

PEKING REVIEW

1

January 5, 1962

Special New Year Issue

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

Renmin Ribao reviews the domestic and international situation in 1961 and outlines tasks and prospects for 1962 (p. 6).

The National-Liberation Movement Forges Ahead

- 1) Its achievements and impact (p. 11).
- 2) The changing political map of Africa (p. 14).

China's Gains and New Tasks on The Industrial Front

A survey by Po I-po, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Economic Commission (p. 9).

Light Industry Flourishes in Inner Mongolia

Pen Probes, Sidelights and Other Features

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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A VOLUNTEER SOLDIER'S DAY

A
VOLUNTEER
SOLDIER'S
DAY

The image shows the cover of the book 'A Volunteer Soldier's Day'. The title is printed in a simple, sans-serif font. Below the title is a stylized illustration of a soldier in profile, wearing a helmet and holding a rifle. The background is light-colored.

A Volunteer Soldier's Day is a collection with illustrations of 72 stories of the heroism of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea. The stories have been selected from over 400 which appeared in a Chinese edition. Among the writers are fighters, commanders, political workers and men in the base areas. Each man describes the event in the Korean War which impressed him most deeply. The stories are true and the characters are real people. Nothing is fictitious.

There are lively accounts of the Volunteers' courage and resourcefulness, their staunch unity and comradeship and the warm friendship between them and the Korean people. The appalling atrocities committed by the U.S. aggressors in Korea are exposed, as is also their utter confusion in defeat.

Here in three score and more incidents we see again that U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger that can be defeated by the forces of the people.

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PEKING REVIEW

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

January 5, 1962 Vol. V No. 1

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ROUND THE WEEK

New Year, New Victory

Across the land the nation cheerfully greeted the New Year. The past week has been busy, happy and exciting as people everywhere put in that last extra bit of effort to round out 1961 in style, and made last-minute preparations to celebrate the coming of the New Year.

Production Front News

The festive mood was heightened by reports from various parts of the country about new successes on the production front. The 1961 targets for most of the major industrial products, it is understood, would be fulfilled or overfulfilled.

China's steel industry has met with marked success in its drive for quality and a wider range of products. During the past year it has trial produced more than 40 new types of steel and some 30 new types of rolled steel products. The nation's big steel centres reported fulfilment of 1961 production plans. On December 29 the workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Works, leading steel centre in the northeast, celebrated the completion of all the rolled steel contracts it had signed with various enterprises scattered around the country. Steelmakers in Peking registered a 30 per cent increase in the number of varieties and specifications of steel products they turned out during the past year.

Many steel works and rolling mills in Shanghai, Tientsin, Wuhan and Penki fulfilled their 1961 plans ahead of time. The Wuhan Iron and Steel Works, one of the leading industrial giants in the country, fulfilled its steel production plan nine days ahead of schedule.

Good news came from the collieries too. Fushun, Fusin and Penki, three of China's biggest coal centres, reached their 1961 targets on Dec. 24 or 25 and sharply reduced costs too. The big collieries in Honan and Shansi Provinces also announced over-fulfilment of their 1961 quotas.

China's machine-building industry has also scored high marks in the drive for quality and variety. On New Year's Eve the industry reported that during

the past year it had successfully produced over a hundred new types of machine tools, many of them in the high-precision category.

As their contribution to the nationwide "aid to agriculture" campaign, engineering workers in Tientsin finished their quota for 17 types of farm machinery including coal gas engines, sprayers and water pumps, days before 1961 ran out. Similar reports of success came in from the engineering centres of Shenyang, Nan-king and other cities.

Better Harvest, Better Year

Reports of fair harvests flowed in from China's vast countryside in a steady stream following the important autumn harvest. They reached a crescendo towards the end of the year, adding up to a better harvest than last year. Thanks to the organization of the people's communes and their hard work the damage from natural calamities was reduced to a minimum in many places and the farmers won fair harvests. The Hsinking People's Commune in Changsha, Hunan Province, was struck by both flood and drought last year. By extending its rice acreage, the commune was able to reap a bigger rice crop than in a normal year—500,000 jin more than what they gathered in 1957. More than 70 per cent of its production teams reaped more than what their plans called for. In Yen-an, Shensi Province, the headquarters of China's revolutionary forces in the 1930s and 40s, the peasants are more than satisfied with their success. The total 1961 grain output of the 208 people's communes in the region was 23 per cent more than in 1960. And these are no isolated cases.

The nation rejoiced at these achievements. They were won only after surmounting the difficulties brought about by three consecutive years of serious natural calamities. Fruits of victory hard won taste especially sweet. That gave extra spice to the New Year festivities.

Toys, Greeting Cards and Parties

The traditional holiday eve house-cleaning went on briskly all over the



It is a custom of the Chinese people on New Year's Day to paste a pair of scarlet scrolls on which verses are written on the leaves of their front door. Above is one written last week by the famous dramatist Tien Han. It reads:

"Like ten thousand racing steeds,
let our enthusiasm soar;

With the splendour of a hundred
flowers in blossom crown the
coming year with success."

land during the past week. The nation's trade and catering workers did extra shifts providing delicacies and other supplies indispensable for national holidays. Shoppers crowded the department stores which rang up record sales of gifts, toys, greeting cards and New Year pictures. Gay parties were held in almost every factory and people's commune, in schools and government offices.

Everywhere, the theatre world offered its holiday programmes. Mobile cinema teams, opera troupes and groups of other entertainers toured the rural areas. In Peking, the 60 cinemas in the city and suburbs gave about 300 shows daily during the holidays and some 170,000 people flocked to see them. Operas, concerts and plays also drew capacity crowds. Despite sub-zero weather thousands visited the parks

and the city's five major public skating rinks.

A light snow blanketed the city on the eve of the New Year. Everybody welcomed it. Snow at this time of the year is called "jui hsueh"—lucky snow—and according to popular tradition portends a year of good harvests.

Receptions in Peking

On the evening of December 30 Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi and Mrs. Chen gave a reception at the Great Hall of the People in honour of the diplomatic envoys and their families. Premier Chou En-lai was present.

Speaking at the reception the Vice-Premier said that 1961 was a year in which China had continued to score great successes in pursuing its foreign policy of peace and in socialist construction. It was also a year in which the international situation had continued to develop in favour of world peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism.

"In greeting the New Year," he declared, "we look forward to the future with full confidence. The Chinese Government and people will continue to pursue unswervingly their foreign policy of peace and work for the strengthening of the great unity of the socialist camp, for the development of friendly relations with other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and for the safeguarding of world peace and the promotion of the cause of the progress of mankind."

He expressed thanks to the guests present for their support and co-operation in the past year and wished them success in making new contributions in promoting friendship between their people and the people of China.

Premier Chou proposed a toast to the friendship and solidarity of the people of all lands, to world peace and to the prosperity of mankind.

On New Year's Eve the All-China Federation of Trade Unions gave a reception and a New Year party for friends from the trade unions of various countries now visiting Peking.

On New Year's Day Vice-Premier Chen Yi and his wife gave a banquet in honour of all the foreign experts who are working in Peking helping the Chinese people in their socialist construction.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Lu Ting-yi and Hsi Chung-hsun and

leading members of various government departments, together with foreign experts from 37 countries attended the banquet. It was an occasion marked by warm friendship and solidarity.

Proposing a toast, Premier Chou En-lai extended New Year greetings to all the foreign experts and their families and thanked them for their help in China's socialist construction.

In his speech Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that the Chinese people had gained new victories in the past year in overcoming the temporary difficulties caused by three years of natural calamities. "We are confident," he said, "that our whole Party and the whole nation, led by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, will succeed in scoring even greater victories under the guidance of the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's commune and by relying on our own industriousness and carrying forward our fine tradition of working hard and building our country with industry and frugality."

Reviewing the world situation in the past year, the Vice-Premier pointed out that the peace-loving forces of the world and progressive mankind had won tremendous successes in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. "Bright prospects open up before the whole world and the imperialists are faring worse with each passing day," he declared.

But, he pointed out, imperialism headed by the U.S. will never be reconciled to its defeat. Of late, it had maliciously resorted to the most despicable means of sowing discord to undermine the unity of the socialist camp, of the international communist movement and of the people of the whole world. "It is therefore of special importance to safeguard and strengthen the unity of the people of the world, the unity of the international communist movement, and particularly the unity of the twelve socialist countries."

"The Chinese people have always regarded the safeguarding of this great unity as their sacred international obligation. In the future, as in the past, we will unswervingly protect this great unity as we do the apple of our eye.

"Unity is life, unity is strength, unity is victory. We firmly believe that so long as we people of the whole world strengthen our unity and persist in our struggle to oppose imperialism and defend world peace, victory will surely be ours," Vice-Premier Chen Yi concluded. His speech drew warm applause.

"Take a Step Higher"

In celebrating the New Year, the people have carefully reviewed their work in the past year and seen to their plans for bigger things in 1962. There were warm discussions in the factories and the people's communes on the prospects and tasks of the coming year. Workers and peasants alike praised the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and expressed confidence that still more successes would be won in the coming year under the guidance of the three red banners.

In the workshops the slogan of the day is: "Take a step higher!"

The festival over, members of the people's communes in many places are already out again in the fields applying fertilizer or working on irrigation projects. In north China, the winter wheat is growing better than in past years. This too, the peasants say, forecasts a good year.

Peking's Public Transport

As icy northwesterly winds sweep north China's rolling plains and plunge the thermometer down below zero, Peking citizens crowd the buses or trolleys in much greater numbers than in other seasons of the year. As they do every winter, Peking's public transport workers are once again putting their heads together to explore new ways of making their already efficient service run still better. Just now they are popularizing the experience of outstanding drivers, conductors and other workers, like those of the No. 13 bus line which is known throughout the town for its topnotch service. Conductors on all lines are eagerly soliciting the views of passengers and getting suggestions as to how to improve their work.

Peking's public transport has kept striding ahead in step with its transformation into a great modern socialist city. It was only 36

years ago, in 1924, that Peking began to get a modern public transport service. In that year the Peiyang warlord regime got a loan from the French imperialists and started the city's first tramcar service. But it was a sick enterprise from the very beginning. Even in 1937 six lines with only 96 trams served the whole of Peking. Throughout the ensuing years of reactionary rule hardly any proper maintenance work was done, let alone expansion. Just before the liberation in 1949 only 49 old "box cars" were still rocking and rolling on the rails. Breakdowns were so frequent that one day only one antique tram was able to clank out of the depot. The bus was a still rarer species — there were only five in the city. Rickshaws and pedicabs made up the bulk of Peking's traffic. Waiting for a bus or tram was sometimes a matter of hours. Today commuters never have to wait for more than a few minutes for a bus or trolleybus.

All the rickshaws have already disappeared and the few remaining pedicabs are on their way out. A few tramcars still run on short stretches in the outer districts. The backbone of the public transport network is now a fleet of over a thousand buses and about 400 trolley cars. They run on 99 regular bus and trolley lines carrying passengers to all parts of the city and the suburbs. Extra buses are added to cope with the office hour rush and special express buses run from the industrial areas to the centre of the city on holidays. The total mileage of regular routes they serve in the city today adds up to 1,640 kilometres, 40 times as much as at the time of liberation in 1949.

Shanghai's Academic Discussions

In the spirit of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" some very lively discussions took place in China's

academic circles during the past year. Participating scholars found them invaluable. They have helped advance China's art and science.

Winding up a year of such fruitful activity eight divisions of the Shanghai Association of Philosophy and Social Sciences — covering philosophy, economics, law, education, international relations, the Chinese language, foreign languages and history — convened their annual meetings in mid-December last year. Altogether 160 papers were presented.

In 1961, the association held 150 academic forums and panel discussions attended by 5,000 members. They dealt with a wide range of material including theoretical problems in China's socialist construction and those met by professors in composing textbooks or in the course of teaching. Among the problems of socialist construction discussed were the relationship between a person's subjective desire and determination and objective law, the basic economic law of socialism, differential land rent under socialism and the essential nature of public finance. Those related to textbook writing and teaching included problems in ancient and modern history and how to appraise the role of the individual in history. Guided by the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method, Shanghai's philosophers and social scientists displayed a democratic and scientific analytical spirit throughout all the exchanges of views.

In addition to the discussions, 51 lectures were arranged on a wide variety of subjects such as "the treatment of natural beauty in ancient Chinese landscape painting," "theoretical problems in the political economy of socialism" and "Keynesianism — the theory and policy of state monopoly capitalism." Two series of lectures were also given on the history of Chinese philosophy and on Buddhism.



NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

Following is a translation of the New Year editorial published by "Renmin Ribao" on January 1, 1962. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

THE year 1961 has ended. The Chinese people, like the people of the whole world, enter the new year full of confidence. This is a time when it is of great importance to review the past, look into the future and, taking a broad and long-term view, grasp the situation as a whole.

Generally speaking, the current international and domestic situation is very favourable to the socialist cause of the Chinese people.

The Most Important Achievement in 1961

The Chinese people's most important achievement in 1961 was the overcoming of serious natural calamities for the third year in succession and the garnering of a better grain harvest than in 1960 with a fall only in the output of cotton and certain other industrial crops. This was due, first of all, to the fact that we continued to carry out the various policies of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee in regard to the rural people's communes, mobilizing the enthusiasm of the commune members in production to a still greater extent. This was due also to the fact that we continued to carry out the policy of the Party's Central Committee of going in for agriculture and grain production in a big way, mobilized the whole Party and the whole nation to support agriculture and transferred a great deal of labour power from the cities and towns to the countryside to strengthen the agricultural front. The situation is good over the greater part of the rural areas of China today and the livelihood of the commune members has improved. In a few areas which suffered from particularly serious natural calamities, the situation is also better compared with 1960 though, here, relatively speaking, difficulties still exist. On the industrial front, initial results were achieved in the past year in carrying out the policy of adjusting, consolidating, filling out and raising standards on the basis of the fulfilment two years ahead of schedule of output targets for major products in the Second Five-Year Plan. Varying increases have been registered in the output of all light industrial and handicraft products with the exception of those affected by poor harvests of agricultural raw materials. Both heavy and light industry improved the quality of their products and increased their variety. Many achievements have been scored in other fields as well.

Contrary to the wishes of the imperialists, the Chinese people were not frightened by the difficulties caused by three successive years of serious natural calamities; they have steeled themselves and emerged still stronger from the struggle. The great Chinese people, holding aloft the three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune, are not only able to

push socialist construction forward at high speed under comparatively favourable conditions, but can stand the test of grave difficulties; they can stand up to the fierce storms and win new victories in the course of their steadfast struggles against difficulties of every kind. The correctness of the three red banners has been proved by many facts in the past, and this will be proved by more facts in the future.

