

PEKING REVIEW

北京週報

18

May 4, 1962

MAY DAY 1962

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*China and the World and
Other Features*

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报
(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

May 4, 1962 Vol. V No. 18

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Round the Week



MAY DAY 1962

China turned out in buoyant, holiday mood to celebrate International Labour Day. Big get-togethers, garden parties, theatrical performances by both professionals and amateur troupes in factories and people's communes, special film shows and sports in the public squares and recreation centres attracted an endless stream of holiday makers from morning till dusk. The whole nation was in carnival high spirits.

Celebrations in Peking

Three million people gathered on May Day in the many parks, squares, stadiums and other public places to celebrate the occasion and demonstrate their solidarity with the working people of the rest of the world. The city was gaily decked out. Decorative arches were put up in front of offices, enterprises or homes. Red palace lanterns and festive flags were in big demand in honour of the day. In the evening, many buildings were floodlit and their contours were picked out in changing tints of coloured lights.

Tien An Men Square, the heart of the city, looked its magnificent best. Over the Gate of Heavenly Peace, swung large palace lanterns while red banners waved in the breeze. Over the central gate hung a large portrait of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Opposite, on screens raised on the square, stood huge portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin—revolutionary teachers of the world proletariat. The square was the centre piece of the capital's celebrations. From early morning, it was the site of a big carnival. Carrying banners, waving flowers, exploding firecrackers and beating drums and cymbals, streams of demonstrators poured into the square, mingled with the crowds already there and then continued their way while new streams entered to keep the great space full. These were their slogans: "Long live the great unity of the people of the whole world!" "Long live the indestructible unity of the socialist camp!" "Long live Marxism-Leninism!" "Long live the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune!" "Oppose U.S. imperial-

ism's policies of aggression and war! Defend world peace!" "We will liberate Taiwan! Get out of Taiwan, U.S. aggressors!" There were thousands of youngsters singing and dancing impromptu all over the square. Thousands of others crowded round to enjoy traditional dances and orchestral performances by workers' troupes.

The leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and Government celebrated May Day together with the people. In the Working People's Palace of Culture in the centre of the city, tens of thousands of workers danced and sang themselves, or watched acrobatics, Peking operas, dancing and singing and other shows performed by other workers. When Premier Chou En-lai appeared on the scene, he was greeted with such cheers of "Long live the People's Republic of China!" "Long live the Chinese Communist Party!" and "Long live Chairman Mao!" that everything else came to a stop.

Nearby Jingshan Park offered one of the most colourful sights in the capital: a sea of fresh spring green and flowers tricked out with colourful balloons, banners and lanterns. 15,000 children were here celebrating the day in their own tumultuous way. Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee; and other leaders spent many happy hours with them, watching them perform. One of their dance hits was: "We're going to see Chairman Mao!"

At the Peking Workers' Stadium, there was a special football match between two of the best teams in the capital, watched by Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Vice-Premier Ho Lung and other leaders together with 80,000 fans. At the Summer Palace on the western outskirts of the city, workers, college students, professors, scientists, P.L.A. officers and men and peasants from the rural people's communes got



Chairman Mao Tse-tung among the happy May Day crowd on Tien An Men

together for the occasion, picnicking, boating, strolling, listening to a concert on the lake and enjoying other festival attractions. Every other park in the city had its throngs of visitors; theatres, workers' clubs, gymnasiums and other recreation centres all had arranged special May Day programmes. It was a gala day for all the working people, the old and the young, and all the nationalities in the capital.

International Get-Togethers

Friends from all over the world attending the celebrations in Peking were given a rousing welcome.

Delegations from the World Federation of Trade Unions and from the trade unions of many individual countries came to the Working People's Palace of Culture, and received the warmest of greetings from the crowds of workers gathered there. Trade unionists from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, arm in arm with Chinese model workers, could barely edge their way through the throngs eager to express to them their sentiments of fraternal solidarity and friendship among the socialist countries.

Trade union representatives from heroic Cuba were greeted everywhere with the now familiar "Cuba si! Yankees no!" At an unrehearsed get-together with them, Chinese workers sang the Cuban song *To Gain Freedom*

and *Peace, the Tyrant Must Be Overthrown!* and cheered "Long live Sino-Cuban friendship!" The Cuban guests, in turn, sang the popular Cuban song *March of May First!*

The Indonesian T.U. delegates got a big hand from Peking's workers wishing to demonstrate their full support for the Indonesian people's struggle to liberate West Irian. One of the workers' amateur choruses hailed the arrival of the Algerian delegation with a rousing rendering of the Algerian song *Long Live Algeria!* The head of the delegation in an impromptu speech thanked the Chinese working people for their support and aid to the Algerian people in their struggle against imperialism. "The victory of the Algerian people is also the victory of the Chinese people!" he declared. The crowd cheered and shouted its support for the national-liberation movement in Algeria, in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Friends from Japan joined the Peking workers in the celebrations in Zhongshan Park. In response to requests, the Japanese guests sang *Return Okinawa to Us!* and *Tokyo — Peking*. Quinim Pholsena, head of the delegation of the Royal Laotian Government to the enlarged Geneva Conference, together with his wife and children, watched performances given by Peking children in the Palace of Young Pioneers. His children in turn

did Laotian dances, to the delight of the crowd. Guests from Guinea, Ghana, Mali and other African countries were also given a warm welcome wherever they appeared during the celebrations.

As dusk fell, the huge Tien An Men Square was again filled to overflowing. A million people gathered there for the evening carnival and to watch the fireworks display.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chu Teh, Premier Chou En-lai and other leaders joined guests from all over the world to enjoy the evening's show. The Chinese leaders took the opportunity to welcome their guests and ask them to convey China's May Day greetings to the working class and people of their countries.

From the central rostrum, they and their guests watched the spectacular group dancing in the flood-lit square and a display of fireworks that lasted till late into the night.

Celebration Banquets

On the eve of May Day, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi gave a reception in the Great Hall of the People. He was host to trade union delegates and representatives from many countries, diplomatic envoys and workers for peace now in Peking as well as foreign experts helping in China's socialist construction. Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping, and other Party and state leaders also attended.

During the reception, Premier Chou En-lai extended greetings to all the foreign guests, toasted their health and wished them success in their work. An atmosphere of friendship and solidarity marked the occasion.

Extending warm greetings to the representatives of the W.F.T.U. and the trade unions of various countries present, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "May the working class of all countries, standing at the forefront of the people's struggle throughout the world, further unite under the great banner of internationalism and make new and still greater contributions to the cause of world peace, national liberation, democracy and human progress."

Greeting the guests from countries of the socialist camp the Vice-Premier said: "We are glad to see that our cause of socialist and communist construction is flourishing and that our fraternal unity can stand any test and is unbreakable. The Chinese people will always hold high the banners of Marxism-Leninism, of proletarian internationalism, of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement, and stand in unity with the great people of the Soviet Union and all the other socialist countries in the joint struggle for the realization of our lofty ideals."

Hailing friends from Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Vice-Premier said: "I wish the Cuban people who have taken the road of socialism continual new victories. I wish the peoples of Japan, south Viet Nam, Laos, Algeria and other Asian, African and Latin American countries continual new victories in their fight to win or safeguard their national independence."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi also extended warm greetings to friends from Western Europe and North America and Australasia, wishing the peoples of these continents new successes in their struggle to defend world peace, oppose monopoly capital and win democracy and the right to live.

The Vice-Premier warmly greeted the diplomatic envoys and their wives, expressing confidence that they would all make new contributions to the promotion of friendly relations between their countries and China. Said the Vice-Premier: "Let us further strengthen our co-operation and make even more fruitful efforts to enhance the friendship among all peoples and safeguard world peace."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi conveyed warm greetings to the representatives of China's various nationalities and overseas Chinese, to the advanced producers and cultural, educational and scientific workers, to the model workers and combat heroes. The Vice-Premier said: "Let us hail the great victories won by the Chinese people on all the fronts of our socialist construction. Let us hail the splendid achievements scored by the Chinese people in overcoming natural calamities and in readjusting the national economy. We are glad to see that, after several years of great development and through the struggle to overcome temporary economic diffi-

culties, the Chinese people have further enriched their experience in building socialism, become stronger than before, and are holding the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune higher than ever before. The Chinese people are soberly aware that our country is still poor and backward, and that it will take several decades of hard work to turn China into an advanced, prosperous and strong socialist country. Under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, we have every confidence that our great aim will be realized."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi finally proposed a toast to the great and unbreakable unity of the socialist camp, to the great unity of the world's working class, to the great unity of the people of the whole world, to world peace and to the health of all the distinguished guests and comrades present.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions also gave a banquet in the evening of May 1 to welcome T.U. delegates from all parts of the world. A true May Day atmosphere of friendship and solidarity prevailed.

The festival over, China's working people returned to their tasks of socialist construction with renewed energy and the spirit that comes of full confidence in a bright future.

Foreign trade union leaders celebrate May Day in Peking together with the Chinese working people

From top to bottom: Delegates from the World Federation of Trade Unions, from the U.S.S.R., Cuba and Africa



May Day—The Working People's Festival

The following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" May Day editorial entitled "Festival of Unity and Struggle of the Working People of the World." Subheads are ours.—Ed.

TODAY is the First of May, International Labour Day, the festival of the working people of the world. The Chinese people, holding aloft the banner of unity and struggle, joyously celebrate this great festival together with the working people all over the world.

A Most Favourable Situation

It is inspiring to see how vigorously the struggle of the world's people for peace, democracy, national liberation, socialism and human progress is advancing and spreading. The mighty socialist camp is exercising an increasingly decisive influence on the course of human history. The national and democratic revolutionary movement is surging onward. The workers' movements in various countries are rising higher wave on wave. More and more people are joining the struggle for world peace. The development of the world situation has never been so favourable to the struggle of the working people as it is today.

In the past year, the unity of the international workers' movement has been further consolidated. The Fifth World Trade Union Congress held in Moscow last December made an important contribution to mobilizing the world's working class and rallying the people from various strata of society for struggle against the policies of aggression and war of imperialism, headed by the United States, and for world peace, for the elimination of the colonial system and for democratic freedoms and the right to live.

New Wave of Struggle in Capitalist World

In the capitalist world, with the deepening of the inherent contradictions of the capitalist system, the working class and the masses of the working people have started a new wave of struggles, demanding freedom from unemployment and poverty, freedom from the threat of economic crises and from oppression and exploitation. The past year has witnessed continuous strikes and demonstrations of the working people in all the major capitalist countries.

In the United States, there were 3,300 strikes last year. In Britain, 8 million workers staged a strike movement, the biggest since 1953, against the government's wage freeze and for better living and working conditions. In West Germany, that alleged land of "prosperity," the so-called "calm in industrial relations" was shattered by over 8 million workers and employees militantly demanding higher wages. In Japan, 15 million people have been involved in four united actions of the workers; they have fought stubbornly in defence of their right to live. The spring struggle of the Japanese workers, a yearly occurrence, is again developing vigorously. In

Italy, France and other capitalist countries, both the workers' and peasants' movements have made great progress.

The titanic struggles of the working people in the capitalist world are the inevitable result of the growing instability of the capitalist economy and of the intensified attacks made on the people by monopoly capital in its efforts to shift the burden of the crisis onto them. Without exception, monopoly capital in the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, the Netherlands and Japan, is doing its utmost to freeze and keep down wages. This inevitably leads to a steady deterioration in the conditions of life of the working class and the masses of the working people, and they, just as surely, are getting closer united to fight back. The myths of the "welfare state," the "affluent society," "people's capitalism," and so on invented by the paid scholars of the capitalist class have all gone bankrupt in face of inexorable facts.

The Source of Suffering

An ever increasing mass of workers and the other working people in the capitalist countries have come to realize in the course of their struggles that the source of their suffering and hardships lies in the reactionary policies pursued by the bourgeois governments which represent the interests of the big monopoly capitalists. In order to defend the vital interests of the working people they must oppose the anti-popular domestic and foreign policies of the bourgeois governments. In this way, the struggle of the working class and the other working people for better living conditions is closely linked with the political struggle to oppose the arms drive and war preparations, to uphold world peace, to defend and develop democracy, to oppose colonialism and to safeguard national interests.

