

# PEKING REVIEW

16

April 20, 1962

## NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ENDS SESSION

News roundup and summary of Premier Chou En-lai's  
report on the work of the Government (pp. 3-7).

## Banner of Unity, Struggle And Victory

Vice-Premier Chen Yi on Bandung Conference's 7th  
anniversary (p. 8).

## China and India Exchange Notes

Setting the record straight on current problems in  
Sino-Indian relations. Full texts of important notes  
(p. 10).

---

*Music, Gymnastics and  
Other Features*

北  
京  
周  
報

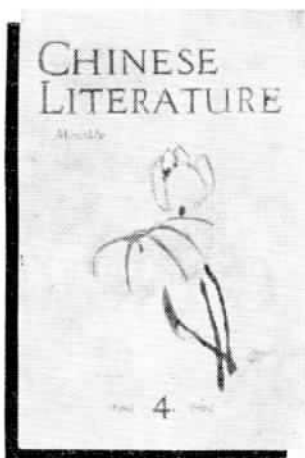
A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

*Read*

THE APRIL ISSUE

# CHINESE LITERATURE

*A Monthly in English*



POEMS by Tu Fu (712-770)

**Tu Fu—A Short Biography** by Feng Chih, well-known poet and professor of Peking University

**A Visit to Tu Fu's Lodge in Chengtu** by Yi Hsien

TWO STORIES written in the thirties by Tuanmu Hung-liang

**The Sculptured Maidens of the Tsin Temple** by Fu Tien-chou

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

PLATES

*Distributed by:* **GUOZI SHUDIAN** P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

## *When the Sun Comes Up*

Six Short Stories by Kang Cho

Written between 1949 and 1958, these stories reflect the revolutionary changes in the life and outlook of the peasants of north China as they transformed their early mutual-aid teams into co-operative farms and then people's communes. They touch on many aspects of village life: the struggle to build socialism in the countryside, the human relations between co-ops, the new socialist specialists growing up among the co-op farmers; the shadows of the past dispersing as the bright new life of the present comes to birth; questions of love and marriage among the young people. Kang Cho is one of China's well-known contemporary short story writers. He lived in the countryside among just such people as he describes in these pages and he tells their stories with convincing truth.

pp. 175



*Published by:* **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS** Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China

*Distributed by:* **GUOZI SHUDIAN** P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

April 20, 1962 Vol. V No. 16

## CONTENTS

<b>ROUND THE WEEK</b>	3
National People's Congress Ends Session; Busy Farming Season	
<b>ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS</b>	
Press Communique on the National People's Congress	5
Banner of Unity, Struggle and Victory — Chen Yi	8
Sino-Indian Relations Statement by the Spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry	10
Exchange of Notes	11
Tarim Sketches (III) — Kuo Peng	21
<b>GYMNASTICS, MUSIC</b>	23
1962 National Championships; Chinese Gymnasts in the U.S.S.R.; Vocal and Instrumental Solos	
<b>CHINA AND THE WORLD</b>	25
Greetings to Kim Il Sung; Soviet Delegation in Peking; Joint Heilungkiang Research; Syrian National Day; Premier Chou to Visit Guinea; Africa Freedom Day; Chen Yi Greets Cuban People's Victory and Supports Fidel Castro's Struggle to Strengthen Revolutionary Unity and Combat Sectarianism; Serious U.S. Intrusions; Astronautics Day	
<b>WHAT'S ON IN PEKING</b>	27

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

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

## Round the Week

# National People's Congress Ends Session

The Third Session of the Second National People's Congress, which opened on March 27 in the Great Hall of the People, ended on Monday afternoon, April 16. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairmen Soong Ching Ling and Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai and other leaders attending the last plenary meeting with the thousands of other delegates, observers and invitees, heard Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C., bring the proceedings to a close.

The session had early got down to business with a report by Premier Chou En-lai on the work of the Government, the gist of which is published in this issue, page 5. From March 29 to April 9, the people's deputies discussed it in separate groups. They gathered again in plenary sessions from April 10 to 16 when 164 deputies took the floor.

The sessions were characterized by a warm and democratic atmosphere. Views were voiced and exchanged in a spirit of co-operation and unity. Deputies discussed the international and domestic situations at length, and examined the Government's foreign and domestic policies and the tasks set out in Premier Chou's report.

The session's unanimous endorsement of Premier Chou En-lai's report on the work of the Government is expressed in its resolution.

### N.P.C. Resolution

**Domestic.** Concerning the domestic situation, the resolution points out that since 1958, under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and holding aloft the bright banners of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, the people of all nationalities of our country have given full play to their initiative and creativeness and achieved a series of great successes on all fronts of socialist construction, laying a preliminary foundation for building an independent, complete and modern system of national economy in China. In this period,

our country has suffered from serious natural calamities for three consecutive years and our national economy has been confronted with great difficulties. The Government has done much work and achieved outstanding results in uniting the people of various nationalities throughout the country to overcome the natural calamities, in improving the functioning of rural people's communes and restoring and expanding agricultural production, in adjusting the rate of growth of the national economy and the relative proportions of its component parts, and in summing up experience and overcoming shortcomings and mistakes in work. At present, the resolution goes on to say, the economic situation of the country has begun to take a turn for the better. The resolution fully endorses the principle of making further adjustments in the national economy and the tasks in this regard put forward in the report on government work; it expresses the conviction of the session that the thorough implementation of this principle and fulfilment of these tasks will definitely overcome every difficulty in the path of the country's advance and provide even more favourable conditions for the further development of the national economy in the days to come.

The session considers, the resolution continues, that the further development of democracy in the political life of the country, the strengthening of democratic centralism, the consolidation of the people's democratic dictatorship and the development of the people's democratic united front, as embodied in the report on the work of the Government, are of vital importance for strengthening the great unity of the people of all nationalities of the country and for developing and safeguarding our socialist cause. This must be carried out conscientiously and thoroughly in all spheres of work in the future.

**International.** The resolution says that the present international situation is very favourable for the struggle of the people of the world for

peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism. The development of the international struggle is complex; it has its twists and turns, but the main trend in the international situation continues to be one in which "the East wind prevails over the West wind." The session fully agrees with the general line and the various specific policies governing our foreign relations put forward in the report on government work, to which our country has consistently adhered. In the future, our country will continue to strengthen its unity with the socialist countries, continue to strengthen its unity with all peace-loving peoples and countries of the world, strive for peaceful coexistence with countries having different social systems, support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and the oppressed peoples of various countries, oppose the policies of aggression and war of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States, and defend world peace.

The session approves the proposal of the State Council that the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress be authorized to examine and ratify the plan for the adjustment of the national economy in the last two years of the Second Five-Year Plan and the corresponding state budget.

The resolution finally calls on the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other working people of all nationalities throughout the country, the democratic parties and non-party democrats, patriotic elements of the national bourgeoisie, patriotic overseas Chinese and all other patriots to unite even more closely and, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, hold still higher the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, be diligent and economical, work hard for the prosperity of the country and strive for new victories in building socialism.

#### "Renmin Ribao" Editorial

*Renmin Ribao's* April 17 editorial was headed "Unite and Struggle for New Victories." The people's deputies at the N.P.C. session had discussed both the domestic and international situations and government work in the spirit of being masters in their own house and had put forward many constructive proposals, the paper said. An equally warm and lively atmos-

phere prevailed at the Third Session of the Third National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. "These two conferences," wrote *Renmin Ribao*, "are democratic conferences, conferences of unity, conferences in which opinions from all quarters are gathered for the best benefit of all; they are convincing proof of the great unity of our people."

Calling on the people of the whole country to unite still more closely, *Renmin Ribao* stressed that the unity of the people throughout the world must be strengthened too. Said *Renmin Ribao*: "We will steadfastly and unwaveringly carry through the general line of our foreign policy."

#### Busy Farming Season

The busy spring farming season is now getting well into its stride everywhere in the country.

North of the Great Wall, where the spring wheat belt extends through the northeastern provinces of Heilungkiang, Kirin and Liaoning, state farms and rural people's communes are sowing this crop on large tracts of land. In the northernmost province of Heilungkiang, sowing is in full swing along the Sungari River and in the Harbin area. In Kirin and Liaoning the sowing started early this month. Some counties along the Liaoho River, the main wheat-producing area in Liaoning, have already completed this work. Most of the spring wheat is sown on the fertile low-lying land; the people's communes have sown early so as to make sure of gathering in a good harvest before the rainy season sets in in July or August.

The Yellow river basin is China's leading wheat belt. The people's communes here are carefully cultivating their winter wheat as it turns a bright, healthy green again after lying dormant in the cold months.

Along the Yangtse River, the farms are preparing to sow semi-late rice, the main crop of this area that will be harvested in the early autumn.

In the warmer parts of Kiangsi, Hunan and Chekiang Provinces, the seedbeds stand like thick green carpets; the seedlings are nearly ready for transplanting.

The southernmost province of Kwangtung produces two rice crops a year. The harvesting of some 15 million *mu* of winter crops is going ahead and the transplanting of the early rice seedlings is nearing completion. On the Leichow Peninsula, on the Chaochow-Swatoow plain and in the Pearl River delta, the farms are concentrating the greater part of their manpower on getting this work done quickly and well. On Hainan Island, the transplanting of the seedlings from the seedbeds to the paddyfields is practically completed.

This year tens of thousands of additional small water conservancy works were built in various parts of Kwangtung; they will further improve irrigation on some six million *mu* of paddyfields and extend the acreage under rice. Huahsien just north of Canton is near its goal of transplanting early rice on an additional 30,000 *mu* this year. Lingshui County on the southern coast of Hainan Island has transplanted rice on 70,000 *mu*, an all-time high for this area. Overall news from the agricultural front is good.



Springtime Guests Woodcut in colour by Yu Chi-hui

# Press Communique on the National People's Congress

*Following is a translation of the full text of the Press Communique on the Third Session of the Second National People's Congress issued by Hsinhua News Agency on April 16, 1962. Subheads are ours. — Ed.*

**T**HE Second National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China held its third session in Peking between March 27 and April 16. Before this, a preparatory meeting was held on March 22.

At the beginning, the session heard a report on the work of the Government made by Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council.

Premier Chou En-lai's report fell into two parts. The first dealt with the international situation and China's foreign policy, and the second part discussed the domestic situation and the tasks of the Chinese people.

## **The Main Trend in the World Situation**

Analysing the international situation, Premier Chou En-lai first expounded the fact that the East wind prevails over the West wind was the main trend in the development of the international situation. He emphatically pointed out that the formation and growing strength of the world socialist system and the upsurge of the national-liberation movement together with the emergence of a series of newly independent countries on the basis of this movement were two great tides of historic significance since World War II. They supported and inspired each other, pushing history forward and changing the face of the world. The world capitalist system was going through a process of further decline and disintegration. The imperialist camp was riddled with contradictions and was splitting up at an accelerated rate. Whatever the twists and turns, the tide of history was irresistible, the struggle for peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism of the people of the world would surely continue to forge ahead and the revolutionary cause of the world's people would surely triumph all over the world.

## **U.S. Policies of Aggression and War v. World Peace**

Premier Chou En-lai then dealt with the question of opposing the policies of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism and defending world peace. He pointed out that since its inauguration the Kennedy Administration had been playing various "peace" tricks while still further intensifying its arms expansion, war preparations and aggressive activities. Premier Chou En-lai stressed that in opposition to the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, we should strengthen the unity and might of the socialist camp, support the struggle of the masses of the various countries against U.S. imperialism

and its followers, unite all forces that can be united with, isolate U.S. imperialism to the maximum extent and strive for lasting world peace.

## **China's Foreign Policy**

Premier Chou En-lai explained in detail China's foreign policy. He said that China had consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace. It firmly and unswervingly developed its relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries; strove for peaceful coexistence on the basis of the Five Principles with countries having different social systems; opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war; and supported the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed peoples and the oppressed nations against imperialism and colonialism. This was the general line of China's foreign policy. China had always advocated the settlement of international disputes through negotiations, firmly stood for the banning of nuclear weapons and supported the struggle of the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world against the arms expansion and war preparations by imperialism and for the realization of disarmament. China firmly opposed the forcible occupation of Taiwan by U.S. imperialism and its schemes of creating "two Chinas." Premier Chou En-lai said that China's foreign policy had won widespread praise and support from the people of the world. China had friends all over the world. U.S. imperialism and its followers had vainly used every means to isolate China and venomously slandered it. But all their efforts had ended in ignominious defeat.

## **The Domestic Situation**

Premier Chou En-lai then reviewed the situation at home and the tasks of the Chinese people. In an analysis of the current domestic situation, he pointed out, first of all, that under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and on the basis of the successful completion of the First Five-Year Plan, the people of various nationalities of the country had embarked in 1958 on the Second Five-Year Plan for national economic construction. In the past few years, the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism had demonstrated its great power and had been still further developed. People's communes, which were of great historic significance, had been set up in China's vast rural areas and had gradually embarked on the road of sound development. A big leap forward had taken place in the economic and cultural construction of the country; this had brought tremendous achievements and laid the preliminary foundation for the building of a system of national economy which is independent, complete and modern. At the same time, China had suffered

from serious natural calamities for three consecutive years from 1959 to 1961, and considerable difficulties had occurred in the national economy. The people of various nationalities throughout the country had made tremendous efforts and achieved outstanding results in overcoming the natural calamities and economic difficulties. Many new problems which had emerged during the great development of the socialist cause had been tackled step by step. At the present time, the economic situation of the country had already begun to take a turn for the better.

In his report, Premier Chou En-lai described in detail the successes and shortcomings in the past few years in socialist construction and summed up the experience gained in the work. He stressed that the tasks confronting the Chinese people were to continue to hold aloft the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, unite still better the people of various nationalities of the country, conscientiously and effectively do the work of adjusting the national economy, consolidate the successes already won, do more in overcoming the present difficulties and strive for new victories.

### **Ten Tasks in Adjusting the National Economy**

Referring to the work of adjusting the national economy and the current tasks, Premier Chou En-lai stated that the policy of adjusting, consolidating, filling out and raising standards centred on adjustment must continue to be carried out in the work of the national economy. He put forward ten tasks in the adjustment of the national economy in 1962:

(1) to strive to increase agricultural production, first and foremost, the production of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops;

(2) to make a rational arrangement of the production of light and heavy industry and increase the output of articles of daily use as much as possible;

(3) to further shorten the front of capital construction and use material, equipment and manpower where they are most urgently needed;

(4) to reduce the urban population and the number of workers and staff members to an appropriate extent by persuading, first of all, those workers and staff members who have come from the rural areas to return to rural productive work and strengthen the agricultural front;

(5) to take stock inventories and to examine and fix the amount of funds for each enterprise so that the material and funds lying idle can be used where they are most needed during the present work of adjustment;

(6) to ensure that the purchase and supply of commodities are well done and market supply conditions improved;

(7) to work energetically to fulfil tasks in foreign trade;

(8) to adjust cultural, educational, scientific research and public health undertakings and improve the quality of their work;

(9) to carry out, firmly and thoroughly, the policy of building the country with diligence and thrift and to economize on expenditures and increase revenue;

(10) to improve the work of planning further and ensure an all-round balance between the branches of the national economy in the order of: agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

### **Political Life of the State**

Premier Chou En-lai touched upon the question of the political life of the state. He said that in the course of China's great socialist construction, the people of various nationalities throughout the country under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung had become still more united and organized, and their political consciousness had been further enhanced. The workers, peasants, intellectuals and other working people of various nationalities, the democratic parties and non-party democrats, patriotic elements of the national bourgeoisie and patriotic overseas Chinese had all taken part in and supported the construction of the country with enthusiasm. The great unity of the people of various nationalities of China which had been forged in protracted struggles was the basic guarantee for the victory of China's socialist cause.

