for its own defence. His declaration about the French desire to form a "united [Western] Europe" was undoubtedly designed to be taken as an indication of his intention to oust U.S. influence from Western Europe. The Kennedy Administration, accustomed to regard itself as leader of the Western world, could not allow such a junior ally as France to get away with such arrogance. Two days later, Kennedy made a crude attack on de Gaulle. Without mincing words, he said that the United States could not agree to France developing an independent nuclear deterrent nor did it intend to withdraw its troops from Western Europe. On his part, de Gaulle, who, since the ceasefire in Algeria has been pressing even more strongly for big power status for France, did not meekly submit to this Kennedy pressure. On May 20, he gave Kennedy another rebuff. "France," he said, "is not being towed by any other state." Adding that "within the Atlantic alliance she wishes to be France. She wishes to have her own will, her own personality, her own soul, actions and policies." These angry exchanges between Washington and Paris would seem to be only a prelude to what may become a bitter struggle between them in the days to come.

Growing Washington-Bonn Conflict

Nursed by the United States, West Germany has got ahead of Britain and France in economic power and in conventional armaments, but is still behind them in nuclear weapons. The Bonn militarists, in their eagerness to dominate Western Europe, have been doing everything they can to get hold of nuclear weapons through NATO.

Tibetan Travelogue

New Life on the Ari Plateau

by CHAO CHIA-LIEH

WE left Lhasa, crossed the Tsangpo River, passed through Shigatse, the second largest town in Tibet, continued on our way west-northwest for several hundred kilometres and rode into Ari in early spring. Ari, in western Tibet, occupies a plateau with an area of over 400,000 square kilometres, nearly twice the size of the United Kingdom. The average altitude of Ari is over 5,000 metres (roughly 16,400 ft.) above sea level, that is, a considerable part of this vast plateau lies at a higher altitude than Mont Blanc, the tallest peak of the Alps.

Ari and the rest of Tibet have been part of China ever since the 13th century. During the reign of the fifth Dalai Lama Lozong Jaltso (1617-1682 A.D.), Ari was invaded from outside. The then emperor of China dis-

Bonn, it will be remembered, was the most enthusiastic supporter of the Herter plan to make NATO the "fourth nuclear striking force," and showed grave concern about the Kennedy Administration's attitude to this plan. Soon after Kennedy took office last year West German Chancellor Adenauer and his Defence Minister Strauss raised loud complaints about the decision to keep the right of using nuclear weapons in Western Europe in the hands of the U.S. President and demanded that West Germany have a say in the matter. This was clearly designed to put pressure on the Kennedy Administration to support the Eisenhower Administration's "fourth nuclear striking force" plan. Though the U.S. proposal at the Athens meeting benefits West Germany in its drive to get hold of nuclear weapons, this falls far short of satisfying the ambitions of the Bonn militarists.

West Germany still has to rely on the United States in many fields, so, it is not yet in a position to challenge Washington as boldly as France has done. Nevertheless, on occasion it doesn't hesitate to speak its mind to Washington. Adenauer has recently made several statements voicing Bonn's opposition to the U.S. "Atlantic community" plan and its tactics with regard to the West Berlin question. At the Athens meeting, the United States urged West Germany to increase its army from 12 to 15 divisions. Strauss turned down this demand. After the meeting he expressed the view that the U.S. proposal on nuclear armaments for NATO was a "minimum atomic partnership programme." The conflict between Washington and Bonn is growing.

There was a lot of talk about the "unity" of the Western world after the Athens meeting. This is a pure fiction. The NATO powers are already at loggerheads with one another in the political and economic fields; their quarrels on the question of nuclear weapons control have also widened their differences in the military field. The aggressive NATO bloc is, in every sense, at sixes and sevens.

patched Prince Gadan Tsewang to defend the area. He repulsed the invaders and declared the area "my territory." The Tibetan word for "my" is Ari, which became the name of the area.

Bountiful Land

Though difficult of access, Ari is not at all as forbidding as Sven Hedin, the Swedish agent-explorer, made it out to be. Indeed it is a beautiful place abounding in natural resources. Three great parallel mountain ranges—the Kunlun in the north, the Gangdis (Kailas) in the middle and the Himalayas in the south—extend from west to east through the Ari area. Gangrinpochhe, the main peak of the Gangdis, is the source of four major

rivers in the area — the Horse Spring, the Lion Spring, the Elephant Spring and the Peacock — which water more than 10,000 *mu* of fertile land in valleys lying some 4,000 metres above sea level. In summer, the lush verdure of the farmland and pastures form a striking contrast with the snow-capped mountain peaks. Legend has it that Gangrinpochhe and Tsorinpochhe (the lake at the foot of Gangrinpochhe) are made of gold, silver, precious stones and glazed tiles; they are the "Buddhist paradise." Indeed, Buddhist pilgrims come to the sacred mountain and lake in Ari from many parts of the country.

Spring comes late to Ari. Although it was May when we entered the Mayum La Pass, the snow in the sunny valleys had not yet entirely melted away. But the frost-resistant grass had already turned green. Seen from afar, the herds of sheep that grazed on the pastures could hardly be distinguished from the remaining drifts of snow. Ari has over a million cattle and sheep. They produce good beef and excellent wool. In other parts of Tibet the yak is the main beast of burden; in Ari, rams are used as the main pack-animal, each carrying a load of about 10 kilogrammes.

The plateau teems with wild life. On our travels we saw large numbers of antelopes and wild asses. Fine-scaled fish abound in the rivers and inland lakes. In some places they are so numerous that they can be picked out of the shallows by hand.

Most interesting are the "egg islets." We saw one of them — a shoal in the Horse Spring River, so densely populated by wild ducks that no sand could be seen from a distance. The birds took fright, flapped their wings and wheeled around as we approached, but seeing that we meant no harm, they soon calmed down and strutted away to make way for our party. The shoal was littered with eggs weighing about 170 grammes each. Collecting these eggs is an important sideline of the local Tibetan herdsmen and peasants. Last year, 300,000 eggs were collected from a single egg islet in Lake Kuoyang.

Ari is also rich in salt. Thousands of tons of salt are taken each year from the region's salt lakes.

Before the democratic reform, however, all these natural riches belonged to the serf-owners. The serfs in Ari, like those in other parts of Tibet, lived in abject poverty. It was only after democratic reform that Ari really embarked on the road to prosperity.

Life After Democratic Reform

The reforms ended feudal serfdom and the former serfs got land, houses, draught animals and farm tools. To give the emancipated serfs a good start in their new life, the People's Government also granted them interest-free loans in both cash and seeds and distributed new farm implements free. The 10,000 peasants and their families who farm the land here were buoyed up with hope and began a mass drive for a bumper harvest. They extended the area under cultivation by reclaiming wasteland; they built irrigation projects and began to apply more manure to their fields. They learnt assiduously to improve their farming methods. As a result, yields rose from three or four *khal* per *mu* (a *khal* is equivalent to about 12.5 kilogrammes) to four or five *khal*. They have brought in good harvests for three years running since the start of the democratic reform in 1959. They

have successfully introduced a dozen new crops to the area and planted crops with success at an altitude between 4,100 and 4,700 metres above sea level.

Stock-breeding too has made good progress. Ari's 30,000 herdsmen and their families have launched a movement to increase their herds of cattle and sheep. Better breeding and better care have ensured that 70 per cent, and in some places as much as 90 per cent, of the calves and lambs survive and mature. Ari is now producing more meat, wool, milk, hides and other animal products than ever before.