During the past year, U.S. imperialism and the Ikeda government were dealt a powerful blow by the Japanese working people's movement against the attempts of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to rig up a "Northeast Asian Military Alliance," against the Japanese-south Korean talks and against the U.S. military bases. In France, the struggle of the working class is merged with the French people's struggle against fascism and for a peaceful solution of the Algerian question. In Britain and Italy, the striking workers have come out with such slogans as "Take away those U.S. bases! Take away those U.S. bombs!"

An angry tide of opposition to imperialism and colonialism has arisen among the working people in vast areas in Asia, Africa and Latin America. More than 1,400 million people, nearly half of the world's population, live in these areas. They contain very rich natural resources. The growth of the national and democratic movement in these areas is shaking the strategic rear of imperialism to its very foundations; this cannot but affect the world situation and the course of human history.

The antagonism between the working class and the working people on the one hand and the monopoly capital-

ist groups on the other, and the antagonism between the colonies and backward countries on the one hand and the colonial powers and the "advanced" industrial countries on the other — these are the basic and insoluble contradictions of the capitalist world. In the past year, these contradictions have not abated but become more acute. The increasing revolutionization of the workers and working people in the capitalist countries and the further upsurge of the national and democratic revolutionary movement cannot be held back by any force.

Brilliant Achievements in Socialist World

In contrast to the situation in the capitalist world, the liberated working people in the countries of the socialist camp are their own masters. They are creating a splendid future by their own labour. The people of the Soviet Union are bending their efforts to build communism; the people of the other fraternal socialist countries have achieved new successes in various fields of socialist construction. The advanced socialist system has opened up broad prospects for a flourishing economy and culture.

Even before the October Revolution, Lenin wrote, in an article commemorating May Day: "Socialism has pointed the way out; hundreds of thousands of militants look to the red banner as their guide and are pressing ahead in the struggle." Now, with socialism a reality instead of simply an ideal, with the socialist camp prospering, growing and demonstrating to all mankind the bright prospects that lie ahead, it goes without saying that, encouraged by the brilliant achievements of the socialist camp, an ever growing number of militants will rally around the red banner of socialism to struggle for a lasting world peace and the final emancipation of mankind.

Chinese People Look Ahead With Confidence

As the whole world celebrates glorious May First, the working class and other working people of China are advancing with confident strides towards their great goals.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other working people, in unity with the patriotic elements of the national bourgeoisie and other patriots, are energetically carrying out the tasks of adjusting the national economy and overcoming the difficulties caused by natural calamities in the past three years to create still more favourable conditions for a new advance of the national economy in the future.

The Chinese working class has a glorious revolutionary tradition. In revolution or in national construction, under the leadership of its vanguard — the Communist Party, it has always stood in the very front ranks of the battle and waged a courageous, tenacious, hard and impressive struggle. Together with the rest of the Chinese people, it has made great contributions to socialist construction in the past few years. At the present time, the working class of China should continue to develop its fine traditions, endeavour to increase production and practise economy, build the country with industry and thrift and fulfil all the tasks laid down by the Party and Government.

On this festival of unity and struggle of the world's working people, the Chinese people look forward to the future with confidence. We must continue to hold aloft the brilliant banners of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, conscientiously and effectively perform our present tasks well in adjusting the national economy and strive to build our country into a socialist power with a modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture in a not too long historical period. At the same time, we should continue to strengthen the friendship and unity among the socialist countries, the unity of the working-class movement of the various countries, our unity with the national-liberation movements of the various countries, our unity with all peace-loving countries and peoples, to oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and to make common efforts for new victories in the cause of world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

Workers' Welfare

Labour Insurance in China

by KUO HSIEN-WEN

CHINA'S workers today enjoy the benefits of a very comprehensive system of labour insurance. This system was established soon after the liberation of the country in 1949 and is being gradually perfected as the general economic situation of the country improves.

Before 1949 there was no system of labour insurance in China. The workers suffered terribly from merciless exploitation; they were deprived of all political rights and social protection. Millions of unemployed trudged the streets; those who had jobs toiled and sweated under appalling conditions in enterprises where labour protection measures were for the most part unknown. The overwhelming majority of the masses lived under the perpetual shadow of economic insecurity.

The Chinese working class fought a heroic struggle for liberation and the betterment of their life. As early as 1922 under the leadership of the Communist Party they launched an organized struggle for progressive labour legislation. An important demand in this struggle was for proper labour insurance. This demand was put forward at every national congress of the labour movement. On their part, the imperialists and their henchmen in the reactionary warlord and Kuomintang regimes fought this working-class demand with every means at their disposal. Some partial improvements were won in this bitter struggle but labour insurance as a system was not instituted until the final crushing of the regime of

reaction in China and the establishment of the People's Republic.

Brief History

The labour insurance system has been gradually perfected in the years since then. Soon after liberation, the Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference stipulated that "labour insurance shall be gradually put into effect." Two years later, in 1951, the Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China were promulgated. In 1953, when China started its First Five-Year Plan, the regulations were amended, their scope of application was extended and the scales of benefits increased. In 1954, the First National People's Congress at its first session adopted the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. This lays down that: "Working people in the People's Republic of China have the right to material assistance in old age, and in case of illness or disability. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state provides social insurance, social assistance and public health services and gradually expands these facilities." In 1957, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress approved in principle the Provisional Regulations Concerning the Retirement of Workers and Staff Members. They were formally adopted by the State Council in February 1958. The scope of application of these regulations is even wider than that of the Labour Insurance Regulations. They apply to all workers and staff members in state and joint state-private enterprises and undertakings, government institutions and people's organizations.

Management Bears All Expenses

All workers and staff members are equally entitled to benefits under the Labour Insurance Regulations irrespective of nationality, religion, age or sex. The regulations were drawn up in the light of China's specific conditions and naturally will be further improved as time goes on. The following are some of their salient features.

All labour insurance expenses are borne by the managements of enterprises; no contributions are taken from the workers and staff. This is in marked contrast to labour insurance systems under capitalist conditions where the capitalist class tries to use them as a means of further intensifying the exploitation of the workers. The "retirement pay" handed out to the workers and staff by certain enterprises in old China, for example, was actually deducted from their wages. Furthermore it was not unusual for employees to be fired on the flimsiest pretexts just before they became eligible for retirement benefits.

In New China, in addition to the regular labour insurance expenses paid by the managements of enterprises, the state each year appropriates large sums for the establishment and maintenance of labour insurance and health protection institutions—clinics, rest homes, hospitals, sanatoria, nurseries, kindergartens, dining rooms and other welfare establishments. These appropriations amount to about 17 per cent of the total wage fund.

Wide Coverage

China's labour insurance system gives wide coverage to its beneficiaries in relation to child-birth, old age, sickness, injury, disablement and death. Certain benefits are also paid out of the labour insurance fund for partial

coverage of the expenses incurred in cases of child-birth, sickness or death involving direct dependents of workers and staff members.

The regulations ensure that material assistance is given when a worker or staff member loses his ability to work or otherwise meets with difficulties.

The amounts of benefits are fixed with a view to guaranteeing an adequate livelihood for workers and staff members and alleviating their difficulties. For example, disablement benefits vary according to the extent to which disablement affects the livelihood of the recipient; the amount of the benefit paid on the death of the insured person to his dependents depends on the number of dependents; sickness allowances are paid until the worker or staff member concerned recovers or dies. In this way, too, China's labour insurance differs fundamentally from that in capitalist countries.

The scale of benefits is not the same for all insured workers and staff members. They are designed to guarantee the necessities of life to the insured and also to facilitate the growth of production by providing suitable material incentives. For example, sickness allowances vary according to the number of years the recipient has worked; veteran workers receive higher benefits than do new workers. Special allowances are made to those engaged in work detrimental to health. Larger benefits are paid to model workers, demobilized army combat heroes and to workers and staff members who have made outstanding contributions to socialist construction. In this way, the interests of the individual are closely integrated with those of the state and an impetus is given to production.

Managed by Trade Unions

The labour insurance scheme directly concerns the welfare of all the workers, staff members and their dependents. So, wishing to associate the mass of workers as directly as possible in its administration and supervision, the people's state has entrusted the labour insurance fund and its administration to the trade unions—the workers' own organization. In this way disposal of the fund is under the direct democratic control of the trade union members. Special departments have been set up at each level of the trade union organization, ranging from the basic organizations to the national federation, to administer the fund. A large number of activists have been drawn in to do this work. This ensures that very close contact is maintained with the mass of workers and that their welfare is conscientiously attended to.

The trade unions, in close touch at all times with their members, are thus naturally well fitted for their role in this respect. Their members are well satisfied with the way they are being served.

Specific Provisions

Unemployment, a bitter legacy of the past, has long been eliminated in New China, so no question of unemployment insurance arises. In addition, workers and staff members no longer have to worry about old age since they are well taken care of by the comprehensive Labour Insurance Regulations. These provide:

Maternity Benefits. Child-birth, which should be a joy, often caused heavy suffering to working women in the old society. Pregnancy often meant "the sack." Many

pregnant women workers tried to hide their condition by binding the abdomen tight. This led to a high percentage of miscarriages. When the time of confinement came, they had to ask for leave of absence by pleading sickness or giving some other excuse. A few days after child-birth they had to go back to work. Not a few women gave birth right in the workshops. Han Ya-chin, a woman worker in a Shenyang rubber factory, bore four children in five years and each time she was fired just before the child was born. Chu Fa-ti, a Shanghai textile worker, bore eight children. Seven of them died because of lack of proper care due to her poverty and conditions of work.

All this ended after liberation. The labour insurance regulations stipulate that women workers and staff members are entitled to a total of 56 days' leave with full pay before and after confinement; in cases of a difficult delivery or the birth of twins, an additional 14-day leave with full pay is granted. All expenses for prenatal check-ups and the actual birth are paid by the management, in addition to a special maternity benefit. An expectant mother is assigned light work. Special rest rooms are established for pregnant workers where the need exists. This meticulous maternity care has brought excellent results. Chu Fa-ti, the woman worker mentioned earlier, gave birth to three more children after liberation. Every one of them is growing up strong and healthy.

Old-Age Pensions. The fate of the aged worker was a pitiable one before liberation. Usually, as soon as he was too old to work any more he was simply kicked out of the factory. Today, the aged worker has no such fears. Workers and staff members may retire at the age of 60 in the case of men and 50 in the case of women (the retirement age for women office workers is 55). After retirement they draw old-age pensions ranging from 50 to 70 per cent of their wages until their death. Most retired workers live happily with their families. Pensioners without a family may, if they so desire, spend their retirement in a home for the aged. There they live a well deserved quiet, happy life, devoting themselves to their beloved hobbies or occupations and recreations suited to their inclination, age and state of health. Their food and clothing are well looked after.

Sickness Benefits. The Labour Insurance Regulations pay great attention to sickness benefits and medical care. A worker or staff member who is forced to absent himself from work in order to receive medical treatment for sickness or injury not sustained at work receives wages from the management. These are equivalent to 60-100 per cent of his original wages according to the length of time he has been employed in the enterprise. If he is absent for a period exceeding six months, he is then entitled to receive relief benefits for sickness or injury paid out of the labour insurance fund at the rate of 40-60 per cent of his wages until he resumes work. Should he be hospitalized the management is called upon to pay all expenses for treatment, operations, hospitalization and ordinary medicines during the period of hospital treatment.

The labour insurance fund also pays half of the medical expenses of direct dependents of workers and staff members.