Premier Chou stressed that in the political life of the state, it was essential to develop democracy still further and carry out democratic centralism thoroughly, making efforts to create a vigorous and lively political situation in which there was both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, and both unity of will and personal ease of mind. It was necessary to strengthen ceaselessly the people's democratic united front under the leadership of the working class and on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance, to continue to carry out the policy enunciated by the Chinese Communist Party of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" with the democratic parties, and to unite all forces that could be united to serve socialism. It was necessary to unite further all patriotic intellectuals, the overwhelming majority of whom were already intellectuals of the working people, to enable them to play a greater role in socialist construction, and to continue to carry out thoroughly the Party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" in the fields of scientific research, literature and art. It was necessary to continue to unite the patriotic elements of the national bourgeoisie and help them further in educating and remoulding themselves and to prolong the period of paying a fixed rate of interest to them for three years beginning with 1963. Further consideration would be given this question at the end of the extended period. It was necessary to continue to carry out thoroughly the Party's national policy and strengthen the unity among the various nationalities in the country. It was necessary to continue to do the work in the matter of overseas Chinese affairs well, and further unite all patriotic overseas compatriots and relatives of overseas Chinese in the country. It was necessary to continue to carry out thoroughly the policy of freedom of religious belief and further unite all patriotic religious believers. As regards functionaries in state organs, co-operation between Communist Party members and non-Communists should be further strengthened. Government functionaries should constantly make on-the-spot investigations, develop a working style characterized by

seeking truth from facts and adhering to the mass line, and they should be good servants of the people.

Premier Chou also pointed out the necessity of strengthening the dictatorship against the enemies of the people. He said that it was necessary to continue to strengthen the national defences and the People's Liberation Army as well, so as to safeguard the socialist construction of the country and the peaceful life of the people. He pointed out that the Chiang Kai-shek clique entrenched in Taiwan was still carrying out sabotage activities with the support of U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism was still using the many military bases around China to carry out military provocations and war threats against the country. We must sharpen our vigilance, he said.

In conclusion, Premier Chou En-lai declared: We are deeply convinced that under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thinking and the radiance of the brilliant red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other working people of various nationalities of the country, the democratic parties and non-party democrats, the patriotic elements of the national bourgeoisie and patriotic overseas Chinese will certainly unite still closer around the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government with one heart and one mind, working energetically for the prosperity of the country, and making persistent and untiring efforts to overcome all the difficulties on the road ahead, to fulfil the tasks of adjusting the national economy and finally get rid of economic poverty and cultural backwardness, so as to turn China into an advanced, prosperous and powerful socialist country.

Premier Chou En-lai's report was discussed at the session from March 29. Deputies carried out group discussions from March 29 to April 9. Plenary sessions were held from April 10 to 16, at which a total of 164 deputies spoke.

### **Group Discussion and Plenary Sessions**

Both the group discussion and the plenary sessions were held in a warm, democratic and co-operative atmosphere of unity. Deputies in their speeches thoroughly voiced their views. They discussed in detail the present international and domestic situation, and carefully studied the foreign policy and domestic policy and tasks set out in the report on the work of the Government.

The deputies unanimously held that the general line and the specific policies carried out by the Government in foreign relations were in accordance with the interests of the people of China and the people throughout the world.

The deputies cited a great number of facts which showed vividly that the great achievements made during the past few years in the fields of industry, agriculture, science and technique, culture and education had proved the complete correctness of the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's commune. The deputies expressed their deep conviction that the three red banners would show their great significance more and more clearly throughout this historical period. The deputies put forward many useful proposals

and raised practical criticisms about the work of the Government. The deputies unanimously held that the principles, policies and tasks put forward in the report on the work of the Government concerning adjusting the national economy and the political life of the state were entirely necessary and feasible. They expressed full confidence that difficulties would be overcome and new victories won in socialist construction in China.

At the plenary meeting on the afternoon of April 16, Premier Chou En-lai made a speech in which he replied to questions raised by deputies during the discussion on the report of the work of the Government.

### **Premier Chou's Report Unanimously Approved**

The session unanimously adopted a resolution on this report.

The session also approved the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the report of the Budget Committee, the views of the Motions Examination Committee, and the report of the Credentials Committee on the examination of the credentials of deputies elected in by-elections.

During the session, the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China distributed to the Congress 22 notes exchanged between the Chinese and Indian Governments from December 1961 to March 1962 and a report of Chinese and Indian officials on the boundary question submitted in December 1960.

At 5:30 p.m. on April 16, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, declared that the Third Session of the Second National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China had completed its work successfully.

Among the Party and state leaders who attended the session were Chairman Mao Tse-tung; Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Soong Ching Ling and Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairmen of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Premier Chou En-lai; Lo Jung-huan, Shen Chun-ju, Kuo Mo-jo, Huang Yen-pei, Peng Chen, Li Wei-han, Chen Shu-tung, Saifudin, Cheng Chien, Panchen Erdeni, Ho Hsiang-ning, Liu Po-cheng and Lin Feng, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Teng Hsiao-ping, Ho Lung, Chen Yi, Li Fu-chun, Li Hsien-nien, Nieh Jung-chen, Lo Jui-ching and Hsi Chung-hsun, Vice-Premiers; Hsieh Chueh-tsai, President of the Supreme People's Court; and Chang Ting-cheng, Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Among those who attended the session as observers were leading members of various departments of the State Council; Vice-Presidents of the Supreme People's Court; the Deputy Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; high-ranking officers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; all members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference attending the current Third Session of the Third C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; and the more than eight hundred observers from different walks of life invited to attend the current C.P.P.C.C. session.

# Banner of Unity, Struggle and Victory

China commemorated the 7th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia, with a mass rally in Peking on April 18. Rank-and-file citizens of the capital, leaders of people's organizations and democratic parties took part. Members of the diplomatic corps, distinguished visitors, students and peace partisans from Asian, African and Latin American countries were guests of honour.

Leng Ngeth, the Cambodian Ambassador to China, addressed the meeting on behalf of the diplomatic missions of the Asian and African countries.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi, who delivered the main address, discussed the historic significance of the Bandung Conference and the present state of the national-liberation movement. Following is the text of the speech. Subheads and emphasis in bold face are ours. — Ed.

**T**ODAY is the 7th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference held at Bandung. I am happy to commemorate together with you this day of great historic significance. Seven years ago today, I attended that conference in company with Premier Chou En-lai, so I was particularly deeply impressed by its great significance. With the passage of time over the past seven years, even imperialism dare not openly deny the great historic significance of the Bandung Conference and its far-reaching influence.

Seven years ago, 29 countries took part in the Bandung Conference, which for the first time in history broke through the barriers set up by imperialism and brought about the great unity of the Asian and African peoples. That was no easy achievement. It was based on the independence won by many Asian and African countries and was the outcome of full consultations conducted in the spirit of seeking common ground while reserving differences. Despite the different political and social systems in their countries, the Asian and African peoples all desire independence, peace and friendship. On the basis of these common desires, the participating countries formulated the famous ten principles of the Bandung Conference. The banner of the Bandung Conference is a banner of unity, of struggle and of victory for the Asian and African peoples. Guided by this banner, the Asian and African peoples have been advancing from victory to victory.

## **Rapidly Changing Face of Asia, Africa and Latin America**

Following the Bandung Conference, the great Arab people were the first to launch a heroic struggle against imperialist armed aggression. The flames of independence have spread throughout the African continent. The struggle of the peoples in East and South Asia has grown in intensity and scope. The struggles of the Asian and African peoples have exerted a great influence on the na-

tional and democratic struggles of the Latin American peoples and these are growing vigorously. Compared with seven years ago, the face of Asia, Africa and Latin America has undergone a fundamental change.

Holding their heads high, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples are striding towards a bright future.

## **Upsurge of People's Struggle in Asia**

● The Japanese people's struggle for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality is surging from one high tide to another. The great Japanese people will surely stand up.

● The people in south Korea overthrew the U.S. lackey Syngman Rhee and are now fighting heroically to throw out the second and third Syngman Rhees.

● The heroic people in southern Viet Nam have grown stronger and stronger in their struggle against the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique. No matter how desperate the U.S. interventionists may be, they will not be able to suppress the south Vietnamese people's struggle. The south Vietnamese people will certainly triumph.

● The Laotian people have won great victories in their struggle for independence and neutrality and against U.S. intervention, and they will score even greater victories. The struggle of the Laotian people is just; no force can block their advance.

● The Indonesian people successfully smashed imperialist-backed armed rebellions, and are pressing forward with their heroic struggle for the recovery of West Irian. We are confident that West Irian will return to the hands of the Indonesian people.

● The peoples of Burma, Cambodia, Nepal, Afghanistan and Ceylon are steadfastly following the road of peace and neutrality, and have successfully safeguarded their national independence and sovereignty. The Indian people have recovered Goa, thus ending Portuguese colonial rule there which lasted over 400 years.

## **Profound Change in the Arab World**

● The Arab world has undergone a profound change. The heroic people of the U.A.R. took the lead in repulsing the Anglo-French imperialist armed aggression, thus completely exploding the myth of the invincibility of imperialism. The victory of the Iraqi people's revolution has shaken imperialist colonial rule in West Asia. The U.S. and British imperialist armed intervention in Lebanon and Jordan and attempted subversion of Syria were frustrated. The Yemeni people have valiantly repulsed the British imperialist armed invasion. The Algerian people, by waging a protracted armed struggle, finally compelled the French imperialists to negotiate on an equal footing and recognize Algeria's right to self-determina-



tion and independence. A great unity of the Arab world is taking shape in the midst of this anti-imperialist wave.

### **Battle for Independence Raging in Africa**

● The national-liberation movement in Africa has developed to unprecedented proportions. In the past seven years, 24 countries have attained independence in quick succession. Over 70 per cent of the African continent has become free land, and 80 per cent of the African people have stood up. Guinea, Ghana, Mali and many other newly independent countries are energetically pursuing a policy of building themselves up by their own efforts, and are making further efforts to eliminate colonialist influence. The establishment and progress of these states have become a fresh source of inspiration to the independence movement in Africa.

● Despite the temporary setbacks met with in the Congo's cause of independence, the Congolese people will certainly gain experience and draw lessons from these setbacks, wage new struggles, and accomplish the unfulfilled task left by Lumumba.

● In the vast areas of East and Central Africa, the struggle for independence and freedom is developing. Ruanda-Urundi and Uganda are to be proclaimed independent this year. The peoples in Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwé, Nyasaland and Zanzibar will surely win independence too. The South African people's struggle against racial discrimination and the heroic struggle of the peoples in Angola, Kamerun and Mozambique for the liberation of their motherlands are developing vigorously. No force on earth can hold back the complete liberation of Africa.

### **New Latin America in the Making**

● In Latin America, the Cuban people, holding high their banner of victory, stand firm in the Caribbean. Cuba has become the centre of the national and democratic revolutionary storm in Latin America. The peoples in the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela and other Latin American countries are also unfolding determined struggles against U.S. interference and control. A new Latin America free from U.S. control will inevitably be born.

### **Closer Solidarity**

Those Asian, African and Latin American peoples who have won independence are continually achieving new successes in consolidating their political independence, developing their national economies and cultures and building and administering their own countries. The friendship and solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin American peoples have also been greatly strengthened. They are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. They have formed a powerful force safeguarding world peace. No important international problems can be solved without their participation.

The solidarity and co-operation of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples with the Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist countries and with the people of the rest of the world have also become closer. This solidarity provides a still more reliable guarantee for the victory of the anti-imperialist struggle of the

Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the victory of the people of the whole world in their struggle for peace.

### **China's Firm Stand**

China was a participant in the Bandung Conference. **We have always been loyal to the resolutions and the spirit of that conference and have consistently devoted ourselves to strengthening the friendship and solidarity of the Asian and African peoples as well as of the peoples of the whole world.** In the past seven years, the Chinese people have established and developed extensive relations of friendship and co-operation with the peoples of many Asian, African and Latin American countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference. China has successively signed treaties of friendship or treaties of friendship and mutual non-aggression with the Yemen, Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan, Guinea, Cambodia, Indonesia and Ghana. China has settled the question of the boundary with Burma and with Nepal and the question of the dual nationality of overseas Chinese with Indonesia. The friendly relations between China and India have unfortunately encountered some difficulties. But we have not relaxed, nor will we relax in the future, our efforts to improve relations between the two countries. We believe that the temporary difficulties will pass.

**The Chinese people ardently desire to live in peace with our Asian neighbours and with all other countries. In the final analysis, we Asian, African and Latin American peoples are of one family. There are a hundred and one reasons for us to live together in friendship; there is not a single reason why we should turn hostile to each other.**

### **Mutual Support**

Like the other Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the Chinese people suffered long from imperialist and colonialist aggression and oppression. Right now, U.S. imperialism still occupies China's Taiwan and threatens China's security. The Chinese people deeply sympathize with and warmly support each and every struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to win and safeguard their national independence. The Asian, African and Latin American peoples likewise sympathize with and support our struggle. They support our people's struggle against the U.S. occupation of Taiwan. They support our struggle for the restoration of China's lawful rights in the United Nations. They praise every achievement of our people in construction. This has moved us deeply. In response to their kindness, the Chinese people will work still more industriously and build their country much better. **The Chinese people will still more firmly pursue their foreign policy of peace, support other peoples' struggles against imperialism and for peace, help the peaceful construction of the newly independent countries and strengthen solidarity with the people of all lands.** This stand of ours is firm and unshakable. In the struggle to oppose imperialism and to win and safeguard national independence, the Chinese people will for ever stand together with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

Friends and Comrades! The present situation is unprecedentedly favourable to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' cause of defending world peace and

winning and safeguarding national independence. Of course, the old and new colonialists headed by U.S. imperialism will never withdraw from the arena of history of their own accord, nor will they lightly abandon their policies of aggression and war. The peoples of Asia, Africa and the rest of the world still face serious tasks

in their struggle. The struggle in the future remains arduous. However, so long as the Asian, African and Latin American peoples strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle, no force on earth can prevent the victory of their cause of peace, independence and friendship.

