

# PEKING REVIEW

52

December 29, 1961

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## *Chou Hsin-fang's 60 Years on the Stage*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

# *Great Changes in a Mountain Village*

(Volume I)

by Chou Li-po



This novel, to be published in two volumes, describes the struggle of the peasants in a remote mountain village to get a farming co-operative going after the land reform, and the deep-going changes that took place in the village in the course of that struggle. The economic basis of private ownership which had existed for thousands of years and age-old outmoded customs were rooted out in a short period of time. Meanwhile great changes were effected in family life and in human relations as a whole. A vivid tale of how agricultural co-operation transformed the life of the peasants and brought them greater happiness, the novel shows how socialism flourishes in China's countryside.

*Great Changes in a Mountain Village* is another successful novel by Chou Li-po, well-known author of *The Hurricane*, which takes the historic land reform as its theme. Both are literary records of the epoch-making advance of rural China.

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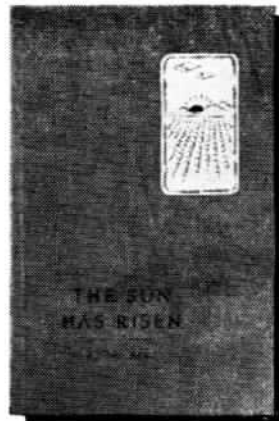
Illustrated with drawings in colour.

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## THE SUN HAS RISEN

by Ma Feng

The best eight stories by a well-known Chinese author. They cover the years 1949-59, the period of the struggle to establish a co-operative system of agriculture in China. Written with a light, humorous and optimistic touch they treat this struggle from many angles. They reveal the conflicts that arose over the choice between the two roads, socialism and capitalism; they tell of the heroism and high spirits of the Chinese people during the big leap forward; they accurately portray the new people who appeared at that time and the new ways of doing things. Through these pages you will get to know and admire such go-ahead village personalities as Uncle Chao, the enthusiastic stockman, and Han Mei-mei, the elementary school graduate who, responding to the Communist Party's call, chooses farming as her career.



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Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**

Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN**

P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

December 29, 1961 Vol. IV No. 52

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

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

## ROUND THE WEEK

### Achievements in Industry

As 1961 comes to a close, Chinese workers look back with satisfaction on their achievements during the year. Many factories have fulfilled their annual plans ahead of schedule. By December 20, the Anshan Iron and Steel Works, China's biggest steel complex, had delivered steel products to more than 3,000 enterprises all over the country. These deliveries were in fulfilment of 11,000 contracts; they met all contractual specifications as regards quantity, quality and variety. Also by December 20, Shanghai, which specializes in small and medium-sized steel products, shipped out 99.6 per cent of the rolled steel planned for this year.

In Peking, the big No. 2 Cotton Mill completed its annual plan 19 days ahead of schedule; it made 126 new products during the year; the quality of over 90 per cent of its yarn and cloth is top-notch. The engineering industry in nearby Tientsin, as early as the end of November, had fulfilled its targets for 17 types of farm machines including gas engines, pumps, sprayers and disc harrows.

In Canton, south China, the Canton Paper Mill, largest in the country, besides raising output and quality and cutting down costs, completed its annual plan on November 18. In Chungking up the Yangtse River in China's hinterland, 35 important factories have fulfilled this year's plan ahead of schedule.

In accordance with the current policy of "readjusting, consolidating, filling out and raising standards," China's industrial enterprises have carried forward the successes of the big leap forward to win new victories. They have improved management, increased output, raised quality, extended the range of their products and reduced the costs of production.

But the workers are not resting on their laurels. They are aiming for still greater successes in the coming year. Industrial enterprises all over the country are checking their raw materials, tools and equipment and semi-finished products, doing everything to improve the performance of their equipment, and drawing up

plans to achieve still more output and better quality in 1962.

### N.P.C. to Meet

The Second National People's Congress will convene in Peking on March 5, 1962. The decision was taken at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress held on December 25.

The coming meeting will be the third session of the Second National People's Congress. The last session was held on March 30, 1960. Deputies to the congress will make the usual inspection tours in the cities and countryside before the convening of the nation's supreme organ of state power.

The third session of the Third National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will also be held in Peking on March 5, 1962.

### Worker-Engineers

More workers from the bench have been promoted to the rank of engineer. Canton enterprises for one recently raised 76 workers to the rank of engineer, while 265 made the grade as technicians. All of them are veterans with years of practical working experience and a proven ability for tackling complex technical problems; this served in lieu of school certificates and diplomas.

A report from the Chishuyen Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works in Kiangsu, east China, shows that 60 per cent of that big plant's engineers are men who have risen from the ranks in this way. Of the 117 outstanding workers who have become technicians there since 1958, nearly 60 have now been advanced to the rank of engineer. Most of these new technicians and engineers have more than 15 years of working experience behind them and all are recognized live-wires. Some have been put in charge of technical work in the workshops, others are working on research or design.

Working closely with the college-trained engineers, they are proving to be a most valuable arm of the plant's technical force. In its No. 2





**Celebrating Fulfilment of the Year's Production Plan**  
Woodcut by Hsu Wei, Liu Chia-fu and Tso Chuan

machine shop, for instance, they have recently made improvements to a cylinder boring machine and other machine tools for processing large parts for locomotives. This has raised productivity as much as four times. Since 1958, these Chishuyen worker-engineers have put forward more than 500 important innovation proposals and given a big boost to production. One of them, Wang Ping-kun, a former riveter, for instance, has designed an 18-spindle drilling machine which won much praise in a national industrial exhibition.

Training technicians and engineers from among the workers is one of the ways in which China is swiftly building up her technical force. While a growing number of such technical cadres are being trained via the regular schools and colleges, industrial enterprises use spare-time schools and classes to raise the qualifications of workers on the job. At the same time they also send promising workers to the regular schools, colleges and institutes to round out their training. The Chishuyen Works, mentioned above, besides running spare-time classes to give its workers a general education or specialized training related to their line of work, also sends its worker-

engineers to the Tangshan Railway Institute and five other institutions of higher education for short-term training in regular college courses. This puts a solid foundation of theory under their practical knowledge.

### **Overhauling Farm Machines**

With winter ploughing just about over, the nation is now busy overhauling the farm machines and other equipment. More than 1,100 farm machine plants and workshops are already on the job. The quality of the work done in this field in the coming few weeks will largely determine how the ploughing and irrigation work progresses next spring.

It is only recently that this annual winter checking over of tractors, mechanical pumps and other farm machines has become a regular and important part of the farmers' year in China. The country's socialist farms started acquiring such machines in increasing numbers in the past few years. Since 1957 many provinces have doubled or trebled their tractor parks; 1961 saw another big increase in the number of tractors in some provinces.

Wide-awake repair plants made early preparations to do a good job of overhauls. Hopei, in the north, which has a large number of tractors, divided itself into three zones each with a sufficient workshop capacity to handle all overhauls in its area. Its western neighbour, Shansi, has set up 19 large repair plants each prepared to serve several counties. In the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region there are five areas of extensive mechanized farming. Each now has a large new repair plant capable of undertaking major overhauls.

The nation's engineering enterprises are making a special effort to back this drive for well-repaired farm machines. Many plants have put special emphasis on the production of spare

parts for tractors, internal combustion engines and other farm machines. By mid-November plants in Kiangsu Province have made 4.46 million such parts, more than doubling their 1960 output. Shanghai this year allocated nearly 100 new machine tools and other equipment to its farm machine parts plants to help speed up production. These plants manufactured more than 20 million parts and also expanded their assortment of parts from 500 specifications to 800.

### **The Magic Flute**

The Chinese flute, since the time of the Han Dynasty, has been one of the most important musical instruments in China. Made of bamboo, it gives the sure, clear, lyrical notes characteristic of Chinese music. In recent years, along with the enrichment of the cultural life of the people, there has been a vigorous development of Chinese national music which has brought the flute more popularity than ever. Throughout the country more and more people are taking up flute playing as a hobby.

The popularity this instrument enjoys was indicated in the special grand concert of flutists held recently in the north China port city of Tientsin. It was the first such concert ever held in the history of Chinese music with practically all the leading flutists there to demonstrate their technique and style. Feng Tzu-tsung, probably the best flutist in the country, an old master of the northern school, played the delightful *First Meeting* and the intricate *Finch* which demand great dexterity. Lu Chunlin played his own composition *Yesterday and Today* which was written from his own experience of the miseries of the old society and the joys of the new people's era. King Tzu-li, an old southern master, gave an impressive rendition of the classic *Snowstorm*.

Another sign of the flute's rising popularity is the increasing sales of the instrument. Bigger production has been reported by many flute-making centres. The latest is from Yuping, Kweichow Province, in southwest China. Three hundred thousand Yuping flutes, which enjoy fame both at home and abroad for tone quality, have been produced in the past five years. Three times as many flutes were made in this county last year as in 1956. But output is still behind demand.

# U.S. Persists in Hostility to the Chinese People

*Following is an abridged translation of a "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on December 22. Subheads are ours. — Ed.*

ONCE again setting its voting machine in motion, the United States on December 15 coerced the U.N. General Assembly into adopting the five-nation resolution sponsored by the U.S., Japan, Australia, Colombia and Italy which continues to deprive China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations. On December 20, by the same means, the four-nation resolution sponsored by Malaya, Thailand, El Salvador and Ireland was adopted, slanderously accusing the Chinese Government of "depriving the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms." These outrages were committed by the United States in persistent hostility to the 650 million Chinese people.

Why has the United States taken such desperate action to obstruct the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and clung so obstinately to its policy of hostility to China? An answer to this can be found in the two hysterically vituperative speeches made against China by Adlai Stevenson, U.S. delegate at the United Nations.

## Unreconciled to Defeat in China

Firstly, Stevenson has confessed that U.S. imperialism has acted this way because it can never reconcile itself to the victory of the Chinese people's revolution and because it will not give up its aggressive ambition to enslave the Chinese people once again.

Stevenson kept silent about the history of how New China came into being, but he nevertheless referred obliquely to this victory of the Chinese people's revolution as "a tragedy of history." Today, twelve years after the founding of New China, he still hysterically cried that the People's Republic of China "does not in any meaningful way" represent the 650 million Chinese people, and openly stated that "the de jure authority" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique which has long since been overthrown by the Chinese people should be extended "throughout the territory of China." This actually means an attempt under the protection of U.S. bayonets to reimpose the rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique on the Chinese people, an attempt to restore the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in China.

For the U.S. imperialists, the victory of the Chinese people's revolution is indeed a "tragedy of history" which

breaks their hearts. The Chinese people, in their revolutionary struggle, overthrew the rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in China. Thoroughly upsetting the smug plans of U.S. imperialism to enslave all China and all of Asia and to turn the whole of China and Asia into its colony, they thus smashed a wide breach in the imperialist front throughout the East. This is a fact which arouses the intense hatred of the U.S. imperialists. Time passes and twelve years have gone by, but whenever the U.S. imperialists think of that "tragedy of history" of 1949, they still gnash their teeth. Instead of reconciling themselves to their defeat in China, they are still full of vain yearnings to rewrite the history of that time. Kennedy himself said recently: "I always have felt that we did not make a determined enough effort in the case of China. . . . I would say that my view today is more in accordance with the facts than my view in 1949. . . . While there were — there is still of course room for argument as to whether any United States actions would have changed the course of events there [China], I think a greater effort would have been wiser." So Kennedy's "wisdom" consists after all simply in believing that the giving of thousands of millions of dollars and huge quantities of weapons to help the Chiang Kai-shek clique fight its civil war and slaughter the Chinese people was still not a "determined enough effort" on the part of the United States. Kennedy obviously believes that intervention and aggression should have been carried out on an even bigger scale and even more frenziedly. The Kennedy Administration, like its predecessors, vainly hopes to turn back the wheel of history; it is crazier and even more adventurous.