Increasing attention is being paid to protection against disease and injury. Working conditions are being constantly improved; regular checks are made of safety regulations and measures and health work. Extensive sanatorium facilities are provided for workers and staff members. By 1959, the state had established a total of 390,000 medical institutions with 570,000 beds. Of these, 2,500 are sanatoria with 74,000 beds run by trade unions or industrial and mining enterprises. Workers' sanatoria have been built at all such famous beauty spots and resorts as the West Lake in Hangchow, Taihu Lake in Wusih, Mount Lushan in Kiangsi, Peitaiho and Tsingtao. For example, Chu Fa-ti, whom we have mentioned more than once, went to rest on three occasions in sanatoria in Hangchow and Wusih and regained her health badly impaired in the old society. Chu Hsiang-ken, her husband, contracted tuberculosis before liberation. He could never afford medical treatment then, nor did he even dare to divulge this "secret," for fear he might be sacked. His health was seriously undermined. After careful treatment and convalescence for three years in a sanatorium after liberation, he is a healthy man again. The Chus, of course, are not isolated cases. There are many veteran workers like them who have been restored to health thanks to the solicitude and care given them by the People's Government and by their trade union organizations as administrators of the labour insurance funds.

While doing everything they can to prevent accidents, management and trade union organizations see to it that an injured worker or staff member is well taken care of in case of an accident. In case of injury sustained at work, all the expenses for treatment, medicines, hospitalization and meals at the hospital, and any travelling expenses involved are borne by the management; wages are paid in full throughout the period of treatment. Workers and staff members who are disabled as a result of injuries sustained while at work are paid monthly invalid pensions or allowances from the labour insurance fund. These are equivalent to 60-75 per cent of their original wages until they regain their ability to work. Detailed provisions are made under the Labour Insurance Regulations regarding funeral expenses, pensions for the deceased worker's dependents, etc.

Such benefits stand in sharp contrast to the appalling conditions in the pre-liberation days. In the absence of any effective safety and preventive measures, occupational diseases then were common and accidents frequent. In the Fushun Colliery, for instance, 4,799 were killed or injured in accidents in 1919 alone. Injury and disablement meant loss of job, and death "benefits," if any, were a travesty of the name. At the British-controlled Kailan Colliery, for example, a collier killed in an accident got twenty yuan, whereas 60 yuan was paid as compensation for the death of a horse.

The Labour Insurance Regulations and the constant improvements being made in the labour insurance system show the concern of the Communist Party and the People's Government for the welfare of the workers and staff members. They have further strengthened the close ties between the Party and Government and the working masses. They have greatly stimulated the enthusiasm of the workers in their work. As the national economy grows, the labour insurance system will be further perfected. Socialism will provide still greater benefits for the working people of this country.

From Carpenter to Engineer

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

Only a dozen years ago, Huang Jung-chang, the deputy chief engineer of one of the biggest modern enterprises in southwest China—the Chungking Iron and Steel Works—was a semi-literate carpenter. Here is his story.

HUANG Jung-chang is a quiet-spoken man of 36. Rather on the short side, there is nothing particularly impressive about him outwardly, except perhaps the firm mouth which gives some hint of a man of strong character. I first met him back in 1959 while covering the National Conference of Labour Heroes, at which time he was already one of the foremost worker-innovators in the country.

Today, in addition to his duties as deputy chief engineer at the Chungking Iron and Steel Works, he gives the lead to a unique workshop of some 100 enterprising workers whose sole job it is to introduce innovations to mechanize operations still carried on by hand in the other workshops. Since 1951, Huang, with the help of his colleagues, has designed over 180 new machines, and there is hardly a single workshop in the Chungking steel complex which doesn't have at least one of his inventions.

A Tough School

I often wondered what the secret of his exceptional efficiency could be. But not until his recent stay in Peking to attend the National People's Congress session as a deputy from Szechuan was I able to interview him and learn that secret. It wasn't hard to find. As he related his story, the source of Huang's tremendous drive became apparent.

Huang Jung-chang was born into a poverty-stricken family in a Chungking slum. His father worked as a day-labourer, carrying coal or water by shoulder pole; his mother added to the family income by doing odd jobs of mending. It was always a hard struggle to keep going. One rainy day father Huang was carrying a heavy load of coal on a slippery bank of the Chialing River, when he tripped and had one of his legs broken. This tragic accident forced the family to move out to a rural suburb to seek another means of livelihood.

Life as a landlord's hired hand proved to be none the easier and, in fact, became impossible when that part of the country was hit by drought for two years running. Food became so scarce that the landlord, having no more use of them, drove the Huangs off his farm. They had to move once again, this time down the Yangtse to Fuling, some 150 kilometres from Chungking, to seek the help of a relative there. The trip was too much for the poor mother, her health undermined by long years of toil and semi-starvation. Before they reached their destination, she passed away "like a burnt out oil-lamp." The father,

exhausted and heart-broken, died a few months later in Fuling.

Jung-chang, then only 11, went to live with an aunt, who scraped together just enough money to send him to a village school for two months—this was all the schooling he had before liberation. That year the Japanese imperialists launched their all-out invasion of China. The only relatively tranquil period of his early life was cut short by another tragedy. His aunt's whole family was burnt to death when their home was set on fire by Japanese incendiary bombs. The boy happened to be out on an errand at the time of the air-raid and survived to tell the sad story.

Left all alone in an inhospitable world when he was 12, Jung-chang became a wood carver's apprentice and suffered all the hardships that were an apprentice's lot in the old society. He had to do the heaviest household tasks and often got brutally beaten and abused for his pains. At the end of his four-year term, his master, in collusion with the conscripting official, took bribes and sent him as a conscript to serve in the army in someone else's place. Although it was snowing and bitter cold that night, Jung-chang ran away bare-footed, knowing full well that life as a conscript in the Kuomintang army would entail the most inhuman treatment and endless suffering. Later, he again served an apprenticeship and, after three years, returned to Chungking a qualified carpenter. But, in the utter chaos of the final years of the Kuomintang regime, he could find no regular employment and life remained as insecure as ever.

A New Purpose in Life

After Chungking was liberated towards the end of 1949, Huang Jung-chang registered with the employment office of the People's Government. He was soon engaged by the Chungking Iron and Steel Company. This was a former Kuomintang arms factory which had been taken over and converted by the people's state. For the first time in his life, he had a steady job. The run-away inflation inherited from the Kuomintang regime was brought to an end and prices were stabilized. Life immediately took a turn for the better and kept on improving. The company, now owned by the people, began a process of continued expansion: the building of new workshops and workers' living quarters was pressed ahead. All these changes took place at a dizzying speed and Huang felt them keenly; life took on a new meaning for him and he began to work with a will.

Then came the Korean War launched by the U.S. imperialists, which threatened the new China. Jung-chang was enraged by this brazen act of aggression. The tragic death of his aunt was still fresh in his memory and he

was determined that no aggressor should come and destroy the good new life which was just beginning. He volunteered to join the Chinese People's Volunteers but was dissuaded from going by the administration, who told him he could help the cause of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea equally well by working hard on the industrial front.

Jung-chang plunged wholeheartedly into his work. With the large-scale expansion of the plant going forward so rapidly, there was plenty to do at the carpenters' shop. But with such hand tools as the axe, the saw and the planer, efficiency could not be raised appreciably. "A lame horse won't gallop however hard you spur him!" Huang and his comrades said. That's why he decided to mechanize carpentry work.

There were, to be sure, many difficulties. Though Huang was a skilled carpenter, he was no mechanic; some sceptic even called his project "crazy." But the Party organization gave him full backing, and encouraged him to go ahead. Drawing on his ingenuity and learning on the job, Huang devised a hand-cranked saw which increased output considerably. Nevertheless, far from satisfied, he kept on improving it. With the help of experienced mechanics and electricians, he remodelled the saw first into a foot-peddled machine and finally into a power-driven one.

Tireless Learner

This success inspired Huang Jung-chang with greater confidence, but at the same time made it clear to him that he had a lot more to learn to become a really competent innovator. And this he set out to do assiduously.

He spared no effort to learn from anyone who had a skill he needed. While resting once in the plant's sanatorium, he struck up a great friendship with another veteran worker Hsu Chan-jung, from whom he learnt the electrician's craft. From other colleagues, he learnt the techniques of lathe turning, bench work, riveting, welding and much else. The administration helped him invaluablely with his education; a technician was assigned to teach him engineering drawing and help him pick up a general education in his spare time. Huang became more and more versatile and proficient.

During all this time, he never stopped inventing. First, he completely mechanized work in the carpenters' shop. Then, he proceeded to devise various machines for the plasterers, masons and transport workers, helping them eliminate much toilsome manual work.

1953 was an unforgettable year: Jung-chang applied to join the Communist Party. For him, it was a natural step. The Party, the vanguard of his class, had delivered him from the oppressive old society, made him an outstanding worker, and given him a new outlook and a lofty goal to work for. In fact, all his innovations were inspired by the Party organization which, in conjunction with the administration, made possible their realization. It was a momentous event in his life when he was accepted into the Party.

1953 was also the year in which China launched its First Five-Year Plan and Huang was promoted a technician. He kept up his good work and continuously grew



Our Hero

Woodcut by Mei Chien-wu and Lin Heng-fan
(from the Second National Workers' Art Exhibition)

in stature; the following year he became a master mechanic and in 1957, a mechanical engineer.

The Leap Forward

1958 ushered in a new period in Huang's life as well as in China's socialist construction. It saw the accelerated growth of the whole national economy. This was a result of profound social transformations and men's changed outlook. It in turn helped further transform that outlook. Everyone was infused with tremendous enthusiasm and drive. Huang, of course, was no exception. He worked extra hard, reading up on engineering theory, and thus began to advance from devising small, simple machines to building big complex ones.

There was a powerful direct impetus too. As Huang vividly recalled during our interview, Chairman Mao Tse-tung visited the Chungking Iron and Steel Company in March that year. When the Chairman saw transport workers laboriously moving steel plates, he inquired whether the work could be mechanized. Deeply moved by Chairman Mao's concern for the workers' welfare, Huang Jung-chang decided to build cranes, hoists and conveyors for the transport men. The company set up a special group for this purpose with Huang and his old friend, Hsu Chan-jung, at its head. To mechanize transport on the jetties of the Yangtse was by no means easy for the river bank was steep and the water level varied considerably from season to season. The group accordingly

surveyed the sites and studied the hydrographic records carefully. Upon Huang's suggestion, they set out to design and build a mobile boom crane. Some doubted the feasibility of such a crane; others predicted that the designing alone would take at least two months. But by pooling their knowledge, the group had the crane built and installed in 40 days, and it worked very well. Within a little over a year, they installed 15 big machines of their own design, mechanizing transport on all five of the company's jetties. At the National Conference of Labour Heroes held in 1959, Huang was able to report to Chairman Mao that his suggestion had been carried out.

Strength Lies in the Collective

Huang Jung-chang understands well that strength lies in the collective. He likes to cite the example of the clay gun which he designed last year for plugging the tapping hole of the company's cupolas. It was a beautiful machine—easy to build and operate and dependable in performance; its introduction helped raise cupola output nearly threefold. Yet, before being accepted, the design was discussed and improved by his group no less than 11 times.

The special group set up to mechanize transport fully proved its worth. It soon became a permanent workshop—the famous “workshop for mechanization”—and drew in the ablest innovators from the various other workshops. It has many important innovations to its credit. Its latest

feat has been the building of a special storage ground for ingots. This, again, was collective work; but if any single name should be mentioned, it is that of Huang Jung-chang, who fathered the idea.

The original plan for the project, submitted by the construction department, had called for huge quantities of steel sections, cement and other materials; furthermore, it was calculated that construction would take a long time and that the total cost would run to a very large sum. When the plan came up for discussion, Huang, now the company's deputy chief engineer, objected to it as being against the spirit of the general line for building socialism, which calls for work that will bring greater, faster, better and more economical results. Huang proposed a counter-plan entailing far less expense, since modern methods were to be combined with indigenous ones. With the administration's hearty approval, Huang and his innovators put their heads together and worked out an ingenious design for a titan crane with a massive slewing arm which would cover the entire 1,600 square metres of the storage ground. The complicated technical problems involved in building such a crane were all tackled successfully and the plan was translated into reality—at a total cost one-fifth the amount envisaged by the other plan. The new titan crane works excellently. It now stands by the Yangtse as a monument to the triumph of the general line and to the ingenuity of its creators, Huang Jung-chang and his fellow innovators—gallant builders of socialism.

