

PEKING REVIEW

39

September 28, 1962

COMMUNIQUE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

On the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central
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The Great Success of China's Policy For Nationalities

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Cordial Welcome to Guests From Indonesia and South Viet Nam

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On the Shores of Tungting Lake

Rural scenes in Hunan (p. 18).

*Round the Week, Sidelights and
Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS



THE HURRICANE

by Chou Li-po

The setting of this novel is a small village in China's northeastern Heilungkiang Province. The author gives an all-round picture of the land reform there. Writing from personal experience and close observation, he describes how the peasants, led by the Chinese Communist Party, were awakened and, like a hurricane, destroyed the feudal forces which had ruled China's countryside for thousands of years. In the process they had to contend with the schemes of the landlords and local despots who tried to sabotage the land reform: rumours, slanders, the sowing of discord and even murder were the weapons of the latter. Chou Li-po vividly describes the people of the northeast villages; he draws unforgettable portraits of the villains of the old society and the heroes of the new.

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Rhymes of Li Yu-tsai and Other Stories

by Chao Shu-li

"Rhymes of Li Yu-tsai," "The Heirloom," "Hsiao Erh-hei's Marriage" and "Old Customs," the four short stories in this volume, are written by one of China's best-known contemporary novelists. In lively, earthy style he describes Chinese village life after liberation. Chou Yang, the famous literary critic, contributes an introductory study of the writer and his work.

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

September 28, 1962 Vol. V No. 39

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ROUND THE WEEK

Better Harvests

The farm front sends good news to greet New China's 13th anniversary. Reports to date indicate that the rural people's communes this year will produce more grain than they did in 1961.

The amounts of the various crops already harvested show an encouraging overall situation in agriculture. The summer crops yielded a bigger harvest than last year. Except for a very few places which suffered from prolonged dry spells and late frosts in spring, with subsequent damage to the crops, most places in the country brought in a better harvest this summer.

In the provinces south of the Yangtze River, the early-rice harvest has been completed, and output in most areas here was above that of 1961. Only a few districts in this part of the country were hit by unusually serious floods this year and suffered crop damage in varying degrees. Peasants in Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Hunan, Chekiang and other provinces producing early rice filled their bins, paid their taxes in kind promptly and in full and still had a good surplus to sell to the state.

The semi-late rice is now being harvested in the south while the early autumn crops are being gathered in the north. Estimates made on the basis of yields from areas where the harvesting has been completed indicate that the harvest will be better all round compared to last year. And meanwhile, the late autumn crops too are generally more promising. So the general picture is clear: farm produce will be better than that of last year.

This is a heartening prospect, for last year's farm output was better than that of 1960. The steadily improving rural situation fully vindicates the correctness of the Communist Party's policies relating to the rural people's communes and to making the necessary adjustments in the national economy. With admirable singleness of purpose and unity of will, the Chinese people, translating these policies into deeds, have further consolidated the rural people's communes and turned to account the advantages of their collective economy. It is these factors that have helped in a large measure to

bring about the success scored on the agricultural front — a most welcome gift for the 13th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Water Conservancy Pays

The extensive water conservancy projects which the farms built in the past few years have done much to offset unfavourable weather conditions and help bring in good harvests this year.

This was well seen in the Peking area. Here we have had an unusually long dry spell this autumn, the longest, in fact, experienced by the area in the past forty years. It was only because of the many irrigation projects completed in recent years that Peking has managed to eliminate or mitigate the effects of the drought and ensure the growth of its autumn crops.

In a normal year, the Peking area is "dry" in spring and "wet" in autumn. Copious falls of rain are the rule in the months of July, August and September. This year, however, has been a bit abnormal. Since the latter half of July, rain has been scanty. Last month, the area had a rainfall of only 28 millimetres, as against the normal annual average of 200 millimetres. This is the crucial period both for the healthy growth and ripening of summer- and spring-sown crops and the cultivation of autumn vegetables, so a long dry spell could well spell disaster. Old peasants still remember what happened here forty years ago when a prolonged autumn drought killed practically all the crops and made the cultivation of vegetables impossible.

Today, however, freakish Nature does not have things all her own way. Despite the drought, Peking's rural people's communes were able to water their crops, raise good harvests and provide the capital's citizens with a continuous and abundant supply of fresh vegetables from their market gardens.

This resounding success stems from the great water conservancy projects the peasants have completed since they established their people's communes in 1958. Pooling their efforts

and helped by the rest of the people — the workers in particular, they have built more than 40 reservoirs, big and small, to harness the rivers and streams in the area. They have also built a whole network of supplementary irrigation canals, sunk thousands of deep wells and equipped them with power-driven pumps. Thanks to these efforts, the area's irrigated acreage today is almost eight times what it was at the time of liberation. And topping this, the 200,000 *mu* of market gardens on the outskirts are watered by power-driven pumps.

Booming Chemical Industry

China's chemical industry, a late starter in New China's industrialization drive, has made big headway. This year, it is out to do still better.

It is already giving increasingly important help to agriculture and the light industries. Its output of chemical fertilizers and insecticides in the first eight months of this year exceeded that of the same span last year by 330,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively. In addition, it produced 100 kinds of raw materials for the textile and other light industries.

Chemical plants throughout the land have also added many new things to their list of products designed to suit the specific needs of China's soils and crops. Several new and highly effective chemical fertilizers have been successfully trial-manufactured and work is going ahead now to perfect full-scale and efficient production techniques.

Many highly effective insecticides are being manufactured. Deadly to aphides, rice borers and other pests, their performance has been so good that peasants fondly call them the "Beat-alls."

There have been varying levels of expansion in the output of chemicals for making paper, matches, leather, rubber shoes and other daily necessities. Much progress has been made in the manufacture of synthetic fibres. Both output and quality have shown an upward trend this year.

China's chemical industry was extremely backward even in the First Five-Year Plan period (1953-57). At that time there were only a few plants and these produced only the most common chemicals. In the first four years of the Second Five-Year Plan period (1958-62), new chemical plants have been commissioned while the old ones have either been expanded or renovated. There has also been a systematic development of scientific research and trial-manufacture of new products.

All this has created a new, firm basis for the industry. It has raised production techniques swiftly to a new high and enabled China to turn out many products which it could not make in the past.

Welcoming National Day

As National Day (October 1) approaches, the capital is taking on a festive air. Delegations are pouring in from all over the country, and guests from many foreign lands have arrived to join in the celebration of our great holiday — the 13th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic.

All over the city, workers are erecting decorative arches in the colourful Chinese style. Streamers and banners are already fluttering over the great government buildings, which have gay palace lanterns hanging over their gates. Many homes have red scrolls pasted on their doors — an

age-old Chinese practice reserved for propitious and special occasions. Shops along the city's main thoroughfares have repainted or refurbished their facades; many have special show-window displays. The one at the Children's Store on Wangfuching Street is attracting widespread interest, particularly among the youngsters. It shows a pageant of toy babies, beaming with smiles and waving their arms with joy, against a bright blue backdrop with doves hovering over four huge Chinese characters: *Zu Guo Wan Sui* (Long Live the Motherland)!

The Tien An Men (Gate of Heavenly Peace) is being adorned to look its magnificent best for the anniversary. Here, where the National Day parade will be held, workers are making last-minute checks on the floodlights and amplifiers and putting finishing touches to the many preparations that will spruce up the whole square for the gala celebrations.

Even days before October 1, the Tien An Men Square is filled with jubilant youngsters getting ready for the holiday. Thousands of Young Pioneers are often seen drilling in separate groups in preparation for the grand march past, while their buglers and drummers practise diligently by themselves in a corner of the square. These teenagers brimming with energy impart a youthful buoyancy to the majestic square, the scene of many epoch-making events in the history of China's revolution. Magnificent by day, the square looks lovely at night, especially now when it is lit by thousands of powerful floodlights, with myriads of coloured lights scintillating atop the high buildings that flank it. It looks ready and inviting for the great parade and the carnival dancing and the fireworks display on the evening of National Day.



Communique of the Tenth Plenary Session Of the Eighth Central Committee of The Communist Party of China

The following communique was released on September 28, 1962. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held its Tenth Plenary Session in Peking, September 24-27, 1962.

The Tenth Plenary Session was presided over by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Eighty-two Members and 88 Alternate Members of the Central Committee attended. Thirty-three other comrades from the departments concerned of the Central Committee and from the provincial, municipal and autonomous region Party committees were also present.

Consolidating the Collective Economy of the People's Communes

The Tenth Plenary Session discussed and took decisions on the question of further consolidating the collective economy of the people's communes and developing agricultural production and on the question of commercial work. It made a decision on the planned interchange of important leading cadres of Party and government organizations at various levels. It decided to strengthen the work of the Party control commissions at all levels and elected additional members to the Central Control Commission. It elected Comrades Lu Ting-yi, Kang Sheng and Lo Jui-ching as additional members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and at the same time decided to dismiss Comrades Huang Ke-cheng and Tan Cheng from their posts as members of the Secretariat.

The Tenth Plenary Session discussed the international and domestic situation.

The session points out that the international situation is developing in a direction even more favourable to the people of all countries. The struggle of the people of the world against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and against colonialism, old and new, is surging forward. The Cuban people, after winning victory in their revolution, have embarked on the road of socialism and have continually defeated the U.S. imperialists' aggressive schemes. The Algerian people have attained independence through protracted armed struggle. In Laos, armistice has been realized and a provisional coalition government has been formed. The people in southern Viet Nam have won one victory after another in their patriotic armed struggle. The Indonesian people have waged a successful struggle for the recovery of West Irian. The Japanese people have conducted continued heroic struggles against U.S. imperialist aggression and

oppression. All these are important landmarks in the vigorous development of the national and democratic movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples of the world for national independence, democracy and socialism are playing an ever greater role in the defence of world peace. The growing strength of the countries in the socialist camp and their unity based on Marxism-Leninism and internationalism constitute the decisive factor in defending world peace and give an extremely important encouragement and support to the liberation struggle of the people of various countries.

The U.S. imperialists are redoubling their efforts to push through their plans of aggression and war which are aimed at attaining world hegemony, the reactionaries of various countries are serving imperialism in a less disguised way, and the modern revisionists represented by the Tito clique have become more despicable in betraying the cause of communism and meeting the needs of imperialism. All this shows that the class struggle is raging in the international sphere.

The imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists have engaged in all kinds of criminal activities to oppose communism, oppose the people, oppose the mass struggle of all oppressed nations and oppose the People's Republic of China and all other independent countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere, which refuse to be slaves, but the result is contrary to their expectations. Their criminal activities have only served to further reveal their ugly features and land them in greater isolation. Although the struggle against the imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists is protracted, tortuous and complicated, the revolutionary cause of the people of all countries continues to develop, the international communist movement is growing daily in strength, and our friends have become more numerous.

The General Line of China's Foreign Policy

The Tenth Plenary Session holds that the development of the international situation has proved more convincingly that the general line of our country's foreign policy is entirely correct. This general line is: to develop relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries in accordance with the principle of proletarian internationalism; to strive for peaceful coexistence on the basis of the Five Principles with countries having differing social systems and oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war; to support the revolutionary struggles

of the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations against imperialism and colonialism. We should continue to carry out this general line in international affairs in the future.

We should continue to hold high the banner of opposing imperialism and defending world peace and unite all the peace-loving countries and people of the world to form the broadest possible united front against U.S. and other imperialists and their running-dogs in various countries.

We should continue to hold high the banner of revolution and give active support to the liberation struggle of the peoples of various countries, especially the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for winning and safeguarding their national independence.

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

Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism

We should continue to hold high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, uphold the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement and resolutely and thoroughly oppose modern revisionism—the main danger in the international communist movement. This is our main task at present and for a long time to come. At the same time we should resolutely and thoroughly oppose dogmatism, oppose sectarianism and oppose great-nation chauvinism and narrow nationalism. This is also a long-term task. The purpose of all this is to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

The Tenth Plenary Session notes with satisfaction that since the Ninth Plenary Session held in 1961, and particularly since the beginning of this year, the work done by the whole Party in implementing the policy of readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards in the national economy and in strengthening the agricultural front has yielded remarkable results. Despite the serious natural disasters for several consecutive years and the shortcomings and mistakes in the work, the condition of the national economy last year was slightly better than the year before, and this year it is again slightly better than that of last year.

In agriculture, the actual harvest of summer crops this year has shown a slight gain over that of last year, and the yield of autumn crops is also expected to register an increase. This is the result of carrying through the Party's series of policies concerning the rural people's communes and thus giving play to the advantages of the collective economy of the people's communes.

In industry, positive results have been achieved through the adoption of effective measures of readjustment. The output of means of production in support of agriculture, light industrial products using industrial products as raw materials, many handicrafts and some badly needed heavy industrial products has registered a considerable increase during the January-August period as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Many enterprises have improved their management, their products are of a higher quality and cover a greater

range, their production costs have been cut down and their labour productivity has been raised.

In the field of commerce there are also new improvements and supply of commodities is slightly better than before.

All this shows that both in town and countryside, our economic conditions are getting better and better with each passing day.