Our first stop in Ari was Gargunsa, the seat of the Ari Administrative Office. This used to be a tiny hamlet with only 11 households living in yak-skin tents. Now it is a sizable town bustling with activity. It has a well-stocked department store, a post and telegraphic office, a bank, a modern hospital and a weather station — things never before known in Ari. "Liberation" lorries made in Changchun, Kirin Province, at the other end of China, set out regularly from here east to Lhasa and north to Urumchi in Sinkiang.

We left Gargunsa for Trashigang (Tashigong) near the western tip of Tibet. It was a pleasant trip across the Gargunsa steppe — a huge plain of green stretching as far as the eye could see, with plump cattle and sheep grazing contentedly and herdsmen singing delightful folk songs.

When we arrived at a village named Toling by the Elephant Spring River, we were amazed by the great variety of crops planted there. In addition to *qingke* (highland barley, Tibet's staple crop), there were wheat, maize, potatoes, cotton and a great variety of vegetables — green peas, cabbages, turnips, onions, cucumbers, egg-plants, beans, tomatoes, peppers, pumpkins and even the famous Hami (Sinkiang) water-melons which used to be grown only in relatively warm areas.

Farming in Trashigang saw radical changes after the democratic reform. In 1959 when the reform started, only 280 *mu* of land was sown to crops and per-*mu* yields stood at three to four *khal*. In 1960, the sown area was extended to 480 *mu* and yields were upped to four to five *khal*. Last year, 629 *mu* was put under crops and yields raised again to five to six *khal*. The peasants have increased their incomes severalfold since the democratic reform.

Wedding in Darchhen

From Trashigang we went on to Darchhen at the foot of Gangrinpochhe. The weather is most changeable here. All of a sudden, the peak which had been clearly visible was blotted out by dark clouds and a hailstorm broke over the steppe. Then it was over just as suddenly as it began, and the grassland with the ubiquitous cattle and sheep looked fresher than ever. In the morning the surface of Lake Tsorinpochhe was smooth as a mirror, but when the wind rose at dusk, waves broke against its shores with resounding force.

We were met at the township office by its head Tseren Tandzin, a man in his middle thirties. He was one of 200 former serf-activists who became township heads after the democratic reform in Ari. He invited us to his tent. It was scrupulously clean. Several bags of barley flour, wheat flour and rice were stacked away

in a corner. Over sour milk and buttered tea, we talked about the changes that had taken place in Darchhen. Tseren Tandzin told us how he had once run away from home. So intolerable had life become under his feudal master that for three years he had led a dangerous wandering life as a runaway serf. Today, only a couple of years after the democratic reform, his family of three already had 70-odd sheep and his wife, baby daughter and himself all had new clothes.

As we finished our buttered tea, we heard the sound of drums and gongs and the laughter and gay chatter of a crowd in a nearby tent. It was a Tibetan couple getting married. The groom's father, a 68-year-old man wearing a cap with a red tassel, came to invite us over to the ceremony. It was a brand-new tent in which nearly everything was new—new mattress, new quilts, a new wardrobe. . . . We presented our hosts with a *hata* (a white ceremonial scarf) and were treated to cigarettes, buttered tea and barley wine. This was an event for great rejoicing, for few young men here could afford to marry before the reform. In those days a serf getting married had to present gifts to the serf-owner and give a wedding feast, and it was well-nigh impossible to save the wherewithal for this. But in the three years after the democratic reform, eight couples have gotten married in this tiny township.

Horse-Racing in Gartok

Before we left Ari, we attended the horse-racing in historic Gartok, the largest town in the area. This is an annual gala event with a history of over 400 years. But this year it took on new meaning. It was held to celebrate the emancipation of the serfs and the year's

good harvests. It was also the occasion for a fair at which brisk trading was done.

Herdsmen and peasants from the surrounding countryside travelled for days to get to Gartok in time for the event. As the day of racing drew near, the excitement intensified and the horsemen stepped up their training on the grassland. The bright-eyed girls sang and danced by the tents or went shopping with the old people and the children at the state-owned department store. Among the customers we met 74-year-old Dawa who bought an enamel wash basin, towels and soap for the first time in his long life; a couple who had been married a dozen years but were buying silk piecegoods for the first time; Trashisodnam, an old herdsman who bought wheat flour and rice with money he made from selling surplus butter—again for the first time in many years. There was a big demand among the young people for cotton prints, woollen trousers and rubber-soled shoes. And, of course, there was a great demand for kitchen utensils and other household articles.

On the day of the racing, the race course was marked out with coloured flags. Some three score horsemen, their mounts gaily caparisoned, rode to the starting line. They competed in heats of fives as the crowd cheered them on. For the first time in Gartok's history, five women took part in the race—thanks to the democratic reform which has given women equal rights with men. These young Amazons acquitted themselves well. They were expert riders and the spectators gave them a big hand.

The racing was followed by dancing in which young and old alike took part. The songs which rang out loudest were those in praise of the new life that is being born on the Ari plateau.

Report From Liaoning

Visit to Anshan Steel

by FANG LI

ON a recent visit to the Anshan Iron and Steel Works (Angang, for short)—China's biggest metallurgical plant—I saw the great changes that have taken place in this northeast China industrial complex since my last visit in 1953.

Under the momentum of the big leap of 1958-60 Angang's workers reached and surpassed the targets for steel, iron and other major products set for 1962, the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan. Some idea of the extent of their achievements in those three years is given by their steel output: it was more than all the steel produced in China in the 59 years between 1890, when the first modern steel mill was built in the country, and 1948, when Anshan was liberated. At the same time Angang put in much new equipment and greatly increased its ranks of skilled manpower. The work of turning it into a large modern integrated iron and steel works was practically completed.

Last year, on the basis of this expansion, Angang began to "adjust, consolidate, fill out and raise standards," according to the policy formulated earlier that year by the Communist Party and adopted by the People's Government. The quality of Angang steel has been steadily improved; hundreds of new products have been added to the Angang catalogue and steps have been taken to improve the work of the plant's mines, transport, maintenance, power and other departments which were under strain as a result of soaring output during the big leap years. All this is designed to readjust the balance between the various departments and lay a firm basis for further rapid growth.

Mines Brought Up to Scratch

I went to see the basis of this industrial complex—the ore mines at East Anshan. East and West Anshan are two peaks of the Chienshan Mountain range which form the "saddle" that gives Anshan (Saddle Mount) its name.

East Anshan is a solid lode of ore. Millions of tons of ore have been removed from it since 1958 and the top of the peak has been levelled off. An electric locomotive took me to the summit where production was going full blast. After explosive charges have dislodged the ore, huge power shovels scoop it up and dump it into waiting railway wagons which take it to the plant. The mine's superintendent told me that East An-



A Blast Furnace Crew Pauses for a Rest

Woodcut by Yu Ping-cheng

shan's stripped reserve (the overburden removed and the ore laid bare ready for mining) was considerably increased. The mine had also improved the quality of the ore going to the furnaces. Not only the East Anshan mine, but all the others in the locality had gone ahead improving equipment, training personnel and streamlining management. When the whole process of expansion and retooling is completed Anshan will have a large, well-equipped ore base able to provide it in abundance with all kinds of ores.