Serious Warning to U.S. Aggressors

The following is a translation of the “Renmin Ribao” editorial of April 27. The day before, a U.S. warship twice intruded into China's territorial waters around the Hsisha Islands and the spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued the 200th serious warning against such military provocations. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

U.S. IMPERIALISM has sharply increased its military provocations against the Chinese people at a time when it is stepping up its “special warfare” in south Viet Nam and making new arrangements for aggression in all parts of Asia.

U.S. imperialism has never ceased its aggressive activities against China. It not only still occupies China's territory of Taiwan but, in spite of the grave warnings repeatedly issued by the Chinese people, has continued its intrusions with its warships and aircraft in China's territorial waters and air space. From September 7, 1958 to date, there have been recorded as many as 147 intrusions into China's territorial waters involving 261 U.S. warships; 334 U.S. military planes were registered on 161 occasions intruding into China's air space. During the past 15 months of the Kennedy Administration, 52 U.S. warships on 40 occasions intruded into China's territorial waters and 64 sorties by U.S. planes were made into Chinese air space. The Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued serious warnings about this on 200 occasions. These criminal violations of China's sovereignty by U.S. impe-

rialism have further exposed the piratical nature of the Kennedy Administration.

Unprecedented U.S. Provocations

Encroachments and provocations by U.S. warships and military aircraft along the coastal areas and around the Hsisha Islands of China's Kwangtung Province have reached unprecedented proportions since the United States began its open armed intervention in south Viet Nam. In the single month of March, six U.S. warships intruded separately into the area of the Hsisha Islands. Some of them came deep into China's territorial waters, to within three nautical miles off shore. U.S. military aircraft swooped as low as 30 to 40 metres from ground level. U.S. espionage planes were also active over the areas bordering Laos, China and Viet Nam and repeatedly intruded into China's air space. More serious is the fact that starting April 14, a U.S. warship began sailing close to China's territorial waters in the area east of Tsingtao in Shantung Province and intruded into China's territorial waters on 3 occasions (on April 16, 17 and 20) to conduct prolonged reconnaissance.

All these provocative, aggressive acts are inseparable from recent U.S. provocations in the Taiwan Straits. Once in March, a large flotilla of 38 warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet sailed through the Taiwan Straits in a threatening military move. One after another, such U.S. military and government bigwigs as Averell Harriman, L.L. Lemnitzer,

Elvis J. Stahr and Allen Dulles went to Taiwan and conferred with the Chiang Kai-shek clique concerning its plans to "fight its way back to the mainland." William A. Schoech, commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, made a special reconnaissance trip from Taipei to Quemoy.

What is U.S. imperialism up to? The Chinese people cannot but follow its moves with the keenest vigilance.

Who Threatens Whom?

Kennedy, Rusk, Harriman, Bowles and others of that crowd have lately attacked China with all sorts of slander and calumny, claiming that "the stability of East Asia is further endangered by the continuing bellicose attitude" of China, and that China constitutes a "military threat to the integrity of the free nations of the Far East." But who actually constitutes a threat to others and who is being threatened? Who constitutes a threat to Asian peace? The facts are there for all to see. The threat definitely does not come from China, but from the United States which has thrust its arms across the vast ocean, massed troops in the Western Pacific, ceaselessly engages in provocative military activities and threatens China with war.

In a dispatch dated March 19, Ernest Hoberecht, U.P.I. general manager for Asia, transmitted the views of high-ranking U.S. military and government officials on U.S. policy towards China, openly agitating for a "push now" against China and advocating the launching of attacks from south Korea, Taiwan, south Viet Nam and Laos. It is obvious that the Kennedy Administration's brazen provocations against the Chinese people are inseparable from the U.S. policy of intensifying its aggression and war throughout Asia.

Kennedy's "New Strategy" in Asia

In recent years, U.S. aggressive positions in Asia have been severely shaken by the vigorous struggles of the Asian peoples against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Walter Lippmann, the U.S. commentator, acknowledged this in his article in the *New York Herald Tribune* of May 18, 1961. "Our present experience on the periphery of Asia," he wrote, "is the American equivalent of what the British and French are experiencing during the liquidation of their colonial empires. For what we are witnessing is the dissolution of the Dulles system of Asian protectorates." Precisely for this reason the Kennedy Administration since its inauguration has consistently plotted a "new strategy" for aggression against Asia. U.S. Vice-President Johnson has clamoured that the time has come when the United States "must move boldly, immediately" in Southeast Asia.

What is this "new strategy"? The Paris paper *L'Express* has noted: "The American strategists dream of an Asian anti-communist crescent—from India to Japan." On March 28, speaking at a State Department policy briefing for newsmen, a high U.S. official said that the United States would like to see a group of non-communist countries in Asia "adding their weight" against China. This evil U.S. plot of "making Asians fight Asians" is being carried out under an anti-China and anti-communist banner. On the one hand, the United States is intent on aggression against China. On the other hand, it is in fact reaching out its predatory claws, first

of all, to what it calls the non-communist countries in Asia.

Intensive Military Activities

As everyone sees, the Kennedy Administration is energetically strengthening U.S. military forces in Asia. It has emphasized that it would carry out on its own the obligations laid down by SEATO. The Washington *Evening Star* has pointed out that the Kennedy Administration has adopted this line of action "to free us from the excessive timidities of European allies," "regardless of whether the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization was willing to join in," and to take up "a military assistance plan . . . of heightened candor." Thailand, Australia and the Philippines have followed the U.S. lead and declared that they too would take individual action to fulfil the obligations laid down by SEATO. They are actively preparing to take an open part in armed aggression in south Viet Nam and Laos.

At the beginning of March, the United States pooled the military forces of its vassal states to stage large-scale amphibious manoeuvres around Mindoro Island in the Philippines as a "preliminary maneuver to intervene in Indo-China." Starting on April 16, joint large-scale manoeuvres of sea and air forces were staged in the South China Sea. Fresh large-scale military manoeuvres began in Thailand on April 23. Western news agencies revealed that the Kennedy Administration was attempting to establish a joint armed force similar to that of NATO in Western Europe. The United States has stepped up its efforts to form a "Northeast Asian Military Alliance" and intends to use Japanese militarist forces as advance units for U.S. aggression. In south Korea, U.S. armed forces staged a series of military manoeuvres during March, and repeatedly engaged in provocative activities there. All this shows that the Kennedy Administration is resorting to armed threats, even to the point of launching local wars, in its attempt to realize its ambition to turn the whole of Asia into its colony.

What's Behind "Special Warfare"

The Kennedy Administration continues to obstruct the establishment of a coalition government in Laos and prepares to rekindle the flames of war there. At the same time, it is, to an increasing extent, throwing U.S. military forces directly into "special warfare" in south Viet Nam. The "U.S. Military Assistance Command, Viet Nam" is in direct command of the U.S. troops and Ngo Dinh Diem puppet army in brutal "mopping-up" operations of wholesale looting, burning and killing against the people of south Viet Nam. The U.S. aggressors make no secret of their intention to use south Viet Nam as the "testing ground" for their "special warfare" to suppress the national-liberation movement in other countries. G.H. Decker, Chief-of-Staff of the U.S. Army, speaking to Senators early last March, said that Washington was now expanding its capability to wage "special warfare" in the critical areas of the world "where communist-inspired subversion, insurgency or guerrilla warfare exists or may develop." In plain words, this is tantamount to saying that the United States has not only started a local war in south Viet Nam, but is also preparing to spread this kind of war to wherever it considers necessary. For this purpose, the United States is intensifying the training of

special troops. The first unit of U.S. special troops stationed in Okinawa is carrying out round-the-clock "anti-guerrilla warfare" training, and its members have been sent to the "fighting front" in groups. U.S. Army Secretary Elvis J. Stahr has recently declared that the "special warfare" forces of the U.S. army have been doubled since last year.

Political Deception

Along with these military activities, the United States is greatly intensifying its political, economic and cultural aggression in Asia. During the past year and more, high-ranking U.S. officials and Pentagon brass have travelled extensively throughout Asia. A conference of U.S. diplomatic envoys, military officers and economic officials in Asian countries was called recently in Baguio, the Philippines, under the auspices of Harriman, Bowles and Felt to study the "new U.S. strategy" in Asia. The U.S. press has revealed that apart from military activities, this "new strategy" of the Kennedy Administration aims — through political, economic and cultural penetration — to bring under direct U.S. control those independent Asian countries which pursue a policy of peace and neutrality. The Kennedy Administration boasts of building "decent, better societies, with improved public health, food and education" behind its "military shield," while everywhere U.S. officials are trying to sell its "aid" programme, "food for peace" programme and "peace corps." All this is an attempt by means of deception, cajolery and economic control to fasten a new colonial yoke on the Asian countries.

U.S. Heightens World Tension

It is clear that by assuming the role of head of the so-called "free world," the United States is everywhere carrying out arrogant intervention and aggression against sovereign states and is intensifying world tension. The United States has 370,000 troops stationed in West Europe and is repeatedly perpetrating military provocations and making threats of war against the socialist countries. In Latin America, the United States has time and again sent its planes and warships to threaten Cuba and has constantly intervened in the internal affairs of the Latin American

countries in an effort to stamp out their national and democratic movements. In Africa, the United States has been using "United Nations troops" to accomplish its aggressive plan of swallowing up the Congo, and is up to every sort of dodge in its effort to penetrate every corner of Africa. Kennedy himself has professed openly that "in this hemisphere [the Americas], in Western Europe and in the defense of Western Europe, in Berlin, in Africa, in Asia, in the far reaches of south Korea, all the way stretching in a great half-circle from Berlin, the United States is the sentinel at the gate." During the past year and more, the Kennedy Administration has frantically increased its armaments and war preparations. Recently, threatening world peace and security, it announced the resumption of atmospheric nuclear tests and openly clamoured about starting nuclear war first.

The Chinese People Will Settle Accounts

All this shows that U.S. imperialism is not only the enemy of the people of China and the rest of Asia, but also the common enemy of people all over the world. It is the common task of the peoples of the world to oppose U.S. policies of aggression and war and to defend world peace. The Chinese people are resolved to wage this struggle jointly with the people of the other socialist countries, the people of the other Asian countries, the people of the African and Latin American countries, and all peace-loving countries and peoples in the world. They are convinced that U.S. aggressive and adventurist plans can be thwarted.

The Chinese people ardently love peace. But they absolutely cannot ignore the crimes of the United States in infringing upon China's territory and sovereignty. Altogether, 200 serious warnings have been issued by the spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry in regard to U.S. military intrusions into China's territorial waters and air space. These are debts U.S. imperialism owes the Chinese people. These debts must be paid! Together with the other peoples of Asia and the rest of the world, the Chinese people will eventually settle accounts with the U.S. aggressors for the blood they have spilt.

News Analysis

Man Will Destroy Nuclear Weapons

"MANKIND will destroy nuclear weapons, not nuclear weapons mankind." This is the title and theme of a *Renmin Ribao* editorial (April 28) commenting on the resumption of U.S. nuclear tests in the Pacific.

The United States is conducting its atmospheric nuclear weapon tests in total disregard of worldwide protests and condemnation. At a time when the 17-nation disarmament conference and talks concerning cessation of nuclear tests are going on in Geneva, this warlike move can only be interpreted as an attempt to obstruct any international agreement on general disarmament and on the banning of nuclear tests, an agreement which

the United States fears as a serious blow to its arms drive and war preparations.

Washington was in such a big hurry to resume atmospheric tests first of all because it wants to speed up its preparations for a nuclear war. Clear proof of this can be found in the repeated increases in U.S. budget appropriations for nuclear war preparations.

Atomic Blackmail

At the same time, U.S. imperialism also uses its nuclear weapons for another sinister purpose: to frighten the peoples of the world into passivity in the face of worldwide U.S. aggressive activities.

