

PEKING REVIEW

40

October 5, 1962

THIRTEEN YEARS OF BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS

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*Chinese Press Opinion, Sidelights and
Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

北
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報



SELECTED WORKS
OF
MAO TSE-TUNG
Vol. IV

English Edition

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This book contains seventy of Mao Tse-tung's important writings during the period from August 1945 to September 1949 – a brilliant record of the victorious revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people and a synthesis of their experience.

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北京周报
(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

October 5, 1962 Vol. V No. 40

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Round the Week

China Greet National Day

It was a grand celebration, a grand holiday.

The nation turned out to greet the 13th birthday of the People's Republic of China. All over the land it was a day of colourful parades, community gatherings and parties. In cities and villages the red flags flew atop the roofs; festive red arches decorated the doorways. Music filled the air.

In Peking, heart of People's China, half a million people took part in the annual celebration march across the Tien An Men Square. In Shanghai, more than 100,000 people joined the anniversary parade in their holiday best. In Shenyang in the northeast, 400,000 were out on the streets to celebrate. In Canton down in the south, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, on a visit to that city, was among the guests on the reviewing stand watching 50,000 workers, peasants, cadres and students march past. In Urumchi, Sinkiang, there was a double festival. The Uighurs and other minority nationalities celebrated the National Day and the seventh anniversary of the founding of their Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

Down on the Fukien front, the People's Liberation Army Command announced that shelling of the Kuomintang troops on the Quemoy and other offshore islands would be suspended on October 1 and 3 so that they too might join the national celebrations.

Business in department stores, groceries and restaurants was brisk; theatres and cinemas were packed. There were family outings to the parks, family parties, picnics. Enterprises and organizations, schools and colleges provided a full programme of recreational activities.

China's national holiday was also celebrated abroad. Chinese films were shown. Associations of friendship with China held meetings and receptions. Governments and people's organizations of many countries

sent messages of greetings. Chinese embassies held anniversary receptions.

Premier Chou's Reception

In Peking the official celebrations began on the eve of National Day with Premier Chou En-lai giving a grand reception at the Great Hall of the People. Guests from more than 50 countries and areas, foreign specialists working in China, members of the diplomatic corps, overseas Chinese visiting in Peking, and representatives of people of various walks of life attended. Among the distinguished guests were Madame Hartini Sukarno of Indonesia, Hoang Quoc Viet, head of the delegation of the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association; Nguyen Van Hieu, General Secretary of the National Liberation Front of south Viet Nam; Choi Chang Suk, head of the delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association; and noted U.S. Negro scholar Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and his wife.

Liu Shao-chi and Tung Pi-wu, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, joined the guests before the reception came to a close.

Proposing a toast, Chairman Liu Shao-chi welcomed the guests and expressed gratitude for the support given to China by the peoples of other lands.

"In the cause of opposing imperialism and safeguarding world peace," he said, "we have a common goal. We should be ever more closely united and exert common efforts in the struggle."

Premier Chou En-lai, in his speech, spoke of the great achievements of the Chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction and expressed gratitude to the people of all countries for their support for China's struggle to build socialism and safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity. (For full text of the speech see p. 6.)

On Tien An Men Square

Tien An Men on October 1 was a panorama of colour, of flags and flowers. One hundred thousand



Watching Peking's National Day parade from the Tien An Men rostrum (left to right): Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chou En-lai, Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh, Madame Hartini Sukarno, Madame Liu Shao-chi and Tung Pi-wu

paraders in the square carried paper flowers that seen from above made the square look like a huge flower bed in which were picked out in Chinese characters: "National Day," "1949-1962," and "Long Live Chairman Mao." Floating in the sky over the square were coloured balloons with streamers. They carried the slogans: "Hold Aloft the Three Red Banners of the General Line, the Big Leap Forward and the People's Commune and Forge Ahead!" "Build China Into a Strong Socialist Country!" "Oppose U.S. Imperialist Policies of Aggression and War! Defend World Peace!" "Resolutely Support the National and Democratic Movements in Asia, Africa

and Latin America!" "Long Live the Solidarity of the Peoples of the World!" "Long Live Marxism-Leninism!" "Long Live the Chinese Communist Party!"

A tremendous ovation greeted Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Liu Shao-chi when they mounted the rostrum on Tien An Men together with Tung Pi-wu, Chu Teh, Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping and other leaders of the Party and the Government.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi opened the proceedings with a speech, reviewing the domestic and international situations. He stressed that with the whole nation united as one, going all out and

working hard, the Chinese people will certainly be able, after making an effort for a period of time, to usher in a new upsurge in their socialist construction. "No force on earth," he said, "can prevent the advance of the Chinese people. The Chinese people's great cause of building socialism will surely triumph. The Chinese people's great cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying their motherland will surely triumph. The great cause of the people of the world for peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism will surely triumph." (See text of the speech on p. 7.)

The parade that began immediately after Chen Yi's speech was of a brilliance that made one forget the cloud hung sky. Colourful streamers, flowers, flags, charts and models were carried by the surging crowds advancing across the square 150 abreast. They waved and cheered to their leaders and guests and the crowds that had gathered on both sides of the great Changan Boulevard and its approaches to see the sights. The Young Pioneers got a big hand from spectators. Blowing trumpets and beating drums, with their red scarfs fluttering in the wind, 12,000 of them marched impressively. As they reached the Tien An Men Gate, with a deafening cheer they released hundreds of peace doves that excitedly circled and settled on the gate, and thousands of coloured balloons that carried their slogan streamers high in the sky.



The workers' contingents carried models of their products and charts showing their achievements in the past year. Lorry-borne floats displayed steel products, cloth and silk piece goods, plastic ware, bicycles, enamel wares. Output figures showed that the city's targets for the first eight months of the year in steel, rolled steel, chemical fertilizers and coal had all been overfulfilled. Two big graphs showed that the output of machine-drawn farm implements and chemical fertilizers during the first eight months of 1962 has risen 73.8 per cent and 27.2 per cent respectively compared with the corresponding period of last year. In the drive to aid agriculture Peking's workers showed that they're not lagging.

Members of the people's communes from the suburbs carried banners with heartening news: in spite of the recent dry spell the farm situation in Peking's fields is better than last year's. The wheat crop is better this year than last and a better autumn harvest is in the offing. There were more vegetables and fruits in the first nine months of the year than in the same period last year.

The contingent of people's militia was greeted with martial music from the band and, as they marched past, the square rang to the shouts of "Taiwan Must Be Liberated! U.S. Aggressors Get Out of Taiwan!" The students' columns crossed the square to the music of their own bands and songs and cheers that completely filled the air of the square. There was no gayer group than that of the overseas Chinese students.

Then came Peking's artists in colourful costumes. They danced. There were the famous *Peacock Dance* and *Sunflower Dance*, the ever popular *Yangko Dance*, and a new *Fan and Umbrella Dance*. There was a row of six enormous drums pounded in unison each by four drummers and massed columns of cymbal players and pipers. In between the dances came elaborate floats depicting current successful productions on Peking's stages.

The athletes' columns brought the great parade to a close. Then the whole crowd in the square surged forward to Tien An Men cheering and waving to the Chinese leaders and foreign guests on the reviewing stands.

In the evening as fireworks and searchlights drew exotic patterns on the night sky, a million Peking citizens sang and danced on the square till well after midnight.

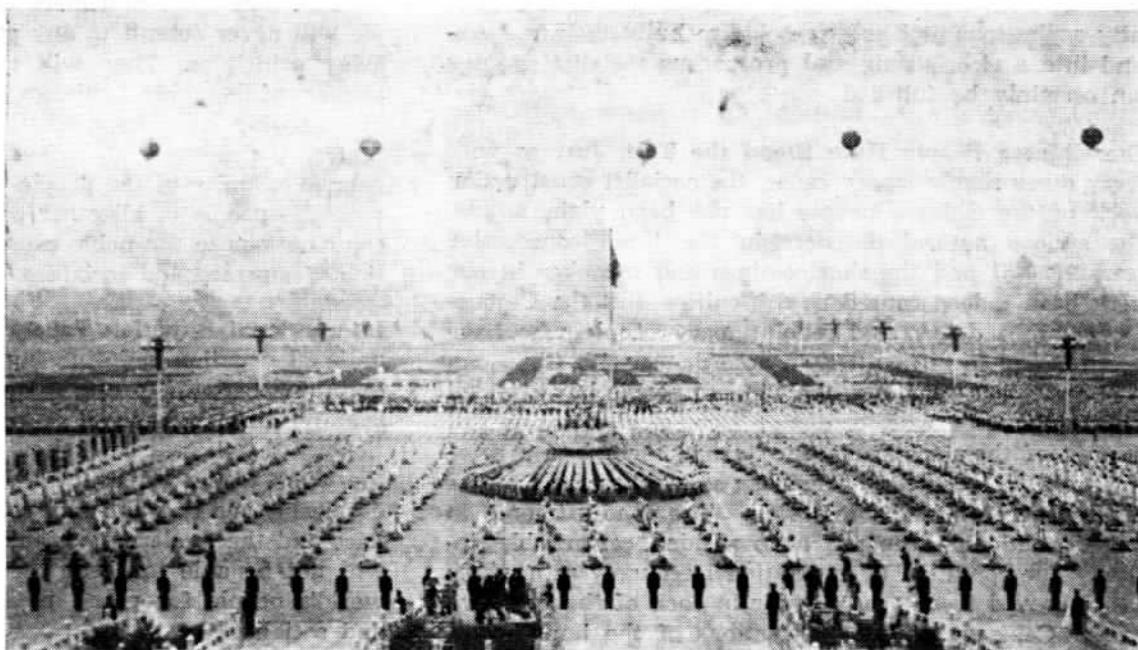
Specially Joyous Occasion

National Day comes every year, but its significance this year called for special joy. For one thing: the Chinese people have won great victories in the past year in the fight against the difficulties they faced at home and abroad. For another the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee had just concluded its tenth plenary session, a meeting of historic significance.

In its October 1 editorial *Renmin Ribao* drew attention to the successes gained by the Chinese people in overcoming the economic difficulties and pointed out that they have also scored a great victory in their struggle against their enemies at home and abroad. The class struggle waged both at home and abroad has been extremely complicated and sharp, it writes. The imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists did their best to vilify China and they have even openly carried out provocative, aggressive and subversive activities in an attempt to add to China's difficulties and isolate

the People's Republic. The U.S. imperialists have not only intruded into China's territorial waters and air space more frequently, but supported the Chiang Kai-shek gang in a vain effort to invade the mainland. Meanwhile the Indian reactionaries have sent troops to make incessant provocations against China along the whole Sino-Indian boundary in order to make large-scale encroachments on China's territory. At the same time, the modern revisionists, Tito and his like, have carried out despicable activities, trying to undermine the unity between China and the Soviet Union, the unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement. But the dreams of the imperialists and their lackeys had all come to naught.

"The whole Party and nation are faced with two tasks," the *Renmin Ribao* went on. "One is to continue to strengthen the solidarity of the whole Party and the nation, and unity with all the peoples of the world, and to struggle resolutely against the attacks launched by class enemies both within the country and abroad. The other is to continue to go all out and make every effort to increase production and practise economy, to do well the work in all fields of socialist construction, and build up the prosperity and strength of our country. These two tasks are inter-related. While keeping a vigilant watch on the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and striking back at them promptly, we must at the same time concentrate our major effort on socialist construction in our country."



