

PEKING 52 REVIEW

December 28, 1962

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Subject Index: Nos. 27—52, 1962

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

北
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報

WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES UNITE, OPPOSE OUR COMMON ENEMY

This pamphlet contains:

1. Workers of All Countries Unite,
Oppose Our Common Enemy
(*Renmin Ribao* Editorial, December 15, 1962)
2. Statement of the Delegation of the Communist Party
of China at the 12th Congress of the Communist
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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

December 28, 1962 Vol. V No. 52

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ROUND THE WEEK

For More Cotton

Cotton was the subject of a national conference held recently in Peking.

The participants: responsible cadres from the nation's major cotton-growing provinces, special administrative regions and counties as well as outstanding cotton growers from rural people's communes and production brigades.

The aim: to increase cotton output next year. This is part of the national drive to step up agricultural production in 1963 centring on increasing grain and cotton output.

The fact that Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Tan Chen-lin presided over the conference pointed up its importance. Leading personnel from the state planning, agricultural, trade, supply and marketing, textile and foodstuffs departments and a number of cotton experts took part in the discussions which covered every phase of the problems raised and culminated in the drawing up of concrete plans for boosting cotton production. At the close of the conference, Premier Chou En-lai received its participants and had cordial talks with them. He heard about the results of the conference with deep interest, and gave them much appreciated advice and encouragement to fulfil the targets set.

The delegates are fully confident that next year's state plan for cotton production will be fulfilled. Recognizing how important it is both for the people and the national economy as a whole to raise cotton output, they pledged themselves to reach or surpass the goals of the state plan for cotton acreage and yields.

Measures for Higher Output. The overall situation at the present moment is good. Data brought to the conference by delegates from various provinces backed up the optimistic estimate already made for next year.

The various regions have mapped out concrete measures to increase cotton output. In allotting land to crops in 1963, many people's communes are extending their cotton acreage. Others have taken pains to select the best plots for cotton, and have already tilled and prepared the land for planting that crop next year. The selection of seed, an important factor in a good harvest, has been given added atten-

tion. Most communes report that they have adequate quantities of good seed in hand for the sowing next spring.

While the state will see to it that chemical fertilizers are supplied in the maximum possible quantities to areas producing cotton, the people's communes themselves are doing their best to make more compost and accumulate more manure during the winter months. Those in Chekiang Province on the eastern coast have planted 100,000 *mu* to green manure; communes in Hopei, Shantung and other provinces are taking effective measures to accumulate more silt and manure for next year's cotton crop.

Other measures were also discussed in detail. These include extension of irrigation, increased supplies of insecticides and equipment, improvements in cultivation techniques and the spreading of scientific knowledge on cotton planting through technical stations. The conference urged the setting up of an increasing number of these stations.

Model Farmers Meet. The nation's outstanding cotton growers took the opportunity provided by the conference to meet and swap experience. Among them were Chang Chiu-hsiang, a People's Deputy to the National People's Congress and a national model farmer from Shensi Province; Chu Yao-li and Wu Chun-an, also national model farmers from the cotton-rich province of Shansi.

Most of the people's communes from which these model peasants come got a good cotton crop this year and by this autumn they were already taking steps to raise a bigger and better crop next year. Chu Yao-li's account of the Longju People's Commune, of which he is vice-director, was an inspiration to all who participated in the discussions. He disclosed that his commune would plant some 40,000 *mu* next year to cotton, an increase of more than 12 per cent compared to this year. Chu Yao-li hails from Yuncheng County in southern Shansi Province. This region has good irrigation facilities, a mild climate and fertile soil well suited to cotton. Answering the demand for more cotton, the people's communes in the county have drawn up plans which will put 17 per cent more land under cotton next year. With this larger

acreage and higher per-mu yields they are confident that they will boost their cotton output. One of many other advantageous factors is that this year they garnered 33 per cent more grain than last year. With their food bins well filled they are better set to devote more attention to cotton.

The model farmers who attended the conference pledged that on returning to their respective communes they would take the lead in mobilizing their fellow commune members to go in for cotton planting in a big way. Chu Yao-li and Wu Chun-an, old chums in cotton growing, have decided to tour the major cotton-producing areas in southern Shansi to give the communes there the benefit of their well-tested experience.

Fertilizer Industry Expands

China's chemical works are stepping up production of fertilizer for the farms. Many already report fulfilment of this year's plans. One of these is the large nitrogenous fertilizer factory in Taiyuan, Shansi Province. By the end of November, its output of ammonium nitrate exceeded its 1962 quota by 18 per cent. The per-ton cost of its synthetic ammonia this year is 11 per cent below plan.

This Taiyuan factory makes nitrogenous fertilizer for the rural people's communes not only in Shansi Province but in Hopei and Honan as well. With this year's production plan fulfilled, its workers have been concentrating on new ideas to boost production next year. In the past four weeks they have put forward nearly three hundred rationalization proposals. Many of these have been adopted and are already resulting in increased output and greater economy in the use of raw materials.

The chemical works in Lanchow in the northwestern province of Kansu achieved an all-round fulfilment of this year's production goals—for out-

put, quality, costs and labour productivity—with two extra months in hand. Its workers and staff then pledged themselves to turn out another 30,000 tons of fertilizer before year's end. By December 6, they had already produced four-fifths of this extra amount, so there is little doubt that they will win more laurels before 1962 is out.

While many of the older plants are turning out more fertilizer as a result of technical innovations, many others are being expanded or renovated. New factories, larger and with up-to-date equipment, are also rising one after another in various parts of the country.

In Yunnan, a multi-national province in southwest China, eight chemical factories are being expanded and renovated with new equipment to produce more phosphate fertilizer. In northeast China, work on the second stage of construction of the Kirin Chemical Industry Company's large fertilizer plant has just been completed. This will greatly increase the plant's capacity: its output of synthetic ammonia will be doubled while that of methanol will be five times what it is now.

One of the nation's largest fertilizer plants is being built by the Whangpoo River in Shanghai. Construction began in the second quarter of 1960. It is designed by Chinese technicians and entirely equipped with up-to-date domestically made machinery. Production here will be highly mechanized and automated. When work on the first stage of construction is completed, the plant will have an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of ammonium sulphate. Early this month word came that the plant, though still under construction, successfully trial-manufactured its first batch of synthetic ammonia and ammonium sulphate.

These achievements make a striking contrast with the past. In old China there were only two nitrogenous fer-

tilizer factories. The larger of the two was built in northeast China by the Japanese imperialists when they invaded that part of the country, and practically all its products were shipped to Japan. Before liberation, the peak annual output of chemical fertilizer in China was only 220,000 tons, only as much as some single plants turn out now. This gives a measure of the poor legacy New China inherited from the past.

In the 13 years since liberation, besides renovating and expanding these two old nitrogenous fertilizer plants, China has built several other large fertilizer plants. Several additional plants are now under construction or will be built next year. When completed these will greatly increase output to meet mounting demands from the people's communes.

China's expanding fertilizer industry is turning out a greater range of products too. Ammonium sulphate was the only kind of fertilizer made in China in the past. Now the country produces other fertilizers as well, including ammonium nitrate, phosphate fertilizer and urea. All this will play a vital role in the present national drive to increase agricultural production.

N.P.C. to Meet

The Second National People's Congress will convene its fourth session in the second quarter of 1963. This decision was made at a meeting of the N.P.C.'s Standing Committee held last week. The meeting, which heard a report on government work by Premier Chou En-lai, also decided that the election of People's Deputies to the Third National People's Congress would take place in the latter half of 1963.

According to China's Constitution, People's Deputies are elected for a term of four years. The Second N.P.C. convened its first session in April 1959; its Deputies were elected in 1958.



Taking Manure to the Cotton Fields

Woodcut by Chen Hsiao-hua



Premier Chou En-lai (right) and Chairman Tsendenbal sign the Sino-Mongolian Boundary Treaty

The Sino-Mongolian Boundary Treaty: Its Significance

CHINA and the People's Republic of Mongolia have concluded a treaty to define their mutual boundary. It was signed in Peking on December 26 on behalf of their respective Governments by Premier of the State Council Chou En-lai and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Umjagin Tsendenbal. This is not only an important event in the annals of friendly relations between the two countries; it has contributed to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist camp.

China and Mongolia are close fraternal neighbours. However, their common boundary, which extends for more than 4,000 kilometres, had never previously been formally delimited. This was a question left over by history. Not long ago the Chinese and Mongolian Governments initiated friendly consultations on this question. Though the issue was rather complex, they were able to arrive at a fair and reasonable agreement within a very short time. This is because the two sides were prompted by a sincere desire to reach a settlement and to strengthen their unity, and because the negotiations were conducted in the spirit of mutual respect and mutual understanding and according to the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual accommodation.

This swift settlement of the Sino-Mongolian boundary question and the successful signing of a boundary treaty provides a fine example of the way socialist countries handle their mutual relations. It shows how fraternal socialist countries find the correct way to solve questions existing between them on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in accordance with the principles governing mutual relations between fraternal countries as laid down in the Moscow Declaration of 1957 and the Moscow Statement of 1960. It shows how a reasonable solution can be secured for outstanding questions through comradely, friendly consultations. In solving their boundary question, the Chinese and Mongolian Governments are acting not only in

the interests of the unity and solidarity of the Chinese and Mongolian peoples, but also in the interests of the unity and solidarity of the peoples of all socialist countries.

Boundary questions have existed between China and many of her neighbours. These were questions left over by history. But China, for her part, has consistently striven to settle these questions through friendly negotiations. Thus the Sino-Mongolian boundary treaty was preceded by the successful and amicable settlement of the boundary questions with Burma and Nepal. At the time of writing, it is announced that China and Pakistan too have reached complete agreement in principle in regard to the location and alignment of their common boundary (see page 8).

China's stand on the Sino-Indian boundary question is consistent with her stand on all other boundary questions: she has always striven for a settlement through peaceful negotiations. At the present time, the Chinese frontier guards, having been compelled to strike back in self-defence, have on their own initiative ceased fire along the entire border and are withdrawing. This fact provides still more incontrovertible evidence of China's sincere desire and unshakable stand for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

China and Mongolia are socialist and, therefore, peaceable and peace-loving countries. The Chinese and Mongolian peoples are engaged in the great cause of building socialism. They are struggling against imperialism and defending world peace. Every success of the two peoples adds to the might of the socialist camp and contributes to the cause of world peace. The Chinese people will continue to strive for the further and steady strengthening of fraternal relations between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples and the unity of the socialist camp, for the victory of socialism and communism and for the defence of world peace.

Chairman Tsedenbal in Peking

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

CHAIRMAN Umjagin Tsedenbal of the People's Republic of Mongolia received a hearty welcome during his three-day visit in Peking. He arrived in the capital on December 25 at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai to sign the Sino-Mongolian Boundary Treaty. He was accompanied by N. Zhagvaral, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers; P. Shagdarsuren, Foreign Minister; S. Sosorbaram, Vice-Foreign Minister; S. Bataa, Deputy to the Great People's Hural; and D. Chimiddorz, a department chief of the Mongolian Foreign Ministry.

Hundreds of thousands of Peking's citizens lined the streets to give a rousing welcome to the distinguished Mongolian guests on their arrival.

Premier Chou En-lai; Vice-Premiers Ho Lung, Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien; Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Peng Chen, Chen Shu-tung and Cheng Chien; government ministers and high-ranking officers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and leaders of people's organizations were at the airport to meet them.