## For Permanent Occupation of Taiwan

Secondly, Stevenson has confessed that U.S. imperialism has been desperately obstructing the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations because it wants to occupy China's territory of Taiwan permanently.

Stevenson got to the point where he contended that China's territory of Taiwan, which the United States occupies, is a "country." He alleged that the territory under the "effective jurisdiction" of the Chiang Kai-shek clique is bigger than many U.N. member states and the population under its "effective control" is greater than that of many U.N. member states. He even raved that restoration of China's rightful seat in the United Nations is equivalent to "acquiescing" in China's "conquest" of Taiwan and tantamount to a "stupefying request to sanction the use of force."

But it is common knowledge that Taiwan is part of China's territory, a province of China. This is even recognized by the Chiang Kai-shek clique, which has long since been thrown out by the Chinese people and is hanging on in Taiwan under the protection of U.S. bayonets. Therefore, the nonsense uttered by Stevenson only serves to prove that the United States is trying to create "two Chinas," turn Taiwan into a "small China" and sever it permanently from China; and that the United States is vainly attempting by means of an illegal U.N. resolution to throw a cloak of legality over its armed occupation of China's territory of Taiwan so that it can use Taiwan as a base for conquering all of China at some future time.

But such efforts are in vain. However the United Nations may vote and whatever resolutions it may adopt, the Chinese people's determination to liberate Taiwan will never be shaken. Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory, it will eventually return to the embrace of its motherland. There is only one China in the world, that is, the People's Republic of China. Any scheme to create "two Chinas" will meet with the resolute opposition of the Chinese people. As to when and how the Chinese people are to liberate Taiwan, that is entirely China's internal affair in which no country or international organization has any say nor any right to interfere.

### **Fear of China's International Influence**

Thirdly, Stevenson has confessed that U.S. imperialism has desperately obstructed restoration of China's lawful rights in the United Nations and regards China as "wicked to the last degree" because the Chinese people, holding high the great anti-imperialist banner, have been an inspiration to the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world, and because the United States is terribly afraid of the international influence of New China, and especially the extension of this influence into the United Nations Organization.

Stevenson declared that if China were allowed to "enter" the United Nations, she would "favour atomic testing," make the United Nations "abandon the Congo," advocate "the rule of the gun" and be a "demoralizing" influence in the United Nations. In short, nothing could be more terrible!

But, as is generally known, the United States, which has accused China of "favouring atomic testing," is the very country which has carried out the greatest number of nuclear tests in the world. It has stockpiled a huge amount of nuclear weapons and daily utters nuclear war threats. China, on her part, has always advocated the banning of all nuclear weapons and has resolutely opposed nuclear blackmail by U.S. imperialism. We hold that if the United States is unwilling to reach agreement on the banning of nuclear weapons, then all peace-loving countries are naturally entitled to conduct nuclear tests and manufacture nuclear weapons in order to safeguard their own security and put a further check on U.S. imperialism's threat to unleash a nuclear war. This is one of the effective methods of combating the imperialist policy of nuclear

blackmail and defending world peace. What's wrong with such a stand?

The Chinese people have always supported the Congolese people's national-liberation struggle and opposed aggression against that country by the new and old colonialism as well as U.S. imperialism's sinister plan to swallow up the Congo under cover of the U.N. flag. The assassination of Lumumba and the dissolution of Gizenga's legitimate government were all the outcome of U.N. intervention. We firmly hold that the United Nations should give up its intervention in the Congo, the sooner the better, and that the Congolese people be allowed to work out their own problems. This stand of ours is very unfavourable to the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism. No wonder then that Stevenson and his kind are so alarmed by China's exposures.

Who is it that has been advocating "the rule of the gun"? It is not China but the United States itself. Without the gun, U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys cannot maintain their reactionary rule for a single day. The United States is sending one shipment after another of guns and men wielding guns into south Viet Nam to prop up the tottering Ngo Dinh Diem clique which is opposed by the broad masses of the Vietnamese people. Isn't this a most obvious case in point? Stevenson's slanderous charge about China advocating "the rule of the gun" is in effect prompted by the fear that all the oppressed nations and peoples will follow the example of the Chinese people and take up the guns of revolution to fight against the counter-revolutionary "rule of the gun" of U.S. imperialism and its flunkies.

As for the contention that China's "entry" into the United Nations would produce a "demoralizing influence," this is quite true so far as the United States is concerned. This is because once China's legitimate rights in the United Nations are restored and the Chiang Kai-shek elements are kicked out of that organization, this will be a blow not only to the United States persisting in its policy of hostility towards China but also to all the most reactionary, savage and rotten forces fostered by the United States in Asia and other parts of the world. How could U.S. imperialism, as the main prop of all the reactionary forces of the world, not feel greatly "demoralized" by this?

Since its founding, the People's Republic of China, fearless of any brutal violence or coercion, has firmly defended its sovereignty and territorial integrity; it has always stood in the forefront of the struggle for the defence of world peace and against imperialism; in particular, it has resolutely opposed the policies of aggression and war of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States, and exposed the features of imperialism and new and old colonialism before the people of the world. Moreover, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, it has done all it could to support the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed nations and peoples. On the basis of the Five Principles China has established with many friendly countries model relations of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. The Chinese people have developed friendly relations with peoples of



various countries in the world. China's international prestige is growing daily and its influence is steadily increasing. The policy of the United States seeking to isolate China has failed ignominiously. It is precisely these things that have embittered and alarmed U.S. imperialism and at the same time made it conscious of its own impotence.

In trying to "indict" China on various counts, Stevenson is vainly hoping to make China cease her opposition to imperialism and colonialism, withhold support to the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed nations and peoples, fall in line with the whole imperialist policies of aggression and war, and cringe for ever before imperialism. Only after China has done all this can it be considered "reformed," and only after this can U.S. imperialism be expected to "bestow" on it a seat in the United Nations!

### China Won't Bargain Over Principles

But listen, Stevenson: It is the right of the 650 million Chinese people to recover China's legitimate seat in the United Nations and drive out the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Nobody can change this fact. The Chinese people will never bargain over principles and beg favours or mercies from you and your kind.

The outrageous and truculent act of the United States in manipulating the United Nations into depriving the 650 million Chinese people of their legitimate rights is clear proof that the aggressive nature of imperialism will never change, that imperialism will continue to show its unmitigated hostility to all the peoples who have shaken off imperialist oppression, who firmly defend the independence and freedom of their countries, resolutely oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war and are determined to build a happy life for themselves according to their own wish. Imperialism will never forego its ambition to stage a comeback against these peoples. All those who love peace and freedom, therefore, should under no circumstances entertain the slightest illusions about imperialism.

### Why These Wails Over the "Tibet Question"?

As to the "resolution" on the so-called "Tibet question" adopted by the U.N. General Assembly as a result of U.S. machinations, this is an even more unscrupulous intervention in China's internal affairs and a calumny against this country. What has really happened in China's Tibet region? The reactionary clique of slave owners in Tibet launched a rebellion which was swiftly suppressed. The Tibetan people have overthrown a most barbarous, dark and backward serfdom; they have seen the light of day and won freedom and the right to live as human beings. A scene of prosperity in which everybody is happy, a scene never before known in Tibet's history, has now emerged on the world-famous Tibetan Plateau. This is something worthy to be rejoiced over by all those who are opposed to barbarism and ignorance and who favour social progress. But U.S. imperialism and its flunkies have wailed and moaned over this as if they had lost their dearest ones. This can only prove that they are vainly hoping to get serfdom restored in Tibet and that they persist in



**In Fact, There Is Only One Reason**

*Cartoon by Fang Cheng*

their hostility to the liberated Tibetan people and all the Chinese people. There can be no other explanation.

It is by no means unexpected that the United Nations General Assembly at its present session should adopt the U.S. resolution to continue depriving China of its legitimate rights. So long as the United States is able to manipulate its voting machine in the United Nations, it will never stop using it to get "resolutions" of one kind or another adopted against China. But the Chinese people can never be intimidated by "majorities" created by the U.S. voting machine. Nor will the course of history be changed by these "majorities." These U.S. efforts cannot in the least cover up the failure of its policy of hostility towards China nor save this policy from more defeats. On the contrary, they can only make the people of the world see more clearly the imperialist features of the United States and the fact that U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of all the peoples cherishing peace and freedom. These efforts can in no way harm China but will do ever more serious damage to the United Nations itself and make more and more people realize that the only way to uphold the principles and spirit of the United Nations Charter is to oppose resolutely the U.S. policy of control over the United Nations. History will prove that the U.S. scheme to deprive the 650 million Chinese people of their legitimate rights will meet with utter failure in the end.

# China Strongly Protests Against Illegal U.N. Resolutions

● There is only one China in the world — the People's Republic of China. Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. All the legitimate rights of China in the U.N. must be restored.

● Tibet is Chinese territory. All matters concerning Tibet are entirely China's internal affairs. No foreign countries or international organizations have any right to meddle in them.

*Following is the text of a statement issued on December 21, 1961, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China concerning the adoption of illegal resolutions by the U.N. General Assembly on the so-called "question of China's representation" and the so-called "Tibet question." — Ed.*

THE sixteenth session of the U.N. General Assembly recently discussed the question of restoring the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. In defiance of the opposition of many countries and just world public opinion, the Government of the United States of America has coerced the U.N. General Assembly into unjustifiably rejecting the Soviet proposal to drive out the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from all the U.N. organs and restore all the rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, and into adopting the preposterous five-nation proposal of the United States and its followers, designating the purely procedural question of restoring the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations a so-called "important question" whose decision requires a two-thirds majority vote in the General Assembly. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China solemnly declares that this resolution, which tramples upon the U.N. Charter and infringes on China's sovereignty, is completely illegal and null and void. It sternly condemns and strongly protests against this action taken by the United Nations under the coercion of the United States.

China is a member of the United Nations and, moreover, one of its founding members and a permanent member of the Security Council. In 1949 the Chinese people overthrew the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and founded the People's Republic of China. Since then all the rights of China in the United Nations should by right have been enjoyed by the Government of the People's Republic of China, which is the sole legal government of the Chinese people. According to the basic, accepted principles of international law and many precedents in the United Nations since its establishment, this simple, procedural question should have been settled long ago. But, in order to perpetuate its occupation of Taiwan, China's territory, the United States has over the past eleven years persistently kept in the United Nations the Chiang Kai-shek clique which has long been repudiated by the Chinese people, and deprived the People's Re-

public of China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations. This outrageous practice has made the United States increasingly unpopular and steadily reduced the majority it can control in the United Nations. In these disadvantageous circumstances, the United States, at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, could not but abandon the tactics of "postponing consideration" which it had hitherto used, and adopted the method of distorting the U.N. Charter, describing the question of restoring China's legitimate rights in the United Nations as an important question under Article 18 paragraph 2 of the U.N. Charter, whose decision requires a two-thirds majority vote in the General Assembly. The intention of the United States was none other than that of continuing to exclude the People's Republic of China from the United Nations by means of a one-third minority when it is not sure that it can control a majority. To realize this scheme, the United States employed all sorts of despicable means, trying continuously to threaten or inveigle many countries. The U.S. delegate even resorted to the most virulent attacks and slanders against the People's Republic of China, in an attempt to befog world public opinion and get the support of certain countries by trickery. But no matter how big the lies, they cannot cover up the real aim of the United States. And even the U.S. delegate confessed outright in his statement that the purpose of the United States in opposing the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations is not only to occupy China's territory of Taiwan permanently, but to go a step further: to dominate the whole of China by staging a comeback of the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique on the Chinese mainland. Although this wild aggressive ambition of U.S. imperialism will never succeed in the face of the powerful Chinese people, the serious danger it poses cannot but arouse the vigilance of all peace-loving countries and peoples.