It should be pointed out that some of our work is not well done. For instance, because of the incompetence of the leading cadres, some production teams, some factories and some business establishments have produced less or become unwelcome to the masses. We should endeavour to change this state of affairs and improve the work of those units without delay.

The people of our country have always united closely around the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Even when confronted with serious difficulties at home and from abroad, the broadest masses and cadres of our country have always firmly believed in the correctness of the general line for socialist construction, the big leap forward and the people's commune—the three red banners. Giving full play to the glorious tradition of working hard and building the country with diligence and thrift, and to the militant spirit of relying on our own efforts and working with vigour for the country's prosperity, they have actively grappled with the difficulties and scored brilliant achievements under the leadership of the Party and the People's Government.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Public Security Forces are strong and reliable armed forces of the people. Our country has also a heroic militia force of vast numbers. They have performed well their glorious task of defending the motherland, the people's labour and the socialist system. At all times they are vigilantly guarding the frontiers of our great motherland and protecting public order and stand ready to smash the aggressive and sabotage activities of any enemy.

Tested in Struggle

Tested in all these struggles, our country is worthy of being called a great country, our people a great people, our armed forces great armed forces, and our Party a great Party.

The imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists gloated over the temporary difficulties encountered by the Chinese people, and they wantonly vilified China's general line for socialist construction, the big leap forward and the people's commune, striking up an anti-Chinese chorus which was sensational for a time. U.S. imperialism instigated the Chiang Kai-shek gang entrenched in Taiwan to plot vainly an invasion of the coastal areas of the mainland. At home, those landlords, rich peasants and bourgeois rightists who have not reformed themselves and the remnant counter-revolutionaries also gloated over our difficulties and tried to take advantage of the situation. But the imperialists and their running-dogs in China and abroad completely miscalculated. All their criminal activities have not only further exposed their hideous features but have heightened the socialist and patriotic fervour of our people in working vigorously for the prosperity of our country. Our people

have resolutely smashed and will continue to smash every one of their scheming activities, be it intrusion, provocation or aggression, or subversion within our state or our Party.

The Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee points out that throughout the historical period of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship, throughout the historical period of transition from capitalism to communism (which will last scores of years or even longer), there is class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road. The reactionary ruling classes which have been overthrown are not reconciled to their doom. They always attempt to stage a comeback. Meanwhile, there still exist in society bourgeois influence, the force of habit of old society and the spontaneous tendency towards capitalism among part of the small producers. Therefore, among the people, a small number of persons, making up only a tiny fraction of the total population, who have not yet undergone socialist remoulding, always attempt to depart from the socialist road and turn to the capitalist road whenever there is an opportunity. Class struggle is inevitable under these circumstances. This is a law of history which has long been elucidated by Marxism-Leninism. We must never forget it. This class struggle is complicated, tortuous, with ups and downs and sometimes it is very sharp. This class struggle inevitably finds expression within the Party. Pressure from foreign imperialism and the existence of bourgeois influence at home constitute the social source of revisionist ideas in the Party. While waging a struggle against the foreign and domestic class enemies, we must remain vigilant and resolutely oppose in good time various opportunist ideological tendencies in the Party. The great historic significance of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee held in Lushan in August 1959 lies in the fact that it victoriously smashed attacks by right opportunism, i.e., revisionism, and safeguarded the Party line and the unity of the Party. Both at present and in the future, our Party must sharpen its vigilance and correctly wage a struggle on two fronts, against revisionism and against dogmatism. Only thus can the purity of Marxism-Leninism be always preserved, the unity of the Party constantly strengthened and the fighting power of the Party continuously increased.

The Urgent Task

The Tenth Plenary Session holds that the urgent task facing the people of our country at present is to carry through the general policy of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry the leading factor, as put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, attach first importance to the development of agriculture, correctly handle the relationship between industry and agriculture and resolutely readjust the work of the industrial departments according to the policy of making agriculture the foundation of the national economy.

In the field of agriculture, it is necessary to continue to carry out the Central Committee's various policies concerning the people's communes, consolidate still further the collective economy, bring the peasants' enthusiasm for collective production into still greater play, give priority to the development of grain production and at the same time

strive to develop cotton, oil-bearing and other industrial crops as well as livestock breeding, aquatic production, forestry and side-occupations. Meanwhile, it is necessary to mobilize and concentrate the strength of the whole Party and the whole nation in an active way to give agriculture and the collective economy of the people's communes every possible material, technical and financial aid as well as aid in the fields of leadership and personnel, and to bring about the technical transformation of agriculture, stage by stage and in a manner suited to local conditions.

In the field of industry, the first thing to do is, in accordance with the needs of the technical transformation of agriculture and the present availability of materials and manpower, to further carry out rational readjustment, strengthen the productive capacity of the weaker departments, energetically improve management, increase the variety and raise the quality of products.

In the field of commerce, it is necessary, in accordance with the principle of "ensuring supplies by increasing production" and the policy of commerce serving agricultural and industrial production and the livelihood of the people and through the channels of state-run commerce, co-operative commerce and village fair trade, to make great efforts to arrange for the interflow of farm produce and manufactured goods between the rural and urban areas, so as to supply the rural areas with more means of production, supply industry with more materials, and supply the urban and rural people with more daily necessities.

In the fields of science, culture and education, it is necessary to strengthen scientific and technological research, and particularly to pay attention to the scientific and technological research in agriculture, vigorously train personnel in these fields, and at the same time strengthen the work of uniting with and educating the intellectuals so that they may fully play their role as they should.

Although we have produced more goods both last year and this year and the living conditions of the people have improved, the goods we produce are still insufficient to meet the needs of the urban and rural people. The whole Party and the whole nation must strive to expand production, ensure the supply of goods and so gradually improve the livelihood of the people. At the same time, the urban and rural inhabitants of the whole country must give attention to diligence and thrift in construction work and housekeeping, practise economy and lay up some savings so that we may gradually be better off and be prepared against the needs caused by natural disasters and other unforeseen events.

The Tenth Plenary Session is firmly convinced that, though certain difficulties still exist, it is entirely possible to overcome them. We have already made great achievements. Our future is bright. Provided the whole Party and the whole nation, united as one, strengthen democratic centralism, carry through the general policy of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, and further conscientiously carry out the work of readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards in the national economy, we will certainly be able, after making efforts for a period of time, to usher in a new period of great upsurge in our country's socialist construction.

The Tenth Plenary Session calls on the workers, peasants, intellectuals, democratic parties and patriots of all the nationalities throughout the country to unite even more closely, hold still higher the glorious banners of the general line for socialist construction, the big leap forward and the people's commune under the leadership of the

Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, go all out in their efforts to increase production and practise economy and strive for a bumper harvest next year, for the new growth of the national economy and for new victories in the socialist cause of our country.

The Great Success of China's Policy for Nationalities

Written in celebration of the 13th anniversary of the People's Republic of China

by SA KUNG-LIAO*

THE founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 brought an end to national oppression in our country. The over 50 fraternal nationalities of China entered a new era of national equality and unity and common endeavour to build a socialist motherland. Since then the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government have done a great deal of work and have scored tremendous success in dealing with the nationalities question of our country. They have introduced national regional autonomy on a comprehensive scale and given the lead to the various national minorities in carrying out democratic reforms and socialist transformation, in establishing the socialist system, in setting up people's communes and in achieving decisive victories in the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts. They have assisted the national minorities in large-scale socialist economic and cultural developments which have enabled them to take an enormous step forward from their old state of economic and cultural backwardness.

The overwhelming majority of the minority nationalities have today started out on the socialist road and relations between the nationalities of our country have become fundamentally socialist. The unification of our motherland and national unity have become stronger than ever and more firmly consolidated; they have been put on a new basis. The various nationalities of our country and the relations among them have entered on a new stage of historical development.

National Unity

China has long been a unified country of many nationalities, but national oppression existed in the old society. The ruling class of the Han nationality oppressed the peoples of various national minorities while the ruling classes of the Mongolian and Manchu nationalities similarly oppressed the peoples of the Han and other nationalities. For more than one hundred years, China was the victim of aggression by imperialism. Colluding with the Chinese feudal class and bureaucrat-capitalists

in ruthless oppression and exploitation of the people of our country, imperialism carried on an aggressive policy of "divide-and-rule" by stirring up disputes among our different nationalities. As a result, the nationalities of China experienced untold sufferings. In spite of all this, the working people of the various nationalities, in a long process of historical development, succeeded in developing their economic ties and cultural exchanges, fighting foreign aggression together and building our great motherland.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has summed up the experiences of China's various nationalities in their long revolutionary struggles and in national construction. He pointed out: "Unification of the country, unity of the people and unity among our various nationalities — these are the basic guarantees for the sure triumph of our cause."* The people of our various nationalities have learnt from their own experience that in the face of oppression and rule by their common vicious enemies — the imperialists, the feudal class and the bureaucrat-capitalists — they can win victory and achieve the common liberation of all nationalities only by a resolute struggle in close unity. Without that, they will fall prey to imperialist schemes of "divide-and-rule," and all their hopes of national independence and liberation will be reduced to empty talk.

The Chinese people's protracted revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung was waged with the Han nationality as its core in concert with the other nationalities. The Party built many of its main revolutionary bases in the Han areas, but it also built many important bases in the areas of various national minorities. For instance, bases were built in the valleys of the Left and Right Rivers in Kwangsi (a Chuang nationality area), the Tachung Mountains in Inner Mongolia (a Mongolian area) and the Wuchih Mountains on Hainan Island (an area of the Li and Miao nationalities); an anti-Japanese base was established in Yenpien in northeast China (an area of

* The author is a Vice-Chairman of the Nationalities Affairs Commission.

* Mao Tse-tung, *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, p. 7. — Ed.

the Korean nationality). The finest sons and daughters of the Hans and the minority nationalities fought shoulder to shoulder in the ranks of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and its successors, the Eighth Route Army and the People's Liberation Army.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, the various nationalities in China have become more closely united than ever in the great, united family of our motherland, helping and supporting each other. This close unity and mutual support is an essential guarantee for the safeguarding of the fruits of the people's victory, the resistance against imperialist aggression and the liberation of our territory Taiwan. It also ensures the successful development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and helps to accelerate the process of ending the economic and cultural backwardness of the various nationalities and achieving a common progress and prosperity. Unification of the country, and equality, unity, mutual support and co-operation and common growth of the various nationalities — these therefore are the basic principles of our state and the people of the various nationalities in handling questions of relations among the different nationalities of our land.

National equality is the political foundation of the unification of our country and of unity among the various nationalities; it is the principle the Chinese Communist Party has followed consistently in dealing with questions concerning the various nationalities. Our Constitution provides that all nationalities, irrespective of the size of their population and the area they inhabit or the stage of social development they have reached, shall enjoy completely equal rights in every field of state and social life. As masters of the state and society, each nationality has complete freedom to develop. Several laws and decrees have been promulgated by the state and decisions taken by the Party to protect the equal rights of the national minorities. For instance, the national minorities make up only 6 per cent of the total population of our country, yet, as provided for by China's electoral law, they have elected 179 of the 1,226 deputies to the National People's Congress, the highest organ of state power, or 14.6 per cent of the total.

National Regional Autonomy

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the national minorities living in compact communities enjoy regional autonomy on the basis of national equality within the great, united family of our motherland. This is the basic policy adopted in China to solve its nationalities question. The essence of this policy is to ensure that these national minorities have equal status and that they fully enjoy their various rights as masters in their own house to run their own internal and local affairs.

Implementation of national regional autonomy provides the fullest guarantee for the realization of the rights and aspirations of the national minorities to participate in the running of state affairs. Under this system, a national autonomous area can be established by a minority nationality where its people live in a compact community, or jointly by several minority nationalities where their people live together in the same area. One minority nationality may have several autonomous areas in different parts of the country. The Mongolian people, for

instance, have set up one autonomous region, three autonomous *chou* (one of these jointly established by Mongolians, Tibetans and Kazakhs) and seven autonomous counties. Autonomous *chou* and counties of other nationalities may also be established within an autonomous region of a given nationality. Similarly, autonomous counties of other nationalities may also be set up within an autonomous *chou* of a given nationality.

To guarantee the autonomous rights of the national minorities, our Constitution stipulates in explicit terms that the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas not only exercise the ordinary functions and powers of a local organ of state, but also administer the finances of their areas within the limits of their authority as prescribed by the Constitution and laws, organize public security forces of their areas in accordance with the military system of the state, and make regulations concerning the exercise of autonomy, and other specific regulations in the light of the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the nationality or nationalities in the given area. The form of each organ of self-government may be determined in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people of the nationality or nationalities enjoying regional autonomy in the given area. In performing their functions, organs of self-government employ the spoken and written language or languages commonly used by the nationality or nationalities in the locality.