Broad Changan Boulevard that leads through the heart of Peking presented an animated scene. Crowds lining both sides waved and shouted a welcome as Chairman Tsedenbal and his party, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Ho Lung and other Chinese leaders, passed through in open cars from the airport to the guest house. Clouds of confetti were showered on the motorcade.

At Tien An Men Square, Chinese and Mongolian national flags flew side by side. Multi-coloured balloons and bunting gave a holiday air to the occasion, and the huge throng gathered there gave the guests a special Peking-style welcome. Over 1,000 professional and amateur artists in stage dress performed traditional Chinese and Mongolian dances in the warm winter weather. It was an expression of the Chinese people's deep friendship and regard for the fraternal people of Mongolia.

Banquet Speeches

That evening, Premier Chou En-lai gave a gala banquet in honour of Chairman Tsedenbal at the Great Hall of the People. Host and guest delivered speeches.

Premier Chou En-lai expressed warm welcome to Chairman Tsedenbal and his party, to the envoys of fraternal Mongolia. Dealing with the profound traditional friendship between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples, he declared: "Our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against

our common enemies and in the cause of building socialism. In the last few years, the fraternal friendship between the two countries has further developed. Economic, cultural, scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries has been strengthened, and friendly contacts between the two peoples have become ever more frequent." As an outstanding example of this, the Premier mentioned his visit to Mongolia in 1960 and the signing of the Sino-Mongolian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance in that year. He described the signing of the Sino-Mongolian Boundary Treaty as "a new milestone" in the history of Sino-Mongolian friendly relations.

Speaking of the foreign policy of peace pursued by China and Mongolia, Premier Chou En-lai stated: "Both our Governments and peoples have made continuous efforts to bring about peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, to oppose the policies of aggression and war of imperialism and safeguard peace in Asia and the world."

The Chinese Premier dwelt on the great significance of safeguarding and strengthening the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement. "For the sake of our common great ideal and noble cause," he said, "all the socialist countries can and must unite closely on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of mutual respect for independence and equality. The Chinese people have always taken it as their sacred duty to safeguard and strengthen this unity. As before, we will continue to exert our utmost efforts in this regard in accordance with the revolutionary principles laid down in the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement."

In his speech, Chairman Tsedenbal said: "The victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China were welcomed by the Mongolian people with great joy as events of world-historic significance, events which helped strengthen the external position of the Mongolian People's Republic. . . . The historic victory of the Chinese people and the establishment of the friendly relations between our two countries opened up possibilities for the broad development of fraternal friendship and co-operation between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples on a fundamentally new basis, on the basis of proletarian internationalism and the principles of socialist mutual help and close co-operation."

"The signing of the boundary treaty between our two countries," Chairman Tsedenbal stressed, "will be, on the

one hand, a clear expression of the profound friendship and respect mutually cherished by the peoples of Mongolia and China, and on the other hand, it will undoubtedly contribute to the further strengthening of the fraternal and friendly relations between our two socialist countries and the consolidation of friendship and co-operation among all the socialist countries."

The Mongolian Chairman also declared: "In its socialist development, the Mongolian People's Republic has received extensive help and support from the great Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the other fraternal socialist countries. The Mongolian people express their thanks to their brothers, including the people and Government of the People's Republic of China, for their fraternal assistance."

On December 26, after friendly talks on that day and the day before, Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Umjagin Tsedenbal signed the Sino-Mongolian Boundary Treaty. Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu of the People's Republic of China and other government leaders took part in the signing ceremony. On the same day, Chairman Liu Shao-chi received Chairman Tsedenbal and his party.

Peking Celebrates

In the afternoon of the day the treaty was signed, over 10,000 representatives of Peking's citizens held a mammoth rally to celebrate the event and welcome Chairman Tsedenbal. The Mayor of Peking, Peng Chen, and the Mongolian Chairman addressed the gathering.

Hailing the treaty as a mark of further consolidation of fraternal friendship between the two peoples, Mayor Peng Chen particularly noted the contribution it made to the strengthening of relations between the two countries and the unity of the socialist camp. He pointed out that the signing of the Sino-Mongolian Boundary Treaty was a result of the joint efforts of the Chinese and Mongolian Governments. "This demonstrates that, no matter what problems exist between fraternal socialist countries, they can and should be solved correctly in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and with the principles guiding relations between fraternal countries as laid down in the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement," he said.

Chairman Tsedenbal in his speech noted that the Sino-Mongolian talks of which the treaty was the fruit had been conducted in a spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and consideration for each other's interests. He pointed



Chairman Tsedenbal driving with Premier Chou receives a warm welcome from Peking's citizens

out that the signing of the Mongolian-Chinese Boundary Treaty was a great event in the history of relations between the Mongolian and Chinese peoples and was a clear demonstration of the unbreakable friendship and fraternal co-operation between the two peoples. Undoubtedly, he said, the people of the two countries "will continue to build their relations on the principles of equality and respect for each other's interests and the principles of proletarian internationalism. The Mongolian-Chinese frontier was and still is a frontier of peace, friendship and co-operation."

Chairman Tsedenbal declared that the Mongolian People's Republic had always stood for the immediate restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and supported its struggle and efforts to recover Taiwan, an inalienable part of its territory, establish an atom-free zone in the Pacific Region and the Far East and oppose U.S. imperialism's aggressive ambitions and plots. The Mongolian Government supported the initiative taken by the Chinese Government in unilaterally ceasing fire and withdrawing its frontier guards in order to bring about a solution to the serious border clashes which had occurred on the Sino-Indian border, Chairman Tsedenbal declared. The Sino-Indian boundary question should be settled only by peaceful means, i.e., through negotiations, he said.

The Chinese press attached the greatest importance to Chairman Tsedenbal's visit to China and the signing of the Sino-Mongolian Boundary Treaty. On the day of the arrival of the Mongolian leader, Peking papers published pictures of him and short biographies, along with leaders hailing Sino-Mongolian friendship. They greeted the signing of the boundary treaty with editorials underlining its significance and expressing confidence in the further growth of Sino-Mongolian friendship.

Joint Communiqué of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Pakistan

An agreement in principle has been reached on the location and alignment of the boundary actually existing between the two countries

The following communiqué was issued on December 28, 1962. — Ed.

TALKS were started in Peking on October 12, 1962 between the diplomatic representatives of the People's Republic of China and the diplomatic representatives of Pakistan in pursuance of the decision of the two Governments on conducting negotiations through diplomatic channels on the question of the boundary between China's Sinkiang and the contiguous areas the defence of which is under the control of Pakistan.

Upon reaching agreed views on the procedural matters concerning the talks, the representatives of the two parties exchanged plain topographical maps, which were checked technically by map experts of both parties and on which an agreed understanding was attained. Following that, the two parties exchanged maps showing the boundary

line and held formal meetings as well as friendly consultations in a spirit of equality, cooperation, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. And now an agreement in principle has been reached on the location and alignment of the boundary actually existing between the two countries.

The two parties are highly satisfied with the speedy attainment of the agreement in principle on the boundary question left over by history, and mutually agree that the proposed boundary agreement between the two countries should be signed on this basis as soon as possible.

The boundary agreement fully safeguards the rights and interests of both the countries and demonstrates the efficacy of negotiation as a peaceful method of resolving international disputes on the basis of mutual respect and goodwill.

Indian "Non-Alignment"

What Does It All Add Up To?

Following is a translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial of December 23, 1962, entitled "The Truth About the Indian Government's Self-Proclaimed 'Non-Alignment.'" Subheads are ours. — Ed.

HOW much is left of that "non-alignment" proclaimed by the Indian Government? The whole world now knows the answer.

At the very time when the Chinese Government has taken the initiative in effecting a ceasefire and withdrawing its frontier forces and the situation in the Sino-Indian border areas is somewhat eased, and when the world eagerly looks to the Indian Government to make a response to the Chinese Government's peace proposals and return to the conference table, the Indian Government continues its collaboration with U.S. imperialism and allows the United States to meddle further in the Sino-Indian border conflict. In the words of Prime Minister Nehru, the Indian Government and the Western states are "coming together."

True Meaning of "Coming Together"

"Coming together!" What a novel term this is! What does it mean after all?

First. The United States continues to send India arms in large quantities by air and sea. Other member nations of the North Atlantic bloc and U.S.-Australian-New Zealand military bloc [ANZUS] such as Britain, West Germany and Australia, are also very active in giving military "assistance" to India. In less than two months since the Indian troops unleashed their massive attacks in the Sino-Indian border areas, the United States has given India arms and ammunition to a total value of \$15 million. The U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence, William P. Bundy, announced on December 13 that his government would send India military "assistance" on an increasing scale in the next two or three months. The U.S. Government is now examining the question of long-term military "assistance" to India in the light of India's requests and the report submitted by Averell Harriman, who recently led a U.S. mission to India.

Second. Following the *de facto* ceasefire in the Sino-Indian border areas, transport planes of the U.S. air force are, as before, rushing Indian troops and military supplies to the front in the border areas.

Third. Paul D. Adams, Commanding General of the U.S. Strike Command, and many other senior U.S. officers

went to India to confer with Indian officers and jointly work out operational plans for the Indian forces. Adams even went on a trip to the Assam front to make an on-the-spot inspection. He instigated the Indians to take advantage of the Chinese frontier guards' withdrawal to "get after the Chinese." Only a few days ago, Prime Minister Nehru himself accompanied the commander of the U.S. Air Force Task Force, Colonel A.C. Rush, on a flight to Ladakh in a U.S. military aircraft to make an inspection trip.

Fourth. The United States has helped India to draw up a "big rearmament programme." It is reported that with the assistance of the military personnel of the U.S. and British missions, the Indian Government plans to double the present strength of its army of more than 500,000 men and to organize "home guards," thereby bringing the total number of its men under arms to about 2 million.

Fifth. The United States and other countries of the Western military bloc are helping India energetically in the matter of arms production and the militarization of its economy. The United States has agreed to manufacture automatic weapons in India, while the Krupp group of West Germany is ready to assist India in the manufacture of tanks.

Non-Alignment Long Discarded

All this serves to show that the Indian Government has already cast to the winds its policy of non-alignment and neutrality. Even the press in the United States, Britain and other Western countries has made no bones about acknowledging this. The *Chicago Sun Times* writes that "whatever may be said publicly, there is a *de facto* military alliance between the United States and Britain on the one hand, and India on the other." The British journal, *The Observer*, has expressed the opinion that "India has in fact been secretly a member of SEATO."

The fact is that India's military tie-up with the United States did not by any means begin recently. As early as 11 years ago, in 1951, India and the United States concluded a military assistance agreement which was in the nature of a military treaty. Under this agreement, the United States undertook to provide India with military equipment, material, information and services, while India undertook to take measures to strengthen its capabilities in "arrangements for effective participation in individual and collective self-defence." India also guaranteed that the military aid it received would be used for the maintenance of its internal security, legitimate self-defence or "to enable it to take part in the defence of the region of which it is a part." The agreement was renewed by the two countries in 1958 and the above undertakings were reaffirmed. On November 14 this year, an agreement was concluded as a supplement to the renewed agreement. New conditions for U.S. military "assistance" to India were laid down, including the stationing of a U.S. military mission in India for the purpose of "observing and reviewing" the use of this "assistance" and India's undertaking to provide the mission "with such information as may be necessary for that purpose."