Thirteen Years of Brilliant Achievements

by CHOU EN-LAI

Following is a slightly abridged translation of Premier Chou En-lai's speech delivered on September 30 at the reception celebrating the 13th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.—Ed.

A Great Event in World History. Thirteen years ago, the Chinese people, after long and arduous struggles, finally overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and established the People's Republic of China. The victory of the Chinese revolution is a great event in world history. It made a big breach in the eastern front of imperialism. It changed the balance of international forces to a certain extent. It is exerting a far-reaching influence on the course of human history.

Socialist Revolution and Socialist Construction. In the past thirteen years, the Chinese people have been carrying out mainly two great things. One is the socialist revolution; the other is socialist construction. Today, the socialist system is solidly established on Chinese soil, and an initial foundation has been laid for an independent, comprehensive modern national economy. Compared with the old days, an earth-shaking change has taken place in the face of China. This is the result of the great and creative revolutionary practice of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. It is the result of the strenuous efforts made by the Chinese people under the guidance of the three red banners of the Party's general line for socialist construction, the big leap forward and the people's commune. Events in the past thirteen years fully confirm that the direction and road followed by the Chinese people are entirely correct, and that their lofty aspirations and great resolve to build their motherland into a rich, strong and prosperous socialist country can certainly be fulfilled.

The Chinese People Have Stood the Test. Just as with every other revolutionary cause, the socialist construction work of the Chinese people has not been plain sailing. The serious natural disasters in the three consecutive years 1959-61 and the shortcomings and mistakes in our work have indeed caused us difficulties. But the Chinese people are a determined revolutionary people who have never bowed to difficulties. In accordance with Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings, the Chinese people have treated their difficulties with contempt strategically, taken full account of them tactically, and turned them into a driving force for progress. The facts show that the Chinese people have stood the test well. The readjustments in China's national economy have yielded remarkable results. The condition of our national economy as a whole has improved from year to year in each of the past two years. Contrary to the expectations of the imperialists,

the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists, the Chinese people have become, not weaker, but stronger. Continuing to hold aloft the three red banners, the Chinese people are advancing valiantly and full of confidence to their goal.

For World Peace and Human Progress. In the past thirteen years, the Chinese people have also made great efforts for the cause of world peace and human progress. Consistently following the general line of our country's foreign policy, the Chinese people have worked for the development of relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism; they have striven for peaceful coexistence with countries having different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles, and opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war; they have supported the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations against imperialism and colonialism. By their efforts the Chinese people have won the sympathy and support of all the peace-loving people and countries throughout the world, and at the same time incurred the bitter hatred of the imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists.

Anti-Chinese Campaigns Gone Bankrupt. The imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists have continually, and in close collaboration, stirred up anti-Chinese campaigns in a frenzied attempt to isolate China and compel China to change its just stand in international affairs. But all their attempts are utterly futile. It is they themselves, not China, that have become more and more isolated. The Chinese people will never submit to any pressure, much less bargain away principles. They will continue to hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary banner of opposing the imperialists headed by the United States, the banner of defending world peace and the banner of unity of the people of the world and, together with the people of all other countries, make still greater contributions to the noble cause of peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

International Situation Favours the People. The international situation is developing in a direction increasingly favourable to the people of all lands. No matter how rabidly the U.S. imperialists pursue their counter-revolutionary global strategy or how cunning they are in using the dual tactics of counter-revolution; no matter how despicably and flagrantly the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists serve imperialism, they will not be able to check the mounting struggle of the world's people for peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

We warmly greet the great successes achieved by the people of the countries of the socialist camp in building socialism and communism. We warmly greet the important victories won by the peoples of Cuba, Algeria, southern Viet Nam, Laos, Indonesia, Japan and southern Korea, who stand at the forefront of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle. We warmly greet the victories won by the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their national and democratic struggles. We warmly greet the successes scored by the people in Western Europe, North America and Australasia in their struggle against monopoly capitalism's arms drive and war preparations, against

foreign military bases and for democracy and the right to live. We warmly greet the successes won by the people of the whole world in their struggle to defeat U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and to safeguard world peace. The Chinese people have always regarded the successes of the people of other countries as a powerful support for them. The Chinese people are particularly grateful to the people of all countries for their support for China's struggle to build socialism and safeguard its national sovereignty and territorial integrity. I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express once again the deepest gratitude of the Chinese people.

China's Socialist Construction Will Triumph

by CHEN YI

Following is a slightly abridged translation of the speech delivered from the rostrum of the Tien An Men by Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, before the start of the great 13th anniversary parade in Peking. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

THIS past year has been a year in which the people of all nationalities of our country have, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, vigorously grappled with their difficulties and scored tremendous successes. The serious natural disasters which occurred for three consecutive years have not dismayed the Chinese people. Rallying still more closely around the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and continuing to hold high the three red banners—the general line for socialist construction, the big leap forward and the people's commune, the entire Chinese people have carried out the policy of "readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards" in the national economy, as formulated by the Party's Central Committee, and strengthened the agricultural production front. The people throughout the land have given full play to the militant spirit of working hard, relying on their own efforts and working vigorously for the prosperity of the country. Our economic situation, both in town and countryside, is getting better and better with each passing day. Last year it was slightly better than the year before, and this year it is again slightly better than last year.

The Chinese People Are Stronger

In agriculture, the situation has been getting daily better as a result of the implementation of the Party's series of policies concerning the rural people's communes. The actual harvest of summer crops this year has shown a slight gain over that of last year, and the yield of autumn crops is also expected to register an increase. There is, on the whole, definite prospect of an increase in the

nation's agricultural output. The vast rural areas now present a joyful and lively picture. The advantages of the collective economy of the rural people's communes are more and more evident.

The gradual turn for the better in agricultural production has promoted industrial production. The readjustments made in the fields of capital construction and industrial production have also yielded positive results. The output of means of production in support of agriculture, many light industrial products, many handicrafts and some badly needed heavy industrial products has registered a considerable increase during the January-August period this year as compared with the corresponding period of last year. We have improved management in many enterprises, raised the quality of products, increased the variety of goods produced, reduced production costs and increased labour productivity.

On the basis of increased agricultural production and readjustment in industry, the supply of commodities is also slightly better than before. We have also achieved many successes in the fields of scientific research, culture and education.

Our successes in all fields of work are outstanding. Our state is firmly consolidated. Our people are united. Our orientation is correct. Our future is bright. Tested by serious difficulties, the Chinese people have become even stronger and more resolute.

Task Defined

The great task now facing the people of all the nationalities of our country is, in response to the call of the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, to carry through the general policy of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry the leading factor, as put forward by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, to attach first importance to the development of agriculture, correctly handle the relationship between industry and agriculture and resolutely readjust the work of the in-

dustrial departments according to the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation of the national economy.

In the field of agriculture, it is necessary to continue to carry out the various policies of the Party's Central Committee concerning the rural people's communes, to consolidate the collective economy of the people's communes, bring the peasants' enthusiasm for production into still greater play, further rehabilitate and develop agricultural production.

In the field of industry, the first thing to do is, in accordance with the needs of the technical transformation of agriculture, to further carry out rational readjustment, strengthen the productive capacity of the weaker departments, continue to improve management, increase the variety of goods produced and raise the quality of products, reduce production costs and increase labour productivity.

In commercial work, it is necessary to carry through the policy putting commerce at the service of agricultural and industrial production and the livelihood of the people.

In the fields of science, culture and education, it is necessary to strengthen scientific and technological research, and particularly to pay attention to scientific and technological research in agriculture and vigorously train personnel in these fields.

We will continue to strengthen our national defence to guard the fruits of socialist construction and the security of the motherland.

We are still confronted with many difficulties. It would not be right to fail to see them. Yet the most difficult period has already passed. The course of socialist construction is in its nature one of continuously overcoming difficulties. A revolutionary people is able to overcome any difficulties. With the whole nation united as one, going all out and working hard, we will certainly be able, after making an effort for a period of time, to usher in a new period of upsurge in our country's socialist construction.

Hailing Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Colonial Struggle

The international situation is favourable to us. The struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war is continuing to surge forward. The struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against colonialism, old and new, is continuously winning new victories. The Asian, African and Latin American peoples have stood up.

We pay tribute to the great Cuban people who have won victory in their revolution, embarked on the road of socialism and continually defeated the U.S. imperialists' aggressive schemes! We pay tribute to the heroic Algerian people who have attained national independence through protracted armed struggle! We pay tribute to the militant people in southern Viet Nam who are victoriously resisting the U.S. aggressors! We pay tribute to the Laotian people who have frustrated U.S. intervention and won peace and neutrality! We pay tribute to the Indonesian people who have waged a successful struggle for the recovery of West Irian! We pay tribute to the Japanese people who have conducted continued heroic

struggles against U.S. aggression and oppression! We pay tribute to all the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are fighting against imperialist aggression and oppression and for independence and freedom!

Militant People Won't Be Fooled

The struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples of the world for national independence, democracy and socialism are playing an ever greater role in the defence of world peace. The might of the countries in the socialist camp has further developed. The growing strength of the countries in the socialist camp and their unity based on the principle of proletarian internationalism are an extremely great encouragement and support to the liberation struggle of the people of various countries. The socialist camp and the people's liberation movement are moving history forward and changing the face of the world; they are the decisive factors in the defence of world peace.

China, the Soviet Union and all the other socialist countries have consistently striven for the prohibition of nuclear weapons, general disarmament, peaceful co-existence among countries having different social systems and the maintenance of world peace. But the U.S. imperialists, while frenziedly carrying on their aggressive activities and preparations for war, are trying to use the slogans of "disarmament" and "peace" to bind the hands of the socialist countries and paralyse the revolutionary will of the people of the world, so as to carry out their wild plans to enslave the people and rule over the world. In implementing this reactionary dual policy, the U.S. imperialists need the help of the reactionaries in various countries, and the latter are now serving U.S. imperialism in a less disguised way. The modern revisionists represented by the Tito clique exactly meet these needs of the U.S. imperialists. The fighting peoples of the world cannot by any means be lulled into inaction. The reactionaries of various countries and the Yugoslav modern revisionists will simply further reveal their ugly features. Imperialism is the source of war. In order to prevent a world war and safeguard world peace, the socialist camp, the international working class, the national-liberation movement, all countries that oppose war and all the peace-loving forces must unite and act together in waging a blow-for-blow struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. Innumerable facts have shown that the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war can be frustrated and will surely be frustrated.

The development of the international situation has demonstrated that the general line of China's foreign policy is entirely correct. In the past year, we have made great efforts in safeguarding the unity of the countries in the socialist camp on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism, in striving for peaceful co-existence with countries having different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles and opposing the imperialist policies of aggression and war and in supporting the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations against imperialism and colonialism, thus making positive contributions to the cause of world peace and the progress of mankind. The Chinese people's efforts are a support to the other peoples, and the latter's struggles in turn are a support to the Chinese people. The resolute implementation of this general line is in conformity with

the interests of both the Chinese people and the people of the world as a whole.

Holding High Four Banners

In the future too, we will continue to hold high the banner of opposing imperialism and defending world peace and unite with all peace-loving countries and people of the world to form the broadest possible united front against U.S. imperialism.

We will continue to hold high the banner of revolution and give active support to the liberation struggles of the peoples of the various countries, especially the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to win and safeguard their national independence.