## Sino-Indian Relations

# Chinese and Indian Governments Exchange Notes

*On April 13 the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs made public 22 notes exchanged between the Chinese and Indian Governments between December 1961 and March 1962 and a report on the boundary question which Chinese and Indian officials submitted in December 1960. On the same day, the spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement on this matter.*

*The above-mentioned notes and report were distributed to all deputies at the Third Session of the Second National People's Congress.*

*The 22 notes fall into five categories. The first category consists of seven notes concerning the general stand of the two sides on the boundary question. The*

*second category consists of three notes concerning negotiations for a new agreement on trade and intercourse between China and India to replace the 1954 agreement which is about to expire. The third category consists of four notes concerning continued intrusions into Chinese air space by Indian aircraft and continued intrusions into and occupation of Chinese territory by Indian troops. The fourth category consists of three notes concerning the provocative air-drop which an Indian plane made on a Chinese border post. The fifth category consists of five notes concerning the alleged violation of the air space of Sikkim and India by Chinese aircraft. We print below the full text of the statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's spokesman, the first and second categories of notes, as well as a summary of the third, fourth and fifth categories of notes by Hsinhua News Agency. — Ed.*

## Statement by the Spokesman of the Information Department Of the Chinese Foreign Ministry

**\* The Indian Government insists on its unreasonable demand and adopts the dangerous method of altering the status quo of the boundary by unilateral action; it links up the question of concluding a new agreement on trade and intercourse with the boundary question and rejects the friendly proposal of China;**

**\* The Chinese Government will continue to make unremitting efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question and improvement in Sino-Indian relations, and hopes that its views will be given positive consideration by the Indian Government.**

*Following is the full text of the statement. — Ed.*

**D**URING the Third Session of the Second National People's Congress, the Chinese Government distributed to the Deputies to the session 22 notes exchanged between the Governments of China and India in the past four months and the report of Chinese and Indian officials on the Sino-Indian boundary question submitted in December 1960. These documents make clear the attitudes of the Chinese and Indian Governments towards the Sino-Indian boundary question and the question of negotiations for the conclusion of a new agreement on trade and intercourse between China and India.

The Chinese Government has always worked for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question left over by history on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence through friendly negotiations and stood for the maintenance of the status quo of the boundary by both China and India so as to ensure tranquillity on the border pending the peaceful settlement.

In pursuance of this policy, Premier Chou En-lai himself paid a visit to New Delhi in April 1960 and held talks with Prime Minister Nehru of India. Regrettably, those talks did not produce the hoped-for results. During the talks, the Indian side would not even affirm the common points and points of proximity summed up by the Chinese side from the stands and viewpoints of the two parties such as recognition of the existence of disputes between China and India with regard to the boundary, which is a purely objective fact. Consequently, the two Prime Ministers merely agreed that officials of the two countries should meet and examine the factual material relevant to the boundary question and that during the meeting of the officials the two parties should make efforts to avoid friction and clashes in the border areas.

The officials of China and India held meetings from June to December, 1960. During these meetings, the Chinese side proved with a great deal of conclusive material that the so-called McMahon Line in the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian boundary is illegal and null and void, that the areas on the Chinese side of the Sino-Indian boundary in the western sector have all along been under the effective jurisdiction of China and have always been Chinese territory, and that, although the Sino-Indian boundary has never been formally delimited, the alignment in the eastern, middle and western sectors of the boundary between China and India shown on Chinese maps has a historical and factual basis. The Indian side, however, attempted to justify its stand with the use of material reflecting British aggression against China in the past. The Indian side insisted that the McMahon Line in the eastern sector of the boundary is legal. It even tried to describe, as the formal boundary line between China and India, the alignment in the western and middle sectors which British imperialism had fabricated covertly but never dared to put forward. That is to say, the Indian side considered the Chinese territory in the eastern and middle sectors of the Sino-Indian boundary which has already been occupied by India to be Indian territory, and the Chinese territory in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary which is not occupied by India to be Indian territory too. The Chinese side certainly could not agree to this. Consequently, the meetings of the officials of the two countries also failed to achieve positive results.

During the meeting of the Chinese and Indian officials, although the Indian side did not fully abide by the agreement that efforts should be made to avoid friction and clashes in the border areas, the Sino-Indian border was in the main tranquil. When the meeting of the officials ended, however, the situation in the border areas changed. Since 1961, Indian military men have pushed forward step by step into Chinese territory in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary, set up one new post after another, and expanded the scope of their patrols. At the same time, Indian aircraft recklessly made reconnaissance and harassing flights again and again over places where Chinese frontier guards are stationed and even over places far in the rear.

In such circumstances, the Chinese Government has exercised the greatest self-restraint. While lodging stern protests with the Indian Government, the Chinese Government has not in any way slackened its efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question through friendly negotiations and for an improvement of Sino-Indian relations.

On December 3, 1961, the Chinese Government took the initiative in proposing to the Indian Government that the two parties in accordance with the Five Principles of

Peaceful Coexistence, hold negotiations for the conclusion of a new agreement on trade and intercourse to replace the 1954 Sino-Indian Agreement on Trade and Intercourse Between the Tibet Region of China and India which is about to expire and will cease to be effective. This was a friendly gesture on the part of China. The negotiations for the conclusion of such an agreement need not be linked with the boundary question. And, indeed, the Chinese proposal did not link it up with the boundary question. If the Indian Government has the desire for an improvement in Sino-Indian relations, it should not be difficult for it to make a positive response to the proposal of the Chinese Government. In its note of December 15, 1961, in reply, however, India linked the question of negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement on trade and intercourse with the Sino-Indian boundary question and rejected China's friendly proposal.

As regards the Sino-Indian boundary question, the Chinese Government made it clear over and over in its note of February 26, 1962, that it is dangerous for the Indian side to alter the status quo of the Sino-Indian boundary by unilateral action; that, in the interests of the Chinese and Indian peoples, the Sino-Indian boundary question must be peacefully settled and, pending a peaceful settlement, the status quo of the Sino-Indian boundary must be maintained; and that, so far as the Chinese side is concerned, the door for negotiations is always open. But what did the Indian Government say in its reply note dated March 13, 1962? It said that it is not against negotiations; but, to hold negotiations, China must first of all vacate the so-called aggression on India, that is to say, China must first withdraw from its own territory in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary. It further said that it also stands for the maintenance of the status quo of the boundary but, to maintain the status quo, China must, again, first withdraw from its own territory in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary so as to "restore the status quo." In its note of March 22, 1962, the Chinese Government sternly pointed out that this attitude of the Indian Government is in fact tantamount to summary rejection of negotiations, rejection of the maintenance of the status quo and, hence, summary rejection of the peaceful settlement of the boundary question.

It is the common desire of the Chinese and Indian peoples to settle the Sino-Indian boundary question peacefully. The Chinese side will continue to make unremitting efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question and the improvement of the Sino-Indian relations. The Chinese Government has reiterated this stand in its recent notes to the Indian Government and repeatedly expressed the hope that these views of the Chinese Government will be given positive consideration by the Indian Government.

## **Notes Exchanged on the Boundary Question**

### **Chinese Foreign Ministry's Note to Indian Embassy in China Dated February 26, 1962**

**T**HE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and, with reference to the note of December 4 and the two notes of December 9, 1961, from the Ministry of External Affairs of the Indian Government to the Chinese Embassy in India, has the honour to state as follows:

1. The Indian Government, in its notes, tried to deny the facts stated in the Chinese Government's note of October 7 and its two notes of November 2, 1961, concerning further Indian encroachments and intrusions into China's territory and air space. Not only this, the Indian notes, while levelling wanton slanders and attacks at the Chinese Government, asserted that the illegal Indian activities of encroaching and intruding into China's territory and air space were Indian measures to safeguard its territorial integrity. This shows

that Indian encroachments and intrusions into Chinese territory and air space are by no means accidental, but deliberate attempts to realize by force the territorial claims put forward by the Indian Government to the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government cannot but seriously point out that this line of action of the Indian Government is most dangerous and may lead to grave consequences.

2. In the interest of friendship between China and India, the Chinese Government has always worked for the peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. Although the boundary line pointed out by China is the genuine traditional customary line and that claimed by India is without historical or legal basis, the Chinese Government has all along insisted on a settlement of the boundary question through friendly negotiations. The Chinese Government held that, pending a settlement of the boundary question, the two sides should jointly maintain the status quo of the boundary and refrain from changing it by the use of force or by any other unilateral action. In order to ease the situation along the border, the Chinese Government further proposed that the armed personnel of each side withdraw twenty kilometres from the entire boundary and that they stop patrolling there. After these proposals were rejected by the Indian side, China has on its own stopped patrolling within twenty kilometres on its side of the boundary. The Chinese Government has done this because it is deeply convinced that maintenance of the status quo of the boundary is the only way to avoid military clashes and an indispensable prerequisite to seeking a peaceful settlement of the boundary question.

3. The Indian Government has taken a diametrically opposite stand. It has refused to hold negotiations. While persisting in its illegal occupation of the Chinese territory south of the so-called McMahon Line in the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian boundary, it has repeatedly demanded that China withdraw from vast tracts of Chinese territory in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary. It not only groundlessly claimed these territories from the Chinese Government, but has actually been undermining the status quo of the boundary and nibbling at Chinese territory by unilateral action. Since 1954, the Indian Government, basing itself on the boundary line it unilaterally claims, has occupied, one after another, not a few pieces of Chinese territory in the middle sector of the Sino-Indian boundary. In the past year and more, it has shifted its emphasis in occupying China's territory to the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary, where Indian troops have steadily pushed forward, continually set up new checkpoints and extended their scope of patrol on China's territory. Indian aircraft have intruded into Chinese air space again and again to carry out wilful reconnaissance and harassment. As a result, the situation along the Sino-Indian border, far from easing, has become increasingly tense since the talks between the Prime Ministers of the two countries in April 1960.

4. In spite of all this, the Chinese Government still hopes that these matters can be settled reasonably through diplomatic channels. Contrary to expectation, the Indian Government arbitrarily described its actions, which are liable to give rise to serious incidents, as measures to safeguard its own territory. Prime Minister Nehru himself also said, when speaking in Lok Sabha on December 5, 1961, that such actions were taken "in defence." This actually amounts to saying that the Chinese Government must unconditionally accept the territorial claims advanced by the Indian Government, and that even when the Indian side is imposing these territorial claims on China by force, China has no right to raise objection. As the Indian Government is aware, although the Chinese Government does not recognize the so-called McMahon Line unilaterally claimed by the Indian side in the eastern sector of the

Sino-Indian boundary, yet in order to maintain the status quo of the boundary pending a settlement of the boundary question it has strictly restrained all its military and administrative personnel from crossing this line. If, like the Indian Government, the Chinese Government had also taken unilateral actions to violate the status quo of the boundary, what would the relations between the two countries have been like? The Chinese Government has not done so and considers that it should not do so. Proceeding from the overall consideration for Sino-Indian friendship, the Chinese Government has all along exercised the greatest self-restraint. The Chinese Government hopes that the Indian Government too will take account of the fact that the present unilateral actions of the Indian Government on the Sino-Indian border, if carried on, will never lead to a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

5. The Sino-Indian boundary question can be settled only through peaceful negotiations and not through any other means. The Chinese Government perseveres in this stand. It was precisely in accordance with this consistent stand of the Chinese Government that Premier Chou En-lai held talks with Prime Minister Nehru in April 1960. Although the talks failed to produce the desired results, Premier Chou En-lai still hoped that negotiations would continue between the two sides. As far as the Chinese side is concerned, the door for negotiations is always open. The Chinese Government has noted that in his speech at Poona on February 11, 1962, Prime Minister Nehru also indicated that India wanted to settle the Sino-Indian border dispute through peaceful means and not to create an everlasting enmity with China. The Chinese Government hopes that this indicated desire will be translated into action. The Chinese and the Indian peoples are friendly to each other. China and India are two neighbouring great powers in Asia. No force will ever emerge that can alter the geographical proximity of China and India. However long it may be deferred, the boundary question between China and India will have to be settled peacefully some day. In the interest of the Chinese and Indian peoples and of Asian and world peace, an early settlement is better than a late one. It is hoped that these views will be given serious consideration by the Indian Government.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy in China the assurances of its highest consideration.

### **Note From the Indian Ministry of External Affairs Dated December 4, 1961 to The Chinese Embassy in India**

New Delhi (3), the 4 December 1961

**T**HE Ministry of External Affairs present their compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India, and with reference to Note dated October 7, 1961, handed over by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Indian Embassy in Peking, have the honour to state that the Government of India after due verification is in a position to state that there has been no violation of Chinese air space by Indian aircraft as alleged in the Note.

2. It has been noted that of the places mentioned in the Chinese Note all but one are in Indian territory now under unlawful Chinese occupation.

3. The Government of India does not accept the Chinese Government's right to be present in these places which lawfully belong to and form part of the territories of the Indian Union.

4. In the interests of peace and international amity the Chinese Government may wish to consider the immediate withdrawal of its forces from Indian territory to Chinese territory.

The Ministry of External Affairs take this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China the assurances of their highest consideration.

### **Note From the Indian Ministry of External Affairs Dated December 9, 1961 to The Chinese Embassy in India**

New Delhi, (11), the 9th December 1961

**T**HE Ministry of External Affairs present their compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China and with reference to the note dated 2nd November 1961 handed over to the Indian Charge d'Affaires in Peking about alleged intrusions into Chinese air space have the honour to state as follows:—

1. An enquiry into the specific instances of air space violation mentioned in the Chinese note has established that no Indian aircraft flew, as alleged, on October 4, 1961, at noon and at about 5.50 hours in the afternoon over Lanak La, Howeitau, Chip Chap La and Nischu.

2. However, in recent months the Chinese Government has been sending note after note about alleged intrusions by Indian aircraft into "Chinese air space". There would be no occasion for such allegations had the Chinese Government not entertained an exaggerated notion of its territorial limits. As in the past it transpires that all the places mentioned in the present Chinese note are well within Indian territory. If Indian aircraft had flown over these places, which are inalienable parts of Indian territory, there would be no violation of any foreign air space. This effort to legitimise unlawful Chinese occupation of Indian territory by charging India with sending aircraft deep into 'Chinese air space' is fictitious in fact as well as law. In the interests of peace and international amity the Chinese Government should withdraw its forces from Indian territory and vacate its aggression on India.

3. The Government of India rejects the Chinese note of 2nd November 1961 which is baseless.

The Ministry of External Affairs renew to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China the assurances of their highest consideration.

### **Note From the Indian Ministry of External Affairs Dated December 9, 1961 to The Chinese Embassy in India**

New Delhi (11), the 9th December 1961

**T**HE Ministry of External Affairs present their compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in New Delhi, and with reference to the note dated 2nd November, 1961, handed over to the Indian Charge d'Affaires in Peking by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, regarding alleged intrusions into Chinese territory by Indian armed personnel, have the honour to state as follows:

The allegations contained in the present Chinese note are a repetition of the charges made earlier in their note of August 12, 1961, to which an answer has been given in this Ministry's note of October 31, 1961. It is all the more surprising that the Chinese Government should return to the same charges.

