

# PEKING REVIEW

42

October 20, 1961

## China's Good Neighbour Policy In Operation

- (1) New boundary treaty paves way for closer China-Nepal co-operation (p. 5).
- (2) Boundary protocol crowns Sino-Burmese edifice of friendship (p. 8).

## Reminiscences of the 1911 Revolution

by Chu Teh

## China's Legitimate Rights in U.N. Must Be Restored

World opinion survey (p. 10).

## "Pine Trees That Never Grow Old"

Five pensioners find a way to do their bit in building socialism (p. 16).

---

*Literature, Music and Other Features*

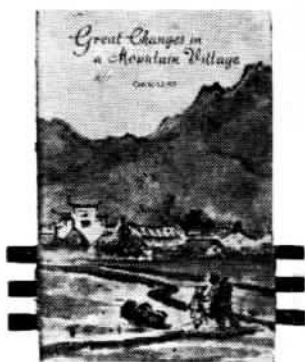
A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

北  
京  
周  
報

# Great Changes in a Mountain Village

(Volume I)

by Chou Li-po



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

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

In hard covers with dust jacket.

Illustrated with drawings in colour.

---

## The Red Kiangsi-Kwangtung Border Region

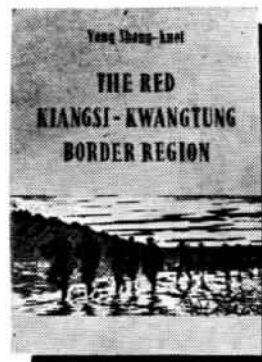
by Yang Shang-kuei

This is one of the outstanding stories of the revolution in China. In 1928 the Chinese Communist Party established guerrilla forces in the stretch of mountainous country bordering Kiangsi and Kwangtung Provinces and from then until the final liberation of the area in 1949 led the people there in their armed struggle against Kuomintang reaction.

Yang Shang-kuei, the author, was himself a guerrilla leader in this region and he here relates episodes from his rich store of memories of the exciting events of those days: the strategems of the people's guerrillas, their counter-measures and battles against the Kuomintang's tricks and terror, their buoyant heroism against great odds. Yang Shang-kuei is now first secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Among the guerrilla leaders he tells about is Comrade Chen Yi, now Vice-Premier of the People's Republic of China.

Illustrated.

187 pages.



---

Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**      Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China  
Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN**      P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

October 20, 1961 Vol. IV No. 42

## CONTENTS

<b>ROUND THE WEEK</b>	3
Cotton Picking Starts; Water On Tap; Industry Answers the Farms; Peking Mechanical Engineers Meet	
<b>ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS</b>	
Landmark in Sino-Nepalese Friendly Relations	5
Boundary Treaty	5
Chinese Communist Party Delegation Arrives in Moscow	6
Sino-Burmese Friendship Flourishes	8
China's Good-Neighbour Policy Bears Fruit	9
China's Seat in U.N. Must Be Restored	10
Reminiscences of the 1911 Revolution — Chu Teh	12
"Pine Trees That Never Grow Old" — Hsu Feng-chih	16
<b>SIDELIGHTS</b>	18
<b>CHINA AND THE WORLD</b>	19
Yemeni National Day; China Recognizes Arab Syrian Republic; Albanian Educationists' Visit; "Two Chinas" Plot Exposed; More U.S. Intrusions; Briefs	
<b>CHINESE PRESS OPINION</b>	20
New U.S. Military Adventures in South Viet Nam; Unrest in France	
<b>LITERATURE, MUSIC</b>	21
Stories About Our New Country-side; Chinese Gramophone Records	
<b>WHAT'S ON IN PEKING</b>	23

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

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

## ROUND THE WEEK

### Cotton Picking Starts

The people's communes in the major cotton-growing areas of Kiangsu, Shensi, Hopei and other provinces have brought in the first loads of cotton of the new harvest. Prolonged drought affected the plants over fairly extensive areas, but from spring sowing to harvest time the cotton growers worked hard to boost output and reduce losses to a minimum. And that effort has paid off. More and fatter bolls on plants have pushed yields above the original estimates.

The communes' production teams are doing the picking with special care, seeing to it that cotton bolls of different grades are separately picked, sunned and stored. By combining collection and grading into one process, this method saves a lot of labour. It also speeds up sales of cotton to the state. For instance, by mid-September the Dayu People's Commune in Kiangsu had already sold one-third more cotton to the state than it did up to the same time last year.

Kiangsu Province has several million *mu* sown to cotton this year and the plants have been carefully tended. The effect of a long spell of drought here was more than offset by the counter-measures taken by the peasants in cultivation and irrigation. As a result, the crop is generally better than last year's and it matured a fortnight earlier.

In Shensi, another leading cotton-growing region, the prospects in most places look better than last year's. While the harvest goes ahead farmers are keeping a sharp lookout on fields still awaiting the croppers. Here they are either top-dressing the soil or spreading insecticides where needed to prevent any last minute damage to a promising cotton harvest.

### Water On Tap

If you want to see the first fruits of the national drive to modernize agriculture you can't do better than study Yicheng County in Kiangsu Province. It gives a good idea of what modern equipment can do on the farm. The people's communes there suffered a severe drought that lasted 300 days this year, yet they have

just gathered in a rich rice harvest. The secret of their success is a network of power-operated pumping stations which tapped the Yangtze River to the south and Shaopo Lake to the north, and got all the water they needed for 250,000 *mu* of rice paddies.

Three-quarters of Yicheng's arable land lies on hill slopes, and in the past, apart from a few small ponds, its land had no irrigation facilities. This left its farmers helpless in the face of drought. It was only in the winter of 1958, that wonderful year when the big leap took off, that they undertook to solve this problem once and for all. Leading cadres of the county administration and the local people's communes jointly worked out an overall plan of mechanized irrigation for the entire county. This envisages 13 co-ordinated irrigation zones, the building of reservoirs and ponds in the hills, a connecting network of irrigation channels and field ditches and mechanized pumping stations to raise water from nearby water sources to the reservoirs.

The whole scheme is jointly financed by the People's Government and the beneficiary people's communes, with the production brigades assuming responsibility for the actual digging of the branch channels. (The production brigades are the communes' sub-units; in most cases they are made up of the same people who were in the advanced farm co-ops that originally joined together to form the commune.) The project is being realized by stages. So far only slightly more than half of it has been completed, but the gains are already impressive. They are not limited to a bigger rice crop. Since the water is raised by electric power and irrigation done by force of gravity, more than 6 million man-days have been saved this year. With manpower to spare, the production brigades were able to open up wasteland, plant water-chestnuts and lotus-roots and go in for fish-breeding in their ponds and reservoirs. The income from the newly reclaimed land alone, it is estimated, has covered the cost of irrigation.

Yicheng's success story is duplicated by Tunglu County in neighbouring



Power Line for Rural Communes

Woodcut by Huang Pi-mu

Chekiang Province and many other places in the country. In Tunglu, by the beautiful Fuchun River, nine people's communes joined forces last winter to set up a 177-kilometre high-tension transmission line. This now powers 229 electric motors with a total capacity of 2,847 kilowatts; this year they lifted water from the Fuchun River to irrigate 110,000 *mu* of land and did much to minimize the havoc wreaked by freakish weather. In April and May, several Tunglu communes were hit by flood and water-logging four times in a row. The pumps went into action and timely drainage reduced the losses to a minimum. This was followed by a 2-month drought which was also defeated. All the Tunglu communes were able to reap a good early rice crop, and their late rice is growing well.

### Industry Answers the Farms

These electrically-powered pumping stations which are giving such good results testify to the splendid efforts of the nation's engineering

industry in its all-out drive to aid agriculture. An increasing flow of farm equipment is going out to the rural communes. In the first eight months of this year, Shanghai alone supplied the farms with irrigation machinery, spare parts for tractors and internal combustion engines and other items to the tune of 120 million yuan. Nearly 5,000 water pumps have been sent to equip the pumping stations mushrooming all over the country. This is one-quarter more than were sent out up to the same date last year.

A greater variety of pumps is being supplied to the farms. Before 1958, the biggest pump turned out in Shanghai was a middling affair with a capacity of only three tons per second. Today, giants capable of lifting seven tons of water per second are being made. A single pump of that size with an ample source of water can keep 70,000 *mu* of land well watered. Special attention has been paid to meeting varying needs. Those made for Kansu Province, where terrace-farming is common, are capable of raising water to a height of 190

metres; others can draw water from wells scores of metres deep. Shanghai is manufacturing over 100 types of pumps.

Cadres and skilled workers from the Shanghai Sprayer Plant didn't stint leg work to discover the specific needs of various localities. When they learnt that the peasants in hilly Hunan Province find big sprayers cumbersome, they resumed production of small, single tube machines for that particular province.

Heartening news comes also from Shanghai's chemical fertilizer equipment industry. This never made complete sets of equipment before 1958, but since then, it has been making complete sets of equipment for synthetic ammonia production with annual capacities of 800 and 2,000 tons. Equipment with still greater capacities will soon be available. So far, seven sets of Shanghai-made chemical fertilizer equipment have gone into production in various parts of the country and several others are being tested or in process of installation. Shang-

hai's new tractor industry is hurrying up the development of two types of tractors to be powered by seven and 35 horsepower engines respectively.

### Peking Mechanical Engineers Meet

When Peking's Society of Mechanical Engineering held its annual conference on the eve of the twelfth National Day, two features lent it special distinction: among the 400-odd delegates present were many engineers who have risen from the ranks in the last few years; there were also many skilled and outstanding workers at the bench. Together with professors and specialists and other authorities in the field, they made excellent contributions to the discussions. In addition to the usual readings of papers and monographs—there were some 430 contributions—and discussions, there were exhibitions of work and visits to engineering plants and research institutes. The meeting was also addressed by vice-ministers of the First Machine-Building Industry and Agricultural Machine-Building Industry.

Discussions were held in separate groups organized by subjects. A wide range of topics was dealt with, vividly reflecting the technological progress made in New China. They included such modern techniques as programme-controlled machine tools, plasma cutting and electric erosion.

There was a lively exchange of views and experience and some heated debates. At a session on "the internal contradictions and law of motion of machine tools"—a controversy touched off by Harbin machinists who invented the "play-block type" machine tool ("blocks" of equipment that can be put together in different ways to form different machine tools) during the big leap forward—so many speakers asked for the floor that it lasted more than four hours. A non-scheduled monograph on Martensite phase translation analysis by Professor Ko Chun of the Peking Institute of Iron and Steel Technology contained many novel ideas and attracted considerable attention.

The meeting closed after a one-week session. But as technical papers continue to pour in, special report and discussion meetings are still in progress to bring these papers to the attention of the profession.

# Landmark in Sino-Nepalese Friendly Relations

SINO-NEPALESE friendship entered on a new stage with the highly successful state visit to China of His Majesty King Mahendra and Her Majesty the Queen of Nepal. In the course of their 18 days' stay which ended on October 15, they visited Peking and other Chinese cities. Everywhere they received the warmest of welcomes.

There was a frank and friendly exchange of views on matters of common interest between Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai on the one hand and King Mahendra on the other. The concert of views they arrived at found expression in the Sino-Nepalese Joint Communiqué issued on October 15, in which they state that "they agreed that to maintain international peace was the urgent demand of the peoples throughout the world, and for this, it was necessary to end colonialism, to oppose wars of aggression and to have mutual respect among nations for each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs." They also reaffirmed their faith in the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference. The Nepalese side stated that it supported the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. The Chinese side reaffirmed that "it fully respected and supported the independent policy of peace and non-alignment pursued by His Majesty's Government of Nepal and solemnly declared that all nations, big and small, must treat each other as equals and that China

would never adopt an attitude of great nation chauvinism towards Nepal."

The Sino-Nepalese Boundary Treaty signed in Peking on October 5 solved all outstanding problems between the two countries regarding their common boundary to the satisfaction of both parties. This is a very great event in that it will not only have a profound bearing on the development of friendly relations between the two countries and the expansion of the area of peace in Asia, but also sets still another good example for peaceful co-existence among nations with different social systems and for the settlement through friendly negotiation of questions left over from history (for full text of the Boundary Treaty, see below).

Preliminary talks were also held by Premier Chou En-lai and King Mahendra with a view to exploring the possibilities of further economic co-operation between the two countries. They have agreed to the extension of economic co-operation, particularly in industry, road-building and communications and the two countries have already signed an agreement on the construction of a highway from China's Tibet region to Kathmandu in Nepal.