This supplementary agreement demonstrates the Indian Government's determination to bind itself tightly to U.S. imperialism. In view of this, it is not surprising that

U.S. brass hats have of late been stalking around the Indian capital, making off-the-cuff comments, and have even flown to the Sino-Indian border areas to make "inspections."

Nehru's Aims Behind Non-Alignment Camouflage

Prime Minister Nehru has taken pains to cover up the real state of affairs. To this day he is still professing that he would not "abandon the policy of non-alignment." He intends to retain this camouflage in an attempt to remedy his government's isolated position among the Asian and African countries and to suit the needs of U.S. imperialism, so that India can play a role which no state openly joining a Western military bloc is in a position to play. It may be recalled that at the conference of the non-aligned countries held in 1961, the Indian Prime Minister, doing his utmost to soft-pedal the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist tone of the conference, publicized such absurdities as the claim that "the era of classic colonialism is gone and is dead," and that questions of anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism had been relegated to a "secondary place." In the Congo, Indian troops, in the uniform of "the United Nations force," are serving in fact as U.S. imperialism's mercenaries, helping it to strangle the national-liberation movement of the Congo and realize its schemes to swallow up that country. All this shows that in international affairs, the Indian Government, far from being a representative of the "newly developing forces" of Asia and Africa, is becoming more and more an accomplice of U.S. imperialism, acting behind a camouflage of "non-alignment."

That is why not only the Indian Government, but even U.S. imperialism, does not want India to discard its "non-alignment" signboard. The U.S. *Christian Science Monitor* frankly pointed out in an editorial: "No good purpose will be served by making New Delhi appear suddenly to be totally dependent on the West. . . ." *The New York Post* had this to say: "The State Department has come to regard 'non-alignment' as such, as almost an academic issue, as do some elements in the Indian leadership. They prefer to let the Indians continue to use the word. . . ." There is now a great resemblance in this respect between the Indian Government and the Tito group of Yugoslavia, which, though a party to the Balkan military alliance, has put up the "non-alignment" signboard on all occasions when it is in fact doing the dirty work of U.S. imperialism. But an ever mounting mass of facts is exposing this "non-alignment," whether of the Tito group, or of the Indian Government. In trying to continue to use this camouflage to deceive the public they will cut no better a figure than that emperor in Hans Andersen's fairy tale who paraded before the people in his "new" suit of clothes.

Mistaking Cause for Effect

Recently, it has been alleged that the "non-alignment" policy of the Indian Government is genuine and that it is China which has "pushed" it into the arms of the Western countries. This is mistaking cause for effect. Those

CORRECTION: In our December 14, 1962, issue (No. 50), line 9, 2nd para., 2nd column on page 12 should read "34°25'N, 78°55'E. . . ."

who maintain this have failed to consider seriously why the Indian Government has over the past several years consistently refused a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. They have failed to see, or deliberately refuse to see, the fact that the Indian Government over the past years had intentionally created border conflicts until it launched its recent massive attacks. They have failed to see, or deliberately refuse to see, that the Chinese Government has persistently pursued a policy of settling the Sino-Indian boundary issue peacefully through negotiations.

China was compelled to launch counter-attacks in self-defence, and after repulsing the frenzied attacks of the Indian troops, it advanced into the border areas belonging legitimately to China. Nevertheless, in order to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question, the Chinese Government has taken the important measure of bringing about a ceasefire and withdrawing its frontier forces on its own initiative. The Indian Government, however, has made greater efforts than ever to whip up war hysteria in its country, and collaborated with U.S. imperialism ever more openly, receiving large quantities of U.S. military "aid." It has intensified to a new fury its anti-China campaign, its persecution of Chinese nationals in India and suppression of the progressive forces at home. Is all this not enough to show

that the Sino-Indian border clashes were created by the Indian Government in response to the needs of its reactionary internal and external policies?

Our Sincere Hope

Proceeding from the common interests of the Asian and African peoples, we now wish to remind the Indian Government: It will do India no good for it to depend on military "aid" from U.S. imperialism and continuously strengthen its collaboration with the United States. This practice of inviting the wolf into the house will inevitably make India a political dependency of U.S. imperialism, completely put it in the grip of U.S. monopoly capital economically and, militarily, turn it into a tool of the United States for carrying out its war plan of "using Asians to fight Asians." This will plunge India into the abyss of U.S. neo-colonialism, and bring the country endless disasters. All those who are genuinely interested in Asian-African solidarity and Asian peace, in Sino-Indian friendship and the vital interests of the Chinese and Indian peoples, sincerely hope that the Indian Government will respond to the peaceful proposals of the Chinese Government and solve the Sino-Indian boundary question through negotiation. To line up with U.S. imperialism and act as a vanguard in the anti-China campaign is certainly no way out.

Innocent Chinese Nationals Persecuted

India's Concentration Camps

by CHOU PAO-JU

DISREGARDING the protests lodged by the Chinese Government and the repeated representations made by the Chinese Embassy and Consulates-General, the Indian Government has continued and intensified its persecution of Chinese nationals in India.

Thousands of innocent Chinese, including a large number of old people, women and children, have been thrown into concentration camps. Many, languishing in hunger and disease, have died. This barbarous treatment of Chinese nationals recalls the monstrous crimes committed by the German and Japanese fascists during World War II when on various pretexts they threw great numbers of foreign nationals into concentration camps.

Appalling Facts

India's concentration camps are in desolate enclaves in Rajasthan and other places. Those incarcerated there were robbed of their property and money and were not even allowed to take along extra clothing. Conditions in the camps are appalling. They are damp and crowded and proper sleep is impossible. Half of the Chinese nationals interned in the camps have fallen ill as a result of ill-treatment but they have received no medical care. They have not only been tormented physically, but have been subjected to great mental suffering. Many have lost contact with their families.

Those Chinese nationals who have not been interned stand in daily fear of arrest and loss of property. Indian police may burst into their homes at any time to conduct a search and subject them to blackmail, extortion and other malpractices. The Indian authorities have besides employed economic and other discriminatory measures against Chinese nationals so that many of them have lost their jobs; others have found it impossible any longer to operate their shops or other businesses, and their property has been frozen. Those who have been deprived of the means of earning a living have, furthermore, been prohibited from selling their property. The Indian authorities have promulgated the fantastic regulation that any Chinese national who sells his property will be subject to a five-year prison term and the same punishment will be meted out to those who buy such property. Under the pressure of these draconian measures, some Chinese nationals have become mentally deranged; others have committed suicide.

Mass arrests of law-abiding Chinese residents are still continuing in different parts of India. According to figures announced by the Indian Home Minister Shastri on December 3, the number of arrested Chinese nationals amounted to 1,736. In Assam and West Bengal mass arrests were made in the form of surprise raids. Chinese nationals were indiscriminately arrested irrespective of

"We Will Pray for You No Matter How Far You Go"

IN the early morning of December 21, along the road northwest of Dirang Dzong, the biggest dzong (county) of the Monyul area in southern Tibet, young men carrying sabres, women with many bracelets on their wrists, grey-headed old men and children of the Monba people lined the roadside to give a warm send-off to the Chinese frontier guards who were that day to make their withdrawal.

Twelve representatives of the local Monba community presented *hata* (ceremonial scarves) to leading officers of the frontier guards, who returned the greetings in the same way. A group of old men presented cups of wine to frontier guards by way of saying farewell. Some Monbas, arm-in-arm with their new friends from among the Chinese frontier guards, accompanied them for some distance. As the frontier guards turned the bend in the road, twelve old men waved a large carpet and sang a song of parting: "Go slowly, slowly. We will pray for you no matter how far you go."

On the same day, the Chinese frontier guards withdrew to Kuyutung and the area north of Kuyutung from Walong. This important town in the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian border had been wrecked by retreating Indian troops; the Chinese frontier guards during their stay had done a great deal to restore it and when they withdrew from it, left it in good shape.

Following their withdrawal in the eastern and western sectors of the Sino-Indian border which began on December 1 and 9 and their withdrawal from Mechukha, Kolihsiniang and other places on December 13 and 15, the Chinese frontier guards in the Tibet region continued their withdrawal on December 21. In the eastern sector, they withdrew from Dirang Dzong, Mantala, Lahung, Lahang, But, Panteng, Lasu, Lakan, Kakungpajan, Gechin Bridge, Manikang, Walong, Chuchu and Tineng. In the western sector, they withdrew from Sirijap and other places.

age or sex. All signs suggest that the Indian Government, having forced the Chinese Consulates-General to close, is preparing to arrest Chinese nationals on an even bigger scale and persecute them with even less regard to the elementary laws of human decency.

It should be noted that the large-scale arrests of Chinese nationals have been made and continued by the Indian Government since China took the initiative in announcing a ceasefire and withdrawal along the Sino-Indian border. This can only indicate that the Indian Government is deliberately preventing relaxation of tension and continuing to worsen relations between the two countries. It also makes it clear that this persecution of Chinese nationals is a part of the Indian Government's frantic anti-China activities.

Sheer Sophistry

In its reply to the Chinese Government's protest note the Indian Government claims that these acts of barbarous persecution are designed to meet "the requirements of security and defence," "a matter . . . within the sovereign jurisdiction of the Government of India," and that "careful attention is being paid" to the interests of Chinese nationals in India. This is sheer sophistry.

The Indian Government has falsely accused Chinese nationals of threatening India's "security and defence," but even the Indian press admitted that no evidence of sabotage has been found among the arrested Chinese. Furthermore, the Indian Government has arrested Chinese nationals en masse, old and young, men and women. Anyone with common sense can see that New Delhi's assertion that this action was taken to meet "the requirements of security and defence" is simply eyewash.

What about the Indian Government's claim that it is "within its sovereign jurisdiction" to persecute Chinese nationals? It is generally known that large numbers of Indians reside abroad. In South Africa, Indians have been

subjected to discrimination and persecution by the South African authorities. The Indian Government has justifiably protested against this, but is itself now persecuting Chinese nationals more barbarously and cruelly than the South African authorities have ever persecuted Indians. One would like to ask the Indian Government: Does it now agree to the view that it is within the sovereign jurisdiction of the South African authorities to discriminate against and persecute Indian nationals? Does it think that the governments of countries where Indian nationals reside have the same "sovereign right" wantonly to discriminate against and persecute Indian nationals? Obviously the Indian Government cannot answer these questions.

China Rejects "Reciprocity" in Evil

In his conversation with the Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad interim on December 10, the Director of the China Division of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs made the absurd statement that the Indian Government was willing to exchange information concerning internees only on a reciprocal basis and through the medium of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Chinese Foreign Ministry in its note of December 18 says that the Chinese Government absolutely will not agree to this. Because diplomatic relations are still maintained between China and India, it is the indisputable diplomatic privilege of the Chinese Embassy in protecting its nationals to request the Indian Government to provide information concerning the unwarrantedly arrested Chinese nationals and to arrange visits to them.

Besides, in contrast to the Indian Government's unbridled persecution of Chinese nationals, the Chinese Government has always protected law-abiding Indian nationals in China so that they may live in peace and engage in their normal pursuits. Not a single Indian national has been interned on account of the border conflict between the two countries. Under these circumstances, the Indian Government's demand for so-called "reciprocity" obviously

hides ulterior motives. That is why the Chinese note asks the Indian Government: Is India planning to blackmail the Chinese Government by holding large numbers of Chinese nationals as hostages?

Stop This Persecution!