Outstanding Steelworkers

When I first visited Anshan at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan, it had just completed its first automatic blast furnace, the No. 8. This had taken 13 months to build. In 1958, it built the giant No. 10 furnace in only four months and twenty days. This towers high above the No. 8. Around that same period, the Anshan steel workers had built giant new open-hearth furnaces, modern rolling mills and coke-oven batteries as well. They had not only built these first-class modern installations in record time for China but had swiftly mastered the skills of operating them too. I met the master smelter of the No. 10 blast furnace. He graduated from a school of metallurgy eight years ago, and had not only taken charge of the big up-to-date furnace, but, with the help of his fellow furnacemen, had introduced a new method of operating it, made improvements to it, increased its rated capacity and chalked up a new output record. His crew had also reduced the coke ratio, the consumption of coke per ton of metal produced.

Many rank-and-file furnacemen had mastered the techniques of operating these big furnaces and had been promoted to highly responsible posts. Yang Chiu-jen, for example, was a middle-grade worker in 1958 when the No. 10 was completed. Now he is one of its shift foremen. The open-hearth shops too have their production heroes. The names of Chen Hsiao-fa, Ma Yu-fa, Li Shao-kuei and Feng Chih-tai, all up from the ranks, are known in the industry all over the country. Chen and Ma are now deputy directors in charge of steel-making at Angang's first and second steel plants respectively. Tsui Yu-chen, a newly promoted engineer from the ranks, is another well-known Angang personality. Now a head

master in the open-hearth shop, he and his mates have devised a maintenance method which keeps the furnaces in good order even when making new types of steel which require longer smelting times and higher temperatures.

In the past few years Angang as a whole has trained and promoted 300 of its workers to the rank of engineer and over 3,700 to the rank of technician.

Bigger Range of Better Products

Last year Angang further extended its range of products and improved their quality. It reached new high levels of quality in some 70 types of rolled steel, including heavy rails, seamless tubes for the oil industry, large channel beams, silicon steel sheets and boiler plates. It produced hundreds of new varieties of steel and rolled steel, new alloys and shapes. More than 3,000 enterprises throughout the country received Anshan rolled steel made according to their specifications. Fulfilment of these orders was no easy task. A large number of them were for relatively small quantities of steel products in unusual sizes. This called for a considerable amount of research, new designs, tool-making and readjustment of equipment. A high standard of quality was demanded and maintained. Angang tackled the problems and difficulties encountered in typical fashion: in the mass way. Through discussions at which all engaged on a job—workers, technicians and cadres—were fully briefed on the task on hand, and pooled their ideas, rank-and-file initiative was mobilized to the full. In fulfilling every order Angang not only gave something to the country but added to its own stature as the nation's leading metallurgical centre.

In line with current national policy Angang gives top priority to the needs of agriculture. Every effort has been made to supply the steel for farm implements well ahead of seasonal demands whether it is for implements and machines for the spring sowing or for the irrigation and drainage equipment needed in the dry or rainy months. Last year agricultural orders were delivered three months ahead of schedule. Anshan's first batch of rolled steel this year went out to 18 provinces and municipalities. Early deliveries helped materially in getting farm work going well on time.

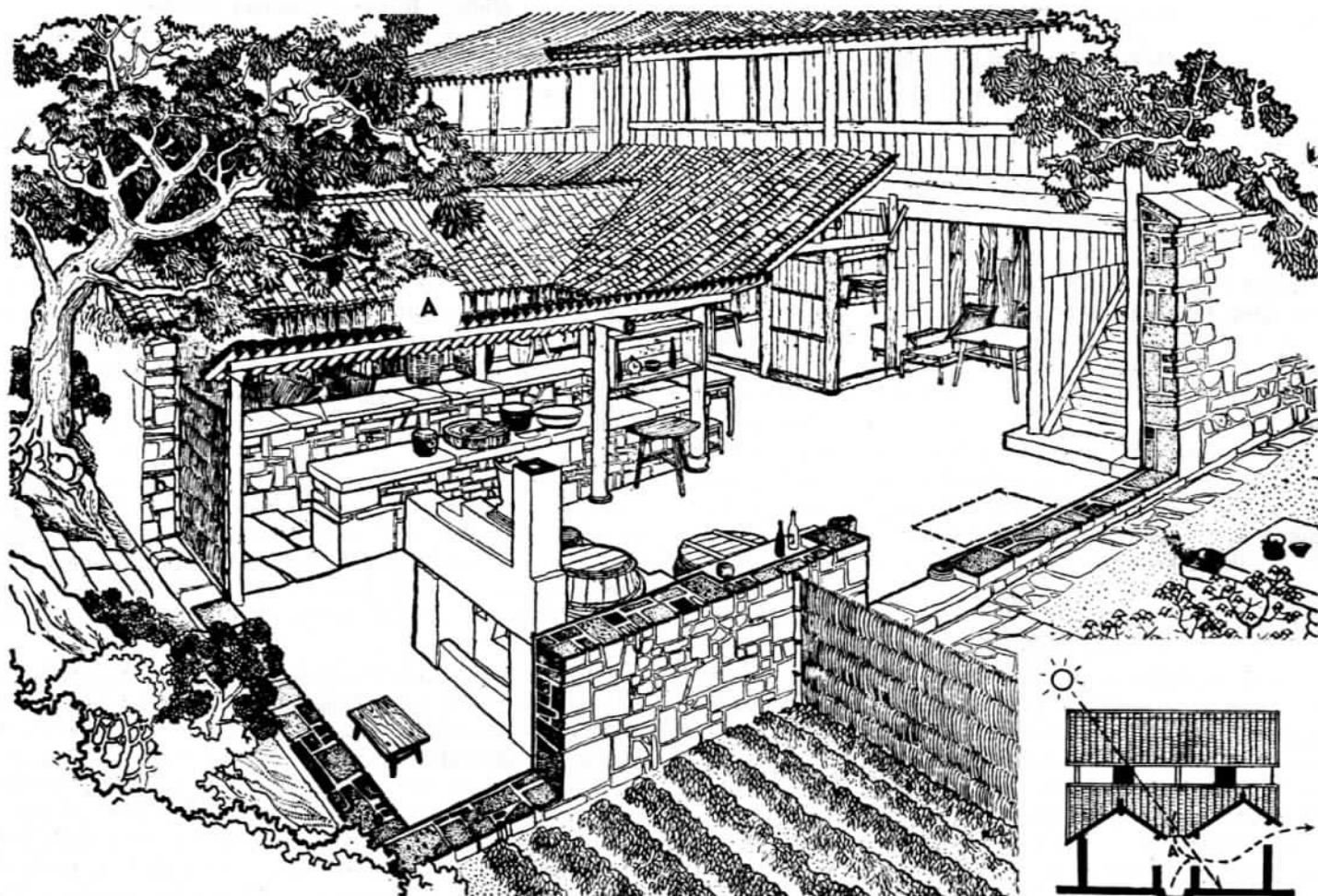
The Charm of Chekiang Houses

A RECENT Architectural Society conference in Kwangtung studied a number of attractive designs for new buildings. Most were for residential flats and houses, office and factory dormitories. All emphasized comfort, economy of space and building costs, taking into consideration climatic and other conditions. In buildings designed for Wuhan, one of China's three "furnaces" in summer, great attention was given to ventilation. Those for mountainous Kweichow were characterized by split-level interiors. That way they fit snugly onto the uneven terrain. Prior to the conference, architects had surveyed houses in 84 cities in China.