His Majesty King Mahendra invited Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai to visit Nepal at any time convenient to them and the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

## Boundary Treaty

*Following is the text of the Boundary Treaty Between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Nepal signed in Peking on October 5, 1961. — Ed.*

**T**HE Chairman of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty the King of Nepal,

Being of the agreed opinion that a formal settlement of the question of the boundary between China and Nepal is of fundamental interest to the peoples of the two countries;

Noting with satisfaction that the friendly relations of long standing between the two countries have undergone further development since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and that the two Parties have, in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and in a spirit of fairness, reasonableness, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, smoothly achieved an overall settlement of the boundary question between the two countries through friendly consultations;

Firmly believing that the formal delimitation of the entire boundary between the two countries and its con-

solidation as a boundary of peace and friendship not only constitute a milestone in the further development of the friendly relations between China and Nepal, but also are a contribution towards strengthening peace in Asia and the world;

Have resolved for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty on the basis of the Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal on the Question of the Boundary Between the Two Countries of March 21, 1960 and have agreed upon the following:

### Article I

The Contracting Parties, basing themselves on the traditional customary boundary line and having jointly conducted necessary on-the-spot investigations and surveys and made certain adjustments in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit, friendship and mutual accommodation, hereby agree on the following alignment of the entire boundary line from west to east, Chinese territory being north of the line and Nepalese territory south thereof:

## Chinese Communist Party Delegation Arrives in Moscow

The Delegation of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, left Peking by special plane on October 15 for Moscow to attend the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. The delegation arrived in Moscow in the afternoon.

The other members of the delegation are Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau and Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Kang Sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Liu Hsiao (already in Moscow) and Tao Chu, Members of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Lin Piao, Vice-

Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and other responsible comrades of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Upon their arrival in Moscow the delegation was greeted at the airport by N.S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; F.R. Kozlov, Member of the Presidium and Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; N.V. Podgorny, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party; A.A. Gromyko, Member of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; Nomako, Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. for the Russian Federation, and Andropov and Nironov, Department Directors of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

(1) The Chinese-Nepalese boundary line starts from the point where the watershed between the Kali River and the Tinkar River meets the watershed between the tributaries of the Mapchu (Karnali) River on the one hand and the Tinkar River on the other hand, thence it runs southeastwards along the watershed between the tributaries of the Mapchu (Karnali) River on the one hand and the Tinkar River and the Seti River on the other hand, passing through Niumachisa (Lipudhura) snowy mountain ridge and Tinkarlipu (Lipudhura) Pass to Pehlin (Urai) Pass.

(2) From Pehlin (Urai) Pass, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge southeastwards for about 500 meters, then northeastwards to Height 5655 meters, thence continues to run along the mountain ridge northwestwards to Tojang (Tharodhunga Tappa), then northeastwards passing through Height 5580.6 meters to Chimala Pass, thence it runs generally northwestwards, passing through Chimala to Lungmochiekuo (Numoche Tappa); thence the boundary line runs generally eastwards, passing through Paimowotunkuo (Kitko Tappa) and then runs along Chokartung (Kitko) mountain spur down to the Chilungpa (Yadangre) stream, then it follows the Chilungpa (Yadangre) stream northwards to its junction with the Mapchu (Karnali) River, then it follows the Mapchu (Karnali) River generally eastwards to Yusa (Hilsa). At Yusa (Hilsa), the boundary line departs from the Mapchu (Karnali) River and runs northeastwards along the mountain spur up to Chialosa (Takule), then along the mountain ridge, passing through Kumalatse (Kumalapche), Kangpaochekuo (Ghanbochheko) and Mainipaimikuo (Manepamango) to Kangkuona (Kangarje), then northwards passing through Kangchupeng (Kandumbu) and Height 6550 meters to Nalakankar.

(3) From Nalakankar, the boundary line runs generally northeastwards along the watershed between the tributaries flowing into the Manasarowar Lake and the tributaries of the Humla Karnali River passing through

Nalakankar Pass to Latsela (Lapche) Pass; thence it runs generally southeastwards along the watershed between the tributaries flowing into the Manasarowar Lake and the tributaries of the Machuan River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Humla Karnali River, the Mugu Karnali River and the Panjang Khola on the other hand, passing through Changla mountain, Namja Pass, Khung (Thau) Pass and Marem Pass to Pindu Pass, then it continues to run southeastwards along the watershed between the tributaries of the Machuan River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Barbung River and the Kali Gandaki River on the other hand gradually turning northeastwards to Height 6214.1 meters.

(4) From Height 6214.1 meters, the boundary line runs northeastwards along the mountain spur, passing through Height 5025 meters and crossing the Angarchubo (Angarchhu) stream to Height 5029 meters; thence it runs generally eastwards along Tuchu (Thukchu) mountain spur, passing through Height 4730 meters and Bungla (Panglham) to the foot of Tingli Bhodho spur at its northwestern end, then turns northeastwards and runs along the southern bank of the Roumachushui (Rhamarchhushu) seasonal stream to the foot of Tingli Bhodho spur at its northeastern end; thence turns southeastwards, crosses the junction of two seasonal streams flowing northwards, and runs to the junction of three seasonal streams flowing northwards, and then up the eastern stream of the above three seasonal streams to Height 4697.9 meters, then turns southwestwards crossing a seasonal stream to Height 4605.8 meters; thence it runs generally southeastwards passing through Pengpengla (Phumphula) and then along Chukomaburi (Chhukomapoj) mountain ridge, passing through Height 4676.6 meters and Height 4754.9 meters to Height 4798.6 meters, thence along the mountain ridge northeastwards passing through Hsiabala, then generally eastwards passing through Height 5044.1 meters to Chaklo.

(5) From Chaklo, the boundary line runs generally southwards along the watershed between the tributaries

of the Yalu Tsangpo River and the tributaries of the Kali Gandaki River, passing through Height 6724 meters to Lugula Pass, thence it runs generally eastwards along Lugula snowy mountain and the watershed between the tributaries of the Yalu Tsangpo River and the tributaries of the Marshiyangdi River to Gya (Gyala) Pass.

(6) From Gya (Gyala) Pass, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge eastwards to Height 5782 meters, then southeastwards to Lajing Pass, then it runs along Lajing mountain ridge, passing through Height 5442 meters and Lachong (Lajung) Pass to Height 5236 meters, then turns southwestwards to Sangmudo snowy mountain; thence generally southeastwards and continues to run along Lajing mountain ridge, passing through Height 6139 meters to Height 5494 meters, and then in a straight line crosses the Dougar (Tom) River to Height 5724 meters; thence the boundary line runs generally northeastwards along the snowy mountain ridge, passing through Height 6010 meters, Height 5360 meters and Height 5672 meters to Thaple Pass.

(7) From Thaple Pass, the boundary line runs generally northeastwards along the snowy mountain ridge, passing through Tsariyangkang snowy mountain to Khojan; thence it continues to run generally southwards along the snowy mountain ridge, passing through Mailatsaching Pass, Pashuo snowy mountain and Langpo snowy mountain to Yangrenkangri (Yangra) snowy mountain.

(8) From Yangrenkangri (Yangra) snowy mountain, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge southwards to Tsalasungkuo and then generally eastwards and then northeastwards along a dry stream bed and passes through Jirapo (Kerabas) to reach the Sangching (Sanjen) River, then follows that river southeastwards, passes through its junction with the Changchieh (Bhryange) River and continues to follow the Sangching (Sanjen) River to a point where a small mountain spur south of Genjungma (Pangshung) pasture ground and north of Chhaharey pasture ground meets with the Sangching (Sanjen) River; then it runs along the above small mountain spur eastwards and then southeastwards to Height 4656.4 meters, then runs eastwards to the Black Top; thence it runs along a mountain spur to the junction of the Bhurlung River and the Tanghsiaka (Khesadhang) stream, then runs eastwards along the Bhurlung River to its junction with the Kyerong River; thence follows the Kyerong River southwards and then eastwards to its junction with the Tungling Tsangpo (Lende) River; then runs northeastwards up the Tungling Tsangpo (Lende) River, passing through Rasua Bridge to the junction of the Tungling Tsangpo (Lende) River and the Guobashiachu (Jambu) stream; thence turns eastwards up the Guobashiachu (Jambu) stream, passing through the junction of the Chusumdo Tsangpo River and the Phuriphu Tsangpo River, both the tributaries of the upper Guobashiachu (Jambu) stream, to reach the boundary marker point at Chusumdo.

(9) From the boundary marker point at Chusumdo, the boundary line runs generally southeastwards along the ridge of Tsogakangri (Seto Pokhari) snowy mountain, Langtang snowy mountain, Dorley mountain and Gulinchin (Phurbo Chyachu) mountain to Chakesumu (Kharaney) mountain; thence runs down to reach the Changnibachu (Kharaney) River and then follows that river southwards to its junction with the Bhochu (Bhote Kosi) River;

then follows the Bhochu (Bhote Kosi) River southwards, passing through Dalaima (Bhaise) Bridge to the junction of the Bhochu (Bhote Kosi) River and the Junchu (Jum) River; thence eastwards up the Junchu (Jum) River to its source at Tsaje mountain (Jum Khola Ko Sir Ko Tuppa); thence the boundary line runs generally northwards along the mountain ridge to Chomo Pamari (Height 6208.8 meters).

(10) From Chomo Pamari (Height 6208.8 meters), the boundary line runs generally northwards along the mountain ridge to Height 5914.8 meters, then generally northeastwards along Shondemo Kangri (Sudemo) snowy mountain passing through Height 5148 meters, and then crosses two tributaries of the Shondemo Chu (Shongdemo) stream, passing through Shondemo (Sudemo) which lies between the above two tributaries to Gyanbayan, then it runs along Gyanbayan mountain spur downwards, crosses the Pinbhu Tsangpo River (the western tributary of the Lapche River), and then along the mountain spur up to Height 5370.5 meters at Seborori (Korlang Pari Ko Tippa); thence the boundary line turns southeastwards along the mountain spur downwards, crosses the Lapche Khung Tsangpo River (the eastern tributary of the Lapche River), then it runs along Bidin Kangri (Piding) snowy mountain to Height 5397.2 meters; thence the boundary line turns westwards along the mountain ridge to Height 5444.2 meters at Kabobori (Raling), then generally southwards along Rasumkungpo (Rishinggumbo) mountain ridge to Niehlu (Niule) Bridge.

(11) From Niehlu (Niule) Bridge, the boundary line runs generally eastwards to Chejenma (Gauri Shankar), and then eastwards along the mountain ridge and then northwards along the watershed between the Rongshar River and the Rongbuk River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Dudhkosi River on the other hand to Nangpa Pass, and then runs generally southeastwards along the mountain ridge, passing through Cho Oyu mountain, Pumoli mountain (Gnire Langur), Mount Jolmo Lungma (Sagar Matha) and Lhotse, to Makalu mountain; then runs southeastwards and then eastwards along the mountain ridge to Popti Pass.

(12) From Popti Pass, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge eastwards passing through Tsagala (Kepu Dada) to Kharala (Khade Dada), and then generally northeastwards passing through Lanapo (Lhanakpu) and Chebum (Chhipung) to the source of the Sunchunchu (Shumjung) River; then it follows the Sunchunchu (Shumjung) River to its junction with the track leading from Kimathangka to Chentang, then it runs along the track to the bridge on the Karma Tsangpo (Kama) River; thence it runs generally southeastwards along the Karma Tsangpo (Kama) River passing through its junction with the Pengchu (Arun) River, and then along the Pengchu (Arun) River to its junction with the Nadang River, then continues to follow the Pengchu (Arun) River westwards to its junction with the Tsokangchingpo (Chhokang) River; thence the boundary line departs from the Pengchu (Arun) River and runs generally eastwards along a mountain spur passing through Angde and Dalai (Tale) Pass to Dalaila (Tale), and then runs along the mountain ridge passing through Jungkan (Dukan), Kaijungkan (Khachunkha), Renlangbu (Relinbu) and Sulula to reach Ragla (Rakha) Pass.

(13) From Ragla (Rakha) Pass, the boundary line runs generally eastwards along the watershed between the

tributaries of the Nadang River and the tributaries of the Yaru River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Tamur River on the other hand, passing through Ombola (Ombak) Pass, Theputala (Tiptala) Pass, Yangmakhangla (Kangla) Pass and Chabukla to the terminal point where the watershed between the Khar River and the Chabuk River meets the watershed between the Khar River and the Lhonak River.

The entire boundary line between the two countries as described in the present Article is shown on the 1:500,000 maps of the entire boundary attached to the present Treaty; the location of the temporary boundary markers erected by both sides and the detailed alignment of certain sections of the boundary are shown on the 1:50,000 maps of those sections attached to the present Treaty.