The Chinese note dated December 18 once again lodges the most serious protest with the Indian Government against its intensified persecution of Chinese nationals in India. The note states that to succour these victimized people and rescue them from their plight, the Chinese

Government has decided to send ships to India to bring back Chinese nationals who are either interned or unable to continue to earn their living in India as a result of persecution and who wish to return to their motherland. It asks the Indian Government to put an immediate stop to the persecution of Chinese nationals, ensure freedom of departure to those wishing to return to their motherland, allow them to bring their money and personal property and give due co-operation and necessary facilities to the Chinese Government for bringing back its victimized nationals. It also urges India not to discriminate against those wishing to remain in India.

China Backs National-Liberation Movement

Rising Struggle in South Viet Nam

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

“THE south Vietnamese people are waging a just struggle. They have chosen the correct path of armed self-defence. Their victorious struggle has damped the arrogance of the imperialists and the reactionaries, enhanced the morale of the oppressed nations and peoples and added strength to the national-liberation struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It has thus made a great contribution to the defence of Asian and world peace. . . . The Chinese people firmly support the south Vietnamese people's patriotic and righteous struggle against U.S. imperialism.”

This is from a message sent last week by a Peking mass rally to the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front. Public rallies were also held in Shanghai and several other Chinese cities to demonstrate the people's admiration for the heroic south Vietnamese people. The occasion for this renewed expression of solidarity was the second anniversary of the founding of the Liberation Front, the organization which is leading the south Vietnamese people to victory in their fight against U.S. imperialism and the puppet Ngo Dinh Diem clique.

Defeating the U.S. “Staley-Taylor Plan”

Speaking at the Peking rally, Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee, hailed the important victories which the south Vietnamese people, rallying round the Liberation Front, won in the past two years.

In July 1961, Liao Cheng-chih pointed out, the Kennedy Administration worked out the “Staley-Taylor Plan” for the “pacification” of south Viet Nam within 18 months. But 18 months had elapsed and the plan had failed. Even Kennedy had to admit that he couldn't see “the end of the tunnel” in the U.S. war in south Viet Nam. The Kennedy Administration used south Viet Nam as a testing ground of its “special war” against the national-independence movement and people's revolution. The results of this “test” showed, however, that the revolutionary flames of the south Vietnamese or any other people could not be

quenched, that no modern weapons or new tactics could save the aggressors from their doom.

Liao Cheng-chih noted that not only in south Viet Nam, but in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, “U.S. imperialism is frenziedly carrying out its policies of war and aggression.” This has aroused the oppressed nations and peoples throughout the world to ever more vigorous struggles for national independence, democracy, socialism and peace, and these have scored new victories. “The great victory of the Cuban people against U.S. imperialist aggression is the clearest example of this,” he said.

Three Important Truths

Drawing on the lessons of these victories, Liao Cheng-chih emphasized that the struggle of the south Vietnamese, the Cuban and other peoples bore out three very important truths, namely:

“First, the imperialists and all reactionaries are paper tigers which outwardly appear to be strong but are actually rotten, which bully the soft and fear the firm. No matter how ferociously they may show their teeth, so long as one slights them strategically and deals seriously with them tactically, so long as one is both unafraid of and good at waging struggles against them, one will surely be able to win victory. To adopt, on the contrary, an appeasement policy and make disgraceful concessions to imperialism will only encourage its aggressive arrogance and its insatiable greed. Certain people hold that to regard imperialists as paper tigers is ‘adventurism.’ This only shows that these people are overawed by the outward strength of imperialism and have completely lost confidence in the strength of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

“Second, it is the struggle of the masses of people which decides the course of history, and not weapons, atomic or hydrogen bombs. Those who blindly believe in the omnipotence of nuclear weapons and sneer at the might of the people's struggle, either recklessly play with nuclear weapons in their own hands, thus making the mistake of

adventurism, or fall down on their knees before the enemy's nuclear weapons, thus committing the error of capitulationism.

"Third, no force whatsoever can suppress the struggle of the oppressed nations and peoples for liberation. No matter how frenziedly and cunningly the imperialists use their counter-revolutionary dual tactics, no matter how openly the reactionaries of various countries serve the interests of imperialism, and no matter how shamelessly the modern revisionists betray the cause of communism and accommodate themselves to the desires of imperialism, this cannot halt the victorious advance of the revolutionary struggle of the world's people. The days are gone for ever when the big powers or countries in the world could barter away the interests of weak and small countries and play at will with their destiny. So long as the people of the whole world unite still more closely and wage a per-

sistent struggle, they will certainly be able to win a complete victory in the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi; Ton Quang Phiet, Chairman, and Pham Hong, Secretary-General, of the Viet Nam Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee; Le Tan, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy in Peking; and leading members of China's national people's organizations and democratic parties were on the tribune of the Peking rally. Among the distinguished guests were many Asian, African and Latin American friends.

The Chinese press has recently devoted much space to the armed struggle of the south Vietnamese people. On the occasion of the second anniversary of the founding of the Liberation Front, *Renmin Ribao* and other national dailies published editorials and articles stressing the great significance of this just struggle and its inevitable victory.

Travel Notes

New World of the Olunchuns

by LI FANG

TRAVELLING northwest from Harbin our train crossed the Hulunbuir grassland in the northeastern part of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region till it reached Yakeshih, a small junction. Then it turned eastwards along a new branch line completed just over two years ago and made its way into the heart of the Greater Khingan Mountain forests of pines, oaks, maples, white birches and other northern trees. This brought us into rough country, and it was only after a slow, plodding journey of 16 hours through the rugged mountains that we reached Aliho, the seat of government of the Olunchun Autonomous Banner (county). Scenes of increasing human activity greeted us as we neared the new town in the growing daylight. Olunchun herdsmen were tending their cattle and sheep in the pens while the farmers, taking advantage of the slack winter farming season, were busily engaged in various side occupations. So we were ushered into the new world of the Olunchuns who, barely ten years ago, led a nomadic life as hunters in these primeval forests of China's northeast.

The Olunchuns, one of China's smallest national minorities, live mostly in the mountains of northeastern Inner Mongolia and the neighbouring province of Heilungkiang. For centuries they roamed the forests, living precariously on wild game and fruits. Hard-pressed and ruthlessly exploited under the reactionary rulers of the past—the Ching emperors, the northern warlords, the Kuomintang, and the Japanese invaders—their numbers steadily declined. On the eve of liberation there were less than 2,000 of them. Liberation gave them a new lease of life; since then, the population has increased by 50 per cent and in the region where they live in a compact community they have built up a diverse economy that includes agriculture, animal husbandry and industry. Their settled life today is a far cry from their wretched past. In the

years since liberation, they have literally jumped from a primitive communal society straight to a socialist society where the exploitation of man by man has been ended once and for all.

Helping Them Settle Down

Under the People's Government the Olunchun people have made rapid progress in every sphere of life.

Shortly after liberation, the Communist Party and People's Government took measures to help them settle down to a more secure life than that they led before. An allotment of grain was given them free of charge together with much needed clothes, hunting guns and other necessities. Free medical service was soon made available, while their children, and some adults as well, were given the opportunity to get a free education. The Olunchun people had never before experienced such treatment. It allayed their fears of the other nationalities in the country from whose reactionary rulers they had suffered much in the past. For the first time they felt the warmth and happiness of a new life in the great socialist motherland.

October 1, 1951, was a double red-letter day for the Olunchuns. While they celebrated the second anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, they hailed the establishment of their own Olunchun Autonomous Banner as a part of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. Olunchun cadres who had distinguished themselves in public service were elected to leading administrative posts. More than 50 per cent of the deputies to the people's congresses at the banner and lower levels were chosen from among the Olunchun people. For the first time in modern history they became masters in their own house. With the fervour and enthusiasm of a people who have at long last come into their own, they have set to work to transform and improve their life.

One of the next big changes was in their mode of living. The people's state helped them build new settlements and houses. They left their primitive wigwams of birchbark or deerskins with their trampled earth floors and moved into sturdy log cabins. This paved the way for them to build a diverse and more secure economy.

Developing a Diverse Economy

The forests of the Khingan Mountains are not only a world of beauty. They are rich in fruits and abound in black bears, tigers, wild boars, wolves, foxes, deer, badgers and small game. Its rivers teem with fish. Through all the past centuries, hunting and fishing had been practically the Olunchun people's sole means of livelihood. After liberation, the state helped them put their hunting on a more efficient basis. It provided them with loans and hunting equipment and paid them good prices for their animal products. At the same time the way was prepared for them to take up agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, poultry farming and other side occupations. First, they were helped to organize mutual-aid teams. These later developed into co-operatives and then in 1959 people's communes were set up. The advantages of a socialist collective economy, the guidance given them by the Communist Party, the ever ready support of the more advanced brother nationalities in the area and their own enthusiasm have set the Olunchuns solidly on the path to progress and prosperity.

There has been a steady all-round growth of their economy. In the ten years 1951-1961, the total output value of the animal products they produced increased by more than 200 per cent. General farming now occupies an important place in their economy and this too has steadily been producing more. In 1960 they grew over four times as much grain as in 1956. With more grain and fodder, stock-breeding and poultry farming prospered. Today the banner has thousands of cattle, sheep, horses and pigs. Its flocks of poultry run to tens of thousands. In 1958, the Olunchuns set up three farms to breed the deer for which the region is noted. All these undertakings are important supplements to grain production; they have added to their income and raised their standard of living.

With its hunting and farming well advanced, the Olunchun banner set about developing industry. Up to 1956, there were only a few handicraft workshops in the banner, but in the years that followed, and particularly since 1958, it has built among other enterprises tanneries, sawmills and workshops for processing dairy products and repairing machines.

As the economy has expanded, five new towns have been built in this formerly deserted forest region. Aliho, the banner's seat of government, now boasts a population of 15,000. Besides the Olunchuns, the Han, Mongolian and other minority peoples have moved in to help build up the region. The four other towns are lumbering centres, each with a population of around 10,000 people. They are all linked together either by road or railway. Small though the banner is, it has 160 kilometres of railways and nearly 600 kilometres of highways.

Health and Cultural Well-Being

Tremendous progress has been made in health and sanitation in the banner. Diseases which used to plague

the Olunchuns and reduce the population have now been brought under control. Modern obstetrics have greatly reduced infant mortality and improved the health of mothers. In 1951 the first clinic was set up deep in the forests where the Olunchun people live. Since then many other clinics and health centres have been established in the banner and a well-equipped hospital has been built in Aliho. Mobile medical teams have been organized to serve the hunters who are constantly on the move. The wide-scale spread of popular hygiene and sanitation knowledge has greatly contributed to the rise in population.

Spread of Education

Before liberation there was not a single school in the areas inhabited by the Olunchuns. Today, many schools and literacy classes have been set up there. Over 90 per cent of their school-age children are at school. There is also a middle school which provides free education. This year, one of the first Olunchun youths entered a university. He is 24-year-old Shelebatu, now studying history in the University of Inner Mongolia. He comes from a hunter's family and, though his family can now well afford to pay for his tuition, he nevertheless enjoys the special allowances provided for students of minority peoples in the university.

Numerous short-term classes set up over the years in the banner have trained many teachers, medical workers, junior veterinarians and administrative personnel from among the Olunchuns. They have their own locomotive drivers, factory workers and technicians of many specialties too.