We will continue to hold high the banner of proletarian internationalism and strive to safeguard and strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement.

We will continue to hold high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, uphold the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement, resolutely and thoroughly oppose modern revisionism, which is the main danger in the international communist movement, and at the same time resolutely and thoroughly oppose dogmatism and sectarianism,

oppose great-nation chauvinism and narrow nationalism, so as to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

The imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists gloated over the difficulties encountered by our country. They have attempted by every means to vilify, sabotage, subvert and invade our great motherland. The U.S. imperialists instigated the Chiang Kai-shek gang entrenched in Taiwan to plot vainly an invasion of the coastal areas of our country. They dispatched U-2 planes to engage in war provocation against our country. But they have miscalculated. The criminal activities of the imperialists and their running-dogs against the People's Republic of China, far from overwhelming the Chinese people, have heightened their revolutionary fervour in building and defending their motherland. The Chinese people are not to be bullied. Any criminal acts of invading China's mainland, encroaching on China's frontiers and subverting China will surely continue to meet with strong rebuffs. No force on earth can prevent the advance of the Chinese people. The Chinese people's great cause of building socialism will surely triumph! The Chinese people's great cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying their motherland will surely triumph! The great cause of the people of the world for peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism will surely triumph!

红旗
HONGQI

The Rising People's Forces Are Invincible

Following is an abridged translation of the editorial published in the fortnightly "Hongqi," No. 19, October 1, in commemoration of the 13th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

OCTOBER 1 this year is a great and festive day, marking the 13th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The past 13 years have seen China's socialist revolution and socialist construction score continued victories; they have seen our great motherland take on a new life, develop prosperously and grow vigorously.

Just a few days prior to this anniversary, the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held its tenth plenary session. The session made a penetrating analysis of the international and domestic situation and worked out further plans to deal with the various fundamental problems of China's socialist construction. It called on the whole Party and the whole nation to unite still closer and work well in every sphere, strive for new victories in China's socialist cause on the basis of the great successes already achieved, and continue to wage resolute struggles against the imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists.

This session was a meeting of great historic significance for the socialist construction of China.

Friends Feel Inspired, Enemy Bitterly Disappointed

The history of the development of the People's Republic of China in the past 13 years has inspired its people with enthusiasm, won them the unanimous tributes of their friends throughout the world and shockingly dashed the hopes of the imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists. Thirteen years ago when we had just won nationwide victory and started to establish the people's state power on a national scale, the propaganda machines of our enemies clamoured that while the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people could fight battles they could not undertake constructive work and that though they might establish their own state power they certainly wouldn't be able to keep it going. According to them, we wouldn't be able to do this or that and would ultimately have to beg from the imperialists to keep ourselves alive.

But even as early as the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Mao Tse-tung categorically predicted: "The Chinese people will see that, once China's destiny is in the hands of the people, China, like the sun rising in the east, will illuminate

every corner of the land with a brilliant flame, swiftly clean up the mire left by the reactionary government, heal the wounds of war and build a new, powerful and prosperous people's republic worthy of the name."* Comrade Mao Tse-tung's prediction expresses the convictions of the masses of the Chinese people, the Chinese workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and all the patriotic people; it also reflects the hopes placed in us by our friends all over the world.

Our enemy prays for our failure and the people are confident of our victory. As to whose hopes conform to the trend of historical development and who is able to realize his hopes, these have long since ceased to be difficult questions to answer.

Imperialists and Reactionaries Proved Wrong

The imperialists and all the reactionaries said that we could not clean up the thorough mess left over by the Kuomintang reactionaries. In fact, completely contrary to their expectations, it took us only three years to bring about a change in this festering situation, created by reactionary rule in old China and the long years of war, and smoothly complete the task of rehabilitating the national economy.

If the imperialists and all the reactionaries were to be believed, socialist revolution was unsuited to Chinese "national conditions" and it was an idle dream to think of changing China, a country with a population of 650 million and an extremely backward economy, into a socialist country. In fact, after completing the democratic revolution, we have guided the revolution to pass over from the stage of democratic revolution to that of socialist revolution, started to carry out the great work of socialist transformation, and within just a few years successfully completed the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce, thereby guiding the development of both town and countryside along the road of the socialist system.

Imperialists and all reactionaries asserted that we lacked the ability to build nor could we gain that ability. In fact, even while socialist transformation was in progress, we had already made a start on large-scale socialist construction. Between 1953 and 1957 the Chinese people successfully fulfilled their First Five-Year Plan and laid an initial foundation of socialist industrialization in their country. In 1958 our Party put forward the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results to build socialism." The same year saw the big leap forward in our national economy and within a short period people's communes were universally established throughout the countryside. In 1960 two years ahead of schedule we reached the output targets for major industrial products set by the Second Five-Year Plan. The Chinese people have now built themselves a heavy industry with a fairly strong foundation and relatively comprehensive in its branches; and they have achieved an enormous growth of light industry.

*"Address to the Preparatory Committee of the New Political Consultative Conference," *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1961, Vol. IV, p. 408.

Facts have proved convincingly that, guided by the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people are adept not only at destroying an old world but at building a new one. The scientific predictions of Comrade Mao Tse-tung have begun to be transformed into brilliant reality.

From 1959 to 1961, China suffered a succession of serious natural disasters. These and certain shortcomings and mistakes in our work caused a number of difficulties in our national economy. Then, the imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists were elated at China's difficulties and, taking advantage of the situation, manufactured all sorts of rumours like the nonsense that our general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune—the three red banners—would be shelved.

But the facts still run completely contrary to what our enemies expected. The heroic and hard-working Chinese people, closely united under the leadership of the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have relied on their own resources to work hard and steadfastly and overcome their difficulties in resolute struggles, thereby creating a new victorious situation in their socialist construction. Summing up the rich experience of socialist construction over the past few years, the Party's Central Committee has laid down a series of concrete policies in the fields of agriculture, industry, commerce, finance, banking, and science, culture and education; further enriched the content of the Party's general line for building socialism; corrected the shortcomings and mistakes in our work; and thereby more effectively promoted the sound development of national construction. People can see clearly now that a new atmosphere is prevailing throughout the national economy. Once again the enemy's ill wish has been dashed to the ground.

Malicious Attempts Frustrated

Over the past 13 years, the imperialists and their lackeys have resorted to a whole series of malicious and despicable attempts to strangle and undermine our revolution and construction. Twelve years ago, when the U.S. imperialists launched their war of aggression against Korea and threatened the security of our country, the Chinese people sent their Volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people; after three years of heroic struggle, they won a great victory in resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are still occupying our territory of Taiwan and continually invading our air space and territorial seas. Recently, the U.S. imperialists have instigated the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang to prepare an invasion of the coastal areas on the mainland; this has further aroused the hatred and anger of our people. The Chinese people have forcefully exposed this U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek plot and made its realization impossible. The U.S. imperialists stage-managed a U-2 plane's intrusion into the territorial air of our country to conduct espionage activities, but it was shot down by a unit of our air force. This great event was an encouragement and inspiration to the people of the whole country and to the world's people who love peace and uphold justice.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys once thought that economic blockade and embargo would be a forceful

measure to use against the Chinese people. But this only strengthened still more the Chinese people's determination to rely on their own efforts and work energetically for the prosperity of their country; it stimulated them to rely on themselves and solve the problems of construction in their country still more quickly.

The imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists have on several occasions jointly struck up an anti-Chinese chorus, hoping in this way to isolate us in the world. But the Chinese people have a rich experience in dealing with these things. The curses hurled at us by the imperialists and their lackeys of various stripes and colours only serve to make us firmer than ever in our revolutionary stand and enable the world's people to see more clearly than ever that our stand is absolutely correct. We have friends all over the world; the masses of the people who make up more than 90 per cent of the world's population stand or will stand on our side. History has proved and will continue to prove that it is not we but the handful of imperialists, reactionaries of various countries and modern revisionists who stand isolated.

The imperialists and all the reactionaries cannot stop socialist China or the other socialist countries from advancing and growing strong, nor can they stop the revolutionary movements of the world's oppressed people and nations from advancing and growing strong.

National-Democratic Movement Surges Ahead

U.S. imperialism and all the old and new colonialists are constantly trying to strangle the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. But how have things gone? Contrary to the imperialists' wish, the people of Cuba, Algeria and Laos have achieved victory. And contrary to their wish, many other colonial countries which have been enslaved for long years have won independence. The revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people in Latin America, Africa and Asia, surging forward like tidal waves, are continually striking at or have already broken through the crumbling dykes erected by the imperialists and all the old and new colonialists. The imperialists cannot stop the advance of the liberation struggle of the people in south Viet Nam or the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Japan, Indonesia and other countries. Likewise, they cannot stop or smother the struggle of the masses in the chief capitalist countries who, led by the working class, are opposing oppression by monopoly capital and striving for democracy and social progress, nor can they stop or smother the struggle of the world's people against imperialist policies of aggression and war and for a lasting world peace.

During the period of the bourgeois revolution in Europe, the reactionaries of various European countries organized the so-called "Holy Alliance" to suppress the revolutionary and national-independence movements in various countries. They failed, however, to halt the advance of history in the European countries. The notorious "Holy Alliance" was a fiasco, and it was the reactionaries of the various countries participating in that "Holy Alliance" who finally met with utter failure.

After the Great October Socialist Revolution, the imperialists and reactionaries of various countries organized armed intervention against the Soviet Union; but they met

with shameful defeat. Later, they formed the Locarno Pact directed against the Soviet Union. But what were the results? The new, rising Union of Soviet Socialist Republics developed and grew stronger with each passing day. The imperialists did not achieve their aim in opposing the Soviet Union; German imperialism, revived and fostered by the Locarno Pact, was smashed by the world's anti-fascist forces headed by the Soviet Union.

The New "Holy Alliance"

After World War II, new, great changes took place in the world situation. The great People's Republic of China emerged together with many other socialist countries both in Europe and Asia, and the powerful socialist camp was formed, while many colonial and semi-colonial countries have become independent. Today, the national and democratic revolutionary movements are developing vigorously in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In such a great era — the era of unprecedentedly great changes throughout the world — the imperialists, reactionaries of various countries and modern revisionists have engaged in all kinds of criminal activities to oppose communism, oppose the people, oppose the mass struggle of all oppressed nations and oppose the People's Republic of China and all other independent countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere, which refuse to be slaves. In thus ganging up, the imperialists and their lackeys of various stripes and colours are actually plotting, in a different form, to organize a new, counter-revolutionary "Holy Alliance," an alliance of an utterly reactionary nature. Every such counter-revolutionary and anti-popular combination in history has been shattered and defeated in the end. Today, too, the "Holy Alliance" concocted by the imperialists and their lackeys of various stripes and colours will surely be completely smashed by the forces of the people of various countries; it will of a surety end in utter fiasco.

Revolution — The Acid Test

Both the domestic and the world situation have amply proved that it is the movements which are deeply rooted in the broad masses of people that possess the greatest vitality. The broad masses of people want emancipation, progress and revolution. This is a profound aspiration which can and will certainly be transformed into a material force — an irresistible material force. The imperialists and the reactionaries of various countries are resorting to all means to oppose the people's movements, but they will all go under in the end.