Tasks for 1962

In the new year, the tasks in socialist construction which confront the Chinese people are: to continue to carry out the specific policies and measures of the general line for socialist construction; to carry out in a comprehensive way the policy which centres on the adjustments* in the national economy; to mobilize all positive factors and to work hard for the fulfilment of state plans so as to bring relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry into even greater harmony and further stimulate the whole national economy.

The most important task for 1962 is to do all we can to surpass the 1961 agricultural production by as big a margin as possible. This is of decisive importance for the national welfare and the livelihood of the people. First of all, efforts must be made to achieve a fairly big increase in the output of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops and, simultaneously, to make good arrangements for the production of other industrial crops, forestry, livestock breeding, fishery and side-line occupations so that their output will exceed that in 1961. Only by bringing about a recovery and expansion of agricultural production, can the supply of most light industrial raw materials be reliably ensured, the living standards of the people further improved and a solid foundation for heavy industry provided. At the present time efforts should be concentrated on working for a good summer harvest to provide still better conditions for an increase in agricultural production for the whole year. The recovery and expansion of agricultural production depends mainly on giving full scope to the initiative of the members of the people's communes in collective production. This requires a serious effort to carry out the Party's policies concerning this, especially the system of three-level ownership in the people's communes with the production team as the basic accounting unit, and the principles of "to each according to his work" and of equivalent exchange; work should be done to strengthen education in patriotism, collectivism and socialism among the peasants so as to handle relations between the state, the collective and the individual correctly. At the same time, continued efforts must be made to strengthen industrial and urban support for agriculture, increase the production of chemical fertilizers and farm

* Consolidation, filling out and raising standards are the other main points in this policy. — Ed.

machinery, and to transfer more urban labour power to support the agricultural front.

On the industrial front, we must, on the existing basis, carry on the work of adjustment more effectively. Light industrial and handicraft production, especially of those items using industrial products as raw materials, must be increased in every possible way. The weak links in industry, such as the capacity of the timber, mining and chemical industries, must be strengthened. The output of timber and coal and the number of types of rolled steel should be increased, and their quality improved. The scope of capital construction must be further reduced and work must proceed in strict accordance with the state plan. Communications and transport must be improved, and short distance transport in particular must be developed. Every factory, mine and transport department must bring the initiative of the mass of workers and staff into full play, improve management and the systems of business accounting and responsibility, lower costs of production and raise labour productivity to ensure the all-round fulfilment of state plans.

On the commercial front, government trade policies must be strictly adhered to; the work of purchasing the products of agriculture and rural side-occupations, supplying means of production for agriculture and daily necessities to the people must be improved, in order to further the exchange of goods between town and countryside and so improve the market situation still further.

A Year of Key Importance

1962 will be a year of key importance in adjusting the national economy. In order to achieve new successes this year in all fields: in agriculture, industry, commerce, education, the army, Government, Party and in mass work, we must exert our best efforts in the spirit of seeking truth from the facts. We are confident that if an average agricultural harvest is reaped this year, and adjustments in industry are made more effectively, we can lay a more solid foundation for a leap forward in the future and, after a long period of work, build our country into a mighty socialist land with modern industry, modern agriculture, and modern science and culture.

There are favourable conditions for the Chinese people to fulfil their 1962 tasks. We have built a fairly strong material foundation during the great leap forward; the capacity of equipment in the basic industries increased two or more fold; agricultural water conservancy projects were built on a large scale, most of the equipment and the important materials needed can be produced within the country; there has been a tremendous increase in our technical forces, great advances have been made in scientific and technological research; a number of new industrial centres have been established and the geographical distribution of industry improved. Even more important is the fact that there has been an immense growth in the socialist consciousness of the people throughout the nation as evidenced in their efforts to achieve rejuvenation by self-reliance and in working hard to bring about prosperity; rich experience in building socialism under both favourable and unfavourable conditions has been accumulated, and various specific policies required to carry out the general line for socialist construction have been gradually worked out. These conditions will help us not only to fulfil the tasks of 1962, but also to achieve our great, long-range goals.

In order to make full use of these favourable conditions and to mobilize the initiative of the whole nation along the line of advance pointed out by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, it is of special importance to strengthen the centralized, unified leadership of the Party and state. Our country has a large population and a vast territory and since the founding of the People's Republic, it has established under the people's democratic dictatorship a great unity unprecedented in Chinese history. Leading the Chinese people is the long-tested and staunch Marxist-Leninist Chinese Communist Party. Correctly combining a highly centralized, unified leadership with initiative by the broad masses, while holding in view the overall interests of the nation, has been an extremely important experience for our Party in leading the nation to win its victories. The history of our Party has proved that, under the centralized leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and with the unity of mind and action of the whole Party and the whole nation, there is no difficulty that cannot be overcome and no enemy that cannot be defeated. This was true during our people's revolutionary wars, and it is also true in socialist construction. It is the tradition of our Party to subordinate local interests to overall interests and immediate interests to long-term interests. Under present conditions, it is particularly necessary to carry forward this glorious revolutionary tradition and to stress centralized, unified leadership so as to ensure the carrying out of the line, principles and policies set forth by the Party's Central Committee, and fulfilment of the state plans. Bearing the overall interests in mind and bringing all positive factors into full play under centralized, unified guidance, we can carry our adjustments in the national economy to completion in a still better way and advance the cause of socialist construction more smoothly into a new stage of the leap forward.

1961 was a year of fierce struggles between socialism and imperialism, between the oppressed nations and imperialism, between the revolutionary and reactionary forces, and between the forces of peace and the forces of war; it was a year in which the people of the world gained one victory after another in their struggles.

The imperialist clique headed by the United States stepped up the implementation of its policies of aggression and war. After coming to power, the Kennedy Administration of the United States showed that it was more aggressive and adventurist than its predecessor. Its lip-service to the liquidation of colonialism was a blatant fraud: it launched an armed invasion of Cuba, strengthened its control of and interference in the Latin American countries, used the United Nations to push forward its colonialist scheme for swallowing the Congo, stepped up its interference and aggression in Laos and sent reinforcements of military personnel to take a direct part in the bloody suppression of the people in south Viet Nam. Its fine talk about general and complete disarmament too was a blatant fraud: it engaged in a frantic arms drive and preparations for war on such an unprecedented scale and at such a rate that it increased its military expenditures to 70 per cent of the year's budget of U.S. \$96,200 million. During the past year, it increased the number of men in uniform by more than 200,000, bringing the total strength of its army, navy and air force up to 2,780,000. It exerted every effort to develop guided mis-

siles and nuclear weapons and, while intensifying its preparations for all-out nuclear war, actively planned for fighting limited conventional wars.

Where there is aggression and oppression, there is struggle against them. The new heights which the national and democratic movements of the peoples in the Asian, African and Latin American countries have reached are most outstanding in this respect. Having wiped out the invading U.S. mercenaries, the heroic Cuban people have carried the Cuban revolution forward to a new stage, setting the other Latin American peoples a brilliant example. The people of Brazil and later Ecuador have crushed U.S.-hatched reactionary coups. The Dominican people have time and again launched struggles against the United States and against dictatorship. The Algerian people have become stronger and stronger in their war of national liberation. The Congolese people, holding high the banner of Lumumba, have continued the fight for independence. Armed uprisings have broken out in Angola. New advances were made in the national-independence movement in East Africa. The Laotian people have persisted in their patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique. The people in south Viet Nam have increased their strength in their struggle against the U.S. aggressors and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. The struggle waged by the people in south Korea against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, instead of quieting down, has risen steadily. India has recovered Goa. The Indonesian people have stepped up their preparations to liberate West Irian. The struggle of the Japanese people against the U.S. and the Japanese reactionaries is mounting; its gigantic scale, duration and broad mass character are of a kind rarely seen in the mass movements of the people of capitalist countries.

The Weakest Links

More than two-thirds of the population of the capitalist world live in Asia, Africa and Latin America, regions where there are focal points of all kinds of contradictions and also the weakest links in the chain of imperialist rule. The upsurge of the national and democratic revolutionary movements in these regions signifies that world imperialism's main basis for exploitation is collapsing and that the strategic rear of the world's imperialists has been transformed even more into a front of struggle. This is of extremely great historic importance for the future of mankind. The national and democratic revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the forces of socialism, the mass struggles of the people in the capitalist countries and the world peace movement have converged into the torrent of the times, that, now here, now there, is breaching the dykes of world imperialism.

The path of international struggle, naturally, is neither smooth nor straight. Dark clouds may appear in the skies and storms may break all of a sudden on the sea. At present, certain events that cannot but grieve one have occurred in the socialist camp and the international communist movement. Kennedy, Tito and their ilk, as if this were a chance to take advantage of, have perked up. What thrusts itself most conspicuously into view is that Kennedy has gone to the length of demand-

ing the elimination of the people's revolutionary movements in all countries and, still further, elimination of the socialist camp, as his terms for the United States and the Soviet Union to live together in peace for twenty years. Meanwhile Tito and his like have made great efforts to spread around their absurd arguments about so-called "active coexistence." In short, the imperialists and modern revisionists are conjuring up a host of demons to make mischief, leaving no stone unturned in an effort to wreck the solidarity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement and to paralyse and enervate the peoples' struggles in all countries against imperialism and its lackeys.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always taught us that in approaching a problem we should first investigate and study, and grasp the essence of things and not be confused by temporary and superficial phenomena. The obscuring of the sun by clouds is after all a transient phenomenon. Investigation and study show that imperialism really still exists in the world; investigation and study show that capitalism really still exists in the world; and investigation and study show that oppressed nations and peoples still really exist in the world. In a word, investigation and study show that the contradictions between imperialism and socialism, between imperialism and the oppressed nations in the colonies and dependent countries, between the monopoly capitalist bloc and the working class and other working people in the capitalist countries, between the imperialist countries and within the ruling cliques of the imperialist countries — all these really exist. All these contradictions are irreconcilable. Neither the imperialists nor the modern revisionists like Tito and his ilk can cover up, cancel or solve these contradictions at all. Since contradictions exist, there will inevitably be struggle. There is only one way to solve the above-mentioned contradictions, that is: revolutionary struggle by the people of the various countries. There is no alternative. The workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary national bourgeoisie, who account for over 90 per cent of the world's population, all demand a change in the present state of affairs; they demand opposition to the imperialist policies of aggression and war; they demand to be freed from oppression and exploitation by imperialism and reactionaries; they demand to be masters of their own destiny and are determined to march towards a bright future. This is an objective law independent of anyone's subjective will. The attempt of the imperialists and their lackeys to change the course of historical development is an idle dream. The torrent of the struggle of the people of the various countries for world peace, national independence, democracy and socialism is irresistible.

General Line of China's Foreign Policy

The Chinese people have always firmly opposed the policies of aggression and war of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States and actively supported the national and democratic movements of the people of the various countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the workers' movement in Western Europe, North America and Australasia, the world peace movement and all the just struggles of the people in all lands. All these are sacred international obligations and duties of the Chinese people. The Chinese Communist Party has always been

loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has consistently adhered to the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement. The general line of our foreign policy is: to safeguard and strengthen unity and co-operation between the socialist countries; to support and aid the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples and nations against imperialism and colonialism; to coexist peacefully with countries having different social systems and oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war. This general line conforms to the interests of the Chinese people, and the interests of the revolutionary people who make up over 90 per cent of the world's population.

Precisely because of this, China's international prestige and influence have grown with each passing day and we have won the support of more and more friends the world over. The imperialists, revisionists and all other reactionaries regard the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people as a thorn in their side. Time and again they have launched anti-Chinese campaigns, only to meet with one ignominious defeat after another. We must take note, however, of the possibility that the current anti-Chinese, anti-communist and anti-people waves may develop along more frenzied lines. The Chinese people, the Communists of all countries and the people all over the world should be fully prepared for this ideologically and maintain the keenest vigilance against it. Historical experience shows us that, provided the people are fully prepared ideologically for any reverse, counter-revolutionary current, they can definitely resist and beat

it back. True gold does not fear tempering by fire. In the flaming furnace of international struggles, the Chinese people, together with the revolutionary people of other countries and all those who uphold world peace and just struggle, will be tempered and grow stronger. The people's revolutionary struggle will keep advancing no matter what happens; the general situation of the East wind prevailing over the West wind is irreversible.

In the coming new year, the Chinese people, basing themselves on a consideration of the overall situation, must do their work in every field still better, in the interests of their motherland and the peoples all over the world. All Communist Party members and cadres should carry forward our glorious revolutionary traditions and the spirit of hard work, strengthen their ties with the people, keep improving their working style and do exemplary work in all fields. We must have lofty aspirations and ambitions, but at the same time we must keep our feet firmly planted on the ground. To have lofty ambitions and aspirations means to stand on an eminence and command a broad view, to be able to withstand any difficulty or storm, to dare to struggle and dare to win. To keep one's feet firmly planted on the ground means to proceed always from concrete conditions and be practical. The Chinese people will always be closely united and they will be always united closely with all the other people of the world. By so doing, we will be for ever invincible and always victorious.

Let us achieve new and greater success in the coming new year!

Retrospects and Prospects

China's Industrial Gains in 1961 and Tasks for 1962

CHINA reckons that in 1961 it reached or surpassed the planned targets for most of the major industrial products, wrote Po I-po, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Economic Commission, in an article published in *Gongren Ribao* (Workers' Daily) on December 31, 1961.

In his article, entitled "Go All Out for Still Greater Achievements in Industrial Production During 1962," the Vice-Premier characterized the present situation as "very good." "Great achievements have been made, the tasks ahead are great but the prospects are extremely bright," he added.

Other Items on the Score Card

In 1961, the Vice-Premier disclosed, there was an increase in the production of various types of farm machines and implements, drainage and irrigation machinery, chemical fertilizers and farm insecticides. Heavy industry supplied more raw materials to the light and handicraft industries giving fresh impetus to those branches of light industry and also certain handicrafts which use industrial products as raw materials. All this has played a definite

role in promoting agricultural production and stimulating a brisk market.

Speaking of achievements in heavy industry, Po I-po noted that the mining industry, particularly coalmining, had been strengthened by the introduction of more equipment and improvements in the material and technical conditions of the mines. This has led to a steady increase in coal production starting with the fourth quarter of 1961, and this in turn helped to promote the development of other industries.