### Article II

The Contracting Parties have agreed that wherever the boundary follows a river, the midstream line shall be the boundary. In case a boundary river changes its course, the original line of the boundary shall remain unchanged in the absence of other agreements between the two Parties.

### Article III

After the signing of the present Treaty, the Chinese-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee constituted in pursuance of the Agreement of March 21, 1960 between the two Parties on the question of the boundary between the two countries shall set up permanent boundary markers as necessary on the boundary line between the two countries, and then draft a protocol setting forth in detail the alignment of the entire boundary line and the location of

the permanent boundary markers, with detailed maps attached thereto showing the boundary line and the location of the permanent boundary markers. The above-mentioned protocol, upon being signed by the Governments of the two countries, shall become an annex to the present Treaty and the detailed maps shall replace the maps now attached to the present Treaty.

Upon the signing of the above-mentioned protocol, the tasks of the Chinese-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee shall be terminated, and the Agreement of March 21, 1960 between the two Parties on the question of the boundary between the two countries shall cease to be in force.

### Article IV

The Contracting Parties have agreed that any dispute concerning the boundary which may arise after the formal delimitation of the boundary between the two countries shall be settled by the two Parties through friendly consultations.

### Article V

The present Treaty shall come into force on the day of the signing of the Treaty.

Done in duplicate in Peking on October 5, 1961, in the Chinese, Nepalese and English languages, all three texts being equally authentic.

*(Signed)*

**Liu Shao-chi**

*Chairman of the  
People's Republic of China*

*(Signed)*

**Mahendra Bir Bikram  
Shah Deva**

*His Majesty the King  
of Nepal*

## Sino-Burmese Friendship Flourishes

THE good-neighbour relations between China and Burma, which are commonly referred to in the two countries as those between kinsfolk, were splendidly crowned when on October 13 Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister U Nu signed in Peking the Sino-Burmese Boundary Protocol. This signalized the final and overall settlement of the boundary question — a legacy of the past — between the two countries. Added significance was given to this event by the presence at the signing ceremony of General Ne Win, Chief of Staff of the Burmese Defence Services; Burmese Foreign Minister Sao Hkun Hkio; the Burmese Delegation to the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee headed by Brigadier Aung Gyi; and other high-ranking Burmese officials who had come specially to China for the occasion.

The protocol is an annex to the boundary treaty signed in October 1960. In concluding that treaty, the two countries reached a fair and reasonable settlement of the whole boundary question. Now the protocol defines in concrete detail how the boundary line runs.

History left over some very complicated questions regarding the Sino-Burmese boundary. In the past, the imperialists used such questions to create disputes and

sow discord between the two countries. It was only after China and Burma had won liberation and independence that they were able to set about settling these questions on a new basis. Because the two countries strictly abided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, they finally succeeded in settling these issues to the satisfaction of both sides in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, equality and mutual benefit. The Sino-Burmese boundary has been turned into a border of friendship and peace.

In the year since the boundary treaty was signed, friendly relations between China and Burma have made still further progress. There has been a continuous exchange of delegations in all fields between them. Governmental, parliamentary, economic, trade, agricultural, educational, cultural, religious, press, sports and other groups have visited each other's countries. Economic and technical co-operation and the flow of culture have grown between them. The volume of Sino-Burmese trade has registered a big increase.

And finally, the boundary line running over 2,000 kilometres through most difficult terrain has been surveyed



## CHINA'S GOOD-NEIGHBOUR POLICY BEARS FRUIT

The conclusion of the Sino-Nepalese Boundary Treaty and the signing of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Protocol, coming as they did in quick succession, have a significance going far beyond the confines of the three countries concerned. This is because they furnish convincing proof that questions left over by history — no matter how complicated — between the Asian countries and between countries with different social systems can be solved reasonably by means of amicable negotiation, so long as the parties concerned abide faithfully by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

As is well known, the imperialists, for their own sordid ends, have always tried to take advantage of boundary questions existing between the Asian countries to sow discord among them. Using boundary questions between China and some of her southern neighbours, they never miss an opportunity to spread vicious lies about China. They have slandered China as being "expansionist" and "aggressive" and declared that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have gone by the board. The smooth settlement of the Sino-Burmese and Sino-Nepalese boundary questions has cut the ground from under their feet. Here is indisputable evidence that China has always faithfully abided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and that these principles are far from being outmoded, that, on the contrary, they are full of vitality.

In this respect, the following words of Chairman Liu Shao-chi, spoken at the farewell banquet for King Mahendra, are significant. He declared: "Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have, in accordance with the principles of respecting each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual benefit and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, adopted a friendly and good-neighbourly policy towards all neighbouring countries, whether they are big or small and whatever their social and political systems may be. We have made earnest efforts and achieved marked results.

"We hope that our country can, at a comparatively high speed, grow prosperous and strong and change its face of poverty and backwardness resulting from protracted imperialist oppression and plunder. At the same time, we sincerely hope that all neighbouring countries will also grow prosperous and strong and advance on the road of independent development. We hold that all nations, big and small, strong and weak, should treat each other as equals in their mutual relations and should not be differentiated into superiors and inferiors.

"We firmly adhere to the stand of treating others as equals and opposing great nation chauvinism. This is proved by the facts of the last twelve years and will continue to be proved by future history."

along its entire length and fixed through the erection of boundary markers. Detailed maps of it have been made. This too is evidence of the good faith and co-operation of the two countries and peoples.

Prime Minister U Nu is an old friend of the Chinese people. In recent years, he has been a frequent visitor to our country. This time, as always, he was made warmly welcome in Peking and Kunming. Besides signing the protocol, he and Premier Chou En-lai had a frank exchange of views on questions of common interest. The results of these talks were made known in the Sino-Burmese Joint Communiqué.

### Joint Communiqué

With regard to Sino-Burmese relations, the joint communiqué states, "The two parties expressed satisfaction with the daily deepening and development of the friendship and understanding between the two countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the strengthening of the economic and technical co-operation between the two countries in recent years.

"Prime Minister U Nu expressed the view that the denial to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations constitutes a grave injustice to the Chinese people, and is harmful to the cause of the United Nations itself. He expressed the hope that this anomaly would be removed in the near future.

"Premier Chou En-lai expressed support to the foreign policy of peace and neutrality pursued by the Burmese Government and the stand taken by it in defence of national independence and indicated that the Chinese Government will do everything within its capability to help Burma develop its independent national economy."

On the overall world situation, the two Premiers "expressed the agreed view that countries with different social systems must, in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and refrain from mutual aggression or interference in each other's internal affairs. The two parties also agreed that, in order to ease international tension, continued efforts must be made to strive for the realization of general disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons and to oppose war as a means of settling international disputes. They deemed that the resolution adopted by the recent Conference of the Heads of Non-Aligned Countries has correctly pointed out the ways to ease the present international tension and given powerful support to the struggles for national independence in the world."

"The two parties reaffirmed the resolve of the two Governments to make continued efforts to resolutely carry through the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in their relations with other countries, so as to expand the area of peace and friendly co-operation."

# China's Seat in U.N. Must Be Restored

WITH the opening of the U.N. General Assembly, powerful voices have been raised demanding that China's legitimate rights in the United Nations be restored. This demand is building up into an irresistible force that will sweep away the obstacles put by Washington in the way of the just settlement of this issue. The devious schemes of the enemies of peace and justice are doomed to fail. The speeches at the U.N. rostrum and opinion expressed in all parts of the world foreshadow this.

## Voices at U.N.

Since the U.N. General Assembly started its general debate on September 22, delegates of many countries—the Soviet Union, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Byelorussia, Ceylon, Cambodia, Iraq, Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Poland, Ukraine, Indonesia, Cuba, Nepal, Morocco, Hungary, Sudan and others—have addressed the Assembly, calling for the restoration of China's rights in the United Nations. No previous sessions of the U.N. General Assembly has seen such a weighty expression of international opinion on this matter. The speeches made on this issue demonstrate the great importance that is today attached to it by all who sincerely cherish the ideals of the United Nations.

On September 26, A.A. Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister and leader of the Soviet delegation, told the meeting that no country basing its policy on reality and concerned for the defence of peace, no man of integrity can agree to allow political mummies—delegates of the Chiang Kai-shek clique squatting on Taiwan under the aegis of the United States—to continue to occupy a seat in the United Nations. As long as China's legitimate rights in the United Nations are not restored, this organization cannot possibly fulfil the task it faces, the task of strengthening peace and promoting international co-operation.

The Albanian Foreign Minister Shtylla and the Czechoslovak delegate Vaclav David in their speeches both strongly supported the Soviet proposal to restore its lawful rights in the United Nations to the People's Republic of China. They denounced Washington's delaying tactics. New Zealand's request that the Assembly discuss the so-called question of "China's representation," Shtylla pointed out, was designed precisely to facilitate U.S. intrigues.

Rapacki, the Polish Foreign Minister, declared that the United Nations ought to include all states. The absence of the People's Republic of China is the biggest gap. It brought discredit to the United Nations and paralysed it.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who headed the Cambodian delegation, held that one of the causes of the United Nation's anomaly is the absence of the representative of

the People's Republic of China; this is not a defect, he added, but a "serious mistake."

Foreign Minister of the Mali Republic Barema Bocarou in his speech called upon the United Nations to rectify its mistakes and to restore at the current session the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

Subandrio, Indonesia's Foreign Minister, said that the reality was the existence in the world of the People's Republic of China—a state with a population of more than 600 million people. This country was still deprived of the right to take its place in the United Nations. He stressed: "As in the past, we will press for a rectification of this situation."

The delegate of Ceylon, its Deputy Foreign Minister F.D. Bandaranaike, said that without the representative of the People's Republic of China, the United Nations Organization cannot be complete. Continued usurpation of China's seat by the Chiang Kai-shek elements can only reduce the United Nations to a "mockery."

Guinea's Foreign Minister Beavogui Louis Lansana declared that the role of the United Nations in preserving peace cannot be realized if it does not restore its lawful seat to the People's Republic of China.

In his speech, the President of the Sudan Ibrahim Abboud noted that to keep the People's Republic of China out of the United Nations constitutes "one of the main weaknesses" of that organization. If the United Nations, he pointed out, is to become a genuine international organ it must not close its door to one-fourth of the inhabitants of the earth.

R. Shaha, the Nepalese Finance Minister, noted that international relations are poisoned by excluding China from the United Nations, an act which shows complete disregard for common sense and justice.

## Consensus of World Opinion

Public opinion all over the world has recently expressed itself forcefully and at length on the question of restoring to China its seat in the United Nations. Many leaders of political opinion have made statements on this matter. The following are typical of the opinions expressed.

**The United States Denounced.** *Nhandan* of Viet Nam noted in a commentary on September 24 that at the current U.N. General Assembly session, the U.S. Government, under the powerful pressure of public opinion, dared not vote openly against the Soviet proposal to include in the agenda the question of restoring China's rights in the United Nations, but had to abstain. However, this did

not mean that U.S. imperialism had renounced its reactionary policy of opposing the People's Republic of China. On the contrary, it had engineered more schemes to obstruct the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations. The commentary said that the Vietnamese people, together with the peoples of all other lands, strongly condemn and oppose all the schemes of U.S. imperialism on this question.

The Iraqi newspaper *Al Akhbar* in a commentary published on September 26 has this to say: "The U.S. Government has defied all

legal and international considerations and violated the U.N. Charter in opposing the restoration to China of its lawful seat in the United Nations. It is damaging international relations and obstructing in every way the solution of world problems and the establishment of peace."

In a recent issue of the Tunisian weekly *Ettalia*, an article says: "The United States and its allies are trying by all means to preserve its lackey Chiang Kai-shek and deprive People's China of its seat in the United Nations. This is because the United States has many extremely important military bases in the Chinese island of Formosa [Taiwan] which is under Chiang Kai-shek's rule, bases that are used to carry out provocations against People's China which has already made a clean sweep of colonialism in its country."

Speaking in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on September 27, Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, analysed the real reason why the United States prevents China from taking its lawful seat in the United Nations. He said this was because the United States was not willing to give up its aggressive policy in the Far East and Taiwan island which it had seized. Recognition of the People's Republic of China would be a blow to the whole system of U.S. domination in the Far East. This system must be shattered, Togliatti stressed.

**Damage Done to U.N. Itself.** "Without China," the Bucharest paper *Rominia Libera* wrote on September 19, "the United Nations cannot be an effective organization. No important international question can be solved without taking into consideration the will of the more than 600 million people of China."



