

# PEOPLE'S CHINA

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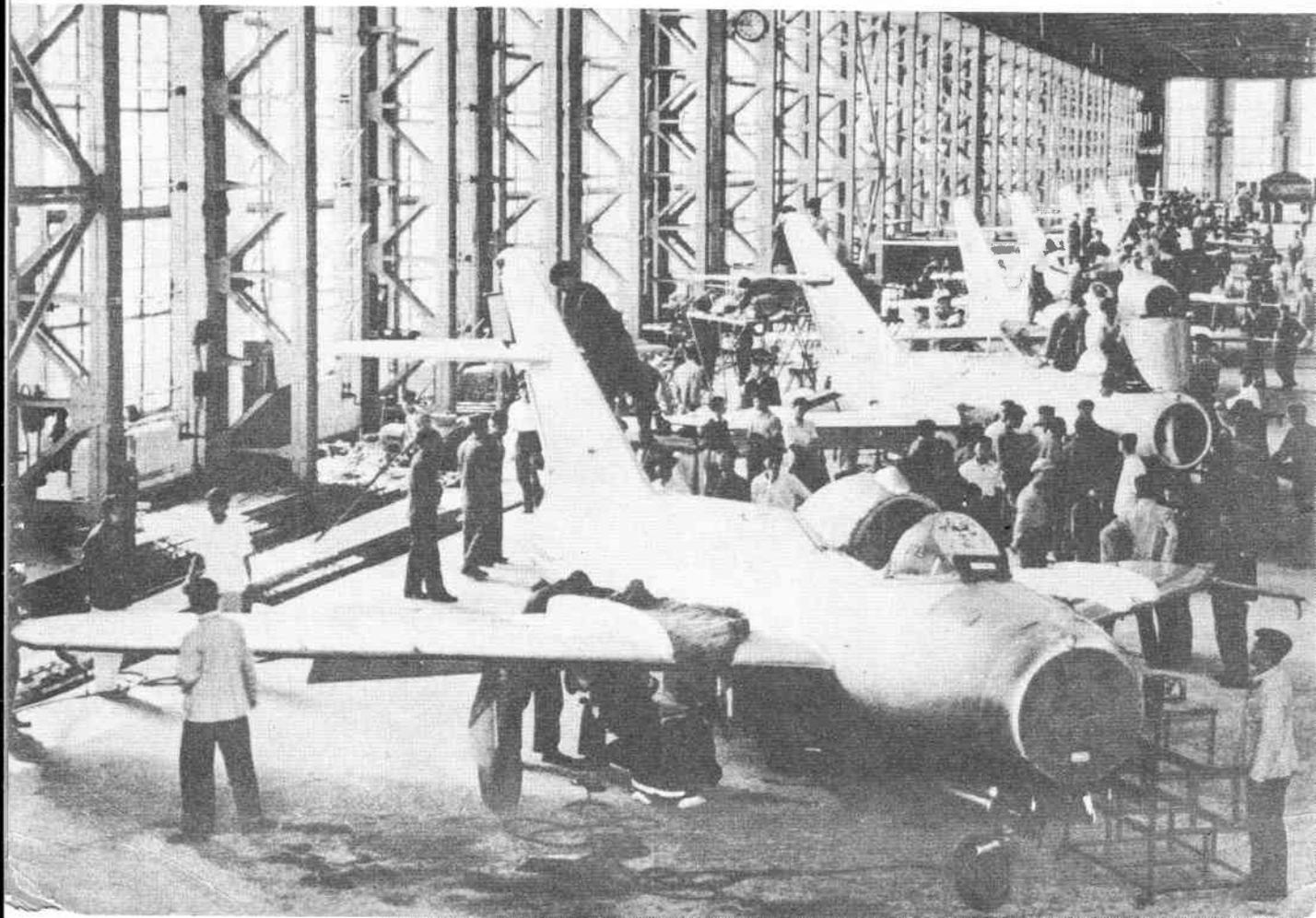
*Left:*  
1945: The Chinese People's Liberation Army brings back damaged Japanese planes to repair—most of them no good for anything but training

*Hsinhua News Agency photo*

*Below:*  
Today: China has built up an aircraft industry of her own. The assembly shop in an aircraft works

*Photo by Lin Yang*

## China's Aircraft Industry—Yesterday and Today



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"Shou Hu" — A New Literary Magazine; Ancient Musical Instruments; Pictures on Egypt's War of Resistance	BACK COVER: <i>Pottery Lion from Shih-wan Township, Kwangtung</i>



## From the Editor's Desk

In our two previous issues we have given you some information about the Chinese people's repudiation of the bourgeois rightists who took advantage of the Communist Party's "rectification campaign" to launch a wanton political attack on the leadership of the Party and the nation's socialist cause. Beginning in June, the refutation from people in all walks of life soon developed into a nation-wide movement. As a matter of fact the rightist attack and the refutation by the people represent a tense struggle carried out in the political and ideological aspects of the socialist revolution, the economic part of which was in the main completed in 1956. It is still a fundamental struggle between capitalism and socialism but it takes place in the domain of politics and ideology. That is why the whole nation is involved.

That is why, too, when the annual session of the National People's Congress was held on June 26-July 15 it dealt with the rightists. There on the rostrum people's deputies from all parts of the country cited numerous facts to refute and con-

demn the words and actions of the right-wing elements and prove that China must firmly take the socialist road under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. The congress session demonstrated the unity of the Chinese people and was indeed a success. Our correspondent's article in this number describes this important session of the NPC.

During the ferocious attack of the rightists, Chang Po-chun and Lo Lung-chi, both Vice-Chairmen of the China Democratic League and government ministers, were ring-leaders. Hu Yu-chih, Secretary-General of the China Democratic League, gives a detailed study of the Chang-Lo alliance. We hope these two articles will further help you to get a better understanding of the fight between the Chinese people and the bourgeois rightists.

With a huge amount of socialist construction going on in the country, China has an increasing need of trained personnel. "360,000 College Graduates in Eight Years" tells how China's universities and colleges train young technicians and experts to help build our country.

# Socialism—the Will of the Chinese People

—The Struggle Against the Bourgeois Rightists  
at the National People's Congress

Chao Ching-lun  
*Our Correspondent*

ON JUNE 26, a hot Peking summer day, more than a thousand deputies to China's National People's Congress met for its fourth annual session. It was an unusual one; for it took place at the height of the nation's struggle against the bourgeois rightists. The deputies were gathering to review the achievements of the past year, examine its shortcomings and work out future tasks. They had also come together to give battle to the slanderers and adversaries of socialism.

Three years earlier, in this same imposing Huai Jen Tang Hall, these same elected representatives had voted to adopt the Constitution of the Chinese People's Republic—the first people's fundamental law in the nation's history. The Constitution lays down China's road to socialism, with the Communist Party in the lead. During the past two years, the tide of socialist transformation has been in full flow. The great majority of China's peasants and handicraft workers have joined co-operatives; virtually all capitalist firms have come under joint state-private operation. Now the socialist revolution—the most radical break with the past in human history—has been peacefully accomplished, at amazing speed, in China—a huge country with 600 million people.

The socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has been mainly completed. But the transfor-

mation in the minds of the Chinese people, particularly of the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois intellectuals, is far from over. So the class struggle in our country has not yet ended.