Many industrial enterprises have further improved the quality of their products and increased their variety. Statistics for November show that since the great leap forward of 1958 there has been a fourfold increase in the number of varieties of converter steel made by China's major enterprises. Many enterprises have further reduced their production costs.

The Vice-Premier paid tribute to the fact that the political consciousness of the workers and employees has grown. Holding aloft the three red banners — the general line for socialist construction, the great leap forward and the people's commune, he said, they have carried forward

the revolutionary tradition of working hard, of building the country industriously and frugally and in a self-reliant way, doing their best to overcome all difficulties. The living standards of factory and office workers have improved; the masses are displaying ever greater enthusiasm in their productive work.

Vice-Premier Po stressed in his article that the present inspiring situation on the industrial front emerged under the guidance of the Communist Party's general line for socialist construction, and on the basis of the three years' great leap forward. It was the resounding victory of the three years' great leap forward that provided the most basic material and technical conditions, as well as extremely valuable experience, for the new achievements made in 1961. In turn, these achievements have further consolidated and developed the splendid victory of the three years' great leap forward and enriched the experience gained in the past. All this will exert a profound and far-reaching influence on the future.

The new industrial achievements, Vice-Premier Po pointed out, are inseparable from the growth of farm production, and the mutual support and stimulation which industry and agriculture give each other. A better autumn harvest has been gathered thanks to the implementation of the Communist Party's policies in rural work. This is a great inspiration and powerful support to the workers and employees in industry.

The Vice-Premier noted that factories and mines all over China have done a great deal in making industrial adjustments in accordance with the Party's policy of adjusting, consolidating, filling out and raising standards. This has strengthened the weak links in industry and in industrial management.

Tasks in 1962

The year 1962, he wrote, will be a year of key importance for the further adjustment of the national economy, in conformity with the above-mentioned policy.

Referring to the tasks facing industry in this coming year, he pointed out that while the work is centred on adjustment, continuous efforts should be made to increase the output of means of production for the countryside and so increase industry's support for agriculture, and promote agricultural production. Efforts should also be made to turn out more light industrial and handicraft products, particularly light industrial goods made from non-agricultural raw materials, so as to stimulate a still brisker market; to expand the production capacity of the mining and timber felling industries and see to it that industries providing raw materials are better adapted to the needs of the processing industries; and to increase the capacity of short-distance transport to suit the needs of the further development of production. All enterprises should improve their management, raise the quality and increase the variety of their products, reduce the consumption of materials and raise labour efficiency.

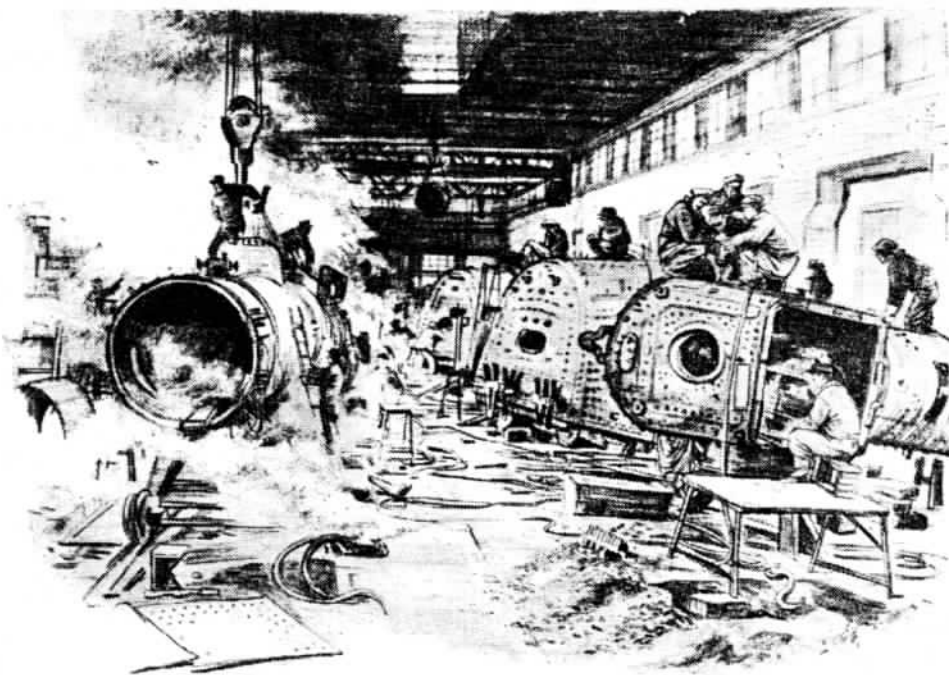
The Vice-Premier explained that all this is intended to create a new balance conforming to the requirements of the new proportionate relations established on the basis of the three years' great leap forward and the new achievements in 1961, and the new level of industrial development. It is also aimed to consolidate the great victories which have been won, to fulfil and overfulfil the 1962 industrial production plan and secure a still better development of industry.

He pointed out that the task for 1962 is great, but can be fulfilled. It is necessary to bring into still fuller play, and to rely on, the initiative and creativeness of the masses of workers and employees, and, in conformity with the mass line, to broaden the scale of the mass movement to increase production and practise economy. He said that the carrying out of the mass line must be combined with the strengthening of centralized and unified leadership. In organizing and leading the mass movement to increase production and practise economy, the principle of democratic centralism should be adhered to from

beginning to end, and the initiative and enthusiasm of all sections of the people and of the broadest masses should be correctly brought into play under centralized guidance.

He expressed confidence that all difficulties will be overcome, the tasks of 1962 will be fulfilled and new victories will be won by relying on the leadership of the Party, on the growing enthusiasm and creativeness of the broad masses of workers and staff members, on the material and technical foundations already created and strengthened during the three years' great leap forward and during 1961, and on the valuable experience which has been enriched through practice and grasped by the masses of cadres, workers and employees.

"The situation in industrial production will grow increasingly better, our strength will grow steadily greater and the prospects are extremely bright," Vice-Premier Po I-po concluded.



In a Repair Shop

Sketch by Wang Chi

Hail the Great Victories of the National-Liberation Movement

by KUO CHI-CHOU

Following is the first instalment of a translation of an article carried in "Hongqi," No. 1, 1962, a bi-weekly published by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE widespread victory of the national-liberation movement is a development of great historic significance in the international situation following World War II. The Statement of the 1960 Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties points out: "The complete collapse of colonialism is imminent. The breakdown of the system of colonial slavery under the impact of the national-liberation movement is a development ranking second in historic importance only to the formation of the world socialist system." In 1961, the peoples of all lands won fresh victories of major importance in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. A most favourable situation for the national-liberation movement is unfolding today in the vast arena of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

New Victories in Asia

In 1961, the Asian peoples gained new victories in their fight against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Japanese people have given further evidence of their grand and mighty strength in the fight to abrogate the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," to oppose the revival of Japanese militarism and create an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral Japan. The people in south Korea, steeled in heroic struggles, have also waged a succession of struggles on a big scale against U.S. imperialism and its stooges; their demand for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland is becoming more and more insistent. Under the mounting pressure of the people's struggles, the lackeys of U.S. imperialism there have staged one political coup after another in the effort to maintain their reactionary rule. The struggle of the people in the southern part of Viet Nam is surging steadily higher against U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique; the armed struggle which the people are waging in self-defence is dealing hammer blows to the tottering Ngo Dinh Diem puppet regime. The great victory of the Laotian people in particular has dealt a telling blow against the aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism in Asia.

U.S. imperialism has always regarded Laos as a bridgehead for aggression in Southeast Asia and for its attack on the socialist countries. In the words of the U.S. imperialists, Laos is "a crucial link in a chain of defense the U.S. was trying to forge for Southeast Asia." After assuming office, Kennedy continued to step up support for the rebel clique in Laos, expanded the civil war there in a vain attempt to

wipe out the armed Laotian patriot units. But these plans of U.S. imperialism fell through. Far from being destroyed, the patriotic, democratic forces in Laos have strengthened their unity and grown in the course of the struggle. They have resolutely smashed the armed attacks of the U.S.-fostered Nosavan rebel clique and liberated over 60 per cent of the country's area. With the support of the socialist countries and other countries which respect Laotian independence and neutrality, the people of Laos have waged a determined struggle against U.S. imperialism and forced it to agree to convene the enlarged Geneva Conference for the settlement of the Laotian question, thus placing U.S. imperialism in an even more awkward and isolated position in the eyes of the peoples of the world. The Laotian people are now continuing their fight for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question, and at the same time are keeping a vigilant eye on the plots of the U.S. imperialists and their agents who are vainly attempting to spoil the fruits of victory of the Laotian people and rekindle the flames of war.

The Indian people have just recovered Goa from the Portuguese colonialists. The Indonesian people are waging a resolute struggle for the recovery of West Irian and against U.S. imperialist intervention.

In Africa, Algeria's national-liberation war has triumphantly entered its eighth year. The heroic fight waged by the Algerian people under the leadership of the Algerian Provisional Government has inflicted one disastrous defeat after another on the French colonialists. The anti-French patriotic demonstrations of the people is making great headway in those parts of Algeria still under French occupation. During the past year, the Algerian Provisional Government entered into negotiations on two occasions with the French Government. The latter, however, refused to agree to Algerian independence and refused to guarantee the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Algeria, thus leading to the breakdown of the negotiations. The Algerian people are determined to carry their war for national independence through to the end; that determination and their efforts are a powerful inspiration to people everywhere fighting for national liberation. The fierce flames of anti-colonialism are burning too in Portugal's African colonies which the Western colonialists have called for many years the "Zone of Silence." In the last six months and more, the armed struggle of the Angolan people has dealt heavy blows to Portugal's U.S.-supported colonial troops and liberated a large part of their territory. The anti-colonialist struggle is on the rise too in such places as Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique and the Cape Verde Islands. The East and Central African

peoples who are still under British colonial rule have also launched an active struggle for national independence. The struggle of the South Africans against apartheid surges forward.

29 Independent Countries in Africa

In 1961 the number of independent countries in Africa rose to 29. Their combined population adds up to about 80 per cent of the entire population of Africa; their combined area is about 72 per cent of the whole area of Africa. The peoples of the countries which have already gained their independence are continuing their fight against imperialism in order to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty. The people of such countries as Ghana, Guinea and Mali have waged a series of struggles to rid themselves of the surviving forces and influences of imperialism, and consolidate their national independence. They have kicked out the colonialist officials from their government organs, thrown out the foreign troops; they are developing an independent national economy and national culture. Consistently representing the interests of the broad masses, the Union of the Kamerun People (U.P.C.) has persisted in its heroic armed struggle against French imperialist military repressions and political and economic control and for the achievement of complete independence for Kamerun. The people of Tunisia are waging a struggle for the recovery of the French occupied Bizerta base. These struggles have all made positive and important contributions to the complete elimination of imperialist-colonialist forces in Africa.

Since Patrice Lumumba was murdered by the U.S. imperialists, the Belgian colonialists and their agents, the Congolese people have continued to hold high the banner of Lumumba and carry forward the struggle despite the difficulties and complexities of the situation they face. The patriotic forces in the Congo are now being regrouped; in spite of the tortuous and difficult path the national-liberation movement of the Congolese people may still have to travel, they will certainly grow in strength in the course of this bitter struggle, they will certainly overcome all the difficulties that they face and carry forward the national-liberation movement in the Congo. The development of the Congolese situation is a profound lesson for the African people and the oppressed nations all over the world. A national-liberation movement was in full swing in the Congo when it announced its independence. The armed attack launched by the Belgian colonialists was powerfully repulsed by the patriotic Congolese armymen and civilians. It was only after the U.S. imperialists, usurping the U.N. flag, invaded the Congo with the so-called "U.N. forces" that the situation there took a turn for the worse. With the "U.N. forces" intervening, in the past twelve months and more, the legal government headed by Lumumba was subverted, Lumumba himself was murdered, the Congo has been badly split and a considerable part of its patriotic forces destroyed. The U.S. imperialists have been fostering the illusion among the peoples that independence can be "granted" to the oppressed nations through the United Nations. But U.N. activities in the Congo have once again given the lie to this U.S. imperialist humbug. The tortuous path traversed by the Congolese national-liberation movement shows that to gain independence, the oppressed nations must rely on the strength of the people in waging the struggle; they

must discard any illusions about the United Nations. The Resolution of the Third All-African People's Conference has put it well: the United Nations has become an instrument of neo-colonialism under the cover of which the colonial powers return to the independent countries.

Raging Storm in Latin America

U.S. imperialism regards Latin America as its "back-yard." Kennedy, since assuming office, has racked his brains looking for a way to destroy revolutionary Cuba and eliminate the influence of the Cuban revolution in Latin America. But in the past year, heroic Cuba stood in the Caribbean even more firmly and the Cuban people have raised still higher the banner of the revolution. The Cuban people resolutely and swiftly smashed the armed aggression launched by the U.S. mercenaries in April 1961, thus safeguarding the revolutionary cause of Cuba. They are pushing their revolution ahead unceasingly along their chosen road of socialist development. The enemy they confront is U.S. imperialism, close to them and utterly vicious. But because they dared to struggle, they have overthrown the reactionary rule of Batista fostered by U.S. imperialism and freed themselves from enslavement by U.S. imperialism and the big *latifundiá* owners at home; following the victory of their revolution, they have proved themselves able to consolidate and develop this revolution. This fact has been a great inspiration to the peoples of Latin America and the rest of the world in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of world peace. "Take the Cuban road" has become the common demand and determination of more and more of the Latin American peoples. In the past year, the peoples of Brazil, Ecuador and other Latin American countries have achieved great victories in their struggle against U.S. interference in their domestic affairs, thus effectively checking U.S. imperialist conspiracies to establish pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes in these countries. The people of the Dominican Republic have waged a vigorous struggle against U.S. imperialism and the dictatorial regime in defiance of threats from U.S. imperialism and repressions by the reactionary government. The armed struggle of the people is growing daily in Paraguay, Nicaragua and other Latin American countries. The storm of struggle for national independence and democratic freedoms is sweeping across Latin America with rising fury.

During this past year, the great victory of the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America has further shaken the imperialist colonial rule, accelerated the collapse of the colonialist system and dealt a powerful blow to the policies of aggression and war pursued by the imperialists headed by the United States; it is playing a most important role in the defence of world peace.