The Training of Cadres

Training of large numbers of cadres from among the national minorities is essential to the success of our nationalities policy. The key to ensuring the right of the national minorities to exercise autonomy lies in the appointment of cadres of these minorities to the organs of self-government of their national autonomous areas. It has become, therefore, a practice for each organ to use cadres of the nationality or nationalities enjoying regional autonomy as the main force to run local affairs. Of the total population of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, for instance, Uighurs constitute 68 per cent; Hans, 17 per cent; and 11 other nationalities—including Kazakhs, Huis, Mongolians and Khalkhas—15 per cent. Therefore, of the 387 deputies to the Regional People's Congress, 237, or more than 61 per cent of the total, are Uighurs; 48, or more than 12 per cent of the total, Hans; and 102, or 26 per cent of the total, are of other nationalities. Of the 47 members of the Regional People's Council, 79 per cent are Uighurs or of other minority nationalities while 21 per cent are Hans. The chairman of the autonomous people's council is a Uighur while four of the six vice-chairmen are from minority nationalities. In this way, here and in other regions, it is guaranteed that the nationality which enjoys regional autonomy shall fully exercise its autonomous rights, and also that Hans and other nationalities who are minorities in the autonomous region shall enjoy equal rights.

There have now been established in our country the Inner Mongolian, Sinkiang Uighur, Kwangsi Chuang and Ningsia Hui Autonomous Regions, the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, 29 autonomous *chou* and 54 autonomous counties. The work of establishing autonomous areas and organs of self-government has in the main been completed. Large numbers of national minority cadres have been trained. There are

now more than 400,000 of them in the country, or more than 40 times their number in 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded. These cadres hold various posts — quite a number of them, leading posts — in organs of self-government of national autonomous areas, other state organs, Party organizations, the People's Liberation Army and people's organizations.

While implementing national regional autonomy, the Party and the state have formulated specific laws, decrees and policies to guarantee equal rights for several million people of the minority nationalities who are scattered in different parts of the country. Their needs are given special consideration in the course of the economic and cultural developments, their right to use their own spoken and written national languages is ensured and their customs, habits and religious beliefs are respected.

Onto the Socialist Road

The common goal of all the nationalities of our country is to build socialism. It is only by implementing democratic reform first, then carrying out the socialist transformation of the means of production to eliminate all oppression and exploitation and establish a socialist society, that the root cause of national estrangements, disputes and antagonisms can be completely wiped out, and problems concerning the various nationalities of the country thoroughly solved. National liberation, in the last analysis, must bring about the liberation of the working people, who constitute the main body of the nation and the overwhelming majority of the population. If, after ending imperialist oppression, overthrowing the reactionary regime of the Kuomintang and ending the oppression of one nationality by another in our country, we had not carried out social reforms, but left the working people, constituting more than 90 per cent of the population, still groaning under the yoke of the feudal landlord class and slave-owners, the productive forces of society would still be shackled and there would have been no genuine liberation of the nationalities nor, of course, any development or prosperity for the various nationalities of the country.

Before the liberation, areas inhabited by about 30 million Chuangs, Huis, Uighurs, Miaos, Manchus, Koreans and many other national minorities had entered the stage of feudal society. In the agricultural districts, constituting the greater part of these areas, the economic structure was basically the same as that in the rural areas inhabited by the Hans, but the level of production was lower than among the Hans. In the pastoral districts of these areas tribal economy had survived to some extent. In the areas populated by about 3 million Tibetans, Tais and other national minorities, a feudal manorial economy held sway and the people continued to live under a dark and brutal feudal serfdom. The slave system existed in the Big and Little Liangshan Mountains inhabited by about 800,000 Yis on the border of Szechuan and Yunnan Provinces. In Yunnan Province, the primitive communal system or its remnants could still be found in areas inhabited by the Tulungs, Kawas and Chingpos, and in Inner Mongolia among the Owenkes, that is, among peoples totalling about 700,000 souls.

No words can express how the working people of the national minorities longed for an end to the system of oppression and exploitation under which they lived.

Even before the People's Liberation Army entered the national minorities' areas and before the work teams of the People's Government started work, peasants, serfs, and slaves, driven to the limit of suffering, went in secret, unknown to their masters, risking their lives, to seek the soldiers of the People's Liberation Army and the members of the work teams. To them they poured out their bitter stories and asked for help in carrying out democratic reforms to liberate themselves. In Tibet, the serfs took appeals calling for democratic reforms, wrapped them in their best *hata* (ceremonial scarves) and sent them to the soldiers of the People's Liberation Army or to the members of the People's Government work teams.

Acting in accordance with the desire of the broad masses of the national minorities and with keen attention to the complex conditions in these areas, the Chinese Communist Party and People's Government have taken energetic but cautious measures to carry out social reforms there. In instituting these social reforms, full account has been taken of the special characteristics of the different nationalities and areas. Decisions concerning the policies, the timing and the succession of steps to be taken were made only after repeated discussions and consultations had taken place and agreement had been reached; and after negotiations with those public leaders of the national minorities who were rather closely associated with the masses of the people. Social reforms among the various national minorities have been carried out by relying on the cadres and activists of the nationality concerned, fully mobilizing the masses, and relying on the working people, the impoverished working people in particular. Cadres of Han origin have actively participated and helped in these activities under the unified leadership of the local Party organizations.

The Steps of Social Reforms

Social reforms among the national minorities were generally carried out as follows: the first step would be land reform to abolish the privileges of the feudal lords and slave-owners, end the exploitation they engaged in and liberate the working people; on the basis of the victory of the land reform the next step would be the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production stage by stage, through the stages of the mutual-aid teams and co-operatives to the establishment of the people's communes.

In carrying out social reforms in the pastoral areas inhabited by the national minorities, the policy was that the animals of the livestock owners were not to be distributed among the impoverished herdsmen as the landlords' land had been distributed among the impoverished peasants in the agricultural areas; in the first stage of the reforms, the democratic reforms, feudal privileges and exploitation were abolished, the policies followed aimed to protect and develop animal husbandry by instituting the public ownership of pastures and free pasturing and introducing measures which benefit both the livestock owners and their hired hands and which help the impoverished herdsmen to develop production. On this basis, the next stage is the carrying out, step by step, of the socialist transformation of the means of production so as to establish socialist collective ownership of the livestock or ownership by the whole people.

As to those national minority areas where the division into classes had not yet taken place to any large extent, where the level of production was very low and the primitive communal system still existed, the Party and state gave the people great help in developing their production and culture, and led them through co-operatives to people's communes, carrying out necessary democratic reforms (not the systematic democratic reforms usual in other areas) in the course of the socialist transformation, thus leading them directly step by step to a socialist society.

In those national minority areas where conditions are roughly the same as in areas inhabited by the Han people, the same methods of social reform have been adopted. Land reform was implemented at about the same time. Just as in the Han-inhabited areas, socialist transformation has been carried out in almost all the national minority areas.

The method of peaceful reform was adopted in land reforms in Sinkiang and in certain national minority areas in Kansu, Chinghai, Ningsia and Yunnan. It was also adopted in the democratic reform in the pastoral areas inhabited by the national minorities. In carrying out the democratic reform in Tibet after the quelling of the counter-revolutionary armed rebellion, the policy of redemption was implemented in the case of those serf-owners who had not taken part in the rebellion. Peaceful reform means that with the establishment of a powerful people's democratic dictatorship throughout the country, with the successful completion of land reform in most parts of the country and with the state possessing overwhelming political and economic strength, the reform has taken the form of redemption and peaceful consultation and that the Government has promulgated and implemented laws and decrees while at the same time mobilizing the masses to put the reform into effect in accordance with those laws and decrees. In such conditions, so long as individuals belonging to the upper social strata among the national minorities agreed to end their oppression and exploitation of the working people and accepted the reform, the state has taken proper steps to see that their political positions after the reform (this refers to the official posts they have held since liberation in state organs at various levels) would not be prejudiced and their living standards would not be lowered; at the same time the working people have been persuaded not to wage violent struggles against them during the reform.

Now, thanks to the efforts made in the past ten years and more, with the exception of Tibet and a very few other areas, where socialist transformation still remains to be carried out, but democratic reform has been completed, the overwhelming majority of the national minorities throughout the country have freed themselves from the bondage of feudalism, slavery and primitive communal system which used to prevail among them. Bypassing one or more stages of social development they have established a socialist system, thus opening up broad prospects for their advancement and prosperity. This is a gigantic leap forward.

Aiding Economic and Cultural Growth

While helping the national minorities to institute regional autonomy and socialist transformation, the Party and the state have paid great attention to leading and



Meeting with Chairman Mao

Collective work by the Department of Traditional Chinese Painting, Chekiang Art Institute

helping them develop their economy and culture. This is especially so since the whole nation entered the stage of large-scale socialist construction. Because of historical conditions, the national minorities have a smaller population than the Hans and their economic and cultural conditions are relatively backward. They have few or no modern industries and lack trained functionaries and intellectuals. It is impossible for them to overcome their economic and cultural backwardness quickly if they have to rely solely on their own resources. Because of this they need help from the state and the Han people. Help given by the state to construction in the national minority areas in the past 13 years is characterized mainly as follows:

(1) In allocating funds for capital construction and various materials for such construction (including industrial and agricultural products, machinery and equipment) under the unified arrangements of the state plan, special consideration is given to the needs of the national minority areas.

(2) Huge financial subsidies are allocated to the national autonomous areas and they receive various kinds of loans, relief funds and free gifts of farm implements. They are provided with special allowances for promoting production, education and medical services. In pastoral areas and certain agricultural areas where the development of production is backward, the minority peoples are charged less taxes than in urban areas and the agricultural areas in general, in some cases they are exempt from taxes altogether. The commerce and trade of the national minority areas have been fostered and the price ratios between industrial and agricultural products reasonably adjusted in order to increase the incomes of the national minority peoples.

(3) Political and professional cadres and technical workers have been trained on a large scale in various kinds and grades of schools and institutes for national minorities and in various enterprises and undertakings. Large numbers of cadres of the Han nationality, including technicians, have been sent to take part in the building up of the national minority areas. The People's Liberation Army units in the national minority areas have also taken an active part in developing local industrial and agricultural production, transport and communications and in other constructive work.

(4) Great efforts have been made to help the national minority peoples develop their education, culture and health services. Schools have been set up and special consideration is given to minority students. National minorities have been helped to create and reform their own written languages. Large numbers of books, newspapers and magazines have been published in the national minority languages. The arts and literature of the minority peoples have been developed. Medical and anti-epidemic organizations have been set up on an extensive scale in the national minority areas. Minority peoples are charged reduced or no fees for treatment. Mobile medical units have been sent out to help the minority peoples.

As a result of the correct leadership and active support given by the Party and the state and because of the hard work of the national minority peoples themselves, profound changes have taken place in the economic and cultural life of the national minority areas. Especially since 1958, guided by the three red banners of the Party's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, the economy and culture of the national minority areas have made even faster progress. In agriculture we have done much capital construction in farming in the national minority areas. The serious difficulties created by natural disasters in the three years since 1959 are now being gradually overcome by the power of the collective economy of the people's communes and energetic state help. In those three years, because of their considerable efforts, some autonomous regions, *chou* and counties have reaped fairly good harvests. The Tibet region has reaped good harvests in each successive year since the implementation of the democratic reforms there. In industry and communications, a great impetus to the development of construction in the national minority areas has been given by the construction of the Sikang-Tibet and Chinghai-Tibet Highways, the Lanchow-Sinkiang Railway, the steel base in Paotow and the forestry industry base created in the

Greater Khingan Range, Inner Mongolia, the Karamai oil base in Sinkiang and other major construction works. It goes without saying that the national minorities have also made their contributions to the country's all-round construction.

Improvement of Material and Cultural Life

The material and cultural life of the national minorities has steadily improved with the growth of production. In the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, from 1947 when it was set up to the present time, the number of livestock has increased 3.7-fold. Out of the 100,000 households of herdsmen who had for centuries led a nomadic life, 70,000 households, aided by the People's Government, have basically or partially established permanent habitations. Herdsmen's settlements and more than 20 new cities have sprung up in the lands where formerly for mile after mile one could journey without seeing a single village. The settled herdsmen now have neat and spacious houses to live in, with facilities against the severe cold. Schools and health centres have been set up in many settlements. Before liberation the Mongolian population was decreasing drastically. Now this tragic situation is no more. The picture is one of all-round prosperity, with a steady increase in the population and a developed animal husbandry.

Moreover, in the national minority areas, as in the Han-inhabited areas, we have consistently implemented the Party's policy of freedom of religious belief and the policy of the people's democratic united front. These are the Party's long-term fundamental policies. As a result of the correct implementation of these policies, we have steadily strengthened the unity between those who believe in religion and those who do not as well as the unity among people of different religious beliefs; we also consistently consolidated and strengthened the people's democratic united front led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. We have united all those forces within the national minorities that can be united and brought into play the initiative of all the patriotic and progressive people of the upper social strata among the national minorities including those in religious circles, thus enabling them to play their part in defending the unity of the motherland, strengthening national unity and in building socialism.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, their great leader, the various nationalities of China will continue to hold high the three red banners of the Party's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune. While continuing to carry forward the socialist revolution, consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship and perfecting the system of national regional autonomy they will be still more united, carry on with one heart and one mind the tasks of building socialism and strive to transform their country into a powerful socialist state with a modern industry, modern agriculture, and modern science and culture. With the help of the Party and the People's Government, moreover, the national minorities will speed up the economic and cultural development of their areas so as to approach and catch up with the level of development of the Han people. Their backwardness inherited from the past will be eliminated and a common progress and prosperity will be achieved among all China's nationalities.