The study of China's architectural heritage in the past was mainly concentrated on the palaces, temples and tombs. It is only since liberation that attention has been paid to the domestic architecture of the people. Much research work has recently been done in this sphere in Yunnan, Kweichow, Sinkiang and other provinces. National minority architectural styles were systematically studied. The picturesque houses of Chekiang attracted particular interest. Here many towns are crisscrossed with canals that serve as roads. Their inhabitants love to enjoy their water views. Intricate woodwork doors and windows open onto balconies and verandas overlook-

ing the water. Houses, waterways, stone steps from canals to gardens and roads, form a harmonious whole. This gives Chekiang dwellings a distinctive beauty. These houses are very practical too with built-in cupboards and storerooms economically using attic space. The typical Chekiang farm house is designed principally to get a cool interior in the hot and humid summer months. It also makes provision for the farmers' need of working space for silkworm rearing or other activities, hence the large, high rooms and sheltered courtyards. Movable partitions enable owners to change the shape and size of their rooms at will.

Modern designers have been stimulated by the new possibilities which research into Chekiang's traditional domestic architecture suggests. Most of the houses studied were designed

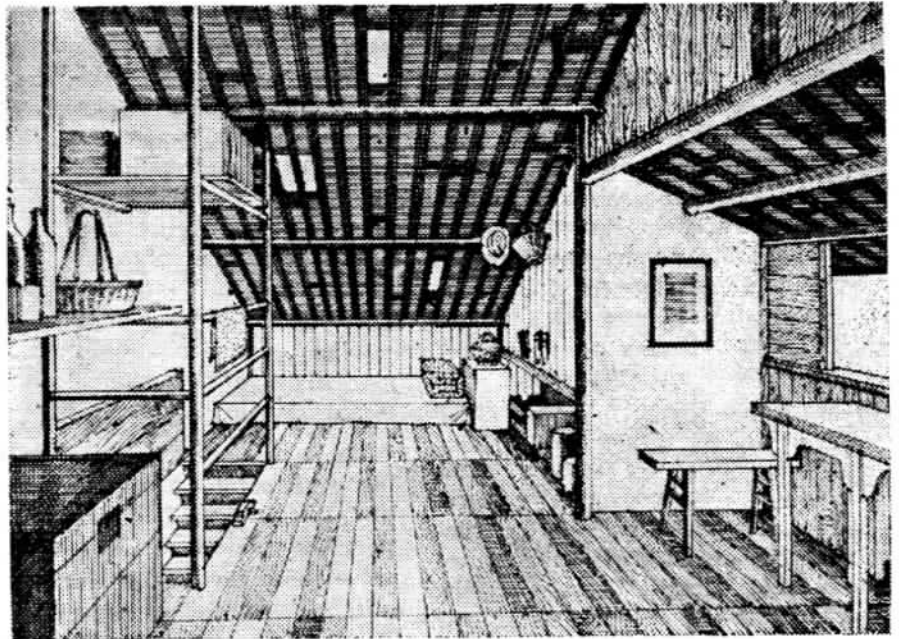


Cutaway view of a dwelling-house in Hangchow. Note narrow enclosure open to the sky (see A and inset) giving drainage, extra ventilation and light to kitchen space

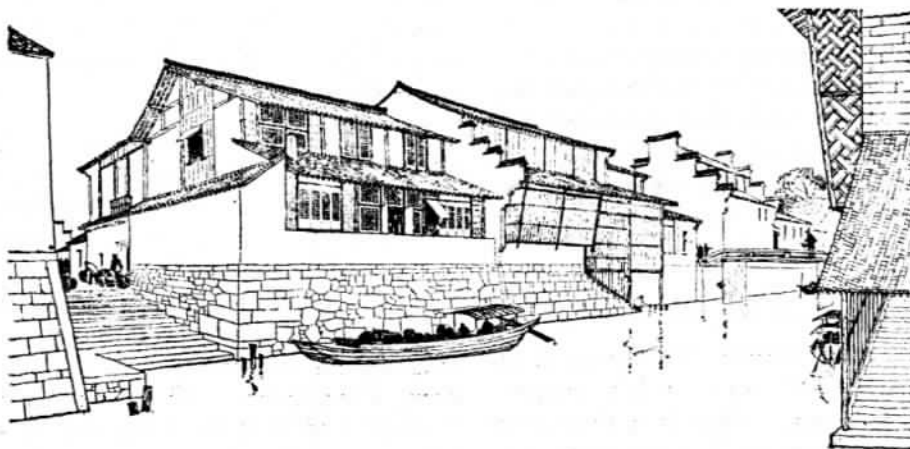
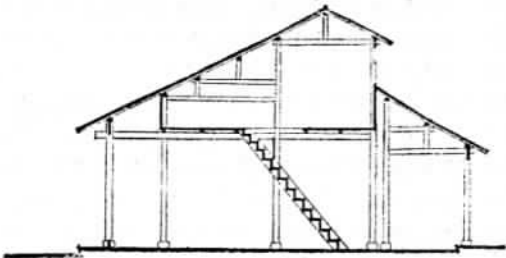


House by a river in Linhai. Lower story is a shop; upper is a dwelling

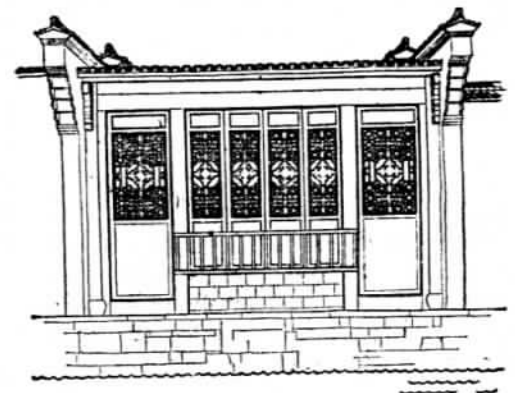
by peasant- and worker-owners themselves using local stone and the fine timbers of Chekiang—pine and bamboo—which are most often used unpainted but highly polished, to bring out the beauty of the grain. Here (right) we show a house designed and built by Carpenter Fan for his own family in Huchow. The drawings reproduced on these pages were made by the Architectural Science Research Institute of the Ministry of Building.



House built by Carpenter Fan in Huchow. Note varied roof levels in general view and attractive attic arrangements. Cross-section at left



Riverside houses in Huchow



Riverside windowseat of a house in Chuhsien. Note decorative woodwork of windows

THEATRE

A New Modern Opera

Interest in the new modern opera *A Cloud Seeks Her Husband* has not abated since its Peking premiere in mid-May. This is the first attempt ever made by a Chinese composer to present a national minority folk theme in the form of Western-style grand opera, with a continuous musical accompaniment and a sparing use of spoken dialogue.

The Story

Composed by Cheng Lu-cheng, a composer working with the Central Philharmonic Society, the new opera is staged by the Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre of Peking. The libretto is by Hsu Chia-jui, a veteran writer of Yunnan Province, who has taken his theme from an ancient legend of the Pai nationality. In five acts and eight scenes, it tells of the tragic love of a princess of ancient times who, disobeying her father and stepmother, leaves the palace to marry a hunter, a man of the people. The couple live happily in a mountain hideout until they are discovered by the malevolent stepmother. By means of witchcraft she succeeds in drowning the hunter in Lake Erhhai. She turns his body into a stone mule. Heart-broken, the princess leaps into the lake seeking her beloved and is then herself transformed into a white cloud. Ever since, the thousand-year-old legend has it, the Lake Erhhai is given to swift changes of mood. Suddenly, even on a fine day of blue skies and white clouds, it will grow agitated and turbulent. At such times, people say that the white cloud, the princess, is seeking her husband in its depths. This legend has been the theme of many folk poems that have been passed down from generation to generation.