## *A Cloud in the Sky*

We were sharply reminded of this in the spring, when for several weeks dark clouds drifted over the Chinese sky, and there was a commotion in the political life of the country. Blowing up the storm were a handful of bourgeois rightists who did not want to see China proceed along the socialist road, and rallied around the alliance of Chang Po-chun and Lo Lung-chi. Chang Po-chun, Minister of Communications, is Chairman of the Chinese Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party and Vice-Chairman of the China Democratic League. Lo Lung-chi, another Vice-Chairman of the Democratic League, is Minister of Timber Industry. These two men brushed aside the Constitution that they had themselves voted for. They and their adherents launched a long-premeditated attack on the Chinese Communist Party and socialism. This effort was intended to create chaos in the country and push it back, when the time came, to the capitalist road.

The people, when they saw what was happening, would have none of this. They fought back resolutely. An acute class struggle ensued. This class struggle was in



Cha Yi-ping, deputy from Anhwei Province, refuting Chang Po-chun's (1st left) reactionary words and deeds at a group meeting  
Photo by Meng Ching-piao

fact the continuation, in the field of politics and ideology, of the socialist revolution of 1956 which had already changed the ownership of the means of production.

It was in May that the all-out attack by the rightists began. They launched this diversion after the opening of the Communist Party's "rectification campaign" against bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivism in its own ranks.\* Members of the various democratic parties, non-Party intellectuals, business men and industrialists helped the Communists in this campaign with constructive criticism. The Communist Party and the people at large were forging ever closer bonds of unity and mutual understanding.

It was at this very moment that the bourgeois rightists picked their time for action. Crazy by ambition, they thought they could instigate some kind of "Hungarian events" in China, use it to usurp the leading place of the Communist Party, and turn the country back towards capitalism.

### ***The Rightist Attack***

Pretending to be helping the Communist Party with the rectification, the rightists magnified every shortcoming and mistake. They ignored the great achievements the people had made under Com-

\* See *People's China*, No. 13, 1957.

munist leadership. Like the enemies of socialism at every other time and place, they had their own dictionary of slander. To them bureaucracy was a synonym for socialism, sectarianism for proletarian dictatorship, doctrinairism for Marxism

The alliance of Chang Po-chun and Lo Lung-chi served the rightists as a national headquarters (for more facts, see "Right-Wing Coterie Exposed" in this issue—Ed.). Another of their chieftains was Chang Nai-chi, then Vice-Chairman both of the China Democratic National

Construction Association and of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce. His line was to befuddle the capitalists by selling them the idea that the fixed interest from their share in the state-private enterprises was no longer exploitation, that there was already no difference between them and the working class, that it was therefore not necessary for them to continue with their socialist re-education or to accept working-class leadership.

A few members of the other democratic parties slandered the Soviet Union, tried to sow discord in Sino-Soviet relations, spread false reports to discredit the movement for weeding out counter-revolutionaries which is necessary to the consolidation of a people's democratic system, or libelled the Communist Party, calling it a "universal monopolist." Among them were Lung Yun and Huang Shao-hsiung, members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, both of whom had at one time been provincial governors and army generals under Chiang Kai-shek.

Another was Chu An-ping, a member of the Chiu San Society and editor of the *Kwangming Jihpao*, who had joined the Chang-Lo alliance.

A very few individuals belonging to no party also raised the rightist flag. Ko Pei-chi, a lecturer at the China People's University who had formerly been a major-

general in the Kuomintang army, flatly denied the fact of the improvement of the living conditions of the people since China's liberation. Gnashing his teeth, he publicly threatened to "kill the Communists."

### ***A Movement Against the Rightists***

Small in number, the rightists were no more than bits of rotting flotsam on the ocean of the people. For a brief moment, however, they succeeded in agitating the sea. How could this have happened? Chairman Mao Tse-tung had declared in his famous speech "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," that the revolutionary consciousness of the masses must be exposed to the fury of the elements, not fostered in hothouses. Standing on this principle, the Communist Party decided not to return the blows of this handful of rightists for a while. It wanted the people to fully recognize their true colours and draw the necessary lessons.

The situation soon became clear. Just as exploitation was about to be fully eliminated, just as the people had begun to free themselves from poverty and live happily and well, the rightists made an effort to push the country back—to switch it to the return route that would inevitably lead to the old miserable, semi-colonialism. Realizing this, the people could not contain their anger. During the early part of June, the workers, from one end of the country to the other, launched a roar of protest. So did the peasants and other strata of society. Most government functionaries, and most members of the democratic parties, fought firmly against the black sheep in their ranks. These parties met to adopt anti-rightist resolutions and began "rectification campaigns" of their own, to criticize anti-Communist and anti-socialist ideas. A nation-wide, vigorous movement against the rightists swung into action.

It was just at this time, from June 26 to July 15, that the National People's Congress went into annual session.

This lasted 20 days, and the voice of the Chinese people, speaking loudly for socialism, filled the great congress hall. What had the people already achieved along the socialist road? Their gains were related in Premier Chou En-lai's report to the congress on the work of the government (see supplement to *People's China*, No. 14, 1957), and in other reports on economic affairs. During her First Five-Year Plan, China had done more in industrial development than in several decades before the liberation. In 1953-57 she produced 16.3 million tons of steel, as compared to 7.6 million for the whole half-century between 1900 and 1949. Jet planes, motor lorries, giant power-generators and machine tools of the latest type—all these things, which old China could not dream of making, are now coming out of our factories.

In 1956, despite the worst natural calamities in scores of years, China's peasants, newly organized into co-operatives on a nation-wide scale, produced 2,740 million yuan's worth more farm products than in 1955—an increase greater than the average annual increase in the previous three years. By 1956, too, the purchasing power of China's peasants was 136 per cent above that of 1950. And in the same year, average workers' wages were up 37 per cent as compared with 1952.

Premier Chou, in his report, gave serious attention to some shortcomings in government work. At a time when the Chinese people are performing great labours never attempted in the past, some difficulties are bound to arise, some mistakes are inevitable. But the people see these quite differently from the rightists. Pei Ah-chien, a congress deputy from Yunnan Province who is of Lisu nationality, aptly described the rightist attitude: "When they find one stitch of black wool in a white blanket, they say the blanket is black. With a straw they want to halt the socialist torrent."

### ***Workers Speak Up***

Deputy after deputy got up to substantiate China's progress with facts from real life. "We used to send our turbine-genera-

tors abroad for repair," said Chu Shun-yu, a Shanghai worker. "Now my factory can not only repair but make them. We're turning out 25,000-kw. models and soon there'll be one of 50,000 kw." Before the liberation, Chu said he had rented and driven a pedicab (tricycle rickshaw), and paid 60 per cent of what he got in fares to its owner. Overworked, with never enough to eat, he had become pale and thin—he could not even afford rice, only beans, for his wife when she was pregnant. And now? "You can see from my appearance," said Chu Shun-yu, who looks the picture of health today, "how much better life has become."

And here is the story of Ma Liu-hai, miner and deputy from Shansi Province. He was only ten when he first went down the pits, crawling up and down the dark tunnels with a basket of coal on his shoulder. With the years his work got heavier, but he did not know what a square meal looked like. Then the Communist Party came and China was liberated. Ma was given a new suit of clothes by the mine for his good work. This was the first time in his life he had worn anything but rags, so he did not even understand how to button up the coat—and had to ask help from the trade union chairman.