During my trip to Aliho, I met an energetic young Olunchun locomotive driver. He was devoted to his work and took an immense pride in it. In March 1960 when the first train pulled into Aliho station, in a place once accessible only by travelling on foot through dense forests, the Olunchuns, old and young, flocked to see it. Filled with admiration at what the train could do, this young man decided then and there to become a locomotive driver. He expressed this wish to the local government, and along with many other Olunchun youngsters was accepted for training to work on the railways.

Wherever I went during my short stay in the Olunchun Autonomous Banner, I found its people going about their work with a will that is underscored by full confidence in the future. By the time I left those interesting parts for home, I knew full well how they felt when they sang one of their most popular modern folk songs:

*When I sing on the Khingan Range,
My voice shakes the mountains.
When I sing in the valleys,
My songs echo loud and clear.*

*As I sit beneath the white birches,
I sing to my heart's content.
If I go to Peking, our great capital,
I'll sing of our new life to Chairman Mao.*

*Do you know why I'm so happy? It's that
We Olunchuns have leapt into socialism in one stride.
No wonder my voice rings like thunder,
For I was born and bred on the Khingan Range.*

Tibet Returns to the Embrace of The Motherland

by CHANG KUO-HUA

Following is an abridged translation of the reminiscences of General Chang Kuo-hua, Commander of the Tibet Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. It is a contribution to a symposium in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the P.L.A. Sub-heads are ours. — Ed.

THE campaign to liberate the southwestern provinces had just been concluded when, in January 1950, our army was given the glorious task of carrying on the advance — to liberate Tibet.

As the People's War of Liberation took its triumphant course in the rest of the country, the imperialist forces that had dominated China's Tibet for the last century hastily got busy together with the other foreign reactionaries and their lackeys in Tibet. They tried to produce a so-called "independent Tibet" in the vain hope that the Tibetan people could be torn from their motherland and held as slaves for ever. The Chinese Communist Party had long ago served warning on those who indulged in such fantasies. In his address to the Preparatory Committee of the New Political Consultative Conference, Chairman Mao Tse-tung had solemnly told the world that "China must be independent, China must be liberated, China's affairs must be decided and run by the Chinese people themselves, and no further interference, not even the slightest, will be tolerated from any imperialist country."

The Tibetan people were suffering under the dark, reactionary and brutal yoke of feudal serfdom. They were longing for liberation.

Chairman Mao's Instructions

Tibet was the only region on the Chinese mainland still awaiting liberation, and so our task was to liberate the Tibetan people, drive the aggressive imperialist forces out of Tibet, complete the unification of China, consolidate the national defences in the southwest and carry the great people's liberation war to the end. Commanders Liu Po-cheng and Ho Lung and Political Commissar Teng Hsiao-ping transmitted Chairman Mao's instructions to us. Having taken the special features of Tibet fully into account and made a scientific analysis of the complicated history and political situation in that area, Chairman Mao instructed the troops marching into Tibet to carry out conscientiously the Party's policies towards the various

nationalities of the country and religion and work well and hard to build and consolidate the patriotic anti-imperialist united front; win over the members of the upper social strata; influence and unite with the masses; protect the patriotic and law-abiding lamaseries; respect the people's freedom of religious belief and their customs and habits; closely unite with the Tibetans; unite with all the patriotic forces with whom unity was possible, and concentrate our blows against imperialism and its faithful running dogs, the pro-imperialist secessionists.

The great, historic march towards Tibet began in the spring of 1950. Our troops arrived in Kantse after marching more than 1,000 li on foot. This was where the Second and Fourth Front Armies of the Chinese Red Army had joined forces on the Long March. The Red Army men at that time had conscientiously implemented the Party's nationalities policy of unity and equality and had made a deep impression on the local people, lamas and laymen alike, so we were enthusiastically met by the patriotic Living Buddha Geda who was Vice-Chairman of the former Sikang Provincial People's Government. The Living Buddha called himself a good brother of Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh and laughingly remarked: "So you atheists have returned! But I, a theist, warmly welcome and support you."

Patriotic Living Buddha Poisoned

The Central People's Government, seeking the peaceful liberation of Tibet, had several times requested the Lhasa authorities to send representatives to Peking for talks, but counting on the support of the British and U.S. imperialists and other foreign reactionaries, they tried to use armed force to prevent our troops from liberating Tibet. Living Buddha Geda volunteered to go to Lhasa to persuade the local authorities there to accept peaceful liberation. Red flag in hand, he placed himself at the head of a group of representatives of lamas and laymen and set out for Lhasa. On his way he publicized the nationalities policy laid down in the Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and told the people of the exemplary discipline of the People's Liberation Army. He arrived in Chamdo only to fall into a trap laid for him by the reactionaries. He was received by the British agent Robert Webster Ford. When this man tried to force him to accuse the Communist Party of attempting to destroy religion, Living Buddha Geda replied: "All I know is that the Communist

Party stands for national regional autonomy, the protection of freedom of religious belief and respect for the habits and customs of the minority peoples, and it stood for these things a dozen years ago." Because the Living Buddha spoke the truth, he was poisoned to death by the reactionaries. This crime shocked the whole country. It touched off a wave of indignation among the Tibetan people and all the rest of the Chinese people.

Reactionaries Force a Showdown

This was followed immediately by another challenge. As our troops were advancing in the vicinity of Chuching in northern Sikang, the bells of the surrounding lamaseries suddenly tolled, a group of armed horsemen in fur hats and red gowns appeared on a mountain ridge and blew a conch shell, inciting the lamas and the people to attack us. We did not reply to the rifle fire but ordered our troops to halt. We sent a small group with an interpreter to the people who blocked our advance and explained to them the policy of our Party, exposing at the same time the plot of the reactionaries. But we were attacked again that night. Our soldiers captured an enemy commander in a scarlet Buddhist gown. Although he was dressed like a lama, he turned out to be a Han and a Kuomintang agent at that. He confessed that in the winter of 1949 some British and U.S. nationals, accompanied by plainclothes guards sent by the Lhasa authorities, had crossed the Kinsha River. They took up quarters in a lamasery from which they issued their orders. It was they who had instructed the Kuomintang agents to toll the bells to incite the people to bar our advance. But the enemy's scheme failed in the face of our correct policy.

In the summer of 1949, the reactionaries in Tibet, backed by the British and U.S. imperialists and the Nehru government of India, expelled the Han people from Tibet in the name of "anti-communism." Then, directly instigated by the imperialists, they expanded their forces and energetically prepared for civil war. They increased their troops from 14 to 17 *dapon* [the equivalent of a small regiment], imported large quantities of arms and munitions, set up a U.S.-equipped radio station, used British instructors to train and deploy their forces, and ordered the lamaseries to pronounce curses on the Liberation Army. As we advanced, they stepped up their activities and deployed their crack troops equipped with U.S. and British arms in the Chamdo area. Part of their forces were also placed in the Ari and Nagchuka [Black River] areas. It was by the Kinsha River that they tried to stop our advance. With the door to peace talks thus slammed shut, a military action of decisive significance—the Chamdo campaign—became inevitable.

Chamdo Campaign

Chamdo is the gateway to eastern Tibet; it was therefore essential to win it in order to enter Tibet. After studying the dispositions of enemy forces we drew up a plan of operations in accordance with Chairman Mao's principle: "Concentrate an absolutely superior force, encircle the enemy forces completely, strive to wipe them out thoroughly and do not let any escape from the net." We used only part of our forces for a frontal attack and moved our main forces to outflank the enemy on both sides and so cut off his retreat.

During the carrying out of these great outflanking movements our troops carefully followed Chairman Mao's instructions and strictly observed the nationalities and religious policies of the Party and People's Government. They stayed away from lamaseries and never bivouacked in civilian houses even in snowstorms or heavy rains. They did not touch a single needle or thread belonging to the people. Food was never requisitioned from the local inhabitants. Whenever our men made a stop, they would study and take account of the customs of the local people and do political propaganda among them. They gave protection to all religious buildings and showed scrupulous respect for the habits and customs of the Tibetan people. Their exemplary conduct opened the eyes of the Tibetan people. "New Hans" such as they had never heard of before, had come! Tibetans who had fled to mountain hideouts returned to their villages. When our troops resumed their march and bade them farewell, the villagers accompanied them out onto the road, praising them with shouts of "Buddhist soldiers! Buddhist soldiers!" Some volunteered to act as guides or offered to repair roads and bridges demolished by the reactionary forces. They sent messages to their sons and brothers who had been deceived or conscripted into the reactionary army. Many "lama soldiers" who had tried to stop our advance came to us bringing their rifles with them. They declared that to fight the "New Hans" would incur the wrath of the gods. Within a fortnight, some 3,000 "militiamen" and "lama soldiers" came over to our side, bringing their arms. The reactionaries' plot to use these men to tie us down was completely smashed. It was in such circumstances that in response to our Party's call for the peaceful liberation of Tibet, the ninth *dapon* which guarded the lower reaches of the Kinsha River staged an uprising at Ningching and came over to the banner of patriotic anti-imperialism.

The enemy at Chamdo had counted much on the difficult terrain we faced. So they were taken by surprise when our advance units arrived while they were still asleep. On the morning of October 18, the commander-in-chief of the Tibetan army defending Chamdo beat a hasty retreat in the direction of Lhasa with four *dapon* and the Viceroy Guards. But they were too late. Our forces had encircled all ten *dapon* of the Tibetan army in the area. With the exception of a few Tibetan troops who got away, all the rest had to lay down their arms.

Peaceful Liberation and Imperialist Meddling

On October 19, the five-starred red flag flew over the ancient town of Chamdo. The Chamdo campaign which started on October 7 was brought to a conclusion after 21 engagements in which a total of 5,700 enemy troops were put out of action. As a result of this serious military reverse, a political split rapidly developed within the ruling clique of the Tibetan upper social strata. The Tibetan local government finally sent a delegation to hold talks. It arrived in Peking in April 1951. On May 23, after a month of negotiations, the 17-article agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet was signed by the delegates of the Central People's Government and those of the Tibetan local government.

At the very moment that the Tibetan people and the people throughout the rest of China were acclaiming the

signing of the 17-article agreement, the reactionaries of the upper social strata in Tibet raised the cry that they wouldn't recognize the Peking agreement. The imperialists who were backing them also did their best to stir up trouble. Immediately after the conclusion of the Chamdo campaign, the then U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, speaking at a Washington press conference, openly slandered the Chinese people's action in liberating their own territory of Tibet as "aggression" and ranted that the United States regarded this as a most unfortunate and most serious incident. Even as our forces were advancing towards the Kinsha River, the U.S. Government had clamoured for direct military assistance to the Tibetan reactionaries. It stirred up the domestic and foreign reactionaries and the pro-imperialist secessionists in Tibet in an attempt to provoke an international religious-nationalities war. The Indian Government sent three notes to the Chinese Government on October 21 and 28 and November 1, 1950, openly interfering in China's internal affairs and asserting that "the invasion by Chinese troops of Tibet cannot but be regarded as deplorable." One may ask why it was that the Indian Government also took such an interest in China's Tibet. A look at what it is doing today will give the answer.

On the Way to Lhasa

After the liberation of Chamdo, the People's Liberation Committee of the Chamdo Area was formed in accordance with the principle, laid down by the Central People's Government, of introducing national regional autonomy in the minority areas. The committee worked under the leadership of the Communist Party and drew in representative personages from all Tibetan circles and strata, thereby expanding the patriotic anti-imperialist united front. The fullest consultation preceded the settling of any matter and no action was taken before full agreement had been reached. This fully testified to our Party's policy of national unity and respect for the right of the Tibetan people to regional autonomy.