Based on this story, Hsu Chia-jui has written a libretto of poetic beauty. It is full of sympathy for the lovers, intolerant of tyranny, and movingly expresses their yearning for freedom and happiness. It brings out this underlying theme indeed more forcibly than the original story. With the musical score, it is amply rewarding to the singers and enables them to create living characters.

The Production

In adapting the story to the sophistications of modern operatic form, the

composer has aimed to preserve all the lyric beauty and richness of fantasy of the original.

The composer has made four journeys to China's southwest since 1957 to get thoroughly acquainted with its local folk song and Pai melodies. He based his score on this music, weaving ingeniously into modern operatic form. He portrays his character through the music. This is particularly successful in the case of the princess who carries the main vocal burden. She sings for a total time of nearly one hour. The music too clearly conveys the dramatic development of the story. Critics have praised several of the arias and duets for their musical expressiveness. The production also has several spectacular set-pieces—the torch festival, the horse-racing festival and the tending of sheep on the mountain side. They give it a highly characteristic national flavour.

The part of the princess makes heavy demands on its performer but the young singer Lo Hsing-tsu in this part showed no sign of strain. Her voice has a rich timbre and she has a gift for emotional expression. The director Chou Hsin-hua has boldly used certain techniques of the traditional opera and dance, such as highly stylized movement, in his production but has achieved a satisfying unity of artistic style. It is all these many innovations and new departures that have made this new opera so much an artistic event in Peking. It is doubly interesting coming at the present time because during the past few years, there have been animated discussions concerning the future of this young theatrical art of China, the question of modern operatic form and possible lines of development.

The Discussion

The White-Haired Girl produced in the early 1940s was the first modern Chinese opera. Since then this stage form has developed along three different lines. One type, of which *The*



A scene from "A Cloud Seeks Her Husband"

Photo by Yu Chen-kuo

White-Haired Girl is representative, draws on the experience of the modern drama for its dramatic structure; in musical composition, it uses methods adapted from both Chinese traditional operatic styles and Western opera—using song, recitative and spoken dialogue. The second type is represented by *Third Sister Liu*; this might be called a folk musical comedy or operetta; it is a lively combination of singing, dancing and spoken dialogue. The third type, of which *The Song of the Grassland* can be taken as an example, is more Western in treatment. More attention is paid to the musical element and song and the use of spoken dialogue is reduced to the minimum. Discussions of the past few years have largely revolved around the merits and demerits of these three types.

In the current discussions on *A Cloud Seeks Her Husband*, many have pointed out that in musical structure and method of expression, the composer has followed the line of Western opera. The subject of the drama is revealed or interpreted through the music. The role of the orchestra has been strengthened. Reviewers have characterized it as the most representative opera of the third type to date. They think it quite successful.

POETRY

The Great Tibetan Epic "Gesser Khan"

Research work on the great Tibetan epic *Gesser Khan* in recent years has produced newly published editions of it in the Tibetan, Mongolian and Han languages. This world-famous, centuries-old epic poem is now becoming known to greater numbers of people than ever before.

Gesser Khan tells the story of the Tibetan hero Gesser, his heroic feats in subduing demons and devils and in leading his people to fight the foreign invaders and to build a happy life. A poem dearly cherished by the Tibetan people and enriched through the ages, it has been closely related to other forms of Tibetan art—folk tales, music and dancing, sculpture and painting. From Tibet it spread to Inner Mongolia. *The Story of Gesser* in Mongolian has long been regarded by the Mongolian people as part of their own literary heritage. It is also part of their folk culture as well as that of other parts of China's northwest, and of some areas of the southwest, and of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Buryat Mongolian Autonomous Republic of the Soviet Union.

The present Tibetan edition was collected and compiled by the Research Institute of Folk Literature in Chinghai Province (northwest China), many areas of which are inhabited by Tibetans. Starting its task in 1958, the institute managed to collect 150 variant hand-copied manuscripts of this poem and began to translate it into Han in 1961. Its six million words run into 40 volumes. The work of collecting and studying the poem is still going on.

The Shanghai Literary Publishing House is bringing out the Han translation. Both the Tibetan and Han versions are being brought out volume by volume, and will take some time to complete.

The Mongolian "Story of Gesser"

The Gesser legend is believed to have reached Inner Mongolia some time in the 16th century following the spread of Buddhism.

The 1716 Mongolian edition of *The Story of Gesser* printed on wood-

blocks in Peking is well known to folklorists abroad. Some parts were rendered into English, Russian, French, Japanese and German. But so far nobody knew the epic in its entirety for only the first seven volumes had been traced.

In 1954 an exciting discovery was made. Some members of the Inner Mongolian Research Institute of Linguistics and Literature were browsing around a Peking bookstore dealing exclusively in ancient editions when they chanced to find a book in Mongolian. This turned out to be six volumes of *The Story of Gesser*. Although it was impossible to identify this edition, the story in these six volumes smoothly followed that in the seven volumes of the old Peking edition. Hence the present complete Mongolian edition of 13 volumes published by the People's Publishing House in Huhhot, Inner Mongolia. Since its publication in 1955, it has aroused considerable interest among folklorists in China and abroad. It is written mainly in prose, interspersed with verses. Part of it has been translated into the Han language and published by the People's Literature Publishing House in Peking.

"Gesser" as Folk Ballad

In addition to this written version, there are many oral Mongolian versions handed down from generation to generation and preserved primarily in the memories of ballad singers and story-tellers. These versions are in either verse or prose. The verse form is usually rhymed and sung to the accompaniment of the typical Mongolian horse-head lute or of the *sihu* (another kind of Mongolian stringed instrument). But whatever the style, the Tibetan legend took root among the Mongolians and in the course of centuries acquired distinctly Mongolian characteristics. Fathers passing it on to sons linked the story with Mongolian history, and wove local customs, manners and social background into the narrative. As poetry too it has a typically Mongolian flavour.

Last year Inner Mongolian folklorists tape recorded one of these oral versions sung by their most popular ballad singer, Pachieh. Entitled *Hero Gesser Khan*, the entire epic of 200,000 lines took more than 40 days to record. Several well-known Mon-

golian poets and writers have been invited to help the singer polish it up. The first volume based on this oral version has already appeared in print and the second is nearing completion. Further volumes will appear later. Meanwhile, the Writers' Publishing House in Peking has brought out a Han translation of the first volume.

The considerable work already done to collect both the Tibetan and Mongolian versions of *Gesser Khan*, and to compile and publish editions and translations of them, is of immense service to folklorists. It will help them in their quest for the genesis of the epic and in answering other important and still unanswered questions. The various editions published will greatly facilitate more definitive comparative studies in the future.

Film on Norman Bethune

A documentary film about Norman Bethune, the famous Canadian doctor and great internationalist, has just been completed in Peking by the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio.

Dr. Bethune, who had served with the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War, offered his services to China when the Japanese invasion began. The new production is based on shots taken 22 years ago during the war by the veteran cameraman Wu Ying-hsien in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Region where Dr. Bethune tended the wounded of the Communist-led Eighth Route Army.

Newsreel shots of the start of the Japanese invasion open the film. Then follow scenes of the arrival of Dr. Bethune, and his warm welcome by the Chinese people. The camera caught the doctor working devotedly at the front to save the wounded and treating peasant patients in the rear. The Canadian doctor was fearless and utterly dedicated. He often worked under heavy enemy artillery fire, refusing to leave until all the wounded had been cared for.

Working under terrific pressure, plagued by shortages of medical supplies, his health suffered. He died on November 12, 1939, in Wan County, Hopei Province, of blood poisoning contracted when performing an operation.