In 1953, Ma Liu-hai, who had never had any schooling before, was sent to a special workers and peasants' middle school in Peking. When he returned to his colliery a fresh transformation awaited him. He found fine new hostels and cottages for the miners. Today his income is thirty times what it was before the liberation. His family lives in comfort. One can understand what workers like Ma Liu-hai feel, hearing rightist appeals to turn back. They know who has brought them the new life.

"We workers and the Communist Party," said Deputy Chu Shun-yu, "live as



Li Yu-hsiu, deputy from Kiangsi and Chairman of Hsiao-chi Farming Co-op in Hsingkuo County, refuting Lo Lung-chi's (1st right) words and acts against socialism

Photo by Meng Ching-piao

one. Our hearts beat as one. We can no more be separated than the tongue from the teeth. If the rightists try to knock out the teeth, pluck out the tongue, destroy socialism, we workers will lift our hammers and fight."

### *Peasants' Story*

Chang Hui-ting, a peasant, is a deputy from northern Anhwei Province, on the Huai River, where natural calamities have been frequent from time immemorial. He is more used to ploughing than to making speeches — his notes took him a whole day to write up, and he read from them syllable by syllable. But how many poor peasants in old China could read or write at all? And could any of them dream of addressing the highest assembly of the state? Yet in the congress Chang, a plain tiller of the soil, stood up and talked as a master does in his own house. Perhaps that was what the bourgeois rightists could least stomach.

When areas north of the Huai River were inundated in 1931, more than a quarter-century ago, Chang said, 68 families in his village had fled elsewhere, 17 people had frozen or starved to death, many families had sold their children. In 1954, the floods were more severe than in 1931.

But this time, the Communist Party and the People's Government led the peasants in finding work to tide over the calamity. Not a man in Chang's village fled or had to beg for a living; no one starved; and that no children were sold goes without saying.

Talking about co-operative farming, Chang told the congress that the co-op to which he belonged had stopped payment on land shares and become fully socialist (with all income derived from labour) in the autumn of 1955. Despite crop damage from excessive rain and gales in 1956, it had produced 25 per cent more grain than before it changed over. Chang poured scorn on the rightists who talked of agricultural co-operation as a failure and said that peasants are worse off than they used to be.

"It makes me wonder," he said, "whether those who speak that way are really people's deputies and ministers. Why do they sound exactly like landlords or rich peasants?"

### *Does Socialism Breed Bureaucracy?*

The preachers and would-be restorers of capitalism had one audience who they thought would be responsive — the members of the democratic parties, the intellectuals and the capitalists. One way in which they hoped to get a hearing was to equate the proletarian state with bureaucracy, etc., and to extol bourgeois political forms at its expense. Premier Chou En-lai, in his report to the congress, rebuffed them in a fundamental way:

In a country of bourgeois dictatorship, state organs are means by which the bourgeoisie oppress and exploit the masses. They are fundamentally opposed to the interests of the people. In these state organs, bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivism are not only unavoidable but also ineradicable. The case with our state organs is entirely different. Socialism is the common cause of the whole people, undertaken under the leadership of the working class. A socialist country must and can mobilize the broadest masses of the people to take part in the management and supervision of state affairs. That is why, fundamentally speaking, a socialist country has

no place for bureaucracy, sectarianism and subjectivism.

Real facts in China testify to the truth in Premier Chou's words. The Communist Party, in launching its "rectification campaign," mobilized the people to come out boldly and openly in uncovering and criticizing the errors of government organs and functionaries, so that these could be corrected. When has a leading party in a capitalist country ever done such a thing?

The people who have lived in New China for eight years value what they have. At the congress, deputies of all origins had their say — workers, peasants, intellectuals, women, members of the national minorities and capitalists. While crying down the rightists, they made many helpful criticisms on the work of the government. Altogether at the session 243 proposals were made for improvements in various aspects of our national life.

### *The Democratic Parties*

Congress deputies from the democratic parties spoke with great indignation against the rightist attacks on the constitutional order in China.

Wu Han, a historian who is Chairman of the Peking Committee of the China Democratic League, took Chang Po-chun and Lo Lung-chi to task at one of the full sessions. As national vice-chairmen of the League, he said, they had violated its own rules as well as the Constitution by trying to set up a policy-making organ above the National People's Congress and the Communist Party. The course they advocated was against the overwhelming sentiment of the people, including most members of the Democratic League. They, Wu Han said, had never supported the criminal schemes of the Chang-Lo alliance. They could not tolerate the misuse of the prestige and organization of the League, a legal party, as a screen for illegal activities against the constitutionally-established system.

Deputy Cheng Chien, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the

Kuomintang and formerly a high-ranking military officer of the old regime, spoke of how most members of the democratic parties view the role of these bodies:

The different democratic parties in China developed and grew under the guidance, and with the help, of the Communist Party. . . . All have played a role in state power, voted for the Common Programme and the Constitution, acknowledged the leadership of the Communist Party and made service to socialism their political line. This is how they won the confidence and good opinion of the people and their political status of "mutual co-existence" and "mutual supervision" with the Communist Party.

Cheng Chien castigated the actions of the rightists in high positions in the democratic parties as perfidious. Leadership by the Communist Party, he said, was the outcome of China's historical experience over a century. All who loved their country knew this fundamental fact: without the Communist Party there could be no prosperous, powerful China.

Shen Chun-ju, venerable 85-year-old Chairman of the Democratic League, asked another person to read his speech for him. But as the reading drew to an end, this aged man, who had suffered much persecution in the past because he was anti-Japanese and anti-Kuomintang, could no longer control himself. Walking to the rostrum microphone he shouted, "Long live the Chinese Communist Party" amid thunderous applause from the hall.

### ***Intellectuals' View***

The rightists thought intellectuals would be the most vulnerable targets for their bourgeois ideas. They did everything they could to drag the intellectuals down into a morass. But they failed. Said Deputy Chen Yuan, President of the Peking Normal University:

The rightists hoped in vain to break through on the intellectual front, to disintegrate our strength. They miscalculated. Though some intellectuals were temporarily captured by them and lost their way, the main ranks are healthy and ideologically

conscious. Guided by the Communist Party, they can fight and stand the test of stormy weather.

In fact, some of those who got lost for a time have now found the right road again. Chinese intellectuals have their personal experience; it tells them that they cannot and must not ever take the road back to the past.

Professor Hua Loo-keng, the noted mathematician, put it this way:

When a man in the prime of life like myself looks back to the past, he knows what used to go with the title of university professor. It was not honour, a pleasant life or the proper employment of his knowledge, but poverty, misery, contempt, and lack of any chance to use one's ability.

Recalling his days as a professor of the South-west Associated University in Kunming during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, Professor Hua said:

In the daytime, flies were everywhere. After dusk, there was only a flickering oil lamp to read by. Having worked something out in spite of these hardships, you got not a word of encouragement, and no chance to publish. It wasn't that there were no decent houses to be had in Kunming. But a professor's salary wouldn't cover the rent. It wasn't that there was no electric light. But it was used for gambling, not for studying or research.

In the new China the number of research institutes under the Chinese Academy of Sciences has been increased from 17 to 66; while the number of its research members has grown from 200 to 4,700. Science is flourishing in China as never before. This contradicts the rightist lie that the Communist Party cannot lead it.