Marxism-Leninism is the firm support of the masses of people who want revolution. It guides them in their struggle to liberate themselves; it points out to them the correct road to victory. Marxism-Leninism, therefore, is always full of vitality. The reason why the modern revisionists, such as Tito, have sunk to despicable depths is precisely because they have betrayed the revolutionary principle of Marxism-Leninism, because, instead of supporting the people's revolutions, they forbid the people to engage in revolution; instead of guiding the people to struggle against the imperialists and the reactionaries of various countries, they preach capitulationist ideas among them; instead of standing on the side of the people who want revolution, they stand on the side of the imperialists, who are against the people.

The current domestic and world situation gives us fuller confidence in our cause. Let the imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists go on with their cursing. We, the Chinese people, will certainly continue to stride firmly forward along the road we have chosen for ourselves and step by step fulfil the tasks which are ours to accomplish.

Developing the National Economy

The task of developing the national economy, which we face, remains an arduous one. In accordance with the decision of the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party we will carry through the general policy, as put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor.

The brilliant and correct leadership of the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the great unity of the people of the whole country under the leadership of the Party are the basic guarantee for our further victories. Following the Marxist-Leninist line and the line laid down by the Party's Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, our ranks will certainly keep on growing and our cause will prosper with each passing day. The Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee points out with emphasis that through-

out the historical period of transition from capitalism to communism there is class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and there is struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road. As the Tenth Plenary Session has called upon us to do, we will continue to wage a resolute struggle against our foreign and domestic class enemies, be always vigilant and resolutely oppose whatever opportunist ideological tendencies that may arise in the Party, constantly strengthen the unity of the Party and enhance its fighting power.

All comrades of the Party, all workers, peasants and intellectuals, all patriots and the people of all nationalities throughout the country will assuredly unite even more closely, hold still higher the glorious banners of the general line for socialist construction, the big leap forward and the people's commune under the leadership of the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and march forward along the victorious road of socialist construction. We will unite still more closely with the various socialist countries and the people the world over and continue to forge ahead in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

We will surmount all difficulties and defeat all enemies on the road of advance of the Chinese people and the people of the world. Our future is boundlessly bright; the rising people's forces are invincible.

Unbreakable Sino-Vietnamese Friendship

Chinese N.P.C. Delegation in Hanoi

A DELEGATION of the Chinese National People's Congress is visiting Viet Nam at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Led by Peng Chen, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C., the delegation arrived in Hanoi on September 30. It was welcomed at the airport by the leaders of the D.R.V. and thousands of the citizens of Hanoi. Tens of thousands of others lining the road leading from the airport to the state guest house gave the delegation a rousing welcome.

Later in the afternoon, Ho Chi Minh, Chairman of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, had a warm and friendly talk with the Chinese delegation.

On the evening of October 1, the Chinese delegation attended a rally held to celebrate the 13th anniversary of the Chinese National Day. Addressing the meeting, Peng Chen paid warm tribute to the Vietnamese people for the splendid successes they have achieved in their heroic struggle against imperialism and in socialist construction. By relying on their own strength, he said, the Vietnamese people, under the brilliant leadership of the great Viet Nam Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh, waged protracted and heroic armed struggles, overthrew colonial rule, established their own state, and thereby set a shining example for the other oppressed nations in the

struggle against imperialism and colonialism. For the peaceful reunification of their motherland and the defence of peace in Asia and the world, the Vietnamese people have waged a blow-for-blow struggle against U.S. imperialism; they have won a series of resounding victories and thereby greatly inspired the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for and upholding their national independence, Peng Chen said.

The great victories won by the Vietnamese people in socialist transformation and socialist construction, Peng Chen pointed out, were the result of the correct leadership of the glorious Viet Nam Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh, the outcome of the creative application of the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism by the Viet Nam Workers' Party to the practice of the revolutionary movement in Viet Nam.

Peng Chen strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for its armed intervention in south Viet Nam, and described it as the biggest enemy of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. Since the international agreement on the peaceful settlement of the question of Laos was reached, the Kennedy Administration has concentrated its forces in the southern part of Viet Nam and intensified its "special warfare" there. By stepping up its armed intervention in south Viet Nam, it is using that area as a strategic base in the East to suppress the national-liberation movement and to oppose the socialist camp. But, Peng Chen said,

"U.S. imperialism, though outwardly strong, is actually weak; it is entirely possible to defeat its aggression against south Viet Nam."

Today, Peng Chen continued, the Vietnamese people have united under the banner of the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front and in their skilfully conducted armed struggles have steadily gained in strength and directed heavy blows against U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. The south Vietnamese people are by no means alone in their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. The people of the whole world who support justice and strive for liberation stand on their side. The Chinese people extend all-out support for their just struggle and for the sacred struggle of the entire Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialist aggression in south

Viet Nam and for the peaceful unification of their motherland, Peng Chen declared.

In his speech at the meeting, Xuan Thuy, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Motherland Front of Viet Nam, and President of the Viet Nam-China Friendship Association, lauded the long friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. The Vietnamese people, he declared, will, together with the Chinese people, firmly oppose bellicose and aggressive U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the Vietnamese and Chinese and of all the other peoples.

The Chinese N.P.C. delegation had a busy day on October 2. They visited the Viet Nam Revolutionary Museum and the Viet Nam-China Friendship Agricultural Co-operative in the outskirts of Hanoi.

Japanese Correspondent Interviews

Vice-Premier Chen Yi on TV

On October 1, the Tokyo broadcasting and television network and 18 radio stations in Japan broadcasted a television interview given by Vice-Premier Chen Yi on June 13, 1962, to Yasuo Yanagisawa, Director of Nihon Denpa News Limited. We print below Vice-Premier Chen Yi's answers to two of Yanagisawa's questions. — Ed.

Answering a question on relations between Japan and China, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "China and Japan are close neighbours separated by just a strip of water. The relations between our two countries have a history of more than 1,000 years. The friendship between our two countries is in the interests of the people of both countries, as well as in the interests of Asian and world peace. In past decades, Japanese militarism committed aggression against China, but the peace-loving Japanese people should not be held responsible for this. We are willing to resume the ties of friendship between China and Japan.

The biggest stumbling block now is that some of those who are in power in Japan, in defiance of the will of their own people, are docilely following the anti-China policies of the United States. These U.S. policies are the fundamental obstacle in the way of friendship between our two countries. We must clear away this obstacle, the removal of which depends on joint efforts by the Chinese and Japanese peoples. We advocate that Japan should become a peace-loving power. By joining hands, China, as a socialist power, and Japan, as a peace-loving world power, would be able to prevent imperialism from unleashing a new war. Japan is a great nation and we don't believe that she will long tolerate occupation by U.S. imperialism. The Japanese people's opposition to U.S. imperialist aggression against Japan and to the Japan-U.S. 'Security Treaty' are great movements. We believe that these great movements of the Japanese people are ushering in a great new era for Japan. We wholeheartedly wish the Japanese people victory. We wish for friendship between China and Japan."

Replying to a question regarding his estimates of China's prospects in building socialism, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "It is very difficult to explain in a few words. But I might put it like this. It took Britain and France almost 300 years, the U.S.A. 200 years and the old Germany over 100 years to reach their present level of industrialization and scientific and technological development. The Soviet Union in something over 40 years raised its industry, science and technology to the world's top level, outstripping Britain and France and in some respects overtaking the United States. In doing this the Soviet Union has relied neither on indemnities nor colonies, but on her own efforts. Your country, Japan, has developed and carried its industry, science and culture to the present world's top level in about a century since the Meiji Restoration. It is an extraordinary feat on the part of the Japanese people to have raised their industrial and scientific level to such heights.

The Japanese people are gifted with creativeness. Given excellent leadership, the Japanese people can work wonders. It is highly regrettable that the ruling circle in Japan is docilely following the United States and jumping to the U.S. whip. This is a misfortune for the Japanese people. Why do these persons serve the interests of the United States instead of working for the Japanese people? I can't understand this! As I see it, the left wing of the Japanese Socialists, the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions, the Japanese Communist Party and many outstanding intellectuals of Japan are truly serving the Japanese people. Theirs is the real voice of the Japanese people, the voice of love of peace. The way the Ikeda government acts is in the interests of the U.S. arms drive and war preparations. We very much regret that its acts also protect the interests of the notorious Chiang Kai-shek.

The United States, Germany and Japan caught up with and overtook Britain and France in a very short period of time. The Soviet Union has outstripped Britain and France and overtaken the United States in a still

shorter period of time. This shows that the socialist system is superior to the capitalist system. China has adopted the socialist system and is engaged in socialist construction. With this superior social system and the solidarity of the whole people, I think that China will surely advance to the front ranks of the world within a certain period of time. This is beyond doubt. I believe this is a scientific judgment, not a mere compliment to my country. Future achievements in China's construction will testify to the correctness of my judgment. From

the long-range point of view, China's socialist construction is most promising. Certain imperialist elements view this matter with fear in their hearts. We should console them and advise them not to get scared. The people of every country have the right to build up their own country and to improve their own living standards by their own efforts. The Chinese people will never halt their advance because of imperialist attacks. Although the poor harvests in the past three years have slowed down our development, we will never halt our advance."

Economic Deterioration in Yugoslavia

by CHEN MOU-YI

Following is a slightly abridged translation of an article published in "Hongqi," No. 17, 1962. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

YUGOSLAVIA is now beset with serious economic difficulties. The Tito clique has been compelled in its public statements and official reports to admit the gravity of the situation. At the celebration of the completion of the hydro-electric power station at Split early in May, Tito had to speak at length about the various "abnormal and negative manifestations" that had appeared in Yugoslavia in the economic, political and cultural spheres. Edward Kardelj, in a report to the Yugoslav Parliament at the end of May, said that "negative manifestations" in Yugoslavia's economic life "had become more striking last year than ever before."

Since March this year, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has held a number of meetings to consider how to deal with the situation but they have found no way to extricate themselves from their predicament. At the recent meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Communists, Tito was still saying that from all the reports of the meeting "no answer could be found to such questions as how we shall get out of the present difficulties and how our [Yugoslav] economy should develop in the future."

In 1961 Yugoslavia carried out a number of economic "reforms" which, as the Tito clique once bragged, would "stimulate the growth of the productive forces to the maximum." They also claimed that "changes in systems and other material changes, together with those in the foreign exchange and price systems, will necessarily lead to the further stabilization of the economy based generally on a high level of production and labour productivity." But, as things stand, Yugoslavia's economic situation following these "reforms" has gone from bad to worse.

Tito's "Economic Reforms"

The "economic reforms" initiated in Yugoslavia last year began with "reforms" in the foreign exchange and foreign trade systems. Their main purpose was to further relax administrative control over foreign exchange and

foreign trade. They involved the establishment of a single fixed exchange rate in place of the old multiple exchange rates between the dinar and the U.S. dollar; devaluation of the dinar from 300 to 750 to the dollar; relaxation of restrictions on imports and "complete liberalization" of the imports of the more important raw materials and semi-processed goods; the introduction of a "general customs tariff" to tax all imports in accordance with reciprocal treatment—general or favoured—of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which Yugoslavia has now joined; abolition of the system of subsidizing export transactions so as to encourage free competition among the export firms. In short, the "reforms" were intended to further "liberalize" foreign exchange and foreign trade transactions.