The proposal tabled by the Government of the Soviet Union at the current General Assembly to drive out the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from all U.N. organs and restore all the rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations completely accords with the provisions of the U.N. Charter and the interest of strengthening world peace and international co-operation. This proposal won wide support among the socialist countries and many other countries which are friendly to China. They insisted that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government rep-



resenting the Chinese people and resolutely opposed the United States continuing to deprive China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations. The Chinese Government expresses thanks for their just stand and positive efforts. Under U.S. pressure or because of their insufficient knowledge of the U.S. scheme, some countries voted for the five-nation proposal. We express regret at this, but we understand the situation of these countries and hope that they will be able to switch to a stand of firmly upholding justice. It is only a very small number of countries that really willingly canvassed for and served the U.S. scheme, among whom the delegate of the Japanese Government acted in the most shameless way. However, we are clearly aware that it is diametrically against the will of the people in those countries that their ruling circles follow the United States in being hostile to China.

The Chinese Government once again solemnly declares: There is only one China in the world, that is, the People's Republic of China. Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. All the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations must be restored to it; the elements of the Chiang Kai-shek clique who are illegally usurping China's seat must be driven out of all the organs of the United Nations. The Chinese people will never agree to the scheme of creating "two Chinas" and detaching Taiwan from China by any means. The fact that the United States continues to coerce the United Nations into depriving China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations cannot in the least damage China's international standing, it will only discredit the United Nations more and more and increasingly isolate the United States which faces the opposition of all the countries and peoples in the world who love peace and uphold justice.

Under the manipulation of the United States, the present U.N. General Assembly has not only continued to

deprive China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations, but also illegally discussed the so-called "Tibet question" and once again adopted a resolution which slanders the People's Republic of China. It is known to all that Tibet is Chinese territory, and all matters concerning Tibet are entirely China's internal affairs in which no foreign countries or international organizations, the United Nations included, have any right to meddle. The discussion of the so-called "Tibet question" and the adoption of any resolutions on it by the United Nations violate the fundamental principle laid down in the U.N. Charter that the United Nations shall not intervene in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state, and hence they are illegal and null and void. The Chinese Government and people express their extreme indignation and strong protest against the U.S. Government's provocative action of once again coercing the United Nations into crudely interfering in China's internal affairs, inciting an anti-Chinese campaign and poisoning the international atmosphere. It should be pointed out, at the same time, that some countries which have established diplomatic relations with China have again followed the United States by taking an extremely unfriendly attitude towards the Chinese people. At this, the Chinese Government and people cannot but express their deep regret.

The Chinese Government will continue to pursue its consistent foreign policy of peace and make due contributions in defending world peace and promoting the progress of mankind. The Chinese people are fully confident that they will build their country into an even better land. No force on earth can prevent the People's Republic of China from playing its role of a strong and peace-loving country in the international arena. The U.S. imperialist policy of hostility to China will result in nothing except more and more disastrous defeats.

## Trampling on the U.N. Charter

by CHOU KENG-SHENG

*Nothing could be more cynical and disgraceful than the U.S. Government's machinations to deprive China of its lawful rights in the United Nations. Having done so for 11 consecutive years by means of a "moratorium" on discussions of this issue in the U.N., Washington has now, when it can no longer be sure of mustering a simple majority, manoeuvred the U.N. General Assembly into adopting a resolution making the issue a question requiring a two-thirds majority for decision. By this means, the United States hopes with just over a third of the votes cast to be able to continue to block the restoration of China's rights in the U.N. The legal excuse advanced by the United States was that this was an "important question" subject to the terms of Paragraph 2, Article 18 of the U.N. Charter. In fact, as many delegates have pointed out, the question of the restoration of China's lawful rights in the U.N. is purely a procedural matter, having nothing to do with Paragraph 2, Article 18 of the U.N. Charter. Below we print the relevant sections*

*of an article on this question by Chou Keng-sheng, noted Chinese jurist and authority on international law, which appeared in "Renmin Ribao" on December 5, 1961. — Ed.*

**I**T goes without saying that the restoration of China's lawful representation in the United Nations is a matter of world significance. This nobody can deny. But this question by no means falls into the category of "important questions" mentioned in Paragraph 2 of Article 18 of the U.N. Charter. Paragraph 2 states that "Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with

Paragraph 1 (C) of Article 86, the admission of new members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of members, questions relating to the operations of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions."

### A Procedural Question

It will be noted that questions concerning the basic functions of the U.N. General Assembly with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, and the composition of its principal organs, etc., mentioned under Paragraph 2 of Article 18 are questions of substance. Thus, if a two-thirds majority decision is to be applied to a certain question under this paragraph, that question should also be a substantive one. Questions mentioned under Paragraph 2 are all important questions. But this does not mean that the provisions of this article should be applied to any question that is considered important. The nature of the question should first of all be considered. The question of the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations is essentially a procedural question. How can provisions for the settlement of substantive questions be applied to procedural ones?

Is it not a fact that for many years the U.N. General Assembly decided by a majority vote to postpone discussion on the question of China's representation? To postpone discussion itself means not to restore, or at least not to restore for the time being, China's legitimate rights in the United Nations. This, too, is an extremely important question. Since this could be considered a procedural question and decided by a majority vote, the question of the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China now being discussed is likewise a procedural question. Why then should the latter question be singled out as an important question requiring a two-thirds majority decision? This is self-contradictory and untenable from the standpoint of law.

Paragraph 3 of Article 18 of the U.N. Charter provides that "Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting." To put it briefly, apart from the important questions listed in Paragraph 2, the U.N. General Assembly may also determine additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority. Here only categories of questions, not individual specific questions, are referred to. If it is felt that a specific question should be decided by a two-thirds majority, the General Assembly should first approve a general provision for an additional category and then discuss the given specific question as one falling into this category. Western authorities on international law also hold this view. For instance, it is affirmed in Oppenheim's *International Law* that "unless a question, however important, is comprised within the above enumeration or unless it has been expressly included within a category requiring a two-thirds majority, it can be made the subject of a recommendation by a simple majority." This should be considered a correct interpretation. Otherwise, there will be no limits set. In any case where they consider it advantageous or convenient for themselves, the imperialists will be in a position to list arbitrarily any question, regardless of its nature, on the pretext of its being an "important question" under Paragraph 2 of Article 18 as

one requiring a two-thirds majority vote so that they can oppose or obstruct the solution of such a question. This would lead to repeated misuse of the provisions of Article 18 of the U.N. Charter and to confusion.

### A Specific Question

The restoration of the People's Republic of China's seat in the United Nations is simply a specific question which, in accordance with a correct interpretation of Paragraph 3 of Article 18, cannot be classified as one requiring a two-thirds majority decision under Paragraph 2. Therefore, it can be asserted that the resolution tabled by Japan, Australia, Colombia, Italy and the United States to have the question discussed as an "important question" is obviously designed to misinterpret the scope of application of Paragraphs 2 and 3. The resolution also does not conform to the general practice of the United Nations concerning rules of procedure.

Under the U.N. Charter, provisions relating to procedural matters are made in the Rules of Procedure (the General Assembly's Rules of Procedure under Article 21 and the Security Council's Rules of Procedure under Article 30). According to these rules, procedural questions including the examination of credentials of representatives shall be decided by a simple majority vote, that is to say, they do not require a two-thirds majority decision by the General Assembly and the veto shall not apply to them in the Security Council. Decisions on these rules of procedure themselves are made by a simple majority in the General Assembly and the Security Council respectively.

### Veto Does Not Apply

The restoration of China's rightful seat in the United Nations is, as remarked above, a procedural question. As far as the Security Council is concerned, this question is one of nullifying the credentials of the representative of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and driving him out of the council. It is beyond any shadow of doubt that the veto cannot be applied here. The U.N. Secretariat has already given an explanation on this point. In 1954, the then U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld made a public announcement on the question of China's representation recalling that his predecessor, Trygve Lie, had issued a statement to the effect that the veto could not be used in regard to a decision as to what regime should represent a state on the Security Council and that this was the view of the Legal Department of the U.N. Secretariat. Western experts on international law have also pointed out that if the examination of credentials of representatives is regarded as a non-procedural matter and at the same time that the veto can be applied in the Security Council on the question of the right of representation, then, after the government of a country has undergone a revolutionary change, the person still acting as representative of the overthrown government of a state having a permanent member seat in the Security Council would be able to exclude the representative of the new government by veto while himself for ever illegally occupying his seat in the Security Council. Should this be allowed, wouldn't it lead to preposterous results and paralyse the organs of the United Nations?

Thus it is clear and undeniable that as a procedural question, no veto should be applied in the Security Council



to the question of China's rightful seat in the United Nations. Now, if a procedural question can be decided by a simple majority in the Security Council, why then should this selfsame question require a two-thirds majority decision in the General Assembly? What kind of logic is this? By trying to have the question discussed and decided as one of those important questions listed under Article 18, the United States and its followers are deliberately seeking to complicate the issue, in other words, to keep it unsettled.

## **National-Liberation Movement**

# **Support for Indonesia's Just Struggle**

by **CHENG LI-TA**

**O**N December 19, Sukarno, President of Indonesia and Supreme Commander of its Armed Forces, announced at a Jogjakarta rally that he had ordered the Indonesian Navy, Army and Air Force to stand ready to recover West Irian. He called on the whole nation to prepare itself for a general mobilization. That order fully expressed the Indonesian people's determination to fight Dutch colonialism and safeguard the independence and unity of their motherland.

On the next day, China's Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi informed the Indonesian Ambassador to China Sukarni that the Chinese Government and people firmly support the Republic of Indonesia's struggle for the liberation of West Irian.

*Renmin Ribao*, in its editorial of December 21, declared that with the Dutch colonialists occupying Indonesia's territory of West Irian and the U.S. imperialists occupying China's territory of Taiwan, the two peoples face a like situation. Therefore, their fight against imperialist aggression, their fight to safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity and to defend world peace has become a common struggle of the peoples of the two countries, a struggle in which they and their governments have backed and will always back each other up. The Chinese people, added the editorial, have always considered that it is their sacred internationalist duty to support the people of all lands in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

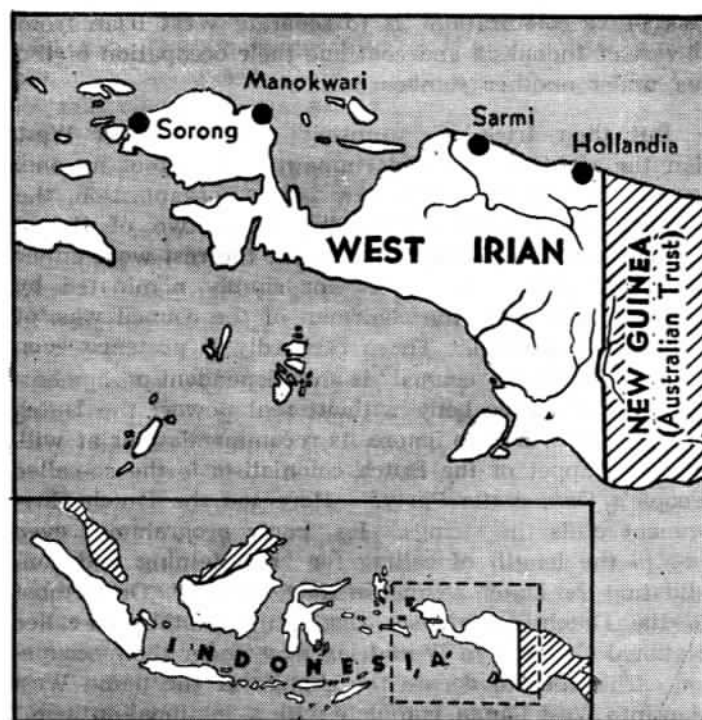
## **U.S.-Dutch Imperialist Collusion**

West Irian is an inalienable part of Indonesian territory. The agreement on the transfer of sovereignty signed by the Netherlands and Indonesia in 1949 provides that the Kingdom of the Netherlands unconditionally and irrevocably hand over the entire sovereignty of Indonesia to the independent state of the Republic of Indonesia. Right down to the present, however, the Dutch colonialists, breaking their word, have continued to occupy West Irian, using it as a base for threatening Indonesia. From 1954 onwards, the Indonesian Government has been patiently asking the Dutch Government to settle the West Irian question through negotiations. Since 1955, the Asian-African countries have several times proposed at

Moreover, if this question should be discussed as a substantive one, it would necessarily involve the question as to whether or not the Government of the People's Republic of China represents China. Such a discussion or resolution would constitute a violation of the U.N. Charter and flagrant interference in China's internal affairs. The 650 million Chinese people will never tolerate this. The question as to who represents China is a matter for the Chinese people themselves to decide and the 650 million Chinese people have already made their decision. The United Nations has no right whatsoever to meddle in it.

the U.N. General Assembly that the Netherlands and Indonesia hold talks on the question. All requests and proposals, however, have been turned down by the Dutch Government.