The specific allegations of intrusion mentioned in the present Chinese note are dealt with below:—

*Allegation I:* It has been alleged that on July 6, 1961, Indian troops intruded into the Rato area and set up a post there. They carried out military exercises with 'solid shots' and time and again sent patrols to Goro.

*Comments:* The Demchok area and the other locations mentioned in the Chinese note are within India's international border in this sector and have been traditionally under Indian administration. For the Chinese Government to raise questions about Indian posts and patrols in Indian territory is an entirely unjustified interference in the sovereign affairs of the Government of India. However, Indian forces in this sector have not carried out any military exercise with or without "solid shots".

*Allegation II:* On August 9, three Indian soldiers went into the Deboche area.

*Comments:* No Indian soldier, as alleged in the Chinese note, ever went into the Deboche area.

*Allegation III:* On July 22, Indian troops detained a Chinese citizen named Dopeje in the Demchok area and interrogated him.

*Comments:* The Government of India has no information regarding the alleged detention of a Chinese citizen named Dopeje in the Demchok area of India's Ladakh. More particulars of this Chinese citizen should be furnished to facilitate enquiries.

*Allegation IV:* In June 1961, 50 odd military men intruded into Wuje and built fortifications there. On July 2, 3, 5 and 15, Indian aircraft intruded into the air space in the area and dropped supplies to Indian troops.

*Comments:* Chinese Government's attention is drawn to the comments under Allegation IV of the Ministry's note of October 31, 1961, wherein it has been clearly stated that no armed post exists in Barahoti which the Chinese call Wuje. Indian posts in adjoining areas do not fall within the purview of the agreement on the demilitarisation of Barahoti so long as Barahoti is in dispute. The Government of India has rigidly adhered to the understanding between the two Governments in respect of Barahoti only.

It is a matter of regret that the Chinese Government should question the propriety of certain defensive measures taken by the Indian Government on its own territory. That the Chinese Government should also lodge a protest on this account is not only a mockery of truth but unwarranted interference in India's internal affairs. In face of growing Chinese aggression on Indian territory since 1957-58, and expansion of unlawful Chinese occupation over parts of Ladakh, it ill-behoves the Chinese Government to ask the Government of India to desist from taking measures to safeguard its territorial integrity. As to the profession that the Chinese Government has exercised restraint on its troops along the border, this has to be seen in the background of its record of aggression in recent years. The Sino-Indian border was always a border of peace and friendship until the Chinese Government embarked on a course of aggression. To restore peace and tranquillity on this border: as well as to create fresh confidence in the Chinese Government's professions, Chinese forces should first of all withdraw from Indian territory into Chinese territory. It would serve no useful purpose for the Chinese Government to go on pressing faked charges about Indian intrusions into Chinese territory in order to justify its own aggression on India.

The Ministry of External Affairs renew to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India the assurances of their highest consideration.

## Chinese Foreign Ministry's Note to the Indian Embassy in China Dated March 22, 1962

**T**HE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and, with reference to the notes of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Indian Government dated February 26 and March 13, 1962, has the honour to state as follows:

In its note dated November 30, 1961, the Chinese Government, basing itself on facts established through close investigation and repeated verifications, pointed out that the charge made by the Indian Government about alleged Chinese intrusion into Indian territory and violation of the status quo of the boundary was totally inconsistent with the facts. In its note of February 26, 1962, the Chinese Government further stressed the importance of maintenance of the status quo of the boundary by both China and India and reiterated its sincere desire for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question through negotiations.

The Indian Government in its note of February 26, 1962, however, still repeated its entirely groundless charge that the Chinese Government had committed aggression against India. It was especially unexpected that the Indian Government in its note of March 13, 1962, took a negative attitude towards the Chinese Government's friendly indication for a peaceful settlement of the boundary question through negotiations. The Indian Government stated in its note that "restoration of the status quo through the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Indian territory, into which they have intruded since 1957, is an essential step for the creation of a favourable climate for any negotiations between the two Governments regarding the boundary." But what is called here "Indian territory, into which they have intruded since 1957" is Chinese territory which has long been under Chinese jurisdiction. In the same note the Indian Government, moreover, said that it is legitimate for the Indian Government to take all measures in regard to the above-mentioned area in the western sector. The Indian Government even asserted in its note of February 26 that "peace on the border and friendly relations between the two countries can never be restored" until the Chinese Government withdraws from the said area in the western sector. The Chinese Government cannot but feel disappointment and regret at this attitude of the Indian Government of refusing to negotiate and refusing to maintain the status quo of the boundary.

In both its notes, the Indian Government asserted that there was no boundary question between China and India, that the boundary question between them had long been settled, and that the problem had now arisen merely because the Chinese Government had in recent years "violated what had throughout history been a frontier of peace." These assertions are wholly untenable.

True, the Chinese and Indian peoples have always been friendly to each other since ancient times. Yet no fair-minded historian can ignore the fact that, having gained complete control over India more than a century ago, British imperialism, taking advantage of the unfortunate situation in which the Indian people were powerless and using India as its base, expanded into China's Tibet and Sinkiang regions. This is exactly the root cause of the Sino-Indian boundary dispute. Therefore, how can it be said that no Sino-Indian boundary dispute has existed historically? The so-called international treaties the Indian Government cited to prove that the Sino-Indian boundary question has been settled, such as the secret notes exchanged in 1914 between the British and Tibetan representatives on the so-called McMahon Line, have in fact

proved the very opposite, that is, the Sino-Indian boundary has never been formally delimited and, as a result of the aggressive policy pursued by British imperialism, a boundary dispute does exist between China and India. Even the then government of old China clearly expressed its non-recognition of the so-called McMahon Line. What could that be, if not a boundary dispute? Even the government of old China took such an attitude, how can one expect the government of new China to recognize this line as legal? Moreover, the so-called McMahon Line exists only in the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian boundary, while concerning the middle and western sectors even illegal secret boundary treaties are non-existent, how then can one expect the Chinese Government to accept the assertion that "the boundary between the two countries has long been settled"?

The Sino-Indian boundary question is a question left over by history. China and India, being both newly independent countries, could not be held responsible for the rise of these questions. Proceeding from this basic fact, the Chinese Government has always held that the two sides should take into account both the past historical background and the present actual situation and peacefully settle the Sino-Indian boundary question in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and through friendly negotiations, and that, pending the settlement of the question through negotiations, both China and India should maintain the status quo of the boundary so as to create the necessary atmosphere for its peaceful settlement. In the past several years, the Chinese Government has consistently adhered to this stand. The Chinese Government does not recognize the McMahon Line, yet it has all along respected the status quo of the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian boundary and has not gone beyond this line. No deliberate distortion can alter this fact, a fact of which the Indian Government itself is aware. As for the area in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary, it has always been under the effective jurisdiction of the Chinese Government. To say nothing of the remote past, after the founding of the People's Republic of China it was by the traditional route running through this area that Chinese troops in 1950 entered the Ari District of Tibet from Sinkiang. From 1954 to 1957, China surveyed and constructed the 1,200 kilometre-long Sinkiang-Tibet Highway which traverses this area. Before the summer of 1958 the Indian Government had never questioned or objected to the exercise of sovereignty in this area by the Chinese Government. The Indian Government stated in its note that it was in 1957 that the Chinese Government began to enter the Aksai Chin area. This statement is a distortion of the fact and does not merit any refutation. In the past twelve years and more, Chinese military and administrative personnel in the western sector have always worked for the maintenance of the status quo of the boundary and have never gone a single step beyond their own territory. The same is true with the middle sector of the Sino-Indian boundary. Whether in the eastern, western or middle sectors of the Sino-Indian boundary, it is India, not China, which in fact has gone beyond its own territory and entered the territory of the other side, and a record of this can be found in the previous notes of protest from the Chinese Government and other documents.

In order to ease the border situation and avoid clashes, the Chinese Government further decided, on its own, not to send patrols within 20 kilometres on its side of the boundary. The fact that this decision has always been earnestly carried through can by no means be distorted. The Indian Government on the one hand rejected the proposal put forward by China for the armed personnel of each side to withdraw 20 kilometres from the boundary, and on the other hand in its notes blamed China for failing to abolish its existing frontier-posts. This attitude can in no way be deemed fair.

As the Chinese Government repeatedly pointed out, it is the Indian side that has undermined the status quo of the Sino-Indian boundary by unilateral action. To justify its untenable position, the Indian Government in its note further charged that in recent years Chinese maps had ignored India's so-called "well-known traditional boundary" in the western sector. Here it should be pointed out that, in the Chinese and Indian officials' meeting, the Chinese officials proved with a great deal of factual material that the traditional customary line pointed out by China is well founded and that the alignment in Chinese maps published over the past several decades has in the main been consistent, whereas the boundary line shown on current Indian maps is without historical or factual basis. Up to 1954 official Indian maps had generally confirmed that the boundary in the western sector was undetermined and had marked no boundary line at all. How comes that this boundary line which has appeared in official Indian maps only since 1954 suddenly becomes a "well-known traditional boundary line"?

In disregard of the above-mentioned facts, the Indian Government continually charged China with aggression against India and repeated intrusions into Indian air space by Chinese aircraft. The Chinese Government categorically rejects these utterly groundless charges. The Chinese side has always strictly observed the status quo of the boundary and Chinese aircraft has never made any flight over areas along the Sino-Indian border. Therefore, this line of action of the Indian Government is indeed incomprehensible.

How could China possibly commit aggression against India? China suffered greatly from imperialist aggression for over a century, and to date China's Taiwan is still under armed U.S. occupation and China's security is continuously threatened by U.S. imperialism. How is it thinkable that China in turn should commit aggression against Indian territory? The socialist system chosen by the Chinese people determines that China does not need war, that it would never permit itself to, nor should it ever, nor will it ever seize a single inch of a neighbouring country's territory. What China needs from the new-born Asian countries, which have achieved independence from under imperialist oppression, is friendship. China is ready to live in amity with these countries, settle with them the questions left over by history and together with them enter the new era of peace and prosperity in Asia. China has never regarded India as its enemy, nor will it ever do so. China has never seized a single inch of Indian territory, nor will it ever do so.

The Chinese Government has noted the wish expressed by the Indian Government in its note of March 13 for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question, however, it cannot but point out that what the Indian Government termed peaceful settlement is for China to withdraw from its own territory, which is in fact tantamount to the summary rejection of peaceful settlement. The Indian Government also talked about negotiations in its notes, but it insisted that pending any negotiations China must withdraw from its own territory, which is in fact tantamount to the summary rejection of negotiations. In its notes, the Indian Government also agreed that the status quo of the boundary should be maintained, but what it termed maintenance of the status quo is still for China to withdraw from its own territory, which is in fact tantamount to the summary rejection of the maintenance of the status quo. Anyone who is sensible and reasonable can see that such a rigid and threatening attitude will certainly lead to no solution, even if it were not intended to. What is more disquieting is that such an attitude will aggravate the unrest along the border and even augment the danger of clashes. The consequence of such an attitude will obviously only be advantageous to the imperialist and reactionary forces hostile to Sino-Indian friendship and abso-

lutely cannot bring any good to the Chinese and Indian peoples.

There is no conflict of fundamental interests between China and India. The Chinese Government still believes that the Sino-Indian boundary question, though encountering difficulties at the present time, must be, and entirely can be, settled in a friendly way through peaceful negotiations. Although Premier Chou En-lai's talks with Prime Minister Nehru in the capital of India in April 1960 failed to produce the desired results, the Chinese Government still hopes that negotiations will continue between the two sides. It is clear that to refuse to maintain the status quo and reject negotiations is to reject a peaceful settlement. Such an important question as the Sino-Indian boundary question should not be treated so lightly. As far as the Chinese side is concerned, the door for negotiations is always open. The Chinese Government once again expresses the hope that these sincere opinions will be given positive consideration by the Indian Government.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of India in China the assurances of its highest consideration.

### **Note From the Indian Ministry of External Affairs Dated February 26, 1962 to The Chinese Embassy in India**

New Delhi (11), the 26th February 1962

**T**HE Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China and with reference to the note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China of November 30, 1961, has the honour to state as follows:—

The Government of India regret that the Government of the People's Republic of China ignore the clear and detailed information provided in the note of the Government of India of October 31, 1961, and continue to make baseless charges about Indian intrusions into Chinese territory and air space. In their note of October 31, 1961, the Government of India established conclusively that at no time had Indian forces or aircraft gone beyond what is, and has been for centuries, Indian territory. The territory west of Spanggur, the Demchok area, Nilang and Barahoti (which the Chinese call Wuje) have always been parts of India and been administered by Indian authorities. To substantiate this position, a large amount of relevant evidence was produced by the Indian side at the talks which were held recently between the Indian and Chinese officials. It is, therefore, legitimate for the Government of India to establish checkpoints and despatch personnel required for the administration of these areas.

It is, in fact, the Government of China who have during recent years been guilty of systematic and continuous aggression into Indian territory, and it is they who have sought to justify unlawful occupation by unwarranted territorial claims. These actions have been followed by a sustained campaign of falsehoods and propaganda against India.

It seems preposterous to the Government of India that the Government of China should argue that because the Government of India continue to exercise lawful jurisdiction over the territories that traditionally belong to them, the Government of China would be justified in crossing the so-called "MacMahon Line" in order to assert their unfounded claims to the territory south of it. This territory, as the territory in the Western and Middle Sectors, has always been a part of India and been subject to Indian jurisdiction and administration. The "MacMahon Line" Agreement of 1914 merely for-

malized what was the traditional boundary, well-known and recognized by the authorities on both sides. The Government of India take strong exception to the Chinese attempt to reply to Government of India's protest against Chinese aggression in the Western Sector by threatening aggression elsewhere. If the threat materialises and Chinese forces attempt to cross the "MacMahon Line", the Government of India would regard it as a further instance of aggression and take such action as may be necessary to meet this further aggression.

The Government of India fail to understand the constant reference made by the Government of China to the need for a final settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. The boundary between the two countries has long been settled. It has the sanction of centuries of tradition and custom as well as the confirmation, for almost its entire length, of valid treaties and agreements. It is the Government of China who have in recent years sought to change unilaterally by means of force the long-existing status quo. This has violated what had throughout history been a frontier of peace and jeopardized relations between the two countries. Peace on the border and friendly relations between the two countries can never be restored until the Government of China withdraw from the Indian territory which they have unlawfully occupied.

The Government of India welcome the fact that the Government of China now recognize that the traditional boundary between the two countries in the Western Sector has always been most clear and definite. This has throughout been the position of the Government of India. The traditional boundary in this area is that which has been shown on official Indian maps and in support of which a vast amount of evidence was brought forward during the talks of the officials. In China, however, this well-known traditional boundary has been in recent years ignored and a bewildering variety of alignments have been shown on their maps. There was even, as has been shown in the Report of the Officials and in the note of the Government of India of October 31, 1961, a discrepancy between the map published in China in 1956, which according to His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai showed the alignment correctly, and the map provided by the Chinese side at the talks between the officials. This has been repeatedly pointed out to the Government of China; and it is a matter of surprise that they continue to assert, without regard to the facts, that the alignments on these two maps are identical. The map of 1960 showed an alignment which ran due east from the Karakoram Pass, whereas that in the map of 1956 ran southeast from that point. In the Pangong region, the map of 1960 cut across the western half of the Pangong Lake, while the map of 1956 left the entire western half in India. In the Spanggur area, the map of 1960 showed an alignment west of the lake but the map of 1956 showed the major part of the lake in India.