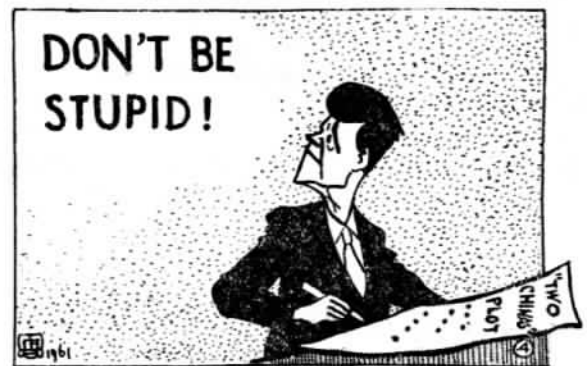
He has no knowledge of astronomy



Or of geography



Or of world opinion



But he wants to rule the world!

Cartoon by Po Po

On September 21, the Lebanese newspaper *Al Massa* declared that "as a matter of fact, the world organization cannot be in truth a world body so long as China with a population of over 650 million is outside of it."

**There Is Only One China.** Leaders of ten Japanese organizations for the promotion of friendly Sino-Japanese relations issued a statement on September 19 to the effect that "no one can deny that the only lawful Chinese Government is the Government of the People's Republic of China, our neighbour, which has a population of nearly 700 million, which has steadily won fresh victories in construction and whose international position and influence are being daily enhanced. It is a matter of course, therefore, that its legitimate rights in the United Nations will be restored to China and that it will play its proper part there."

The latest issue of the Ceylonese weekly *Tribune* says: "The Taiwan clique cannot survive for even one day, if the United States withdraws its navy, air force and army from Taiwan and the surrounding bases. In these circumstances, to pretend that there are 'two Chinas' is the height of absurdity. It is to be hoped that this farce will be ended without delay."

On September 25, the Cuban paper *Combate* wrote: "The imperialists want to turn history backward; they refuse to recognize living reality; instead, they shore up their surviving puppet who will disappear without a trace. It is impossible to cling to this futile and stubborn attitude, for 600 million people are building a new society which waxes stronger with each passing day. Under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung, they have won the respect, admiration and support of the people the world over."

"It is futile to blind oneself to reality," the editorial of the Uruguayan paper *El Popular* declared on September 24. "Although some people do not like it, the People's Republic of China exists and is growing."

**No Question of China's U.N. Membership.** An article carried by the Burmese newspaper *Ludu* of Mandalay, states: "There is no question about China's membership in the United Nations, because China is one of the Big Five responsible for the founding of UNO. But China's lawful seat as one of the Big Five is being usurped by the Chiang Kai-shek clique as a result of the machinations of the U.S. Therefore, it is now necessary to let the People's Republic of China take its rightful place in the U.N. and drive the Kuomintang representative out of the world organization."

The Danish *Land Og Folk* wrote on September 26 that the United States insisted on treating the question of restoring to China its lawful rights in the United Nations as one requiring a two-thirds majority vote for decision. New

Zealand's submission to the U.N. General Assembly of a so-called resolution on Chinese representation in the United Nations was part of this sinister scheme of the United States, the paper said. On the one hand, the United States hoped once again to delay a formal solution to the question of restoring to China its lawful seat. On the other, it was trying to impose on the People's Republic of China a U.S.-created "two Chinas" plot in the United Nations. But this plot could never succeed, the paper stressed.

In some member states of the United Nations, the paper recalled, like Cuba and Iraq, changes in government had taken place after a revolution or a coup d'etat, but there had been no question of a two-thirds majority decision being required regarding their representation in the United Nations. "Why then should China alone be treated differently?" the paper asked.

These comments and arguments are unanswerable. The United States and its accomplices in obstruction at the United Nations are being steadily driven to the wall.

## Reminiscences of the 1911 Revolution

by CHU TEH

*Following is an abridged translation of an article written in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution. The article appeared in "Renmin Ribao" on October 10, 1961. Subheads are ours.—Ed.*

WHEN the Tung Meng Hui (China Revolutionary League) was founded in 1905 Dr. Sun Yat-sen, its leader, put forward a bourgeois revolutionary programme in its declaration. This proposed among other things to "set up a republic and equalize land ownership." It was a plan for a bourgeois republic, drawn up on the bourgeois pattern of the West. Dr. Sun Yat-sen advocated the overthrow of the rule of the Ching court by revolutionary means; at the time, this conformed to the aspirations and needs of the broad masses throughout the country.

Soon after the Tung Meng Hui was established in Tokyo, Japan, its members returned to China by ones and twos to form revolutionary organizations and to join with other patriots in the country in preparing for revolt. Revolutionary storm clouds gathered steadily all over the land. In Yunnan where I was studying, for instance, the Yunnan (Tieh-Yueh) Railway which France was building had by that time already reached Kunming, the provincial capital; France had also seized the right to exploit mineral resources in seven prefectures of the province. Britain too was taking this opportunity to make inroads upon Hpimaw and other places along the frontier (with Burma). The whole nation was enraged by this intensified invasion of Yunnan Province by the French and British imperialists. People in Yunnan, particularly feeling the urgent need to "consolidate the state at home and repulse the strong enemy from without," worked energetically to organize resistance. Tung Meng Hui members in Yunnan founded the *Yunnan Magazine* in 1907, which in its introductory editorial

called on the people of the province to "stand united in mind, and fight the powerful enemy to the end with united efforts and wisdom." With the Tung Meng Hui branches in Kunming and Tengyueh as centres, patriotic and revolutionary people were brought together to form many revolutionary cells. Yunnan became one of the key provinces in the organization of the revolutionary movement.

### Revolutionary Activities in Yunnan

Dr. Sun Yat-sen at that time attached great importance to work in the army, and saw to it that revolutionary activities were carried out among the enemy troops. This played an important part in the 1911 Revolution. In 1908 he sent Huang Hsing to Hokow, Yunnan, to stage an uprising; this unfortunately failed. It was followed by the Yungchang uprising organized by Yang Chiu-fan and other Tung Meng Hui members; but they too failed. These two uprisings came to naught, but the influence of the revolution was spreading far and wide in the province. Under the influence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's democratic revolutionary ideas, I joined in 1909 the Tung Meng Hui at the Yunnan Military Academy.

This academy had been founded in that same year by Shen Ping-kun, the Acting Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow, to train military personnel for the Ching government. That winter when Li Ching-hsi, the new viceroy, arrived in Kunming, he incorporated into the academy the military school attached to the 19th Division of the New Army.\* The academy had over 500 cadets many of whom were young people dissatisfied with the

\* The Ching government's crack force equipped with modern weapons.—Ed.

existing state of affairs. Furthermore, Li Ken-yuan, head of the academy, and the officers on the faculty were either Tung Meng Hui members or under the influence of its revolutionary propaganda. So before long a Tung Meng Hui branch was established there and its revolutionary literature was being clandestinely circulated. How to stage a revolutionary uprising was a general topic of discussion and much in the thoughts of these men and soon the Yunnan Military Academy became an important foothold of the revolutionary forces in the province. On the recommendation of the commandant of the academy and one of the faculty members, Tsai O was appointed commander of the 37th Brigade of the 19th Division of Yunnan's New Army. Tsai was not a Tung Meng Hui member and appeared to have nothing to do with the military academy, but he was a man of patriotic and democratic ideas and was really secretly connected with the Tung Meng Hui. The Ching government at that time displayed the utmost brutality and ruthlessness in dealing with the revolutionary forces and Tsai O did much to cover up revolutionary activities in the academy.

In 1911 the first hundred cadets of the academy were permitted to graduate earlier than the date prescribed. Eighteen of them were appointed officers to serve under Tsai O. and they were able to take revolutionary ideas to the rank and file. I myself thus became a platoon leader in the 74th Regiment. The privates of the New Army were recruited from the countryside. They were peasants who felt strongly about the autocratic, corrupt rule of the Ching government, the ruthless exploitation practised by the landlord class, the cursing and corporal punishment in the old army and the way its officers reduced the pay of the soldiers so as to line their own pockets. When we started to spread revolutionary ideas among the soldiers, the seeds of revolution gradually took root among them.

On October 10, 1911, the Wuchang Uprising broke out. It came as a great inspiration for the Yunnan people. The revolutionaries too stepped up their activities among the rank and file of the army. The Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow took alarm, barricaded himself in his official residence and ordered the arrest of revolutionaries. The commander of the 74th Regiment to which I belonged was removed from his post. The Guards Battalion, the Ordnance Battalion and two machine gun companies were called in to guard the viceroy's residence but the forces of revolution had found a way even into the ranks of these guards. It was the commander of the machine gun battalion, in fact, who secretly informed the revolutionaries of the viceroy's plan to slaughter them. It was clearly time for a revolutionary uprising.

### **The Uprising Begins**

The uprising in Kunming took place on October 30. That night, Li Ken-yuan's 73rd Regiment of the New Army and Tsai O's 74th Regiment fired the first shots outside the city. They were followed by the cadets of the military academy and of another army school as well as the viceroy's own guards. It must be noted that even before the uprising started, the Ching government had stopped issuing ammunition to the soldiers for fear of a mutiny in the New Army. Nevertheless each of us secretly managed to save four or five rounds from rifle practice. The rising was originally planned to take place at 23:00 hours but the first shot was fired by the 73rd Regiment some time before 21:00 hours. Everybody was in a tumult,

then General Tsai O appeared, and order was quickly restored in our ranks. The viceroy naturally also heard the shots and, not knowing what was actually going on, telephoned Tsai O for help. General Tsai O put back the receiver, walked briskly to his men standing by and there before them solemnly announced the start of Yunnan's uprising.

Under his command, we quickly made our way to storm one of the city gates. I was appointed commander of a company. The Artillery Regiment near by, influenced by revolutionary propaganda, joined the uprising en bloc. Instead of blocking our entrance, as we stormed Kunming city, most of the cavalry which Li Ching-hsi, the viceroy, had dispatched to guard the city gates, came over to our side. Cadets of the military academy garrisoned inside the city threw the city gates open and by midnight we had all entered the provincial capital. Shortly before daybreak all the city gates were under the control of the revolutionary troops. Following this, I took part in the assault on the viceroy's official residence. We had secret contacts with the Guards Battalion in which I had once carried on revolutionary activities, and these guards very soon laid down their arms when the assault started. Li Ching-hsi fled in panic. Wuhuashan and the ordnance depot, the last two enemy strongholds in the city, fell into our hands the following evening. Chung Lin-tung, the commander of the 19th Division, was killed in action against our forces. Shortly afterwards, the New Army units stationed in Tali and Linan also announced their allegiance to the revolution. The government patrols elsewhere in the province were accounted for one by one and finally the whole of Yunnan Province was freed from the yoke of the Ching Dynasty. A Military Government of Yunnan was formed on November 1.

### **Taking Help to Szechuan**

Following the Yunnan uprising, the Ching government took steps to hit back at the revolution. Ching troops under Tuan Fang entered Szechuan about the same time another government detachment was making raids on Wuhan, cradle of the 1911 Revolution. Chao Erh-feng, the Szechuan Viceroy, still had a considerable number of counter-revolutionary troops under his command. So the Yunnan revolutionaries decided to send troops to reinforce the insurgent army in Szechuan. Two brigades comprising altogether eight battalions were dispatched by Tsai O for this purpose. They left Yunnan in late November or early December of that year on the march to Szechuan. I served in this expedition as a company commander. Our expeditionary forces pressed ahead in two directions, one heading for Hsufu via Chaotung and the other for Luchow via Pichieh in Kweichow. On its way, the former unit to which I belonged routed a battalion of the Ching court which was on patrol and was warmly welcomed by the people. After the capture of Hsufu we turned towards Tseliutzing where another of Chao Erh-feng's government patrol battalions was garrisoned. One Ching regiment of the forces of Tuan Fang was stationed at Tzuchow. Chao's troops were routed in a single engagement and fled in panic. Just as we entered Tseliutzing news came that Tuan Fang was killed by the insurgent army in Tzuchow. Soon, a military government was established in Szechuan and we returned to Yunnan.

Long years of oppression and exploitation by the feudal rulers and the unchecked depredations of the im-

perialists had left Yunnan greatly impoverished. Its people were hard put to it to keep body and soul together. There was no money to pay the troops returning home from the fronts. But at that time, even the more determined bourgeois revolutionaries had not realized that if the monarchy and feudalism were to be uprooted, a clean sweep of the feudal economic system would have to be made and land reform introduced. Tsai O was no exception; what he did at that time was to introduce certain reforms within the government administration. He removed from their posts a number of county heads who, looking to their own private fortunes, were intent only on getting promotion and feathering their own nests, and replaced them with selfless and public spirited young intellectuals. In the army he also appointed a number of young officers to replace the old ones. In this way he transfused new, democratic blood into the government organs and the army. In financial matters, he zealously encouraged austerity. Army officers above the rank of battalion commander got a monthly pay of only 60 yuan, and he himself set the example for others. With all these new measures introduced by him, Yunnan appeared to be set on a new course.