Kennedy's Hypocritical Talk

The excellent situation created by the successive victories in the national-liberation movements is an inspiration to all revolutionaries throughout the world. Only the imperialists and the reactionaries in various countries are dismayed and frightened. However, the imperialists headed by the United States are not reconciled to their defeat. They are driven to even more cunning tactics in their attempt to keep colonialism going. Kennedy's speech at the recent session of the U.N. General Assembly is good material for teaching by negative example. Kennedy

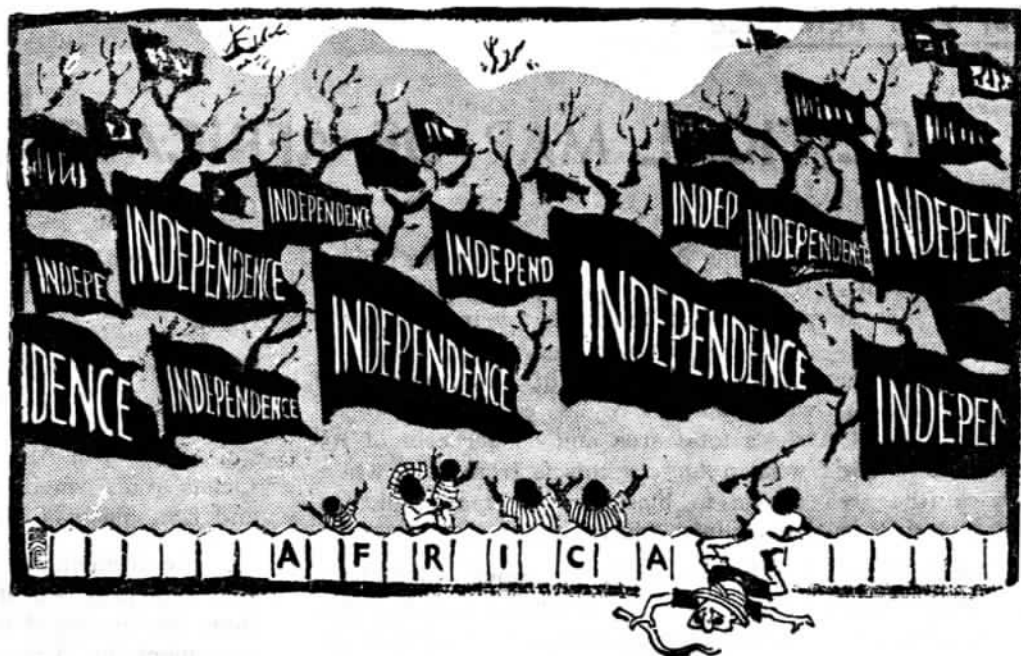
declared that he agreed with the view that colonialism is a key issue. He said: "Let the full facts of that issue be discussed in full." Now let's see how he dealt with colonialism in the light of "facts."

Firstly, he said: "Since World War II, a world-wide declaration of independence has transformed nearly one billion people and nine million square miles into 42 free and independent states. Less than 2 per cent of the world's population lives in dependent territories." The words "freedom" and "independence" used here by Kennedy by no means indicate that he favours freedom and independence for these countries; he is merely attempting to lull their peoples by making out that the colonialist forces in their countries have been completely eliminated. Kennedy tries to narrow down the scope of colonialism as it now exists in the world to "dependent territories" in which less than 2 per cent of the world's population lives. In this way he tries to prove that opposition to colonialism is no longer the pressing issue confronting the peoples in the vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

A Camouflage for U.S. Neo-Colonialism

Kennedy has completely distorted the facts. Since World War II, the vigorous national-liberation movement has dealt massive blows against colonialism. Many countries which were formerly colonies have one after another proclaimed their independence. The colonialist system has disintegrated further and things are getting more and more difficult for imperialism. But imperialism is still alive; it still runs amok in vast areas of the world. Many Asian, African and Latin American countries which make up more than one half of the world's population are still suffering from enslavement and oppression by the new and old colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism. On the one hand, U.S. imperialism helps the old colonialist countries such as Britain and France to prop up their colonial domination. On the other hand, it tries hard to take the place of the old colonialist powers under the signboard of helping the oppressed nations to achieve "independence" and "freedom" and by taking advantage of the fact that the rule of the old colonialist countries has been increasingly weakened in many areas. The U.S. imperialists are now resorting to threats, economic baits, subversion, penetration, armed intervention and other means to intensify their aggression against many countries in the vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties points out: "The United States is the mainstay of colonialism today. The imperialists, headed by the U.S.A., make desperate efforts to preserve colonial exploitation of the peoples of the former colonies by new methods and in new forms."

By narrowing down the scope of colonialism to the "dependent territories," Kennedy is simply trying to rig up a camouflage for U.S. imperialism in pushing forward



Spring Everywhere

Cartoon by Pi Ke-kuan

its neo-colonialism, and paralyse the militant will of the peoples of the oppressed nations. Lies, however, can never cover up the facts.

In Kennedy's dictionary, south Viet Nam presumably does not come under the heading of "dependent territories." But everybody knows that the Ngo Dinh Diem regime is a puppet organization fostered by U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism controls south Viet Nam politically, economically and militarily and helps the Ngo Dinh Diem clique in its bloody suppression of the south Vietnamese people. Isn't this colonial domination pure and simple?

It has been more than a year now since the Congo proclaimed its independence. But the old colonialists, Belgium, Britain and France, have not cleared out, and moreover, U.S. imperialism, under cover of the "U.N." flag, has stepped in. U.S. imperialism is trying to squeeze the old colonialist forces out of the Congo and bring the country entirely under its own control. Isn't this colonial domination in the full sense of the term?

Many Latin American countries are independent countries but U.S. monopoly capital controls their economies and reduces them virtually to the status of semi-colonies. The U.S. monopoly organizations like the United Fruit Company (called the "Green Devil" by the Latin American peoples) and its like form a sort of "state within a state" in quite a few Latin American countries. These U.S. monopolies have not only brutally exploited the peoples of these countries but flagrantly interfered in their internal affairs. U.S. imperialism, furthermore, has frequently instigated coups d'etat in certain countries in an attempt to establish pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes there. Can Kennedy deny this notorious record of U.S. colonialism?

The aggressive hands of U.S. imperialism reach out to every corner of the capitalist world. In scores of countries and regions, it has stationed hundreds of thousands of troops, set up hundreds of military bases, and sent in many military advisory groups; in many countries it has fostered the reactionaries and everywhere sought to suppress the

(Continued on page 16)

POLITICAL MAP OF AFRICA CHANGES FAST

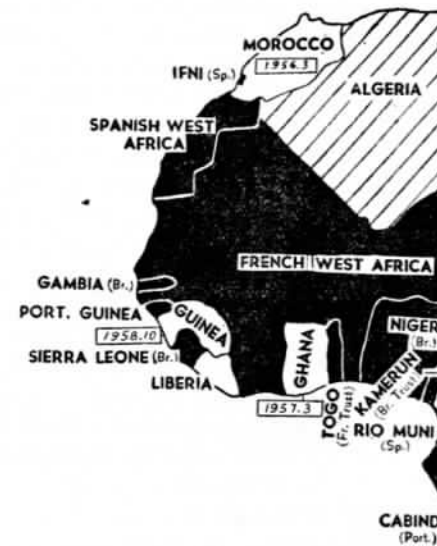
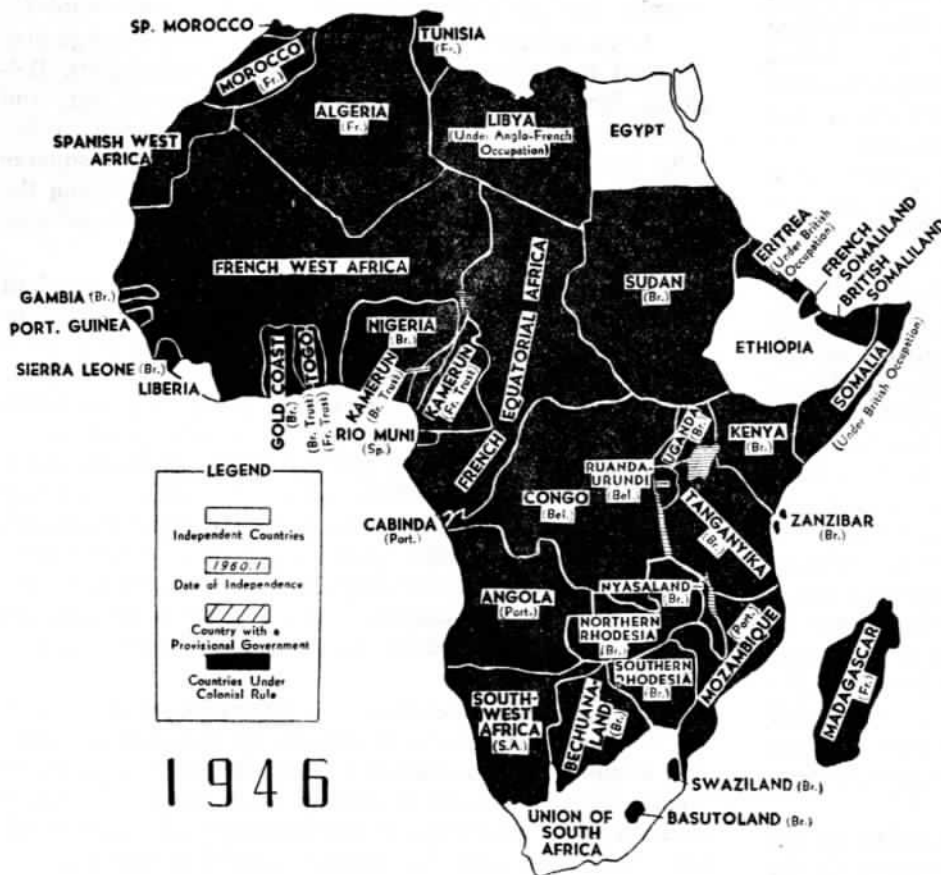
ON December 9, a young African officer lit a big *Uhuru* (Freedom) torch atop the snow-capped Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain, to celebrate the independence of Tanganyika — the latest among the African states to shake off colonial rule. This brought the number of independent African countries to 29, comprising about 72 per cent of Africa's total area and 80 per cent of its population. And what a far cry this is from 1946 when Africa (the area shown in black on the map indicates colonial rule) was literally a "dark continent."

Africa's peoples having suffered under colonialism for long centuries have seen drastic changes during the postwar years. The Western colonialists first set foot on Africa at the end of the 15th century. In the latter half of the 19th century, the scramble among the imperialist powers for land and wealth in the African jungles reached fever pitch. Their colonial possessions comprised about 10 per cent of Africa's territory in 1876, but, at the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the whole of the continent had already been carved up and 96 per cent of its total area was under imperialist occupation (the percentage would be 92 if South Africa, which became a

British Dominion in 1910, were counted as a sovereign state).

Before World War II, there were only four nominally independent countries in Africa, making up 11 per cent of Africa's total area. Of them Egypt and Liberia were controlled respectively by Britain and the U.S.A.; the Union of South Africa was a country where a few white racists rode roughshod over a big African population; and Ethiopia was occupied by Italy in 1936.

The tremendous change in the postwar world situation has provided most favourable international conditions for the rapid growth of the national independence movement in Africa. The war gravely weakened the major colonial powers ruling Africa. Many important colonies and dependent countries in Asia won through to independence during the war or in the early postwar years. Among them China, Korea and Viet Nam became socialist countries. The emergence and growing strength of the socialist camp brought about a basic change in the balance of world forces in favour of peace, democracy and socialism, a change disadvantageous to imperialism. All this has accelerated the collapse of the imperialist



colonial system and powerfully inspired and aided the national-independence movement in Africa.

The first African country to gain independence since the war was Libya. An Italian colony before the war, this North African country was occupied by British and French troops during the war. The Libyan people's struggle against foreign occupation was crowned with victory in December 1951 when they proclaimed their independence.

In the period after the 1955 Bandung Afro-Asian Conference, the African peoples' anti-colonialist struggles gathered fresh momentum. The Sudan, which is the largest country in Africa, declared its independence in January 1956. Morocco and Tunisia in North Africa followed suit in March of the same year.

In November 1954 nationwide armed uprisings against the French colonialists broke out in Algeria. The Algerian people have by now freed vast tracts of their territory.

The emergence of these independent states in North Africa gave a great impetus to the anti-colonialist battles in Black Africa. In March 1957, the former British colony "Gold Coast" gained independence and renamed itself Ghana. In October 1958, Guinea freed itself from French rule.

The first year of the 1960s saw even greater changes on Africa's political map. Altogether 17 countries were proclaimed independent. They are: Kamerun, Togo,

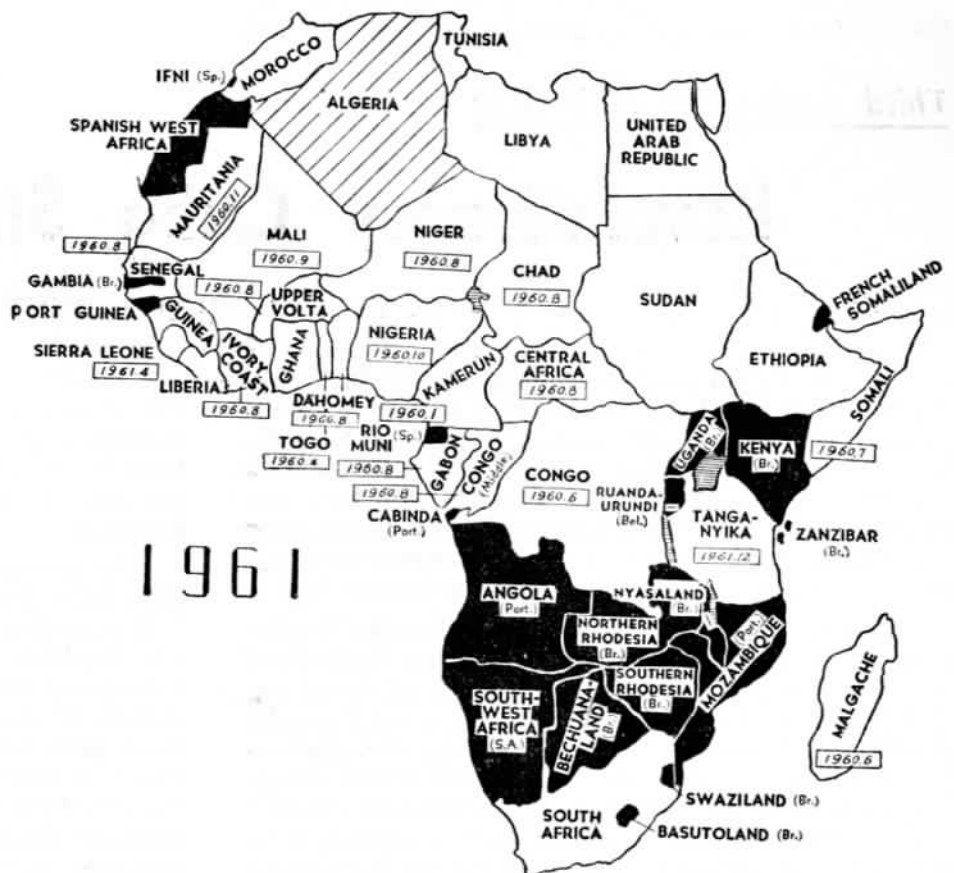
Malgache (formerly known as Madagascar), the Congo, the Somali Republic, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Chad, Central Africa (formerly known as Ubangi-Shari), Middle Congo, Gabon, Mali, Senegal, Nigeria and Mauritania.