Regarding the three new check-posts established by the Chinese in Indian territory to which attention was drawn in the note of the Government of India of October 31, 1961, the Government of China continue to claim that they are within Chinese territory. This is, of course, a complete travesty of the facts. The post at the point East 78°.12', North 35°.19' is well within Indian territory and about 120 miles to the west of the traditional boundary alignment. The check-post at Nyagzu is one mile west of the traditional boundary alignment and that at Dambuguru is about two miles within Indian territory.

The Government of China have made no effort to deny the existence of the check-posts at the first two points but merely assert that they have long been in existence. Aggression cannot be justified by time; but in fact, as the Government of India have stated, they have been set up recently and constitute fresh incursions into Indian territory.

The Government of India cannot accept the assertion of the Government of China that they have no check-post at Dambuguru. It is beyond doubt that such a post has been recently established.

The three posts have also been linked to bases in the rear by roads constructed across Indian territory. The Government of India drew attention to these also in their note of October 31, 1961; and the Government of China have not denied it.

The Government of India cited, in their note of October 31, 1961, eleven instances of recent Chinese intrusions into Indian territory. The Government of China have given no satisfactory explanations for any of these. They have denied that Chinese soldiers were seen east of Hot Springs on October 13, 1960 and south of Jelep La on April 20, 1961. Mere denials cannot set aside first-hand evidence of these incursions into Indian territory. As regards the crossing by a Chinese patrol party of the northern border of Sikkim on September 2, 1960 and the intrusion by a Chinese patrol party four miles into Indian territory south of the so-called "MacMahon Line" on June 3, 1960, the Government of China assert that these were accidental trespasses by local inhabitants. But in both cases there is evidence to show that the violations were by large parties of Chinese soldiers carrying arms.

The Government of India note that the Government of China do not deny that their military personnel were present in Indian territory, in April and June 1960 at Suriah, in October 1960 near Hot Springs and in May 1961 near Chushul. All these areas form traditional Indian territory which have for centuries been under Indian jurisdiction and administration. The acceptance by the Government of China of the presence of their military personnel in these areas is, therefore, tantamount to acknowledgement of unlawful incursions on their part.

These incursions belie the statement of the Government of China that their patrols have been instructed not to proceed within twenty kilometres of the alignment claimed by the Chinese Government. The check-posts which have been recently established are also much less than twenty kilometres away even from the alignment claimed by the Government of China in 1960.

The Government of China deny that one of their patrols intruded into Indian territory near Dauletbeg Oldi in the autumn of 1960. But this patrol left behind sufficient traces and evidence to establish beyond doubt that it had intruded into what even the Government of China accept to be Indian territory.

The intrusion of Chinese armed personnel across the Jelep La on September 12, 1961, was noticed by Indian border guards, and their evidence cannot be refuted by a mere denial.

As stated by the Government of India in their note of October 31, 1961, a Chinese patrol entered the Kameng Frontier Division of India in July 1961 and came to a point west of Chemokarpola. The co-ordinates of the point are East 91°.51' North 27°.45'. The patrol left behind considerable evidence of its intrusion.

It is clear, therefore, that the Government of China are not only still in unlawful occupation of a large area of Indian territory but continue to violate the traditional boundary alignment between the two countries and to make repeated incursions into India. It is only when the Government of China withdraw from Indian territory and begin to respect the validity of the international boundary, which has been recognized in law and by history, that the relations between India and China can improve.

The Ministry of External Affairs takes this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China the assurances of its highest consideration.



**Note From the Indian Ministry of External  
Affairs to the Chinese Embassy in India  
Dated March 13th, 1962**

New Delhi (11), the 13th March, 1962

**T**HE Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China and with reference to the note of the Government of China of 26 February 1962, has the honour to state as follows:

The note of the Government of India of 4 December 1961, and their two notes of 9 December 1961, have shown conclusively that the charges of Indian intrusion into Chinese territory and air space, made by the Government of China, are without warrant. At no time have Indian personnel or aircraft crossed the traditional and well-recognized boundary of India. Clear instructions have been issued to all Indian personnel to avoid trespass into Chinese territory and air space, and these instructions have been scrupulously observed. On the other hand, Chinese troops remain in occupation of a large portion of Indian territory and continue to trespass at a number of places along the border. The Government of India have, in their earlier notes, cited many instances of the intrusion of Chinese armed parties into Indian territory. These facts belie the contention of the Government of China that their patrols have not approached within 20 kilometres of the line of control. The notes of the Government of India of 31 October 1961 and 26 February 1962 established indisputably that Chinese patrols have not only advanced into Indian territory well beyond the line of control claimed but the military posts, which have been recently established, are also well beyond the line of control claimed by the Government of China.

It is the legitimate right, and indeed the duty, of the Government of India to take all necessary measures to safeguard the territorial integrity of India. The Government of India regret that the Government of China have, in contravention of international law, and, in total disregard of the principle of respect for territorial integrity, taken steps which have violated the tranquillity and peace in the Indian border areas and compelled the Government of India to adopt protective measures to stop further inroads into Indian territory. The Government of China have, in recent years, upset by force the long existing status quo in the Sino-Indian boundary region, and sought to justify their forcible occupation of Indian territory by putting forward claims which were shown by the evidence produced by the Indian side at the recent meetings of the officials to be baseless.

Since 1957, Chinese forces have begun a process of intrusion and occupation in the Aksai Chin area of Ladakh. In September 1958, they captured an Indian patrol, led by Capt. Iyengar, at Haji Langar. This was the first attempt on the part of the Chinese to interfere with the lawful exercise of Indian jurisdiction in the area. It was with surprise and regret that the Government of India learnt of the road which the Chinese were then clearing through Aksai Chin and they protested about it. In disregard of this protest, Chinese forces, by the end of 1959, spread further west and south of Aksai Chin and cleared roads from Lanak-La to Kongkala and along the bed of the Qara Qash river, which area was being regularly patrolled by the Indian border police. It was in these circumstances that an Indian police party on regular patrol duty was ambushed by the Chinese at Kongkala in October 1959 and suffered heavy casualties. Between 1960 and 1961 Chinese forces advanced further into Indian territory as was

brought to the notice of the Government of China by the Note of the Government of India dated the 31 October 1961.

The Government of India have drawn attention repeatedly to the well known fact that the traditional boundary of India, as shown on official Indian maps, has been confirmed by tradition, recognized by custom and defined by treaty. Even the Government of China recognized this and did not, till 1959, question the validity of this boundary or object to the exercise of jurisdiction by the Government of India right up to the customary border. Facts do not sustain the statement of the Government of China that the latter have always worked for the peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. The true position is that this boundary had long been settled and there was no Sino-Indian boundary question till the Government of China saw fit to disturb the peace in the border areas in very recent times.

The Government of India are aware, of course, that the boundary between the two countries, which lies along high watersheds, has not been, in many places, demarcated on the ground. But this was never, during all these centuries, a matter of concern because the boundary lies along well-known natural features and was recognized by both sides. It is true that the Government of India have been willing to consider minor mutual adjustments in a few areas of the border in the interests of friendship between the two peoples and peace in Asia. However, the Government of India cannot accept that the entire boundary between India and China has not been delimited and should be the subject of negotiations. That would be to set aside centuries of history and the sanction of a large number of treaties and agreements.

The Government of India are in entire agreement with the Government of China that the two sides should maintain the status quo of the boundary and refrain from changing it by use of force or any other unilateral action. This status quo had been maintained by the peoples and Governments on either side of the boundary from ancient times. The Government of China have, however, in recent years, disturbed the status quo by forcibly occupying an area which has always been the territory of India. The Government of India hope that the Government of China, in accordance with the principle which they have themselves stated so clearly, will withdraw from this territory and restore the status quo. Such a restoration of the status quo through the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Indian territory, into which they have intruded since 1957, is an essential step for the creation of a favourable climate for any negotiations between the two Governments regarding the boundary.

The Government of India are surprised that the Government of China, in face of all the evidence and their own recognition in the past, continue to assert that the territory south of the "McMahon Line" does not belong to India. This area is, and has always been, inhabited by peoples of India and administered by Indian authorities. The Governments of Tibet and of China have at all times in the past recognized that the boundary runs along the main watershed in the region. This traditional boundary had secured the added confirmation of the treaty in 1914. The Government of India fail to understand the basis for the accusation of the Government of China that India is guilty of unlawful activity in the Eastern Sector. This accusation is made without any basis merely to cover up the aggression committed by the Chinese authorities in the Western Sector. In the Middle Sector also, the areas right up to the watershed boundary have been traditionally parts of India and administered by Indian authorities. The Government of India reject the baseless charge that it is only since 1954 that some of these areas have been occupied by the Government of India.

## **Note From the Indian Ministry of External Affairs Dated December 15, 1961 to The Chinese Embassy in India**

**T**HE Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India and has the honour to state that it has received a proposal from the Government of the People's Republic of China through the Indian Embassy in Peking to hold negotiations between the two governments to conclude, in accordance with the five principles of mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equal and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence, a new agreement on trade and intercourse to replace the 1954 Agreement Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India on Trade and Intercourse Between the Tibetan Region of China and India, which will expire and cease to be in force on 3rd June, 1962.

2. As the Embassy of the People's Republic of China is aware, Government of India took the initiative to enter into negotiations with the Government of the People's Republic of China in 1954 with a view to reaching an agreement on the revised pattern of economic and cultural relations between India and Tibet so as to establish a climate of friendship and co-operation between India and China and to ensure and indeed to facilitate friendly and co-operative relations between India and China and to promote peace and rapid economic and cultural development not only in the two countries but also in Southeast Asia. It was with this end in view that the five principles of peaceful co-existence were enunciated and set out in the preamble to the Agreement. It was hoped that these five principles would not only regulate for years to come the relations between India and China but that the Agreement would pave the way for a wider acceptance of these principles in inter-state relations more particularly in Asia.

3. The Government of India, ever since the signing of the 1954 Agreement, consistently pursued a policy of creating a zone in Asia free from cold-war conflicts and expected that the Government of the People's Republic of China would also co-operate in this commendable objective.

4. Within a year or two of the signing of this Agreement, the Government of the People's Republic of China not only began to curtail progressively the economic and cultural facilities provided for Indian traders and Indian pilgrims under the Agreement, but, what is more reprehensible, started to encroach, at first insidiously and later on openly, on territories which had clearly been accepted as Indian, and by 1958, began to make open claims, followed up by aggressive military activity, on several thousand square miles of Indian territory. The position today is that the Government of the People's Republic of China have not only violated both in letter and spirit the five principles of co-existence set out in the preamble to the 1954 Agreement but have actually occupied by force over 12,000 square miles of Indian territory and continue to expand their illegal claims and pursue their aggressive military activities to forcibly occupy large areas of Indian territory.

5. The Government of India always desired friendly and co-operative relations with the Government of the People's Republic of China. It was to this end that they negotiated the 1954 Agreement even though this involved relinquishment of important rights and privileges in Tibet that the Government of India had inherited from the past. The Government of India willingly sacrificed these inherited rights and privileges with a view to laying a new and firm

The Government of India have, in their note of 26 February 1962, already dealt with the argument of the Government of China that because the Government of India objected to the Chinese occupation of Indian territory in the Western Sector, the Government of China could, but for their self-restraint, similarly object and occupy Indian territory in the Eastern Sector. It is strange that the Government of China should justify a wrong done by them in one area by taking credit for not committing a similar wrong in another area.

As the Chinese Government are well aware, the Government of India are dedicated to the use of peaceful methods for the settlement of international problems. They have adhered to this policy despite grave happenings in recent years in the border areas affecting Indian territory and lives. In fact, they have patiently refrained from any resort to force to bring about the vacation of Indian territory forcibly occupied by Chinese forces in recent times. The Chinese Government have rightly drawn attention to the Prime Minister's speech expressing India's earnest desire to achieve a peaceful settlement of the border problem with China for which the necessary foundation has to be laid, in the first instance, by the peaceful withdrawal of Chinese forces from territories which have traditionally been a part of India. Such action by China would re-establish faith in international law and respect for the traditional boundary between the two countries, and go a long way in restoring the traditional friendship between the peoples of India and China, and so assist in the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world.

The Ministry of External Affairs takes this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China the assurances of its highest consideration.

### **Notes Exchanged on Trade and Intercourse**

#### **Chinese Foreign Ministry's Note to Indian Embassy in China Dated December 3, 1961**

**T**HE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and has the honour to state the following which the Embassy is requested to transmit to the Indian Government.

The Agreement Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India on Trade and Intercourse Between the Tibetan Region of China and India, which was signed on April 29, 1954, came into effect on June 3, the same year upon ratification by both Parties. According to the provisions of Article 6 of the Agreement, the Agreement shall remain in force for eight years, so it is due to expire and cease to be in force on June 3, 1962.

With a view to consolidating and developing the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and India and promoting the economic and cultural interflow between the two countries, the Chinese Government proposes that the Chinese and Indian Governments hold negotiations so as to conclude, in accordance with the Five Principles of mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence, a new agreement on trade and intercourse, to replace the original Agreement. The Chinese Government is looking forward to the reply of the Indian Government to this proposal.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy in China the assurances of its highest consideration.

foundation of friendship and co-operation between India and China. The hopes and aspirations entertained by the Government of India while negotiating for and signing the 1954 Agreement have, however, been completely frustrated by the aggressive and expansionist policies followed by the Government of the People's Republic of China during the last few years.

6. The Government of India are still desirous of having friendly and co-operative relations with the Government of the People's Republic of China but they cannot see how, in the context of what has been stated in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, they can start negotiations for a new agreement in accordance with the five principles. The first essential for the starting of such negotiations is the reversal of the aggressive policies followed by the Government of the People's Republic of China during the last few years and the restoration of a climate which assures the strict observance of the five principles both in letter and spirit.

The Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China the assurances of its highest consideration.

### **Chinese Foreign Ministry's Note to Indian Embassy in China Dated March 1, 1962**

**T**HE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and has the honour to state its views again on the question of negotiations for an agreement on trade and intercourse between China and India, which the Embassy is requested to transmit to the Indian Government.

The Chinese Government has read the note of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs of December 15, 1961 in reply to the Chinese Government's note of December 3, 1961 in which the Chinese Government proposed that the Governments of China and India hold negotiations so as to conclude, in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, a new agreement on trade and intercourse to replace the 1954 Sino-Indian Agreement on Trade and Intercourse Between the Tibet Region of China and India, which will expire on June 3, 1962 and cease to be in force. It is wholly from the good desire of safeguarding the friendship between the two countries that the Chinese Government put forward this proposal. Contrary to expectation, however, the Indian Government in its note not only rejected this friendly proposal, but lacking elementary courtesy, made wilful and ill-intentioned charges and slanders against China. The Chinese Government can only express its disappointment and regret at this extraordinary reaction.