SIDELIGHTS

Workers and Sports. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions is one of the keenest promoters of sports in China. Big sports associations organized by individual trade unions affiliated to it like those of the railway workers, steel makers, coal-miners, spinners and weavers, builders and others have done much to make sports popular among workers. The Railway Workers' Sports Association alone has built over 4,000 sports centres for its members in various parts of the country. Its members carry its colours in most national sports championships from soccer to athletics. For workers in general, regardless of their trades, the A.C.F.T.U. has built many sports facilities all over the land.

Thanks to its efforts, in the little over 12 years since workers took up sports in a mass way in China, workers form a large majority of the well-over 6 million active organized after-work sportsmen in the country. Many have won national honours.

Wang Chuan-yao, the man who held the national table tennis championship title the longest, was formerly a lathe-turner in a Shanghai factory. Chang Hsieh-lin is another worker-sportsman well known in international table tennis. Li Pai-yu, a Chungking fireman, is reigning middle-weight weightlifting champion of China. Chu Yin-hua, is one of the only three men in the world to successfully climb the north face of Mt. Jolmo Lungma, the world's highest peak. He is a lumberjack from the pepper-eating province of Szechuan. Living up to her "quick as lightning" reputation, a railway electrician, Sun Hung-hsia has speedskated for four successive years to win national titles.

More Vegetables. Since early spring the weather in Peking has been dry and there were some who predicted that, as usual in such weather, vegetables would be scarce in April. But the new pumps by the new wells and the canals were set going, water flowed, the vegetables grew and they were proved wrong.

It is already June and there has been no pause in the daily stream of

fresh vegetables coming to the city—spinach, chives, onions, radishes, mountains of cos lettuces, several varieties of Chinese cabbage and other local vegetables. The flow is smooth. Before the supply of one vegetable runs out another appears on the market. The strawberry season was short, but sweet. City vegetable stalls and barrows are now selling cucumbers, cress, parsley, beans, tomatoes, marrow, squash, potatoes, garlic stems, cauliflowers, cabbages, egg-plants and other summer vegetables.

Market gardeners around the capital find that most of the 900 new strains of vegetables that have been introduced to north China from other parts of the country and abroad are doing well. One production brigade of a suburban people's commune is cultivating over 90 varieties for the city markets instead of the 40 grown when the commune was first formed.

Jumbo-Size Presents. Just before International Children's Day a huge slide of concrete shaped like an elephant appeared in the Children's Park in Canton. The kiddies climb up its tail and zip down its long smooth trunk. It was a present from all their aunties and uncles of the park. That same week the children received another present, also an elephant, a real live one, this time from the President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

When the massive 20-year-old living gift, draped in red silk with the words "From Uncle Ho Chi Minh to His Little Friends of Canton" embroidered on it, lumbered off the train it was formally welcomed by red-scarf representatives of the city's Young Pioneers.

Evening in Canton. Summer evenings are long and warm in sub-

tropical Canton; maybe a bit too warm most evenings. So Canton takes it cool in the open air: couples, families and groups head for the public gardens or parks or go out merely to enjoy the evening air before turning in. Some take the family to the Cultural Park where there is something to entertain every member of the family: open-air concerts, operas, exhibitions and other amusements. Others go swimming, stroll in the parks or row on the lakes. Still others go a-visiting in convivial southern style with a chat over cool drinks.

Since June 3 many have taken to another pleasant way to spend an evening—a 50-60 cent cruise along the Pearl River that flows through the city. The *No. Sixteen* pleasure-boat now leaves each evening from Wharf 39 with 200 trippers. Cantonese are warmhearted and sociable and friendships are quickly struck up on the cruise. On board passengers can read in the library, play chess or cards. Some listen to gramophone music or they can just sit quietly savouring the cool sea breeze drifting up the river.

Putting It in a Nutshell. Forestry experts and scientists gathered at a Shensi Province people's commune are studying what farmer Li Chao-liang has done to make his walnut trees bear nuts in their fourth year, several years ahead of the usual time walnuts fruit in that area. The 60-year-old walnut-grower can't say exactly why his trees are so forward but he is telling the experts what he has done to the twenty hectares of walnut trees which he tends on his production brigade's experimental fields. Maybe, he says, it's the way the trees were grafted, pollinated and tended in general. But whatever it is, walnut-growers everywhere would like to know the secret. The farmer and scientists, between them, will surely find it out and put it all in a nutshell for other growers to make use of.

Green-fingered farmers are nothing new. Old farmers in China are generally illiterate so all too often, their innovations never get into the text books and are lost for lack of proper scientific study and explanation. That is why the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science experts are quick to pay such close attention when a farmer like Li Chao-liang gets on to a good thing.



Papercut by Chen Chih-jen

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Nepalese King's Birthday

At a reception given in Peking on June 11 by the Nepalese Ambassador Kaisher Bahadur, Vice-Premier Chen Yi extended greetings to His Majesty King Mahendra. Kuo Mo-jo and Chen Shu-tung, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and other government officials were among those present.

Both Vice-Premier Chen Yi and the Nepalese Ambassador hailed the ever growing friendship between the two countries. In his speech, Vice-Premier Chen Yi paid tribute to King Mahendra as "an outstanding Nepalese statesman who has always treasured the friendship between Nepal and China." The Vice-Premier praised the courageous and industrious Nepalese people who had waged a prolonged and unremitting struggle to uphold their national sovereignty and dignity, and the Nepalese Government for persisting in a foreign policy of peace and neutrality and for its stand for friendship with all nations.

Educators Condemn Ngo Dinh Diem Clique

The Ngo Dinh Diem clique's illegal sentences of death or long term imprisonment passed on Le Quang Vinh, a university teacher, and eleven students of Saigon has aroused deep indignation among the Chinese people and especially among Chinese educational workers. In a cable addressed to the Vietnamese Educational Workers' Trade Union, the Chinese Educational Workers' Trade Union condemns the crimes committed by the Ngo Dinh Diem clique and demands that the south Viet Nam authorities annul this unlawful sentence immediately. The message voices full support for the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against the bloody rule of the U.S. and its puppets and for the unification of their country, and expresses confidence that final victory will go to the Vietnamese people.

Cambodian Minister in China

Prince Penn Nouth, First Minister of the Cabinet of the Kingdom of Cam-

bodia, following two months' medical treatment in Canton, spent several days in Peking, Shenyang and Lushun-Talien.

Arriving in Peking on June 1, he was met at the railway station by Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other government officials and went on a sight-seeing tour of the capital accompanied by the Vice-Premier.

On June 4, he met Premier Chou En-lai in Lushun-Talien and they had a cordial talk. On June 8, he left Peking for a brief stay in Shanghai before leaving for home.

Chinese-Japanese Peace Committees' Statement

A joint statement by the China Peace Committee and the Japanese National Peace Committee issued on June 7 in Peking points out that "the international situation in the Far East has become increasingly grave in consequence of the open policies of aggression and war adopted by U.S. imperialism."

The statement was signed by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, and Yoshitaro Hirano, Chairman of the Japanese National Peace Committee, whose visit to China has just ended.

The statement sharply condemns the Kennedy Administration for unleashing the undeclared war in south Viet Nam, dispatching troops to Thailand and sending reinforcements from Thailand to south Viet Nam.

This act of armed aggression, it says, is designed not only to suppress the patriotic movement of the people in Laos and in south Viet Nam, but to prepare the invasion of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic at the earliest opportunity. The joint statement lays bare the intentions of the U.S.-Japanese reactionary forces in the "Japan-ROK talks."