### ***Capitalists Denounce the Rightists***

Most of the capitalists, too, opposed the rightists, and refused to turn back to capitalism. This may sound queer but it is a fact. No one pretends, of course, that no Chinese bourgeois hankers for his old position. But most of them also love their country, and life-long experience leads them to one conclusion: that only the

socialist path leads to a bright future for the nation.

Besides, socialism and the working class are very strong in China. The capitalists have already handed over their firms to the state and the restoration of the old system is out of the question. Under these circumstances, they have no use for the "pleasing" words of Chang Nai-chi, who paints the bourgeois class in bright colours and says it does not need to learn anything to go to socialism. They see such words only as "sugar-coated poison."

Deputy Hu Tsu-ang, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, has explained why:

The acceptance of socialist transformation by industrialists and business men is like climbing a mountain. They must go on climbing step by step; they must not waver but stick to it. The smooth path cannot be reached merely by handing over the means of production to the people; one must hand over one's bourgeois ideas as well. But Chang Nai-chi doesn't want industrialists and business men to reach the peak. He wants to pull them down when they are half way so that they will fall and get broken into pieces.

That is why, one after another, capitalists among the deputies got up to denounce Chang Nai-chi.

### ***Unity for Socialism***

When the congress adjourned on July 15, more than 400 deputies had spoken and a number of panel discussions had been held. Practically all speakers had expressed indignation with the rightists. Many had exposed their underhand activities, and refuted their anti-socialist, anti-Communist and anti-Soviet utterances. They gave facts to show why China must insist on the socialist road, why Communist leadership must be firmly supported, and why the fraternal solidarity of China and the Soviet Union must be protected and in every way strengthened. Altogether, the congress was a vivid demonstration of how consolidated and unshakable the unity of the Chinese people on the basis of socialism has become.

As for the handful of bourgeois rightists, their intrigues have been exposed in bright sunlight. They are completely isolated. They are powerless, like a fish in a dry pond.

The Chinese people are generous. Premier Chou said in his report on the work of the government:

It is our hope that these right-wing elements, helped by outside prodding, and profiting from their own experience and their own increasing understanding of things, will repent and accept the opportunities given them to remould themselves. The door of socialist transformation remains open for them.

Then he sounded a note of warning:

But it is quite possible that a very small number of right-wing elements will persist in their reactionary stand, refuse to remould themselves and even take action to sabotage the socialist construction. In that case they will cut themselves away from the people.

All the rightists mentioned in this article, with the exception of Ko Pei-chi, are deputies to the National People's Congress. Meeting overwhelming censure at its sessions and panel discussions, they could not but bow to the popular will, and begin to admit their errors. In its last few days, most of them made public self-criticisms. Some showed a degree of repentance. Others were obviously not sincere.

The congress is over, but all over the country the fight against the rightists goes on. It is an inevitable battle between the working class and the bourgeoisie, between two roads — socialist and capitalist. The contending sides are unequal in strength as everybody except a few people are for socialism.

The rightists tried to derail the train of history. They failed, and, whether they stay aboard or get themselves thrown off, the train bound for socialism, pulled by the locomotive of the Communist Party, will continue to race ceaselessly on to the bright future.

# Right-Wing Coterie Exposed

— *The Story of the Chang-Lo Alliance*

**Hu Yu-chih**

*Secretary-General of the China  
Democratic League*

**I**N MAY AND JUNE this year there was a considerable commotion in China's political life. The Communist Party had undertaken its "rectification campaign" to uncover and remedy shortcomings and mistakes in its work and invited non-Party people to help improve its work by giving their views and criticism. A handful of bourgeois right-wingers tried to cash in on this. They began a political attack aimed at the overthrow of the socialist system and of leadership by the Communist Party. This attack was nation-wide and organized. At its centre was the "Chang-Lo alliance," a group of intriguers named after its chief participants, Chang Po-chun and Lo Lung-chi.

Chang Po-chun, Vice-Chairman of the China Democratic League and Chairman of the Chinese Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party, is the Minister of Communications. Lo Lung-chi, another Vice-Chairman of the Democratic League, is Minister of Timber Industry. When the "rectification campaign" began, they secretly instructed their adherents in Peking and other places to inflame feeling among scientists, writers and artists, in the press, educational institutions and publishing houses to which they had access. They also succeeded in utilizing two newspapers, the *Kwangming Jihpao* in Peking and the *Wen Wei Pao*

in Shanghai, for their attack on socialism and on the Communist Party.

The people, however, discovered in time what was going on. Then they in turn launched an ideological and political attack on the rightists. In the China Democratic League itself, the great majority of the members threw themselves into a campaign of exposure and criticism of the Chang-Lo alliance.

## The Social Roots

What are the social roots of the Chang Po-chun—Lo Lung-chi group?

As early as 1939, at a time when the democratic revolution in China was still developing, Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out the "dual character" of China's national bourgeoisie. He wrote:

At certain periods and to a certain extent this class can take part in the revolution against imperialism and against the government of bureaucrats and warlords and become a revolutionary force. But in another period there is danger that it may follow the big comprador bourgeoisie as its accomplice in counter-revolution.\*

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\*Mao Tse-tung, *The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party*.

In 1949, after the liberation of the mainland and the founding of the People's Republic, China passed from the democratic to the socialist revolution. By 1956, that revolution was in the main victorious. Throughout those years, the policy of the Chinese Communist Party towards the national bourgeoisie was one of uniting with it on the one hand and transforming it on the other. Thanks to this course, the national bourgeoisie accepted the policy of redemption and handed over its means of production to the state. Its socialist transformation was taking place step by step. A great majority of intellectuals among them accepted ideological remoulding and a small number of these managed to shed their bourgeois outlook, becoming intellectuals who work for the interests of the working people.

This, however, is only one side of the matter.

The bourgeoisie, as a class, does not willingly disappear from the stage of history. In the course of the socialist revolution, a great many of its members, and many bourgeois intellectuals, continue to vacillate between two roads—socialism and capitalism. They are the bourgeois middle-of-the-roaders. In some respects they accept the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party; in others they resist it. Only a small minority are bourgeois rightists, strongly opposed to the Communist Party and to socialism. They bide their time, watching and waiting, racking their brains for a way to pull China back to the road of capitalism.

### **Chang and Lo**

In numbers, the bourgeois rightists are very few. But they are dangerous because they are deeply anti-socialist and anti-Communist, and can influence bourgeois middle-of-the-roaders in the same direction. This is precisely the character of the "Chang-Lo alliance" of bourgeois-rightist intriguers.

Chang Po-chun, who is of landlord origin, joined the Chinese Communist Party

as a student in Germany. He deserted the Party after the defeat of the revolution in 1927 and joined the "Third Party" (predecessor of the Chinese Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party) which at that time advocated a "middle road" for China—against both Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists. Since that time, Chang Po-chun has been propagating the anti-Communist views of the renegade Kautsky, a distorter of Marxism and a theorist of the Second International. In fact, Chang has not been a Marxist of any kind but an apologist for capitalism.

Lo Lung-chi, a graduate of Tsinghua University, studied political science at Columbia University in New York. Later he became closely associated with the anti-Communist pseudo-scholar Hu Shih. He was chief editor, at one time, of the *Hsin Yueh* (New Moon), a monthly published by Hu Shih in Shanghai, and of the *Yi Shih Pao*, a Catholic church organ in Tientsin. In an article in *Hsin Yueh* in 1930, during the Second Revolutionary Civil War, Lo wrote:

To find a way out for the Chinese people in the present condition of the country, we can naturally only hope that the Kuomintang succeeds in wiping out the Communists as soon as possible. This is what is meant by "choosing the lesser evil."