In April 1961, Sierra Leone, the British colony in West Africa, achieved independence. The British trust territory, Tanganyika, gained freedom last December.

All in all, out of the 58 countries and areas in Africa, 31 have broken the colonial fetters and formed 25 sovereign states during the 16 postwar years, thus bringing the total of independent African countries to 29. In Algeria, the Provisional Government was inaugurated in September 1958.

Sixteen years is a short span in terms of history. But for the people languishing under colonial rule, even a single day is too long to endure. Reviewing the heartening changes that have already taken place in Africa, one cannot fail to note on the map that there are still obtrusive, blackened areas under foreign rule, that the continent is still a battle ground for old colonialism's desperate rearguard action and a chief target of U.S. neo-colonialism's thinly veiled aggrandizement. In 1962 and the years to come, all who cherish human progress will redouble their efforts to help the African national-liberation movement and drive the last nails in the coffin of moribund colonialism.

—SHEN SU



(Continued from page 13)

people's revolutionary struggles. The debt of blood piled up by U.S. imperialism is heavy; there is no way in which Kennedy can repudiate it.

Most Urgent Task of Oppressed Peoples

The people of all the countries which are victims of aggression and oppression by imperialism headed by the United States understand perfectly well what colonialism means. They have a clear idea that the most urgent task confronting them is to oppose new and old colonialism headed by the United States. They have steadily raised the level of their political understanding in the course of the struggle. More and more people have now come to see through the truculent features of U.S. imperialism. The Cairo Office of the African Organizations said in a statement: "American imperialism and neo-colonialism under Kennedy is emerging more determined than ever to disrupt by every means the African liberation struggle" and "they are re-entering through the back door in the guise of friends offering help and aid and thus introducing a new and more vicious form of colonialism." The Declaration of the Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation and Peace said: "U.S. imperialism is the main force obstructing the development of Latin America. The close alliance of the United States with Latin American oligarchic forces and the devastating consequences of its economic and cultural penetration show that these are the principal causes of the universal stagnation and backwardness in Latin America."

At the recent Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, certain people expressed the view that "the era of classic colonialism is gone and dead" and that anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and anti-racial discrimination are all questions of "secondary" importance; it was also alleged that the question of war and peace is "the most vital and

important problem of the day" and that, if the question of war is not settled first, "no other problem remains: they are submerged in the terrible disaster of war." To say that "the era of classic colonialism is gone and dead" is obviously entirely contrary to the facts. Such views are cast in the same mould as Kennedy's.

Defining the question of war and peace as the most important question, while relegating the fight against imperialism and colonialism to secondary importance, amounts in essence to placing the fight against imperialism and colonialism in opposition to the struggle in defence of world peace. It takes no account at all of the great significance of the national-liberation movement in defending world peace. The danger of undermining world peace comes from imperialism. In order to defend world peace, therefore, we cannot but oppose imperialism and colonialism. To hold the view that the fight against imperialism is only a matter of "secondary" importance, as if there were some other better means of getting peace than the struggle against imperialism, actually amounts to conniving at the imperialist policies of war and aggression. The national-liberation struggle, including the armed national-liberation struggle, is not only not detrimental to the cause of defending world peace but, like the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries, deals blows at imperialism which is the source of the danger of war and reduces its scope of activity; it disperses, ties down and depletes imperialism's armed forces, thereby making important contributions to the cause of peace. The more the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle develops, the more secure is world peace. Regarding the fight against imperialism and colonialism as a question of secondary importance will impede the development of the national-liberation movement, and is extremely harmful to the defence of world peace.

(To be continued.)

Third Anniversary of Victory

Revolutionary Cuba Stands Firm

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

"... the Cuban people having stood up are invincible. All intervention and any new military adventure on the part of U.S. imperialism will meet with even more ignominious defeat," says a message of greetings which Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China and Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council sent to President Osvaldo Dorticos and Premier Fidel Castro on the eve of the third anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

"The deep friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples," the message went on, "is built on the basis of common struggle against imperialism, to safeguard national independence, to defend world peace and for social progress. This militant friendship between our two peoples is everlasting and unbreakable. The Cuban people can rest assured that the Chinese people who have suffered much from imperialist aggression and oppression, have been, are now and will be, their most reliable and faithful comrade-in-arms."

The Chinese people warmly celebrated the victory of the Cuban revolution as their own. Apart from the message of greetings mentioned above, Foreign Minister Chen Yi, the China-Latin America Friendship Association and other people's organizations also sent congratulatory messages.

On December 29, 1961, the China-Latin America Friendship Association and other people's organizations held a meeting which was addressed by Liu Chang-sheng, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Cuban Ambassador to China, Oscar Pino Santos. It was attended by Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Jesus Soto Diaz, Organizing Secretary of the Central Union of Workers of Revolutionary Cuba, and his wife. An exhibition of photographs and graphic art showing scenes of the Cuban revolution and achievements in construction opened in Peking. A friendship delegation headed by Wu Hsin-yu, Member of the Standing Com-

mittee of the National People's Congress, left for Cuba to take part in the celebrations there.

On January 2, the Cuban Ambassador to China gave a reception attended by Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and others. A happy time was spent with the Cuban friends, and warm greetings were extended for the new year and for fresh victories.

Splendid Achievements

In the past three years, the Cuban people, under the leadership of the Revolutionary Government headed by Fidel Castro, have unceasingly pushed forward the cause of revolution and have made great achievements in their fierce struggle against U.S. imperialism and the counter-revolutionaries at home. These achievements enumerated in the January 2 editorial of *Renmin Ribao* are as follows:

1. The Cuban people have smashed the state apparatus of the reactionary rule, suppressed the counter-revolutionaries, built up the revolutionary people's armed forces and consolidated the revolutionary state power.

2. They have abolished the feudal *latifundiá* system, carried out land reform, organized people's farms and agricultural co-operatives engaged in collective farming. They have thus brought a new look to the countryside.

3. They have nationalized all U.S. monopoly enterprises in Cuba as well as big enterprises and embarked on the road of developing an independent national economy in a planned way.

4. They have carried out urban and other social reforms and the campaign to wipe out illiteracy and have improved the material and cultural life of the working people.

5. They have pursued an independent, peaceful foreign policy, constantly developed friendly relations with the people of all countries, especially with those of the socialist countries and of other Latin American countries, and played an increasingly important role in international affairs.

6. They have been waging resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and intervention, defeated the armed invasion launched by the United States, and caused one defeat after another to the adventurist policies of the Kennedy Administration.

The Cuban people are now continuing to advance along the path of socialist development which they have chosen for themselves. The Cuban revolution has entered a new stage; the revolution is in the ascendent and its future is exceedingly bright.

What Makes Kennedy Afraid?

But imperialism always remains imperialism; and U.S. imperialism will never become reconciled to its failure in Cuba. Since the defeat of the Giron Beach invasion last April, the Kennedy Administration has spared no effort in preparing for another armed attack against Cuba. At the same time, it has been actively engineering various diplomatic conspiracies. On the one hand, it has directed the reactionary rulers of some Latin American countries who are at its beck and call to sever diplomatic relations with Cuba, so as to isolate the country. On the other hand, it has been plotting to use the Foreign Ministers Conference of the Organization of American States to be held this month, to engineer collective intervention in

Cuba. U.S. imperialism is so anxious to launch new adventurist action against Cuba that it is like an arrow on a bow, ready to shoot.

But why should the United States, the most powerful chieftain of modern imperialism, feel so uneasy about revolutionary Cuba with its population of only 7 million people? Why will it not give up until it has succeeded in strangling the country? What have Kennedy and his ilk to fear?

Renmin Ribao, in an analysis of this point, provided an answer. It is because the Cuban people have defied the bogey of "geographical fatalism" and the myth of the invincibility of professional armies spread by the flunkies of imperialism. And because they dared to carry out armed revolution under the very noses of the U.S. imperialists and win. After the victory of the revolution, they defied U.S. imperialist pressure, intimidation and the difficulties caused by its economic blockade, subversion and sabotage. They dared to push the revolution continuously forward, confiscated the plantations and all enterprises owned by U.S. monopoly capital in Cuba and, unafraid of difficulties, embarked on the road of developing an independent national economy. Moreover, the Cuban people have no fear of armed attacks or threats by the powerful U.S. imperialists. They have gone all out in organizing their people's militia. They defended the revolutionary regime rifle in hand, dealt heavy blows at the invaders and annihilated lock, stock and barrel, the U.S. mercenaries at Giron Beach. This shows that in our time all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world can win the support of the broad masses and defeat the imperialist aggressors so long as they dare to launch revolution and take up arms against even the most powerful enemy. It is the revolutionary people who are truly strong, not U.S. imperialism. The revolutionary spirit of the Cuban people—their firmness and unflinching courage in the face of U.S. imperialism—is a splendid example to all oppressed nations and peoples of the world. Herein lies the fundamental reason why Kennedy and his ilk have become so alarmed that they regard the Cuban revolution as a "danger" and a "great calamity."

Cuba Does Not Stand Alone

The revolutionary cause of the Cuban people is enjoying ever wider sympathy and support from the socialist countries and from all countries and people who treasure peace and uphold justice. The governments of many Latin American countries have all adhered to the principle of non-intervention and self-determination. The people of the Latin American countries, in particular, are opposed to intervention in Cuba by U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of all lands. "The Latin American peoples are as close as brothers, sharing each other's joys and sorrows," said Vice-Premier Chen Yi at the reception given by the Cuban Ambassador. "The U.S. imperialist plot to make Latin Americans fight Latin Americans will never succeed," he added.

Imperialists will see that all their schemes and tricks will come to naught. If U.S. imperialists dare to launch another armed invasion against Cuba, another Giron Beach awaits them. The Cuban people's revolution and construction under the leadership of the Cuban Revolutionary Government will certainly achieve still greater victories. Revolutionary Cuba will stand firm for ever in the Caribbean!

Light Industry Flourishes on the Steppes

by SHIH YUN-TSE

A FEW short years ago there was little modern industry in Inner Mongolia. Herdsmen ranged their flocks on the natural pastures of this vast steppeland in the northern part of China. Except in the Yellow River Bend agriculture was extremely backward.

The area became New China's first national autonomous region in 1947 (parts of it were liberated in 1945). Since then its growth has been swift and many-sided. Besides increasing its number of livestock nearly fourfold to become China's biggest livestock producer and developing its agriculture to the point where its per capita yield of marketable grain is one of the highest in the country, it has built a giant iron and steel complex, established an important timber industry and built a flourishing light industry. With its hundreds of new modern light industrial enterprises, the region now produces some dozen times as much in gross output value as it did at the time of liberation. **This gives an average annual rate of growth of 26.1 per cent over the past 14 years. The speed of advance was particularly striking in the three big leap years, 1958-60, during which period the average annual rate of increase was 48.8 per cent. The aggregate gross output value in those three years alone exceeded that for the 12 preceding years (1946-57) by 35 per cent.**

The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region's growing light industry is satisfying an increasing proportion of its own people's needs for manufactured consumer goods; it is also sending to other parts of China and exporting an increasing amount of milk products, woollen and leather goods, canned meat, salt and other products. Today, as a region, it stands first in the country in the output of milk products; it ranks second in lake salt and fourth in woollen textiles besides producing considerable amounts of sugar, spirits and soap. Its carpets, woollen yarn, deep-pile coating, milk powder, butter, cheese, riding boots, fur coats, granulated sugar and ephedrine enjoy an irreproachable reputation on the world market. Its range of products is being constantly expanded.

Land of Rich Resources

Inner Mongolia has excellent conditions for the development of light industry. The 1.4 million square metres of the Inner Mongolian Plateau (average elevation: 1,000 metres above sea level) abounds in rich resources. There are fine natural pastures and much fertile land with immense possibilities for the development of livestock breeding and industrial crops, especially sugar beet, tobacco, bast-fibre crops and medicinal herbs. Hundreds of salt and bitter lakes scattered over its steppes and deserts provide an inexhaustible source of raw materials for the chemical and food industries. Its numerous rivers and more than 1,000 fresh water lakes teem with fish of many kinds. Its Greater Khingan Range accounts for one-sixth of China's timber reserve, and is the home of

many valuable wild animals and plants. The oak trees here are a source of large quantities of wild tussah silk. There are big deposits of coal and iron ore, to mention only two of the region's many minerals.

"Begging Alms with a Golden Bowl"

But in spite of this abundance of resources, Inner Mongolia before liberation was poor. It was likened to a pauper "begging alms with a golden bowl" as the Chinese saying went. Some handicrafts had begun to develop among the nomadic tribes here as early as the 13th century and sporadic attempts were made later to establish modern industries but these were stunted by the triple oppression imposed by the local feudal lords, the imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries. Up to the time of liberation, the more than 10 million people of many nationalities in this region, five times the size of the British Isles, depended on other parts of the country for more than 90 per cent of the manufactured goods they needed. When the area was liberated there were just eight small power plants, 21 small and poorly equipped woollen mills, tanneries and food processing plants and a few handicraft workshops. This was all the industry inherited here by the People's Government from the past.

Those were the days when the herdsmen were forced to pay fabulous prices for imported manufactured goods. A whole cow might have to be sold for a single brick of tea. Swindling merchants sometimes succeeded in buying a fat sheep for a box of matches. Large quantities of milk went down the drain because there wasn't a single milk processing plant in the region.

14 Years' Swift Advance

Liberation gave the national minorities in Inner Mongolia as everywhere else in China equal political status with the majority Hans, while the institution of regional autonomy provided favourable conditions for rapid economic and cultural progress. The People's Government set aside large sums for investment, provided large numbers of experienced personnel and much equipment to help the region develop its industry as well as its agriculture and animal husbandry.