There were two reasons for these "reforms." In the first place the Tito clique hoped to use them as an excuse for getting more loans from the United States and other Western countries to alleviate its financial difficulties. Secondly, it hoped that they would make it easier for Yugoslavia to import more semi-processed goods for the development of its industries producing goods for export and so reduce the deficit in the balance of its foreign trade payments. It was a new move by the Tito clique in its consistent policy of siding with and relying on the imperialists.

Since its betrayal of socialism, the Tito clique has been living on imperialist handouts. In a decade and more it has received "aid" granted under various names by the United States and other Western countries, totalling more than \$5,000 million, of which the U.S. contribution amounts to more than \$3,000 million. By means of this "aid," the imperialists have forced their way into the Yugoslav market to dump their surplus goods and also seize actual control over the key industries of that country. Consequently, Yugoslavia has become economically ever more dependent on the Western countries, with its foreign trade deficits increasing every year, its foreign exchange crisis becoming ever graver and its financial difficulties ever greater. Foreign exchange and other financial difficulties have hampered the growth of the national economy as a whole, and primarily industrial growth. Prior to the "reforms," as admitted by the Tito

group, there had been "a certain chaos" and "greater disproportions" in the Yugoslav economy. It was against this background that the Tito clique introduced its "reforms" in the foreign exchange and foreign trade systems. But once having tied the Yugoslav economy to the imperialist chariot, the Tito clique would certainly find it more and more difficult to put the brakes on when it wished. Viewed in this light, the establishment step by step of a system in foreign exchange and foreign trade along wholly capitalist lines was indeed the logical development of the Tito clique's "unique form of socialist society."

U.S. Pulling the Wire

It is common knowledge that the "reforms" were carried out according to a U.S. plan. The United States and other Western countries have advanced nearly \$300 million specially for the "reform" of Yugoslavia's foreign exchange and foreign trade systems. Nearly two-thirds of this sum came from the United States and the International Monetary Fund under its control. Western bourgeois papers have described this as the Western countries' greatest joint action in "aiding" Yugoslavia since the nineteen-fifties. What makes the imperialists and particularly, U.S. imperialists, so keen on the Tito clique's foreign exchange and foreign trade "reforms" is quite obvious. The Western press played up the inside story of the "reforms" long ago. As early as the end of 1960 the *Wall Street Journal* disclosed that the major proponents of the "reforms" were the United States and the International Monetary Fund which it controls. The aim of the United States in "helping" the Tito group with its "reforms," the same paper revealed, was to "pull Yugoslavia back into the Western economic world" and the "Western political world as well."

To side with and rely on imperialism, however, cannot lead to happy results. Its foreign exchange and foreign trade "reforms" have not turned out as the Tito clique expected. In its 1961 report, the Federal Executive Council admitted that the funds provided by the West for the "reforms" in the foreign exchange and foreign trade systems were "mostly linked with loans in the form of commodities." Thus, by "assisting" Yugoslavia with its "reforms," the Western countries paved the way for selling their surplus goods in that country. The great influx of Western goods has dealt a crippling blow to Yugoslavia's industrial production. The importation from the United States of 1,900 looms made from five to forty years ago and 600 new looms has, for instance, made it impossible for the Yugoslav textile machinery works to sell their own products in the next few years. This is one of many instances showing what effect last year's "reform" of the foreign exchange and foreign trade systems has had on the country's industrial production. It must also be pointed out that as a result of the lifting of state administrative controls, over 500 import and export firms in the country have all been acting independently and importing whatever they considered "low priced." This, too, has added to the confusion. Even Tito himself had to admit that the policies of "laissez-faire and indiscriminate importation of everything have,

in a certain sense, obstructed the development of our [Yugoslav] domestic production."

What Has Come of It?

What is most ironic about the Tito clique's "reform" of the foreign exchange and foreign trade systems is that the deficit in foreign trade, instead of going down, has gone up steeply. According to official figures, there has been an unfavourable balance in foreign trade and the deficit has risen steadily throughout the years 1951-61. The average annual deficit between 1951 and 1955 was 49,456 million dinars. Between 1956 and 1960, it rose to an average of 67,881.4 million dinars. In 1961, the year in which the "reform" of foreign exchange and foreign trade was carried out, the deficit reached 103,500 million dinars—an all-time high in the history of Yugoslavia's foreign trade. The situation is even worse if its trade with the United States and the West European countries is considered separately. In 1961, the deficit amounted to 43,200 million dinars in Yugoslavia's trade with the United States, 53,800 million dinars in its trade with the Common Market countries and 7,100 million dinars with the European Free Trade Association countries, making a total of 104,100 million dinars. Yugoslavia's foreign trade deficit in the first half of 1962 went up by more than 20 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1961. This will give an inkling of what has happened as a result of the Tito clique's linking Yugoslavia up with the capitalist world economy.

Internally, the "economic reforms" in 1961 were mainly carried out in the pricing and income distribution systems.

The "reform" of the pricing system, which was aimed mainly at enlarging the range of commodities to which "free pricing" applies, cancelled the price limit the state previously set for ferrous and non-ferrous metals, timber and other industries so that in gradual transition to a "free pricing system," commodity prices would be "determined freely" in the market. The Tito group wants to "distribute social products automatically" through "free pricing" and "to further extend the influence of the laws of the market in all economic fields."

The "reform" of the income distribution system was aimed, on the one hand, at increasing tax levies and raising the tax rate to ensure the financial revenue of the Federal Government while letting the local authorities take care of their own financial matters so that, in the words of the Tito group, each locality "will live in a way depending on how it makes the money." It also aimed, on the other hand, to introduce a so-called system of "independent distribution of income" inside enterprises, that is, to abolish the unified wage standard, so that with the government no longer ensuring a minimum wage to the workers, the enterprises would be allowed, after paying taxes, to distribute "independently" the "net income" left over. Furthermore, an individual enterprise is divided into several so-called "economic units" each of which works out its own plan, and engages in production on its own, has its own accounts and distributes its own "net income." In other words, the relationship between the various units inside an enterprise is no

longer one of co-ordination in production but of mere commercial relations.

Profit-Making Organizations

In addition, in order to reduce the financial burdens of the Federal Government, the banking business has also been decentralized. The Federal Bank and other specialized banks have passed over to the local banks their business of issuing loans directly to the economic organizations while the money needed for these loans too is to be mainly raised locally. Even schools and health institutions have been placed under the system of "independent distribution of income": they are to be financed by the locality concerned and other "social factors" (meaning enterprises and social organizations); the state will no longer make any appropriations. So, in actual fact, even schools and health institutions have been turned into profit-making organizations.

The purpose of these "reforms," according to the Tito clique, is to "force the Central Government to limit its planning and intervention to a daily narrowing down sphere" and "to further develop the stimulative factors of the economic system."

All these "reforms" contained nothing essentially new. They only aimed at further "decentralization" and "liberalization" on the basis of the "self-government system," thus giving free rein to capitalism in Yugoslavia. The consequences of these "reforms" are quite obvious. The very first thing one sees now is the grave anarchic state into which the Yugoslav economy has fallen. This is already evidenced by Tito's recent speeches in which he admitted that there were various "abnormal and negative manifestations" in the Yugoslav economy.

To the Tитоites who are making efforts to restore capitalism in Yugoslavia, such terms as "anarchy" are taboo. But whether they call such manifestations "negative," "abnormal," or whatever else they please, the essence of the matter will not change.

"Self-Government of Enterprises"

The Tito clique has always attacked the unified planning and centralized management of the economy in a socialist state as "bureaucratism" and "state capitalism." It holds that socialist state ownership, that is, ownership by the whole people, is not yet genuine public ownership but "indirect public ownership," that the withering away of the economic functions of the state should start immediately and that state ownership should be replaced by "direct and genuine public ownership." Stemming from this revisionist theory, the Tito clique has for many years implemented so-called "self-government of enterprises" in Yugoslavia. It has placed formerly state-owned enterprises under the "independent" management of so-called "working collectives" in the enterprises concerned. Each enterprise alone determines the output, quality, variety and prices of its products according to the supply and demand situation of the market; it alone buys raw materials and sells its products on the domestic and foreign markets; it alone decides on how profits and wages are distributed and bears sole responsibility for its gains and losses. Each enterprise engages in free competition on the market. In this way, the Tito clique asserts, the original "indirect public ownership" is replaced

by a "higher, thoroughly socialist relationship," that is, "direct and genuine public ownership." From the Marxist-Leninist point of view, this runs counter to socialism, and is a major step taken by the Tito clique in making Yugoslavia slip back into capitalism.

Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, in their *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, pointed out: "The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the bourgeoisie, to concentrate all instruments of production in the hands of the state, i.e., of the proletariat organized as the ruling class; and to increase the total of productive forces as rapidly as possible." "To concentrate all instruments of production in the hands of the state," mentioned above, is precisely the basis on which a proletarian state carries out unified planning and centralized management of the socialist economy. If, as the Tito clique has done, the means of production already concentrated in the hands of the state are decentralized and transferred to so-called "working collectives" of the various enterprises, and if the unified planning and centralized management of the economy by the state is abandoned, then the economic laws of capitalism will again play a decisive role. In other words, the spontaneous forces of the market will not only determine the variety, output and prices of the products of each enterprise, but will also determine where investments are to be made and the development of the economy as a whole, thereby causing anarchy throughout the entire system of social production.

In fact, this is exactly what has happened in Yugoslavia. What Tito called "abnormal manifestations" such as haphazard investment and production, profiteering and speculation, and reckless raising of commodity prices have appeared in Yugoslavia ever since the Tito clique introduced "self-government of enterprises." On the basis of the "self-government of enterprises" already carried out, the "economic reforms" in 1961 brought about even greater "decentralization" and "liberalization," and at the same time emphasized "further extension of the influence of the laws of the market in all economic fields." This is tantamount to providing even more fertile soil for capitalism. That is why "abnormal manifestations" have come out in the open in a more glaring manner than ever before.

Birth of a New Privileged Stratum in Society

In implementing the policy of "self-government of enterprises," the Tito clique transfers their management to so-called "working collectives." While management is nominally exercised by the "workers' councils" real power is in fact in the hands of the manager and a few other men at the top. Besides being highly paid, these men often abuse their power, lining their own pockets by allocating themselves large allowances over and above their salaries. The abolition of the unified wage scale last year has made it easier than ever for the management to appropriate to itself more of the earnings of the workers. The wage differences within an enterprise have become greater than ever before. There is an even bigger gap in the amounts of the bonuses distributed. In some enterprises, a worker receives only 2,000 dinars in bonus, while the men at the top get as much as 80,000 dinars each. Many of these bigwigs in the enterprises

in fact live like capitalists, and some even have money secretly deposited in foreign banks. Implementation of this "self-government of enterprises" has produced a special social stratum in Yugoslavia.

What merits attention, furthermore, is the fact that the number of private enterprises has markedly increased in Yugoslavia—this society of so-called "unique socialism." There are now in Yugoslavia more than 115,000 privately owned handicraft workshops, employing more than 300,000 workers, about one-tenth of the total number of employees and workers of that country. Most of these private enterprises have grown up in recent years and are developing fairly rapidly. Although the Tito clique lays it down that a private handicraft workshop should not employ more than five workers, some workshops in fact employ scores of workers, and some, even more than 200. The owners of these private businesses grab enormous profits through exploitation of the workers. In Belgrade in the past few years, several hundreds of these owners of private workshops have built or bought houses and villas, and some 1,000 of them have got private cars.