In December of the same year, in an article entitled "To the Japanese People and the Chinese Government," Lo declared:

Today we can hear young people in China saying such things as "better go with the Russians than surrender to Japan." Communist success in this country would of course be a disaster to China and it would be no blessing to Japan either. Russia today is taking this opportunity to rise as a power. If China and Japan fight, things will go as in the battle between the clam and the curlew, the Communists will get both, like the fisherman in the story.\* Once the whole East

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\*In the old Chinese tale, the curlew used its beak to get at the clam, which then closed its shell tight on it. A passing fisherman took the opportunity and captured the pair.

goes Red, all will be lost. "If the nest falls, no egg is safe." Here is something for every intelligent and far-sighted Japanese citizen and statesman to think about.

In 1949, at a meeting of the Democratic League, Lo Lung-chi said: "If Chang Po-chun is 70 per cent anti-Chiang Kai-shek and 30 per cent anti-Communist, I myself am 60 per cent anti-Chiang and 40 per cent anti-Communist." Chang Po-chun, on his part, said as late as April last at a League meeting: "Our Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party owes its existence to its fight against the Communists; the Democratic League owes its existence to its middle-of-the-road line."

These utterances exemplify how stubborn and long-standing is the anti-communism of Chang and Lo. During the period of the democratic revolution, and particularly towards the end of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, both took the middle of the road, opposing Chiang while fighting the Communists. All crows are black in the light of day. Chang and Lo are both anti-Communists of the same type. It is no accident that they eventually formed an alliance; they have a common class base, their political thought comes from the same source.

Both Chang Po-chun and Lo Lung-chi are representatives of classes that are going out of existence. Chang calls himself a "street-corner politician"; actually he is a political gadabout. When the intriguers of the Chang-Lo alliance are sorted out, one readily finds what Chang actually represents are the former warlords, officials, gangsters, local despots, old intellectuals of the landlord class and deserters from the revolutionary ranks—all sorts of social dregs inside the bourgeoisie, strongly feudalistic and comprador-like in character. Lo Lung-chi is one of those bourgeois intellectuals, mainly holding British and American university degrees, some of whom are rather well-known in China's academic circles.

A part of these intellectuals have made much progress in their thinking in recent years. Before they were remoulded

ideologically, however, they were full of bourgeois ideas and dreamed of reforming Chinese society on the capitalist pattern. In 1949, Dean Acheson, the United States Secretary of State, spoke of China's "democratic individualists," on whom he placed illusory hopes. What he had in view were people of this kind, people like Lo Lung-chi.

### "Middle Road" and "Third Force"

After the defeat of Japan, Chang and Lo still dreamed of a "middle road." They tried to make the Democratic League a reactionary "third force." Never having felt the mighty strength of the Chinese people, they believed that civil war would drag on indefinitely, that "the Kuomintang can never wipe out the Communist Party, nor can the Communists destroy the Kuomintang." So they thought the time had come for them to fish in troubled waters.

Between 1947 and 1948 Chang Po-chun made arrangements with military units in east, south-west and north-west China, thinking that armed backing might give him control over China, or at least of a part of the country while the people's forces and the Kuomintang held other sections. At that time, Lo Lung-chi flirted with the U.S. imperialists, asking them to foster his "Chinese third force." He admitted that he once said to J. Leighton Stuart, then U.S. ambassador to China, "The United States has bet on the Chiang Kai-shek horse and lost its stake; now it had better bet on the Democratic League horse: that's a sure way to recoup the loss."

But Chang Po-chun had neither the time nor the possibility of securing armed forces to back him up. And Washington was of two minds whether to put its money on Lo Lung-chi. In 1948 and 1949 the People's Liberation Army continued its victorious advance. The Chinese people, led by the Communist Party, succeeded in overthrowing Kuomintang rule and liberating the mainland. The "middle road" or "third road" fizzled out, a bankrupt illusion.

What is the middle road in politics? It is by its nature reactionary. During our

democratic revolution, however, it had its progressive aspect; its adherents were anti-Chiang and anti-Japanese. After the liberation, however, this progressive side was lost — the “middle” position became reactionary. With the Chinese revolution entering the period of transition to socialism, the bourgeoisie had to choose one of two roads. It could accept socialist transformation, which means the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party. Or it could stick to capitalism, which means opposing the people and leadership by the Communists. There is no third road between these two. The road of socialist transformation is open to all. The question is: socialism or capitalism.

It seemed once as though Chang and Lo had chosen socialism. As representatives of their parties, they took part in the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference of 1949, accepted its Common Programme, worked in the government. In 1954, they took part in the National People’s Congress and voted for the Constitution. Thus they expressed support for the leadership by the Communist Party and for the general line of China’s transition to socialism.

But actually, the facts now uncovered show Chang and Lo were playing a Jekyll-and-Hyde game. In public, they pretended agreement with socialist transformation and with Communist leadership. In private, however, they never ceased to talk and act against socialism and the Communists.

In the early post-liberation years, great victories were won in the campaign to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, in the land reform and the *san fan* and *wu fan* movements. Because of these, the Communist Party and the government won the unanimous support and confidence of the people. The bourgeois rightists could not then hope to carry out their anti-Communist, anti-socialist activities openly. Chang Pochun spent most of his time buying old books and visiting antique shops. He pretended to have lost interest in politics — in fact he was just waiting for something to turn up. Lo Lung-chi set up an anti-

Communist clique inside the Democratic League, masking it as a “meeting of friends for literary pursuits.” There was, in fact, a clash of interest between Chang and Lo; each wanted to be at the head of the League. But both had the same goal: to supplant the Communist Party in leadership and restore capitalism in China when opportunity offered.

### **Wishful Thinking**

The capitalist class is bound to see all things in the light of its own wishful thinking, not of the objective laws by which things develop. Chang and Lo shared the same hope — that there would be great turmoil in China and the world, that socialism would pass away in the tumult, that the people’s regime would totter and capitalism could take over. Chang often told people that there would be “major changes” in three years, or two years, or one year. Lo Lung-chi did not believe international tension could possibly relax. All these views were moulded by their subjective desire, their urge to fight against the Communists and socialism.

It is indeed true that the past year, 1956, was one of major changes. They occurred in China and in the international situation. But they were not the kind of “major changes” that Chang and Lo could picture. In China, it was the year that brought decisive victory to the socialist transformation of agriculture, the handicrafts and private industry and commerce, and great successes in building up industry, farming, culture and education. It brought new strength to the socialist cause, not any weakening. The Party and government gained instead of losing prestige among the people. Abroad, the world-wide anti-Communist hue and cry resulting from the Hungarian events was a bad thing. But because these events were correctly dealt with, the socialist camp emerged stronger and more united than ever. The imperialist intrigue to subvert Hungary came to grief.

Lust for power robbed the rightists of common sense. Chang and Lo made an

estimate of the situation, but it was opposite to the reality. After the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, they concluded that the socialist camp had been weakened, that difficulties were growing in China, that the time for fishing in troubled waters had come, that if "major changes" did not take place very soon, they would at least take place before long. At a meeting of the Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party in July 1956, Chang said, "The situation will continue to change. Our responsibility will be heavy." Events disclosed that the "change" he meant was from socialism to capitalism. The "responsibility" he meant was that of attacking the working class and the Communist Party.