The Dutch colonialists have persisted in their unreasonable stand with the active support of the U.S. imperialists. The latter themselves covet this strategic centre in the Pacific. They hope to take it over from the Dutch colonialists for themselves as a springboard for aggression in Southeast Asia. West Irian, furthermore, has rich mineral deposits, including gold, iron, copper, cobalt, nickel, zinc, coal, petroleum and uranium. The Wall Street tycoons regard these as important materials for making war and a source of super-profits. U.S. capital has long since infiltrated into various Dutch enterprises there. Wall Street monopoly capital holds 60 per cent of the shares in the "Netherlands-New Guinea



Sketch map by Su Li



Oil Company"; this controls practically all the West Irian's oil resources. The Dutch parliament not long ago passed a bill granting a joint U.S.-Dutch company an exclusive 75 years concession to exploit various mineral resources in West Irian.

The Kennedy Administration, ever since its inauguration, has been pressing forward vigorously with the policies of neo-colonialism. It has instigated the Dutch colonialists to try new tricks on the West Irian question. It calculates that if it can get West Irian placed under the trusteeship of U.S.-manipulated United Nations, this will make it easier for it to continue the exploitation and enslavement of the West Irian people and to edge out the Dutch colonialists and take their place there.

It was as a result of U.S. scheming that the Netherlands put up the absurd proposal for so-called "self-determination" for the West Irian people. On November 22, the U.S. delegate, speaking in the U.N. General Assembly, openly called on that body not to recognize the demand of Indonesia and proposed that the United Nations govern West Irian. U.S. imperialism thus finally stepped out from the wings into the centre of the stage.

### West Irian Has Made Its Choice

As a matter of fact, the Indonesians living in West Irian, together with their compatriots on the other Indonesian islands, exercised their right of self-determination as early as August 1945. Since that date, they and all other Indonesians have been waging a ceaseless and heroic struggle to end the armed occupation of their territory by the Dutch colonialists. Guerrilla units are active there on a widespread scale. So it is clear that what is at issue now is no question of "self-determination" but the question of throwing out the Dutch invaders and returning West Irian to the embrace of the motherland. What the Dutch colonialists are plotting now under the mask of "decolonization" is to separate West Irian from the rest of Indonesia and continue their occupation of the area under another signboard.

But their trick of "granting" the people of West Irian the right of "self-determination" will fool no one. Last April, they formed a new puppet organization, the so-called "New Guinea Council." Only two of its 28 members were elected by direct vote; the rest were either elected by appointed "voters" or simply nominated by the Dutch governor; the chairman of the council was, of course, a Dutchman. There is hardly a pretence even that this controlled "council" is an independent parliament; it is a consultative body without real power; the Dutch Government is free to ignore its recommendations at will. Another puppet of the Dutch colonialists is the so-called "People's Democratic Party." Here too the Dutch Government pulls the strings. Its "party programme" even goes to the length of calling for "maintaining and consolidating the Dutch regime in New Guinea." On October 19, the Dutch colonialists rigged up another so-called "National Council" in West Irian now under their occupation. This met to decide the change of the name West Irian into West Papua, complete with a "national anthem," a "national flag" and a "national emblem."

The Dutch colonialists, however, have failed to mask their faces either by these tricks or the other camouflage so kindly provided by their U.S. mentors. At the U.N. General Assembly, the Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio has already rejected the "proposals" of the Dutch colonialists and time and again exposed them for what they are. The Co-operative Parliament of Indonesia recently adopted a resolution concerning the liberation of West Irian, firmly opposing any scheme aimed at internationalizing it. The 700,000 people of West Irian demand liberation; the 90 million Indonesian people cannot allow their motherland to remain long divided. "The Indonesian nation," says President Sukarno, "is not a nation begging for independence, it will wage a life-and-death struggle for its independence." In response to the call of President Sukarno, the Indonesian people of all classes of society are going into action, preparing for the recovery of West Irian.

### Indonesia Will Triumph

The U.S.-Dutch imperialists are attempting on the one hand to maintain their colonial rule over West Irian by force while playing the game of "negotiations." The Dutch press reports that the Dutch colonialists have increased their military strength in West Irian by 50 per cent. Dutch troops recently held provocative military exercises on the northern part of West Irian. Even while the U.N. General Assembly was discussing the West Irian question, the United States, under the pretext of looking for the son of the oil magnate Rockefeller, sent their warships to West Irian; Australia, using the same pretext, also sent planes to West Irian. Meanwhile, U.S. official quarters and their propaganda machine spare no efforts to bring pressure to bear upon Indonesia, trumpeting that "a military campaign is not the way to settle this issue," that "it would be foolish of Indonesia to try," etc., etc. The *New York Times* even resorts to intimidation; it writes: "A war over West New Guinea [West Irian] would be a much more serious affair even than India's thrust into Goa. Military operations would be of much larger scope; and the possibility that other nations besides the Netherlands and Indonesia, notably Australia, might become involved in the fighting would be far greater." In this situation, as the Indonesian press has pointed out, the proposal of the Dutch colonialists to hold talks is pure deception designed to weaken the militant spirit of the Indonesian people.

All this hullabaloo raised by U.S. imperialism concerning West Irian only goes to show once again that U.S. neo-colonialism is the most vicious enemy of the people of all lands, the main prop of all the forces of reaction. The experience gained in the national independence movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America has demonstrated that to achieve national liberation, to win and safeguard national sovereignty and territorial integrity, it is, first of all, essential to rely on the political consciousness and unity of the people and to wage an unrelenting struggle. The Indonesian Government and people have shown their determination to liberate their territory, and this determination will be transformed into an irresistible force. With the backing of the people in Asia and all over the world, the just struggle of the Indonesian people will certainly be victorious. West Irian will certainly return to the embrace of Indonesia.

# The Peace Movement And National Liberation

**L**IU Ning-I, Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee, delivered a speech at the Stockholm session of the World Peace Council on December 18, 1961, in which he dealt with important world problems concerning the defence of peace.

"We need peace and we must struggle for the defence of world peace," he declared. "It is our deep conviction that so long as the socialist camp, the international working class, the national-liberation movement and the forces defending world peace are united and carry on a steadfast struggle, lasting world peace can certainly be achieved."

He said: "We always hold that the problem of universal disarmament is of great significance for the defence of peace. Therefore, the Chinese Government supports the proposals for universal disarmament."

He emphasized: "We always support the world peace movement, and we always hold that we must broaden and strengthen it. In order to mobilize the masses effectively, our peace movement should set forth different tasks and demands in accordance with the conditions in different countries, different regions and the different degrees of awakening of the people."

## The Question of Disarmament

He pointed out that there are some who hold that general and complete disarmament is the only road to peace, that it is the basic task of the movement for the defence of world peace at the present time, and that it is the key to the solution of all the pressing problems of our time. They hold that the national independence movement should be subordinated to the movement for general and complete disarmament, and that if general and complete disarmament is achieved, all the important problems of the world will be solved. He said he could not agree with this erroneous and most harmful view.

Liu Ning-I said: "We all know that, in this epoch of ours, mankind is confronted with the militant task of striving for peace, democracy, national liberation and social progress.

"Many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which account for more than one half of the world's population, are suffering from enslavement and oppression by the old and new colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism is not only helping the British, French and other old colonialists to slaughter the people of the oppressed nations, but is intensifying its aggression against and exploitation of the peoples in the vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America by the use of various

means of neo-colonialism such as subversive activities, armed intervention, military treaties, and political, economic and cultural penetration, and so on. Hence, opposition to old and new colonialism, and the struggle for national liberation and complete independence have become the most urgent task confronting the people of these countries. We can see that the flames of the national-liberation movement to oppose imperialism and colonialism are burning everywhere from south Korea to the Middle East, from Algeria to South Africa and from Cuba to Argentina. This is a law of historical development that cannot be changed by the will of anyone, whether he likes it or not. The national-liberation movement is entirely just. It should enjoy the warm sympathy and active support of all men of good conscience."

As far as the oppressed nations are concerned, he pointed out, whether it is Laos, Algeria, Angola or Kamerun, the most important issue for them now is definitely not the disarming of whatever small armed forces they have, but the building and strengthening of their own armed forces to defend themselves against imperialism and colonialism. Whether in Cuba or in other newly independent countries, what they need today is definitely not the reduction of the armed forces which they have just built up, but the strengthening of their armed forces for the defence of the independence of their countries. All oppressed nations are suffering untold miseries. They are burning with the desire to free themselves as soon as possible. Experience has shown that they can liberate themselves and achieve peace only through their own struggles, and not through the sole struggle for disarmament.

## U.S. Atomic Blackmail

"U.S. imperialism," said Liu Ning-I, "has consistently attempted to scare the oppressed peoples and nations with the use of nuclear weapons so as to prevent them from carrying out revolutions. Therefore, the people of all countries, while resolutely opposing nuclear war, must sharpen their vigilance and not fall victim to U.S. atomic blackmail. One of the important experiences gained by many oppressed nations in achieving their liberation since the war, is that they have dared to be contemptuous of the policy of atomic blackmail of U.S. imperialism and dared to carry out revolutions."

The national-liberation movement is playing the role of shaking the very foundations of the imperialist and colonialist system, Liu Ning-I said. The more the strength of the national-liberation movement is enhanced, the greater the possibility of weakening the imperialist forces of war and tying their hands, preventing them from

## PERSONA NON GRATA\*

IN this jet age, official visits between imperialist VIPs are a dime a dozen. But when the U.S. President or Vice-President goes a-travelling, the world is usually treated to something special. President Kennedy's recent tour in Venezuela and Colombia fully lived up to the tradition of these "goodwill" visits.

On his arrival, Caracas was put on a siege basis. Helicopters whirled vigilantly overhead. His bullet-proof limousine, part of his luggage, trailed by lorry-loads of machine-gun toting special agents, drove within a double line of guards spaced every six feet and facing outwards with fixed bayonets. His hosts, the shaky, jittery Betancourt government, had called out 35,000 troops and police to protect their protector. U.S. warships, marines readied for action, cruised off shore.

In Colombia it was pretty much the same story. Bogota airport was put off bounds to normal traffic and ringed with troops. Helicopters, guards, mounted police swarmed along the triumphal route. In both countries hordes of U.S. agents had come in from Washington to help with the welcoming arrangements. There were raids on people's organizations and mass arrests of patriots and progressives.