Capitalism Grows in the Countryside

In the Yugoslav countryside, 90 per cent of the total acreage under cultivation belongs to individual farms. Capitalism is growing out of this individual farming. With the polarization of the peasants, the rich farmers grab more and more land and means of production. Statistics show that there were 3,014 privately owned tractors in 1961. Private owners of tractors often hire workers to cultivate land for individual farmers. Furthermore, a large number of tractors owned by the co-operatives and farms which are described by the Tito clique as representing "socialist elements" are rapidly passing from the "socialist elements" into the hands of private persons.

The buying, selling and renting of land and usury also prevail in Yugoslavia. The farms and co-operatives are also taking part in these activities. What is more serious is the fact that in recent years a number of "traffickers in manpower" have appeared in many districts. They have amassed enormous fortunes by ruthlessly exploiting the peasants. Some of them have managed to collect more than one million dinars within a few days. The Tito clique refuses altogether to recognize the universally operative law governing the socialist transformation of agriculture. It holds that the collectivization of agriculture is not applicable to Yugoslavia. It has always stressed that it wants to "free agriculture from the factor of administrative leadership and put agricultural development on the basis of free competition among the various economic forces." It is now clearer than ever that this "unique road" is the road of capitalism pure and simple.

Under the signboard of the "unique road to socialism," the Tito clique has for years lived on "aid" from imperialism and reduced the Yugoslav economy to an imperialist appendage. Furthermore, it has established a "system of self-government" for the restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia. Developments since the introduction of the "economic reforms" in 1961 make it clear that the Tito clique has gone farther and farther along the road of revisionism. This is the fundamental cause of the

present unparalleled difficulties facing the Yugoslav economy.

How has the Tito clique tackled this problem? In his speech at the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Tito said: "We have confirmed the existence of mistakes but we have not pointed out the reasons in a clear enough manner." It is, of course, impossible to expect the Tito clique to point out the reasons for the deterioration of the Yugoslav economy "in a clear enough manner," because fundamentally, they must be traced to the Tito clique's revisionist line and so far as recent events are concerned, they must be traced to last year's "economic reforms." This means that the Tito clique has to admit that it has gone wrong in its "unique road to socialism" and in the direction of its "economic reforms." The Tito clique doesn't want to admit this. But it cannot deny this either because the real cause lies precisely here. The Tito clique is plainly in a quandary.

Revisionist Theory Has Gone Bankrupt

Because of the way the actual situation has developed in Yugoslavia, the Tito clique's revisionist theory has become so completely bankrupt that it has been forced to change its tune somewhat. At the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Tito said: "It is necessary to say that administrative decentralization or self-government is one matter, and the economy is another. No country can manage a diffused economy; therefore, our country [Yugoslavia] should have an integrated economy."

Is it a token of regret for past misdeeds that the Tito clique which has carried out for years "decentralized management" should today suddenly harp on such tunes as "an integrated economy"? Absolutely not. Leaders of the clique in recent speeches have unanimously made it clear that they will never change their revisionist line. Edward Kardelj, the clique's "theoretician," has made this point most clearly. He said: "The Federal Executive Council has adopted and will adopt in the next few months some measures to strengthen the administrative adjustment of relations in the weakest links. Of course, we have heard strange remarks that this means a return to administrative centralization. This, however, has nothing at all to do with such a return. On the contrary, it is precisely these measures which will strengthen the system of self-government and consolidate the foundations and principles on which our country's political and economic systems are based."

Just listen to that! Edward Kardelj not only refrained from saying that the "system of self-government" would be weakened—to say nothing of abolishing it—but asserted that it would be strengthened. Such being the case, Tito's reference to "an integrated economy" is nothing but empty talk.

Sinking Ever Deeper Into Quagmire Of Capitalism

In order to evade its responsibility and end the discontent of the working people, the Tito clique has recently been making a pretence of "fighting abnormal manifesta-

(Continued on page 23)

National Day Attractions

As their part of the celebrations for National Day the artists of China — both professional and amateur — offered their countrymen a multitude of theatrical performances, concerts of national and Western music, film shows, variety shows, ballets and dance-dramas, circus and conjuring performances, and a wide variety of acts to enliven community evening parties and dances, and carry the festival spirit to the workers and peasants and the People's Liberation Armymen, to all the people of the land.

Special shows preceded the three-day holiday and, to give everyone a chance to see them, are still continuing. They include not only new items arranged specially for the occasion but the perennial favourites of the repertoires. The entertainment world did its best not only for the urban residents, they also sent their finest troupes to take drama, songs and dances to outlying centres and the countryside. Mobile cinema teams planned their itineraries to cater to the needs of even the remotest mountain regions.

In Peking, the special National Day entertainments programme included 120 stage performances of songs and dances, modern operas and dramas, traditional operas of many different styles, nine musical recitals, 11 new films and 30 popular old films specially selected for reshowing for this occa-

sion. As we go to press, the festival shows are still going on. Troupes taking 50 performances from the city to the miners and peasants in the surrounding areas are still on tour and won't be back for several days.

New Plays

One of the newest stage successes is the modern drama *Red Crag* produced by Peking's People's Art Theatre. This play is based on the latest best-selling novel of the same title and for this reason its stage presentation has been eagerly looked forward to. This northern capital has had some chilly nights lately but many theatre fans queued up for a whole night at the theatre's box office to get an early chance of seeing it.

Red Crag describes the dramatic events that took place in Chungking on the eve of that city's liberation, and its central theme is the struggle that went on in the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek operated concentration camp there. The first stage version of the novel was produced in Tsingtao by the Tsingtao Modern Drama Troupe. This troupe then took it on tour to Shanghai and had such a successful run there that it was booked as part of Shanghai's National Day entertainments programme. The Peking version is an entirely new version created by the art theatre itself. The public reception has been very warm, but its producers have asked the public to offer their suggestions and criticisms so that an improved, final version can be made.

Another modern drama that has attracted a great deal of attention is *The Siege*. This has been praised as one of the best plays produced on a modern theme in recent years. Set in the northeast during the War of Liberation, it gives a dramatic account of how contradictions within the enemy camp were exploited for the benefit of the revolution.

The visiting Modern Drama Troupe of Shenyang first staged *The Siege* on September 3 and it was an immediate hit in the capital. A dozen later performances just served to whip

up public interest, so Peking has asked the troupe to hurry back after its successful Shanghai tour for another series of performances in the capital.

Other modern plays now showing include *Magic Boxing*, a new work by the prolific novelist-playwright Lao Sheh, based on the patriotic, anti-imperialist Yi Ho Tuan Uprising in 1900; *Chingkang Mountains*, telling the heroic story of the establishment of China's first revolutionary base on Chingkang Mountains; and *The Magic Boat*, a fairy tale staged by the China Children's Theatre.

In recent years, many plays from abroad have been staged in Chinese and these have been highly popular among Chinese audiences. Current favourites include *The Young Guards* adapted from A. Fadeyev's novel of the same title, and *School for Women* (*L'Ecole des Femmes*), one of Moliere's famous comedies, staged by graduates of the Central Drama School.

Operas of Many Styles

Other festival offerings were operas in a wide variety of styles and starring a galaxy of well-known theatrical names. Among the hits in this field is *Mu Kuei-ying in the Archery Competition*, a new production by the Fourth Troupe of the China Peking Opera Theatre. This troupe has been formed of the cream of the graduates of the China Opera School. It made its mark with its superb production of *Women Generals of the Yang Family*. *Palace of Eternal Youth* by the famous Ching Dynasty playwright Hung Sheng was newly revived by the North Kunqu Opera Theatre. Its fine language and old melodies won many new fans for this style of opera that had nearly died out before the liberation. Then there were the modern Chinese opera *The White-Haired Girl* and the classical modern opera *La Traviata*; the *Three Ladies Wail in the Throne Room* in the Honan operatic style and *The Great Banquet at Sankuan* in the Hopei *bangzi* operatic style. The latter two were performed by two visiting troupes, one from Anyang in Honan Province and the other from Paoting in Hopei. The *Three Ladies* has aroused the special interest of actors and actresses of the Peking opera style here because the famous Peking opera actor Yuan Shih-hai has



recently published an article making some very favourable remarks about this charming comedy. He himself had seen it seven times while on a short tour in Honan last summer.

The Great Banquet is a new revival of a traditional piece dealing with the relations between the fourth son of the Yang family and his mother, the famous woman general and patriot of Sung times. Captured by the enemy Liao troops, the son surrenders to the enemy and betrays his country. The central scene of this opera is the intensely moving confrontation of the son and mother, a woman who is a loving mother and at the same time a stern general who cannot tolerate a turn-coat even if he is her own kin. After meeting the Liao queen at a banquet, the mother-general demands that her son be sent back and orders him to be taken to the Sung court to be duly punished. Overcome by shame, he prefers to escape this public humiliation by committing suicide. In the past, this version was much less well known than the Peking opera version called *Yang Yen-hui Visits His Mother* in which punishment is not meted out to the traitor-son. In the last few years, there has been considerable comment on the two different versions. After comparing the two, the consensus of opinion in theatrical circles is that both ideologically and artistically, the Hopei *bangzi* version has the greater merit. One point made is that one of the tasks of the socialist theatre is to educate the people in patriotism and it must be admitted that it is *The Great Banquet* and not the other version that most admirably fulfils this role.

Songs and Dances

Speaking of visiting troupes, a deep impression was left on the capital's audiences by the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Inner Mongolian Art Theatre. It gave six performances here around the National Day holidays. Most of the 50 items on the programme are created on the basis of folk songs and dances which members of the ensemble have collected in recent years. They are rich in national flavour and highly distinctive in local colour. Several, like the *Ordos Dance* and the *Dance of the Milkmaids*, were prize-winners at the 5th and 6th World Youth Festivals. Others were new pieces like *The Horse Tamer* and *The Little Blue Horse*.

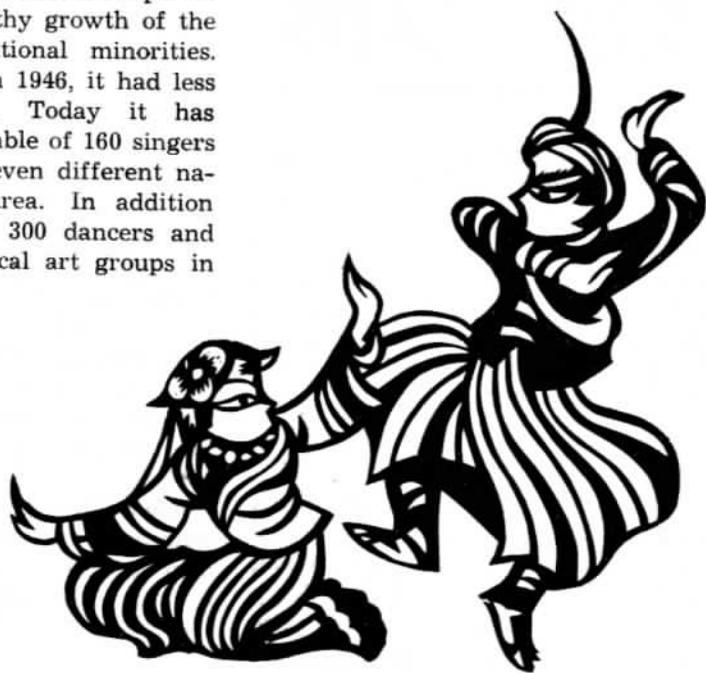
This ensemble is a fine example of the steady and healthy growth of the arts of China's national minorities. When first set up in 1946, it had less than 20 members. Today it has grown into an ensemble of 160 singers and dancers from seven different nationalities of the area. In addition it has trained over 300 dancers and singers for small local art groups in all parts of Inner Mongolia.