New Delhi's Latest Dangerous Move

by CHOU CHUN-LI

SINCE September 20, the Indian troops who illegally intruded into the Chedong area north of the so-called "McMahon Line" in China's Tibet Region, have repeatedly fired on the Chinese sentries guarding the western end of the Chejao Bridge (located a kilometre or more east of Chedong). The firing was no accident. It has been heavy and prolonged. Up to September 25, they had killed five Chinese frontier guards (including one officer) and wounded five others. What is more, the Indian troops are continuing their bloody attack.

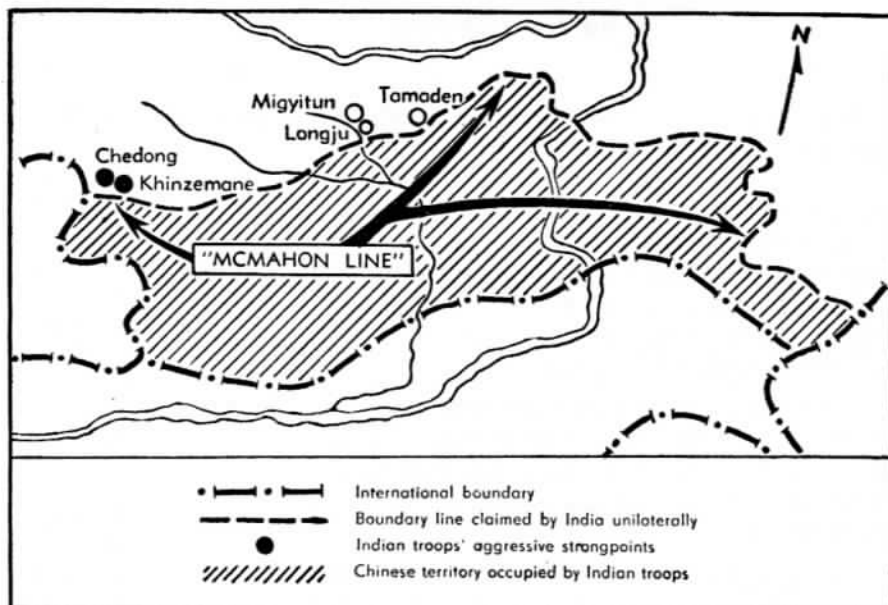
On September 21, the day after this incident began, the Chinese Government lodged a most strongly worded protest against this provocation by the aggressive Indian forces. The Indian Government, however, turned a deaf ear to this protest. Having killed our officer and wounded a Chinese soldier on the 20th, they continued to cause bloodshed with the result that more Chinese frontier guards were killed. In this situation, the Chinese frontier guards had no alternative but to take resolute measures of self-defence. In consequence of the increasingly wanton nature of the Indian attacks, fighting is now in progress in this area of China's Tibet Region.

Give Him an Inch and He'll Take an Ell

This unprecedentedly serious incident on the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian boundary was caused by the Indian Government's deliberately aggressive plan to invade and occupy Chinese territory. It was the inevitable result of increasingly blatant Indian operations to aggravate tension along the entire Sino-Indian border. The Indian Government has clearly taken China's restraint and patience as a sign of weakness. In pursuance of these aims, Indian troops have intruded into Chinese territory on the western sector and set up 41 strongpoints there; in violation of a specific agreement reached between the two sides, Indian troops have intruded into the Wuje area on the middle sector; and now they have continued their advances on the eastern sector and launched large-scale armed attacks on our frontier personnel there.

After they intruded into the Chedong area north of the "McMahon Line" in June this year, the Indian forces set up aggressive strongpoints and engaged in provocations against the Chinese frontier guards in this area. This created an extremely grave situation. The Indian side, disregarding China's warnings and protest, continued to penetrate deeper into Chinese territory, deliberately worsening the incident.

As is generally known, the "McMahon Line" is entirely illegal and has never been recognized by any Chinese Government. The broad area from the south of the "McMahon Line" to the foot of the Himalayas has always been part of Chinese territory. Only after 1951 did the Indian troops occupy this area, taking advantage of China's peaceful liberation of the Tibet Region. Not satisfied with this, however, after the Chinese People's Government quelled the reactionary rebellion in the Tibet Region in 1959, the Indian Government sent its troops across the "McMahon Line" to occupy certain localities north of that line. In August 1959, Indian troops forcibly occupied China's Khinzemane and have not withdrawn from there up to the present; they also at one time intruded into Longju in Migyitun and Tamaden, and attacked the Chinese troops in Migyitun. This resulted in an armed clash. Since April this year, Indian troops have already made nine incursions into Longju and its vicinity. Now they have penetrated even deeper



into Chinese territory by encroaching on the Chedong and Chejao Bridge area.

These actions make it clear that New Delhi's appetite is insatiable and that it is determined to occupy more and more Chinese territory by force.

What Is New Delhi After?

The Chinese Government, on September 13, sent a note to the Indian Government suggesting that a start be made on discussions concerning the Sino-Indian boundary question and proposed the date of October 15 for the first meeting (for full text of the note *vide infra*). With a view to easing tension on the border it reiterated the proposal that the armed forces of each side withdraw 20 kilometres along the entire border. However, only a few days after this note was delivered, Indian troops launched fresh aggressions on the eastern sector of the border. In addition, Indian troops entrenched on the Pangong Lake area in China's Tibet (on the western sector of the border) also made provocative attacks on Chinese frontier guards and encircled one of our patrols. An armed clash was avoided here only because the Chinese frontier guards exercised great restraint in this encounter. Then, came the wanton September 20 attack on the east-

ern sector. These facts show that the Indian Government has absolutely no desire to settle the boundary question peacefully through negotiations. All it wants is to use peaceful negotiations as a smokescreen for nibbling away China's territory and changing the status quo on the boundary.

China Protests

But there is a limit to China's patience and self-restraint. The Chinese people cannot allow their land to be wantonly encroached upon by India; nor can they stand idle while their frontier guards are being mercilessly killed. In its protest to the Indian Government on September 21 the Chinese Government demanded that the Indian side stop its attacks immediately and withdraw at once from the area of Chedong and Chejao Bridge. The note reserved the right to demand an apology and compensation from the Indian Government.

The Chinese people fully support their Government's protest. As *Renmin Ribao* said in its editorial of September 22, the Indian authorities must realize that China is not to be bullied; they must realize how grave will be the consequences if they persist in their present actions.

Document

Chinese Foreign Ministry's Note

- The daily growing aggressive activities of the Indian side have brought border tension to a new danger point and completely belie the Indian Government's professed desire to ease tension.
- China will welcome negotiations, if seriously intended, but will resist, whenever attacked; it will bring India no good to pursue a policy of "sham negotiations and real fighting."
- The Chinese Government proposes that the two Governments appoint representatives to hold further discussions on the border question first in Peking and then in Delhi, alternately, on the basis of the report of the officials of the two countries.

This note was addressed to the Indian Embassy in China on September 13. — Ed.

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Embassy of India in China and, with reference to the Indian Government's two notes of August 22 in reply to the Chinese Government's note of August 4, 1962, has the honour to state the following:

1. The Chinese Government regrets that the Indian Government in its notes under reference refuses to hold further discussions on the boundary question as soon as possible on the basis of the report of the officials of the two countries.

2. In its notes, the Indian Government wilfully slandered China with alleged aggressive activities in the

western sector of the Sino-Indian border. In order to seek a pretext for refusing to discuss the boundary question with the Chinese Government, the Indian Government insisted in its note that "discussions cannot start unless the status quo of the boundary in this region which has been altered by force since 1957 is restored and the current tensions are removed." The Chinese Government has always held that pending a settlement of the boundary question through negotiations both sides should maintain the status quo of the boundary and should not change it by unilateral action. The Chinese Government has strictly adhered to this stand. It has never crossed the line of actual control in any of the sections of the Sino-Indian boundary, let alone carrying out any aggressive activities. This fact can in no way be altered by any slander. It is exactly the Indian Government itself that has carried out aggressive activities in the Sino-Indian border areas and

changed the status quo of the boundary by armed force. Such aggressive activities of the Indian Government not only took place in the western sector of the Sino-Indian border, but extended also to its middle and eastern sectors. If the status quo of the boundary, which has been altered by force, must be restored before discussions on the boundary question can start, then it is the Indian troops that should withdraw from the Chinese territories which they have occupied along all the sectors of the Sino-Indian boundary. The Chinese Government has on numerous occasions protested against the Indian Government's aggressive activities and repeatedly asked it to withdraw its troops from Chinese territory. Yet the Chinese Government is always willing to resolve through negotiation all the disputes between the Chinese and Indian Governments on the boundary question, and has never put forth any pre-conditions for negotiations. Now the Indian Government, while carrying out aggressive activities in the Sino-Indian border areas, has turned to put before the Chinese Government a pre-condition for negotiations. It can be said definitely that it is utterly futile for the Indian Government to use this inept method to disguise the fact that it lacks sincerity for negotiations.

3. The Indian Government pretends to take interest in easing the tension along the border, but actually at the very moment when it is repeatedly expressing the hope of easing the border situation it is stepping up its intrusions and provocative activities within Chinese territory in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary. Since August 4, Indian troops have established eleven more military strongpoints on Chinese territory in the western sector, opened fire at Chinese frontier guards on 14 more occasions and even ambushed a transport team of the Chinese border defence forces, firing as many as 200 rounds at it. These daily growing aggressive activities of the Indian side have brought the border tension to a new danger point. The above facts completely belie the Indian Government's professed desire to ease the border tension.

4. The border tension ought to be eased. The Chinese Government has pointed out in its note of August 4 that if only the Indian side stop advancing into Chinese territory a relaxation of the border situation will be effected at once. But the Indian Government, while persisting in advancing into Chinese territory, changing the status quo by force and aggravating the border tension, asserts that "an essential preliminary" to the holding of discussions on the boundary question is "a definition of measures that should be taken to restore the status quo of the boundary in this region which has been altered by force during the last five years and to remove the current tensions in this area." This assertion is utterly absurd. It is necessary to remind the Indian Government again that, if India should continue to nibble Chinese territory, it will certainly meet with China's resistance, and it must bear responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

5. In the face of the above-stated facts one can hardly avoid the conclusion that the Indian Government has no desire to solve the boundary question peacefully through negotiations but is using peaceful negotiation as

a cover for its plans of nibbling Chinese territory and altering the status quo of the boundary. In his speech at the Rajya Sabha on August 22, 1962, Prime Minister Nehru stated outright that on the Sino-Indian boundary question the Indian Government is following a "dual policy" and intends to gain from China what it seeks to gain "by political pressure, military pressure or other pressures." To adopt one policy or another is India's own business. But the Chinese Government wishes to point out that China will welcome negotiations, if seriously intended, but will resist, whenever attacked, and that it will bring India no good to pursue a policy of "sham negotiations and real fighting."

6. In its two notes the Indian Government tried at length to prove that Indian intrusions into Chinese territory are "purely internal matters to be decided by the Government of India in accordance with the requirements of security." The Chinese Government has in its previous notes refuted this absurd assertion in detail, and so does not intend to repeat itself here. What needs to be noted is that, in an attempt to find an excuse for rejecting discussions on the boundary question, the Indian Government interpreted China's position on the boundary question, as explained by the Chinese Foreign Minister in his August 3 television interview and in the August 4 note of the Chinese Government, as putting forth a pre-condition for negotiations. Every state has the freedom and right to set forth its own position. The Chinese Government has never said that discussions cannot start unless India accepts China's position on the boundary question. On the contrary, it has time and again stressed that "there need not and should not be any pre-conditions for such discussions." How can it be said that once the Chinese Government states its own position it is putting forth a pre-condition? To be quite open, if the Indian Government has no desire to negotiate, why not say so plainly? There is no need to rack its brains to fish out a reason where there is none.

7. In China's opinion it is, after all, not good to maintain prolonged border tension between two big Asian countries, China and India. With a view to easing the border tension the Chinese Government once again proposes that the armed forces of each side withdraw 20 kilometres along the entire border. It believes that the implementation of this measure will not only immediately ease the border tension but also in a way stabilize the Sino-Indian boundary pending a peaceful settlement through negotiations.

8. The Chinese Government still considers that the Chinese and Indian Governments should quickly hold further discussions on the Sino-Indian boundary question on the basis of the report of the officials of the two countries without setting any pre-conditions. The Chinese Government is convinced that this will be in conformity with the desire of the Chinese and Indian peoples as well as peace-loving countries and people all over the world. It formally proposes that the two Governments appoint representatives to start these discussions from October 15 first in Peking and then in Delhi, alternately. The details can be discussed and decided upon through diplomatic channels.