But the peace-loving peoples of the world will not be cowed by this crude atomic blackmail. There is no doubt that in nuclear weapons man has created a tremendous power of destruction and annihilation which, in the hands of the U.S. imperialists, constitutes a monstrous menace to world peace. Should a nuclear war break out, it would undoubtedly bring untold calamities to mankind. The people of all countries know this and it is precisely for this reason that they are today ever more vigorously opposing U.S. nuclear tests and other preparations for nuclear war.

What Decides the Outcome of War?

However, nuclear weapons are not the omnipotent force which U.S. imperialism has tried to make them out to be. On this important question, the *Renmin Ribao* editorial has this to say:

"The outcome of a war does not depend on this or that type of new weapon, but rather on the sum total of the military, political, economic and geographical factors operating on either side, the nature of the war and how it is conducted, and on international conditions. In recent decades, whenever a new weapon made its appearance, imperialist 'theoreticians' have invariably exaggerated its role to an incredible extent. In the twenties and thirties, the Italian G. Douhet declared, 'The air force decides everything'; and General Guderian of Germany declared, 'The tank decides everything.' It was precisely on the basis of such 'theories' that the strategy of fascist aggression was worked out. But what was the result then? The German and Italian fascist aggressors all met with ignominious defeat.

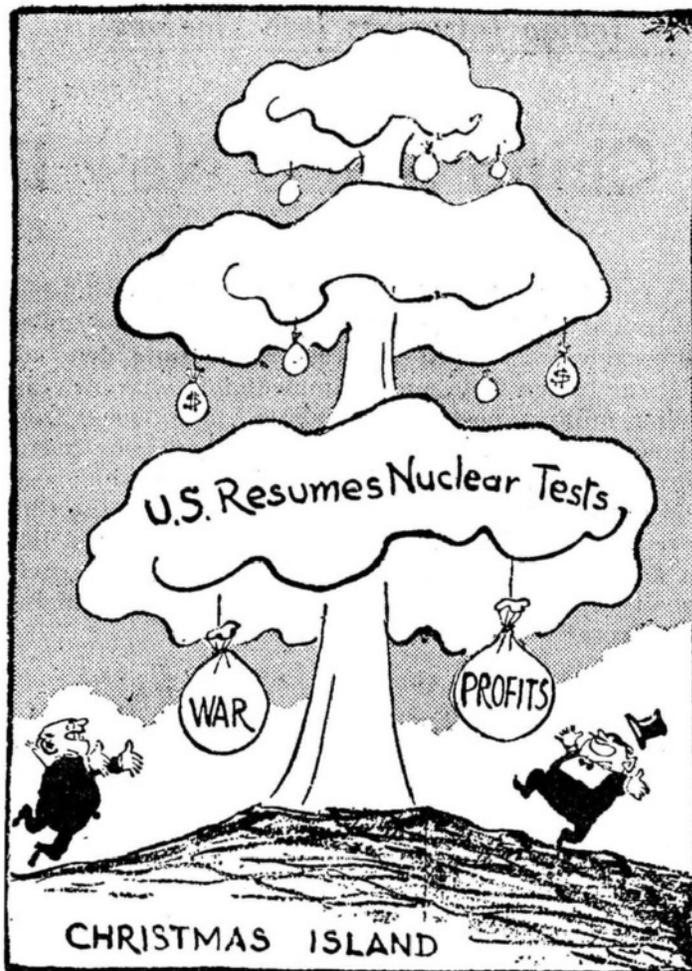
"Likewise, nuclear weapons cannot be a decisive factor in the outcome of a war. It should be noted, moreover, that U.S. imperialism has long lost its monopoly of nuclear weapons. A socialist country—the Soviet Union—is also in possession of powerful nuclear weapons.

"U.S. sabotage of the disarmament talks and active preparations for nuclear war are bound to meet with strong opposition from the people in every land and give further impetus to their struggle to defend world peace. With the continuous development of the might and military technique of the socialist camp, and as the struggle of the peoples spreads and increases in intensity, it is possible for them to realize their aspirations for the banning of nuclear weapons."

Precedents in History

"There are precedents in history in which after the appearance of a new weapon of mass destruction, neither side dared to use it because both possessed it. This was the case with bacteriological weapons, which were not used in the two world wars. The development of nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation will eventually end in their own elimination. Should U.S. imperialism dare defy world opposition and launch a nuclear war, it is absolutely certain that it will not be the peace-loving peoples, but U.S. imperialism and the entire imperialist system, that will be destroyed. The aggressors will not escape punishment by the peoples."

Nevertheless, the editorial notes: "In the face of U.S. imperialism's feverish preparations for a nuclear war,



Kennedy's "Christmas Tree"

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

the people of the world must considerably heighten their vigilance and unite still more closely to wage an unremitting struggle to defend world peace, ban nuclear weapons, bring about general disarmament and oppose U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war."

Where China Stands

"The Chinese Government and people," the editorial emphasizes, "like all other peace-loving countries and peoples, stand firmly for the prohibition of nuclear weapons, for general disarmament and against the imperialist policy of nuclear war. China has consistently endorsed the proposals and actions of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries on disarmament and a nuclear weapons ban. It has repeatedly proposed that in order to safeguard peace and security in Asia and the Pacific, all countries in this region, including the United States, conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression and turn this region into a nuclear-free zone."

The editorial concludes with this general assessment of the situation: "Today, when the socialist camp is becoming ever stronger and the anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces of various countries are growing, the prospects for the defence of world peace, far from becoming dimmer, are brightening. So are the prospects for mankind. We are convinced that the outcome of the struggle can only be the destruction of nuclear weapons by mankind, not the annihilation of mankind by nuclear weapons."

China Sends New Delhi Strongest Protest

On May 2, the Chinese Foreign Ministry published the text of a Chinese Government note sent to the Indian Government on April 30, 1962. The note demands that the Indian Government immediately withdraw the Indian military posts and intruding Indian troops from Chinese territory. It declares that "Should the Indian Government refuse to withdraw its aggressive posts and continue to carry out provocation against the Chinese post, the Chinese frontier guards will be compelled to defend themselves. The Indian side will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom."

The following is the full text of the Chinese note.
—Ed.

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and, with respect to the grave situation in which Indian troops have intruded into China's Sinkiang region, established new military posts, carried out continual provocative activities and menaced the security of a Chinese frontier post, has the honour to state as follows:

The Chinese side has discovered that Indian troops have intruded into China's Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and established two new military posts. One is at a place approximately 35°16' N, 78°08' E, southwest of the Chinese post at 35°19' N, 78°12' E, and is about eleven kilometres within China's territory. The other is at a place approximately 35°22' N, 78°05' E, northwest of the aforesaid Chinese post, and is about four kilometres within China's territory. Indian troops have moreover constructed fortifications at these two new posts and carried out provocative activities around them. The Chinese side is in possession of indisputable facts showing that the two aggressive posts of the Indian side were set up recently.

Furthermore, after making the three intrusions on April 11, and 13, 1962 into the area near the aforesaid Chinese post and carrying out provocative activities there, against which the Chinese Government already lodged a protest in its note of April 21, 1962 with the Indian Government, Indian troops again made as many as fifteen successive intrusions into the same area from April 15 to 27. The cases of Indian troop intrusions are as follows:

(1) On April 15, 1962, two Indian military men intruded at about 11:00 hours into a place at approximately 35°22' N, 78°04' E, northwest of the aforesaid Chinese post, and did not leave until 19:00 hours.

(2) On April 17, 1962, over forty fully armed Indian troops crossed the boundary at about 12:00 hours, and approached Height 5,500 metres (approximately 35°22' N, 78°07' E) northwest of the Chinese post. More than

twenty of them sneaked farther to the top of the Height, penetrating about six kilometres within China's territory. These Indian troops made prolonged reconnaissance on the Chinese post.

(3) At about 15:30 hours on April 17, 1962, three Indian military men intruded into a place at approximately 35°16' N, 78°11' E, south of the Chinese post, to make reconnaissance.

(4) At about 11:00 hours on April 18, 1962, two Indian military men intruded into a place at approximately 35°22' N, 78°04' E, northwest of the Chinese post.

(5) At about 16:30 hours on April 19, 1962, eight mounted Indian military men intruded into the same place at approximately 35°22' N, 78°04' E, northwest of the Chinese post.

(6) At about 11:00 hours on April 21, 1962, one Indian military man intruded into a place at approximately 35°23' N, 78°06' E, northwest of the Chinese post for prying.

(7) At about 19:00 hours on April 22, 1962, six Indian military men intruded into a place at approximately 35°15' N, 78°12' E, south of the Chinese post, and made reconnaissance for about half an hour.

(8) At about 14:40 hours on April 23, 1962, three mounted Indian military men intruded into a place at approximately 35°21' N, 78°04' E, west by north of the Chinese post and did not leave until about 15:40 hours.

(9) On April 24, 1962, three Indian military men taking a hound approached at about 7:30 hours a place at approximately 35°15' N, 78°14' E, southeast of the Chinese post, and carried out reconnaissance for as long as three hours.

(10) At about 11:10 hours on April 25, 1962, three Indian military men leading three horses intruded into a place at approximately 35°23' N, 78°06' E, northwest of the Chinese post, to make reconnaissance.

(11) At about 17:40 hours on April 25, 1962, eight Indian military men (four of whom were mounted) intruded into a place at approximately 35°21' N, 78°04' E, west by north of the Chinese post.

(12) At 10:45 hours on April 26, 1962, three Indian military men intruded into a place at approximately 35°22' N, 78°03' E, northwest of the Chinese post.

(13) At about 12:50 hours on April 26, 1962, 120 odd Indian military men in three groups (one group was mounted) intruded into a place at approximately 35°21' N, 78°04' E, west by north of the Chinese post. The mounted group came at about 15:10 hours to a place at approximately 35°18' N, 78°05' E, southwest of the Chi-

nese post, and further moved to the south of the Chinese post.

(14) At 10:35 hours on April 27, 1962, twenty one mounted Indian military men intruded into a place at approximately 35°22' N, 78°07' E, northwest of the Chinese post, to make reconnaissance.

(15) On April 27, 1962, five Indian military men intruded at about 15:30 hours into a place at approximately 35°21' N, 78°05' E, northwest of the Chinese post.