### Fruits of 1911 Revolution Usurped

The 1911 Revolution took place in response to the call of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and under his leadership. All the anti-Ching government forces rallied around the Tung Meng Hui. It was this united revolutionary force that led the revolution to victory. But it did not take the Chinese

people long to discover that the fruits of victory had very quickly fallen into the hands of counter-revolutionaries. Yuan Shih-kai, head of the Northern warlords who had the backing of the foreign aggressors, while taking over the reins of government from the Ching court and proclaiming himself an advocate of republicanism, sent his troops marching on the South with the demand that the Provisional Revolutionary Government in Nanking hand over governmental power so as to bring about what he called "peace" between the North and the South. The so-called "peace talks between North and South" were concluded on Yuan's terms. The 1911 Revolution thus ended in failure. This was due, objectively, to the fact that imperialism and the reactionary forces in China were still very powerful, but, what was more important, it was also due, subjectively, to the fact that the revolutionary forces led by the bourgeoisie had grave and, it is fair to say, ineradicable weaknesses. The Tung Meng Hui which led the Revolution of 1911 was actually an alliance of various kinds of elements with different political tendencies. Those headed by Sun Yat-sen, representing the revolutionary tendencies among the bourgeoisie, were bourgeois revolutionaries. But even these people were not in a position to lead the Chinese revolution to real victory. They failed to see clearly that imperialism was the main enemy of the Chinese revolution and therefore failed to adopt a clear-cut, anti-imperialist line; they also failed to rely on the broad masses to wage an uncompromising struggle against the feudal warlords. Inside the Tung Meng Hui those bourgeois elements prone to compromise and the landlords of Han nationality who had sided with the Tung Meng Hui to "oppose the Manchus," promptly accepted the counter-revolutionaries' terms for peace talks and forced Dr. Sun Yat-sen to resign his provisional presidency in favour of Yuan Shih-kai. The outcome was that Sung Chiao-jen (who, together with some other progressives, attempted to curb Yuan's power through parliamentary struggles—*Ed.*) was assassinated; many Kuomintang members of the parliament were persecuted, the Kuomintang was banned and the parliament itself dissolved. Following this, Yuan Shih-kai, propped up by the British, U.S. and Japanese imperialists, was unscrupulous enough to throw the name of the "republic" overboard and proclaim the restoration of the monarchy in China.

---

## KEEP ABREAST OF EVENTS IN CHINA

with

# PEKING REVIEW

Informative articles, features, columns on current political, economic and cultural developments in China

Theoretical articles on China's democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction

Texts of major statements



### Campaign Against Yuan Shih-kai

This led to the expedition against Yuan Shih-kai, the war to save the republic and the war to save the Provisional Constitution, all led by Sun Yat-sen in an attempt to save the revolution. In 1913 following Yuan's dissolution of the parliament, Sun Yat-sen called on the revolutionaries to organize an expedition against him. Li Lieh-chun, Governor of Kiangsi, organized a "punitive army" and set out on his expedition from Hukou. Huang Hsing followed suit in Nanking with some other provinces promising support. But the revolutionary forces were not firmly united; they were not fully prepared mentally and, most important, had insufficient armed forces at their disposal, so the campaign against Yuan Shih-kai petered out.

In 1915, Yuan Shih-kai agreed to the "Twenty-One Demands" made by the Japanese imperialists and, in December of that year, proclaimed himself emperor. Tsai

O, who had managed to slip back to Yunnan from Peking before Yuan made himself emperor, using the revolutionary forces he had built up in Yunnan in the past and his own political prestige, started a campaign there to save the republic and overthrow Yuan Shih-kai. Yunnan declared its independence and an Army to Save the Republic was formed under Tsai O, Li Lieh-chun and others. Tsai O was made Commander-in-Chief of the First Army whose task, as outlined at that time, was to march northward into Szechuan and then advance on Wuhan; Li Lieh-chun became the commander of the Second Army whose task was to enter Kwangtung and Kwangsi and then, when the situation warranted, capture Hunan and Kiangsi. If it succeeded in this, it would then join the forces of the First Army in Wuhan.

The First Army had a total of three brigades comprising six detachments; I was then Commander of the Third Detachment and marched into Szechuan together with the Army to Save the Republic. This well disciplined army enjoyed the people's support and was a fairly strong military force. The First Army on entering Szechuan had only 6,000 men but in the vicinity of Hsufu and Luchow they engaged over 100,000 men of the "punitive expedition against Yunnan" commanded by the Northern warlord Tsao Kun. With the support of the people, the Army to Save the Republic made skilful use of the tactics of mountain warfare and, winning many battles, finally succeeded in defeating an enemy which was numerically far superior to it.

#### Continued Rule of Northern Warlords

General Tsai O's example of revolt was followed one after another by other provinces. Yuan Shih-kai, faced with the nationwide opposition of the people, was forced to abolish his monarchy, and not long afterwards died. However, with his overthrow, the united front against him also split; not only did the Revolutionary Party\* and the Progressive Party\*\* part company but the Revolutionary Party itself became divided. Many so-called members of the Revolutionary Party had in fact become new warlords themselves. They cared for nothing but the increase of their own influence and utterly disregarded Dr. Sun Yat-sen's words that "the various groups should take concerted steps to secure collective efforts born of collective wisdom . . . to remove the national traitor as soon as possible and lay a firm foundation for the nation." So, although the war to save the republic led to the overthrow of Yuan Shih-kai, it failed to save the revolution. The result was that other Northern warlords took the place of Yuan Shih-kai and continued their traitorous and anti-popular rule in China.

The Northern warlord Tuan Chi-jui, who rose to power on the heels of Yuan Shih-kai, inherited Yuan's mantle, selling out the country, acting dictatorially and violating the Provisional Constitution just as Yuan did. In 1917, Dr. Sun Yat-sen issued a clarion call to the nation to protect the constitution; he convened an extraordinary session of parliament in Canton and set up a government to protect the constitution. At that time, Dr. Sun had the support of the Szechuan and Yunnan troops, but with

\* The China Revolutionary Party (Chung Hua Keh Ming Tang), a predecessor of the Kuomintang, founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1914. — Ed.

\*\* This was originally a pro-Yuan Shih-kai party; some of its members later joined anti-Yuan activities. — Ed.

Tang Chi-yao and others determined to get rid of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and conducting divisive activities, the movement to protect the constitution failed. Later on, Tang Chi-yao tried to make himself "King of Yunnan." He also attempted to bring Szechuan and Kweichow under his rule, but this antagonized the authorities in these provinces and the bourgeois revolutionary forces were split still more. The root cause of defeat, however, was that the revolutionary movement at the time did nothing to mobilize the masses of the people and make them its reliable bulwark.

#### Lessons of 1911 Revolution

This final defeat of the 1911 Revolution fully demonstrates that the plan for a bourgeois republic could not work in China. This was because the times had already entered the era of imperialism; China was a land subjected to imperialist oppression, and the chief enemy of the Chinese revolution was powerful international imperialism. The 1911 Revolution and the subsequent struggles to save the revolution were mainly defeated by the warlords who had the full support of imperialism. As Lenin taught us, in the era of imperialism, the oppressed nations cannot attain genuine freedom without a series of revolutions. Obviously, in order to defeat imperialism, the masses of people must be deeply and extensively roused and engage in protracted revolutionary struggles. The bourgeoisie can by no means assume the responsibility for giving lead to this struggle. This responsibility can only be shouldered by the proletariat. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "In the epoch of imperialism, in no country can any other class [besides the working class] lead any genuine revolution to victory." "Why did forty years of revolution under Sun Yat-sen end in failure?" he asked. "Because in the epoch of imperialism the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie cannot lead any genuine revolution to victory."

As a result of the defeat of the 1911 Revolution, the expeditionary war against Yuan Shih-kai, the war to save the republic and the war to save the Provisional Constitution, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and all those who remained loyal to the cause of the Chinese revolution, including myself, were all thrown into a state of doubt and gloom, groping in the dark without being able to find a way out. "Imperialist aggression shattered the fond dreams of the Chinese about learning from the West. It was very odd—why were the teachers always committing aggression against their pupil? The Chinese learnt a good deal from the West, but they could not make it work and were never able to realize their ideals. Their repeated struggles, including such a countrywide movement as the Revolution of 1911, all ended in failure. Day by day, conditions in the country got worse, and life was made impossible. Doubts arose, increased and deepened. World War I shook the whole globe. The Russians made the October Revolution and created the world's first socialist state." "The salvos of the October Revolution brought us Marxism-Leninism. The October Revolution helped progressives in China, as throughout the world, to adopt the proletarian world outlook as the instrument for studying a nation's destiny and considering anew their own problems. Follow the path of the Russians—that was their conclusion." This is a profound Marxist-Leninist theoretical summation made by Comrade Mao Tse-tung about the experiences of China's protracted revolutionary

struggles. The practice of the Chinese revolution fully bears out the correctness of this conclusion.

### **Taking a New Revolutionary Road**

Under the impact of the October Revolution I myself took a new revolutionary road. At that time I was a brigade commander of the Yunnan army, stationed in Szechuan. As mentioned above, the contradictions between the Yunnan and Szechuan troops made me realize that the revolutionary goals could not be realized by the old-fashioned military struggles, and besides, under the impact of the October Revolution I was deeply aware of the need to study Russia's new revolutionary theories and methods so as to make a fresh start in revolutionary activity. In 1922, I left the army and went to Shanghai, getting ready to go to Russia or Germany to study. In Shanghai I met Dr. Sun Yat-sen whom I had admired for many years. Soon afterwards I set out on my journey to Germany. While in Germany I studied books on Marxism-Leninism and joined the Chinese Communist Party. From then on I began to take a new revolutionary road. Under Party instructions, I again took part in the activities of the Kuomintang.

Later, with the help of the Chinese Communists, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as a bourgeois democratic revolutionary, also drew lessons from the failure of the 1911 Revolution and

bravely took the road of co-operating with the Communist Party, with the workers and peasants and with the Soviet Union. Dr. Sun truly proved his worth as an outstanding, indomitable revolutionary who made ceaseless progress. After Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the revolution, many who remained loyal to the revolutionary cause and to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary spirit took the correct stand of co-operating with the Communist Party and the people. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China they have taken part in the work of socialist construction and have become valued friends of the people.

The cause of the heroes of the 1911 Revolution has already been carried to victory by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. We have thoroughly accomplished the tasks of the bourgeois democratic revolution left to us by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and have gained basic victories in the socialist revolution. New China is moving ahead along the socialist road at flying speed. We must further strengthen our socialist revolution and socialist construction, and unite with international forces to wage the struggle for the defence of peace and the advance of the cause of human progress. Let us achieve new victories in commemoration of the heroes who gave their lives for the people's revolutionary cause!

### **Workers' Life**

# "Pine Trees That Never Grow Old"

by HSU FENG-CHIH

**I**N CHINESE tradition, the pine tree symbolizes steadfastness, tough vigour and a noble spirit. In and around Shanhaikuan, where the Great Wall reaches the sea, a story is going the rounds about five "pine trees that never grow old," five old-age pensioners who are living images of the pine tree symbol. Their average age is 67. They all spent the better part of their working lives either in the machine-tool shop, on railway engines or at the blacksmith's forge. Before retirement all of them were outstanding workers and recipients of many awards. But retired on pension under the state labour insurance scheme, they felt the unease of men who have loved their work, whose work has become part of their very being and who are bored by idleness. It was not long before all were casting around for something to do. Not only love of work egged them on but a consciousness that there was so much to do to build China into a prosperous socialist land.

At 71, Liu Tso-lin, a skilled bench worker, took up various neighbourhood community activities. He helped organize the health and sanitation campaigns, canvassed opinions for the local state retail store or himself did a spot of sanitation work, swatting flies or lending a hand with the broom. Sixty-four-year-old Wang Wen-lin, a former railway engine driver, toured the rural communes and their workshops and helped train steam engine operators. Liu Wen-pin, another veteran bench worker

who has recently celebrated his 69th birthday, went back to his old plant for a time to help build a new shaper. But these kinds of odd jobs did not often come their way. Whenever they got together, a sure topic of conversation would be how to find something to keep themselves regularly occupied and, within the limits of their powers, keep their skills in use building socialism. As so often happens it was an "accident" that finally gave birth to the great idea.