China Backs South Viet Nam People's Anti-U.S. Struggle

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation arrived in Peking on September 23. They are visiting China at the invitation of the China Peace Committee and the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and were given a rousing welcome at the airport.

The delegation is headed by Professor Nguyen Van Hieu, General Secretary of the Front. Other members are: pharmacist Ma Tyi Chu, member of the Central Committee of the Women's Association for the Liberation of South Viet Nam, physician Nguyen Xuan Thuy, member of the Central Committee of the Youth League for the Liberation of South Viet Nam, and poet Thanh Hai, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Writers' and Artists' Union for the Liberation of South Viet Nam.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation was formed in December 1960. It is a patriotic united front of the people of south Viet Nam dedicated to the struggle against the tyrannical rule of the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique and for the peaceful reunification of their motherland. Grouping together patriotic forces of all social strata, nationalities, political parties, and social and religious organizations, the Front has launched large-scale struggles to achieve its goal.

The visiting delegation was honoured at a banquet given in Peking on the evening of September 24 by the China Peace Committee and the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, made a speech of cordial welcome at the banquet. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, he extended a warm greeting to the visitors and wished the people of south Viet Nam new victories in their struggle.

A Common Aim, a Common Enemy

He paid tribute to the heroism with which this struggle was being waged under highly skilful leadership. "Every struggle they wage," he stressed, "gives great encouragement and support to us. Their struggles are ours. The people of China and south Viet Nam are the closest of brothers, friends and comrades-in-arms. They have a common aim and a common enemy in their struggle and will always fight shoulder to shoulder until final victory is won."

Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, also paid tribute, in his speech, to the people of south Viet Nam who, holding aloft the banner of national liberation, are waging a stubborn struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooge, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. The people of south Viet Nam were becoming stronger as they fought, he said. "Let U.S. imperialism brag about its

'special warfare.' It can never cope with the people's armed forces in south Viet Nam, who are linked by flesh and blood with the masses there."

Nguyen Van Hieu received warm applause when he spoke. The people in the southern part of Viet Nam, he declared, with one mind and one heart, were determined to struggle to the end against U.S. imperialism, liberate the southern part of Viet Nam and realize the peaceful reunification of their motherland.

He condemned U.S. imperialism as the most ferocious enemy which was murdering the people of south Viet Nam by modern, and most barbarous, methods. However, the people were assured of victory, he emphasized, because they had a long tradition of anti-imperialist struggle and had the support of all progressive mankind, headed by the socialist camp.

A rally to welcome the delegation was held in Peking on September 26 by eight organizations including the China Peace Committee, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Vietnamese Friendship Association.

Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee, opened the rally. The patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the people of south Viet Nam, he said, has dealt a heavy blow not only against U.S. military aggression and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique's armed repression in south Viet Nam, but also against U.S. war schemes and aggressive plans in Indo-China, Asia and throughout the rest of the world.

Nature of Cholera Germ Cannot Change

In his speech at the rally, Kuo Mo-jo denounced all the criminal acts U.S. imperialism has committed in south Viet Nam and other parts of the world. From their own experiences, he said, the people of the various countries have drawn the inevitable conclusion that U.S. imperialism is their mortal enemy. To say that the nature of U.S. imperialism can change or has changed, "is like saying that the nature of cholera germs has changed, and that they want to look after the people's health."

"The more evil U.S. imperialism does, the more nooses will it tie around its neck. The more energetically U.S. imperialism does its evil deeds, the tighter will the nooses around its neck become," Kuo Mo-jo declared. "U.S. imperialism is drawing nearer and nearer to its doom."

Numerous facts have shown that no illusions whatever should be entertained about imperialism, especially about U.S. imperialism. The only thing to do is to wage a persistent blow-for-blow struggle against it. This is a lesson imperialism has taught us by negative example. Kuo Mo-jo stressed: "The Chinese people and Vietnamese people have experiences of this. And so have the peoples

of Korea, Cuba, Laos, Algeria and many other countries. The road taken by the people of south Viet Nam today — to counter with armed struggle the armed repressions organized by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys — is completely correct. They have already achieved great successes; and there is no doubt that they will gain even greater successes."

Since the Geneva Conference reached agreement on the question of Laos, the Kennedy Administration has made further use of Thailand for aggression against south Viet Nam. At the same time, U.S. imperialism continues its interference in the internal affairs of Laos. In an attempt to force Cambodia to abandon its policy of peace and neutrality, it has instructed Thailand and its stooges in south Viet Nam to invade Cambodia. It is seeking to rig up a "Northeast Asia alliance" as soon as possible with Japan as its nucleus, directed against China, the Soviet Union as well as the nationally independent countries of Asia. The U.S. has made repeated military provocations against Cuba and is engaging in frenzied preparations for direct military aggression against that country. U.S. imperialism is intensifying the aggressive activities of its "special forces" in the Latin American

countries. Kuo Mo-jo, citing these and the many other criminal acts that U.S. imperialism is carrying on all over the world, declared that the U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention in south Viet Nam is a component part of its policies of aggression and war in Indo-China, Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia and the world.

Nguyen Van Hieu in his speech at the rally expressed the hatred of his people for U.S. imperialism and their complete confidence in final victory. "I came from a hell on earth," he told his audience, "where the most cruel butcher of the world today, U.S. imperialism, is murdering our compatriots — with bombs, with poisonous chemicals and using the most ruthless and medieval methods."

But he declared: "Though the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique has intensified its terrorism and murderous activities, the struggle of the south Vietnamese people is not falling back, it is forging ahead faster than before. We are certain to win. Imperialism is certain to fail!"

On the afternoon of September 24 Vice-Premier Chen Yi received the visiting delegation and had a most cordial talk with them.

Madame Hartini Sukarno in China

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADAME Hartini Sukarno, wife of the Indonesian President, is currently on a visit to China. Guest of Mme. Wang Kuang-mei, wife of Chairman Liu Shao-chi, she is accompanied by Mme. Achmad Jani, wife of the Indonesian Army Commander-in-Chief; Mme. Sukarno Djojonegoro, wife of the Chief of the State Police; Mme. Iskandar, wife of the Minister of Air Communications; Mme. Mohamad Ichsan, wife of the Secretary of State; and other distinguished Indonesian guests.

Mme. Hartini Sukarno and her party were welcomed at Peking airport by Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Mme. Wang Kuang-mei, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and his wife, Mme. Chang Chien, and other Chinese personalities. Members of the diplomatic corps were present. A great throng of Peking citizens were on hand with a traditional Chinese greeting.

Highlight of the visit was the gala banquet at the Great Hall of the People given by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Mme. Wang Kuang-mei in honour of the Indonesian guests. Premier Chou En-lai and his wife, Mme. Teng Ying-chao, and other government leaders and their wives attended. Also present were women ministers and vice-ministers, leading members of the Chinese women's federation, and many Chinese public figures, especially women.

Mme. Wang Kuang-mei, in a speech of welcome at the banquet, said that the visit was a great and happy event for the Chinese women and for Sino-Indonesian friendly relations. The Chinese and Indonesian peoples, Mme. Wang Kuang-mei noted, had a long tradition of friendship; the Indonesian people had always supported the struggle of the Chinese people to liberate their terri-

tory of Taiwan and oppose all schemes to create "two Chinas." This, she stressed, was what the Chinese people would never forget. She recalled that the Chinese people resolutely supported the Indonesian people in their struggle to recover West Irian and sincerely congratulated them on their victory. Mme. Wang Kuang-mei spoke highly of President Sukarno's great contribution to the consolidation of Sino-Indonesian ties. "His Excellency the President deserves the honoured title of architect of the bridge of Sino-Indonesian friendship," she said.

In her speech, Mme. Hartini Sukarno also referred to the "bridge of friendship" which links the Indonesian and Chinese peoples. She hailed the mutual support which the two peoples gave to each other's struggle to recover their own territory — Taiwan and West Irian — their solidarity against imperialism, their co-operation in the economic and cultural fields. She declared: "All this convinces us women of the coming of a glorious day for our children and grandchildren."

Mme. Hartini Sukarno also lauded the Chinese women for their struggle for justice, prosperity and peace and participation in the construction of a socialist society in China. "We, as women," she added, "are very proud of the progress achieved by the women of China."

Mme. Hartini Sukarno was guest of honour at a luncheon given by Premier Chou En-lai and his wife Mme. Teng Ying-chao at their home. Among the sight-seeing and socials of her busy programme in Peking were an evening party jointly sponsored by the Chinese women's federation and the China-Indonesia Friendship Association and a tour of the Peking Institute of Physical Culture.

On the Shores of Tungting Lake

by TU HO

The rural people's communes around famed Tungting Lake in north Hunan are bringing in a fine mid-autumn rice harvest. Our correspondent describes a recent trip to that area.

I FOUND the area around Tungting Lake fully living up to its reputation as a granary of China. From Changteh, the big market town in western Hunan, to Yoyang, where Tungting Lake links up with the Yangtse River and down to Yiyang at its southern tip, farmers in high spirits were reaping and threshing a fine harvest of semi-late rice. This came hard on the heels of a rich harvest of early rice.

Bustling With Activity

The white sails of fishing vessels moved gracefully over the vast surface of the lake. Small boats carrying cargoes sailed the lake and the web-like streams around it. In the towns, shop shelves were stacked with a large variety of consumer goods. The pig markets were doing a big trade and piglets were in heavy demand. The villages were bustling with activity. Amid the chirping of chicks and squeals of pigs, came the unceasing hammering of carpenters making row-boats and farm tools.

Tungting Lake, in north Hunan Province, is one of the largest in China. It is fed by four big rivers—the Hsiang, Tzu, Yuan and Li. In the summer high water season the Yangtse pours its water into it but the flow is reversed in the other seasons. In this way the lake functions like a regulating reservoir. The peasants, taking advantage of this natural rise and fall of the water level, have dyked off many tracts of lakeshore land and planted them to crops.

The soil of the lake region consists of extremely fertile silt. The rich soil and the abundant water supply make the place ideal for growing paddy rice. This is the main crop here and the staple food of many south China provinces.

In a normal year the ten counties around the lake produce about one-fifth of the grain and nearly two-thirds of the cotton raised in Hunan. They supply more than 30 per cent of the province's marketable grain. Yuanchiang at its southern end leads all the other counties of China in the production of ramie. Yiyang there is famed for its fine bamboo mats. The lake itself is a natural treasure chest. It is rich in carp, bream and silver fish; its shallows produce lotus seeds and water chestnuts.

When I arrived in the Tungting area, the farmers there had already gathered in their early-rice crop. Several people's communes had got fairly good harvests. Harvesting of the semi-late rice crop was in progress and

the yields exceeded those of last year. Tobacco had topped the 1961 output by a wide margin. In addition the late rice and the cotton plants both promised well. The lotus blooms had shed their gorgeous petals and their seed cases looked plump and heavy.

I've already had occasion to mention the pigs. The number of pigs in this region went up by 7 per cent in the first eight months of this year alone. With more and more peasants planning to breed pigs, the supply of piglets lags way behind demand and everyone was expecting another big rise in the pig population after the autumn harvest. The number of poultry has also risen fast. In many a village I found myself being greeted by flocks of chickens and ducks, big enough to block the road from side to side.

The winding waterways and inlets make ideal feeding grounds for ducks, and duck breeding has become one of the most important sidelines of the production brigades and teams of the people's communes. A brigade generally keeps 400 to 500 ducks with three or four members to look after them. One brigade I visited was getting 80 per cent of its side-line earnings from its ducks.

Putting Flood Under Control

The region's good harvests are not just gifts of nature; they are the fruits of the people's hard work and ingenuity. Last July the region saw the water level in its rivers reach the second highest level since liberation. Traces of those July flood waters were still clearly visible when I toured the area. In the three counties north of the lake, the July high water level stood only six centimetres below the highest mark reached eight years ago. If that amount of water had erupted into the area in the years before liberation, huge tracts of farmland would have been inundated and the sufferings of the people would have been immense.

But, during the July flood, the dykes along the river and those encircling the farmlands stood firm and the waters were held in check. That and timely supplies of large quantities of flood prevention materials and the ceaseless vigilance of the people ensured the safety of the crops and farms. The main credit for success, however, must be given to the extensive water conservancy works built in the past 13 years, and especially in the last four years.

Widespread Support

The way the people have responded to the Communist Party's call to the nation to help agriculture is well illustrated by the powerful support which the farms around Tungting Lake have received from all parts of Hunan Province. In the first seven months of 1962, the

eight counties of the Changteh Special Administrative Region on the lakeside alone got more than twice as much timber as in the same period of last year. A substantial part of this timber was used to build new row-boats, indispensable for transport in the lake area where a third of the acreage is covered by water and many towns and villages are completely surrounded by streams and canals.

Changteh region, in addition, got four times as much bamboo as in 1961. This was used mainly to make farm tools; the supply of rolled steel, also for the same purpose, went up by 42 per cent; the amount of chemical fertilizers doubled. New machinery added no less than 10,000 h.p. to the capacity of the area's drainage and irrigation equipment. Planes were also sent to these counties on request to spray insecticides over their paddyfields.