The question of an agreement on trade and intercourse between China and India and that of the Sino-Indian boundary are two different matters. There is no reason why the boundary dispute between the two countries should hinder the two sides from conducting negotiations for an agreement on trade and intercourse. That is why the Chinese Government, in putting forward the proposal for holding negotiations on the question of an agreement on trade and intercourse, did not link it with the Sino-Indian boundary question. In its note, however, the Indian Government insisted on linking the Chinese Government's proposal with the Sino-Indian boundary question. This can only complicate the matter. Since the Indian note has referred to the boundary question, the Chinese Government cannot but point out that it is India that has occupied big tracts of China's territory and laid claims to even bigger ones, and not the other way round. Even Puling-

Sumdo, which is explicitly listed in the 1954 Sino-Indian Agreement on Trade and Intercourse as one of the markets for trade in western Tibet opened by the Chinese Government, was occupied by the Indian side shortly after the signing of the Agreement. Nevertheless, the Chinese Government, in proposing that the Chinese and Indian Governments hold negotiations to conclude a new agreement on trade and intercourse, has not put forward any pre-condition for the Indian Government to fulfil.

The Indian Government in its note not only charged the Chinese Government with violation of the Five Principles, but stated that "the first essential" for starting the negotiations is "the reversal of the aggressive policies followed by China during the last few years and the restoration of a climate which assures the strict observance of the Five Principles both in letter and spirit." This charge is totally groundless. On the contrary, it is the Indian side that in fact has repeatedly violated the Five Principles and the 1954 Agreement. Apart from the boundary question, the following facts may be cited: At the time of the armed rebellion of the handful of reactionary traitors in Tibet, the Indian Government interfered in China's internal affairs by openly expressing its sympathy for the Tibetan rebels and conniving at their anti-Chinese political activities. Going back on its own pledge, the Indian Government even today allows the Tibetan rebels to operate in India in the virtual capacity of an exile government. Owing to various restrictions imposed by the Indian Government, the Trade Agency in Kalimpong, India, set up by the Chinese Government in accordance with the 1954 Agreement, has been placed in a situation where it is hardly able to perform its functions. These are undeniable facts. Now the Indian Government reverses right and wrong by slandering China as following aggressive policies, and preposterously asks China to reverse such non-existent policies as the first essential for starting negotiations for an agreement on trade and intercourse. Should the Indian Government persist in this attitude, the Chinese Government, regretfully, can only derive from this the conclusion that the Indian Government harbours the intention of rendering it impossible to hold negotiations for an agreement on trade and intercourse between the two countries.

The Chinese Government, in proposing that the Chinese and Indian Governments hold negotiations to conclude a new agreement on trade and intercourse, is not seeking any interests of China alone, but proceeds from the long-term and all-round interests of the two peoples. Therefore, the Chinese Government reaffirms its proposal made in its note of December 3, 1961 and hopes that the Indian Government will reconsider the matter.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy in China the assurances of its highest consideration.

### **Roundup**

#### **Chinese Government Protests Against Indian Intrusions and Refutes Groundless Indian Charges**

*Following is a summary of the 12 notes exchanged between the Chinese and Indian Governments on Indian intrusions and on groundless Indian charges. The summary is prepared by Hsinhua News Agency.—Ed.*

**O**N April 13, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs published altogether 12 notes exchanged between the Governments of China and India on intrusions into China's

air space by Indian aircraft and intrusions into and occupation of Chinese territory by Indian troops, an air-drop into Chinese territory made by an Indian aeroplane, and the alleged violation of the air space of Sikkim and India by Chinese aircraft.

Four of the notes exchanged concern intrusions into China's air space by Indian aircraft and intrusions into and occupation of Chinese territory by Indian troops. The three notes from China protest against intensified intrusions into China's air space by Indian aircraft and continuous expansion of the occupation of Chinese territory by Indian troops and their further violation of the status quo of the Sino-Indian boundary. The Chinese notes of January 4 and March 20, 1962, cite facts to show that Indian aircraft intruded into China's air space in 86 sorties during the period from October 6, 1961 to the end of February, 1962; a number of these went beyond the alignment unilaterally claimed by India, and some even intruded into the air space over towns well within Ari in Tibet, China, such as Rudok, Gunsa and Gyanima. The note dated January 4, 1962, points out that the fact that Indian aircraft so frequently intruded into China's territorial air cannot but be regarded as planned provocation against China and an attempt to create tension. The Chinese Government therefore lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government and demanded an immediate end to such illegal actions.

The note dated March 10, 1962 from the Indian Ministry of External Affairs denies the facts listed in the Chinese note of January 4.

Another note from the Chinese Foreign Ministry also dated March 20, 1962, protests against the Indian troops' further advance into Chinese territory, the setting up of new posts and the extension of the range of their patrols in the Demchok Area of Tibet, China. The note says that in July last year the Indian troops occupied a place near Jara Pass (approximately 32°48' North, 79°32' East); in December they occupied Chang Pass (approximately 33°01' North, 79°22' East) and they illegally set up posts at these two places; in October last year, Indian troops also illegally set up a provisional post at Charding La (approximately 32°32' North, 79°24' East). The note points out: "It is obviously the attempt of the Indian side through these illegal activities to annex about 1,900 square kilometres of Chinese territory in the Shangatsangpu River area." The note also says that on February 12 this year, Indian military men even went beyond the boundary line unilaterally claimed by India and crossed the watershed between Chang Pass and Jara Pass to penetrate deeply into Chinese territory for reconnaissance.

Three of the notes exchanged concern encroachment by an Indian aeroplane on Chinese territorial air and illegal air-drop into Chinese territory.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry's note dated January 24, 1962, says that on January 14, 1962, at 12:15 hours, an Indian aeroplane bearing the marking of "BK 505" flying from the direction of the Indian post at Dauletbeg Oldi intruded into the air space over the Chinese post at 35°19' North, 78°12' East in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, China, and made repeated reconnaissance circlings at an altitude as low as about 200 metres from the ground and dropped scores of stuffed gunnies and wooden cases on the Chinese post. The note points out that this Indian act has once again thoroughly refuted the denials and quibbles of the Indian side about facts of repeated encroachments on China's territorial air by Indian aircraft. The note says that in the consistent spirit of valuing Sino-Indian friendship, the Chinese Government is willing, given true assurance against the recurrence of such

intrusions from the Indian Government, to consider letting the Indian side take back the material air-dropped into Chinese territory.

The Indian Ministry of External Affairs in its note of reply dated February 22, 1962, admits the above-mentioned fact of air-drop by an Indian aeroplane, but alleges that the actual location of the air-drop is not the Chinese post, but at some "tents" of a so-called "Chinese patrol camp" 12 miles west of the post. The note also says that the aeroplane "drifted" 3 to 4 miles east of the Indian outpost at the track junction 7 miles south-south-east of Dauletbeg Oldi "due to a westerly wind," and that the pilot of the aircraft mistook the Chinese "camp" as the Indian outpost at the track junction. Basing itself on such a fabrication, the Indian note countercharges that China "has been sending out advance patrols further inside Indian territory."

The Chinese Foreign Ministry in a note to the Indian Government dated March 14, 1962, refutes this allegation. The note points out that "the fact is that it was precisely at the Chinese post that the Indian aircraft made the air-dropping, and there was no 'Chinese patrol camp' whatsoever in its vicinity." Pointing out that there is an obvious flaw in the Indian assertion, the note says: "Prime Minister Nehru said in a statement in parliament on November 28, 1961 that the Indian post at Dauletbeg Oldi is ten to twelve miles to the west of the above-mentioned Chinese post. If the air-dropping had been made at the place where the said Indian post was located, as claimed in the Indian note, how could it be that China had all at once set up a 'patrol camp' or tent there?"

Five of the notes exchanged concern Indian Government's slanders about the alleged Chinese violation of the air space of Sikkim and India.

The note of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs dated January 25, 1962, charges that a Chinese aircraft flew over Sherathang in Sikkim on January 6. The notes of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs dated March 9 and 10, 1962, again charge that Chinese aircraft were detected on January 11 flying over Spiti and Jangi and on January 12, 1962, flying over Chini.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry's note dated March 7, 1962, rejects the Indian Government's protest. The Chinese note of March 20, 1962, reiterates that "China absolutely does not allow its aircraft to violate the territorial air of any other country, and that in case the Indian Government should discover any unidentified aircraft in the air space over its border areas, it is fully entitled to deal with them on its own," "without having to make any enquiries of the Chinese Government."

The Chinese Foreign Ministry's note dated March 20, 1962, also says: "The Chinese Government has notified the Indian and Burmese Governments respectively that there are at times aircraft of the United States of America and the Chiang Kai-shek clique engaged in illegal activities over the Sino-Indian and Sino-Burmese borders, and expressed the hope that China, India and Burma would maintain common vigilance. Facts have proved that the Chinese Government is correct. The Burmese side has shot down an aircraft of the Chiang Kai-shek clique within the Burmese border, a fact which was testified to by Prime Minister Nehru himself in his speech before the Indian Rajya Sabha on December 11, 1961. Nevertheless, the Indian Government refused to accept the statement of the Chinese Government and repeatedly made groundless charges against the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government cannot but express deep regret at this."

# TARIM SKETCHES

by KUO PENG

*This is the third and last instalment of an article about the opening up of the Tarim River Basin in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. The locality described is the area of the basin just south of Aksu. The first and second instalments appeared in "Peking Review," Nos. 14 and 15, 1962.—Ed.*

**W**ATER was the main problem that had to be tackled by the People's Liberation Army men and civilians developing the new farms south of the Tarim River. They had to dig quite a big canal to tap the water of the river, dam that river to divert it into their canal and, until they had built a big catchment reservoir, repair the dam and clear away the silt in the canals every year. North of the river conditions seemed at first to be much more favourable. The water supply problem also had to be dealt with here but the projects needed were by no means so difficult to build. The south-running Aksu River could be tapped simply with canal and small irrigation ditches. But it did not take them long to find out that they had their own deadly enemy to deal with here, namely, salt.

This was an enemy who was both cunning and obstinate. It was only when the land had been cleared, tilled, watered and brought under cultivation that the salt began to move upwards from its hiding place deep underground and then, with a sudden rush, raided the fields. Plots with shoots that were growing lustily would suddenly grow scurfy overnight, the good black earth would get splotted with patches of white and the crops would wilt and die. Although the land suffering from the attack of salt amounted to only a small part of their total area of cultivation, it entailed considerable losses. The waste of manpower, manure, fuel for tractors, all cost money. The seed wasted alone was sufficient to have fed 850 men for nearly a year.

I was surprised to hear all this from Wang Chin-shan. In the old days on active service at the front he had never been one for the three Rs which every man in the P.L.A. had been required to master, but now, here he was, the same tall, muscular, sunburnt chap, quoting facts and figures like a farm accountant.

When the salt first hit them, Wang told me, they knew little about soil amelioration and how to deal with saline land and made the usual costly mistakes. They had tested samples of the soil before reclaiming the land but had not dug deep enough to get forewarning of the trouble. Now they argued that if the soil had salt they

could get rid of it by changing the topsoil. They chose a piece of land impregnated with salt as an experimental plot. They dug up a whole layer about one metre deep and dumped it elsewhere replacing it with good soil. But as soon as they watered the plot they found it saturated with salt again. Now convinced that the salt rose from underground by capillary action, they next thought that they would cut off the salty subsoil from the good topsoil by placing between them a layer of some material which would interrupt the capillary action. Once again they dug away the salty topsoil, covered the subsoil with a layer of wheat straw and then heaped salt-free soil on top. This done they sowed fresh seed. This manoeuvre stopped the salt from coming up all right but all the seeds were killed by the fermenting straw down below!

Then they noticed that while other crops failed and wilted on the salty land, paddy rice grew, and grew well, there. This was because the water in the paddy fields had to be changed from time to time so the salt there never reached the concentration that could cause damage to the crops. So their next move was to change all the salted land into paddy fields. They little realized that this would result in elevating the underground water table and that the salt moved up and along with it. In the following year, they were surprised to find that land formerly free from salt had become saline!

By this time they had begun to get the necessary books on soil amelioration. Soil experts invited down to study the situation on the spot, helped to prescribe remedies. In this way they learnt their enemy's soft spots. The salt rose to the surface of the ground only when the underground water table rose sufficiently high for capillary action to take effect. So if the water table could be fixed at say 3.5 metres below the surface of the ground, the salt would not be able to rise to impregnate the topsoil. However, to achieve this, to lower the water table, it was necessary to build, in addition to the ordinary irrigation and drainage system, another drainage system draining at least as deep as 3.5 metres. This, of course, was a big and difficult job, but there were men who were accustomed to take on just such jobs and glory in doing them because they were difficult. Among them was Wu Chi-shan, a Red Army veteran and now director of State Farm No. 13.

The land allotted to Farm No. 13 was particularly heavily impregnated with salt. Many people, at first, did not approve of reclaiming it. But Wu retorted: "Why not? We're not here to look for a windfall but to build a new world! If we leave this land uncultivated because of the poor soil, our children will have to cultivate it any-



Watering camels

way. That will make us turn in our graves." Backed by this determination the land was reclaimed but it did not yield much. Wu, never discouraged, cudgelled his brains day in and day out to find a way to conquer the salt. He tried out everything he heard of or could think of, but things weren't going well. When he heard that paddy rice would grow on saline land, he rather impetuously turned most of his land into paddy fields with the result that the underground water level on Farm No. 13 was the highest in the area. When he learnt that the digging of a deep drainage system would help, he was all for it. Asked why he was so enthusiastic, he said: "Why, we are poor; when one is poor, one wants to change the existing state of affairs!"

Once it was decided on, work on the new drainage system was put in hand. In many places it overlapped with the original irrigation channels and here it had to run below them. The engineer in charge prescribed that the lower drainage channels in these places should run in culverts laid in tunnels. Each culvert was more than a metre in diameter; they would be connected up to the required length and then put into the tunnels. This presented a new problem: once connected up each length weighed several tons. The engineer, a bit too used to conventional methods perhaps, wanted a heavy crane to do the job, but there just wasn't such a crane in the Tarim Basin. He suggested that they should ask for help from the command of the P.L.A.'s Production and Construction Corps and the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation.

"What if there is no such crane available?" Wu asked.

The engineer just looked worried. "I've been thinking about what to do in that case for days, but I haven't

got an idea of a solution yet," he said.

Wu too was at a loss what to do, but as a former carpenter he remembered that he had seen teams of men moving tree trunks as heavy as those culverts without cranes and he was sure that there must be a way to handle this job. He called a meeting of all carpenters and ex-carpenters on the farm, showed them the tunnels and culverts and told them what had to be done. When ideas had been pooled it was agreed that with the use of levers and wooden rollers the thing could be done, slowly perhaps but surely. The engineer was well satisfied: "You master carpenters," he said, "have opened a window to let light into my mind!"