In July 1951, together with some members of the delegation of the former Tibetan local government for peace talks, we set out from Chamdo for Lhasa. To reach our destination we had to cover some 2,300 li, climb 19 snow-capped mountains and traverse vast and virtually uninhabited areas. Once we left the Chamdo area the supply problem became a most serious one.

At that time, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions to "build on the march," work had begun on the Chinghai-Tibet Highway; the Sikang-Tibet Highway was already being extended beyond Kantse. The imperialists and foreign reactionaries ridiculed us, branding as "illusory" our efforts to build these motor roads on the "roof of the world." Nevertheless, the road building went ahead successfully. Working at times above the snow-line where even birds could not fly, the road builders suffered great and many hardships but they displayed a dauntless, militant spirit fully worthy of the Chinese people; they opened up a road to happiness for the Tibetan people. Lorry convoys moved supplies day and night. When they could not keep pace with the advancing troops, the people's air force conquered the forbidding air space over the Sikang-Tibet Plateau. Braving the erratic weather, its air crews supported our troops by air-dropping supplies over Kantse, Chamdo and Taichao.

Having endured and overcome considerable difficulties, we finally arrived in Lhasa.

More Struggles

The patriotic people of all walks of life in Lhasa, lamas as well as laymen, gave the People's Liberation Army a rousing welcome. They burnt pine branches and green grass on the rooftops to send clouds of smoke up into the air according to the Tibetan custom in welcoming dear ones from afar. They offered us piping hot buttered tea and greeted us most heartily. Released prisoners of war—members of the Tibetan army who had been captured in the Chamdo campaign—and travelling merchants had told them long before about the policies of our Party on nationalities and religion, about the perfect discipline of our army. They knew that the army sent by Chairman Mao, the "Buddhist soldiers" whom they had so long prayed for, had come. They were exalted and excited. But we also noticed a certain number of people who behaved quite differently. The reactionaries threw stones and spat at us from their high towers and called our gay drummers with their waist drums "devils."

The arrival of the People's Liberation Army, the signing of the 17-article agreement and the peaceful liberation of Tibet was a cause for great rejoicing in the big family of China's many nationalities. But it was undoubtedly a bitter tragedy for the imperialists, the other foreign reactionaries and their lackeys. It was only natural that they should rant and rave. They deployed four *dapon* on both banks of the Lhasa River, dug trenches, and built fortifications and gun emplacements. They raised a hue and cry, threatening to tear up the 17-article agreement and deal us a blow at the very outset. At the same time reactionary rumours were also being circulated: "The Communists won't tolerate the Buddhist faith; they want to destroy all religion." "When the People's Liberation Army men come, they'll kill all the senior lamas and drown the junior lamas in the river." "The bronze Buddha in the Potala is shedding tears," and so on. Soldiers of the reactionary army committed murder, rape and robbery and tried to blame their crimes on the P.L.A. Declaring that they would starve us to death, they threatened the people, telling them not to sell us food.

In these circumstances we ordered one of our detachments then stationed in the Loka area to move quickly to Lhasa, then we called on Lokongwa and Lozong Tsashi, the real bosses of the Tibetan local government. These pro-imperialist secessionists were the leaders of the big Tibetan serf-owners and ringleaders in the plot to prevent the People's Liberation Army from entering Tibet. When Lokongwa saw me, the first thing he did was to jeer: "Commander Chang, I bet being starved is harder to bear than being defeated in battle." I asked him whether he had seen the agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet. He shrugged his shoulders and glanced around at the other Tibetan nobles and officials, his eyes looking fierce. I pressed him further, saying that the agreement was signed by representatives of both sides and that it clearly stipulated that the Tibetan local government should give every assistance to the People's Liberation Army entering Tibet to consolidate the national defences. I asked him severely whether he knew what he was doing. I handed him the document containing

the 17-article agreement written in the Tibetan language. He held the agreement as if it was red hot. He trembled with rage then suddenly bawled: "How dare you bring your troops into Tibet!" I checked an involuntary laugh. So this evil, crazed man was at last speaking the truth. The imperialists who had always backed him could no longer be relied upon, and the very foundations of serfdom were about to crash. How could Lokongwa and his like who regarded this order of things as their very life-blood not be panic-stricken?

The reactionaries by negative example were once again proving the revolutionary truth that the people can have nothing unless they have their own armed force. At that time, S. Sinha, leader of the Indian mission in Lhasa, a setup which the Indians had taken over from the British, told Lhalu, a reactionary *kaloon* [highest ranking official] of the Tibetan local government: "It was all right for you to sign the agreement, but you shouldn't have let the Liberation Army in!" Taking advantage of our peaceful liberation of Tibet, Indian troops since 1951 had occupied large tracts of our territory between the illegal McMahon Line and the foot of the Himalayas. These aggressive activities serve as a tell-tale footnote to Sinha's words.

Aspirations of Tibetan People

The people warmly welcomed what the reactionaries opposed. They were indignant when they learnt that the pro-imperialist secessionists had tried to prevent the unification of China and tear up the 17-article agreement. The sharp contrast between the sentiments of the people and those of the reactionaries was clearly brought out in the case of Tibet. The Tibetan local government, the apparatus for oppressing and exploiting the toiling masses, was made up of a handful of the biggest serf-owners. In order to suppress the people's just demand to fight against imperialism and serfdom, they had all along pursued a reactionary policy that made patriotism a crime and passed the death sentence on those who fought against imperialism. It is well known that they murdered Living Buddha Rabchen and other patriots in cold blood. The scorpion pit at the foot of the Potala was the place where they did away with anti-imperialist and patriotic Tibetans both from among the upper social strata and the men and women of the labouring people. But the Tibetan people have a glorious history of resistance to imperialist aggression and of ardent love of their motherland. The incidents of 1887 and 1904 in which the Tibetan people had heroically resisted the British are well known.

Once they realized that the People's Liberation Army was their own armed force, an army fighting for their liberation and welfare, they gave the P.L.A. the most enthusiastic support. There were many memorable instances of this during our march into Tibet. The people returned to us all the silver coins which in an airdrop operation broke loose and fell into gullies and bushes. When the cotton-padded uniforms of our soldiers got soaked in the rain or torn by the trees and shrubs, Tibetan women helped dry them by the fire or patch them up for us. In no time popular support to the P.L.A. developed into a great mass movement.

There were patriotic personages of the upper and middle social strata too who had long desired to return

to the fold of the motherland, and this desire grew steadily stronger. They regarded the 17-article agreement as a great treasure and spread its contents wherever they went. While the reactionaries were doing their best to withhold food from us, many ordinary people and some prominent patriotic personages sent us sacks of *qingke* barley under cover of night. One of them tagged a note to his sack, saying: "We Tibetans are always with you, 'new Hans' and 'Buddhist soldiers'! Go ahead and drive the imperialist wolves away."

At that time, all power in Tibet was held firmly in the hands of the upper ruling class, and the people were kept under the strictest surveillance. Our work of uniting with and educating the people had to be done, in most cases, through the united front. The British and U.S. imperialists took every advantage of this fact, so that a sharp struggle had raged ever since our troops entered Lhasa, and this struggle was centred on whether the 17-article agreement should be enforced or sabotaged.

A Bright Future for Tibet

After we had dealt firmly with the handful of pro-imperialist secessionists headed by Lokongwa and Lozong Tsashi and administered a blow to their arrogance, the patriotic forces headed by Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme had felt further encouraged. They declared: "With the People's Liberation Army backing us up, we are not afraid of Lokongwa's scorpion pit." We actively supported and helped expand the patriotic forces among the upper social strata of the Tibetans and concentrated on winning over the many among these upper strata who were still wavering and undecided which way to go.

As we worked to win over these elements of the upper strata, we energetically stepped up our work to influence and unite with the people and the Tibetan nationality as a whole. During our march from Chamdo to Lhasa, we had taken every opportunity to help our suffering Tibetan compatriots. We gave them medical treatment, offered them relief, helped with the building of houses and irrigation projects, issued farm loans and implements. Furthermore, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction that "the march into Tibet must not be supplied on the spot," we stepped up our road building and transport activities and kept our troops and the people supplied with necessities. We also reclaimed wasteland and did miracles growing crops on the "roof of the world." All this greatly encouraged the Tibetan people and gave them confidence in building a new life in Tibet.

While we were waging these struggles against the reactionaries, the two other forces of the People's Liberation Army that had set out from Chinghai and Sinkiang respectively, arrived in Lhasa and Ari after a heroic march of thousands of *li* across high mountains, vast grasslands and turbulent rivers. Our five-starred national flag now flew over Lhasa, Nagchuka, Gartok, Shigatse, Gyantse, Yatung and high over China's Himalayas. At the same time, Panchen Erdeni arrived in Lhasa escorted by our troops and then proceeded to his native Shigatse. This reinforced the patriotic forces in Tibet.

Everything indicated that the Tibetan people who had suffered so deeply would finally smash their shackles and achieve complete liberation. We could already see a democratic, socialist new Tibet rising on the horizon.

"Li Shuang-shuang"

That *Li Shuang-shuang* would be a success was clear at its first preview in a rural commune near Shanghai where it was made. A peasant's exclamation: "We have a Li Shuang-shuang in our commune too!" gave it his seal of approval. Today, over a month after its general release, the press is still flooded with favourable comments from peasants and other film-goers and critics' reviews applauding this warm human comedy from New China's people's communes.

This is a film about the growth of peasants of a new type in China's socialist countryside — people who put the collective interests first. They grow in conflict with the old, self-centred individual peasant ideas which, though dying, still clog the wheels of progress in the villages. The film, a lively and incident-packed comedy, is built around such a conflict involving a young couple in a Honan people's commune. Li Shuang-shuang is an ordinary young peasant woman, honest, hard-working, without much book-learning, but public-spirited and outspoken against anything that harms the public good. Sun Hsi-wang, her husband, is a likable chap but too desperately eager to keep in right with everyone. Their contrasting characters — the one always trying to keep out of "trouble" even at the expense of the public good, the other always in the centre of "trouble" whenever it concerns the public good — make for some intriguing situations.

One of the opening scenes has a neighbour's child rushing to tell Hsi-wang: "Sister-in-law is quarrelling again!" Hsi-wang finds Shuang-shuang in the midst of a crowd defiantly facing another woman, a small bundle of firewood between them. "You can't take it, it belongs to the commune," she cries. Hsi-wang, exasperated, rebukes her: "What right have you to butt into everybody's business? Who are you anyway?" "Who, me. . . ?" Shuang-shuang is nonplussed for a second, then comes out triumphantly with: "A commune member!"

This right also makes her criticize her brigade's unsatisfactory system of

recording work-points, suggest how to improve it to the satisfaction of all its members and urge Hsi-wang, clever at figures, to be brigade accountant despite his reluctance to take on a job that holds so many risks of offending people. It also makes her criticize the shortcomings of the brigade leader, speak out against sloppy work, and help a young couple in love over the objections of the girl's feudal-minded parents.

Shuang-shuang's artless frankness is directed against Hsi-wang too when he turns a blind eye to things he doesn't want to see. He vainly pleads with her not to "make trouble" and, getting no satisfaction, finally leaves home to "get away from it all." But each time Shuang-shuang's influence, the weight of public opinion and the facts drive him to see the justice of her ways. He had worried that she would make herself "the laughing stock of the village," but, instead, he sees that she is more and more respected and loved by everyone. He, too, begins to change. . . .