Incoming supplies of timber, tung oil and nails exceeded those in any previous year. Production teams could get all the materials they needed to build new row-boats or repair their old ones. From last November to July, the eight Changteh counties in fact built 8,000 new row-boats and repaired twice that number. This immense job was a superbly well-organized collective effort. It was done by more than 2,000 skilled boat-builders and another 1,700 working in roving repair teams.

Row-Boats: A Big Help

The expanded row-boat fleet was a big help to the farms in many ways. With more boats at their disposal, the peasants of Yuanchiang County collected more water weed for fertilizer than they did last year, and they did the job in half the time.

On my journey about the lake I learnt thoroughly to appreciate these Tungting row-boats. They are small, flat-bottom boats, propelled by oars, and carry up to a ton or more of goods. In my visit, they were my usual mode of conveyance both on the lake and on the rivers and canals that criss-crossed the area in every direction. The row-boats I met on my journey were on the most varied errands. Some carried fertilizers, some were laden with harvested rice, some were filled with fishermen out for fish or shrimps; others were ferrying groups of passengers, clad in their holiday best, to call on relatives or friends. These little boats have become an inseparable part of the peasants' daily life and a ubiquitous object on the Tungting landscape.

The cultivation of paddyrice is not yet mechanized to any great extent in the lake region, so yields depend heavily on the draught animals and they have to be strong. It is tough work ploughing the paddyfields and for this the peasants prefer water buffaloes to common



Row-Boats on the Lake

Woodcut in colour by Liu Shu-chieh

cattle. The latter are used to plough ordinary land, but most simply can't cope with the mud of the paddyfields. For opening up wasteland, the peasants prefer to use big bull buffaloes, slow, but patient and enormously strong.

Draught Animals in Great Demand

Whenever the talk touched on their animals, Yuanchiang commune members were full of praise for the local supply and marketing co-op and the good service it gave in this line. The co-op first sent several of its employees to study the situation in Taoyuan, a mountain county to the west and traditional supplier of draught animals. The information collected was passed on to all the production teams which wanted to buy draught animals. The actual deals were concluded at the Taoyuan market on terms satisfactory to the representatives of both the selling and purchasing production teams.

So far Yuanchiang has bought 1,000 cattle and buffaloes or twice the number bought in as many months last year. Most of them arrived in the teams before the spring ploughing got started. Able to plough some 5,000 to 6,000 mu of paddy land per day, about one per cent of the county's total, they formed a powerful reinforcement. Without them, the ploughing might have been delayed and the transplanting of the rice shoots held back. That would certainly have adversely affected yields. With the arrival of the fine Taoyuan buffalo and cattle, the spring and summer farm work was carried out on time and a good foundation laid for a promising harvest throughout the county.

When I left the lake area, the Yuanchiang peasants were conducting a big-scale campaign to catch the moths of rice borers with trap lamps and kill their larvae, the borers themselves, with insecticides. These steps, as past experience showed, would save much grain. Those not engaged in this work were busily irrigating and top-dressing the paddyfields. In a word, everything possible was being done to get a good harvest of late rice this autumn.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Chinese Leaders Receive Foreign Guests

On September 21, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai and Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, had a friendly conversation with Nguyen Duy Trinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Viet Nam and Vice-Premier of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

On September 23, Chairman Mao Tse-tung had a friendly talk with Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat Party and Vice-Premier of the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos, who stopped over in Peking on his way to the Soviet Union. On the same day, Premier Chou En-lai and his wife gave a luncheon in honour of the Laotian prince and his wife.

Earlier, Chairman Mao Tse-tung had a cordial talk with the visiting delegation of Japanese Worker-Enthusiasts in Study, led by Minoru Miyagawa, Vice-President of the Japanese Workers' Education Association.

Full Support for Cuba

On September 17, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a reply note to the Cuban Embassy in China expressing the Chinese Government's full support for the condemnation of U.S. imperialism made by Prime Minister Castro in his statement of August 31. The note points out: "U.S. President Kennedy openly clamoured for the adoption of 'any means which may be necessary' against Cuba and asked for the calling up of reservists to threaten Cuba. In the meantime, the U.S. Government is attempting to convene a conference of the foreign ministers of the American states so as to put more pressure on the other Latin American states to get them to follow the U.S. policy

of aggression against Cuba. All these activities of the U.S. Government show that it is frantically preparing a new military aggression against Cuba."

The note pays tribute to the heroic Cuban people for their resolute struggles against U.S. imperialism, and their brilliant victories in these struggles. "The Chinese Government firmly believes that, under the correct and staunch leadership of Prime Minister Castro, the Cuban people who are tempered through long struggles and united as one in their common wrath against the enemy, will definitely be able to smash any new acts of aggression and intervention by U.S. imperialism," the note states.

"The Chinese Government once again solemnly assures the Cuban Government that the Cuban people, in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of their socialist revolution, will for ever enjoy the all-out support of the 650 million fraternal Chinese people," the note concludes.

Principles Guiding Sino-Japanese Relations

Mr. Kenzo Matsumura, Adviser to the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and Member of the Japanese Lower House, after a 10-day visit, left China for home with his party on September 24.

During his stay in Peking, he had talks with Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi. During the talks the Chinese government leaders reaffirmed China's adherence to the three political principles, the three trade principles and the principle that politics and economics are inseparable.

(The three political principles are: the Japanese Government must not be hostile to China, the Japanese Government must not follow the U.S. in the "two Chinas" plot, and the Japanese Government must not obstruct the development of Sino-Japanese relations in the direction of normalization.

The three trade principles are: government agreement, private contracts and special consideration in individual cases. — *Ed.*)

Both sides expressed their desire to promote Sino-Japanese trade. They furthermore unanimously held that gradual and cumulative methods should be used in seeking to bring about the normalization of relations between the two

countries, including political and economic relations.

Premier Chou En-lai spoke on Sino-Japanese relations at the farewell banquet given by Kenzo Matsumura on September 19. He said that both the Chinese and Japanese peoples cherished the aspiration of restoring normal relations, developing economic and cultural relations and strengthening friendship and co-operation between the two peoples.

Premier Chou pointed out that the Chinese people and Government held that China and Japan, despite their different social systems, should adhere to the five principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

In order to realize these aspirations, said the Premier, the peoples of both countries should make more mutual visits and increase mutual understanding. The visit of Mr. Kenzo Matsumura and his party to China and the frank and cordial talks they had together increased their mutual understanding and knowledge of each other. This was helpful for the realization of the above-mentioned aspirations of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, he said.

Mali's National Day

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message of warm greetings to President Modibo Keita on the National Day of the Republic of Mali. The message praised the Malian people for their great successes in safeguarding national independence, eliminating the vestiges of colonialism and building up their country. It expressed the wish that the friendly relations and co-operation between the peoples of China and Mali which were based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, would develop still further.

Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Vice-Premier Chen Yi were among the Chinese leaders attending the National Day reception given by the Malian Ambassador Birama Traore on September 22.

In his speech at the reception, Vice-Premier Chen Yi once again declared that the Chinese Government and

people would for ever stand by the African peoples in their struggle against imperialism. The Republic of Mali, together with its sister countries Ghana and Guinea, and all the Casablanca countries, Chen Yi said, was holding aloft the banner of unity of the African peoples, firmly pursuing a policy of peace and neutrality, establishing and developing friendly relations with the socialist countries and opposing the imperialist policies of aggression and war. "This has greatly helped the African peoples in their struggle for independence and freedom and also contributed positively to world peace," said the Vice-Premier.

W.F.S.W. Congress

The 7th Congress of the World Federation of Scientific Workers was held in Moscow from September 13 to 15.

Speaking at the session, Chou Pei-yuan, leader of the Chinese delegation, said that how to prevent a world war and defend peace was a question of the greatest concern to the peace-loving peoples of all lands and a question of vital interest to scientific workers. "To check war effectively and defend peace," he said, "we cannot dodge the pressing question as to who is the enemy of peace and what is the root cause of war." "Only after giving a clear-cut answer to this question can we energetically mobilize the broad masses of scientific workers and technicians to participate actively, together with other peace-loving peoples of the world, in the struggle to defend world peace and give active support to the struggle of the oppressed countries and peoples for independence. Only in this way can we deal a telling blow to imperialism's policies of aggression and war and prevent a new war," he stressed.

Referring to the immediate tasks of the W.F.S.W., Chou Pei-yuan said that the primary duty was to hammer home the fact that it was the forces of war headed by U.S. imperialism which had sabotaged peace, obstructed and suppressed national independence, hampered social progress and brought untold calamities to the people. We should also actively support the oppressed nations in their struggle for independence which helped eliminate the root of war and constituted an important and inseparable part of the cause of the defence of world peace.

On the question of the struggle for general and complete disarmament and the abolition of nuclear weapons, for an end to nuclear tests and prevention of nuclear war, the Chinese delegate said that the progressive scientists should work together with the people of the whole world to force U.S. imperialism to accept a complete ban on nuclear weapons, their manufacture, testing, stock piling and use and the destruction of all existing nuclear weapons. Only in this way could the threat of nuclear war be really removed.

Sino-Korean Scientific Co-operation

The fifth session of the Sino-Korean Scientific and Technical Co-operation Committee was held in Peking from September 7 to 22. Under the protocol on Sino-Korean scientific co-operation signed during the session, China will make arrangements for Korean scientific and technical personnel to study and gain experience in China's metallurgical, chemical, machine building, textile and other light industries, and provide Korea with technical data about machine building, textile and other light industries as well as good strains of seeds of various crops and of medicinal herbs.

Korea will make arrangements for Chinese scientific and technical personnel to study in Korea's building and aquatic products industries, and will provide China with technical data about the metallurgical, textile and building industries and also good strains of seeds of various crops.

The committee expressed general satisfaction with the success achieved in scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries in recent years and the new contributions made to this co-operation by the fifth session.

New U.S. Provocation

A U.S. destroyer, starting out from Taiwan on September 15, reconnoitered for three days along the coast of Fukien, Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces. After it reached the waters east of Tsingtao at 05:45 hours on September 18, the destroyer sailed back and forth four times near the edge of China's territorial waters stretching from Chengshantou in the Shantung Peninsula in the north to Lienyun Harbour in Kiangsu Province in the south, where it spent more than 35 hours on reconnaissance along China's coast. It was not until dusk

of September 19 that the U.S. destroyer headed off towards Taiwan. Meanwhile, a U.S. reconnaissance plane flew over the same areas to undertake reconnaissance in co-ordination with the U.S. destroyer.

These prolonged, repeated reconnaissance activities by the U.S. warship were carried out in the coastal areas of east China six days after the U-2 espionage plane was shot down over east China, and six days after Maxwell Taylor, newly appointed Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, went to Taiwan and Quemoy to plot conspiratorial activities. According to Taiwan press reports, during his stay in Taiwan, Taylor "exchanged views" with Chiang Kai-shek on the situation in the Taiwan Straits, and they "reached an identity of opinions and viewpoints" on strategy and tactics. The reconnaissance and provocation against China's coastal areas by the U.S. warship and the recent frequent intrusions into China's territorial air space and waters by U.S. planes and warships are closely connected with the U.S. aggressors' instigation and encouragement of the Chiang Kai-shek gang to undertake a military adventure against the mainland.

Briefs

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message of greetings on September 21 to Seif Ul Islam Mohammed El-Badr on his succession to the throne of the Mutawakilyah Kingdom of Yemen.

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message of congratulations dated September 20 to Khaled El Azem on his assumption of office as Premier of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Ghanaian Ambassador James Mercer and his wife gave a dinner in Peking on September 21 in celebration of the fifty-third birthday of President Kwame Nkrumah. Vice-Premier Chen Yi and his wife were present. Speaking at the dinner Chen Yi paid tribute to the policies of opposing imperialism and new and old colonialism pursued by President Nkrumah and the success of the Ghanaian people in national construction.

The newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to the Kingdom of Laos, Liu Chun, arrived in Vientiane on September 22.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Great Victory for the Laotian People

An article in the September 16 issue of *Hongqi* reviews the sharp and complex struggle which had to be waged to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question; it also summarizes the experience on negotiations with the imperialists gained at the enlarged Geneva Conference and exposes the new aggressive plots which U.S. imperialism is pushing in Southeast Asia following the signing of the Geneva agreements.

The Geneva agreements, says the article, marked the defeat of the U.S. imperialist policy of intervention and aggression in Laos. But this does not mean the end of U.S. interference there. As a matter of fact, U.S. imperialism is now trying to achieve through political subterfuge what it failed to do by means of outright armed intervention. The strength and solidarity of the Laotian patriotic forces are the basic guarantee for the triumph of the Laotian people's righteous cause. Thus the main aim of the current political intrigues of U.S. imperialism in Laos is to undermine the unity of the Laotian patriotic forces, to end the isolation of the Savannakhet group and gradually prepare the ground for setting up a pro-U.S. and anti-communist regime in Laos.