To bring about "major changes" of this kind needs a strong, organized body. Chang Po-chun and Lo Lung-chi allied themselves to form one. Chang had a set of revisionist theories disguised as Marxist-Leninist ones, and thirty years' experience as a political gadabout. Lo had a small sect of his own, and some bourgeois intellectuals were under his influence. Divided, they could not undertake anything on a big scale. United, they thought they could build up the strength they needed.

### **Their Real Aims**

What is the real aim of the Chang-Lo alliance? Judging from facts that have already come to light, these intriguers had a clear-cut programme. They hoped first to shake the proletarian dictatorship in China, then to replace it by the dictatorship of the capitalist class. They wanted to replace the people's congress system with a parliamentary system of the Anglo-American type, democratic centralism by a two-party system. During the past year, in the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and in the government institutions, Chang Po-chun, Lo Lung-chi and other leading rightists made many ridiculous and unfounded speeches. Their attack was mainly centred on the system of people's congresses and the work done in suppressing counter-revolutionaries.

Addressing a meeting of the Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party in May 1956 Chang Po-chun said:

Today many people say that capitalism is no good. In actual fact, it still has vitality. The reason is that it has a multi-party system, democracy, upper and lower houses of parliament, a party in power and a party in opposition. The capitalist way is: if you aren't any good, let me try—and if I'm no good you can try. Those in power attack those in opposition, and those in opposition attack those in power. This is why capitalism has vitality.

The aim of the Chang-Lo alliance was to discard the people's democratic system in favour of bourgeois democracy, and to weaken or destroy the leading position of the working class and the Communist Party. With the superstructure of socialism shaken, the way would be paved for the restoration of capitalism. Thus the conditions for a bourgeois dictatorship would be created.

In foreign policy, the Chang-Lo alliance was anti-Soviet. They did not like to see the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. With regard to culture and education, both Chang and Lo have consistently opposed Communist Party leadership in these fields, alleging that Communists are ignorant of science and therefore unable to guide it. Both have, in effect, denied that culture and science exist in the Soviet Union. They declare that, in science, China should learn from Britain and the United States. Chang Po-chun, in addition, acts as a defender of Chinese traditions. Marxism-Leninism, in his opinion, is just dogma; only China's ancient classics are worth reading. Chang poses as a defender of national culture in order to falsely accuse the Communist Party of neglecting it. It is one of his ways of attracting backward intellectuals and expanding his anti-Communist influence.

### **Methods Not Accidental**

As to the actions of the Chang-Lo alliance, it would be a mistake to regard them as in any way unconscious or accidental. In fact, their strategy, tactics, principles and

sequence were all worked out in advance. Established facts show that these anti-Communist intriguers looked to the support of that part of the intellectuals who are dissatisfied with the Communist Party. They counted on such intellectuals, who were not yet remoulded ideologically, who were temporarily maladjusted to or even resentful towards the new socialist system. They exaggerated some of the shortcomings of state employees of worker and peasant origin, and tried to set the intellectuals against them, so as to seize leadership in the field of culture, science and higher education. They spread poisonous ideas of "absolute democracy" to capture the intellectuals and the youth, to make them disgruntled with the Party, so that, when the moment came, something like the "Hungarian events" could be staged in China. The way they looked at things was revealed by Tseng Chao-lun, Vice-Minister of Higher Education, one of the six right-wing professors who attended an emergency meeting called by Chang Po-chun on June 6 in Peking to discuss the current situation. Tseng said:

One must not think that literary men cannot effect a rebellion. It is in the tradition of Chinese intellectuals to stir up disturbances. The students of the Imperial College in the Han dynasty, and the students who started the May the Fourth Movement in 1919 both made big trouble in China.

### **Organization and Propaganda**

To carry out their intrigue, they had to prepare organizationally. The Chang-Lo alliance found a base for their illegal, anti-Constitutional activities in a legal organization, the Democratic League, which they sought with might and main to bring under their leadership. For this purpose, they tried to oust Shen Chun-ju, Chairman of the Democratic League, and other left-wing progressives within its ranks, while trying to win middle-of-the-roaders to the right-wing view. Chang and Lo both held that the democratic parties should grow very considerably in size, that the League should expand its membership to one or two million, including youth, workers and peasants.

For its propaganda the Chang-Lo alliance first laid its hands on the Peking *Kwangming Jihpao*, an organ of the democratic parties, and the Shanghai *Wen Wei Pao*, read mainly by intellectuals. New organs were also founded, in the name of the democratic parties, to publicize its anti-Communist, anti-socialist programme.

To put organizational and propaganda work on a solid basis takes time. From the end of 1956, the Chang-Lo alliance worked hard towards this goal. Chang Po-chun made his own subjective estimate of the "rectification campaign" of the Chinese Communist Party. Facts now brought to light show that he had jumped to the conclusion that the Party's prestige among the masses was on the wane, and that once the "rectification campaign" started, mass discontent would erupt. In this situation, the Party could be attacked and the chance of usurping leadership from it might come.

### **"Rectification Campaign"**

Early in 1957, the Chinese Communist Party announced that its "rectification campaign" would not begin until 1958. Chang Po-chun and Lo Lung-chi thought, therefore, that they would have ample time to prepare. At meetings of the Democratic League in March and April they made some anti-Communist and anti-socialist statements, and began some organizational arrangements. They mobilized the local units of both the League and the Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party to start recruiting, mainly among dissatisfied right-wing and reactionary elements. Their manoeuvres at that time, however, were largely under cover. They were still careful not to come out in their true colours.

But things did not go as they had planned. On February 27, 1957 Chairman Mao Tse-tung made his speech, "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." This was the beginning of what has since been called "no ordinary spring." After the speech, the Party called for the carrying out of the "hundred flowers" policy with added vigour. In April the

Party announced that its "rectification campaign" would soon start.

The planned schedule of the Chang-Lo alliance was thus upset. They had to challenge the Communist Party before their organizational preparations were complete. They felt that there was no time to be lost, that things had to be done in a hurry. So, basing themselves on the China Democratic League, the Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party and the two newspapers *Wen Wei Pao* and *Kwangming Jihpao*, which they controlled, they launched a ferocious attack on the Chinese Communist Party.

In education, they instigated university professors to demand the abolition of leadership by Communist Party committees in institutions of higher learning. They also instigated right-wing scientists to work out a research programme which tore science away from the tasks of building socialism.

In politics, Chang Po-chun called for the establishment of a "political planning council" which would, in effect, subvert the people's congress system, and abolish the leadership of the Communist Party. Lo Lung-chi, on his part, urged the establishment of a "rehabilitation committee" with membership drawn from all parties to review all actions taken against counter-revolutionaries and in fact to give them support. Both encouraged Chu An-ping, then chief editor of the *Kwangming Jihpao*, to announce his demagogic slander that "the Party was monopolizing the state," saying, without any grounds, that Party members held all the leading government posts, high and low. There was a clamour for the Communist Party to get out of office, and for the different parties to take charge of the government by turns.

Lieutenants of the Chang-Lo clique travelled to many places to "fan the flames." They called meetings at which the shortcomings of the Party were exaggerated and its members were blackened and slandered. The purpose of all this was to incite people to act and fight against the Communists. At their meetings the rightists

suppressed all efforts by the honest people who attended to express contrary views. They succeeded in fooling some others. For a time "dark clouds seemed to be drifting over the Chinese sky."