Other song and dance troupes which took part in the National Day celebrations included the newly established Dongfang (The East) Song and Dance Ensemble with its attractive programme of Asian, African and Latin American songs and dances, and the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble with its songs and dances drawn from more than 20 different national minorities in all parts of China.

There were also six performances by the Central Nationalities Music Ensemble and three performances by the Central Philharmonic Society Chorus and the Central Radio Orchestra and Chorus, all presented to full houses. The Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing gave several performances of the ever popular classical ballet *Corsair*.

Chinese and Foreign Films

The cinemas have been drawing crowds. Outstanding among the 11 new films released for the 13th anniversary celebrations is *Li Tung-mei*. This stars the famous screen actress Pai Yang who has a long list of well-known roles to her credit, especially her role as the wife of Hsiang-lin in the *New Year Sacrifice* adapted from Lu Hsun's short story of the same name. In her latest role, Pai Yang scores a further big success. She gives a convincing portrayal in the part of a revolutionary fighter who has been left behind when the main forces of the Red Army withdraw from their central revolutionary base in Kiangsi, and who has to cope with the extremely difficult and dangerous situation that arises. The film is distinguished by its convincing presentation of the villains—the Kuomintang reactionaries. In far too many



films about the civil war the villains tend to be stock characters; here they are flesh-and-blood characters whose cunning and brutality are believably and vividly shown. Especially notable is the passage dealing with the negotiations for peace between the two sides after the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan. It dramatically demonstrates the truth that the revolutionary people could never have achieved peace with their domestic enemies and won the opportunity to build a united front of all patriotic elements in the country if they had not backed their demands with organized force.

The festival film programme also included many foreign films dubbed in Chinese. Among these were the Soviet widescreen colour feature *Ker Ogly*, the Cuban film *Revolutionary Stories* and the Italian *Nights of Cabiria*. In the last 13 years, China has successfully dubbed over 800 films from five continents. Foreign films are extremely popular.

Art Exhibition

For those who enjoy a quiet stroll in a park and a show of fine works of art, Beihai Park presents the Sixth Exhibition of Chinese Paintings by Peking Artists in its Huafang Pavilion. Here are more than 230 paintings in the traditional Chinese style done in the three years since the Fifth Exhibition in 1959. More than 200 professional and amateur artists contribute work, a fact bespeaking the steady growth of the ranks of artists in Peking.

SIDELIGHTS

121-Year-Old Gong-Beater. Sunshine pouring through the windows lit up the white beard of the old, old man sitting on the sofa. A hundred and twenty-one years old this year, Wang Wei-lin, a former gong-beater in the orchestra of a Chinese opera troupe in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, reminisced at random.

"The year I was 113, I got restless. There I was, taking it easy. I had a fine house the Government gave me. I was well cared for. But—'I can still work!' like I told Manager Wang of the troupe. He stalled. I took up a mallet and struck through the pace for *Huai Du Guan*. I convinced them all right," he grinned with satisfaction at the recollection. "And I got the right to play with the orchestra whenever I felt like it."

"As a matter of fact, I was no mean gong-beater in my day," the old man said, not without some pride. "One time, it must be 60 years ago now, the three of them, all topnotch drum-beaters, thought they had me on the carpet. 'We'll do *Fighting at Wancheng* with you on a bet,' they said slyly. Now, you know that piece is two solid hours. I didn't bat an eyelash. 'Not only that,' I replied, 'but I'll do it with a tea-cup placed in the crook of my arm.' Halfway through I saw them slowing off. 'Come on, boys,' I yelled, 'give it the works!' They finally had to admit they'd lost."

Recalling the past, Wang sank into thought. Accomplished as he was, things hadn't gone well with him. Often was the time when, with all his possessions on two ends of a shoulder pole, he'd wandered from village to village. Begging the landlords to let him play for them, pleading for a tip. "At nights I stayed in the old temples, and the scorpions used to drop down on my face. . . . I hated myself then, for living so long. . . ."

The old man's face slowly cleared. "But why bother you with the past? As for my present life—wait, let me show you something." He stood up with the sprightliness of a young man and carefully took down a framed photo on the wall. "That's me, of course," he pointed, "and there, is

Chairman Mao. We had it taken together."

Brothers of the Angle. A couple of Sundays back, a group of 30 keen anglers left their Tientsin homes. They piled into a bus that took them to the reedy ponds west of the city. The eager anglers came from various Tientsin factories—makers of sewing machines, cigarettes, fishing equipment and other goods.

On arrival they quickly assembled their rods and other paraphernalia and gathered about Comrade Sun Fu, the umpire of that Sunday's fishing contest.

After they had heard the contest conditions explained again the fishermen scattered to choose a likely spot to fish. They looked at the sky, tested the water's temperature, noted the vegetation about the water, then selected the all-important bait. One representative from the Tientsin Foodstuff Factory with twenty years of fishing experience followed the cries of the water fowl looking for fish. But the man from the sewing-machine factory was the first to get a bite and land the first fish.

Four hours later, with the sun high in the sky, the competitors brought in their catch to be weighed. The Tientsin Foodstuff Factory team won the team event with a combined catch of 8.8 jin, enough to treat the whole team plus the pussy.

Popular Health Education. With plenty of fish, autumn crabs and shrimps coming on the market, Shanghai housewives are crowding to see the exhibition on sea foods arranged by the Health Education Centre in the eastern part of the city. Here they know they'll get answers to questions dear to the culinary artist's heart—how to make the most delectable dishes from sea food while preserving their maximum nutritional value, how to pick the best of the

catch, how to store and preserve fish, and so on.

This is only one of the many exhibitions, lectures, discussions and popular demonstrations which the centre regularly holds on questions of health and hygiene. It gives clear instructions on family food and drink, the baby's diet, household sanitation, how to prevent intestinal diseases, and a variety of other subjects. It attracts flocks of visitors from the city proper and its environs. They include factory canteen cooks, activists from health groups, and both rural and urban housewives. Not infrequently a young school teacher will bring her students here to learn about health and hygiene in the easy and palatable ways devised by the centre.

Shanghai citizens call it their private "health consultant." The centre with its many specialists also answers inquiries from other parts of the country, regularly sends its movie projection teams down to the villages, publishes short pamphlets, and has its own radio programme.

In a Ming Tomb in Shanghai. Archaeologists have recently discovered over forty pieces of furniture of the Ming period (1368-1644) including a bed, a couch, tables, armchairs, clothes racks, chests, benches and stools and sedan chairs. Inscriptions show they belonged to a well-to-do family named Pan. All made of wood, these pieces are in a fair state of preservation and are fine examples of their kind. The bed is an elaborate affair with nine posts topped with a wooden canopy and with a footboard to assist the sleeper to bed. A foot-high railing on three sides is finely carved in the traditional designs. The mattress consists of a double layer of bamboo on top and palm fibre below.

Little furniture of the Ming period has been discovered hitherto. This find therefore furnishes a valuable store of material for historical research.



Holiday Anglers

Woodcut by Yen Feng-chiao

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Birth of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic

On September 25, the first Algerian Constituent National Assembly proclaimed the establishment of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic. Ahmed Ben Bella was designated Premier. On September 29, the day the first Algerian Government was formally inaugurated, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message of greetings to Premier Ben Bella. The message wished the Algerian people even greater successes in safeguarding and consolidating their national independence, building up their country, opposing aggression by the old and new colonialists and supporting the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It expressed the belief that the fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Algerian peoples forged in their long and just struggle against imperialism and colonialism will be further strengthened on a new basis.

The founding of the Algerian Democratic People's Republic, says *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (September 30), is of major significance for the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It has demonstrated that all oppressed nations, so long as they fight resolutely against the imperialists and the colonialist oppressors, are sure to achieve national independence and smash the imperialists' armed repressions. An independent Algeria will play an active role in opposing imperialism and defending world peace, says the editorial.

The formal inauguration of the Algerian Government indicates that the Algerian people have entered on a new historic stage in building up a new Algeria. The Algerian people are well aware that they will be confronted with many difficult tasks in consolidating their independence and healing the wounds left by French colonialism. The completion of these tasks is inseparable from the struggle to eliminate colonial influences in Algeria's political, economic, cultural and social life.

Recent events have shown that the old and new colonialists are still looking for opportunities to disrupt Algeria's independence. They are doing

all they can to split the unity of Algeria's patriotic forces in order to fish in troubled waters. This cannot but arouse the sharp vigilance of the Algerian people.

The Algerian people highly treasure the fruits of their revolution. They regard the consolidation of their independence as their most important current task. Because of this they are particularly aware of the tremendous significance of further strengthening their unity at this important moment. The Algerian national-liberation war has been won mainly because of the firm solidarity of the patriotic forces of the whole country. It is all the more necessary today, says the editorial, to reinforce this great unity in order to consolidate the gains of the revolution and build a new Algeria.

The Chinese people have always considered that it is their lofty international duty to support the Algerian people's national-liberation struggle; at the same time they have always looked on every victory of the Algerian people as a powerful support and inspiration to their own anti-imperialist struggle. The 650 million Chinese people have always been and will forever be the Algerian people's most loyal and reliable friends, concludes the article.

"Caribbean Military Alliance"

"An alliance for collective suicide" is how a *Renmin Ribao* article (September 28) describes the so-called "Caribbean military alliance" which Panama officials are trying to knock together at Washington's bidding.

Washington sees collective intervention by all the other Latin American

countries as the "best policy" for strangling the Cuban revolution. But the trouble is that the major Latin American countries refuse to allow themselves to be used as the cat's-paws of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. has so far failed to push through its plot for collective intervention in Cuba but it is still trying. The forthcoming foreign ministers' meeting of the Organization of American States is designed to achieve this very purpose.

Washington thinks that the next best bet is to link together those Latin American countries which are most obedient to it and get them to act as advanced detachments for a U.S. attack on Cuba. The U.S.-sponsored "Central American Joint Defence Council" and the "Central American Joint Intelligence Service" are the first steps in this direction.

It is an open secret that the Kennedy Administration wants to form a "Caribbean military alliance" on the NATO pattern. It calculates that such an alliance will be a useful tool for furthering its schemes of getting Latin Americans to fight Latin Americans and for suppressing the national-liberation movement in the Caribbean area.

It is well known that all the ruling groups of the ten Central American countries are sitting on the volcanoes of the people's revolutionary struggle. Their existence depends on the support of U.S. bayonets and they obviously think that closer ties among themselves will give them a greater sense of security.

But the result will be exactly the opposite of what they want. The people of many Latin American countries have warned their rulers that if they dare to participate in an invasion of Cuba, they will be kicked out.

THE PASSING SHOW

Blues Britannia

Some months ago the Macmillan government announced that in the interests of economy and efficiency it was scrapping development of the "Blue Water" missile, much touted as Britain's entry in the nuclear weapons race. But the *Economist* in late September reports that the aluminium fins for this aborted missile were still being manufactured at the plant in Stevenage, Hertfordshire, and then taken across country to Luton, to be scrapped and the aluminium presumably returned to Stevenage to be made into more fins to be scrapped . . . and so on infinitum. Looks like a case of anything to keep the Old Firm going.