### **How It All Got Started**

One day when Liu Wen-pin was sweeping the lane outside his door, a rubber-tyred cart broke down and the driver had to go off to get help. Surveying the broken part Liu thought: "I could fix that in no time if I had the tools with me." It was when he related this incident to his pals that the other Liu got the idea of setting up a repair shop. The response was unanimous and enthusiastic. Ideas flew thick and fast. A repair shop offered a chance for each to use his skill; they could do their bit to help agriculture; shops and the public were eagerly demanding all sorts of household gadgets, these they could make too. . . .

The five lost no time in securing the backing of the Nangan People's Commune, the urban people's commune in the Shanhaikuan district in which they lived. Their



request, however, put the deputy Communist Party secretary of the commune in a bit of a quandary; the town could well do with such a repair shop but all five were retired pensioners and entitled by law to rest and leisure. Yet it was clear that they were not to be dissuaded. The quintet, knowing what was on his mind but sensing his hesitation, pressed their point with vigour. Here they were: experienced bench workers. "We can fix up anything," declared the two Lius. Hsueh Chia-sheng put in a word: "I'm a forge hand and I've not forgotten my skill." Ex-locomotive drivers Wang Wen-lin and Chang Hui volunteered to look after the forge, keep things shipshape, run errands. "We're all hale and hearty. We're Communist Party members and the Party should put our skills to good use," they urged him.

The upshot was that the deputy Party secretary gave the go-ahead and the Party committee and commune administration supported his decision.

Early next morning above the door of a small house they put up a signboard prepared for them by the commune. It read: "Five Pine Trees That Never Grow Old." This started quite a bit of discussion and it increased when they decided to build themselves a forge and went out themselves to get the bricks and earth and trundle these back to the workshop. Neighbours worried about them and tried to persuade them to reconsider and "take things easy at home with their grandchildren." Their wives, particularly, again began to doubt the wisdom of their decision. When Liu Tso-lin's wife saw him muddled all over she threw up her arms in dismay. But Liu was not to be swayed. "Don't forget back in '26" he reminded her and that convinced her. He was referring to the days of the great strike of Shanhaikuan workers in 1926, against the factory owners and their warlord backers. Liu had been an official of the underground trade union movement then. The warlords had suppressed the strike with armed force and many labour leaders had been arrested. Liu himself had had a narrow escape and they had lived through lean days before he could come back home. It was liberation and the new China that had brought them a decent life. His "old woman" understood well in her heart what he thought and she wiped away her tears, brought him a clean suit of clothes and said: "I won't keep you back! I was thinking of your health. If they have something for me to do over at the shop, tell me!"

### Far-Spreading Roots

With the forge built the Five Pines were in business. The very first day they got an order from a clock and watch plant for a tool to make watch parts; a fishing gear plant sent in a request for three spinning machines and then a transport co-op wanted to have the ball-bearings on a barrow changed. These were all new jobs that none of the veterans had ever handled before, but they weren't beyond their skills and, since the customers were in a hurry, they took them on. Two days later they had made one spinning machine out of scrap steel supplied by the commune that outperformed the one the plant had left with them as a model. Their customer was more than satisfied. A few days later letters came from the clock and watch plant and the transport co-op expressing like satisfaction and thanks. Soon the word got around Shanhaikuan that there was a new repair shop that "could handle anything." All sorts of repair jobs began to come in, from big machines to household utensils. Quite a few



Repair Shop

Woodcut in colour by Lai Shao-chi

workers brought in problems that had cropped up in the technical innovations campaign and the Five Pines helped to solve them.

The Pines had far-spreading roots. If need be, one or the other of them would take a train and go far afield to learn a specific technique. In the meantime Liu Tso-lin still found time to tour the neighbouring rural communes and their production brigades. As he repaired their steam engines he casually learnt what the communes needed. The others too kept their ears open in the course of work and visits to customers. With what materials they had they produced things that were in greatest demand. They had work that gave them a new zest in life; the repair shop prospered. They found themselves taking on new workers and apprentices only too eager to learn skills under such master craftsmen. They were allocated new, larger premises to keep up with the growing flow of business and new ideas. Within a few months they were producing scores of items including spades, picks, hoes, sickles, scissors and knives, wooden wash tubs and other kitchen utensils. Articles bearing the trade marks "Evergreen" or "Pine Trees That Never Grow Old" sell as soon as made; they have a reputation for being tough and good. The commune keeps a benevolent eye on its latest addition. It sees that the Five Pines have as much of the chores of running the plant taken off their shoulders, that they get good, nutritious food and no more than four hours work a day. For the rest they grow in their own good way. Their workshop has now been transformed into a full-fledged factory with more than a hundred employees and a street front shop to distribute its own wares, one of the sights of Shanhaikuan.

# SIDELIGHTS

**Where the Spark Was Lit.** Young cadets of a P.L.A. military academy in Wuhan chose as the destination on a recent camping trip — Ching kang Mountain, in Kiangsi Province. They wrote home glowing accounts of their journey.

All along their 1,500-li trek they found themselves received like long-lost brothers. It was here in the Ching kang area, over 30 years ago, that the Red Army set up China's first revolutionary base. Village elders remember young Commissar Mao, tall and smiling, as he carried supplies up the mountain on a shoulder pole along with other Red Army soldiers.

In every village the campers stopped, they were invited in groups to local homes for dinner and to chat over old times. One old peasant woman came 25 li to bring them an invitation to tea. Once they were surprised to receive a basket of fresh red and green peppers — it came from villagers who remembered how some Red Army men had liked them — over a quarter of a century ago!

One day at dusk, the campers struck out on a wrong path. An old man suddenly appeared and put them on the right road. He told them that over 30 years ago he had often acted as guide for the Red Army. This time when he heard they were coming, he'd been on the look-out and that's how he had appeared so opportunely.

The cadets reciprocated the people's affection by doing a hundred and one small things for them — in every village that they stayed in, water vats were left full, courtyards were swept clean and goose and chicken coops repaired as good as new. They also left behind a worthy souvenir — a highway up a hill which they'd built in a week. Local people have named it the "P.L.A. Road."

**Voice of a Great Artist.** Peking opera lovers who lately mourned the death of Mei Lan-fang are glad to hear that the greater part of his most famous roles — a total of 45 items (complete performances or excerpts) — have been recorded.

Most of these are now available, and old and new opera-lovers, whose num-

bers are greater than ever before, are hastening to buy them. Among the most popular are reissues made since liberation of most of his pre-liberation records. These include some of his earliest best in the 30s, such as *Tai-yu Buries the Flowers*, *Yu Tang Chun* (the Courtesan) and *Sheng Ssu Hen* (*Relentless Death*). One unique disc, *Wu Hua Tung* (*The Five Flower Grotto*), records the voices of all the four greatest female impersonators of the traditional Chinese opera stage in the last half century in *tan* roles: Mei Lan-fang, Shang Hsiao-yun, Hsun Hui-sheng and Cheng Yen-chiu, who were known as the "Four Famous *Tan*."

Collectors' items are the complete recordings of some recent masterly Mei Lan-fang performances such as *Beauty Defies Tyranny* and *The Drunken Beauty*. *Excursion to the Garden and a Strange Dream* and many others are now also on LP records.

**The Beautiful Ducklings.** Getting off the bus at Wulitien in Peking's suburbs, you see the tops of red brick houses through a lattice-work of trees. The next moment brings the musical tweets of little ducklings. In the wide, open yard are thousands of pale yellow, furry balls with orange beaks. In the next compound is their future already realized: full-grown snow-white ducks weighing up to 6 or 7 jin — the pride of the Wulitien farm, one of the biggest raisers of Peking Duck in the capital.

Peking Duck stands for the plumpest, juiciest ducks that ever graced a platter. In Peking, roast Peking Duck is synonymous with Chuanchuteh — the famous restaurant established over a century ago. Today with the labouring people its customers, demand has shot up. Chuanchuteh has opened two branches, and roast Peking Duck the Chuanchuteh way is also served in many other restaurants which learnt it from them.

All this has made big demands on the duck-raisers, and they have found ways and means to rise to the occasion. Particularly since 1958, they have helped many suburban communes to raise Peking Ducks not only for the market at a good price but also to provide more meat for their own members. The Wulitien farm itself was set up in the big-leap year.

Run on modern lines, it supplies half the huge number of ducks consumed at Chuanchuteh each month. One can see here how production is kept up: neat, sanitary compounds of red brick for ducks of different ages each with playgrounds, a big lake for them to sport in, a roomy kitchen where food is prepared; the surroundings are ideal.

The difference between a Peking Duck and an ordinary one, the farm manager explained, is that the one grows up to 5 jin in 60 days while the other weighs only 2 jin after 100 days. The secret lies in feeding. When a Peking Duck is around 50 days old, it goes on a special diet for a fortnight: three meals a day of a special feed; nowadays the forced feeding is done by machine. That is when it puts on weight fast and gets itself ready for the table.

**Starting Young.** Interested spectators at a Chinese chess match in Canton's Cultural Park were amused one day to see a little boy clamber onto the seat opposite Chen Sung-shun, a well-known Chinese chess master. The little boy forced the old master to a tie.

Little Cheng Chih-wei is the son of a pedicab driver. In the compound where they live, a neighbour, "Uncle Ho," taught the child the game. He learnt rapidly. His father, perhaps thinking of his own miserable childhood, encouraged the boy as much as possible, and one day took him to the Cultural Park for a chance to play and learn from the old masters. Little Cheng passed that first test with flying colours.

That was three years ago. Since then, he has made rapid progress in the special chess class in Canton's Children's Palace and engaged in many more tilts with well-known players. Besides being devoted to his hobby, little Cheng is also an all-round student with top marks in all subjects at his primary school.



Papercut by Sun Ping

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## Yemen National Day

Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi on October 11 sent messages of greetings to the leaders of the Kingdom of Yemen on the occasion of Yemen's National Day. Premier Chou En-lai noted in his message that in the past year, friendly co-operation between China and Yemen has further developed under the guidance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit. He expressed the sincere hope that such friendly co-operation will be daily consolidated and developed.

## China Recognizes Arab Syrian Republic

The Chinese Government has decided to recognize the Arab Syrian Republic and exchange diplomatic representatives of ambassadorial rank with it. Foreign Minister Chen Yi on October 11 informed Maamun Kuzbari, Premier and Foreign Minister of the Arab Syrian Republic, of this decision.

Earlier, on September 30, the Foreign Ministry of the Arab Syrian Republic had sent a note to the Chinese Consulate General in Damascus expressing a desire for early recognition of the Arab Syrian Republic by the People's Republic of China and the re-establishment of good relations between the two countries.

## Albanian Educationists' Visit

The Albanian educationists delegation led by Manush Myftiu, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Education and Culture, concluded its visit to China and left Peking for home on October 15. During their stay in China, its members were made warmly welcome by the Chinese people. They joined Peking's citizens in the National Day celebrations. They had cordial talks with Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai and other government leaders and made broad contacts with people from all walks of life. The desire to strengthen the fraternal

friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples was mutually expressed by Chinese hosts and Albanian guests on every occasion.

At a banquet he gave in honour of the Albanian educationists, Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi praised the Albanian Party of Labour for exposing the vicious face of the Tito clique, an agent of imperialism, and dealing powerful blows against the Yugoslav revisionists. He paid tribute to the Albanian Communists as firm fighters in defence of Marxism-Leninism and staunch opponents of modern revisionism. The Chinese Communists are proud of having such a comrade-in-arms as Albania, he said.

After visiting Peking the Albanian guests toured Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow and other big cities. On a visit to the Military Museum of the Chinese Revolution in Peking, they said that they were deeply moved by the history of the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army established by the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They greeted the P.L.A. today as a defender of the country and an invincible guardian of socialism.

## "Two Chinas" Plot Exposed

At the 26th meeting of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies held in Prague from September 30 to October 7, the Chinese delegation in a memorandum exposed the explanation which A. Francois-Poncet, Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross (I.R.C.), had given in a speech concerning the procedures for deliberations at the forthcoming 1963 conference of the I.R.C. This explanation had been made with ulterior motives, said the memorandum, and was linked to the political scheme of creating "two Chinas."

Francois-Poncet had called the attention of the Standing Commission of the I.R.C. to the need to prevent the recurrence at the next I.R.C. conference of incidents of "misunderstanding" like those which had occurred at the last conference held in New Delhi.