All this, however, didn't prevent either the Venezuelans or Colombians from "welcoming" Kennedy in their own way. Thousands of leaflets circulated in Bogota denouncing him for his imperialist policies in Latin America. In Caracas, brickbats were thrown at the Kennedy motorcade. Caracas University Students' Federation representing 22,000 students declared Kennedy "persona non grata." Patriots seized the radio station and broadcast: "The people of Caracas do not welcome

\*Latin for "Take him away!"

launching war, and the better safeguarded will be world peace. Therefore, the peace movement must join hands with the national-liberation movement and support it. The growth of the national-liberation movement is also a great help to the struggle of the people of the capitalist countries for democracy and social progress. In recent years, friends engaged in the national-liberation movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America have realized from their own experience that the national-liberation movement has become a momentous force indispensable to the defence of world peace. Nearly everyone recognizes it as common sense.

### U.S. Imperialism — The Most Ferocious Enemy Of Peace

He emphatically pointed out that when it comes to the question of defending peace, discussion should not be confined to the question of disarmament alone, still less to discussion of this question in vague and general terms. One of the primary and major tasks of the peace



"The President returned by air"

Kennedy. He is the man who planned the Cuban invasion. He is plotting another venture with Betancourt." In Puerto Rico, where Kennedy stopped awhile en route, students took to the streets shouting "Castro Yes, Kennedy No!" and "We want freedom!"

After Nixon's and Eisenhower's ill-fated South American tours why did Kennedy take this risk when, as the *Wall Street Journal* wrote, "even backers of the trip rate it a gamble"?

The answer is simple: Washington's scheme for joint intervention against Cuba is on the rocks. Despite diplomatic pressure, arm-twisting, economic baits under the "Alliance for Progress" scheme and outright political and military coups like those in Brazil and Ecuador, the line-up for the next anti-Cuban venture is not going smoothly. As *The New York Times* admitted ruefully, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Chile and a number of other countries "in a manner that is shocking to the United States . . . still regard Cuba as a member in effective standing in the inter-American system. Such an attitude effectively prevents any action that could be construed as being hostile to Cuba." "The Colombian proposal [for action against Cuba]," it adds, "is strongly resisted by the big Latin American powers."

Kennedy went to Caracas and Bogota to press his plans there for joint action against Cuba. He used the carrot as well as the stick. He signed a \$10 million loan agreement with Betancourt. He visited projects recently

movement is to tell the people truthfully who is the most ferocious enemy of peace. Liu Ning-I said: "We must consistently and continuously tell the people that U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of peace. For only when the people see clearly who is the enemy of peace, will they be able to maintain their vigilance and wage an indomitable struggle against it."

Liu Ning-I pointed out that West German militarism is now threatening world peace, but it is U.S. imperialism which has supported and fostered West Germany.

He said: U.S. imperialism has not only obstinately obstructed disarmament talks, but has intensified its arms expansion and war preparations. Therefore, to achieve disarmament is not an easy matter. To do so, it is necessary to mobilize the people to wage active and resolute struggles against U.S. imperialism.

In conclusion, Liu Ning-I expressed his agreement with Guinean delegate Diallo's proposal that the peace congress to be convened next year should be a congress on peace, independence and disarmament.



started with U.S. funds in Bogota. When one remembers that Venezuela and Colombia have just broken off diplomatic relations with Cuba, it is clear what this burst of U.S. "philanthropy" means.

But, as they showed, the Venezuelan and Colombian people are not so easily taken in as their governments by these U.S. baits. They want no part in this ugly deal against their Cuban brothers.

As to the handouts, the Yankee imperialists were merely passing back some crumbs from the loot they have already carried off. Last year Colombia lost \$360 million alone as a result of artificial cuts in coffee prices in the U.S.A. Venezuela suffered no better with her oil resources held in the grip of the U.S. monopolists. One U.S. company alone (Creole Petroleum Corp.) extracts \$300 million in profits from Venezuelan oil every year. There, in simple figures, you have the explanation for the "special welcome" Latin Americans accorded Kennedy.

## VERY GOOD?

"THE S.S. Security Police and Sicherheitsdienst will commence their activities simultaneously with the military invasion in order to seize and combat effectively the many important organizations and societies in England. . . ." Such was the decision taken by "Reich-Marshal Minister-President" Goering in August 1940 and handed down by the Central Office of the Third Reich's Security Forces in Berlin when Hitler's "Operation Sea Lion"—the plan for the invasion of Britain—was being finalized. The S.S. men in other words were sharpening their axes for use on the inhabitants of London and Liverpool, Edinburgh and Cardiff. It did not happen, of course, although it might have.

Sixteen years after the "great democracies triumphed and so were able to resume the follies which had so nearly cost them their life" as Winston Churchill puts it, Herr Adenauer has succeeded where Kaiser and the Fuehrer had failed. In August this year, West Germany's 84th Panzer Battalion landed in Wales and billeted in the barracks of a British regiment which was moved out to make way for the Panzer troops. The British territorials dosed down in tents.

The British people voiced their anger and disgust. Protest rallies and demonstrations took place. "I'll serve

no beer to Germans," said a hotel owner in Pembroke near which the German battalion had set up headquarters. Washington and the British reactionaries who toe the U.S. war line did all they could to soften this natural resentment and put a good face on things. The U.S. *Newsweek* reported last September how popular the West German soldiers had become among the local people, how people wrote to them admiring fan letters and how one housewife marvelled at the "lovely uniform" of the Bundeswehr. *Newsweek* also blurted out part of the secret of the "success" of this German invasion. It appears that when the Germans were asked how they liked English beer, they automatically said "very good!" with a grin strictly according to the instructions that they had been given. "Very good" too was what they had been told to say about the British weather (even when it was raining), British girls and Britain's army staple: bully beef and potatoes. All very good and quite unlike the Fuehrer's S.S. men. But now it turns out that besides "very good!" the Bonn Defence Ministry's German-English Conversation Book issued to members of the Panzer troops in Britain also has the following useful sentences in English for them to learn and speak when the time comes. These include: "You have orders to write down on this paper the designation of the troops stationed here." "Tell the truth, or you'll be shot!" "You lie, I can easily see that this village is quite well off!"

"Very good?" But why be surprised: when one looks into the military career of the 12 leading officers of the 84th Panzer Battalion, one can clearly see that this conversation book entirely becomes these West German soldiers. All of them, including battalion commander Lieutenant-Colonel von Kleist, were veterans of Hitler's Wehrmacht. Major Fischer, Kleist's second in command, was even awarded an Iron Cross in the last war! The man who played an important part in sending these West German troops to Britain is, of course, General Adolf Heusinger, Chairman of the Permanent Military Committee of NATO in Washington and Hitler's former Chief of Operations who did the actual planning of "Operation Sea Lion," who planned the invasion of the U.S.S.R., France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Belgium, Holland and even Switzerland and other countries. It is this same Heusinger who is now wanted for trial for major war crimes: for the shooting of prisoners of war, hostages and thousands of innocent civilians in the last war.

### Report from Shanghai

# Technical Innovations Drive Goes Deeper

by HO CHEN-PEI

THE last two years have seen the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution sweeping across China. Industrial workers and staff displayed imaginative drive and ingenuity in introducing new products, new technological processes and techniques and in mechanizing and automating production. In factory after factory

and industry after industry, they eliminated heavy back-breaking labour, reducing the amount of manual work, and raising productivity.

This year, in line with the current policy succinctly described as "readjusting, consolidating, filling out and

raising standards," the movement is going deeper and advancing on a solid foundation. The gains of the past are being consolidated. Many innovations have been perfected and popularized with highly satisfactory results. New innovations have been introduced with a view particularly to widening the range of products and improving their quality—a task currently receiving much emphasis. By strengthening the weaker links in production, innovations are also helping to readjust relations in a positive way between the various branches of industry and between industry and other branches of the economy. What has been done in Shanghai throws light on the dynamics of this many-sided process which is of key importance for the whole future advance of China's industry and national economy.

### **Innovations Bear Fruit**

One of the outstanding innovations introduced in Shanghai last year was in the textile industry. Various mechanical devices were contrived to remove full bobbins from different types of spinning frames. These have been perfected and rapidly popularized. The textile workers are understandably enthusiastic about them. Ever since the establishment of the modern textile industry in China some 80 years ago, bobbins have been replaced by hand. This meant that a "doffer," the worker who does this job, had to replace on an average from 6,000 to 7,000 bobbins a shift, a wearisome job. It is little wonder then that the mechanization of this operation was one of the first things to attract attention when the innovations movement got into its stride.

As with most new inventions, the first devices designed were imperfect. They got the work done with greater efficiency but the number of broken ends increased. Shop foremen, technicians, maintenance workers and the doffers themselves put their heads together again and finally came up with some thoroughly reliable and efficient doffing devices. These not only end this tedious hand labour but raise efficiency by from 25 to 50 per cent. Today these devices are applied to more than a third of the spindles in the city's cotton mills.

Another outstanding innovation is the automatic electro-plating machine devised in 1959 by the workers and technical staff of the Shanghai Bicycle Works. This automatizes and does all 20 operations involved in electro-plating. Ten people—a single worker operating the machine and nine people doing auxiliary work—now do a job that once required 36 pairs of hands, and do it 36 per cent more efficiently. Visitors have been coming from all over the country to see how it works. During the past two years the cycle works has sent out blueprints of its electro-plating machine to more than 500 factories in Shanghai and elsewhere.

Other plants, however, have not simply copied the Bicycle Works' design but applied its principles in the light of their own conditions. The automatic electro-plating machine devised by the Shanghai Telephone Works on this basis can handle hundreds of different parts requiring zinc plating for various lengths of time. Another Shanghai plant producing appliances for machine tools

has contrived an automatic machine of a similar type but with a perforated roller that grips the tiny parts being worked and carries them through the whole process in a nonstop movement. This has raised output tenfold and improved the quality of the job done too.

These and other successful innovations cover whole new technological processes as well as separate tools. Li Fu-hsiang, for instance, a former worker at the Shanghai Boiler Plant who has since been promoted engineer, has specialized in devising versatile drilling tools that are being used in more and more factories and workshops.

### **For Greater Variety, Better Quality**

Innovations introduced previously were rigorously tested this year as enterprises extended their range of products and raised their quality norms. Many innovations stood that test brilliantly. An important new process introduced by the Shanghai Rubber Works in 1960 involves the manufacture of rubber tubes by the use of compressed air instead of an iron core. This year, around about August a heated debate took place at the plant on the relative merits of the two processes, the old and new, particularly as regards quality. To settle the question a special team from the city's Chemical Industries Bureau was called in to supervise a series of rigorous tests of the two methods. The tubes manufactured by the new method proved to be better on every count, having greater cohesion and uniformity of diameter and thickness and great strength under pressure. With that go-ahead, all attention was concentrated on the new process. With improvements and more stringent raw materials controls it is producing even better rubber tubes today.

Shanghai industry has also been giving another look to innovations which, while greatly raising productivity failed to measure up to the strict quality standards of today. These are now being studied with a view to improving them. The Shanghai Generator Works which took the lead in the great upsurge of the innovations movement in 1959 (see *Peking Review*, No. 28, 1960) made such a check and the efforts of the whole plant were then channelled into eliminating the listed imperfections. Within a couple of months, more than 100 quality problems had been successfully tackled. As a result, the many mechanized and automated production lines set up in 1959-60 are now functioning more smoothly and efficiently than ever before. Similar results were achieved in other plants.