It stresses that the tense situation in the Far East poses "a major threat to the peoples of Japan, China, Korea, Viet Nam, Laos, Thailand and other countries and is, in fact, a serious threat to world peace. U.S. imperialism which has launched aggression and war in the Far East is the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, the common enemy of the peace-loving peoples in Asia and throughout the world. The Chinese and Japanese peoples will support each other in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. They will also give firm support to the peoples of Korea,

The Shoe Is on the Other Foot

Speaking at the Nepalese Ambassador's reception, Vice-Premier Chen Yi refuted the current slanders against China circulated by certain commentators and government officials of the United States and other Western countries. He pointed out that it was the imperialists and colonialists themselves who were in a none-too-good situation and could not get along. They were sending troops abroad in an attempt to extricate themselves from their predicaments. They raised a hue and cry against China in order to divert people's attention.

"Unlike the imperialists," the Vice-Premier continued, "we will never try to solve our difficulties by sending troops abroad."

The U.S. imperialists and their followers, he added, had recently talked glibly about the differences between the socialist countries, hoping to derive profit therefrom.

"But imperialists should know that all the socialist countries are always united as one against aggression and war by imperialism. Better drop these illusions," the Vice-Premier said.

Viet Nam and Thailand in their patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism; and to the Indonesian people in their struggle to liberate West Irian.

The statement makes an appeal to the whole world: In face of the critical situation in the Far East, all peace-loving people should rise together in a united struggle to defeat the instigator of war, U.S. imperialism, and to lay a solid foundation for world peace.

Briefs

A Chinese government delegation led by Chung Tzu-yun, Vice-Minister of the Coal Industry, is in Poland to attend the 31st International Poznan Fair. Following the fair, the delegation will participate in the 9th meeting of the Sino-Polish Scientific and Technical Co-operation Commission.

President Kekkonen awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion to Chinese Ambassador to Finland Kan Yeh-tao before the latter was recalled.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

South Vietnamese People's Struggle

Background information on the south Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique is given in a recent issue of *Shishi Shouce (Guide to Current Affairs)*.

On December 20, 1960, the National Liberation Front was formed in the southern part of Viet Nam. Under its leadership, millions of people took part in various forms of struggle in the first ten months of 1961 alone. It has become the core of unity of the patriotic forces in south Viet Nam. Its flags are planted in all the liberated areas. At its First Congress convened from the end of February to early March this year, it adopted a political programme and formulated its policy on major questions. The statement issued by that congress pointed out that the only way for the south Vietnamese people to liberate themselves and the southern part of Viet Nam was to unite on a wide scale to defeat the war of aggression being waged against south Viet Nam by the U.S. and its lackeys. The statement added that they must struggle for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality and thus achieve the peaceful unification of the motherland. This clearly defines the way of advance for the south Vietnamese people in their struggle; it reflects the common aspirations and will of the 14 million people of south Viet Nam.

On January 1, 1962, south Vietnamese Marxist-Leninists formed the People's Revolutionary Party of Viet Nam. It defined the revolutionary tasks of the south Vietnamese people in their struggle for liberation and declared its support for the National Liberation Front.

The south Vietnamese people are waging a head-on struggle against large-scale U.S. armed aggression and the Diem clique's savage rule. From January to November 1961 the U.S.-Diem clique launched more than 1,000 "mopping-up" operations. The south Vietnamese people's armed forces fought back heroically. During that period, more than 11,000 enemy soldiers were killed; 2,000 were

wounded, and more than 3,000 taken prisoner; large amounts of arms were captured. This year, the stepped-up U.S. armed aggression and the more frequent "mopping-up" operations participated in by U.S. troops have come up against even tougher resistance. In the first quarter, the people's self-defence forces shot down or damaged 19 enemy aeroplanes, killed or wounded 30 U.S. officers and men and captured thousands of the Diem clique's officers and soldiers. More than 10 enemy strongholds were overrun.

The people's self-defence forces are also stoutly resisting the establishment of the "strategic hamlets" by the U.S.-Diem clique in co-ordination with its "mopping-up" operations. In some provinces, these "strategic hamlets," alias concentration camps, have been destroyed. In other places, the south Vietnamese people have set up their own well-defended "combat villages" surrounded by "booby-traps" for the enemy.

The south Vietnamese' people's struggle is developing fast and on a wide scale. Workers in south Viet Nam are fighting back against U.S. monopoly capital and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique's bureaucrat-capital. Strikes for wage increases and against dismissals and persecutions have taken

place one after another in oil companies and other enterprises and on rubber plantations. In the first quarter of this year, some 20,000 workers in Saigon took part in such struggles. The peasants are refusing payment of taxes and delivery of grain and the young people are resisting the army pressgangs. The struggle is being joined by people from all walks of life.

Signal of a New U.S. Economic Crisis

The recent crash on the New York Stock Exchange, says an article in *Renmin Ribao* (June 7), was not simply the result of speculation but a reflection on the monetary market of the crisis in U.S. production. It also shows that the decline in the U.S. consumer goods industry has spread to the capital goods industry. The real cause of the crash, the article says, must be sought in the decline of the U.S. economy as a whole.

The continued drop in steel output is the surest indicator that the U.S. economy is in trouble. From early March to mid-May, U.S. steel output has gone down 27 per cent. The industry operated at just over 60 per cent of capacity in early May as against 85 per cent in mid-March. The decline in steel output affects other branches of the U.S. economy. There are large stocks of unsold cars including the 1962 models. Both industrial and private building has

THE PASSING SHOW

Spilling the Beans on the Border

Senator Sparkman, Acting Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared in a TV talk on June 9 that "U.S. foreign aid to India was justified." "We know right now that India is pressing very hard against Communist China upon her northern boundary and her northeastern frontier. . . . I feel that we ought not to be discouraging India at the very time that she is moving in the direction that we have been wanting her to move for a long time," he said.

Monument to Truman

A statue of Harry Truman was recently erected in an Athens park to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the Truman Doctrine "to save Greece from communism." Today, "saved from communism," reports the U.S. magazine *Nation*, Greece has 700,000 un- or under-employed. Out of 8 million people, more than 2 million are destitute.



slackened off. The easing of terms on house mortgages since Kennedy took office has done nothing to pep up the building industry. Lack of confidence among the general public and businessmen in the country's economic prospects is the source of the trouble.

The gloom that shrouds the economic horizon and the existence of serious unemployment make consumers wary about spending. Consumer credits fell from \$57,100 million in last December to \$56,200 million in January this year and again to \$55,200 million in February, a decrease of 4 per cent. Instalment payment credits during the same period fell from \$43,200 million to \$42,600 million. The cagey attitude of consumers in regard to more hire purchases makes it difficult for the monopoly capitalists to use consumer credits as a means of expanding the market.

Unemployment remains very serious. Excess productive capacity in industry and under-capacity operation of plants will certainly increase unemployment.

Large stocks of unsold goods and the under-capacity operation of plants have increased the reluctance of capitalists to make new investments in factories and equipment. This slackening off and pause in the investment "boom" is a blow to U.S. heavy industry and to the U.S. economy as a whole. The drop in demand for durable consumer goods has led to an ever declining demand for capital goods. In the last two or three months, there has been a steady reduction in orders for industrial goods and for durable industrial goods in particular. This will certainly result in the piling up of undisposed stocks in heavy industry.