Fully aware that the Laotian people will resolutely oppose this plot, U.S. imperialism has not relaxed its efforts to rekindle the flames of war in Laos. It is continuing to support the Savannakhet group's military preparations and is repeatedly sending aeroplanes to intrude into the air space of the liberated areas of Laos and airdrop bandits and arms. It is seeking every kind of pretext for avoiding moving out the large number of military personnel it has in Laos, and plans in the last resort, if its own military personnel are compelled to pull out, to replace them with Thai military personnel.

At the moment U.S. imperialism, while actually violating the Geneva agreements, is still pretending to ob-

serve them. Its aim remains the same as it was—to get the whole of Laos under its control. However, when it finds that it can't get away with its political schemes, it is not impossible that it will resort to armed intervention again. Hence the need for the Laotian people and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world to be on their guard.

U.S. imperialism, the article points out, has been forced onto the defensive in Laos. While fighting a rear-guard action there, it is still seeking to maintain its aggressive positions in other parts of Southeast Asia. But today the U.S. aggressor is having a hard time there too where the flames of patriotic anti-U.S. struggles are burning fiercely. To extricate the U.S. from this predicament, the Kennedy Administration has taken the following steps: (1) By signing the Geneva agreements it has turned the military struggle in Laos into a political one so as to avert complete defeat and maintain its control over Lower Laos and areas along the Mekong River, while at the same time watching for opportunities to regain control over the whole of Laos. (2) It has kept its aggressive forces in Thailand for a long time in order to suppress the Thai people and maintain its preparedness for an invasion of Laos and to support its armed intervention in south Viet Nam. (3) It has con-

centrated its efforts on continuing the "undeclared war" in south Viet Nam in an attempt to crush the south Vietnamese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle. The U.S. Government signed the Geneva agreements precisely for the purpose of "stabilizing" the Laotian situation, consolidating its aggressive position in Thailand and holding south Viet Nam by every possible means.

But the Kennedy Administration's new plots for aggression in Southeast Asia, the article says, are based on wishful thinking; they are doomed to fail. The U.S. imperialists' counter-revolutionary tactics of playing soft and tough alternately or simultaneously have not succeeded and never will succeed in face of the awakening Laotian people.

The great victory of the Laotian people has upset the aggressive arrangements of U.S. imperialism in Southeast Asia; it has broken a link in the chain of tension that the U.S. has forged in that part of the world. This is the Laotian people's great contribution to the cause of world peace. The Asian peoples must stand together and wage a common struggle against U.S. imperialism in order to smash U.S. imperialism's new aggressive plans and to make the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question a starting point for the easing of tension in southeast and other parts of Asia. There is no doubt that what the Laotian people can do, the other Asian peoples can also do, concludes the article.

THE PASSING SHOW

He's in the Money Now

Fifteen months ago the little south Korean "strongman" Pak Jung Heui launched a crusade to "clean up south Korea." He closed down brothels, dance halls, gambling joints, the black market where U.S. army stores were sold, and dismissed 40,000 "inefficient" bureaucrats.

Last month the Pak police were herding the prostitutes back into brothels; a \$3,800,000 Pak-financed "hot spot" with a 500-seat nightclub and a gambling casino was being completed; Pak shops were selling contraband U.S. luxury goods; the drink makers were back in business and all the "inefficient" bureaucrats were back at their "jobs" with another 10,000 additions expected by the end of the year. The old south Korea with some new frills on was clearly back again under a new management.

SIDELIGHTS

Over a Cup of Tea. In this country as in many parts of the world a good host always serves tea. Tea and hospitality go together. Storms may brew in tea-cups, but rarely, if ever, are there squabbles over a cup of tea.

Most people in Chengtu, provincial capital of Szechuan, drink an early cup of tea to begin the day right. A good cup of tea tastes best in the early morning. Chengtu teahouses open early, serving their first cups at dawn and their last late in the evening. Many are open-air affairs nestling among tall bamboo groves and are never empty.

The wealthy idle, leisured class, wastrels, the gossips were all too often the prime patrons of the old China teahouse. It's a new kind of teahouse socialist Chengtu has today for a new class of clients. A tea-house is often the lively local social centre.

Certain tea-houses cater only to members of a particular group or profession. In one of them, able to seat 500 comfortably, you can only get in if you are a card-carrying member. The card is earned by passing a chess or draughts test: Chinese *weiqi*, *xiangqi*, international chess, chequers, etc. Still another serves professional actors, artists and painters, or amateurs from local enterprises. Here they can enjoy tea and stimulating shop-talk.

Some teahouses will warm patron's meals, babies' bottles, supply hot water to nearby residents and do other small services. On the premises of the larger ones, you can get a haircut, a shave or a shoe-shine. Some have their own storytellers to sing and tell stories as in the days before radio and TV. It's a good place to bring your family and friends to.

Spare-Time Colleges for Workers. The day Chun Yen-kuang received his college diploma marked the end of three generations of complete illiteracy in his family. A worker at the Talien Rolling Stock Plant in northeast China,

Chun Yen-kuang had just graduated from a spare-time college for workers. In the days when he was a child worker before liberation, such an education must have seemed to him as unattainable as the moon.

In Liaoning Province as a whole, 40,000 workers like Chun Yen-kuang are studying in some 300 spare-time colleges. Many of them could not have read a single written word at the time of liberation. Since then, most have come up through spare-time primary and middle schools set up by their enterprises or other bodies, which also set up the colleges. At the latter, students usually take about a third of the time required at regular colleges to get a degree in engineering and other technical subjects. Instruction is given by professors from university faculties and specialists from their own enterprises. The management of their enterprises pays the students' college fees, allots them time off when necessary and grants them sometimes as much as several months' leave on full pay in which to write their graduation theses.

A Healthy Hint. "Come back after you've washed your hands clean," advised Chou Ai-chih to a Shanghai schoolboy coming to buy a popsicle. Shamefacedly taking the hint, the boy returned some minutes later, his hands and nails scrubbed clean like the popsicle vendor's.

Not a few Shanghai popsicle sellers have been through a course in public health and hygiene. Insisting on absolute personal cleanliness themselves, they influence others by word and example as their part in the city's current health campaign.

China-Cuban Delicacies. Deep froggy voices never heard in China before are now booming on frog farms in Kwangtung, Kiangsu, Peking and Shanghai. The owners of these voices, Cuban bull frogs recently sent to China by Premier Fidel Castro, had their photos in the papers on arrival. If all goes well they will soon be meeting on expectant Chinese public on dining-room tables.

Across the Pacific snow-white Peking ducks are blithely quacking on a farm near Havana. Two Chinese duck farmers there to help Cuban friends look after the ducks say their charges have settled down and their numbers have increased to 140,000. Plump Peking ducks are already being sold in Cuban markets.

All the Under 20s are now being vaccinated against tuberculosis free of charge at community health centres and Red Cross stations in the big industrial city of Tientsin. Vaccines against measles, dysentery, typhus and poliomyelitis have already been administered as part of the measures taken against these diseases earlier in the year. The intensive social and administrative measures undertaken in the city since liberation have greatly improved public health and in consequence already reduced the incidence of many diseases.

More Than Twice as many pears, apples, grapes and other fruit were sold this season in Peking than last year. A lot of them came from new trees planted by state farms and rural people's communes over the past few years. In quality too this season's fruit far surpassed that of last year.

The Hung Hsiu-chuan Memorial in Huahsien County, Kwangtung Province, a six-room house and ancestral temple which was once the home of Hung Hsiu-chuan, leader of the great Taiping Revolution (1851-64), has been completely rebuilt by the state and is now open to the public.

Books Translated over the past five years by national minority translators from the Han into six national minority languages used in Yunnan Province cover 300 titles totalling almost 2 million copies. The translations include textbooks for literacy classes, picture story books, novels and poetry and books on political theory, science and technology. Few of the people of the national minorities of Yunnan were able to read or write before liberation and several of them had no written language of their own.

Collecting Folk Designs in Sinkiang

The Exhibition of Sinkiang Folk Designs held some weeks ago delighted art lovers in Peking. It is now in Shanghai and proving to be equally popular. The artist Chang Sha-na tells below how she and her colleagues collected these designs in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in China's northwest. — Ed.

In the summer vacation last year our party of six—five young teachers and I, all of Peking's Central Institute of Industrial and Handicraft Arts—toured Sinkiang to collect folk designs for needlework and patterned fabrics, woven or printed. Following the route taken by the famous monk Tripitaka of the 7th century, we travelled from Lanchow to Sinkiang through the 1,000-kilometre-long Kansu Corridor west of the Yellow River, and then, after another 1,000 kilometres skirting the Tarim Basin we arrived in Kashgar in southern Sinkiang. All along the way we were already becoming more and more deeply fascinated by the varied folk arts we saw. We loved their earthy flavour, and were captivated by the artistic talents of their creators, the working people of Sinkiang.

Kashgar the Beautiful

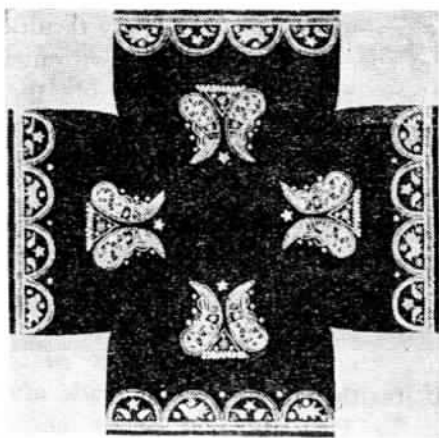
Kashgar, away in the west, is the political, economic and cultural centre of southern Sinkiang. I found this prosperous city surpassingly beautiful. Its dark yellow dwellings, towering poplars, exotic mosques, and the colourful dresses of the Uighurs—the local inhabitants are predominantly Uighur—combine to give it a flavour and a style entirely its own. There was no need to tell us about the pace of socialist construction here since liberation. We could see for ourselves the fine new boulevards lined with high, Uighur-styled buildings.

On our way, we had already begun to copy down designs that attracted us. But it was in Kashgar that we were really able to concentrate all our efforts on the work of collecting. In general our method was to visit people in their homes. But we soon discovered that intensive work on a bazaar day could be even more fruitful.

Kashgar's spectacular bazaar is a never-to-be-forgotten sight. It recalled scenes in *The Arabian Nights*. On

such a day, goods of all descriptions—clothes for men and women, ornaments of all kinds, household utensils, saddle cloths, carpets—were on sale in the crowded, bustling streets. Young girls dressed in their holiday best and accompanied by their parents, brothers or lovers, came to sell their home-grown grapes and other fruit. With such an abundance of fruit Kashgar seemed to be proclaiming its fame as the fruit basket of Sinkiang.

Even more colourful than the fruit was the dazzling display of "flower-caps." The typical Uighur skull cap with its lovely embroideries had caught our attention the moment we entered the Sinkiang Region. Practically everyone, old and young, men and women, wears one as their religion prescribes that their heads must



Badam nut design for a "flower-cap," Kashgar
Design copied by Chu Chun-san

be covered. In the cities we passed through, it was quite common to see girls under ten doing marvellous needlework on such "flower-caps." Now at the Kashgar fair, we were treated to a display of countless numbers of designs.

Looked at from above, the gaily covered heads of the people combined to form rivers and streams of "flower-caps," in gay and ceaseless movement. When we spotted a cap with an exceptionally pretty design, we would hasten after its wearer to ask permission to study and copy it. Sometimes it was with difficulty that we squeezed through the crowds to catch elusive caps. Invariably we would attract a crowd of curious onlookers. When they learnt that the designs were to be copied to be taken to Peking, they didn't conceal the fact that they were greatly pleased. Not a few volunteered to be our look-outs, calling our attention to this or that cap on somebody's head. This helped us to spot

many good ones which otherwise we might have missed.

The painter Huang Chou has acquainted people everywhere in China with the donkey-riders of Sinkiang. But it was only after we got to Sinkiang that we learnt what an inseparable part of the life of the local people is the donkey. It is an indispensable means of communication, and the local womenfolk lavish their decorative talents on the saddle covers they use. These are embroidered with all kinds of geometric patterns in intricate designs and highly harmonious colours.

We were overjoyed when we found this new source of designs and we tried to copy them down with zest. Not to miss a good one, we would scamper off after a sprightly donkey so fast that we lost our breath. Then to our great delight, we made a great discovery—there was a place near the bazaar where the donkey-riders parked their animals while they went about their business. Here we could sit and take our time, studying the designs carefully, and work to our hearts' content.

Teahouse Magic

The teahouses, which did a brisk business on bazaar day, were another rich source of material for us. The first time we entered one, we were enchanted by its exotic and picturesque atmosphere—on a *kang* covered with a colourfully patterned felt spread, sat a ballad-singer, cross-legged in his stockinged feet, singing alluring melodies to his own accompaniment on a two-stringed *dutar*. Their business accomplished, people were enjoying leisurely a pot of tea. The whole atmosphere was so filled with poetry that I felt as if I were moving in a dreamland.

But we had to be alert to our tasks and we soon found there were many designs which simply demanded to be copied down: on the tea things, on the handles of knives and the ends of the cummerbunds or sashes men wore around their waists, and on the magnificent felt spread itself. . . .