Improving an important innovation often involves a great deal of organizational work, research, study and hard thinking. The Shanghai Electric Welding Machine Works was outstandingly successful in improving its products in 1960, but last March and April it undertook to "readjust, consolidate, fill out and raise its standards." Its administration called a series of meetings of workers and staff to set off a systematic review of experience. At the same time, it sent teams out to visit 16 factories which are using their welding machines in various parts of the country. They collected more than 200 suggestions for improvements. On this basis the plant's products were classified into three categories. Suitable measures were taken with regard to each: Blueprints and manuals of the efficient and thoroughly reliable machines have been



finalized and they are now in regular production; those machines that basically meet requirements but still have minor defects are being carefully studied and improved; obsolete designs are being replaced by new ones. Some 50 improved designs have been finally appraised and approved. This raises the proportion of high-quality precision welding machines on its catalogue from 10 per cent in 1957 to over 80 per cent today.

Plants already known for their enterprising, inventive style of work have made new gains in meeting ever more exacting quality requirements. In the big leap year of 1958 the small Jianshe (Construction) Machinery Plant made a big name for itself by introducing an ingenious method of processing big jobs with specially designed small machine tools—a method now well known as “ants nibbling at a bone.” This year it made fresh gains. The workers there have now contrived new multi-cutters and automatic feeding devices and designed certain machine tools in such a way that they can be reassembled to form a lathe, or a milling, drilling or boring machine as desired simply by changing tools and chucks. This method enabled them to produce a bigger range of heavy and high precision equipment this year. Its 50-odd new products include huge hydraulic presses, machines for making high-quality seamless steel tubes, and big metallurgical and chemical fertilizer equipment.

### For Farming, Mining and Light Industries

Many of the innovations introduced or developed this year in Shanghai are results of the drive to support agriculture and mining and the consumer goods industries. The Jingye Machinery Plant's workshops have rows of newly devised “indigenous” machine tools working alongside their modern counterparts, processing big parts for giant ammonia compressors capable of producing 25,000 tons of synthetic ammonia a year. These “indigenous” machine tools were specially improvised to process the body and cylinders of the compressor. They are fitted with ingenious cutting tools and work with great precision. The compressors are a boon to the chemical fertilizer factories.

The country's coalmines have been undergoing expansion on a considerable scale and this year Shanghai's engineering industry produced for them more than twice as much equipment as last year. This success too owed much to technical innovations. To fill an urgent order for 80,000 sets of new-type roller-bearings for mine cars, workers of the Shanghai Roller-Bearing Plant simplified the technological processes involved in processing the bearing rings and devised a new set of instruments for controlling the accuracy of the process. They not only beat the deadline for the order but produced bearings without flaws or rejects. The Shanghai Mine Lamp Plant has developed a new process for making tube-type batteries and also succeeded in radically improving the quality of its lamps.

This year, Shanghai has produced more than 800 types of machines for light industry, about one-third of them for the first time in its history. These include high precision machines and vital equipment for the paper-making, glass, plastics, food, watch-making and other industries.



Technical Innovators in a Factory

Painting by Liu Tan-che

Most were devised by light industrial workers in the technical innovations movement. A new pneumatic type machine with six moulds can turn out more than 40,000 bottles a day; an automatic candy wrapping machine operated by two men can handle half a ton of candies daily. . . . The Lisheng Needle Plant has boosted its output of sewing needles for housewives to the point where the needle-packaging machines introduced last year are operating two shifts where one sufficed before. When further capacity was required these machines were improved and now each one of them is packing half a million needles per shift.

These are only a few instances that could be multiplied many times for the technical innovations and technical revolution movement is rolling on in Shanghai, enabling that city's industry to tackle its current tasks in its stride.



# SIDELIGHTS

**Happy New Year.** This New Year, the 13th since this country was liberated, is being greeted in a bigger way than ever. Many people regard this New Year festivity as a prelude to the happy family gatherings and brighter and bigger celebrations that will come at the Spring Festival or Chinese Lunar New Year on Feb. 5, five weeks away.

Ten days before the end of the year, *Beijing Ribao* (Peking Daily) published the times and names of over two dozen films programmed for showing in 34 cinemas from Dec. 30 to Jan. 2, 1962. Dozens of small suburban cinemas not listed have also made arrangements to entertain holiday crowds. Opera troupes, professional and amateur, are staging more than 70 classical and modern operas and excerpts. Song and dance troupes will be busy giving performances in concert halls and workers' clubs over the holidays. There will also be puppet shows, concerts of Chinese and foreign classical music, exhibitions, acrobatic shows and circuses.

**Season's Greetings.** One of the hottest selling items in the past weeks has been New Year greeting cards.

Peking has suddenly blossomed out with greeting cards. Wangfuching and other lesser known shopping centres have on display the largest collection of New Year greeting cards seen since liberation. The majority of them have traditionally Chinese motifs: paintings of bamboos, flowers and birds, the moon over the riverside pavilion, sails in the wind. . . . A warm, gay trend are the cards with papercut designs of merry children and cute animals. Simple but tasteful they are well within the schoolboy's budget. Then there are landscapes and opera figures



hand-painted on silk in Soochow, prints of Hsu Pei-hung water-colour horses and Chi Pai-shih prawns and insects issued by the Jung Pao Chai Studio, reproductions of New Year pictures from Yangliuching, the famous centre of folk art near the city of Tientsin. Canton artists have sent a unique set of greeting cards with designs made, of all things, with bits of coloured wheatstalk (see illustration on top of the third column on this page).

**Eighty and Going Strong.** "I am 80 years old," said silver-haired, ruddy-complexioned Professor Ma Yueh-han, "but I intend to work many more years for my country." He was speaking at a party held at Tsinghua University, Peking, to celebrate his birthday and his 50th anniversary of activity in sports. The 200 guests present included the president of the university, many prominent representatives of national sports circles, students and friends. Today Professor Ma is head of the Faculty of Physical Education at Tsinghua and President of the All-China Athletic Federation. He is known and loved by millions of sportsmen all over China.

Early in life Professor Ma became convinced that sports could play an important role in making his country strong. He studied physical education abroad and came home to become Professor of Physical Education at Tsinghua University early in the 1910s. The old society cold-shouldered his work and ideals. Typical of this attitude was that of one new president who asked contemptuously: "Who ever heard of a physical education teacher becoming a professor?" He demoted him to instructor.

After liberation, sports in China flourished as never before. Professor Ma threw himself heart and soul into his work at the university and in coaching athletes for national competitions. In his bow-tie, white shirt, grey knickerbockers and white socks he is a familiar figure at sports meetings in Peking and throughout the country.

There is no secret for physical fitness other than perseverance, he says. He has done calisthenics, *taijiquan* (Chinese boxing) and pulled the chest

expander almost every day for the past half century at least. He eats moderately, does not smoke or drink and follows a rigorous training schedule. He takes a daily bath followed by a cold shower and always goes for a short walk before going to bed for the night.

At 80 Professor Ma has a physique that is the envy of many a younger man. He plays tennis, badminton and swims in winter.

At his birthday party, his white hair seemed to be the only thing to suggest his age, and even here, by some strange chance, a scanty growth of black hair has recently appeared among the white. As his friends congratulated him he assured them, "I feel young enough to carry on for many a year yet."

**32 Steps to Literacy.** In the past boys and girls of the Chuang nationality in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in southwest China could never read such beautiful tales as "Third Sister Liu" or "A Piece of Chuang Brocade." Because they had no written language of their own, they knew them only from the lips of their elders. Now 700,000 people in that region, or one out of every ten, can read and write in their own tongue.

It was not until 1954 that the Chuang language was put into a written form. Reactionary regimes of the past wilfully kept these people and other national minorities in the direst ignorance and poverty. Since liberation, the People's Government has helped many of them to develop a script for their own languages. Standardized in 1954, the Chuang language has an alphabet of 32 Latin letters.

A big part in popularizing their new script was played by the autonomous region's Chuang Language School, which in the past few years has trained 7,000 teachers. These in turn have taught 50,000 pupils including cultural workers, workers at the



bench and on the farms who, in turn, brought literacy to ever more people.

**Performing Postmen.** A 27-member troupe of Shanghai postmen, as a group of acrobats-on-wheels, is celebrating its 11th anniversary. Since 1950 these trick cyclists have given 700 public performances in their spare time. They have even gone as far afield as Fukien and Peking. Their 84-item repertoire includes juggling, leaping over one-metre-high tables and nearly every trick that can be done on a mono- or bi-cycle.

Postman Chen Mei-jung, 30 and model worker, is a star performer. Chen and members of the troupe are all conscientious workers, on duty and off; that may explain why their troupe has won the annual Shanghai worker-artists' art contest four times. The troupe is part of the successful 350-member Post and Telegraph Workers' Amateur Art Ensemble which gives performances during the weekends. The ensemble also has a chorus, a Peking opera company, a dance troupe, its own brass band and an assemblage of magicians. This troupe of performing postmen and postwomen in answer to the many birthday and New Year greetings that they have received promises the public better service and more spectacular shows in the coming year.

**Round and Round.** Packed crowds in Shanghai's dozen indoor rinks rate roller skating one of the most popular sports in China's biggest metropolis. On week days, last year, 4,000 skaters at one of the bigger rinks was not unusual. Yearly attendance at public rinks was over half a million. In addition many factories and schools have their own rinks and roller skating has become part of the physical education course in some Shanghai schools.

It was only after liberation that roller skating became a popular sport in Shanghai and not until three years ago that the first big contest was held. In the beginning enthusiasts were fairly divided into two groups—speed skaters and figure skaters. But figure skating which lends itself to group performances soon developed into artistic dancing on wheels of a kind not seen elsewhere. Recent performances on roller skates of the *Lotus Flower Dance* and other perennial favourites of Chinese theatregoers are theatrical spectacles that attract huge crowds.

## China and the World

# Socialist Solidarity

Leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and state have received a message of thanks from the Albanian Party and state leaders for their greetings on the 17th anniversary of the liberation of Albania.

Praising the great achievements of the Chinese people in socialist construction under the wise, long-tested and Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the message says that the People's Republic of China has made tremendous contributions in safeguarding and consolidating the unity of the socialist camp, in defending peace, exposing U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression, striving to resolve international problems through peaceful means, and in the struggle to achieve co-operation on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence among countries with different social systems. It has become a powerful support and a lofty and inspiring example for the people in Asia and throughout the world who are fighting against imperialism, for freedom, national independence, democracy and social progress.

As a glorious and firm defender of the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist ideology, the message continues, the Chinese Communist Party is struggling resolutely for the implementation of the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement, for the safeguarding and strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movements, for exposing and smashing, ideologically and politically, modern revisionism represented by the Tito clique.

"United as one man around the Party of Labour," says the message, "the Albanian people are firmly convinced that Marxism will defeat modern revisionism, that socialism will defeat capitalism and that with such a loyal internationalist friend as the great Chinese people, the Albanian people will certainly overcome any difficulty and build socialism and communism in Albania."

Meanwhile a hearty welcome was accorded the Albanian Government Economic Delegation led by Abdul

Kellezi, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Kico Ngjela, Minister of Trade and deputy leader of the delegation, which arrived in Peking on December 22.

On the day following their arrival, Premier Chou En-lai met with Vice-Chairman Kellezi and other members of the delegation. At a banquet given by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien in honour of the Albanian guests, toasts were drunk to the unbreakable fraternal friendship and co-operation between the Chinese and Albanian peoples and to the unity between the Chinese Communist Party and the Albanian Party of Labour based on Marxism-Leninism.

### **Firm Support for Vietnamese People**

Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress in a reply to Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic, expressed full support for the just stand of the Vietnamese people as stated in the appeal made by the Assembly on October 27, 1961, to the parliaments of all countries in the world. Chairman Chu Teh strongly condemned the United States for its armed intervention in the southern part of Viet Nam, and pledged resolute support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and for the peaceful unification of their country.

Marshal Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, in his message to Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the V.D.R. on the 17th anniversary of the Viet Nam People's Army, reiterated China's resolute stand.