On the day I left the Tarim I stopped at the entrance to State Farm No. 13. Wu knew that I was to pass his place and he and several others were waiting for me by the roadside. He was in good spirits. He urged me to spend some time with them but I refused because I did not want to disturb them at this busy farming season. "I'll come, but not now," I said. "Anyway let me know when you've completely conquered that salt. I'll certainly come to congratulate you then." "All right then," Wu replied. "Not this autumn, but definitely next. Everything will be all right then."

I drove on for a while then stopped to look at the land belonging to Farm No. 13. On my right was a vast expanse of paddy fields with water, glittering so blue that it was hard to see where sky and water met. On my left the ground was like a battlefield crisscrossed with trenches extending to the forest belt far away. This must be their new drainage network, I told myself. I walked to the bank of a ditch and looked down—it was very deep! Water was flowing in it sluggishly; but it did not look like ordinary water. I clambered down the bank, dipped a finger into the water and tasted it. It was bitter and brackish—the ditch was flowing with salt water! When I climbed back up to the field I examined the shoots of cotton plants over a wide area and saw that they grew well. There was not a spot showing the telltale traces of salt damage. I picked up a dash of earth and tasted it—not salty! I was sure then that Wu and his men would win this time in their fight to conquer the salt.

With the salting soil removed and all other things done that needed doing, I felt sure that State Farm No. 13 would raise a record yield of cotton here north of the Tarim. They have surely earned it with their grit and hard work.

# GYMNASTICS

## 1962 National Championships

Seldom before had gymnastics captured popular interest in China as they did during the contests for the national championships this year. From March 28 to April 1, well over 100,000 spectators were on hand to see the contests for 12 individual national titles at the Peking Workers' Gymnasium. On most evenings the 15,000-seat hall was packed. Thousands more followed the events on their radio or TV sets.

The 122 championship contenders gave brilliant proof of the progress made in this field over the past year. Such exercises as the straddle dismount from a handstand on the high bar of the uneven bars, or the cross-hang with a quarter turn of the body on the rings were demonstrated by only a few last year. This year they were ably accomplished by many. Beautifully executed new movements drew delighted applause from spectators who gave a specially big hand to the great number of up-and-coming youngsters who approached the final rounds. Prominent among these were 20-year-old Feng Tai-chun from Szechuan Province, winner this year of the men's all-round title and runner-up on the long horse and horizontal bar, and 19-year-old Huang Wei from Kwangtung Province, winner of the women's all-round crown. She also won the balance beam event and was runner-up on the vaulting horse and third on the uneven bars.

The stiff challenge offered by these newcomers became apparent after the compulsory part of the championship programme. The tally of points in both the men's and women's competitions showed that the first three places had gone to "dark horse" teenagers. Kwangtung's Liao Hua-yu led among the men and Huang Wei among the women. However, China's former national women's champions came back strongly in the optional exercises. Kuo Ke-yu (Hopei), Chi Yu-fang (Yunnan) and Sheh Shu-chin (Kwangtung) thrilled the crowded hall with brilliant performances in a brave attempt to overhaul the leaders.

One of the sensations of the evening was on the uneven bars. Huang

Wei's good start of 9.5 points was bettered in quick succession; first by Chi Yu-fang with 9.6, then by Sheh Shu-chin with 9.7 points. It was then Kuo Ke-yu's turn. Could she beat that? She seemed the calmest person there in the immense hall as she made her way with the utmost composure to the apparatus. She executed a beautiful series of interweaving movements on the bars and thunderous applause greeted her as she brought her performance to a climax with a spectacular dismount. The applause swelled into an ovation as the scoreboard lights flashed the judges' award of 9.8 points! This was the highest number of points ever awarded at the championships! From then on it was a friendly duel between Huang Wei and Kuo Ke-yu for the all-round crown. However, Huang Wei's suppleness, agility and grace stood the test in the following exercises. She took the prize with Kuo Ke-yu as runner-up and another newcomer, Chao Hsiu-chin (Heilungkiang), coming third.

Competition was also keen in the men's all-round championship. A matter of 0.45 points separated the leading three after the compulsory routines and it was still anybody's guess who would win. After the third event in the optionals — the pommel horse — however, Feng Tai-chun overtook the two leaders and went on to win the all-round title with 110.4 points out of a possible 120. He was closely followed by Tang Shang-chih (Kiangsu) and Liao Hua-yu.

The last day of the championships saw the finals of the individual events

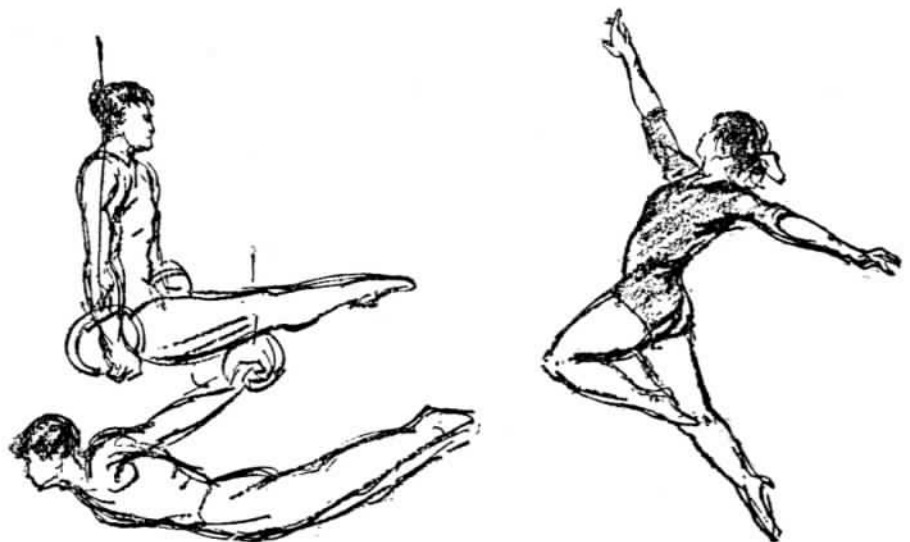
on various gymnastic apparatus: bars, rings, vaulting horse, etc., and here Kuo Ke-yu shone. A veteran international competitor, she won three individual events — the vaulting horse, uneven bars and the free exercises — in fine style and was runner-up to Huang Wei on the beam. In the men's events, Hsu Tai-ming of the People's Liberation Army was the only man to take two gold medals in the championships — for the horizontal bar and parallel bars.

With exceptionally keen interest developing among ever wider sections of China's young people, as the crowded attendances at the championships showed, and a mass of young gymnasts coming along well, the future looks bright for gymnastics in China.

## Chinese Gymnasts in the U.S.S.R.

At the international gymnastic contest for men held in Kiev (April 7-9), China's Yu Lieh-feng came second with 113.45 points to world champion Boris Shakhlin of the Soviet Union in the all-round championship. Another Chinese gymnast Liao Jun-tien was third with 113.3 points.

In the individual events, Yu Lieh-feng, China's ace all-round gymnast, came second on the pommel horse, third on the long horse and free exercises, and fifth on the horizontal bar. His team-mate Liao Jun-tien, who is a recent arrival in international gymnastics, made a very good showing. In the vault he edged out Shakhlin to take the title and was third in the pommel horse, rings



Sketches by Chao Shih-yin

and horizontal bar events and won fourth place on the parallel bars. China's other entry in the contest, 19-year-old Chang Chien, winner of the national all-round title last year, was placed 13th in the all-round championship and came fifth on the rings.

The three-day competition in Kiev conformed to world championship regulations. Leading gymnasts from the Soviet Union, China, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia took part. It gave the young Chinese gymnasts an excellent opportunity to learn from some of the world's best.

## MUSIC

### Vocal and Instrumental Solos

A feature of the current concert season in Peking is the growing popularity of vocal and instrumental solos. We have recently heard recitals by the violinists Ma Ssu-tung (Sitson Ma) and Lin Ke-han, the cellist Lin Ke-ming, the soprano Liu Shu-fang, the baritone Wei Chi-hsien, the bass Yang Pi-teh, the lyric tenor Chu Chung-mao, etc. A considerable number of artists gave joint concerts: among others, the violinist Yang Ping-sun and Wu Yi-li, his wife, an accomplished pianist; the up-and-coming singers Sun Chia-hsin (coloratura soprano) and Liang Mei-chen (soprano); soprano Ma Yu-tao, gold medallist at the Sixth World Youth Festival, and her colleagues Ma Kuo-kuang (baritone) and Chia Shih-chun (tenor) of the "Comrades-in-Arms" Cultural Troupe of the People's Liberation Army; the pianists Hung Teng and Pao Hui-chiao, students at the Shanghai and Central (Peking) Conservatories and winners of the third and fifth prizes respectively at last year's International George Enescu Contest in Bucharest, as well as faculty members and students of the Central Conservatory of Music.

Recitals, of course, are nothing new. But they never before flourished in China on such a scale as they do today. To delight Peking's music-lovers, some veteran artists have come back to the concert stage after long years of teaching. Ying Shang-neng, the well-known baritone, and Chiang Feng-chih, the famous *erhu* (two-stringed Chinese fiddle) player, are

only two of them. But the most heartening fact is that a galaxy of young soloists have made their debut since last autumn. One of the latest comers is the baritone Liu Ping-yi, a student at the Central Conservatory who made his successful first appearance earlier last month with the main arias of Tchaikovsky's *Eugene Onegin*. Sopranos Sun Chia-hsin, Liang Mei-chen and Ma Yu-tao who have been popular young performers for some time now singing separate items at variety concerts, have grown artistically and acquired a wider repertoire; they have recently begun to give joint recitals.

The varied programmes Liang Mei-chen has presented recently gave her a good opportunity to display her versatility. As a member of the Central Philharmonic Society, she has sung the soprano solo in Beethoven's *Choral Symphony* with distinction. She has a warm and lustrous voice which she handles with fire and feeling. She approaches dramatic songs with a fresh conception and vigour of attack, though some critics have thought that she put rather too much emotionalism into her singing of Mozart's *Allelujah* and Leonora's aria from Verdi's *Il Trovatore*.

Sun Chia-hsin, another young soloist of the Central Philharmonic, is a coloratura with a fine and even voice. Her singing of Gliere's unique concerto for voice and orchestra was fluent and convincing. She negotiated the difficult passages with ease; her delivery is intelligent, her style polished.

The young baritone Ma Kuo-kuang's highly individual interpretation of *In Praise of Karamai*, a new work dedicated to the oilfield in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region by the Chinese composer Lu Yuan, aroused much interest. His phrasing and diction were impeccable.

Of all the young vocalists in Peking, Liu Shu-fang is probably the most popular. She has a lyric soprano voice flexible and free and with a lovely timbre. Her singing of Asian, African and Latin American songs at recent concerts has been a delight. She has taken full advantage of her tours in many parts of these continents to familiarize herself with their songs.

Among the instrumentalists, the Lin brothers merit special mention. Lin

Ke-han, the young violinist, not long ago brought off quite a feat when he rendered three concertos in totally different veins at a single concert. They were Sibelius' D Minor Concerto, Lalo's *Symphonie Espagnole* and the *Butterfly Lovers*, a very popular new work by Ho Chan-hao and Chen Kang, two young Shanghai composers who have ingeniously incorporated the Shaohsing opera style and technique into modern concerto writing. Lin's repertoire also includes many other concertos; not long ago, he performed Brahms' D Major Concerto. His playing swiftly grips and holds his audiences; it is passionate, with the freedom of expression that is permitted by fine technical skill. He showed an incisive understanding of the *Butterfly Lovers*, a work with a distinctly Chinese national flavour.

Ke-ming, the elder brother, is a cellist of quite a different type. His poetic temperament was amply demonstrated in his recent reading of Dvorak's B Minor Concerto, every mood and phase of which he treated with artistic insight. His delicate touch and expressive treatment of the nuances of the music gave great beauty to his *cantabile* passages.

Hung Teng and Pao Hui-chiao are two young women pianists who have quite distinctive styles of their own. Hung is the neater and more polished executant of the two while Pao plays with greater passion and spontaneity. At the series of concerts they gave in Peking after their return from Bucharest, they both demonstrated a remarkable technique and a deep understanding of works by Beethoven, Chopin, Enescu and Ravel.

Performances by these and other musicians have been heard, of course, not only by the regular concert-going public in the Peking concert halls. They have given much appreciated recitals in factory clubs, rural people's communes, government offices, colleges and schools and over the radio and on TV. It is clear that vocal and instrumental solos have come of age. Peking today has a gifted group of performing musicians and singers and a large public to give them an appreciative hearing not only in performances of the classics but of modern compositions too both Chinese and foreign.

—Z. J. L.



# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## Greetings to Kim Il Sung

China warmly greeted the 50th birthday of Kim Il Sung, Korean Premier and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

A message sent jointly by Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai says: "For scores of years you have devoted all your wisdom and energy to the cause of the independence and reunification of Korea and to socialism, and achieved brilliant successes. You have creatively applied the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea. The heroic Korean people, under your leadership, stand firm on the socialist camp's eastern outpost; holding aloft the anti-imperialist banner, they have staunchly safeguarded Far Eastern and world peace; and, upholding the principles of proletarian internationalism, they have made important endeavours to preserve and strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement.

"As a sincere friend and a close comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people, you have worked steadfastly and put forth your best efforts to strengthen the fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. In the thirties when the Chinese people were in difficulties, you personally led the finest daughters and sons of the Korean people, who shed their blood in support of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people. In the difficult years of the patriotic war of Korea, you displayed a noble spirit of proletarian internationalism, showing every care and solicitude for the Chinese People's Volunteers. In the present period in which our two peoples are enthusiastically building socialism, you have repeatedly made invaluable contributions to the promotion of the relations of friendship, unity and mutual co-operation between China and Korea. The friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples is sealed in blood, and the

unity of the Chinese Communist Party and the Korean Workers' Party and of China and Korea is as strong as steel. The steady growth of the friendship between the two countries is inseparable from the colossal efforts you have been making. The Chinese people are proud of having such a sincere friend and extend to you their highest respects."

## Soviet Delegation in Peking

A Soviet delegation, led by N.S. Patolichev, Minister for Foreign Trade, and M.N. Suloev, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, is now in Peking for talks on economic and trade relations between the two countries for the year 1962.

Addressing a banquet given in honour of the Soviet delegation, Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Yeh Chi-chuang hailed the great achievements that have resulted from mutual assistance and co-operation in economic and trade relations between the two countries. These fully conform with the vital interests of the two peoples, he noted, declaring that "we treasure the growth of these relations, and, in the spirit of active co-operation, and equality and mutual benefit, we will continue to do our utmost to enhance these relations and to strengthen the unity and mutual assistance of our two countries." The minister also thanked the Soviet Union for its help in China's economic construction.

"We will continue untiringly to strengthen our unity with the Soviet Union and all the other socialist countries. China and the Soviet Union will unite ever more closely, and will remain so united for ever," Yeh Chi-chuang emphasized.

N.S. Patolichev in his speech said that the economic and trade co-operation between the Soviet Union and China is a manifestation of their friendship. It is based on proletarian internationalism. The talks will promote the development of their economic and trade relations and contribute to the growth of their friendship.