There was new excitement that night when the six of us came together to study the designs each had collected. In relating our experiences



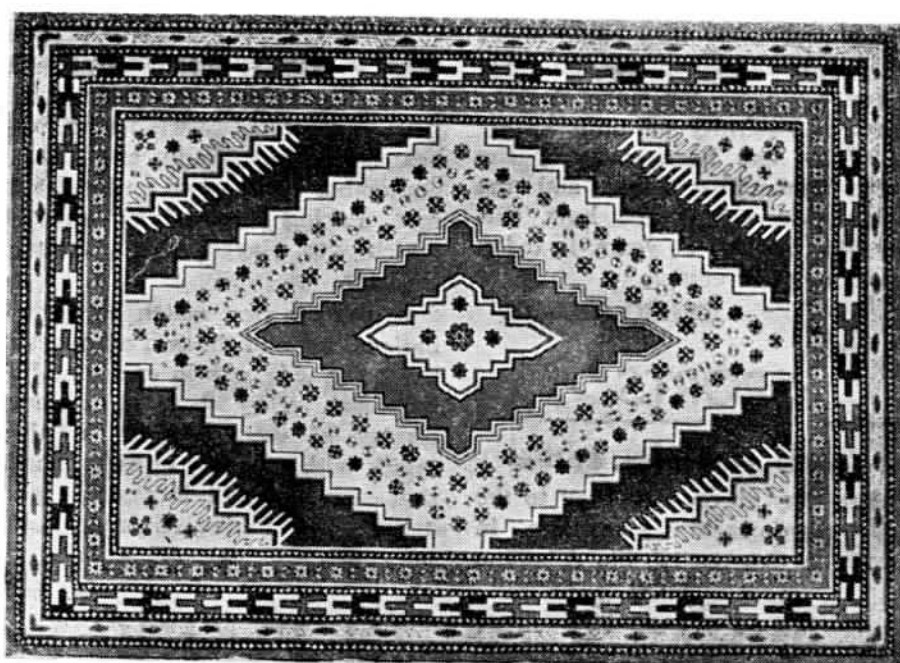
during the day, it was clear that we were all deeply impressed with the artistic talent of the Uighur people and their art with its optimism and ardent love of life.

Homes Filled With Art

Everyone was glad to help our work. We received help on all sides: from the local government, the neighbourhood organizations in the city, from the responsible cadres in charge of the rural people's communes, and even from chance strangers in the streets. Through their recommendations, we were invited into many homes both in the town and the countryside to see popular designs.

In every home we found that the centre of activities was at the *kang*, a spacious, raised wooden structure built always with one side against the wall and sometimes fitting against three sides taking up half or more of a room. It was here the family sat and had their chats. It was here the meals were served, on a table-cloth spread out on top of the felt or carpet, the permanent cover of the *kang*. It was here that the family slept, their bedding tucked away in the daytime in the curtained cupboards built in the walls. It was here too that we found a wealth of decorative designs—on the felts or carpets, on the table-cloths, on the curtains, and also on the wall hangings which added much cosiness to the room. Some were either the handiwork of the nimble fingers of the Uighur womenfolk; some were made by local handicraftsmen who created all sorts of designs in endless profusion with simple woodblock prints. They made their patterned-cloth by stamping lengths of cloth with dye-covered woodblocks, used just like we do a seal on paper.

One of the most popular motifs for these designs is the *badam*, a local nut, egg-shaped and small, very nutritious and greatly prized by the local inhabitants as a medicine. The copper jug from which water is poured to wash a guest's hands before a meal, a household article to be found in practically every home, constitutes another favourite motif. Then there is the apple blossom and willow leaf, which are particularly popular in designs for "flower-caps." These motifs are seen in countless variations;



Khotan carpet

Design copied by Wen Lien-chang

and there seems to be no end to their further enrichment with elaborations and ornamental additions. Their roots deep in the soil of life, they give Uighur designs the beauty of simplicity and the charm of naturalness.

Khotan Carpet-Weavers

Khotan, on the ancient route linking Tunhuang in Kansu and the "Western Regions," has long been famed for its jade stones, silks and carpets, especially carpets the making of which, according to a folk tale dearly loved in this part of the country, was originated a thousand years ago by a talented master craftsman named Nahesivan. The typical Nahesivan carpet had as its main decorative motif the *badam* nut or pomegranate flower. Persian and Indian influences are clearly discernible in its general style.

The Khotan carpet-weavers suffered the same kind of experience before liberation as craftsmen elsewhere in China. Many were forced to forsake their hereditary trade and try to earn a living by doing odd jobs. After liberation the local people's government helped them set up big carpet workshops on a co-operative basis. Experienced weavers were searched out and without difficulty persuaded to return to their traditional calling. In these workshops, production with the family as a unit was still the rule. It was most interesting to see a whole family sitting before a huge carpet loom with the father as the chief designer and his wife and sons and daughters paying meticulous attention to all his instructions as they worked together on their miraculous webs.

Artistically, we learnt much on this journey. We were surrounded by a vast sea of folk art, and we felt a stronger urge than ever to create. No less noteworthy was the political lesson we had learnt. Everywhere we were received with great warmth as "guests from Peking." People rummaged their cupboards and boxes to get their most treasured possessions out for us to see so that we could have a selection of the best of designs. They took a great pride in the fact that these designs were being taken to Peking. Everywhere we went, people inquired with the warmest of feelings after Chairman Mao's health. And they took the utmost delight in



Khotan embroidered bag

Design copied by Yuan Shu-ying

learning everything they could about Peking in socialist construction. We felt and could see for ourselves how the seed of fraternity and unity among the peoples had been sown by the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government and how, cultivated in the last 13 years, is today blossoming in loveliness.

—CHANG SHA-NA

SPORTS

Volleyball: Albania v. China

Before they go on their way to the world championships, opening in Moscow on October 12, the Albanian

National Volleyball Team is playing a series of friendly matches in China.

On September 18, there was a keenly contested warming-up match against Peking Youth and then on September 20, the two national teams met. Peking Gymnasium, where the match was played, was crowded to capacity.

It was the first match between the national sides of the two countries and the home side was in excellent fighting trim. They gave a spectacular display of their prowess in all-out attack with a variety of hefty smashes that sent the ball incessantly plummeting over to the Albanian half of the court.

The Albanian side was forced onto the defensive. They lost the match but they fought an indomitable, tenacious defence with a sportsmanship that won them the cheers of the fans. They made some spectacular saves and were always ready for a rally and a counter-offensive. At times the ball was smashed back and forth over the net six or seven times before a point or a change of service came.

The visitors are now back in Peking, after their matches in Shanghai, and will meet the Chinese People's Liberation Army's August First Team tomorrow evening at the Peking Gymnasium. Their final match is on October 7.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **MARRIAGE IN THE BANDIT'S LAIR** Lu Kun-chieh, a nephew of a Szechuan governor, falls on hard times and is obliged to become a travelling show-man. He is befriended by Ti Lung-kang, and marries Ti's second daughter. Later, when Lu learns that his father-in-law is a bandit chief, he decides to escape. Together with his devoted wife, he succeeds in escaping from the mountain stronghold through five closely guarded points. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **DRAGON KING'S DAUGHTER TENDING THE SHEEP** It tells how a scholar Liu Yi helps the ill-fated Dragon Princess of Lake Tungting get away from the tyranny of her ferocious husband, the Dragon Prince of Chinghu River. It ends happily with the union of the Dragon Princess and her benefactor. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **ORPHAN OF THE CHAO FAMILY** Prime Minister Chao Tun of the ancient State of Tsin is killed by the ruthless minister Tu An-ku who orders the wholesale execution of all his kith and kin. The play tells how Chao's two faithful friends save his infant grandson, sole heir of the Chao family. The Experimental Peking Opera Troupe.

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **BITTER HERBS** A play about the Shantung peasants who rose against oppressive landlords during the War of Resistance Against Japan. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **THE PALACE OF ETERNAL YOUTH** A popular classical opera by the 17th-century writer Hung Sheng based on the real romance of the Tang emperor Ming Huang and the lovely but fatal beauty Yang Kuei Fei. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

OPERA

▲ **THE WHITE-HAIRED GIRL** One of China's most famous modern operas. A peasant girl, forced to flee to a mountain wilderness to escape from landlord tyranny,

returns dramatically to her village after liberation. Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre.

▲ **LA TRAVIATA** Verdi's famous opera. Produced in Chinese by the Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre.

BALLET

▲ **THE CORSAIR** The classical ballet by the French composer Adam, performed by the Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing.

SONG AND DANCE

The visiting Song and Dance Ensemble of the Inner Mongolian Art Theatre presents three performances of Mongolian folk songs and dances, vocal solos and Mongolian instrumental music.

The Tung Fang (East) Art Ensemble will give three performances. Programme includes songs and dances of Asian, African and Latin American countries.

CONCERTS

Oct. 2, 7:15 p.m. Peking Concert Hall

The Central Philharmonic Society presents: *Overture to the White-Haired Girl*, *Dance of the Yao People*, selections from *Delibes' Coppelia*, *In Praise of Mao Tse-tung*, and *Gliere's Concerto for Voice and Orchestra*.

Soloists—Sun Chia-hsing (soprano), Shen Hsiang (tenor)
Symphony orchestra conducted by Han Chung-chieh

The Central Nationalities Music Ensemble presents a concert of vocal solos and choruses, folk songs, folk instrumental solos including flute and pipa (Chinese lute) solos, and variety orchestral music.

MODERN DRAMA

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

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

▲ **THE SIEGE** A new play staged by the visiting Modern Drama Troupe from Shenyang. Approaching an industrial city in northeast China, the People's Liberation Army skillfully makes use of the conflicts within the enemy camp to liberate the city by peaceful means, saving the city, its people and industry from harm.

▲ **THE PEKING MAN** One of the plays written by the well-known contemporary playwright, Tsao Yu. It depicts the decline of a feudal family in Peking in the 1930s. The Central Drama Institute.

HIGHLIGHTS OF NATIONAL DAY ATTRACTIONS

▲ **THE YOUNG GUARD** Adapted from the novel of the same title by A. Fadeyev. China Children's Theatre.

FILMS

▲ **PRELUDE TO THE EASTWARD MARCH** A feature film in colour showing how the Communist-led New Fourth Army wages a vigorous and successful struggle to expose the Kuomintang defeatists and reactionaries and rally the people and all patriots for a united resistance to the Japanese invaders. "August 1" Film Studio.

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

▲ **THE GOOD OFFICIAL** Film version of a Shantung opera. A Ming Dynasty story. Sun An, an upright official, siding with the people, opposes a corrupt prime minister, who in revenge plots to kill him. But Sun An's righteousness wins the support of many. He is saved and the plot is exposed. Shanghai Haiyen Studio.

▲ **KER OGLEY** A Soviet widescreen colour film adapted from a popular Azerbaijani legend. A romantic and exciting drama of peasants led by Ker Ogley in revolt against their khan oppressor.

▲ **FREE WIND** A Soviet feature film in colour. It tells how a framed-up charge against a revolutionary is foiled.

▲ **HE IS STILL ALIVE** A Korean film dedicated to the heroism of a medical corps in the fight against the Japanese invaders in 1935.

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

▲ **REVOLUTIONARY STORIES** A Cuban film of three shorts about the struggle of the Cuban people in different periods.

▲ **THE NIGHTS OF CABIRIA** An Italian feature film about the tragic fate of a woman in capitalist society. Cabiria, sick of being a prostitute, tries in vain to find a brighter future.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PEKING FINE ARTS EXHIBITION** Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Oct. 21. At the Huafangzhai and Tianwang Hall in Beihai Park

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

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

SPORTS

The Albanian National Volleyball Team (men) after its visit to Shanghai will play two further matches in Peking. Sept. 29 v. the P.L.A. August First and Oct. 7 v. a local side at the Peking Gymnasium.



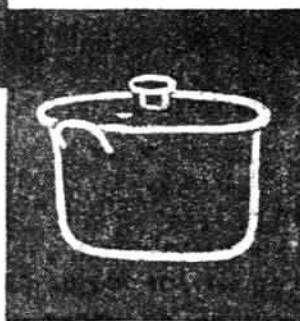
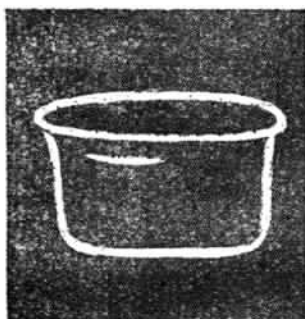
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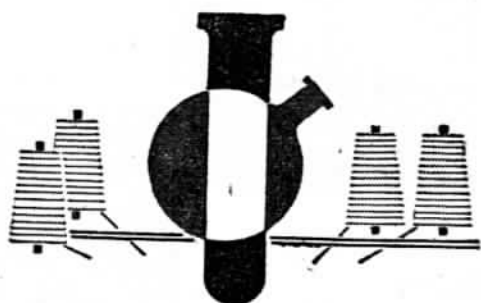
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