The acting of Chang Jui-fang and Chung Hsing-huo has won high praise. They have brought Li Shuang-shuang and Sun Hsi-wang straight from the commune to the screen in every gesture, every movement. Chang Jui-fang started her career twenty-five years ago as a young drama student in patriotic anti-Japanese plays. Today she is one of China's best-known actresses starring in such screen successes as *Mother*, *The Song of the Phoenix*, *Everywhere Is Spring*, *Nieh Erh* and *By the March 8th Canal*. Before making this new film, she worked side by side with peasant women in the commune fields, chatting and sewing with them as they sewed, absorbing their love of labour, love of the collective, sharing their optimistic and enterprising attitude to the new life. Her Li Shuang-shuang is an engaging flesh-and-blood character with a vivid personality of her own. Outspoken, straight as a die and uncompromising when it comes to upholding the public good, she also has a "softer" side, a lively disposition by turns vivacious, merry or shy, a kindly and helpful concern for her neighbours: all this is her charm. She loves her husband. When Hsi-wang, feeling particularly good, makes the food for the noon-day meal and asks his wife smugly: "Good, isn't it?"

Shuang-shuang demurely nods as she chokes it down. But she never gives quarter when it concerns a matter of principle. Hsi-wang, learning that she intends to expose a shady deal of his friends, rolls up his bedding and threatens to leave home. Shuang-shuang snatches the bedding away and bursts into tears on his shoulder. Seeing the desired effect, Hsi-wang lays down conditions for Shuang-shuang to "behave" herself. The next moment he finds the bedding thrust at him and the door flung wide open for him to leave. When Hsi-wang finally does leave and goes away on a long trip, Shuang-shuang watches for him anxiously each day on the village road. One day, coming back from work, she suddenly hears someone chopping wood in the yard. The mixture of hope, love and stubbornness that comes into her face goes straight to the audience's heart.

Hsi-wang is excellently acted by Chung Hsing-huo, who first came to public attention in *My Day Off*, one of the best comedies of recent years. Hsi-wang is a character that develops. He has winning traits that recommend him both to Shuang-shuang and the audience — honesty, diligence and a true handyman's love of work and knack at all sorts of odd jobs. It is his fundamental, simple-hearted goodness that, properly directed, helps to put him on the right path of overcoming his selfish desire to keep out of trouble even at the cost of allowing other people to wrong both themselves and others. He stands appalled before a poster Shuang-shuang has put up in the village centre, fearing the displeasure of the person criticized. But when it is praised by everyone including the Party secretary, he realizes that Shuang-shuang is right: he gets to be feeling very proud of such a wife. Happily he whistles a tune on his way home. At home, he surveys Shuang-shuang this way and that, a vastly pleased grin on his face. When, after each tiff with Shuang-shuang, he is brought a little more to see what is right, she gains stature in his eyes. When finally he himself is changed, he marvels to Shuang-shuang one day: "Why, I never realized you're growing prettier and prettier!"

The screenplay is written by Li Chun, a young writer who already has many film successes to his credit, including *New Story of an Old Soldier* and *Sowing the Clouds*. His thorough



Li Shuang-shuang and Sun Hsi-wang

knowledge of rural life and an enthusiastic and discerning eye has enabled him to select the exact material for handling an important theme in an attractive, lively and down-to-earth way that never strikes a dry note. His characters, Li Shuang-shuang in particular, are true "artistic generalizations" compounded of what is typically new in the peasants of the communes. They are living, typical characters in typical surroundings. It is this fidelity to life that has earned his film script such uncommonly warm praise from audiences and critics alike.

Li Shuang-shuang can be rated one of the best recent films on contemporary life in the people's communes. Its producer, the Shanghai Haiyen Studio, can well be proud of a fine film contribution to the nation's drive to aid agriculture.

— P.R.C.

SONG & DANCE

A Folk Art Troupe on the Steppes

The fourteen members of the mobile Ulanmuchi (Red) Song and Dance Troupe that travels the grasslands of Zhenglan, one of the banners (counties) of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, might well be called cultural nomads.

All are from herdsmen's families themselves. The Ulanmuchi's entire equipment consists of a horse-headed fiddle and three other stringed instruments, a flute, a couple of trumpets

and saxophones, and one horse-drawn cart with rubber tires. On this last item they travel from yurt to yurt and from settlement to settlement through the four seasons of the year. Arrived in a new place, they join the herdsmen in their work in the daytime and put on shows for them at night. In crowded yurts lit by kerosene lamps, they perform for their herdsmen audiences sitting around them in a circle. From singing to dancing, story-telling to *shulaibao* (rhymed comic dialogues or story-telling to the beat of castanets) every number on their programme is enthusiastically applauded and encored. Not long ago when it went to perform at the Bainhusu Production Brigade of the Baoinhudaga People's Commune, it had thought one yurt would be enough to hold the audience. But to their surprise, over 200 people turned up, some from 30 li away. They had to divide into groups to perform in five overflowing yurts. Sometimes, to enable herdsmen on night duty to enjoy their shows the troupe sends some of its own members to take their place.

Thus, year in and year out, the Ulanmuchi troupe has left its wheel tracks criss-crossing the 12,000 sq.-km. steppes of the Zhenglan Banner. Flowers of folk art blossom in their wake, sprung from the seeds they have sown. Sixty-one cultural groups with up to a thousand members have been formed during their visits to the 16 people's communes of the steppes. These organize activities in song and poetry composing and reciting and story-telling; they put on performances through which they publicize the Communist Party's policies and tell of their new life. In the Kantzulmiao People's Commune on the remote edge of the Small Tengri Desert, the herdsmen of the Halatugai Production Brigade knew only a very few tunes. In 1958, the Ulanmuchi paid them a visit and helped them organize a spare-time cultural group. A dozen young herdsmen and herdswomen learnt to play the horse-headed fiddle and other instruments as well as songs

and such dances as *The Milk Maids*. Some of them were invited to appear with the Ulanmuchi troupe to gain experience, and a couple were sent for further study in the capital town of the banner. Now the Kantzulmiao group is a much welcomed attraction at traditional festivals, when the commune members celebrate the harvest home or the end of the spring lambing season. With 38 performances behind them, the veteran troupers are now putting on many numbers which they have composed themselves.

Besides helping to organize such groups, the Ulanmuchi's activities have sparked a widespread interest in popular amateur cultural activities among rank-and-file commune members. Many production teams can now enjoy impromptu shows during work breaks. One 60-year-old herdsman named Yangchingsuo was so inspired at one that she composed a song called *Ode to Peking* which won both her and her daughter a prize at a banner-wide song and dance contest where the daughter sang it.

Another major part of the Ulanmuchi's work is to collect and collate the rich fund of traditional folk songs and dances among the Mongolian people in the banner. In the five years since it was formed, it has visited 130 folk artists and collected from them the lyrics of 8,500 songs and 6,000 tunes. One 66-year-old folk singer named Batusuhe has sung or composed countless songs since he started singing at the age of 16. One he composed forty years ago, *The Soldier's Song*, voiced the rebellious spirit of a young man pressganged by the reactionary warlord governor of Chahar. It told of the miseries inflicted on the herdsmen by the reactionary rulers and the people's resistance. This song played a big part at the time in mobilizing the resistance of the herdsmen. But neither this nor any other of Batusuhe's songs had ever been recorded. The Ulanmuchi devoted many hours to recording his music and lyrics piece by piece. Later they arranged an exhibition of his works which attracted attention throughout the banner and beyond. Through such activities, the Ulanmuchi troupe has enriched its art and its repertoire and spread the finest old songs and dances of the grassland herdsmen far and wide.

No Meddling With the Korean Question

At the instigation of U.S. imperialism, the 17th session of the U.N. General Assembly passed a "resolution" on the "Korean question." On December 20, the Foreign Ministry of the Korean Democratic People's Republic condemned this "resolution" as illegal and invalid, and demanded that the U.N. cease its intervention. This just position of the Korean Government, says *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (December 24), will be firmly supported by all the peace-loving and just-minded people of the world.

The "report" on the "Korean question," which is annually dished up to the U.N. General Assembly, the editorial points out, is a futile attempt to whitewash U.S. imperialists' crimes of aggression against Korea. The numerous facts about their bloody colonial rule in south Korea give the lie to this so-called "report."

U.S. imperialism has constantly increased its troops in south Korea; it has sent in various types of modern weapons and equipment and egged on the Pak Jung Heui clique to maintain and expand its bloated military machine. This poses a grave threat to the peace and security of Korea and the rest of Asia.

The question of Korean reunification can be settled only by the Koreans themselves. The Korean people have the sacred and inviolable right to decide their own destiny. Neither the United Nations nor any other international organization has any right whatsoever to meddle in their affairs. Korean reunification has not yet been realized only because U.S. troops are still hanging on in south Korea. This is the fundamental stumbling block to the solution of the Korean question. So long as U.S. troops remain in south Korea, there can be no reunification of Korea, and no safeguard for the peace and security of Korea and the rest of Asia. All the peace-loving people of the world support the Korean people's just struggle to compel the aggressive U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and bring about the peaceful reunification of their country.

The Korean Democratic People's Republic has exerted the greatest efforts to find a solution to the Korean question and has time and again taken the initiative in putting forward constructive proposals for this purpose. This sincere and constructive attitude of the Korean Government aiming at a peaceful solution of the Korean question accords not only with the interests of the Korean people but with the interests of Asian and world peace.

The Chinese people have always given firm support to the Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and for peaceful reunification of their country. They warmly support the Korean Government's proposals for the settlement of the Korean question. They will stand together with the Korean people, their closest comrades-in-arms, to wage a common struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and to defend world peace, concludes the editorial.

On December 24, the China Peace Committee and the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and other people's organizations issued statements supporting the December 20 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and strongly condemning U.S. imperialism for manipulating the United Nations to intervene in the internal affairs of Korea.

NATO Quarrels on Nuclear Weapons Control

Analysing the Western powers' quarrels at the recent NATO council meeting, with particular reference to the question of the control of nuclear weapons, an article in *Renmin Ribao* (December 22) says that in pressing other NATO powers to shift the emphasis in their defence programmes to the expansion of conventional armaments, U.S. imperialism aims to prevent the West European countries from developing their own nuclear forces and ensure a nuclear monopoly

for the United States in the Western world.

But the West European powers certainly do not want to be pawns in the U.S. "global strategy" for world domination: they want to gatecrash the "nuclear club" and put themselves on an equal footing with the U.S. in world affairs. That is why both Britain and France, disregarding U.S. opposition, have been developing their own independent nuclear striking forces, and the U.S. regards this as a threat to its leadership in the West.

The scrapping of the "Skybolt" programme by the U.S. is a blow against Britain as an independent nuclear power. Before this, the Kennedy Administration scrapped plans for the "fourth nuclear striking force" in order to check the nuclear arming of West Germany. It also refused to give France any nuclear help. All this shows that the Kennedy Administration aims to tighten its grip on its "allies" in order to ensure its own strategic interests.

Finding it difficult to stop the West European countries from developing independent nuclear forces, the U.S. has proposed the creation of the sort of "multi-nuclear force" within NATO which would not affect its own nuclear monopoly. France has already rejected this proposal and described it as a "tragic error." Britain, as the only country in Western Europe that has built a nuclear striking force and maintained "nuclear co-operation" with the U.S., is very much interested in the creation of a European nuclear force which would be comprised of Britain and France but linked with the U.S. But this is quite a different thing from the U.S. proposed multi-nuclear force the aim of which is to frustrate the ambitions of the West European countries to develop their own nuclear forces.