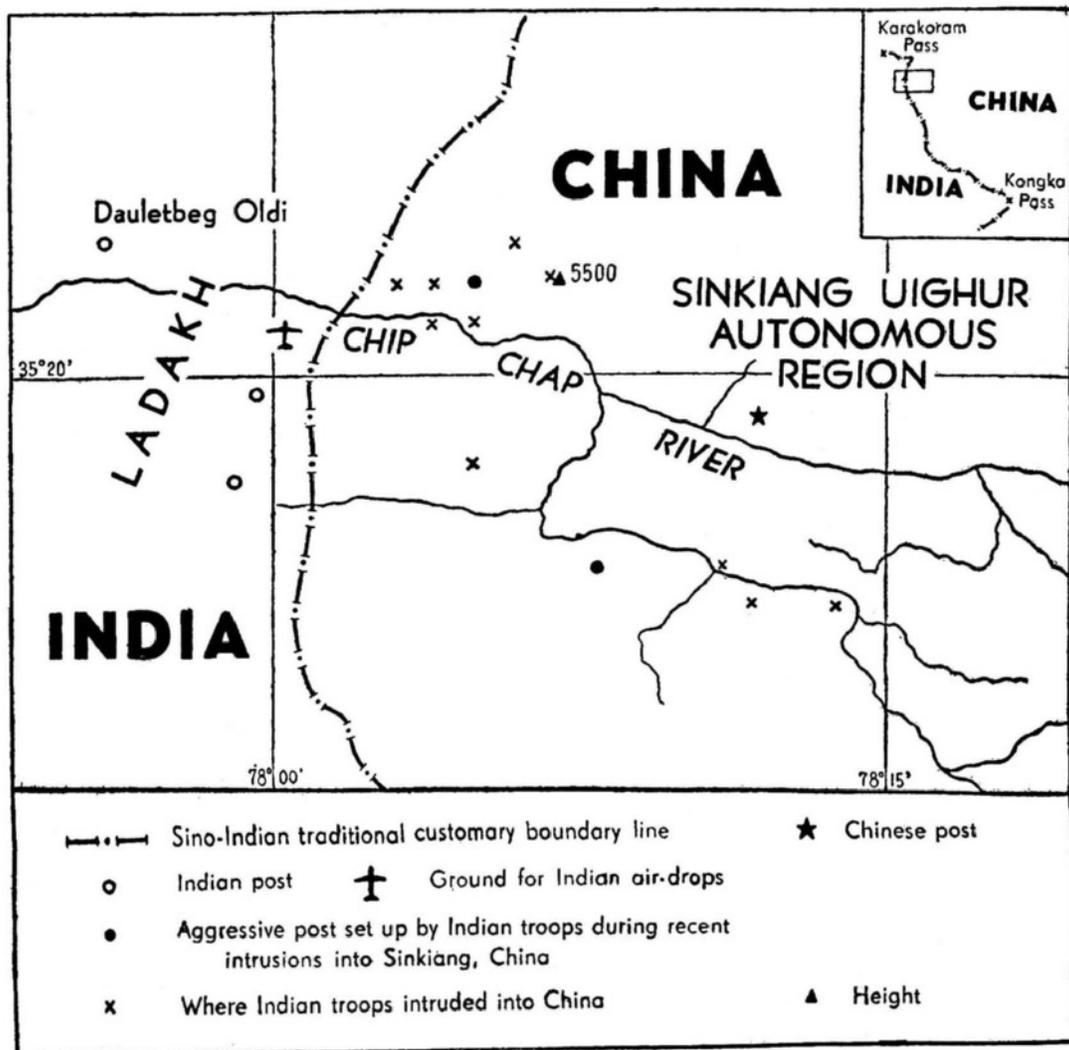
Within the seventeen days from April 11 to 27, Indian military personnel made eighteen successive intrusions into China's Sinkiang, pressing towards the Chinese post at 35°19' N, 78°12' E from three directions. What is more serious, both to the southwest and northwest of the Chinese post, Indian troops have established aggressive posts with fortifications, which are obviously meant for prolonged entrenchment. This shows that Indian troops are pressing on the Chinese post and carrying out provocation, and even would not scruple to create another incident of bloodshed. The Chinese Government hereby lodges the strongest protest with the Indian Government against these new, planned and systematic Indian provocations which seriously encroach on China's territory and threaten the security of the Chinese post, and demands that the Indian Government immediately withdraw the Indian military posts and intruding Indian troops from Chinese territory. Should the Indian Government refuse to withdraw its aggressive posts and continue to carry out provocation against the Chinese post, the Chinese frontier guards will be compelled to defend themselves. The Indian side will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

In the past two years and more since the Indian side rejected the Chinese proposals for the withdrawal of the armed personnel of each side by twenty kilometres from the boundary and for the cessation of patrols, the Chinese Government has one-sidedly stopped sending patrols within twenty kilometres on its side of the boundary. The Chinese Government has done this for the purpose of avoiding misunderstanding and clashes on the border. However, the facts in the past two years and more unfortunately show that this step of the Chinese side has not reaped the expected results; on the contrary, the Indian side, taking advantage of the cessation of patrols by Chi-

nese frontier guards, has been pressing forward steadily into China, encroaching on Chinese territory and threatening the security of a Chinese post. In these circumstances, the Chinese Government, exercising its sacred right to defend China's territory and maintain the tranquillity on the border, has ordered Chinese frontier guards to resume border patrols in the sector from Karakoram Pass to Kongka Pass, where recently the Indian side has made repeated intrusions and harassment. The Chinese Government still believes that cessation of border patrols by both China and India will help maintain the status quo of the boundary and will create a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. If India withdraws from Chinese territory the military posts it has set up and no longer makes intrusions into China, the Chinese Government will renew its efforts for the realization of the above proposition. However, if India continues to invade and occupy China's territory and expand the area of its intrusion and harassment on China's border, the Chinese Government will be compelled to consider the further step of resuming border patrols along the entire Sino-Indian boundary.

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

SKETCH MAP: RECENT INTRUSIONS OF INDIAN TROOPS INTO SINKIANG, CHINA



Summary of the Report of the Chinese And Indian Officials

The following brief account of the contents of the report of the Chinese and Indian officials on the boundary question was issued by Hsinhua News Agency on April 28.—Ed.

ON April 13, 1962 the Chinese Foreign Ministry published the "Report of the Officials of the Governments of the People's Republic of China and India on the Boundary Question." This report was submitted to the two Governments by the Chinese and Indian officials after meeting from June to December 1960 in pursuance of the provisions of the communique the Prime Ministers of the two countries issued on their talks on April 25, 1960; it is about 500,000 words long. The task set for the officials of the two countries in their meeting was to examine, check and study all the historical documents and material relevant to the boundary question, on which each side relied in support of its stand, so as to help further consideration of the Sino-Indian boundary question by the two Governments.

The report of the officials shows that there is serious divergence between the two sides in their comprehension of the facts concerning the boundary question. But the factual material provided and the comments made by the two sides objectively and indisputably testify that the position of the Chinese Government is correct, namely, the Sino-Indian boundary indeed has not been formally delimited, and the Sino-Indian traditional customary line as pointed out by China is well-grounded, while the boundary line claimed by India has no treaty, historical or factual basis, and there is between it and the traditional customary line pointed out by China a difference of about 120,000 square kilometres. The Indian side can in no way negate these facts. The report further proves that the Chinese Government's advocacy of a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question through friendly negotiations and formal delimitation is logical; while the Indian Government's position of refusing to negotiate and insisting on China's acceptance of the alignment claimed by India is totally untenable.

Following is a brief account of the contents of this report.

(I) The Sino-Indian Boundary Has Not Been Formally Delimited; India's Assertion That the Alignment It Claims Has Treaty Basis Runs Counter to Fact

The Chinese side pointed out that there has never been any boundary-delimiting treaty or agreement, whether concerning the whole length or a section of the Sino-Indian boundary. Nor is there a single article in past treaties or agreements of other nature between the two countries which defines the concrete location of any section of the boundary between the two countries. Therefore, the whole length of the Sino-Indian boundary has not been formally delimited.

The Indian side, seeking legal basis for the alignment unilaterally claimed by it, arbitrarily asserted that the Sino-Indian boundary has been confirmed by a number of treaties and agreements and that further delimitation is not neces-

sary. But none of the treaties and agreements cited by the Indian side can serve as a basis for the delimitation of the boundary. The Indian side held that a treaty of 1684 confirms the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary, but even the Indian side itself was unable to produce the text of the document or give the time and place of its signing or the names of its signatories. Therefore the very existence of the treaty is in question. The two documents signed between China's Tibet region and Ladakh in 1842 and 1852 and the 1954 Sino-Indian Agreement on Trade and Intercourse Between the Tibet Region of China and India, which were mentioned by the Indian side, are completely irrelevant to boundary delimitation. The 1914 Simla Convention and the secret letters exchanged in the same year between the British representative and the representative of the Tibet region concerning the so-called McMahon Line, which the Indian side considers as delimiting the eastern sector of the boundary, are illegal and null and void. The Chinese side produced well-established documents and proved that the then Chinese Government not only refused to sign the Simla Convention, but formally declared on July 3, 1914 China's non-recognition of any treaty or similar document that might then or thereafter be signed between the British representative and the representative of the Tibet region, and that the successive Chinese Governments thereafter have all persisted in this stand. In the face of these indisputable facts the Indian side could not but admit in the end that the Sino-Indian boundary did not have "its original sanction in what might be described as an explicit Boundary Agreement." It is therefore absolutely true that the whole length of the Sino-Indian boundary has not been formally delimited.

(II) The Traditional Customary Line Maintained by China Is Well-Grounded While the Alignment Claimed by India Is Groundless

With the Sino-Indian boundary not formally delimited, there only exists between the two countries a traditional customary boundary which has been formed by the limits to which each side's jurisdiction has always extended. The examination and comparison of the evidence cited by the two sides have confirmed that the traditional customary boundary pointed out by China is well-grounded, while the alignment claimed by India is groundless.

1. Regarding the western sector: The Chinese side cited a large amount of Chinese official documents, maps and diplomatic correspondence between the two countries over the past two hundred years which testify that the whole area east of the traditional customary boundary between Ladakh and China's Sinkiang and Tibet, including Aksai Chin, Linghithang and Demchok, has always been China's territory. Since the 18th century at the latest, the Chinese Government has been exercising jurisdiction in this area. In the 1920's it further set up a special administrative organ for the area. In 1940-41 large numbers of Chinese working personnel went all over the Aksai Chin and Linghithang areas for extensive geological prospecting and geographical survey, and detailed maps were drawn up. In 1941 a Chinese patrol detained

eleven Ladakhis and Indians who had trespassed into Aksai Chin, and regarding the matter the Chinese authorities promptly protested with Britain which then ruled in India. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Government has continued to control the whole area in the western sector. The British side, in its 1899 proposal for delimiting the boundary between Kashmir and Sinkiang, also considered the greater part of the area in the western sector, including Aksai Chin, as belonging to China. Official British maps published as late as 1945 still show Aksai Chin within China.

Most of the evidence concerning the western sector cited by the Indian side is irrelevant to the area disputed by India. Only part of it relates to Aksai Chin and Linghithang and consists of accounts of Western travellers. It is noteworthy that the activities of those travellers all took place between 1860 and 1875, that is, when British imperialism was colluding with the rebel clique in southern Sinkiang headed by Yakub to engineer the "independence" of southern Sinkiang. Their accounts precisely testify to the aggressive designs of British imperialism and do not indicate that these places are Indian territory. The Chinese side further pointed to the fact that Prime Minister Nehru said on September 10, 1959 in the Indian Rajya Sabha that the area in the western sector "has not been under any kind of administration," and on November 23 that "Under British rule, as far as I know, this area was neither inhabited by any people, nor were there any out-posts." These statements indisputably prove that India has never exercised jurisdiction over this area.

2. Regarding the middle sector: All the areas on which the Indian side made territorial claims have always been traditional Chinese territory, and the Tibet local authorities have long exercised jurisdiction there. The Chinese side cited important historical evidence of the past centuries, including land-conferring documents issued by the Dalai Lama. A number of British and Indian official records and maps also testify that these places belong to China. With the exception of Sang and Tsungsha, which were occupied by Britain in 1919, all the areas in the middle sector were seized by India only after 1954.

The Indian side mainly cited some Indian mythology and legends of one to two thousand years ago and certain old books which likewise have no specific bearing on the question and tried in a far-fetched way to interpret them as showing the boundary alignment in the middle sector as claimed by India. For instance, the Indian side quoted the sentence, "the Kingdom of Brahmapura was . . . 4,000 *li* in circuit," from the *Ta Tang Hsi Yueh Chi* by Hsuan Chuang and asserted that it confirmed that the northern boundary of India since ancient times ran along the Himalaya watershed. Such an arbitrary assertion obviously cannot be considered as taking a serious attitude towards examining the evidence.

3. Regarding the eastern sector: The mass of evidence cited by the Chinese side proves that the whole area between the traditional customary line maintained by China and the so-called McMahon Line has long belonged to China. Jurisdiction by the Tibet local government in Monyul was already fully developed as far back as the 17th century. In the twenty years and more after the so-called McMahon Line was drawn by Britain in 1914, the Tibet local government still maintained extensive administrative organs of various levels in the wide area south of this line, collecting taxes, conducting census, exercising judicial authority, controlling the entry and exit of persons, etc. It was only in the 1940's that Britain began to invade this area in force. Around the time of the peaceful liberation of China's Tibet region in 1951, India further pressed forward towards the so-called McMahon Line. These facts have their full proof in the documents cited by the Chinese side, including reports submitted

by Tibetan officials and people, orders issued by the Tibet local government and representations made by it with the British and Indian Governments.