The past 14 years have seen the energetic development here of heavy industry, and of light industries suited to local needs and possibilities. Local demands are gradually being met by the simultaneous development of large, small and medium-sized enterprises with the emphasis on the small ones. At the same time modern and indigenous methods of production are made use of so as to achieve bigger and better results faster and more economically. By placing the emphasis on the processing of local animal and farm produce and its by-products the consumer goods industry has forged ahead fast. Hundreds of light industrial enterprises run by the local government are working well. Over 70 per cent of the score and more large and medium-sized modern factories now

in full operation specialize in woollen textiles, milk products, leather goods, meat packing and other foods. They account for about half the output value of the region's light industry.

Some idea of the social changes which these advances have brought to the region is indicated by the fact that since 1947, the number of workers from among the region's various nationalities — Mongolians, Hans, Huis, Manchus, Koreans, Tawals, Owenkes and Olunchuns — has increased more than fivefold. Productivity has steadily increased and large funds have been accumulated for the country's industrialization programme. In the last four years alone the capital accumulated is sufficient to build six textile mills with 10,000 spindles each, or 75 milk products factories that can process 50 tons of milk a day.

Inner Mongolia's animal husbandry is producing increasing quantities of raw materials for light industry: hides and fur, milk, casings and eggs. Agriculture too has made significant progress. The rural people's communes are rapidly raising their yields of industrial crops and energetically developing a many-sided economy — fish breeding, bee keeping, sericulture, hunting and the planting of forest belts and orchards. Light industry is making use of the products of all these various activities to expand production.

Colourful Woollen Textiles

Huhehot ("The Blue City" in the Mongolian language), capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, has today become one of China's main woollen textile centres. Its big new woollen mill is second in size only to the one operating in Peking; the capacity of both the woollen weaving mill and the Huhehot carpet factory was considerably expanded. They supply many types of woollen yarn, deep-pile coating, woollen fabrics and blankets, and fine, beautifully designed carpets. The mills are now planning production this year of high-grade woollen fabrics such as serge, gabardine and venetina.

Smaller woollen textile mills, carpet factories, knitwear plants, silk filatures and cotton mills have been set up in other towns. Woollen textile workers are constantly improving their techniques, and increasing the variety and range of designs of textiles to meet rising demands. Among the new products successfully trial manufactured are deep-pile coating that looks like leopard skin, velvet, woollen yarn with a fragrant perfume, carpets with new designs based on the traditional ornamentation of the various Inner Mongolian nationalities and woollen tapestry woven in scores of colours. In 1960 the gross output value of the region's textile industry was 70 times the pre-liberation figure. Inner Mongolian woollen goods are now going out into the world market.

Growing Milk Processing Industry

The establishment of a small milk processing plant on the Hulun Buir Steppe in 1950 heralded the rapid



Milking Time in Inner Mongolia

Mural painting by Li Cheng-hsien

growth of this industry in Inner Mongolia. Today, the region's milk processing plants of varying sizes employ a total of 5,000 workers. Thousands of tons of milk products are processed annually. "Friendship" brand milk powder is comparable in quality with the best-known brands in the world. Other highly popular products include quick-dissolving milk powder, vitamin-enriched milk powder, ice cream powder, milk sauce, kumiss and many important industrial raw materials such as casein and lactose. Inner Mongolian milk products enjoy brisk sales not only in other parts of the country but on the world market as well. The development of these industries has brought tremendous benefits to the herdsmen. In the past 12 years, their income from the sale of fresh milk is equivalent to the value of 2 million sheep. The stockbreeding people's communes have used part of this income to buy pedigree milch cows, improve their cattle strain, build better stabling and other equipment. This steady source of income has played a big role in helping them to build permanent settlements, with schools, clinics, clubs and other amenities.

Prosperous Leather Tanneries

Before liberation, besides a small number of handicraftsmen engaged in processing leather and furs, Inner Mongolia had only two small tanneries making just three types of products: harness, upper and sole leather. Today, Inner Mongolia's tanning industry is making rapid progress. It has recently sent several new types of leather goods to make their debut in other parts of China and on the markets of the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic. Outstanding among these are fine leather shoes, riding boots, sole leather and cow hide with a delicious fragrance that has made a hit with women customers.

By expanding existing tanneries and building new ones, an extensive tannery network has been set up in the region. These enterprises include fully mechanized shoe-making workshops turning out annually hundreds of thousands of pairs of boots and shoes that are smart and wear extremely well. Semi-mechanized workshops are

making felt and processing leather and furs. In all, more than 100 types of leather products are being manufactured, including fine cow hide, pig skin for industrial use, upper and sole leather, harness, chamois leather and suede. The annual output value of Inner Mongolian leather goods has increased 90-fold since liberation.

Booming Food Industry

In addition to milk products, Inner Mongolia is energetically developing its meat packing, sugar refining, wine brewing, oil pressing, salt and cigarette industries. Its big modern meat packing plants can each handle hundreds of cattle or thousands of sheep carcasses a day. They make canned and spiced meat and sausages and scores of other foods of excellent quality. These are thoroughly modern plants which utilize practically every part of the animal and their by-products include active carbon, soap, medicines and glue.

The well-known "Steppe" brand of granulated sugar is made in two big refineries in the western part of the autonomous region. Each of them produces 10,000 tons of fine granulated sugar annually from locally grown beet.

More than 30 wineries are making many kinds of wines. The wines made from wild fruits, the medicinal wines made from ginseng and deer's antlers as well as beer and spirits are being produced in increasing quantities. Total output rose tenfold in the past 14 years.

The large-scale extraction of natural lake salt began with the big leap forward. Annual capacity has now passed one million tons. Much of this fine salt is being supplied to the northwestern provinces.

More Household Goods

To meet the growing needs of the local population, a whole range of consumer goods industries has been established and is being vigorously developed in Inner Mongolia. They include the making of paper, ceramics, glassware, furniture, farm implements, hardware, matches and sports goods. There were just a handful of handicraft workshops making coarse paper before liberation. Today, big and medium-sized modern paper mills are turning out letter press printing paper, cardboard and many other types of paper from the timber and reeds produced in the region. Annual output is scores of times the pre-liberation figure.

Handicrafts which were declining before liberation have been given a new lease of life with the help of the People's Government. Some 60,000 handicraftsmen are working in 1,000 co-operatives. Among other things they produced nearly 10 million small farm tools between January and September last year. New products such as snow breakers, hunting rifles and folding wooden beds have been bought up in large quantities by the herdsmen. Needless to say there are big increases in the output of such traditional products as stringed musical instruments, Mongolian riding boots with their rich decorations in coloured leather, national costumes, brass tea-urns, milk containers, felt goods, saddles and much else.

New Boom Towns

The development of light industry has played a big rôle in promoting the economic and cultural prosperity of the region. Conditions of life on the steppeland have

Pen Probes

NUCLEOMITOPHOBIA

THE U.S. already had over 16 million mental cases before a new type of mental disorder appeared there in the course of 1961. A Chicago psychiatrist has a name for it: nucleomitophobia—an irresistible urge to scurry into a hole with a ration of water and powdered milk.

Its germ is spread from Wall Street and the White House. Using the bugbear of the so-called Berlin crisis, the rulers of the biggest imperialist-militarist country in the world are whipping up a mass war hysteria under the cloak of civil defence against nuclear attack.

Addressing the U.S. Congress in May on so-called "urgent national needs," Kennedy deliberately tried to chill the marrow of the American people by calling for a fallout shelter programme as an "insurance for the civilian population." In July, while ordering the call-up of army reserves and vast new outlays on armaments, the U.S. President asked for an appropriation of \$308 million to locate and mark shelters in existing buildings and stock them with supplies. On the second day of the new year, the Kennedy Administration sent out 25 million copies of a sensational pamphlet entitled: "Fallout protection: What to know and what to do about nuclear attack." This was followed with another shrill pamphlet entitled "Family Shelter Design." With these two attempts to bring the cold war right into the homes of the American people,

greatly changed. In fact, the rise of many new towns and settlements is closely bound up with the growth of the consumer goods industry. Take Silinhot for example. Only a decade or so ago this was a small settlement of several hundred lamas and country folk living in a lamasery surrounded by a few score huts in the heart of the Silingol Steppe—China's biggest natural pasture. It didn't have a single factory or workshop. Its animal products had to be sent to Changchiakou, hundreds of kilometres away, to be processed; and all manufactured goods had to be brought in. Today, Silinhot is a boom town with a population of tens of thousands. Its scores of factories make milk products, leather goods, carpets, furniture, paper and ceramic wares. It has new heavy industrial plants as well.

The growth of Hailar, another centre on the steppe, has also been phenomenal. This was a small town with only a tiny power plant and a few handicraft workshops before liberation. Today it boasts some of the biggest modern factories in the autonomous region and its population has increased more than fourfold.

Scores of other towns have sprung up around newly established modern industry. The many national minorities of the region have produced a modern industrial working class with skilled cadres of engineers, technicians and workers. The old backward Inner Mongolia is no more. In unity and with the help of people in all other parts of the country, the people of Inner Mongolia are marching steadily forward towards socialist industrialization, the common objective of all China's nationalities.

Kennedy is reported to be ready to ask for another \$400 million allotment for the building of shelters.

This was the height of one of the biggest and most cynical campaigns in the United States. Newspapers, magazines, radio, T.V. and other mass media, in short, the whole of America's big business propaganda machine, have been set in motion to condition the American people into believing that they will be all set for a victorious nuclear war if only they build shelters in their backyards.

Fallout shelters have replaced the swimming pool as the rich men's status symbol. Oil magnate Nelson Rockefeller, one of the most aggressive of the U.S. monopolists and Governor of New York State, was among the first to build a fallout shelter in his town house. He also got the New York State Legislature to pass a \$100 million programme for school and college shelters.

"Survival stores" are mushrooming all over the country and doing a roaring business selling shelter supplies. These include, besides the usual emergency provisions, such items as sleeping pills and tranquilizers, sandbags, periscopes and guns (to keep out the neighbours). Newspapers are running whole-page ads for fallout shelters and radiation meters.

The kind of molelike existence Pentagon strategists have worked out for the American people is best epitomized by this bit of news from the State of New Mexico. Children in Artesia, a small town not far from a missile

base, will all go early this year to a school built 16 feet underground. Many enterprising industrialists plan to build underground plants. Banks are burying their records for safekeeping. Two Massachusetts psychiatrists go one better: the only practical thing to do, they suggest, is to flee possible target areas, and possibly to flee the whole Northern Hemisphere.

Years ago Lenin noted that to fleece the workers capitalists used the myth of "invasion" to mislead them. This is still true today, only the trick is a thousand times magnified. This is the background to the new nucleomito-phobia.

But this monstrous hoax is coming up hard against the good common sense of the American people. As the authorities deplore the "apathy" of the public in the matter of digging shelters, more and more sane-minded Americans are coming to see that, after all, the best way to fight the dangers of nuclear war is not to turn into a mole but to eliminate the cause of war. Already a protest movement is under way in the United States. In an open letter recently addressed to Kennedy, 539 professors in the San Francisco area noted that the fallout programme "prepares the (American) people for the acceptance of thermonuclear war as an instrument of national policy," while the efforts of the American people should be directed towards a "positive programme of peace." When this idea catches on, the latest campaign to poison the minds of the Americans will surely come home to roost.

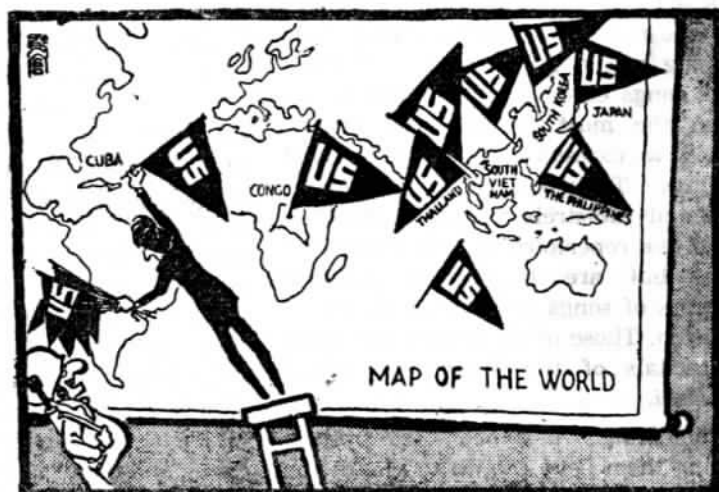
Washington's "Free Choice"

"... the United States supports the idea that every people shall have the right to make a free choice as to the kind of government they want." — J. Kennedy



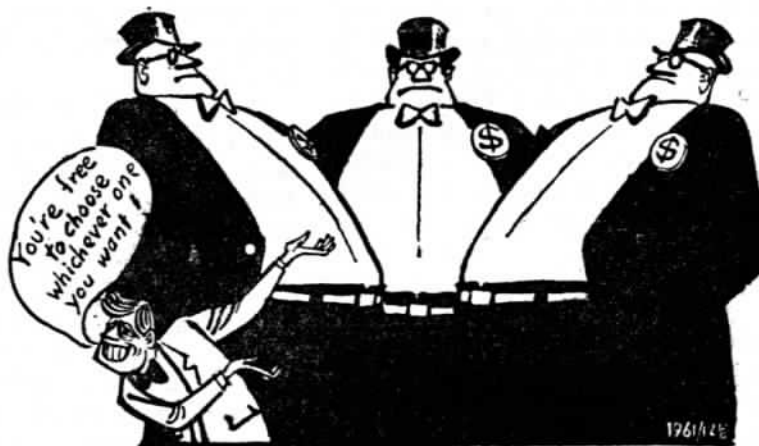
Kennedy: I have plenty of evidence in my hands to show that we have always supported freedom of choice!

Cartoon by Fang Cheng



Kennedy: Everybody has the right to a free choice. And I'm no exception!

Cartoon by Pi Ke-kuan



You Have the Option

Cartoon by Mi Ku

POETRY

"MANAS"—Epic of the Khalkhas

The preliminary work of writing down the *Manas*, the great folk epic of the nomadic Khalkha (Kirghiz) people of China's far west, has just been completed. The present 120,000 line version of this great epic is the first time it has ever been committed in full to paper. A draft translation has been made in the Han language—again, the first ever made—and scholars, research workers and poets are checking it once more against the variants before it is finally printed.