Speaking at the reception given by the military attache of the V.D.R. Embassy in Peking, Senior General Lo Jui-ching warned U.S. imperialism to stop playing with fire, or it will surely meet with disaster. Hailing the firm friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, he declared that the peoples and armies of the two

countries will by their joint efforts make new contributions to the building of socialism and communism and strengthening the unity of the twelve countries of the socialist camp; to the struggle against imperialist aggression, and to safeguard world peace.

Marshal Yeh Chien-ying, head of the Chinese Military Goodwill Mission, attended and spoke at the reception to celebrate the Viet Nam People's Army Day in Hanoi.

### **China-G.D.R. Treaty Anniversary**

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi on December 23 sent a message of greetings to Lothar Bolz, Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic, on the 6th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between the two countries.

The message pointed out that the signing of this treaty is of important significance in the common struggle of the Chinese and German peoples in opposing imperialism's policies of aggression and war, preserving world peace and for the development of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

The Chinese people have always held that it is their sacred internationalist obligation to uphold and strengthen the unity of the 12 countries of the socialist camp. They will continue to support the German people in their struggle against West German militarism and will continue their unrelenting efforts to enhance friendship and co-operation between our two countries, to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and to defend world peace.

A similar message of greetings from Foreign Minister Lothar Bolz was received by Vice-Premier Chen Yi on the same day.

### **With Southeast Asian Countries**

**China-Burma** Chinese Ambassador Li Yi-mang, on behalf of the Chinese Government recently presented medals to Burmese friends who took part in surveying and delimiting the Sino-Burmese boundary to honour their efforts to bring about an early settlement of the Sino-Burmese boundary question and delimitation of the boundary line. The Chinese Ambassador declared at the ceremony that the Chinese and Burmese peoples will

always remember those who participated in this glorious task.

**China-Cambodia** Premier Chou En-lai received a message from Prince Norodom Sihanouk thanking him for his greetings on the first anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Cambodian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression. Prince Sihanouk expressed full gratitude for China's fraternal support in their recent grave difficulties. "We pay our heartfelt respects to our friend, China, for its immense contribution to the maintenance of the liberty and territorial integrity of Cambodia and to the safeguarding of peace in our region," said the message. "The treaty is of fundamental importance in bringing about an Asia where the principle of peaceful coexistence triumphs, and where relations are founded on confidence," the message pointed out.

**China-Indonesia** Kuo Chien, head of the Chinese women's delegation to the Fourth National Congress of the Indonesian Women's Movement (Gerwani) which was held in Djakarta, from December 14 to 17 expressed in a message of greetings to the congress, resolute support for the Indonesian women and people in their struggle for the liberation of West Irian. She stressed that the Chinese people will certainly liberate Taiwan and the Indonesian people will certainly liberate West Irian.

### **CULTURAL NEWS**

On December 20 there was a meeting of members of cultural and scientific organizations in Peking to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the birth of the great Russian scientist, Mikhail Lomonosov. The biographical colour film *Lomonosov* was shown at the meeting.

A meeting was held in Bucharest last week in honour of the 80th anniversary of the birth of the great Chinese writer Lu Hsun. Passages from his works were recited by Rumanian artists.

A number of books on New China were published recently in Brazil. Among them was *China, An Epic of the People* by Pereira Nunes, M.P. of the Nationalist Parliamentary Front and Vice-President of the China-

Brazil Cultural Exchange Society. He described his recent trip to China, and gave many vivid instances of the country's rapid development and the Chinese people's enthusiasm in building a new China.

*China's New Civilization* by the agronomist Pimentel Gomes describes his visit to China last year. The writer said that events in this great country would affect the whole world. Everybody was interested in what was happening in China.

### **BRIEFS**

Chang Han-fu, deputy head, and Chiao Kuan-hua, member of the Chinese delegation to the enlarged Geneva Conference, and part of the staff of the delegation returned to Peking on December 24.

Premier Chou En-lai and leaders of people's organizations have sent messages to the Japanese Council for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations expressing condolences on the death of Akira Kazami, Chairman of the Council who died in Tokyo on December 20.

The All-China Students' Federation on December 25 sent a message of greetings to the Federation of Students of Black Africa in France on the occasion of its 14th congress. The message pledged that the Chinese students and the Chinese people would always remain the most reliable friends of the African people and their students in the common struggle against old and neo-colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

It has become usual for the Chinese workers and experts working in the Mongolian People's Republic to fulfill their annual, quarterly or monthly plan by 100-115 per cent. In the past 6 years they have made nearly 1,000 innovations and rationalization proposals, most of which have been put into practice.

Meanwhile, a Chinese government delegation led by Cheng Ming-sheng, Vice-Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power, is in Ulan Bator to attend the ceremony for handing over the Ulan Bator Power Plant, which was built with Chinese aid under the Sino-Mongolian Economic and Technical Aid Agreement signed in 1958.



# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## Frantic U.S. Moves in U.N.

Under U.S. manipulation, the U.N. General Assembly adopted the absurd and illegal "resolutions" on the Korean question and the so-called "Hungarian question" on the same day as it passed the illegal "resolution" on the "Tibet question." This shows how far U.S. imperialism has gone in utilizing the U.N. General Assembly to engage in criminal activities against the socialist countries, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (December 24).

While unreasonably refusing participation in the debate by representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United Nations adopted two "resolutions" on the Korean question, declaring that the "conditions for a lasting settlement laid down by the General Assembly" must be fulfilled before any withdrawal of the aggressive U.S. troops from Korea. This is obviously intended to enable the U.S. troops to stay on indefinitely in south Korea, Commentator points out. It is also an attempt to use the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," that tool of aggression, to "unify" the northern part of Korea and put it under U.S. colonial domination in the name of "peace."

U.S. representative Adlai Stevenson came out with an anti-Soviet and anti-Hungarian tirade during the debate on the cooked up "Hungarian question." He slandered the Soviet Union as having practised "colonial domination" over Hungary, and went so far as to ask Hungary to release counter-revolutionary criminals and introduce "freedom" of the U.S. brand.

All this, Commentator points out, demonstrates that U.S. imperialism will never change its hostile attitude towards the socialist countries, nor will it give up its subversive and aggressive designs against them. On the contrary, recent events show that U.S. imperialist moves against the Soviet Union, against communism and the socialist countries have become all the more unbridled. This state of affairs warrants serious public vigilance.

The Chinese people, Commentator declares, resolutely support the just stand of Korea and Hungary. The

series of farce stage-managed by U.S. imperialism in the U.N. cannot harm the socialist countries. On the contrary, it will only arouse the indignation of the people of the socialist countries and the whole world, and enable them to see the need to deal with U.S. imperialism in a serious way, concludes Commentator.

## Persecution of Iranian Patriots

The Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran has appealed to the world to support its demand for the release of the 90 Iranian patriots who have been jailed and are threatened with death. The Chinese people, says *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (December 15), express profound sympathy and concern for the fate of these 90 fine sons and daughters of the Iranian people, who have been illegally imprisoned for their resistance to imperialist enslavement, and they voice their strong protest against the outrages of the Iranian authorities.

U.S. imperialist aggression has made life in Iran today a nightmare. U.S. political, military and economic control over the country has reduced it to a virtual colony of the U.S.A. Spies have been poured into Iran by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in great numbers and the U.S. Embassy and "advisors" act like overlords of the Iranian people. Iran's independence and sovereignty are being trampled underfoot by U.S. imperialism, its national industry is tottering and its people are haunted by starvation and death.

To save their country from its misery and sufferings, the Iranian people, over the past eight years, have waged a heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their agents. Despite the brutal repression by U.S. and Iranian reactionaries, the Iranian people's revolutionary struggle cannot be put down. So long as U.S. imperialist oppression against the Iranian people exists, their patriotic and just struggle against it will continue. The sympathy and support of all freedom- and peace-loving people of the world goes out to the Iranian people in their fight, concludes Commentator.

## THE PASSING SHOW

### Language Barrier?

Deploping the many and growing contradictions between Britain and the U.S., the canny *Scotsman* wrote of the recent Kennedy-Macmillan meeting at Bermuda that they would "speak English to each other of course," but, the paper queried, "will it be the same language?"

### Merry X'mas

X'mas Eve reports from Paris describe fancifully decorated shop-windows stocked with gifts and traditional dinners of oysters, turkey and cake. A toy doll costs 135 new francs and that X'mas dinner for a six-member family minus the trimmings, 400 n.f., while a skilled French worker brings home an average monthly wage of 600 n.f.

In neighbouring West Germany, the *Consumer Policy Bulletin* reports sharp price hikes. From mid-November to mid-December, bread rose in price by 10 per cent; lard, 20 per cent; flour, 7 to 10 per cent. . . .

In the U.S. where that lagging boom caused 13,000 business bankruptcies in the first nine months of this year compared to 11,500 in the same span last year, one merchant eagerly looking forward to making a "killing" on the X'mas sales, declared, "If there wasn't any X'mas, we'd have to invent it!"

### Liberal Interpretation

Newly appointed U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Harriman flatly stated on a December 21 radio programme that "we [the U.S.] are not" violating the Geneva agreements of 1954 in south Viet Nam. A reporter reminded him that the Geneva "accords do say that we can't even bring in new equipment or any people beyond the limit of, I believe, 685, [even that is a distortion — Ed.] and it is obvious that we have at least doubled the number of people we have there and by our own admission we are sending in new helicopter units." Harriman replied: "It's a question of the interpretation of the accords."

# PEKING OPERA

## Chou Hsin-fang's 60 Years on the Stage

Some 20 years ago, *Two Captured Emperors*, a new Peking opera, was staged in Japanese-occupied Shanghai. The libretto was written by Chou Hsin-fang, the most popular Peking opera actor in the city and he played the leading role. The story of the two Sung emperors of the 12th century who succumbed to the Kin invaders reminded the spectators of many things. When he came to the two famous lines: "The singsong girl knows nothing about the sorrow of a nation vanquished. Across the river she is still singing the melody of *Backyard Flowers*," many in the audience shed tears. When one of the captives said shame-facedly that all he wanted was to "maintain order," the theatre rocked with laughter at this direct hit at the traitors, who, under the wing of the Japanese invaders, had set up their so-called "Society for the Maintenance of Order."

Shortly afterwards, Chou Hsin-fang wrote and again played the leading roles in two more new operas. They were named *Wen Tien-hsiang* and *Shih Ko-fa* after the famous patriots in Chinese history who chose death to surrender to the nation's enemies. Both these operas were short-lived. They were banned after their opening performance. But Chou Hsin-fang insisted that the huge posters covering the walls at the entrance to the theatre and announcing them should

not be removed, and so they stayed, memorials to the glory of patriotism. To this day, Shanghai remembers these courageous acts of their best-loved actor. "He built an impregnable defence line through the hearts of the people," they said at the time.

This month, at the Capital Theatre in Peking, a distinguished audience gathered to pay tribute to Chou Hsin-fang, member of the Chinese Communist Party, Deputy to the National People's Congress, and Director of the Shanghai Peking Opera Company on the 60th anniversary of his stage career and to see him act with all his traditional brilliance the leading role in the Peking opera *Fisherman's Revenge*, one of his earliest successes. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi were present. Tien Han, Chairman of the Union of Chinese Stage Artists, in his address recalled how Chou Hsin-fang, ever since his youth, had placed his art at the service of the revolution, raising his art to the heights of excellence where it had played an important role in inspiring the masses in the patriotic activities and in the fight against imperialism. Over the years his art had evolved into a solid-grounded school of the theatre with an extensive and far-reaching influence. He greeted Chou Hsin-fang as a diligent heir to the fine traditions of Peking opera.