Apart from citing ancient epics and legends which cannot serve as bases, the Indian side mainly relied on material about British activities of infiltration into the area north of the traditional customary line since the beginning of the twentieth century. Such material is of course no valid evidence. It is noteworthy that even the Indian side could not but admit that there has indeed long existed a boundary which in the main accords with the traditional customary line maintained by China and that administrative authority of the British Indian Government has not exceeded this boundary. However, the Indian side asserted that this is not the boundary between China and India, but an "inner line" within India. This assertion can by no means hold water.

(III) The Indian Side's Assertion That the Sino-Indian Boundary Is Predetermined by Watersheds Is Totally Untenable

Being unable to produce convincing evidence, the Indian side stressed that the alignment claimed by it was predetermined by geographical features, saying that it consistently follows the main watershed. This assertion is totally untenable. The Chinese side pointed out that the traditional customary boundary is mainly formed by the extent to which each side all along exercised its administrative jurisdiction, and is not predetermined by geographical features. As a matter of fact, the alignment claimed by the Indian side does not wholly follow the main watershed. For example, in the western sector the line first jumps from the Karakorams to the Kuen Lun Mountains, then turns back to cut across the Karakorams and jump to the Himalayas in the middle sector, and in between cuts across a number of main rivers. How can it be said that the line consistently follows the main watershed?

(IV) Chinese Maps Always Show the Traditional Customary Line; Indian Maps Are Full of Confusion and Inconsistencies

The map evidence of the two countries forms a significant contrast. The traditional customary line maintained by China has always been reflected in Chinese maps. The large-scale authoritative official maps cited by the Chinese side, such as the Map of China (2,000,000:1) made by China's defence authorities in 1918 and the Map of China (1,000,000:1) compiled in 1943, clearly show that the delineation of the boundary by China in those days was exactly the same as today. For decades, the delineation of the boundary in Chinese maps has been basically consistent with that shown in the above-mentioned maps. Though occasionally there have been some insignificant discrepancies, this is understandable before a formal delimitation of the boundary.

In contrast with the Chinese maps, the official Indian maps are full of confusion and inconsistencies. The Chinese side referred to maps published by the Survey of India in various periods from 1825 to 1954, showing that the Indian side had repeatedly unilaterally revised the maps and pushed the boundary line into China's territory. These maps show that the delineation of the various sectors of the boundary on the official Indian maps published before 1862 conformed in the main to that on Chinese maps. The official Indian maps from 1865 to 1952 generally recognized the western and middle sectors of the boundary as undefined and did not show them, though they showed the boundaries between India and other countries. Some of these maps show most of the areas claimed by India in the western and middle sectors as being inside Chinese territory. As to the eastern sector, official Indian maps

up to 1937 did not show the so-called McMahon Line. It was only in 1954 that official Indian maps began to show the entire Sino-Indian boundary as now claimed by India. Therefore, the Indian side's assertion that the alignment it claims is a "well-known traditional boundary" is utterly groundless.

(V) The Indian Side Attempts to Deny the Facts About British Imperialist Aggression Against China

In order to defend the alignment unilaterally claimed by it, the Indian side spared no effort in whitewashing the aggressive activities then carried out by British imperialism against China's Tibet and Sinkiang with India as its base. The Indian side repeatedly contended that Britain was "far from entertaining ambitions in Tibet," and that Britain, instead of intimidating China on the Tibet question, helped China to "re-establish its authority within Tibet." It also asserted that "it was the then Central Government of China which seems to have reaped the benefit of European imperialist rivalries in Central Asia." In the meeting the Indian officials also talked at length about the "independence" of Tibet and said that "Tibet has the right to conclude treaties with foreign countries on its own," that Tibet attended the Simla Conference "in the capacity of a sovereign state," etc., etc. The Chinese side pointed out that these Indian statements were indeed surprising. British imperialist aggression against China's Tibet and Sinkiang in the late 19th and early 20th centuries is a well-known fact. Even Prime Minister Nehru, speaking in Lok Sabha on March 30, 1959, condemned the British armed invasion of Tibet of 1904. He said: "The previous government of India took an expedition to Lhasa under Colonel Younghusband. It very much interfered — imperialist intervention. They sat down there and imposed British Government's will acting through the then Indian Government on Tibet." The Indian side has now turned about to do its utmost to defend the aggressive action of British imperialism at that time. This is not only futile but also very unseemly.

(VI) The Indian Side Distorts the Facts, Creates Side-Issues and Broadens the Controversy

In the face of the large amount of authoritative and powerful evidence and arguments put forward by the Chinese side, the Indian side could not find any tenable arguments to counter them, and so resorted to arbitrary argumentation, distortion and slander, or created side-issues to divert the issue. For example, the Chinese Government has always respected the objective fact that the Sino-Indian boundary has not been delimited, and stood for the settlement of the boundary through negotiations; this position of China's is consistent. But the Indian side arbitrarily asserted that China had formerly accepted or acquiesced in the alignment now claimed by India, and that it was not until 1959 that China "suddenly changed its stand" and laid "territorial claims" on the Indian side. Furthermore, the Indian side went so far as to allege that the Sino-Burmese and Sino-Nepalese boundary treaties, which were signed in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and through friendly consultations, supported the Indian position with regard to the boundary. The Indian side even asserted that, leaving aside its own evidence, the evidence put forward by China alone sufficed to prove the alignment claimed by it. The Chinese side expressed its great surprise and regret at such assertions of the Indian side which ignored the minimum courtesy and the facts, and sternly refuted them.

Furthermore, the Indian side repeatedly raised the questions of the boundary between China and Bhutan, between

China and Sikkim and between China's Sinkiang and the area under the jurisdiction of Pakistan west of the Karakoram Pass, and asked to discuss them. But, according to the talks and the joint communique of the Prime Ministers of the two countries, these questions are irrelevant to the assignment of the officials of the two countries. The Chinese side pointed out that Bhutan and Sikkim do not fall within the scope of the boundary question to be negotiated and settled by China and India, but the Chinese Government had stated many times that China respects the proper relations between India and Bhutan and between India and Sikkim. As for the boundary between China's Sinkiang and the area under the actual jurisdiction of Pakistan west of the Karakoram Pass, even the Indian side had never referred to it in the previous correspondence and talks between the two Governments, the two sides having the common understanding that the western sector of the boundary now under negotiations between China and India starts at the Karakoram Pass eastward. The fact that the Indian side raised these questions for discussion could only be considered as a deliberate attempt to create side-issues.

(VII) China Has Always Sought a Peaceful Settlement of the Boundary Question Through Negotiations; India Adopts an Attitude of Imposing Its Will on Others, Thus Making the Boundary Question More Difficult and Complicated

The work of the officials of the two sides once again confirmed the facts about the Sino-Indian boundary expounded all along by the Chinese Government and testified to the reasonableness of the position consistently maintained by the Chinese Government for a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. The Chinese and the Indian sides should settle the boundary question by taking into account the historical background and the present actual situation, basing themselves on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, holding friendly consultations and taking an attitude of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. Pending an over-all settlement of the boundary question, the two sides should maintain the status quo of the boundary, and not seek to change it by unilateral action, let alone by force. The Chinese side pointed out that it is futile for the Indian Government to disagree with the Chinese Government's proposition that negotiations should be conducted for an over-all settlement of the boundary between the two countries, and to insist on the Chinese Government's total acceptance and recognition of the entirely baseless alignment put forward by the Indian side. The Chinese side further pointed out: The Indian Government, while laying territorial claims on China, had charged China with having "aggressive" ambitions; while agreeing that both sides should maintain the status quo, it had in actual deeds repeatedly violated it and provoked armed clashes; moreover, large-scale anti-Chinese campaigns had been launched time and again in India. All this had resulted in tension between China and India and made the settlement of the boundary question more difficult and complicated. The Chinese side reiterated in its conclusion that, compared with the long-standing friendship between the two countries, their boundary dispute is only an issue of a temporary and limited nature, and as the way to solve similar boundary questions left over by history between China and some of its other neighbours has already been found through friendly consultations in accordance with the Five Principles and in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, there is all the more reason to expect that the boundary question between China and India will also be settled speedily along the same lines.

Workers' Calligraphy

Exhibitions of calligraphy are well attended wherever they are held in China but there was a special public interest in the most recent exhibition held in the Workers' Cultural Palace at Tzupo (a smallish city in the seaboard province of Shantung). Setting something of a record for such exhibitions in Tzupo, more than a thousand people a day came to see the 300 calligraphic scrolls shown there. The enhanced interest was due to the fact that all the exhibits were the leisure work of local industrial and office workers. As a reviewer pointed out: "In recent years worker amateurs have shown their talents brilliantly in music, dancing, poetry and painting. Calligraphy is still a new field for the working people and that is why public interest is so high. People want to see how the workers are doing here too."

The scrolls exhibited represented all the main styles of Chinese writing: *chuan shu* (the antique seal style); *li shu* (the square, plain style); *kai shu* (a square style with regular strokes similar to those in orthodox printing);

and *tsao shu* (the "grass," or free, cursive style). In some, viewers sought — and found — skill, meticulousness, and craftsmanship. In others they looked for this — and more: artistic expressiveness, and they were not disappointed. The scrolls exhibited by the workers of Tzupo were fine examples of calligraphy.

Chinese Calligraphy, an Ancient Art

The Han (or as they are known abroad, the Chinese) written characters or ideographs evolved out of picture writing before the second millennium B.C. The use of the brush and Chinese ink with paper or silk as a ground (the same as in Chinese traditional painting) opened up immense possibilities for the development of calligraphy as an art. There are endless possible variations in drawing the strokes and dots, curves and squares that go to make up the various characters. There are rich possibilities of artistic expression in the structure and composition of each character and combination of characters, as a visual projection of the meaning of the characters and the sentiments of the writer. Already in the third century B.C., in the time of the first emperor of a unified China, Chin Shih Huang Ti, scholars and scribes had begun to exploit these possibilities. They turned calligraphy into an art that, in its development, became what was by many assessed higher even than painting in the scale of scholarly activities.

The history of Chinese culture abounds with the names of famous calligraphers: Li Szu of the Chin Dynasty is regarded as the first great master of calligraphy in the then prevalent *hsiao chuan* (small seal) style. In the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) Yen Yen-nien and Tsai Yung were the two great names. They used the *li shu*, a more elegant and less complex form of character. In the next two centuries a style of writing in a freer hand came into more general use, the *hsing shu*. In the Tsin Dynasty (265-420) calligraphy reached an unrivalled pitch of excellence. There were many masters whose work was widely admired and treasured by connoisseurs. Among the best known were Wang Hsi-chih and his son. Since then every period has had its noted calligraphers. Each has enriched the traditions of the art.

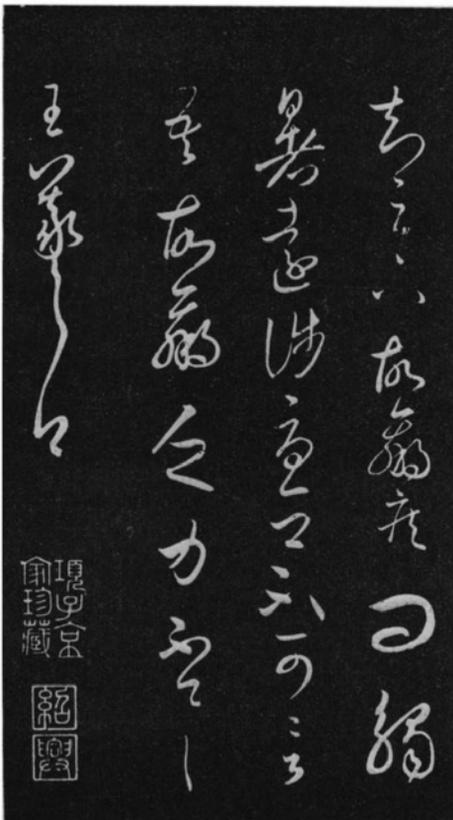
我失驕楊君失柳楊柳輕揚直
上重霄九問訊吳剛何所有吳
剛捧出桂花酒寂寞寤寐忽舒
袖萬里長空且為忠魂舞忽振
人間曾伏虎淚飛頓作傾盆雨
祝 敬書主席蝶戀花游仙詞以
克 誕 生 四 十 周 年

Chairman Mao's poem "The Immortals" (to the melody "Tieh Lien Hua") inscribed by the retired railroad worker Liu Kai-yuan in the "kai shu" style

preserving and developing the traditional forms and introducing individual styles of his own.