### Isolators Isolated

On June 6, Chang Po-chun called a meeting attended by six rightist professors of Peking universities and they made an "optimistic" estimate of the situation. Chang judged that the masses were far more discontented with the Party than the Party had itself thought. As he saw it, the students everywhere were making disturbances. They had only to go out on the streets, and be joined by the townspeople, for a second "Hungary" to take place in China. When this happened, said Chang, the Communist Party would lose control of the situation. It would be compelled to turn to the Democratic League (meaning Chang and Lo) to "clear up the mess." What a wonderful idea! This was the moment at which the vainglory of the right-wing careerists reached its height and they threw off their masks, so carefully worn over many years.

The preposterous utterances of the rightists enraged the people. On June 8, the Peking *Jenmin Jihpao* (People's Daily) brought news of workers' meetings to denounce the rightists. Soon the people's attacks on the rightists became a country-wide tidal wave. Everywhere they were denounced, and their underhand activities uncovered. It was not the Communist Party that was isolated, the rightists found, but they themselves.

At the National People's Congress held from June 26 to July 15, Chang Po-chun and Lo Lung-chi, both of them deputies, came under heavy fire from their fellow deputies—and themselves began to admit some of their acts and schemes.

At the moment, the campaign to uncover and brand the rightists is gaining vigour all over the country. Their plotting, led by Chang Po-chun and Lo Lung-chi, has rebounded on their own heads.

# 360,000 College Graduates in Eight Years

Chang Chien

SINCE the founding of the Chinese People's Republic in 1949 the main task confronting the Chinese people has been socialist transformation and socialist construction, which requires not only a large amount of capital but also a large personnel. The number of college graduates required for work during the period of the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957) alone is 283,000 people, 40 per cent of them students of technological subjects.

During the past hundred years China has been backward not only in her economy but also in culture. The first modern school of higher learning in China, the Peiyang University, did not come into existence till 1895. From 1912 to 1947, a period of 36 years, the total number of college graduates in the whole country did not exceed 210,000, of whom the number of students studying technological subjects formed only a seventh. During the period of the First Five-Year Plan we are going to have a larger number of college graduates than we had in that whole 36 years, and increase the number of subjects to meet the needs of the nation. We shall greatly increase the number of students studying technological subjects as well as those studying in normal colleges and those taking courses in public health, agriculture, forestry and natural science. Needless to say, in trying to fulfil our task of developing higher education we have encountered many difficulties, to over-

come which the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government have adopted a series of important measures.

## *Lack of Students*

The first difficulty we encountered was the lack of students. In old China not only was higher education not well developed but primary and secondary education lagged behind too. After liberation the People's Government took measures to relieve the situation but time had to be allowed for them to yield results. In our educational system it takes middle school students six years to finish their courses, so those who enrolled in the middle schools in 1950 could not leave before 1956. There were only 370,000 students who completed their studies in the middle schools in the period 1952-1956, but during the same period the number of entrants the colleges required was 510,000. That meant a deficiency of 140,000. Meanwhile we had to take into account the fact that, for one reason or another, such as poor health, poor school work or economic considerations, not every one of the students who left the middle schools could go to college.

To ensure a sufficient number of applicants and to give room for selection, the People's Government, besides exhorting finishers at the middle schools and the workers' and peasants' short-term schools to take the entrance examinations for college, mobilized 840,000 people to take these examinations, including state employees, primary school teachers, students who

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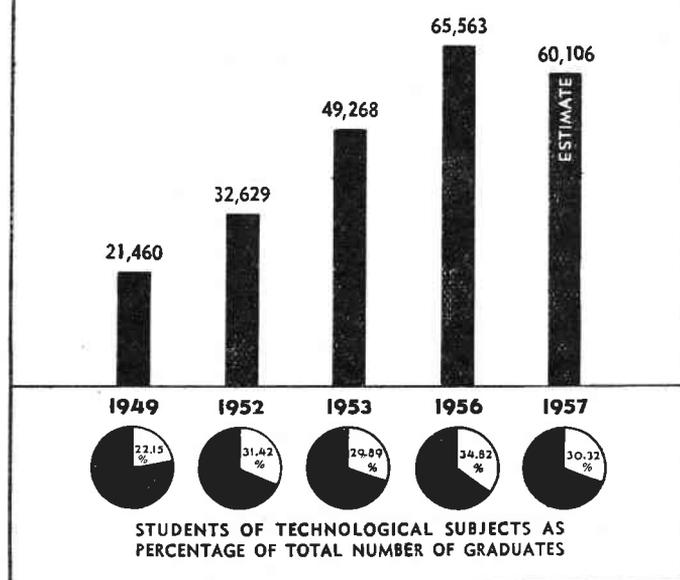
had been through secondary schools of technology and secondary normal schools, young people who had discontinued their studies and were waiting for employment, demobilized servicemen, students returned from overseas and young intellectuals from industrial and commercial circles. Since many of the state employees had left school a long time and forgotten what they had learned, the People's Government gave them three months' paid leave in which to make preparations for the examinations. If they failed in the examinations they were allowed to resume their work as usual. To help the state employees and other young people preparing for entrance to college the People's Government started refresher courses. An appropriation was also made for grants generous enough to permit college students to live decently.

Owing to these measures the colleges not only got the number of students they required but also had a chance of selection. Moreover, the qualifications of the new students gradually improved year by year. These government grants gave the less fortunate among employees of worker or peasant origin and the sons and daughters of workers and peasants a chance of getting a higher education. The percentage of college students of worker and peasant status or origin to the total rose from 20.46 in 1952 to 34.1 in 1956.

### **Not Enough Teachers**

Our second difficulty was the lack of teachers. At the time of liberation in 1949 there were only 16,000 professors and other instructors in the 205 schools of higher learning in the whole country, among whom teachers specializing in technological subjects and public health, who were in great demand, were only a minority. To rapidly increase the number of teachers, every year a large number of college graduates were made assistants to the professors, the help of returned students was enlisted, and scientific research personnel and technicians in the factories and mines were asked to do teaching work as well. To get the best out

## **COLLEGE GRADUATES**



All figures in this chart are preliminary statistics and include the post-graduate students who finished their courses

*By Su Li*

of the new teachers the colleges took the following measures:

1) Old teachers were asked to give coaching. Research groups on teaching methods, consisting of teachers both old and new, were established. The old teachers helped the new ones prepare their lessons and gave them all kinds of help in teaching methods. In this way the competence of the new teachers was soon raised to higher levels.

2) Some of the new teachers were sent to famous institutions for training, where they joined either teachers' training classes or research groups on teaching methods. They also profited from association with the Soviet and Chinese specialists working in those places. After a couple of years, they returned to their own colleges or universities and began actual teaching.

3) The schools of higher learning have undertaken to give education to post-graduate students. Since the founding of the People's Republic more than seven thousand such students have been trained by the colleges and universities under either the

two-year or three-year system. Most of these students have become teachers. To further improve their competence, beginning from 1956 a four-year system has also been established.

4) A small number of teachers were sent for one or two years to the Soviet Union or the People's Democracies to study subjects which had hitherto not been taught in China.

Through these measures we have succeeded not only in enlarging our teaching staffs but also in improving the academic standard and teaching efficiency of our teachers.