The Khalkhas are one of the oldest minority peoples in China. They number some 70,000 today and while most of them live a nomadic life in the westernmost part of Sinkiang near the Soviet border, others live in scattered communities south of the Tianshan, in the Pamirs and the Kunlun Mountains. Like other fraternal nationalities in Sinkiang, they have a rich heritage of folk art and literature, and especially of folk poems and songs. They love to sing and many of them can compose songs extempore. Singing is for them the most natural way in the world to express their thoughts and feelings. Their ballad singers and professional minstrels not only have an extensive repertoire of folk songs and epics but are themselves polished creators of songs and poems for every occasion. Those of them who specialize in recitals of the *Manas* are called *manaski*.

The *Manas* has been transmitted among them from mouth to mouth for more than a thousand years. In its passage down the ages, like all great folk literature, it has become a crystallization of the literary talent and wisdom of the working people. It is a long narrative poem of the heroic deeds of Khalkha folk heroes interspersed with lyrical and descriptive passages of great beauty. It is studded with mythological stories, legendary tales, ritual songs, proverbs and maxims that are part of the common treasury of the Khalkha people. Age-old, it is constantly renewed by its continuators and creators. Hence its vitality and popularity down to the present time.

The presence of a well-known *manaski* in a Khalkha settlement or

encampment in the highlands is the signal for an immediate gathering of the people. No matter how big the felt covered yurt (tent) of the host it will soon be filled to overflowing. A *manaski* performance is an assurance of success for any festive gathering and the telling of the tale may well go on throughout the night till dawn.

The people know many of the passages of the *Manas* by heart. But this by no means diminishes their interest; rather the opposite. They enjoy the familiar lines sung by a full-throated singer to the accompaniment of the *kaumz*, a Khalkha instrument somewhat similar to the Kazakh *dombra* but with an added string. More than a score of melodies grace the singing of this heroic ballad.

The *Manas* is made up of three parts. The first, "Manas," tells the story of the hero Manas, his youth and upbringing, and his martial achievements. The second part, "Sematei," is about Manas' son, and the third, "Etekei"—about Sematei's son. Through the heroic feats of these three generations, the poem tells how the scattered tribes of the Khalkhas came together to form a single people and how their forefathers fought valiantly against foreign invaders and oppressors. The narrative mirrors the historical development of the Khalkhas as a people and describes their geographical distribution, their herdsmen's customs and manners, their religious beliefs as well as their relations with other tribes and nationalities. Women play a prominent place in this epic. There is Kaneik, the sweet and comely wife of Manas, the hero; the young and steadfast Aichulei who rejects a powerful suitor and overcomes frightening difficulties to be married at last to her beloved Sematei, Manas' son. This poem's extraordinarily rich content makes it an essential document for anyone studying the social development of the Khalkhas.

The work of the "New Manaski" began in March this year when the Sinkiang Federation of Literary and Artistic Circles and the Institute of Literature of the Sinkiang Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences set up a joint work team whose members fanned out north and south of the Tianshan Mountains to contact all the famous *manaski*. They visited 77 *manaski* in six months and recorded their performances. A poem of 250,000 lines was written down from these re-

cordings, then this was reduced to the present 120,000 lines after the elimination of repetitive or redundant passages. But the work is far from finished as yet. The two organizations are mobilizing more scholarly effort for research into the origins and spread of the epic and the evolution of its many variants. This will help in making a deeper evaluation of this Khalkha masterpiece and checking the translation which has been prepared.

SPORTS

A Successful Tour

The Chinese Men's and Women's Table Tennis Teams, visiting Bulgaria and Rumania last month, enjoyed great popularity and were warmly welcomed everywhere. The teams won all their contests and, while in Rumania, Wang Chien partnered by Han Yu-chen in the women's doubles three times in succession defeated the world champions Maria Alexandru and Geta Pitica fresh from their Warsaw International Table Tennis Tournament triumph.

The Chinese men's team consisted of Chuang Tse-tung, Li Fu-jung, Hsu Yin-sheng—winner, runner-up and semi-finalist respectively in the men's singles at the 26th World Championships last year—and former world singles champion Jung Kuo-tuan. Except for the absence of Wang Chuan-yao, this was the same team which won for China the men's team title at the last World Championships. Members of China's women's team were also place winners at the last World Championships: Wang Chien was a semi-finalist in both the women's singles and doubles; Han Yu-chen, partnered by Li Fu-jung, was runner-up in the mixed doubles and with Liang Li-chen reached the semi-finals in the women's doubles; Ti Chiang-hua had won the women's consolation singles.

The Chinese teams won their first matches in Bulgaria against Gabrovo's men's and women's teams by 5:0 and 3:0 respectively. Before the Sino-Bulgarian match in Sofia, the competing teams practised together for three days, swapping experience and learning from each other.

The Sino-Bulgarian match on December 8 and 9 was the last fixture in Bulgaria for the visitors. Only men's and women's singles were con-

tested and some very exciting games were seen. Chuang Tse-tung won the men's singles, while Wang Chien won the women's singles by defeating the 1961 Bulgarian champion Nadejda Ivanova, Han Yu-chen and Ti Chiang-hua.

In Rumania

The Chinese and Rumanian players, after practising together for three days, played first in Cluj on December 16. That evening nine of the ten matches played were won by the Chinese side. In the women's doubles, Wang Chien and Han Yu-chen played splendidly to beat the world champions Alexandru and Pitica in two straight games 21:11, 21:18. Chuang Tse-tung and Han Yu-chen won the mixed doubles from Negulescu and Alexandru, 21:12 and 21:16. In the men's doubles Chuang Tse-tung and Li Fu-jung defeated Negulescu and Rethi also in straight games, 21:15, 21:17.

In the men's singles, Hsu Yin-sheng defeated Negulescu 21:7, 17:21 and 21:14; Jung Kuo-tuan beat Rethi 20:22, 21:12 and 21:19, Chuang Tse-tung beat Cobirzan 21:17 and 21:11; Li Fu-jung won his match 21:11, 21:12. In the women's singles, Wang Chien beat Pitica 21:13, 21:15, and Han Yu-chen defeated Folea 21:10, 21:15. Alexandru won Rumania's only victory in the match when she defeated Ti Chiang-hua 21:17 in two hard-fought games.

The Chinese and Rumanian teams met the next day for the second time with victory going to the visitors. The men winning 5:0 and the women 3:0.

The Chinese girls Wang Chien and Han Yu-chen, playing a hard-hitting game, repeated their fine performance of the night before and defeated Alexandru and Pitica 21:15, 22:20. In the singles Wang Chien beat Pitica 17:21, 21:11, 22:20, and Han Yu-chen defeated Alexandru 21:9, 15:21, 21:18.

In the men's team contest, the Chinese players won all five matches, scoring 2:0 in each. Chuang Tse-tung, the world champion, narrowly defeated the Rumanian national singles champion Negulescu 22:20, 24:22 in one of the most exciting matches of the day.

From Cluj the visitors went to Bucharest for the final match of the tour. It was the third encounter in four days between the two sides, and although the Chinese players came through with flying colours, they really



Happy Children

New Year picture
by Chen Chu-hsien

had to be on their toes to win eight matches out of ten.

That evening Wang Chien and Han Yu-chen teamed up well to score their third successive victory over Alexandru and Pitica in the doubles. The scores were 21:17, 21:12 and 21:18.

Rumania's national singles champion Negulescu played brilliantly that night. In the mixed doubles he was partnered by Alexandru and they won 21:19, 22:20, 21:14 against Chuang Tse-tung and Han Yu-chen. Playing Chuang Tse-tung in the singles, he had the whole hall in a state of feverish excitement when he just missed beating the world champion. Though Chuang Tse-tung had won the first game 26:24, things looked bright for Negulescu when he took the next two games 21:19, 21:19 and in the critical fourth game had a lead of 10:0. However, the world champion did not get rattled. Playing very steadily he turned the tide and won the fourth and fifth games by 21:18 and 21:13 respectively.

The men's doubles was another battle royal. Chuang Tse-tung and Li Fu-jung finally won 22:20, 22:20, 21:15 after getting the better of Negulescu and Rethi in furious exchanges of smashes. Rethi scored Rumania's second victory when he wore down the former world champion Jung Kuo-tuan in a gruelling five-game encounter winning 21:18, 16:21, 19:21, 21:14 and 21:19.

SHORT NOTES

New "New Year Pictures." As part of the New Year holiday celebrations, Peking's Western District Cultural Centre sponsored, among other things, an exhibition of New Year pictures of more than a hundred new works. Chubby babies and smiling children were a favourite theme. One painter pointed out that it is a centuries-old tradition for our peasants to have big families, and they find endless joy in children. Reproduced on this page is a new picture based on a traditional motif. The central design where the children are seen with their toys represents the Chinese character *fu* (happiness), while on the four corners are bats which are traditional emblems of happiness. But the artist has added something new too—the youngsters will grow up to become builders of an edifice with a real big red star on top of it.

Overseas Chinese Students. At the Overseas Chinese Preparatory School in Peking more than one thousand students and their teachers enjoyed a New Year's Eve party together, at which a well-arranged programme was presented. A mixed group of students sang the cantata *To Yanan*. A group from Indonesia performed the Indonesian *Umbrella Dance*. Chen Pao-tsai who returned to China only a few months ago sang a solo, *Song of the Guerrillas*. In very good spirits he said afterwards: "What a happy New Year we are enjoying under socialism." His schoolmate Tai Tien-niang agreed with him. Celebrating her first New Year in her motherland, she said, after singing an Indonesian song for her schoolmates, that this was the happiest New Year she could remember.

Songs of Friendship. The Central Broadcasting Station provided for the New Year holidays exceptionally rich programmes of Chinese operas, works from Chinese and foreign symphony orchestras, ballet and light music and a variety of comic dialogues and other forms of the *quyi* balladry. A special item, "Songs of Friendship," was played on three consecutive nights on one of their programmes which was re-broadcasting songs and music performed and recorded in Peking, by artists from eight countries who visited China in 1961.

SIDELIGHTS

A New Year Carol. Over the New Year holidays, at family dinners and around warm firesides, a story is going the rounds.

It started on a Sunday at the state jewellery shop on Chungwai St., southern Peking. A silver-haired old lady brought some bits of old jewellery to sell at the shop. She had no more use for them, she said, and thought someone else might want them for what they were worth. Liu Fang-chen, the sales clerk, sized the stones up at a glance. The few bits of rubies were worth 25 yuan. The other, a dull, bluish-purplish stone the size of an apricot seed, puzzled him. "Oh, that," the old lady explained, "it used to be on a cap that came with my dowry. The children use it now to play marbles with. I don't expect much for it, whatever you say." An expert in his line, Liu didn't recognize it for any of the more precious stones and finally offered five yuan for it, the price for an aquamarine of this size. The old lady left satisfied, well pleased with a good bargain.

But somehow Liu was not satisfied. That piece of nondescript stone still puzzled him. After she left, he got out the stone, turned it over and over on his palm, took out his magnifying glass and examined it from all angles. Then he took out other precious stones and compared them. The more he looked, the more puzzled he became. An idea flashed through his mind: could it be a diamond? If it were, then it was worth not five yuan, not fifty, but thousands. Liu hurried to the manager's office. Here it was decided that no effort should be spared to find out the true worth of the stone, and the difference in price, if any, given to the original owner.

Liu couldn't help reflecting on the difference between the scrupulously honest attitude that now prevailed in the whole business. Before liberation, the accident of buying such a stone would have been regarded as a stroke of pure luck for the shop. He himself had been in the trade since he was 15 and had seen enough and to spare of cheating, swindling and fraud in those

20 years before liberation. Now the motto for the trade was "Fair Dealing."

A few days later, a conference of some of the capital's best jewellers and lapidaries was called. Gathered around a table, they studied the mystic blue stone which lay winking before them. The consensus of opinion recognized it as a blue diamond in the rough. Scientific tests proved this to be so. It was certified a 23-carat blue diamond, valued at 3,500 yuan.

Thus it came about that 7, Yinssukou St., east city, one day had an unexpected caller. The visitor handed the surprised old lady 3,500 yuan in cash. Deeply moved and betwixt laughter and tears, the old lady told the well-wishers who'd gathered by this time that she knew whom to thank — Liu Fang-chen and the state jewellery shop, of course, and the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, who have led the people in building this new society.



Money in the Bank. In China's vast countryside a call at the bank has become quite usual for the peasant wife today. News from Keshan County, Heilungkiang, reports that 80 per cent of the peasant households in the Hsichien People's Commune have savings accounts. The amount banked is rising fast: in mid-October it was twice what it was at the beginning of the year. For the sake of convenience, the commune has set up 13 "deposits and withdrawal departments" in the production brigades to handle their members' banking transactions. The money is later deposited with the state banks. It is not unusual, either, for the "bank to come to the door" — the local representative and his cash box is a familiar sight around the peasants' homes and in the commune fields.

Stone Dilemma Solved. There is no longer any doubt about how many stone lions there are on the Lukouchiao Bridge — cultural relics researchers have numbered them definitely at 485.

The Lukouchiao, also known as the Marco Polo Bridge, is



where Japan first launched all-out war of aggression against China in 1937. Built in the 12th century and repaired in the 17th, this 820-ft.-long bridge has 140 balustrades each topped with a carved stone lion and its young. But no one in past centuries has been able to say for sure how many lions there are in all. In local sayings, anything uncertain has been likened to "the lions on the Lukouchiao Bridge." Some said the difficulty in counting them was due to the fact that one lion was always moving; others had it that once the true number was ascertained, all the lions would leave the bridge. The truth is, however, that the master artisans of old hid the frolicsome cubs very skilfully in the most unlikely places: one under the lioness' feet, another on her back, a third whispering into her ear; some had only a head showing, others only a mouth. . . .

The cultural relics researchers failed many times before they finally tracked down pillar by pillar every single lion.

Tibetan Lamas Study. Acting on the proposal of Panchen Erdeni, the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region has called together 149 lamas from the three biggest monasteries of Lhasa and the famous Jokhan Monastery to undertake an intensive study of the Buddhist scriptures and Tibetan Buddhism. This group is now at the Sera Monastery receiving instruction and guidance in its work from eminent Buddhist scholars of note. All expenses are being met by the People's Government and more such groups will be formed at a later stage.

Valley of Vineyards. Turfan city in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region has many claims to distinction. It is famous for its anthracite deposits. Melons and grapes grown there are so deliciously sweet they defy description. Besides being the hottest, it is also the lowest land point in China (154 metres below sea level.) Here in a basin of 5,600 mu in area the world famous Turfan raisins are produced. This valley plentifully endowed with natural springs and a peculiar climate, four seasons within 24 hours has, by man's industry, been transformed into a huge vineyard.



CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Ikeda's True Face

The Ikeda government's reactionary stand in trailing behind the U.S. to show hostility to the 650 million Chinese people was laid bare at the recent U.N. General Assembly debate on the question of restoring China's legitimate rights in the U.N., says *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (December 30).