Commentaries on the work of these masters give an idea of what lovers of art find to appreciate in it. Wang Hsi-chih, for example, is described as a calligrapher of "great natural talent, whose buoyant spirit in writing was unequalled in his time." In his *Preface Written at the Orchid Pavilion*, one of Wang Hsi-chih's most famous scrolls, the characters are praised for being at once "well-balanced, firm and full of variety." "The strokes are so fluent, so effortlessly fitting," writes one admirer, "that they evoke in the viewer a sense of grace and refinement. They have a subtle charm."

Yen Chen-ching of the Tang Dynasty was not only a noted calligrapher but also a man of great personal integrity whose loyalty to the Tang court was well known. His calligraphy is said to "show him as a man of fine character. It is vigorous, stately and dignified; it is like an upright man who is also a refined scholar." The calligraphy of Ouyang Hsun, also of the Tang Dynasty, is praised as being "unrivalled in elegance and strength." Liu Kung-chuan, another Tang scholar, it is said, "drew on the good qualities of both Yen and Ouyang to evolve his own style, a style characterized by sureness of touch, structural strength in the central part of the character in contrast to the ease and freedom in the four limbs."



By Wang Hsi-chih (321-379 A.D.)
"tsao shu" style

CHINA AND THE WORLD

The great Sung Dynasty poet Su Tung-po was acclaimed not alone for his poetry but for his writing. "His strokes were thick, done with a sure hand, but the overall feeling imparted by his calligraphy was far from heaviness, it was one of airiness and grace." These examples only hint at some of the many features of Chinese calligraphy, but they indicate that in calligraphy as in painting, the student while learning from the masters must always attach great importance to the development of his own individual style; that he must strive to create characters which are not only ideographs—written symbols of things or ideas—but expressions of artistic feeling, works of beauty, works of art.

In a Worker's Hand

We reproduce here a piece written in the *kai shu* style by Liu Kai-yuan, a retired railway worker, and shown at the Tzupo exhibition. Liu today is well known as a calligrapher in Tzupo and his work is much prized there, yet, a poor man's son, he had only one year of regular schooling. At an early age he was making his own living doing odd jobs on the railroad. But he had a natural inclination to art, and a workmate, knowing this, gave him a painting. He hung it up in his room and then wanted a pair of calligraphic scrolls to match it, one on either side, in traditional fashion. Summoning up his courage he approached an old scholar, reputed to be good at calligraphy, with his request—and was turned down. The scholar simply didn't believe that the ill-clad labourer in front of him could really appreciate the art of calligraphy. A second request to another long-gowned scholar led to no better result. Shamed and insulted, Liu with typical independence, decided to "do it himself." That was thirty years ago when he was already nearly forty years old. Since then he has practised calligraphy with perseverance and love of the art. Many of his mates have asked for examples of his writing to decorate their homes. They never got a refusal. Today's scholars highly appreciate Liu Kai-yuan's characters—and character.

CORRECTIONS: In our last issue, page 10, first column, line 3: Mahaxay front (2) should read Mahaxay front (3); line 4: Tha Thom front (3) should read Tha Thom front (2).

The footnote on page 16 should read: "Another name for Chengtu."

Greetings to the Soviet Leaders

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a joint message on April 27 to Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N.S. Khrushchov, congratulating them on their re-election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union respectively.

The message wished the great Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Government of the U.S.S.R., new successes in their lofty cause of all-round communist construction, upholding world peace and promoting human progress.

It pointed out that the great unity and friendship of the Chinese and Soviet peoples is of special importance to the common cause of the entire socialist camp and to the victory of the world's people in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. The message concluded with the conviction that the unbreakable unity and friendship of the Chinese and Soviet peoples will grow daily stronger and deeper.

Indonesian C.P. Congress

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent a message of warm greetings to the 7th (extraordinary) Congress of the Indonesian Communist Party which opened on April 25. It paid tribute to the Indonesian Communist Party which has waged a heroic struggle for their country's full independence, the recovery of its territory of West Irian, the continuance of the fight against imperialism and colonialism and the defence of peace in Asia and the world. The message also pointed out that the Indonesian C.P. has made important contributions to the defence of Marxism-Leninism, the upholding of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement and

the strengthening of the unity of the international communist movement.

The message reads: "The Dutch colonialists, supported by the United States, still maintain their obstinate stand of refusing to return West Irian to Indonesia. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists while collaborating with the Dutch colonialists to obstruct and undermine the Indonesian people's struggle for the recovery of West Irian, are vigorously trying to replace them in that area and make it a U.S. base for expansion and aggression in Southeast Asia. Such crimes of aggression committed by both the new and the old colonialists, the United States and the Netherlands, cannot but meet with strong opposition from the people of the world. The Chinese people resolutely support the Indonesian people's just struggle for the recovery of West Irian, and believe that their struggle will attain final victory."

Sino-Nepalese Treaty Anniversary

Messages of greetings have been exchanged between Foreign Minister Chen Yi and the Nepalese Foreign Minister Dr. Tulsi Giri on the second anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Nepalese Treaty of Peace and Friendship (April 28).

The Chinese Foreign Minister's message wished a further strengthening of friendly ties between China and Nepal, and increasing prosperity and well-being for the Kingdom of Nepal and its people.

Anniversary of Sierra Leone's Independence

Premier Chou En-lai, on April 26, sent a message of congratulations to Milton A.S. Margai, Prime Minister of Sierra Leone, on the first anniversary of the independence of the country. He wished the Government and people of Sierra Leone new successes in opposing imperialism, safeguarding their national independence and building their country.

General Kong Le in Peking

General Kong Le, Chairman of the National Military Council of Laos, and General Singkapo, a council member, as head and deputy head respectively of a Laotian military mission, arrived in Peking on April 26 on their way to visit the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries. The mission was welcomed

at the airport by Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and other high-ranking officers of the three services of the P.L.A.

At a banquet given by Senior General Lo in honour of the distinguished Laotian guests, toasts were drunk to the deep friendship between the peoples and armies of China and Laos.

Fraternal Co-operation

A conference on international railway traffic through Viet Nam, China, Korea, Mongolia and the Soviet Union took place in Peking between April 21 and 27.

The conference examined the implementation of the plan for international through freight traffic in the

past year, and worked out a plan for 1962 and the measures necessary for its fulfilment. A protocol was signed at the conference.

Sports

Table Tennis. A Chinese table tennis team which includes Jung Kuo-tuan, former world men's singles champion, Chu Jen-lung and Chen Hsieh-chung is visiting Guinea. The women members consist of Hu Ke-ming who won the singles at China's first national games in 1959 and was one of the team which won the women's doubles at the 1960 Scandinavian Championships, Liu Mei-ying and Hu Shufen. All six players took part in the world championships last year.

Leader of the team, whose coach is former national champion Wang

Chuan-yao, is the Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Huang Chung. Later, as part of their friendly tour of Africa, they will visit Ghana and the United Arab Republic.

Gymnastics. Chinese gymnasts took part in the 7-nation women's gymnastic championships held in Tbilisi (Soviet Union) from April 24 to 26 together with leading gymnasts from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. Two of them, Sheh Shu-chin and Huang Wei, shared 12th place in the all-round championship. Chiang Shao-min, China's other entrant, was placed 14th. All three had a total of 73.65 points. In the individual events, Huang Wei came 4th on the beam with 18.8 points.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

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

DANCE-DRAMA

▲ **THE MAGIC LOTUS LANTERN** Based on a Chinese fairy tale. How a brave warrior, son of the Nymph of Mt. Huashan, defeats his intolerant uncle in combat and sets his mother free. Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre.

CONCERTS

May 5 At Peking Concert Hall

The Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio Orchestra presents a concert of orchestral music. Programme includes:

Li Huan-chih: *Spring Festival Suite*
Hsin Hu-kuang: *Symphonic Poem (Gada Mirin)*
Beethoven: *Symphony No. 5 in C Minor*
Director: Yao Kuan-jung

SONG AND DANCE

May 4 At Renmin Theatre

The Central Song and Dance Ensemble presents:

- Folk dances - including *The Sun Flowers*, *Picking Grapes*, *Those Difficult Years*, *Long Drum Dance*, *Bow Dance*, etc.
- Folk songs - solos and choruses.
- Chinese instrumental music.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **KOU CHIEN REBUILDS THE STATE** A historical play written collectively by Tsao Yu, Mei Chien and Yu Shih-chih. The State of Yueh in the Warring States Period is defeated by the State of Wu. After three years' captivity, Kou Chien, King of Yueh, returns home. Mindful of the humiliations and suffering he and his people have endured, he encourages them to work hard to strengthen their country. Many years later, he turns the tables on Wu. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **AESOP** A play by the Brazilian playwright, Guillermo Figueroa, based on the life story of Aesop, the slave and clever teller of fables of ancient Greece. It reflects the struggle between slaves and slave-owners,

and the determination of the slaves to die for freedom rather than live as slaves. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **THE MISER** The comedy by the great French dramatist Moliere. Peking People's Art Theatre.

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

▲ **THE WRATH OF THE HUOYEN MOUNTAIN** A new play by Burhan Shahidi, a Uighur writer, based on a heroic Uighur peasant uprising in 1913. Though the uprising is defeated the unbreakable friendship formed during the struggle between the Hans and Uighurs will last for ever. The Central Experimental Modern Drama Theatre.

▲ **MILITANT YOUTH** Young militants in central Hopei rise against the Japanese invaders and Kuomintang reactionaries in 1942. China Railway Workers' Cultural Troupe.

FILMS

▲ **A GIRL CLOUD WATCHER** Adapted from a short story by Li Chun. After a short period of training in meteorology a peasant girl is appointed weatherman of her commune. The film tells of her battle against conservative ideas and the success of her work in the end. Peking Studio.

▲ **SONG OF YOUTH** A colour film based on the popular novel by Yang Mo. A story of the heroic revolutionary movement in Peking in the early 1930s. Peking Studio.

▲ **DAWN COMES AGAIN** A Soviet wide-screen film. A moving story about a Soviet professor of surgery who devotes his life to research and how he selflessly saves a girl's life.

▲ **THE UNEXPECTED GUEST** A Soviet film. The adventures of Soviet policemen when dealing with a group of imperialist secret agents.

▲ **ST. PETER'S UMBRELLA** A Hungarian-Czechoslovak joint production based on a Hungarian novel of the same name. The comedy evolves around an umbrella which a

poor good-hearted old Jew leaves unobserved to cover a baby girl he finds in a lonely alley during a storm. The umbrella, of "miraculous origin," becomes "St. Peter's umbrella" to the superstitious-minded local community. It later brings a fortune to the girl and a husband too.

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

EXHIBITIONS

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

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

▲ **SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL AND APPLIED ART EXHIBITION** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m. till May 13. At Artists' Union Gallery.

▲ **PEKING'S CALLIGRAPHY AND SEAL-ENGRAVING EXHIBITION** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m. till May 13. At Beihai Park.

▲ **EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OF THE MING DYNASTY** ("Academy Style," "Chekiang School" and "Four Masters of Wu Men") At Palace Museum.

(Above exhibitions closed on Mondays.)

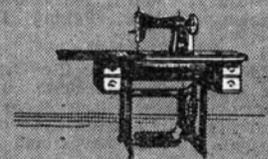
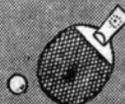
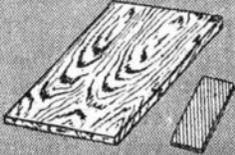
SWIMMING

The swimming pool of the Peking Workers' Gymnasium is open to the public.

Tues.-Sat. 12:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
3:00-5:00 p.m.
6:30-8:00 p.m.

Sun. 12:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
3:00-5:00 p.m.





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