The memorandum pointed out that that incident was a result of the attempt by the United States to impose on the conference the political scheme of creating "two Chinas." It stressed that the only way to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents lay in

preventing the United States from again pushing its "two Chinas" plot at I.R.C. conference.

The explanation given by Francois-Poncet did not suggest any measure to end the attempt of the U.S. to further its "two Chinas" plot; on the contrary, it actually paved the way for the U.S. to smuggle the Chiang Kai-shek clique into the 1963 conference of the I.R.C. in its attempt to create "two Chinas."

## More U.S. Intrusions

U.S. military intrusions into China's territorial air and waters occurred on three occasions between September 16 and October 15. On September 22 between 8:17 and 9:36 hours, a U.S. warship intruded into the territorial waters northeast of Tamkoh Island of Kwangtung Province; on September 30 a U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters east of the Pingtan area in Fukien Province between 9:04 and 12:10 hours; on the same day, between 10:32 and 10:46 hours, and between 14:11 and 14:29 hours U.S. military aircraft flew over the area south of Swabue and Pinghai in Kwangtung Province. On October 14, a U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters in the Pai-chuan area of Fukien Province between 10:22 and 11:17 hours, and on the same day between 11:35 hours and 11:50 hours a U.S. military plane flew over the area southeast of Swatow in Kwangtung Province.

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued the 172nd, 173rd and 174th serious warnings against these U.S. military provocations.

## BRIEFS

Humboldt University of the German Democratic Republic has conferred an honorary doctorate on Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. This honorary diploma was presented to him by the G.D.R. Ambassador Josef Hegen in Peking on behalf of the State Secretariat for Higher Education of the G.D.R. and the President and the Board of Humboldt University.

An exhibition of the work of the Chinese artist Ku Yuan opened in Sofia on October 9. On display are 70 of his woodcuts and water-colours depicting the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people and their achievements in socialist construction.

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## New U.S. Military Adventures In South Viet Nam

The United States is preparing to extend its intervention in south Viet Nam by sending its armed forces there to suppress the south Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle, says *Da Gong Bao's* Commentator (October 12).

He points out that the U.S. State Department has declared that the U.S. is "considering various means of assisting" the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. Admiral Harry Felt, commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, said in Vientiane that the U.S. "must consider the use of American troops" in Southeast Asia. The recent military advisers' conference of the SEATO aggressive bloc discussed primarily the question of stepping up intervention in south Viet Nam and Laos. These sabre-rattling moves of U.S. imperialism to extend aggression in Southeast Asia warrant keen vigilance from the Asian people, Commentator stresses.

President Kennedy, in his address to the U.N. General Assembly on September 25, referred to "the smouldering coals of war in Southeast Asia" and slandered the south Vietnamese people's patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism as "aggression." But facts show that it is none other than the U.S. which is engaged in aggression in south Viet Nam. These slanders by Kennedy and his ilk are nothing but a pretext for extending aggression and intervention in that region. The fact that the U.S.

has now openly threatened to send troops for direct armed intervention in south Viet Nam all the more thoroughly exposes its plot for extending its military adventures in Southeast Asia.

The people of south Viet Nam can no longer tolerate the bloody rule of the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique. They have risen to fight for the peaceful unification of Viet Nam, for democracy and for their right to live. This is a patriotic and just fight which has won resolute support from peace-loving people the world over. Further aggression and intervention by U.S. imperialism in south Viet Nam will only reveal its vicious designs to obstruct the peaceful unification of Viet Nam and turn south Viet Nam into a base for aggression and a colony of a new type. They will only rouse the people of south Viet Nam to stiffen their resistance, Commentator stresses.

"The current grave situation in south Viet Nam is brought about solely by the United States. Rumour-mongering and slanders cannot cover up the U.S. crimes of aggression. Where there is imperialist oppression, there is the people's struggle against it, and the final outcome of that struggle is bound to be victory for the people and defeat for imperialism. The U.S. and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique now face a desperate situation in south Viet Nam. No aggression or threats of war by U.S. imperialism can intimidate the heroic people in south Viet Nam. So long as the south Vietnamese people strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they will certainly be able to drive out the U.S. aggressors," concludes Commentator.

## Unrest in France

The unsettled political situation in France forms the subject of an article in *Renmin Ribao* on October 12.

One of the chief causes of the de Gaulle government's weakness, the article points out, is the failure of its Algerian policy. The colonial war against Algeria has been a heavy drain on French man-

power and financial resources. The Algerian situation not only threatens French colonial rule, but also seriously handicaps France's efforts to secure for itself "the status of a big power."

The colonial war against Algeria, the article adds, has created enormous economic difficulties for France. In the last few years, the de Gaulle government has shifted this heavy burden onto the working people by levying all sorts of new taxes and increasing the rates of public utilities to cover its budgetary deficits. On the other hand it is doing its best to curry favour with the big monopoly enterprises by adopting a policy of lower taxation for them. It has also resorted to devaluation of the franc to the detriment of the interests of the working people and adopted many other measures at the expense of an increasing number of peasants and medium and small enterprises in order to strengthen the control of monopoly capital over the domestic market and its competitive power on the overseas markets. This anti-popular policy of the de Gaulle government cannot but arouse the opposition of the broad masses of the French working people. To defend their political and economic rights, this year the French workers and peasants have launched a series of large-scale demonstrations and strikes. The French people have recognized more and more clearly the true face of de Gaulle.

The increasing difficulties besetting the de Gaulle government on the Algerian question have further sharpened the contradictions within the French ruling circles on this question. The contradictions are widening daily between the de Gaulle government which is mainly devoted to the defence of the interests of the financial and oil monopoly groups and the big French estate owners. The ultra-colonialist forces representing the interests of the big French estate owners are doing their best to control and use the army to foment a new military coup d'etat against de Gaulle.

In these circumstances, the article points out, many bourgeois parties which supported de Gaulle or joined his government are trying to get rid of him and watching opportunities to exploit his difficulties to make political capital for themselves. All this makes for the increasing instability of the de Gaulle regime.



U.S. guerrilla warfare expert: Don't be afraid! Now we are safe in the forests. . .  
Cartoon by Chiang Yu-sheng

# LITERATURE

## Stories About Our New Countryside

Several excellent short stories about the new countryside and the fine new type of people who have grown up with the people's communes have come from the pen of the young writer Li Chun these last two years. They have been widely read. One or two of them are sure to make any list of the best current short stories. Two of them, *Sowing the Clouds* and *The Story of Li Shuang-shuang*, generally hailed as authentic portrayals of the new women of the communes, have already been translated and published in English and film versions of them are being made. The Writers' Publishing House has recently produced a selection of five of them in book form with *Li Shuang-shuang* as the title story.

*Sowing the Clouds* is also included. This is probably the most popular of the group. It has an attractive heroine—18-year-old Hsiao Shu-ying, and this is her story of how she became the weatherman of her Jade Mountain People's Commune. She had only just learnt to read and write in her village literacy class when she was sent to the provincial capital for a short course in meteorology. This is where this story of her trials and triumphs begins. She still has trouble getting her ideographs straight while her fellow students are either middle or primary school graduates. These troubles, however, are nothing compared with the criticism of the conservatives she has to face when she starts setting up her weather-forecasting station in a mountain region noted for its freakish weather. Some of these crotchety souls think she is a piece of sheer arrogance. "Anyone who knows the business of the Old Lord of the Sky must be a heavenly spirit!" is how they put it. Criticism, worries, tensions even invade her home and her distrustful brother more than once hints that it would be better if she stuck to normal farm work and earned her comfortable score of daily work-points.

When the station is finally set up, she immediately faces a difficult choice. She gets a forecast of frost; but should she report it to the commune Party committee or not? It is

only recently that she had made a costly blunder—she got a forecast of hail but didn't report it and the result was the loss of a lot of fish fry at the commune's new fish pond. That was before the weather station was formally opened. It was her private forecast and had contradicted that broadcast by the county, so she didn't have the nerve to reveal her findings. This time what is she going to do? After a mental tussle her sense of responsibility triumphs and she decides to report her own forecast. The Party secretary orders the necessary precautions to be taken immediately. But when she takes her forecast to the broadcasting room, even her best friend, the announcer, gets cold feet and tells her: "You know, Shu-ying, once we broadcast this thing, tens of thousands of people will be sent out to fight the frost!"

That is precisely what happens. The temperature actually does go down to three degrees and the signal to light the smudge fires is about to be given. But at that instant, Shu-ying, her heart in her mouth, sees the thermometer starting to climb again. The alarm is called off, soon there's a welcome blazing sun in the sky, but the new meteorologist is on pins and needles expecting a flood of acid complaints! Then by chance she happens to overhear a conversation between the commune director and the Party secretary saying: "It seems to me the job was pretty well done. . . . Think of the straw we saved! . . ." These kind words send her into floods of tears. The following day, she again gets a forecast of frost! No longer hesitant, or taken up with "what-will-they-think-of-me?" considerations, she promptly reports her findings. The timely precautions taken by the commune save tens of thousands of *mu* of wheat from harm.

In this 12,000-word story, Li Chun skilfully blends the author's third person narration and descriptive writing with the first person story as told by the heroine herself to give a vivid sense of environment and atmosphere. As you read, you get the feeling of being with Shu-ying all along, worrying with her in her setbacks and re-

joicing with her in her happiness. The writing has the simple directness and charm characteristic of Li Chun at his best. He has further developed his knack of revealing his characters in the midst of conflict and contradiction. The scene broadens and the narrative flow never flags, as we are shown around the commune and introduced to other cadres and rank-and-file members, each with his or her own special attitude towards the weather station and other new things.

The other three stories in this selection are *Man Towers Higher Than a Mountain*, about two local rural cadres, *Two Generations*, about a mother and her daughter, both model workers, and *Spring Bamboos*, also about life in a people's commune. Together they make an excellent collective portrait of our new peasants. No "types" though sharing the same selfless devotion to the common good, to their communes, and to socialism, they live convincingly as full-blooded characters.

Li Chun's name is already familiar to many of those interested in modern Chinese literature as quite a number of his stories have been translated into English and other languages. These include *Not That Road*, his first story, which also won its author national attention, *Old Man Meng Kuang-tai*, *When the Snow Melts* and many



Illustration by Chiang Chao-ho to "Sowing the Clouds"

others. The film *New Story of an Old Soldier*, shown last year in many lands and very warmly received, was also based on a script by him.

When he published that first story only eight years ago, no one knew him as a writer. It first appeared in a small local paper in Honan, his native province. Then a sharp-eyed editor of a provincial journal spotted it and got it reprinted in his paper and from there it "graduated" to the national magazine *Renmin Wenxue* (People's Literature). That was the year when the movement for co-operative farming was still in its early stages and few writers had turned their attention to the subject of the struggle between capitalist and socialist roads in the countryside. Li Chun, then only 26, had the credit of being one of the first few to sound a word of warning to the conservative peasants in a medium they could easily understand. *Not That Road* not only showed Li Chun's keen observation, but also revealed his literary talent.

The People's Government takes the fostering of talent as one of its duties. The Honan authorities transferred Li Chun from his job as a Chinese language teacher in a rural school to the provincial Bureau of Culture where his new work was to study literature. Since then, this young writer with only two or three years' schooling as a child at a village school, has developed with remarkable speed. He has published more than 40 stories, not counting film scripts, feature articles and reportage. In 1959, the first volume of his collected short stories was published. Now, his second follows and is endorsed generally as marking a further step forward in the author's literary career.

Discussing his literary "method" Li Chun has written: "You find your best teacher in the masses." He always gives heed to Chairman Mao's advice to go into the thick of life, to the people. For several years now he has made his home in a people's commune. He is not there just as a writer, an outsider living in; he works as one of the commune leaders; his wife joins the peasant women at work in the fields and his children are at the village school. His ties with the peasants are indissoluble. This is the "secret" of his insight into his heroes and heroines and his love and esteem for

them that gives his stories their life and charm.

## MUSIC

### **Chinese Gramophone Records**

It sounds today like some grotesque anecdote but it is true: two score years ago, a Frenchman brought to China the first gramophone record to be heard in the country. It was called *The Foreigner's Laughter*, and he collected a copper from each listener at each playing of this ribald guffaw. This was symbolic in more ways than one, not least of all of the soulless commercialization of Edison's great invention. Five gramophone record companies existed in China before liberation. All were foreign-owned concerns. Apart from a few discs recorded by renowned artists, such as Mei Lan-fang, the majority of the records pressed in those days were jazz music usually of the most banal variety from Tin Pan Alley and other trifles. Only 78 r.p.m. shellac discs were put out, and there was an annoying amount of surface noise.