Last but not least important is the steady fall in the value of the U.S. dollar in the postwar period. Coupled with this is the mass outflow of gold in the last few years. By May 16, 1962, the U.S. gold reserve had sunk to an equivalent of \$16,425 million, the lowest point reached since the eve of World War II. Despite Kennedy's repeated assurances that there will be no alteration in dollar and gold parity, further devaluation of the dollar and the flight of short-term capital may be inevitable. Another gold rush may be on the way.

This overall picture of the U.S. economy shows that the crash on the New York Stock Exchange is not accidental. It may well be the harbinger of a new crisis in the U.S. economy. So it is not surprising that U.S. businessmen should take a jaundiced view of their economic prospects, concludes the article.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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

PINGJU OPERA

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

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **THE CHAIN SCHEME** An episode from the *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. In the latter part of the Han Dynasty, Prime Minister Tung Cho tries to usurp the throne. To save the Han Dynasty, Minister of the Treasury Wang Yun devises a plan to turn the faithful retainer, Lu Pu, against his master Tung Cho. He promises that the beautiful Lady Cicada shall marry Lu Pu, but actually marries her to Tung Cho. The scheme works: Lu Pu in his jealousy kills his evil master. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

MODERN OPERA

▲ **A CLOUD SEEKS HER HUSBAND** A new modern opera based on a folk tale of the Pai people of Yunnan. In spite of her stepmother's objections, a Pai princess weds a brave young hunter. But their happy life ends when the wicked queen gets a magician to turn the hunter into a stone mule. The princess dies of grief; her spirit takes the form of a white cloud, wandering in the heavens, seeking her beloved. Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre.

CONCERTS

The State Art Troupe of the Korean Democratic People's Republic gives its premiere in Peking on June 15 at Shoudu Theatre. Programme includes choruses, vocal solos, Korean folk songs and dances and folk instrumental music.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

June 16, 7:30 p.m. At Peking Concert Hall
PIANO RECITAL
by
KU SHENG-YING

Gold medalist at the Sixth World Youth Festival and prize winner at other international competitions. Programme includes:

- Beethoven: *Moonlight Sonata*
- Chopin: *Sonata in D Minor, op. 58*
- Chu Chien-erh: *Longing for the Things of the World*, a narrative poem
- Debussy: *Selection from Images*
- Liszt: *Hungarian Rhapsody No. 12*, and other items

BALLET

▲ **SWAN LAKE** Tchaikovsky's famous ballet produced by the Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing.

MODERN DRAMA

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

▲ **THE MAGIC BOAT** A fairy-tale play also by Lao Sheh. The wood-cutter Wang Hsiao-erh gets a magic boat which he uses doing good turns for others. The wicked and envious Chang Pu-san takes the boat and presents it to the lazy emperor who makes him prime minister. But Wang's good friends, the white cat, the stork and others help him. After fierce fighting he regains his precious boat. China Children's Theatre.

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

FILMS

▲ **WOMEN GENERALS OF THE YANG FAMILY** A film version of a Peking opera about the famous and patriotic Yang family who lived during the Sung Dynasty. On hearing the news of her grandson's death in battle, She Tai Chun, overcoming her sorrow, takes command of the army and defeats the invaders. Shanghai Haiyen Studio.

▲ **BLOSSOMS IN THE SUN** A colour film for children. A group of children celebrates their festival, International Children's Day. It reflects the new outlook of China's children today.

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

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

▲ **YESTERDAY** A Hungarian feature about the socialist patriots who stood firm till victory in the struggle against the armed counter-revolutionary rebellion in Hungary in 1956.

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

▲ **THE TENANT** A Spanish film. What happens when a house is condemned and a poor tenant with a large family goes house-hunting in Spain.

EXHIBITIONS

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

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

▲ **FANS** Display of more than 600 different kinds of fans. Daily, 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till June 20. At the Round City, Beihai Park.

▲ **TOYS** Daily, 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till June 20. At the Round City, Beihai Park.

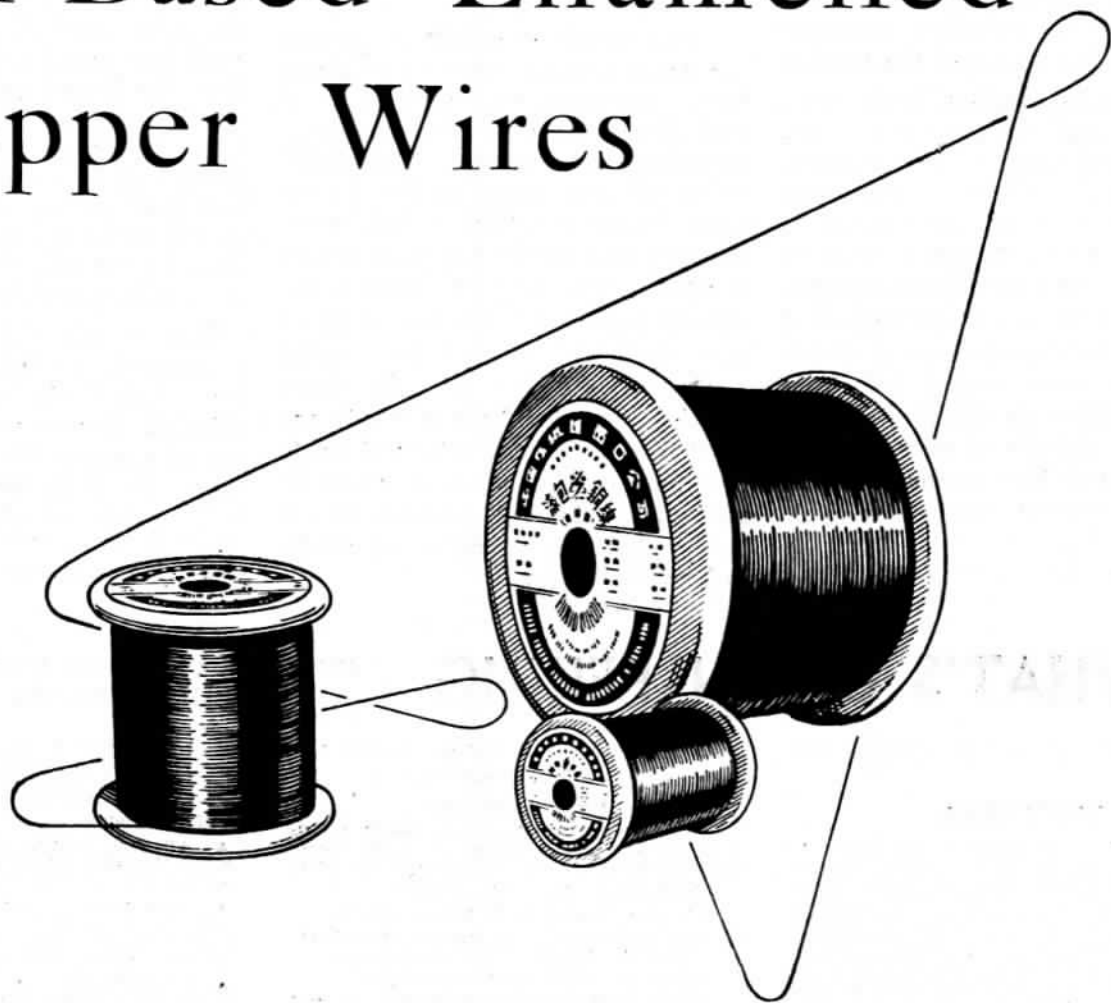
SWIMMING

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

Mon-Sat. 12:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
3:00-5:00 p.m.
Sun. 9:00-11:00 a.m.
12:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
3:00-5:00 p.m.

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

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