Because it can get atomic weapons only through the NATO bloc, West Germany, unlike Britain and France, pins high hopes on the U.S.-proposed "multi-nuclear force."

The clashes of interests among the Western powers on the question of preparations for nuclear war show that the ever sharpening imperialist contradictions are seriously undermining the leading position of the U.S. in Western Europe.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Sino-Albanian Friendship

The China-Albania Friendship Association gave a grand reception to bid farewell to the delegation of the Albania-China Friendship Association. Chinese Party and state leaders Chou En-lai, Peng Chen, Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien attended.

Chiang Nan-hsiang, President of the China-Albania Friendship Association; and Peti Shamblli, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and head of the Albanian delegation spoke at the reception.

Chiang Nan-hsiang in his speech praised the great achievements of the Albanian people under the leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha. He said that the Chinese people immensely admired the high sense of revolutionary principle and the firm revolutionary stand of the Albanian people in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. The Chinese people vow to stand by the Albanian people and the revolutionary people the world over and carry through the struggle against modern revisionism, he declared.

Referring to the struggle against modern revisionism, Peti Shamblli said that it was on the correct Marxist-Leninist path and would surely be triumphant.

Meanwhile, an Albanian government trade delegation led by Kico Ngjela, Minister of Commerce, is visiting China. Talks on trade in 1963 between China and Albania are being held.

Viet Nam Army Day

The 18th anniversary of the founding of the Viet Nam People's Army was marked in China.

Marshal Lin Piao, Chinese Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, sent a message of greetings to Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National

Defence of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic.

The General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army held a meeting to celebrate the occasion. Colonel Ngoc Kien, Military Attache of the Vietnamese Embassy in Peking, reported on the glorious history of the V.P.A. in fighting to liberate the country from Japanese fascist and French imperialist rule, and in safeguarding the nation's socialist construction.

Speaking at the reception given by the Vietnamese Embassy on December 22, Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Chinese Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese P.L.A., said that the heroic combat history of the V.P.A. showed how the people of an oppressed country, under the leadership of the working class and its Party, had dared to struggle against powerful imperialists and win victory.

He condemned U.S. imperialism's undermining the Geneva agreements and obstructing the peaceful unification of Viet Nam and directly taking part in the criminal war for the brutal suppression of the people in south Viet Nam.

Sino-Cambodian Treaty Anniversary

The China-Cambodia Friendship Association gave a reception last week in celebration of the second anniversary of the signing of the China-Cambodia Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the founding of the friendship association.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi in his speech at the reception said that the treaty had helped to stabilize peace in Southeast Asia; it mirrored the aspirations for peace of the people of China and Cambodia. He praised Cambodia for its stand of genuine peace and neutrality and the increasingly important role it was playing in international affairs.

Princes Norodom Naradipo and Norodom Kehmanurak, children of Prince Sihanouk who are studying in China, and other Cambodian guests in Peking were present at the reception.

Sino-Japanese Trade

Japanese trade leaders Kazuo Suzuki, Director-General of the Japan-China Trade Promotion Association; Eiichi Shukutani, Vice-Chairman of

the Japan International Trade Promotion Association; and Ichizo Kimura, Managing Director of the Kansai Council of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association, are visiting China as guests of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Nan Han-chen, chairman of the council, gave a reception in honour of the Japanese guests.

Addressing the reception, Vice-Premier Chen Yi reiterated the Chinese Government's willingness to promote trade with Japan, and expressed his confidence that Sino-Japanese trade would have a bright future.

Nan Han-chen in his speech said that the Japanese friends had come to China to discuss an exchange of commodity exhibitions by China and Japan, and to study the development of Sino-Japanese trade next year and in the coming years. He expressed the hope that trade between the two countries would make an even bigger advance thanks to the efforts of Chinese and Japanese trade circles.

Kazuo Suzuki in his speech at the reception pointed out that in Japan there were forces obstructing the development of trade with China, and that these were the forces of U.S. imperialism. He emphasized that a struggle must be waged against these forces so as to develop trade between Japan and China.

Flagrant U.S. Provocations

Despite repeated serious warnings, the U.S. has continued its military provocations against China. From November 5 to December 22, U.S. planes and naval vessels intruded into China's territorial air and waters on eight occasions. The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman has issued seven serious warnings against these military provocations, the latest one being the 226th.

It should be particularly noted that from December 17, a U.S. destroyer carried out prolonged reconnaissance for four days close to China's territorial waters from Fukien Province to Hainan Island in Kwangtung Province. It flagrantly intruded into the waters east of Leichow Peninsula for a deeper reconnaissance. The U.S. destroyer approached two Chinese tankers and sailed alongside them for 10 minutes at a distance of 300 metres.

Ignoring repeated warnings given by the Chinese tankers, it circled them menacingly. Then it reconnoitred along the east, south and west coasts of Hainan Island.

Up to 21:00 hours on December 20, it was still in the area southeast of China's Weichow Island and showed no sign of leaving.

This brazen provocation follows intrusions earlier this year by a U.S. warship on six occasions into Chinese territorial waters east of Tsingtao and many prolonged intrusions by U.S. warships on reconnaissance in the East China Sea and Yellow Sea along China's coast.

Briefs

Chairman Liu Shao-chi had friendly talks with guests from Indonesia and Latin American countries during the

past week. Among them were: Arudji Kartawinata, Deputy Speaker of the Indonesian Co-operation Parliament; Achmadi, Indonesian Minister for Emigration and Co-operation; and Luis Castro Villamar, Deputy Secretary of the Union of Agricultural Workers of the Coastal Area of Ecuador.

Last week, literary and art circles in Peking held meetings to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of the British novelist Charles Dickens, the 100th anniversary of the birth of the American short story writer O'Henry, the 400th anniversary of the birth of the Spanish playwright Lope de Vega, and the 250th anniversary of the birth of Jean Jacques Rousseau, the outstanding French thinker and philosopher.

A stage version of *Dream of the Red Chamber*, the great Chinese classical novel, has been produced by the Korean State National Art Theatre in Pyongyang. The production is based on the opera of the same title presented by the Shanghai Shaohsing Opera Company of China when it visited Korea in September last year. Audiences in Pyongyang have given a very warm reception to the new production. The press of the capital has devoted many columns to reviews of it.

Many Chinese delegations are touring abroad. They include: a Chinese Moslem delegation now in Indonesia; a technical delegation in Japan; a cultural delegation in Africa; a youth delegation in Hanoi and a women's delegation in Tunisia.

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

▲ **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.

▲ **LU PU AND LADY CICADA** An episode from the *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. A beautiful girl is used to entice General Lu Pu to turn against his master. The Experimental Peking Opera Troupe of the Chinese Opera School.

▲ **IRON-CAGE MOUNTAIN** An episode from the *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. General Chiang Wei of the Shu Kingdom defeats the Wei general Szuma Yi and encircles him in the Iron-Cage Mountain. Later Szuma is rescued by his faithful retainer and together they defeat Chiang Wei. Produced by the visiting Kiamusze Peking Opera Troupe from Heilungkiang.

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **TWIN CICADAS** A woman's tragic fate in feudal society. Eighteen-year-old Hsieh Fang-erh is betrothed by her drunken father to a two-year-old boy, the child's father dies and, having no relatives, he is sent to be looked after by his future wife. After eighteen years of devoted care for the boy, she learns that her fiancé, now a successful candidate at the imperial examination, has fallen in love with a young girl. In despair, Fang-erh commits suicide. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **LI HUI-NIANG** A rich official abducts Li Hui-niang and makes her his concubine. When in a chance encounter she shows her admiration for a patriot scholar, the official kills her in a rage. Powerless in life, Li Hui-niang as a spirit helps the scholar escape the official's clutches. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

▲ **A KINGDOM AS THE STAKE** A story of the Warring States Period. King Wei of Chu plots to subdue the State of Chi by defeating its king and queen in a game of chess with the State of Chi as the stake. But when the clever Queen of Chi wins the game, King Wei becomes enraged and Chu starts a real fight. The queen, aware of his treacherous plan, is well prepared and defeats Chu. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

QUYI OPERA

▲ **THE TRAGEDY OF AN ACTRESS** Adapted from Chang Hen-shul's novel of the same title. Story of the fate of an actress in old China. Shen Feng-hsi, a young actress, happy in her love for a college student, is abducted by a warlord. Peking Quyi Opera Troupe.

SONG AND DANCE

The Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre will give three performances of songs and dances during the New Year Festival (Dec. 31-Jan. 2, 1963). Dance items include *Liang Shan-po and Chu Ying-tai*, *Flowery Drum Dance*, *The Awakening*, *Break the Siege*, *In Prison*, *Bow Dance*, etc. Also soprano and tenor solos.

CONCERTS

Jan. 1 & 2, 1963 Peking Concert Hall

Two RECITALS of vocal and instrumental solos sponsored by the Central Philharmonic Society.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **ON THE TONGCHUN PLAIN** A modern Korean play depicting the Flying Horse Movement in Korea. It is about a Korean youth who devotes herself to socialist construction in the countryside and brings great changes to her home village. First performance in China, by Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO** A comedy of intrigue by the 18th-century French dramatist Beaumarchais. Performed for the first time in China, by the China Youth Art Theatre.

▲ **THE GARDEN** A Soviet play about the Soviet people's struggle against the fascists during the Patriotic War. How reality taught those who cherished illusions about the fascists. Performed by the Central Broadcasting and Television Modern Drama Troupe.

▲ **THE NEXT SPRING** A play by the visiting Liaoning Art Theatre. It tells how officers and engineers of the Chinese people's navy together with the shipyard workers build a modern warship.

▲ **RED CRAG** Adapted from the popular new novel by Lo Kuang-pin and Yang Yi-yen. It describes the bitter struggle inside the notorious SACO prison between the political prisoners and the U.S.-Chiang agents and gaolers on the eve of Chung-

king's liberation. Peking People's Art Theatre.

FILMS

▲ **RED CORAL** Colour film version of a modern opera. Aided by a P.L.A. scout, fishermen in a coastal village battle their oppressors and the KMT forces on the eve of liberation. "August 1" Studio.

▲ **THE FIRE OF LIFE** Story of a selfless girl who risks her life to save public property from destruction. Sian Studio.

▲ **REALENGO (STATE ALLOTMENT) NO. 18** This Cuban film tells how the Cuban peasants fought for their lands occupied by the U.S. imperialists before the revolution.

▲ **LEAP OVER THE CHASM** A Soviet feature. A haughty engineer learns a bitter lesson from an accident caused by his neglect of the safety of the workers.

▲ **FIVE DAYS AND NIGHTS** A Soviet-G.D.R. joint production. It tells how in 1945 after Dresden was liberated, Soviet officers and artists helped the German people to rescue the precious paintings of the Dresden Museum from destruction.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PHOTO EXHIBITION OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC** Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Jan. 4, 1963. At Peking Exhibition Centre.

▲ **G.D.R. INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION** Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Jan. 2, 1963. At Peking Exhibition Centre.

▲ **1963 NEW YEAR FINE ARTS EXHIBITION** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Jan. 20, 1963. At Huafangzhal in Beihai Park.

▲ **HOMemade RADIO AND TV EXHIBITION** Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. till Jan. 9, 1963. At the Peking Indoor Swimming Pool Building in Peking Gymnasium.



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