The performance of the Ikeda government, the editorial points out, made it perfectly clear that it follows a policy of toeing the Washington line of hostility to China, of plotting to create "two Chinas" and vainly attempting to cut off China's territory Taiwan permanently.

Under the pressure of the broad masses of the Japanese people, the Ikeda government has repeatedly professed its desire to "improve" Sino-Japanese relations. Now the whole show is given away. Its previous statements on relations with China have turned out to be nothing but humbug.

History tells us that Japan's attitude towards China has always been a touchstone of the Japanese Government's foreign policy, particularly its policy towards Asia. The Ikeda government's undisguised anti-Chinese manoeuvres at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly are by no means an isolated event. They indicate that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are working hand in glove to step up their policies of aggression and war in Asia, declares the editorial.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are well aware that China is the main obstacle in the way of their aggression and expansion in Asia. The anti-Chinese moves of the Ikeda government involve a sinister design, that is, to strike at the international prestige of China, to weaken her international influence and undermine the friendly relations between other Asian countries and China, so that it can realize its aim of following in the steps of the U.S., serving the interests of its masters in Washington and engaging in aggression and expansion in Asia.

Quite obviously, the editorial says, the Ikeda government's present diplomatic moves demonstrate that U.S. imperialism is employing Japanese

imperialism which it has fostered, as its principal accomplice in aggression in Asia. The position of U.S. imperialism today is getting more and more difficult in Asia. Some of its lackeys, for instance, Ngo Dinh Diem of south Viet Nam and Pak Jung Heui of south Korea, are tottering. There has emerged a tendency for "neutrality" even among the member nations of its aggressive bloc. To save its policies of aggression and war from complete bankruptcy in Asia, the U.S. is anxious to use Japanese militarism and certain other people who are willing to be subservient to it as the spearhead to combat communism and oppose China, to undermine and suppress the national-liberation movement, and push forward its policies of aggression and war. In this respect, the U.S. pins its hope particularly on Japan. The pro-U.S. monopolies in Japan represented by the Ikeda government feel the need to rely on the strength of the U.S. to facilitate their own expansion in Southeast Asia.

Frankly speaking, the editorial continues, the Ikeda government is executing a pro-U.S. and traitorous foreign policy in the interests of U.S. imperialism and a handful of Japanese mo-

nopoles. The specific content of this policy is to collaborate with the U.S., to speed up the revival of Japanese militarism, to combat communism and oppose China and take the old path of Japanese militarist aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia. This is, of course, the basic foreign policy adopted by the Japanese monopolies in the postwar years. But the Ikeda government has pursued this policy more thoroughly and more openly and has gone much farther than any of its predecessors.

The situation in Asia today, the editorial points out, is vastly different from what it was before World War II. The three socialist countries, China, Viet Nam and Korea, together with the Soviet Union and Mongolia, have become insurmountable obstacles to Japanese militarist expansion northward and westward. The Japanese people have formed an organized, powerful, patriotic and democratic force. The degree of consciousness of the peoples in the Southeast Asian countries is rising. Their anti-imperialist struggle is developing vigorously. Neither U.S. imperialism itself nor Japanese militarism, its accomplice in aggression, can prevent the national and democratic movements in the Asian countries from developing still further or save the U.S. policies of aggression and war from complete bankruptcy in Asia.

THE PASSING SHOW

Slow-Footed Flatfoot

Edgar Hoover, chief of the F.B.I., was the first man reappointed to his job by the new Kennedy Administration. He got his present job in 1924, but U.S. crime, which his bureau is supposed to fight, has been on the upgrade ever since. Now in his 1961 report Hoover reveals that "criminal activity continued on the upswing, with a serious offense being committed on the average of every fifteen seconds."

"Ooch, To Be in England!"

Some well-known British voices thus greeted the New Year:

Winston Churchill: "1961 draws to its close in darkness and menace."

The Times: "Visibility extremely poor: Not without symbolism did the new year come in bleakly with slippery surfaces almost everywhere."

Reynolds News: "1961 has been a bad year for Britain . . . which has been down at the bottom of the international table, with one of the smallest increases in industrial production of any manufacturing nation."



CHINA AND THE WORLD

Chairman Mao Receives Foreign Guests

On January 2, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received and had a cordial talk with guests from Asian, African and Latin American countries who are at present visiting China. The guests included the Indonesian trade union delegation led by Mohamad Tohir, the Cuban trade union delegation led by Jesus Soto Diaz, the Brazilian trade union delegation headed by Roberto Morano, G.M. Mutiso, Treasurer of the Trade Union Congress of Kenya, and the cultural delegation from Honduras, led by Rodil Rivera Rodil.

Sino-Albanian Co-operation

The Chinese and Albanian Governments on December 26 signed in Peking an agreement on the formation of a Sino-Albanian Joint Stock Shipping Company. Its purpose is to strengthen economic co-operation and develop shipping between the two countries.

According to the agreement, ships owned by the company will mainly sail the China-Albania route but may, if necessary, sail other routes.

The Sino-Albanian Joint Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation held its 6th meeting on December 29. It reviewed the committee's work since the 5th meeting and discussed plans for 1962.

Members of the Albanian Government Economic Delegation with its leader Vice-Chairman Abdul Kellezi of the Albanian Council of Ministers continue their visit in Peking. In the past week they have seen the Peking electronic tube factory, Cultural Palace of Nationalities, and other centres of interest. They joined Peking children in lively New Year's Day celebrations. The Chinese Young Pioneers presented New Year cards and insignia of the

Chinese Young Pioneers to Vice-Chairman Kellezi and other guests when wishing them a happy new year.

Chinese Military Delegation Ends Visit to Viet Nam

The Chinese Military Goodwill Mission, headed by Marshal Yeh Chien-ying, has returned from Hanoi after concluding its friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

During their 17-day visit, members of the delegation were accorded kinsman-like hospitality. They were received by President Ho Chih Minh and other leaders of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Government and People's Army. They visited many places and made broad contacts with the Vietnamese people including workers, peasants, cadres as well as the soldiers of the People's Army.

They were deeply impressed by the qualities of industry, courage and fine spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism of the Vietnamese people and the Viet Nam People's Army. They saw the way in which the Vietnamese people and the Viet Nam People's Army show deep revolutionary fervour and perseverance in building socialism and the army and in overcoming difficulties. They are convinced that the fraternal Vietnamese people and the Viet Nam People's Army will continue to advance victoriously in their cause of building socialism, striving for the unification of their motherland and strengthening national defence.

Sino-Mongolian Co-operation

The Ulan Bator Tozhgoitod Power Station built by China on the basis of a long-term loan to Mongolia was completed and handed over to the Mongolian Government at a ceremony in Ulan Bator on December 27.

With a generating capacity of 12,000 kilowatts and a total floorspace of 24,442.5 square metres, the Tozhgoitod Power Station is Mongolia's second biggest, next only to the Ulan Bator Power Station. All the equipment and building materials of this automated and remote-controlled station were made and supplied by China.

About 2,000 Chinese workers and technicians took part in the building

of the project. It was completed in one year and eight months.

Chinese workers, technicians and administrative personnel received awards from the Presidium of the Mongolian Great People's Hural and the Council of Ministers for their outstanding service in the construction of the power station.

The building of the Tozhgoitod Power Station is a concrete expression of Sino-Mongolian fraternal co-operation and internationalist mutual assistance. Since 1955, China has, in the form of aid without compensation, long-term loans and trade, helped Mongolia complete 34 projects, which include factories, farms and water conservancy projects as well as buildings for social services in accordance with the wishes of the People's Republic of Mongolia.

Yemen Highway Completed

Yemen's first modern asphalt highway of 231 kilometres from Hodeida to Sana, built with China's assistance, was completed on December 30, 1961. This highway was built in accordance with an agreement on scientific, technical and cultural co-operation signed in 1958 between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Yemen.

About 10,000 Yemeni workers and several hundred Chinese experts and workers took part in the project. The new road is 90 kilometres shorter than the old one, and driving time from Sana to Hodeida is now five hours, instead of the several days it took in the past. Linked closely with the port of Ahmed the highway creates favourable conditions for developing Yemeni trade. Speaking of the significance of the road, the Director of the Port of Ahmed said, "The port is a head, the highway is an artery, and the two of them combined will open the front door to the prosperity of Yemeni economy."

A total of 857 skilled and semi-skilled Yemeni workers have been trained during the construction of the highway over a period of more than two years.

The highway was built not without sacrifice. One of the Chinese experts, Chang Chi-hsien, died in Sana in a car accident on December 14 when he and other Chinese experts were mak-

ing an inspection of the Khamees-Doaan section of the highway.

On receiving the tragic news, Yemeni government officials came to the Chinese experts' residence to offer condolences; the funeral was attended by many prominent Yemeni figures.

Chinese-Indonesian T.U. Statement

Chinese workers firmly support the Indonesian people's struggle for the liberation of West Irian and the Indonesian workers fully support the struggle of the Chinese workers and people against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the liberation of Taiwan.

This was expressed in a joint statement signed in Peking on January 1 by representatives from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and

the All-Indonesia Central Organization of Trade Unions.

Both parties explicitly stated their common determination that, in the present international situation which is very favourable, they will consistently support and encourage each other, maintain close co-operation and march forward together in their struggle to oppose imperialism and old and new colonialism, preserve their territorial integrity, sovereignty and national independence, and strive for peace in Asia and the world. Both parties declared that they will work together for friendship and unity among the workers and trade unions in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their common struggles.

The Indonesian delegation is visiting China at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions

after attending the 5th World Trade Union Congress.

BRIEFS

Chinese and Burmese border guards joyfully celebrated the New Year together. On New Year's Eve, they exchanged cards and greetings and hailed the kinsman-like friendship between the two countries. On New Year's Day, officers and government officials of Pwunsai, Burma, came to Wanting, a township on the Chinese side of the border where they were heartily welcomed and entertained at a gala party.

Sugar Cane Field is a contemporary Cuban play by Paco Alfonso which made its first appearance on the Chinese stage recently. Based on the Cuban people's struggle against U.S. imperialism, the play is highly commended by critics for its plot, characterization and militancy.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **WU TSE TIEN** How Queen Wu Tse Tien, China's first woman ruler of the early Tang Dynasty, brings peace and progress to the country by her wise statesmanship. Produced by the visiting Shanghai Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **MU KUEI-YING TAKES COMMAND** Mu Kuei-ying, brave warrior-maid of Sung times, inspired by her high sense of duty and love for her country, takes the field again after 20 years' retirement. Mei Lanfang Peking Opera Troupe.

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

MODERN OPERA

▲ **RED GUARDS OF LAKE HUNGHU** The dramatic story of a Red Guards detachment led by a woman Communist in the fight against reactionary forces during the Second Revolutionary Civil War. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre.

SONG AND DANCE

The Central Song and Dance Ensemble

* Presents *

- * Folk dances of China's many nationalities.
- * Dances of Asian and African countries.
- * Folk instrumental music.
- * Flute solo, vocal solos, etc.

A concert of Chinese folk instrumental music given by the Central National Musical Ensemble.

MODERN DRAMA

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

▲ **THE SALESWOMEN** A comedy by Lao Sheh describing how three young girls and a housewife free themselves from household drudgery by becoming saleswomen. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE** A Soviet play by K. Simonov staged in Chinese by students of the Central Drama Institute.

FILMS

▲ **RED WAVES AT PASHAN** A new colour film about the 1953 steel drive in Pashan. Sian Studio.

▲ **HIGHER THAN THE MOUNTAINS AND LONGER THAN THE RIVERS** A full-length documentary record of the happy and prosperous life of the Tibetan people after the democratic reform in Tibet. August First Studio.

▲ **RESURRECTION** A Soviet film in two parts adapted from Tolstoy's novel of the same title.

▲ **WHITE NIGHTS** Adapted from Dostoevsky's famous novel. A Soviet colour film.

▲ **THE CRYSTAL SLIPPERS** A Soviet ballet adapted from the popular fairy tale *Cinderella*. In colour.

▲ **THE TEUTONIC KNIGHTS** A Polish colour film directed by Alexander Ford. It exposes the brutality and aggressive nature

of the Teutonic crusaders and how the people of Eastern Europe rise against them.

▲ **MATSUKAWA CASE** A Japanese film based on the Matsukawa Case frame-up which the Japanese reactionaries used as an excuse for attacks on Japanese patriots and democrats. In two parts.

▲ **ASPALDAS MOJADAS (WETBACKS)** Deceived by American publicity, a group of Mexican workers steal across the border into the United States. Awakened to the truth by real life, they thankfully return to their motherland. A Mexican feature film.

(All the above foreign films are dubbed in Chinese)

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **CUBAN EXHIBITION, PHOTOGRAPHS AND GRAPHIC ART** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Jan. 14. At Zhongshan Park.

▲ **THE FIFTH NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Jan. 7. At Artists' Union Gallery.

SKATING

The Season's On!

The skating rinks at Shi Cha Hai, Workers' Stadium, Beihai, Tao Ran Ting and Zhongshan Park are now open.

Mon.-Fri. 5:00-8:00 p.m.
Sat. 5:00-8:30 p.m.
Sun. 9:00-11:00 a.m.
5:00-8:00 p.m.

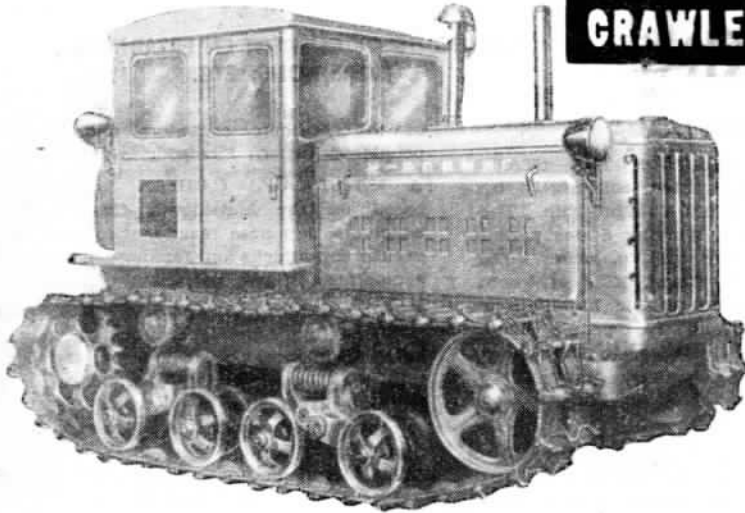


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