The modern China Record Plant in Shanghai today is the very antithesis of all this. All the outstanding vocalists and musicians of China can now be heard on fine discs—78, 45, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  and 16 $\frac{2}{3}$  r.p.m. The plant's catalogue includes records of 108 different types of Chinese operas and 26 kinds of *quyi* balladry the majority of which—some 70 types, such as *guiju*, *yongju* and *caidiao* of Kwangsi, *huangmeixi* and *huiju* of Anhwei, *jiju* of Kirin, *qinshu* of Shantung, *tanci* of Hunan and *daoqing* of Kansu—were never recorded before liberation. The rich folklore of the minority nationalities, also largely ignored in the past, makes up an important part of the record repertoire: 326 discs have been made of folk songs from 23 minority nationalities.

The lists, of course, are not limited to Chinese music. Discs of such eternal favourites as Beethoven's *Choral Symphony* (performed by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and Chorus under the baton of Yen Liang-kun) and Tchaikovsky's *First Piano Concerto* (with the woman pianist Wu Lo-yi as soloist supported by the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra) are popular among Chinese listeners. In addition, Indonesian, Burmese, Ceylonese, Cuban, Mexican, Vene-

zuelan, Argentine, Brazilian, Chilean and Colombian songs, by Chinese as well as visiting vocalists, have been recorded. Two songs from fighting Algeria—*Long Live Algeria* and *The Algerian People Vow*—are now available on microgroove discs.

Among the gems are discs that preserve the great performances of artists who are no longer with us. Soon after liberation, the Ministry of Culture undertook to record the *Twelve Mukam*, an extraordinarily rich series of folklore songs and ballads of Sinkiang which was on the verge of extinction. This is one of the great folk masterpieces of Central Asia but few can play and sing it today. With the help of the Sinkiang branch of the Musicians' Union, a search was instituted both north and south of the Tianshan Mountains. A number of very old ballad singers who knew various parts of it were located and recordings were made. Soon afterwards these venerable musicians passed away, but their art is now preserved in a complete set of microgroove records that plays for more than 20 hours.

Shanghai discs also have a number of other unusual uses. They are an invaluable teaching aid for foreign languages, the common speech and latinization of the Han language. High fidelity discs of different types of heart beat have also been made for the teaching of diagnosis in various types of heart diseases. Special records whose speeches are synchronized with electric indicators on models relieve demonstrators at exhibitions of the need for constant repetition of explanations.

While most records are made in the plant's well-equipped studios, its staff is fully equipped to go out to folk artists and make recordings on location. In the past few years, technicians and musicologists have visited scores of cities and towns in 21 provinces and brought back extremely valuable recordings.

Re-recordings of old masterpieces have been made with a considerable amount of success. Surface noise has been largely eliminated and original renditions restored with gratifying fidelity.

### SHORT NOTES

**Swimming:** China's swimmers smashed many national records in the inter-

city contests held in Shanghai early this month. There were outstanding performances in the men's breaststroke events. Kwangtung's Mo Kuo-hsiung won the men's 100 metres breaststroke in 70.3 secs. This was 0.7 sec. better than the listed national record he himself set up in September last year. The 200 metres breaststroke was won by Tung Jen-tien of the Navy who turned in the remarkable time of 2 mins. 35.9 secs.

Fu Ta-chin, ace swimmer from Kwangtung, established a new record in the men's 200 metres freestyle

when he won the event in 2 mins. 6.8 secs. Fu holds the national record of 55.4 secs. for the 100 metres freestyle. The Shanghai swimmer Chen Yun-peng did quite well in the men's 100 metres butterfly stroke which he won in 61.9 secs.

Women swimmers broke several national records too. Cheng Wei of Shanghai covered the 100 metres freestyle in 66.3 secs., while Yao Yu-ho from Hunan took the 200 metres freestyle in 2 mins. 32.1 secs.

\* \* \*

## WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

### PEKING OPERA

▲ **AT THE PORT OF CHIUCHIANG** A historical opera. A Yuan general, rejecting the advice of his faithful retainer, Chang Ting-pien, falls into an enemy trap at the Port of Chiuchiang. On the verge of defeat he is rescued by Chang. China Peking Opera Theatre production.

▲ **CHIU CHIN** The story of Chiu Chin, a woman revolutionary who, denouncing the corrupt Ching regime, joins the revolution led by Sun Yat-sen. She gives her young life for the revolutionary cause. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **BATTLE OF WITS and BORROWING THE EAST WIND** Two episodes from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* recording the battle of wits and strategy between Chuko Liang of the Shu Kingdom and Chou Yu of the Wu Kingdom in the third century. China Peking Opera Theatre production.

### PINGJU OPERA

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

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

### SHAOJU OPERA

▲ **WHEN DRAGON AND TIGER FIGHT** The Dragon is the first emperor of the Sung Dynasty and the Tiger is the young warrior Huyen San-tsan whose father, a patriotic general, was wrongly killed by a traitor in the name of the emperor. Defeated in battle, the emperor finally accepts the peace terms of the young warrior and avenges his father. Produced by the visiting Chekiang Shaoju Opera Troupe.

▲ **MONKEY SUN SUBDUES THE WHITE BONE GHOST** An episode from *Pilgrimage to the West*. Monkey Sun Wu-kung defeats the crafty schemes of the demon who seeks to devour his master. Produced by the visiting Chekiang Shaoju Opera Troupe.

### KUNQU OPERA

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

united. North Kunqu Opera Theatre production.

### BALLET

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

### MODERN DRAMA

▲ **PRINCESS WEN CHENG** A historical play. The Emperor Tai Tsung of the Tang Dynasty consents to the marriage of Princess Wen Cheng to the Tibetan King Sron-Tsan Gampo. Despite the plots of traitors this Tibetan-Han union is consummated and strengthens the friendship between the two nationalities. China Youth Art Theatre production.

▲ **THE PEACH BLOSSOM FAN** The story of the tragic love of a courtesan for a scholar who betrays his love and his allegiance to the Ming Dynasty for wealth and position in the service of the Ching. Produced by the Experimental Modern Drama Theatre of the Central Drama Institute.

▲ **THE GENERAL AND THE SOLDIERS** Answering the call of the Communist Party a P.L.A. general goes to live and work with the rank-and-file in the army. How it works out makes for an interesting play. Produced by the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A.

▲ **MILITANT YOUTH** Incidents of the heroic and exciting Communist-led struggle against Japanese invaders and Kuomintang reactionaries in 1942 in the Central Hopei area. Produced by the China Railway Workers' Cultural Troupe.

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

### FILMS

▲ **DAUGHTERS OF THE TAI PEOPLE** A colour film from the Shanghai Haiyen Studio. A Tai girl, victim of feudalism and superstition, is saved by the P.L.A. and trained to be a doctor among the Tai people.

▲ **KUAN HAN-CHING** A colour film version of the Kwangtung opera on the life and work of the great 13th century playwright. Produced by the Shanghai Haiyen Studio.

▲ **THE LONG MARCH** A colour film jointly produced by the August 1 and Peking Studios. It shows how the invincible Chinese Red Army fought its way to victory during the Long March against attacks by the enemy and over such formidable natural barriers as the Tatu River and the Great Snow Mountains.

▲ **ON THE EVE OF THE STORM** A Soviet feature film dubbed in Chinese. The story

**Chinese Film Wins "Africa" Award.** The Chinese coloured documentary *The Horn of Africa* was awarded the highest prize, the "Africa" award, at the closing ceremony of the Fourth International African Film Festival held in Mogadishu, Somali. The film, depicting the Somali Republic, was praised by the festival jury for its excellent portrayal of the new republic's progress in political, social and economic life.

The festival, opened on October 4, was devoted to films on African themes. Many countries participated to make it a real international event.

of a young Latvian intellectual who becomes a staunch fighter in the struggle for the liberation of Latvia.

▲ **THE MERMAID OF WARSAW** A Polish film dubbed in Chinese. A fairy tale about a mermaid in Warsaw who defends the happy life of the people of Warsaw by defeating the devil of the River Vistula.

▲ **A PEASANT WOMAN** A Mexican film dubbed in Chinese about the love of a peasant couple and their struggle against landlord oppression.

▲ **BEHIND THE GREAT WALL** An Argentine widescreen film dubbed in Chinese. A village girl who tries to earn a living in the capital falls into the clutches of a gangster. Taught by bitter experience, she returns to the countryside to regain her happiness.

### EXHIBITIONS

**POLISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION**  
9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon.  
till Oct. 25. At Peking Exhibition Centre.

▲ **MUSEUM OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon.

▲ **MUSEUM OF CHINESE HISTORY** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon.

▲ **LU HSUN MUSEUM** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon.

▲ **EXHIBITION OF HISTORICAL RELICS OF THE 1911 REVOLUTION** 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Daily except Mon. till Nov. 9. At Museum of the Chinese Revolution.

▲ **ART EXHIBITION OF THE DANISH "CORNER" GROUP** 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Daily except Mon. till Oct. 31. At Wenhua Hall in Palace Museum.

▲ **EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS BY YU PEN** 9:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Daily except Mon. till Oct. 29. At Artists' Union Gallery.

▲ **SEALS AND CALLIGRAPHY EXHIBITION** Sponsored by Jung Pao Chal Studio. Daily 9:00 a.m.-7:30 p.m. At Peace Studio.



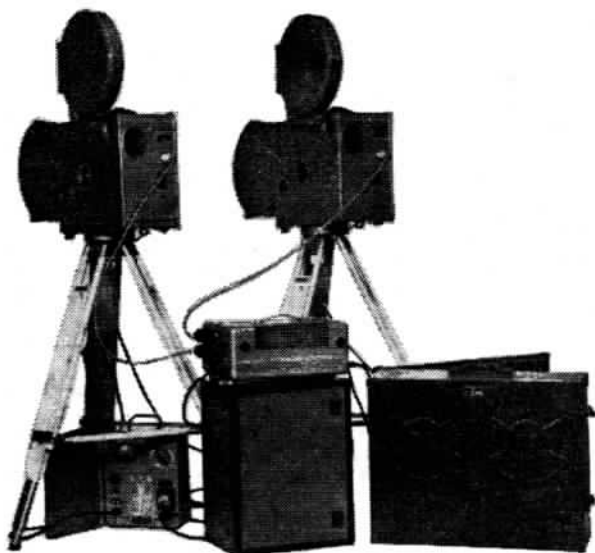
# 35-mm. 16-mm.

# SOUND FILM PROJECTOR SETS

Stationary models for town or village cinemas, clubs or schools. Portable models for mobile cinema teams

Sturdily built for trouble-free performance.

Each set consists of projector, amplifier, loudspeakers, auto-transformer, accessories, spares, with heavy duty carrying cases for portable types.



**Type FL-35 CHANG JIANG**  
Brand

35-mm. Portable sound film projector

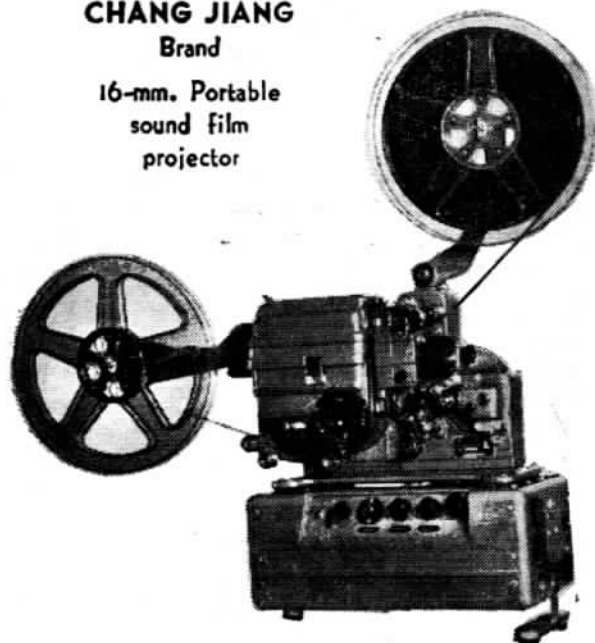


**Type 5501**  
**SUNGARI RIVER**  
Brand

35-mm. Stationary sound  
film projector

**Type FL-16**  
**CHANG JIANG**  
Brand

16-mm. Portable  
sound film  
projector



*Exported by*

**CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY  
IMPORT AND EXPORT CORP.**

Address: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking, China  
Cable Address: MACHIMPEX Peking

Canton Branch: 2 West Bund, Canton  
Cable Address: MACHIMPEX Canton