The ceremony and the subsequent performance was televised and broadcast over the national network together with two other Chou Hsin-fang performances, *The Four Scholars* and *Upbraiding Wang Kwei*, specially

produced for the occasion. The whole national press greeted the stage birthday of this outstanding actor with reviews and artistic critiques, photos of him in his stage roles, and poems and reminiscences written by old friends, colleagues and students.

### 1901 Debut

Chou Hsin-fang came from Tsuchi in Chekiang, not far from Shanghai. Son of a poor scholar, he began learning Peking opera at the age of six but he proved to be such a bright student that at seven, in 1901, he made his stage debut. This was the origin of his stage name Chi Ling Tung (literally: *Seven-Year-Old Boy*). Later, he changed the first two characters of his name to mean Unicorn Boy. Those were dark years for China under the inept and corrupt rule of the Ching Dynasty. Chou, hating those in power, put all he knew into creating a forceful stage image of a character he loved—the peasant hero-fisherman in the *Fisherman's Revenge*. His performance in this role regularly "brought the house down" and at 13, he was already one of the leading actors in his troupe. Later he came to Peking to join the well-known troupe of Hsi Lien Cheng. He appeared on the same stage with young Mei Lan-fang who later became the most famous actor of his day in China. Peking, the home of Peking opera, at the time had several outstanding actors playing *lao sheng* (old men) roles. Chou missed no opportunity of learning from them all. He drew on the best elements in their art and adapted them to his own purposes. It was through a long process of creative assimilation and many years of practical theatre work that he gradually formulated a style that is uniquely his own, and that has come to be known in China as the Chi Ling Tung school.

### Emphasis on Characterization

The Chi school first of all emphasized acting. This is not as strange as it sounds, for in this Chou broke with the conservatives. At the beginning of the century, a tendency developed in Peking opera of giving increasing attention to the singing. Gradually, things got to the point where certain actors simply ignored the dramatic elements of a role and went in for displays of "technique" pure and simple. It was not unusual in those years to see a "connoisseur"



Chou Hsin-fang (right) as Hsiao En in "Fisherman's Revenge"



at a Peking opera show listening to the opera head back and with blissfully closed eyes.

If acting is the first feature of the Chi school, singing is certainly not the last. For Chou Hsin-fang, Peking opera is essentially and always a "synthetic" art in which singing, recitative, acting, dialogue, dancing and acrobatics—all are equally important. He has always been most exacting in his demand for good singing. But good singing as he understands it means that it must give powerful and characteristic expression to the emotions and feelings of the character portrayed. Chou Hsin-fang has a genius—the fruit of painstaking work—for characterization. For half a century, he has captivated audiences with a long list of memorable roles—the righteous scholar Sung Shih-chieh in *The Four Scholars*; the good-hearted but much wronged old man Chang Yuan-hsiu in *Chingfeng Pavilion*; Hsiao En, the peasant hero in *Fisherman's Revenge*; the great statesman Hsiao Ho in *Hsiao Ho Chases After Han Hsin in the Moonlight*; the good old servant Wang Chung who refuses to put up with his master's treacherous infidelity in *Upbraiding Wang Kwei* . . . each is presented with his own individual character. A glance, a movement of a foot, a raised hand, the way a single word is uttered is to Chou Hsin-fang never just a simple gesture or sound but a revelation of the long years of experience that have gone to mould this or that character, his temperament and character. They are dramatic actions; many of them are dance movements, but on careful examination it is seen that they are based on an acute study of life, hence their penetrating truthfulness.

#### A Great Innovator

Watching a performance by Chou Hsin-fang, one cannot fail to see the profound respect which he has for the traditions of his art. But at the same time it is clear that he is never bound by tradition. He says a good artist must "know his times and the tide of events and understand the psychology of his audience. Mistakes made must be corrected, what needs to be, must be revised and what is resented must be done away with." To do this, he says that an artist must "be able to express the true meaning of the libretto, or to create and impart to it a new meaning." In accordance with this principle, he has brilliantly re-



Premier Chou En-lai congratulates Chou Hsin-fang after his performance

vised part of the traditional repertoire and endowed many an old opera with new vitality.

His production of the traditional opera *Sung Kiang Kills His Mistress* gives a good example of this. Over the years, this opera, based on an episode in the classical novel *Water Margin*, had evolved into a story of a woman killed by her lover roused to jealousy and anger by her deceitful relations with another man. Spiced here and there with something akin to obscenity, it clearly distorted the image of Sung Kiang who later becomes the leader of the Liangshan rebels. Chou Hsin-fang has introduced a small episode which shifts the contradictions and conflicts over to a letter from Liangshan. In the midst of the domestic quarrel, a messenger arrives with this letter, and it falls into the hands of the woman. With this weapon at her disposal she feels sure she can get rid of Sung Kiang. As this concerns the safety of his Liangshan comrades Sung Kiang is left with no alternative but to kill her. Public sympathy is all on his side. It may be noted that the episode of the letter also appears in a much earlier version of this opera, but in this version it occurs before the quarrel: Sung Kiang himself carries this letter which, if it fell into hostile hands, would mean his death, to the house of the woman. Such an act is dramatically quite inconsistent with the character of Sung Kiang, who is best known for his ceaseless vigilance. Chou Hsin-fang's revision of the opera has been generally welcomed as giving "new life to an old play."

As a champion of the new, Chou Hsin-fang has also written many new operas. He takes his material from historical subjects, but as in the *Captured Emperors*, there is always a contemporary meaning to them. In the eight years from 1916 to 1924, Chou Hsin-fang, then a young man under 30, wrote more than 60 Peking operas for himself. This fecund creative energy of his has continued unabated, maturing with the years. Not every one of his operas is a success, but many have already clearly won title to a place in the permanent repertoire of the traditional theatre.

It takes many things to make a great master of stage craft. In these days when Peking is celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of Chou Hsin-fang's life in the theatre, these many elements of his greatness are being closely studied and discussed. The young generation of the theatre is being urged to learn from him. But, as many have pointed out, this does not mean to imitate what he does on the stage. It is his attitude to life, that they should learn first, and his attitude to art—deep respect for tradition coupled with his unflinching zest for the new.

#### SHORT NOTES

**Books on Chou Hsin-fang.** The Theatre Publishing House of Peking announces publication of *Chou Hsin-fang's Stage Art*, a 250,000-word work in which the great actor sums up his experience in creating his roles in seven of his most representative productions including the *Fisherman's Revenge* and *Upbraiding Wang Kwei*, the latter written after liberation. The book also includes dedicatory poems by the famous playwright Tien Han, sketches of Chou in various roles by the eminent painter Cheng Shih-fa and others, and six supplementary articles dealing extensively with the characteristics of the Chi Ling Tung school.

*Selected Operas from Chou Hsin-fang's Repertoire*, *Chou Hsin-fang's Repertoire*, *a New Compilation* and *The Art of the Chi Ling Tung School* are now on sale in new editions.

**A Colour Documentary.** Shanghai's Tienma Studio has completed work on a colour film of two of Chou Hsin-fang's operas: *Sung Kiang Kills His Mistress* and *Hsu Tse Makes Haste to the Gate Tower*. The film is directed by the veteran directors Ying Yun-wei and Yang Hsiao-chung.



# WHAT'S ON IN PEKING *Highlights of New Year Attractions*

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

## PEKING OPERA

▲ **HAI JUI TOWS A BOAT** Hai Jui, an upright official of the Ming Dynasty, publicly defies a brutal inspector, Chang Kuo-kung, who preys upon the people. Enraged, Chang orders Hai Jui to send hundreds of peasants to tow his boat. Hai Jui, unwilling to harm the farm work, comes himself to tow Chang's boat. Chang, fearful of the mounting public anger, is forced to flee. Shang Hsiao-yun Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ **KILLING PAO MIEN** and **CHHSANG TOWN** Two of the series of stories about Pao Cheng, the Sung Dynasty magistrate whose sense of justice and integrity is a byword. The first tells how Pao Cheng brings his own criminal nephew, Pao Mien, to justice. The second describes the hard task Pao Cheng has dealing with his irate sister-in-law. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **THE KITCHEN MAID'S EXPEDITION** When the Sung Empire is invaded by the enemy, She Tai Chun, a retired woman general, recommends her kitchen help Yang Pei-feng, a warrior maid, to the court to lead the defence. The kitchen maid's first battle is to teach her own arrogant generals that she is equal to the command. She does this in no uncertain fashion and then routs the enemy in a successful expedition. The Experimental Peking Opera Troupe of Peking.

▲ **HALF A PAIR OF SCISSORS** A family tragedy of feudal society. Shang Hsiao-yun Peking Opera Troupe.

▲ **CHEN FEI** The story of the Ching Emperor Kuang Hsu's favourite concubine Chen Fei, killed at the instigation of the infamous Dowager Tse Hsi. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **YEH HAN-YEN** Yeh Han-yen, daughter of a noble family, in the latter part of the Yuan Dynasty, falls in love with a young hunter, and rejects the rich suitor proposed by her wicked stepmother. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

## PINGJU OPERA

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

## KUNQU OPERA

▲ **A THORN HAIRPIN** A rich girl accepts a thorn hairpin as a pledge of betrothal to a poor scholar she loves. Their marriage is broken up by a scandal-monger, but truth triumphs and they are finally reunited. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

## MODERN OPERA

▲ **THE CLOTH SELLER** (Arshin Mal Alan) A comic opera by the famous Azerbaijan playwright, Uzer Gadlibekov, produced in Chinese by the Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre. A wealthy Azerbaijan youth disguises himself as a wandering cloth seller and so succeeds in finding and marrying a bride of his own choice.

## SONG AND DANCE

The Central Song and Dance Ensemble Presents

\* Two Performances \*

\* Folk dances of the Tais, Uighurs, Koreans and the Hans.  
\* Burmese and Greek folk dances.  
\* Flute solo, vocal solos, female chorus, etc.

Jan. 1 & 2 At Peking Concert Hall

\* Two Recitals \*

Sponsored by the Central Philharmonic Society. Programme includes: vocal solos, piano and violin solos, and duets.

Jan. 1 & 2 At Peking Exhibition Centre Theatre

Orchestral music performed by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and Chorus. Programme includes:

Beethoven: Symphony No. 9 (Choral)  
Sibelius: Violin Concerto in D Major  
Enesco: Rumanian Festival

Conductor: Yen Liang-kun  
Violinist: Lin Ke-han

Jan. 4 At Tianqiao Theatre

Orchestral music jointly performed by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and the Red Scarf Orchestra of the Central Conservatory of Music. Conducted by N. P. Anosov, Merited Artist of the R.S.F.S.R.

## MODERN DRAMA

▲ **YO YUN** A historical play. Yo Yun, son of the patriotic General Yo Fei of the Sung Dynasty, is brought up to be a brave warrior and helps his father to defeat the Kin invaders. But he too falls victim to the schemes of the traitor Chin Kuei. China Children's Theatre.

▲ **THE MISER** A comedy by the great French dramatist Moliere. Produced in Chinese by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

## PUPPET PLAY

During the New Year holidays the China Puppet Art Theatre will present:

▲ **UPROAR IN HEAVEN** An episode from the classical novel *Pilgrimage to the West*.

▲ **THE MAGIC BOAT** A fairy-tale play by the contemporary playwright Lao Sheh.

## FILMS

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

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

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

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

## EXHIBITIONS

▲ **CUBAN PHOTOGRAPHIC AND WOOD-CUT ART EXHIBITION** Opens on Dec. 30. Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At Zhongshan Park.

▲ **EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS IN PEKING** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till January 4, 1962. At Beihai Park.

## SKATING

The Season's On!

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

Mon.-Fri. 5:00-8:00 p.m.

Sat. 5:00-8:30 p.m.

Sun. 9:00-11:00 a.m.

5:00-8:00 p.m.



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