A Friendship Visit

Madame Hartini Sukarno, wife of the Indonesian President, was bid a warm good-bye when she left Peking for home on October 2. She had attended China's National Day celebrations and was showered with friendship everywhere she went.

While in China, Mme. Hartini Sukarno was received on separate occasions by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his wife Mme. Chiang Ching; by Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and by Mme. Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China. She also met and talked with many other leading personalities.

Mme. Hartini Sukarno and her party enjoyed a busy round of visits and sightseeing. Accompanied by their host, Mme. Wang Kuang-mei, wife of Chairman Liu Shao-chi, the distinguished Indonesian guests, in a tour of east China cities, visited factories and a handicraft research institute in Shanghai, beautiful Hangchow and the famous Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum in Nanking. In Peking, they saw the Great Wall and other historical sites.

At a banquet she gave in Peking in honour of the Chinese leaders, their wives and other prominent people, Madame Hartini Sukarno spoke about her impressions on her trip. In China,

she said, she felt it was "just like home"; she had seen the Chinese people's activities and achievements in construction, particularly in handicrafts, public health, the arts and child welfare. "We can well understand," she added, "that the people's communes are a powerful instrument in mobilizing the strength of the people." She expressed the conviction that China would achieve still better results in the days to come. Both China and Indonesia, she pointed out, were engaged in reconstruction and pursued a policy of peace. But peace could prevail only after the world was cleansed of colonialism and imperialism. It was this conviction which inspired the peoples of Indonesia and China to co-operate in their fight against imperialism and colonialism.

Mme. Wang Kuang-mei, in her speech, stressed the significance of the visit in further strengthening friendship between the two peoples. She assured the Indonesian people that in their struggle against imperialism and against old and new colonialism, they could always count on the all-out support of the Chinese people.

Mme. Hartini Sukarno carries back to Indonesia a good measure of the goodwill and friendship of the Chinese women and people. At her invitation, Madame Wang Kuang-mei will visit Indonesia.

Imperialist Subversion in Africa Condemned

The 4th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Guinea was warmly honoured in China. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent congratulatory messages to the Guinean leaders.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi attended the National Day reception given by the Guinean Charge d'Affaires ad interim Bangoura Momo. Speaking at the reception, Vice-Premier Chen Yi warmly hailed the great successes gained by the Guinean people under the leadership of President Sekou Toure in opposing colonialism and safeguarding their

national independence, in strengthening African solidarity and reconstructing their country.

The Vice-Premier saluted the Congolese people who were waging a hard struggle against old and new colonialism; and paid tribute to the peoples of Kamerun, Angola, Kenya, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese Guinea as well as the other peoples in East, Central and South Africa who were valiantly fighting for national independence.

It should be noted, Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out, that the enemies

of the African peoples were becoming more frantic in using subversion and disruption from within, in an attempt to undermine the "Union of African States" which stood firm against colonialism, old and new. This year, he recalled, the enemies first instigated subversive activities against the Republic of Guinea, then engineered a counter-revolutionary rebellion in the Republic of Mali and made two vile attempts on the life of President Nkrumah of the Republic of Ghana. The Chinese people, he declared, sternly condemned the criminal activities of the imperialists and all reactionary forces and resolutely supported the peoples of Guinea, Ghana, Mali and other African peoples in their just struggle to safeguard their national independence against subversive plots.

Briefs

Chairman Liu Shao-chi on September 30 sent a message greeting Nnamdi Azikiwe, Governor General of the Federation of Nigeria, on the second anniversary of the independence of the Federation of Nigeria.

* * *

A message of greetings has been sent by Chairman Liu Shao-chi to President Nasser of the United Arab Republic on his assumption of the office as President of the Presidential Council. Premier Chou En-lai sent greetings to Aly Sabry, Chairman of the Executive Council of Ministers of U.A.R. on his assumption of office.

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A scientific co-operation agreement for 1962-66 between the Chinese and Czechoslovak Academies of Sciences and its 1962-63 executive plan were signed in Peking on September 30.

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A Chinese trade union delegation is in Berlin to attend the 4th international conference of representatives of metal and machinery workers and trade unions.

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The Chinese men's and women's table tennis teams which were the winner and runner-up respectively at the last world championships, have returned to Peking after a friendly tour of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. During the month-long tour, the Chinese teams won all ten contests they played with top teams in the countries they visited.

ECONOMIC DETERIORATION IN YUGOSLAVIA

(Continued from page 17)

tions." What results can this produce? Didn't the clique wage a "struggle" against "abnormal manifestations" in the past? But as things stand today, "abnormal manifestations" are becoming worse and worse. The reason is very simple: the further the Tito clique advances on the road of restoring capitalism, the more will all the phenomena inherent in capitalism inevitably appear in Yugoslavia. What the clique calls "abnormal manifestations" are in actual fact precisely the inevitable products of the so-called "system of self-government." It is entirely normal for these manifestations to occur in the "unique form of socialist society" ruled by the Tito clique.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **AT THE INN OF HSIN AN** Chao Mei-jung goes to seek help from her brother to rescue their aged father from arbitrary imprisonment. She is accompanied by her maid-servant Lo Yen dressed in man's clothes. They put up for the night at an inn in the town of Hsin An. The landlady's beautiful daughter Feng-ying falls in love with the handsome young "man" and asks her mother to propose the match to Lo. Lo Yen is forced to agree. When at last the truth comes out, luckily Chao Mei-jung's brother is on hand to solace the disappointed Feng-ying. Produced by Hsun Hui-sheng Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ **THE COURTESAN'S JEWEL BOX** The lovely courtesan Tu Shih-ning gives her love to Li Chia and leaves with him to become his wife. On the way a merchant offers to buy her and avaricious Li Chia, ashamed of his courtesan bride, agrees. Learning the truth, Tu Shih-ning, heart-broken, before the eyes of her worthless lover, throws the valuable jewels from her jewel box - which he has not known about - into the river, then drowns herself.

DANCE DRAMA

▲ **THE WILD GOOSE DETACHMENT** In dance and mime the Song and Dance Ensemble of the P.L.A.'s Comrades-in-Arms Cultural Troupe tells a gripping story of how the fishermen of Pai Yang Tien Lake, in Hopei, wage a guerrilla struggle against the Japanese aggressors during the War of Resistance.

▲ **FIRE BY THE WUCHIANG RIVER** The Red Army preparing to force the Wuchiang during the Long March delay to help the local fishermen battle the feudal landlords and Kuomintang bandits. Produced by the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Railway Workers' Cultural Troupe.

CONCERTS

The Song and Dance Ensemble of the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A.'s General Political Department presents two concerts of vocal solos on Oct. 6 & 7, 7:15 p.m., in Peking Concert Hall.

MODERN DRAMA

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

▲ **MAGIC BOXING** A new historical play by Lao Sheh about the patriotic anti-imperialist Yi Ho Tuan Uprising in 1900. China Youth Art Theatre.

Since the clique will never alter its revisionist line, these "abnormal manifestations" are bound to erupt in a more violent way. While sinking deeper and deeper into the quagmire of capitalism as it carries out its revisionist line, the Tito clique is raising a hue and cry "against abnormal manifestations." Such tricks of trying to run away from one's own shadow are futile. In a speech he made some time ago, Tito disclosed that there were some people in high positions who were beginning to doubt that the workers' self-government system would work. Then he added: "Certain people said that they would stage strikes if conditions did not improve." This indicates that not only are the Yugoslav working people discontented with the Tito clique, but that some people in ruling circles are also having doubts about its fundamental line. The Tito clique is paying the price of betraying socialism.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

▲ **CHINGKANG MOUNTAINS** A historical episode from the Chinese revolution. It tells how in 1927, at one of the darkest moments in the Chinese revolution, Mao Tse-tung led a contingent of the newly formed Workers' and Peasants' Red Army to Ching-kang Mountains and set up China's first revolutionary base there. This revolutionary spark later flared into a beacon lighting the advance of the Chinese people to final victory. Produced by the Modern Drama Group of the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A.'s General Political Department.

▲ **THE WEDDING MARCH** A satirical comedy by the playwright Chen Pai-chen. Set in Chungking during the War of Resistance Against Japan, it exposes how under the Kuomintang regime even a wedding, which should be the happy event for a young couple, causes no end of trouble. The Central Experimental Modern Drama Theatre.

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

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

FILMS

▲ **LI TUNG-MEI** A feature film about a woman Communist who plays a leading part in revolutionary guerrilla operations as well as in the peace talks with the Kuomintang. Changchun Studio.

▲ **THE DISTANT SPARK** In 1938-43, the Kuomintang white terror reigns in the north-west province of Sinkiang. The Sinkiang people demand the right to democracy and national emancipation and launch a heroic struggle against the reactionaries and warlords. Against this background is told the tragic story of a patriotic young Uighur poet. Sinkiang Film Studio production.

▲ **THE FALSE YOUNG MASTER** The general manager of a large business disappears. A young unemployed is employed temporarily to replace the manager because he looks exactly like him. What happens in the film offers an excellent opportunity for satirical comment. A Hongkong film.

▲ **CHAINS** A Czechoslovak feature film. A village veterinarian, influenced by bourgeois ideas, grows dissatisfied with his work and life in the countryside. Finally he learns how to look at life in the socialist way.

▲ **RIO ESCONDIDO (HIDDEN RIVER)** This Mexican film is about a young teacher who dedicates her life to help educate the people. Dubbed in Chinese.

PUPPET SHOW

▲ **THE MAGIC AXE** A venomous snake monopolizes the water of a river. A brave boy with the help of a magic axe kills the snake and frees the water for the peasants and their crops. China Puppet Art Theatre.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **TRADITIONAL CHINESE PAINTINGS** 200 traditional Chinese paintings by contemporary Peking artists. Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Beihai Park.

▲ **CALLIGRAPHY AND TRADITIONAL PAINTINGS** by Pan Tien-shou. Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-5:30 p.m. till Oct. 14. At the Artists' Union Gallery.

▲ **PHOTOGRAPHIC ART OF SHANGHAI, KIANGSU AND CHEKIANG** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Oct. 10. At Summer Palace.

▲ **PHOTOS OF THE ANTI-U.S. IMPERIALIST PATRIOTIC STRUGGLE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE** 8:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, 2:00-6:00 p.m. Daily. In Zhongshan Park.

SPORTS

- 1962 National Football Championships -
China's top football teams are contending for the national championship title. Don't miss the second round matches at Peking Stadium, Peking Workers' Stadium and Peking Gymnasium football ground.

SIGHT-SEEING

◆ Red Maple Leaves ◆

See Hsiangshan (Fragrance Hill) in its lovely mantle of red autumn leaves. It lasts only two weeks. Visit Hsiangshan Temple, Yuhua Villa, Spectacles Lake, Half-way Pavillon. Hotel accommodations for week-end visits; phone for reservations: 819-244.

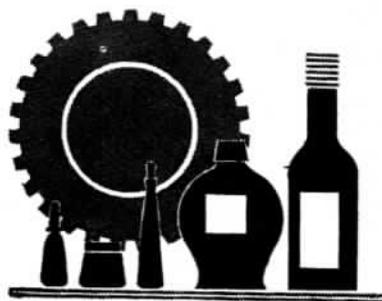


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