## Joint Heilungkiang Research

On April 17, the 4th and final session of the Joint Sino-Soviet Academic Committee for research on the productive potentialities of the

Heilungkiang river basin concluded its work in Peking.

On the same day, Premier Chou En-lai received Dr. P.V. Vasiliev and S.V. Klopov, leader and deputy leader, as well as other members of the Soviet delegation.

Speaking at the close of the 14-day session, Professor Chu Ko-chen, who headed the Chinese delegation, expressed satisfaction that the Chinese and Soviet scientists had been able to live up to the expectations of their Governments and peoples in accomplishing the tasks laid down in the 1956 Sino-Soviet agreement for joint research on the Heilungkiang. "We shall never forget the memorable days when the Chinese and Soviet scientists worked together in the Heilungkiang river basin. The friendship built up during these common endeavours will continue and grow," he concluded.

In his speech, Dr. P.V. Vasiliev said that the final session had taken place in the same atmosphere of mutual understanding, close co-operation and friendship which had marked all the work jointly undertaken over many years by the scientists of the two fraternal countries participating in the comprehensive survey of the Amur (Heilungkiang) River. He expressed the confidence that the friendship between the scientists of the two countries will be continuously developed and consolidated.

At the closing ceremony, a resolution was signed by the leaders of the two delegations. It endorsed the reports of the Chinese and Soviet scientists, made on the basis of surveys on natural conditions, water conservancy, water power, geology, transport and communications in the Heilungkiang river basin, and the general report on the main results achieved by the survey teams of the two countries.

## Syrian National Day

Chairman Liu Shao-chi sent greetings to President Nazim Kudsî on the National Day of the Syrian Arab Republic. The message wished Syria prosperity and the Syrian people happiness. It expressed the hope that the friendship between the Chinese and Syrian peoples will grow steadily deeper.

China's good wishes were also conveyed to the Syrian people by Vice-

Premier Chen Yi. Speaking at the Syrian Ambassador's reception in Peking, he declared: "There exists a long-standing friendship between the Chinese and Syrian peoples, which has grown continuously under the guidance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and in the spirit of the Bandung Conference."

"Our two peoples," he said, "have always supported each other in the struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism, safeguard national independence and defend world peace. We are grateful to the Syrian people for their support of our country in the struggle to liberate our territory Taiwan and for their just stand in demanding the restoration to China of its rightful place in the United Nations."

The Vice-Premier went on to pledge: "We will make every effort to continue to strengthen the friendship and co-operation between China and Syria." "I believe this to be your sincere desire too," he added.

#### **Premier Chou to Visit Guinea**

Premier Chou En-lai has accepted an invitation from President Sekou Toure to pay a state visit to Guinea. In his letter to President Toure, Premier Chou expressed the hope that they will renew their old friendship on the territory of Guinea and work for the continued growth of friendly relations between the two countries.

#### **Africa Freedom Day**

On April 15, "Africa Freedom Day," the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity conveyed the Chinese people's greetings to the fraternal African peoples in a message addressed to Abdoulaye Diallo, Secretary-General of the All-African People's Conference.

The message expresses joy that the African peoples' struggle had grown in strength, that their unity had been reinforced and the number of independent African states had multiplied. It greeted the Algerian people's victories and referred to the struggle now being waged by the peoples of Angola, the Congo, Kamerun, and throughout East, Central and South Africa. "Nothing can hold back the African peoples in their march to independence and freedom," it said.

---

### **Giron Beach Anniversary**

#### **Chen Yi Grets Cuban People's Victory and Supports Fidel Castro's Struggle to Strengthen Revolutionary Unity and Combat Sectarianism**

The first anniversary of the defeat of the U.S.-directed Giron Beach invasion against Cuba, was widely commemorated in China. In Peking, government leaders and representatives of people's organizations attended the reception given by the Cuban Ambassador.

Speaking at the anniversary reception, Vice-Premier Chen Yi emphasized the great significance of the Giron Beach victory. "The fact that the Cuban people were able to wipe out the U.S. mercenary troops at one blow is eloquent proof that a united revolutionary people is invincible," he said. That victory, he noted, was an inspiration to the people of Latin America and other parts of the world, and a bitter blow to U.S. imperialism and all reactionaries.

The Vice-Premier condemned U.S. imperialism for attempting to isolate revolutionary Cuba from the Latin American countries. "But their schemes have failed. The Cuban and other Latin American peoples and people throughout the world are drawing their ranks still closer," he said. "The Second Havana Declaration has proclaimed to the world that the Cuban people who have risen to their feet will never be cowed nor intimidated."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi emphasized that the merging of the three revolutionary forces in Cuba into the Cuban Integrated Revolutionary Organizations has given the people of that country an even firmer leadership. He said: "We fully support Prime Minister Castro in his struggle to strengthen revolutionary unity and combat sectarianism. This struggle is indispensable, and has been correctly carried out. It is very helpful to the Marxist-Leninist unity of the revolutionary forces of Cuba, to Cuba's socialist revolution and to the Cuban people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. Revolutionary Cuba has emerged stronger than ever as a result of this struggle."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi concluded: "We are convinced that no force on earth can prevent the Cuban people from marching forward along the road of socialism. The Cuban people will surely win new and even greater victories in their revolution and construction."

---

The message reiterated the Chinese people's steadfast support for the African peoples' struggle to win and safeguard their national independence.

Friends from Chad, Ghana, Kamerun, Kenya, Mali, Somali, Sudan and Zanzibar were guests at a grand garden party held in the Summer Palace, Peking, to celebrate "Africa Freedom Day."

#### **Serious U.S. Intrusions**

On April 14, the U.S. destroyer *Dehaven*, sailing at low speed in waters close to China's coast, east of Tsingtao, Shantung Province, carried out reconnaissance along China's shores. On the morning of April 16, this warship openly intruded into China's territorial waters to carry out further reconnaissance. A similar intrusion took place on April 17.

Regarding these intrusions, a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has been authorized to issue

the 197th and 198th serious warnings to the United States.

U.S. intrusions into China's territorial waters have become increasingly audacious and have covered ever wider areas. Prior to this, intrusions by U.S. warships were frequent along China's southeastern coast and around the Hsisha Islands. (Between March 1 and mid-April this year, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued eight warnings about U.S. intrusions into Chinese air space and territorial waters.) Now, these provocations have been extended to China's territorial seas off north China.

The latest incident is closely linked with recent U.S. activities designed to increase tension in the Taiwan Straits. Since late March, a number of high-ranking U.S. military and government officials have visited Taiwan on warlike missions. On April 7, the commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet flew from Taipei to Quemoy

and ostentatiously surveyed the mainland from the top of Taiwu Hill. At the same time, the Chiang Kai-shek clique, taking advantage of intensified U.S. aggressive activities in the Far East, has raised a clamour again about "fighting its way back to the mainland."

All this shows that the U.S. Government is stepping up its military

provocations against the Chinese people.

### Astronautics Day

The first anniversary of the launching on April 12 of the "Vostok," the world's first manned spaceship, celebrated as "Astronautics Day" in the Soviet Union, was observed by the Chinese people. Kuo Mo-jo, Presi-

dent of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, sent a congratulatory message to Academician Keldysh, President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Lee Ssu-kuang, Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Association of China, also sent greetings to Soviet scientists, technical workers and Major Yuri Gagarin, the world's first navigator in space.

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

### HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

#### PEKING OPERA

▲ **PEACH BLOSSOM VILLAGE** Liu Yuyen, charming daughter of a rich man, is given permission to choose her husband at a flower show. But, instead of the handsome young man she falls in love with, the maid-servant brings home one of the ugliest men alive. With the help of Lu Chih-shen, a famous gallant, the real bridegroom is found; all ends happily. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **THE HUAI HO BATTALION** A historical opera. On the death of Liu Pang, first emperor of the Han Dynasty, his queen plots to usurp the throne. To preserve the succession and the state, Liu Pang's officials, Kuai Chieh and others, successfully prevail on the Duke of Huai Nan, who leads a powerful army, to oppose the queen and save the state. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **BLACK WHIRLWIND** A tale of Li Kuei, the Black Whirlwind, one of the 108 heroes of the *Water Margin*. Using the name of Sung Chiang, leader of the heroes, a local tyrant kidnaps a girl. Li upbraids Sung Chiang for this outrage. The truth is finally explained and Li apologizes and makes amends. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **THE BUTTERFLY CUP** A prefect's son, Tien Yu-chuan, accidentally kills the son of a viceroy when restraining him from beating an old fisherman to death. The fisherman's daughter helps Tien escape. They fall in love and he gives her a butterfly cup to seal their betrothal. They are parted, but reunited after many adventures. Hsun Hui-sheng Peking Opera Troupe.

#### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **WU SHUANG** Beautiful Wu Shuang pledges herself to a playmate of her school-days. The emperor abducts her. She is taken to the palace, but escapes with the help of a potion which gives her the appearance of death for a short period. The scheme works; unlike Juliet, she marries her true love. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

▲ **HSIANG LIN'S WIFE** Adapted from Lu Hsun's famous short story *The New Year's Sacrifice*. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

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

#### KUNQU OPERA

▲ **SEEING OFF CHING-NIANG** One of a series of stories about Chao Kuang-yin, who later became the first Sung emperor. In this episode he rescues the ill-fated Chao Ching-niang from the hands of gangsters. The girl, grateful for this chivalrous act,

falls in love with him. But Chao Kuang-yin, busy on a political errand, can only bid farewell to Ching-niang. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

#### BALLADRY

The Long March Balladry (*pingtan*) Troupe from Shanghai is now in Peking and performs at Xidan Theatre. Its repertoire includes episodes from the following stories: *A Pair of Pearl Hairpins*, *The Tragedy of an Actress*, *The West Chamber*, *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, *The Song of Youth* and others.

#### CONCERTS

April 21, 7:15 p.m. At Peking Concert Hall  
The Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra presents:

Tchaikovsky: *Capriccio Italien*  
Grieg: Piano Concerto in A Minor  
Beethoven: Violin Concerto in D Major  
Violinist: Yang Ping-sun  
Pianist: Wu Yi-li  
Conductor: Han Chung-chieh

April 21, 7:00 p.m. At Wu Dao Kou Club  
A concert of light music, vocal and instrumental solos and numbers by a variety orchestra sponsored by the Central Philharmonic Society.

April 22, 7:30 p.m. At Peking Concert Hall  
RECITAL  
by

Chang Li-chuan - Lyric-coloratura soprano  
Sponsored by the Central Philharmonic Society. Piano accompaniment by Hsieh Yueh-ming. Programme includes Chinese classical and folk songs and arias from Italian operas.

#### MODERN DRAMA

▲ **AESOP** A play by the Brazilian playwright, Guillermo Figueroa, based on the life story of Aesop, the slave and clever teller of fables of ancient Greece. It reflects the struggle between slaves and slave-owners, and the determination of the slaves to die for freedom rather than live as slaves. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **THE CENTRE-FORWARD DIES AT DAWN** A topical drama by the Argentine playwright Augustin Cuzzani, pungently exposing the perverted commercialization of life in capitalist society. China Youth Art Theatre.

▲ **A FISHERMAN'S FAMILY** A play by Albanian playwright Suleiman Pitarka. It tells how the Party of Labour leads the heroic Albanian people to victory in their fight against the fascists. Peking People's Art Theatre.

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

#### FILMS

▲ **THE POET TU FU** A full-length documentary commemorating the 1,250th anniversary of the birth of the great Tang Dynasty poet. The social background of Tu Fu's age is shown in relics of the time and paintings. We see scenes of the places where he lived and worked. His deep concern for the people is manifested in his poems which are recited. Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio.

▲ **LANDSCAPE PAINTING** A colour documentary showing some of the landscape paintings made since liberation, and describing the work of the painters. Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio.

▲ **GUERRILLAS SWEEP THE PLAIN** A feature film set in 1943. It tells how the people's forces wipe out the Japanese invaders who attack an anti-Japanese base area in north China. Changehun Studio.

▲ **IN THE NAME OF THE REVOLUTION** A Chinese film version of the Soviet dramatist M. Shatrov's play about Lenin and children in the early days of the October Revolution. Peking Studio.

▲ **RED SHOES** A British colour film about the tragic fate of a talented ballerina caught in the toils of the bourgeois commercial theatre. In English with Chinese subtitles.

▲ **VIRGIN SPRING** A Soviet widescreen colour film. With songs and dances by the well-known Soviet Birozhka (Little White Birch) Ensemble, a love story full of fun and laughter. In Russian with Chinese subtitles.

#### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **MUSEUM OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

▲ **MUSEUM OF CHINESE HISTORY** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

▲ **EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS ON CUSTOMS AND HABITS OF THE CHING DYNASTY** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At Tianwang Hall in Beihai Park.

(Above exhibitions closed on Mondays.)

#### OUTINGS

This is the season for outings. Fish, boat or saunter among the blossoming peach trees in Peking's playgrounds: Summer Palace, Zhongshan, Beihai, Shih Cha Hai and Tao Ran Ting Parks. Visit the lovely temples and beauty spots; see the villas of Hsiangshan (Fragrance Hill) and climb the Western Hills on Peking's western outskirts.



*Welcome to the SPRING*

# *Chinese Export Commodities Fair*

*now on at Canton*

And a big welcome to our stand at the fair. Our representatives at the fair will be pleased to meet you and discuss trade matters to our mutual benefit.

We are principally interested in importing and exporting the following:

1. Machine tools
2. Presses, hammers, shears, forging machines, etc.
3. Diesel engines, gasoline engines, steam turbines, boilers, etc.
4. Mining machinery
5. Metallurgical machinery
6. Compressors and pumps
7. Hoists, winches and cranes
8. Transport machinery (motor vehicles vessels and parts, etc.)
9. Agricultural machinery and implement
10. Printing machines
11. Knitting machines
12. Building machinery
13. Machinery for other light industries
14. Electric machinery and equipment (generators, motors, transformers, rectifiers, etc.)
15. Telecommunication equipment
16. Scientific instruments (optical, physical, electronic, navigational, meteorological, etc.)
17. Electric measuring and testing instruments
18. Laboratory equipment
19. Precision measuring tools
20. Metal cutting tools
21. Hand tools
22. Ball & roller bearings
23. Tungsten carbide
24. Cinematographical equipment and supplies
25. Photographical equipment and supplies

*If you cannot come to the fair, write to us for further particulars. We are always ready to do business.*

## **CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION**

HEAD OFFICE: Erh Li Kou, Hsichiao, Peking

BRANCH OFFICES: Shanghai: 27 Chungshan Road, E.1, Shanghai      Tientsin: 14 Chang Teh Road, Tientsin      Canton: 2 West Bund, Canton  
Tsingtao: 82 Chungshan Road, Tsingtao      Dairen: 143 Stalin Road, Dairen

Cable Address for head & branch offices: "MACHIMPEX"

HONGKONG AGENTS: China Resources Company      Bank of China Building, Hongkong      Cable Address: "CIRECO" Hongkong