### ***Buildings and Equipment***

Our third difficulty was to build a large number of school buildings at short notice and purchase a huge amount of books and scientific instruments. Old institutions had to be expanded and new ones established. The original buildings of the colleges and universities were of course inadequate. The total floor space, either completed or in construction, in the period 1949-1957 was 85,752,000 sq. ft., 160 per cent as much again as that of all the buildings erected in the entire half-century before liberation (which was 33,048,000 sq. ft.). The number of students is increasing every year, and as the schools open on September 1 most buildings have to be completed before this date. The government departments concerned give priority to the planning and construction of school buildings and the supply of building materials for them. The students studying civil engineering and the teachers of this subject also actively participate in the work of construction.

Huge quantities of books, scientific instruments and various kinds of equipment are bought from foreign countries every year. Since the founding of the People's Republic 300 million yuan's worth of scientific instruments and equipment and over 20 million books have been purchased.

### ***Need for Reorganization***

Our fourth difficulty was that the original number of schools of higher learning

was too small and did not answer the needs of the nation very well. Most of them were situated in the coastal regions. Schools which gave courses in political science and law far exceeded those which offered technological courses, which were greatly needed by the nation in its work of construction, was comparatively small. To train construction personnel for the nation a general reorganization was carried out. The situation, special line of work, and plan of development suitable to the students have been readjusted and teaching methods have been reformed. During the First Five-Year Plan 60 colleges were either closed or merged with other institutions. Eighty-seven new institutions were established; some of them have already completed their building programme and others are awaiting expansion. Of these 26 are in north-west and south-west China. This is a much more rational distribution of the nation's colleges and universities.

Schools of higher learning have also been established in the regions inhabited by the minority peoples. In the past there were no schools of higher learning in Inner Mongolia, which had a population of 8,700,000. Now Huhehot, its capital, boasts of three such institutions: the Normal College, the College of Stock-breeding and Veterinary Science, and the University of Inner Mongolia. The Yenpien Korean Autonomous *Chou* in north-east China also has its own university now.

After this reorganization the number of students studying technological subjects rose to first place—36.3 per cent of all students. Normal colleges, which were greatly needed for the development of secondary education, also greatly increased in number.

### ***New Method of Training***

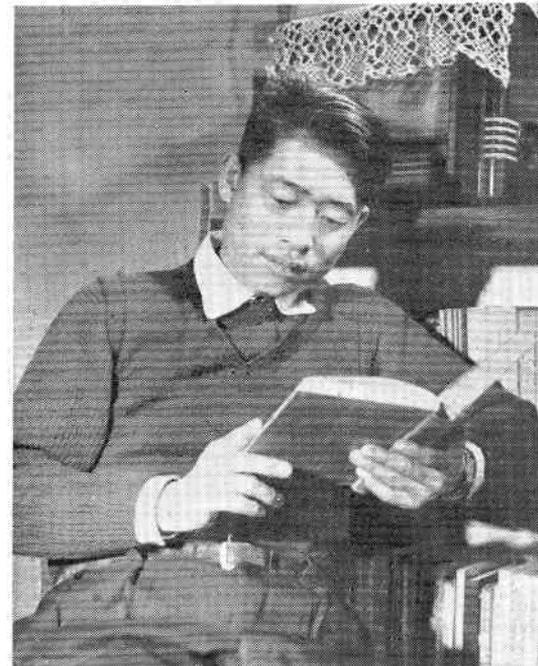
To rapidly train personnel for economic construction the colleges from 1952 onward began to train such personnel by a new method. Training was no longer entrusted to the various departments but to the special-

# Workers' Deputy

On his rounds  
of the workshop

*Photo by Yu Chao*

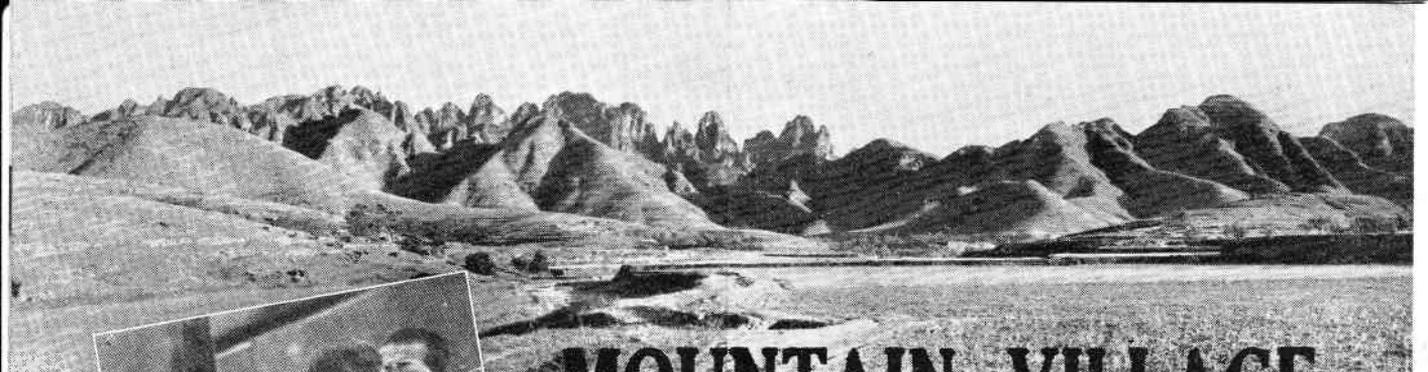
Wang Wen-shan, deputy to the National People's Congress, is now a workshop foreman at No. 1 Machine Tool Plant in Shenyang. Starting as an apprentice at 14, he worked ten years as a lathe operator. Later he was thrown out of a job and went to work on the land. Shenyang was liberated in 1948, and in 1949 he returned to the factory. In 1951 he was promoted to his present post for outstanding service. Later he was elected a deputy to the National People's Congress. He is a real family man. His elder son is now at a middle school and the younger at the primary school. The third child, a daughter, is still under school age



Wang at home *Photo by Yu Chao*

At a constituent group discussion during the recent session of the NPC Wang bitterly criticizes the anti-Party, anti-socialist utterances of the bourgeois rightists

*Photo by Lu Hou-min*



# MOUNTAIN VILLAGE



Loshan in 1943. Two children, Hsu Chang-yu and his younger brother, among the ruins

*Photo by Liu Feng*



Here, in the foreground, is Hsu again, now married and father of a family

*Photo by Liu Feng*

A lovely spot

*Photo by Liu Chang-chung*





Wars  
dis-  
panese  
ms to  
useful  
Liu Feng



A thriving co-op family — that of Wei Lo-ching  
Photo by Liu Feng

Loshan, in western Hopei, nestles under Mount Langya, part of the Taihang Mountains. During the War of Resistance (1937-45) the Japanese invaders literally reduced Loshan to a heap of ruins. After liberation life soon returned to normal and thereafter Loshan progressed by leaps and bounds. Farming co-ops were set up; the peasants' income increased from year to year. Hundreds of new houses were built. The village went in for fruit growing on a big scale. Once desolate, war-torn Loshan is a prosperous place now



The wheat threshing-floor  
Photo by Liu Chang-chung

Oil-bearing crops planted under the persimmon trees add to the co-op's income  
Photo by Liu Chang-chung





Lung Wang Miao (Dragon King's Temple), in the grounds of the Summer Palace, Peking

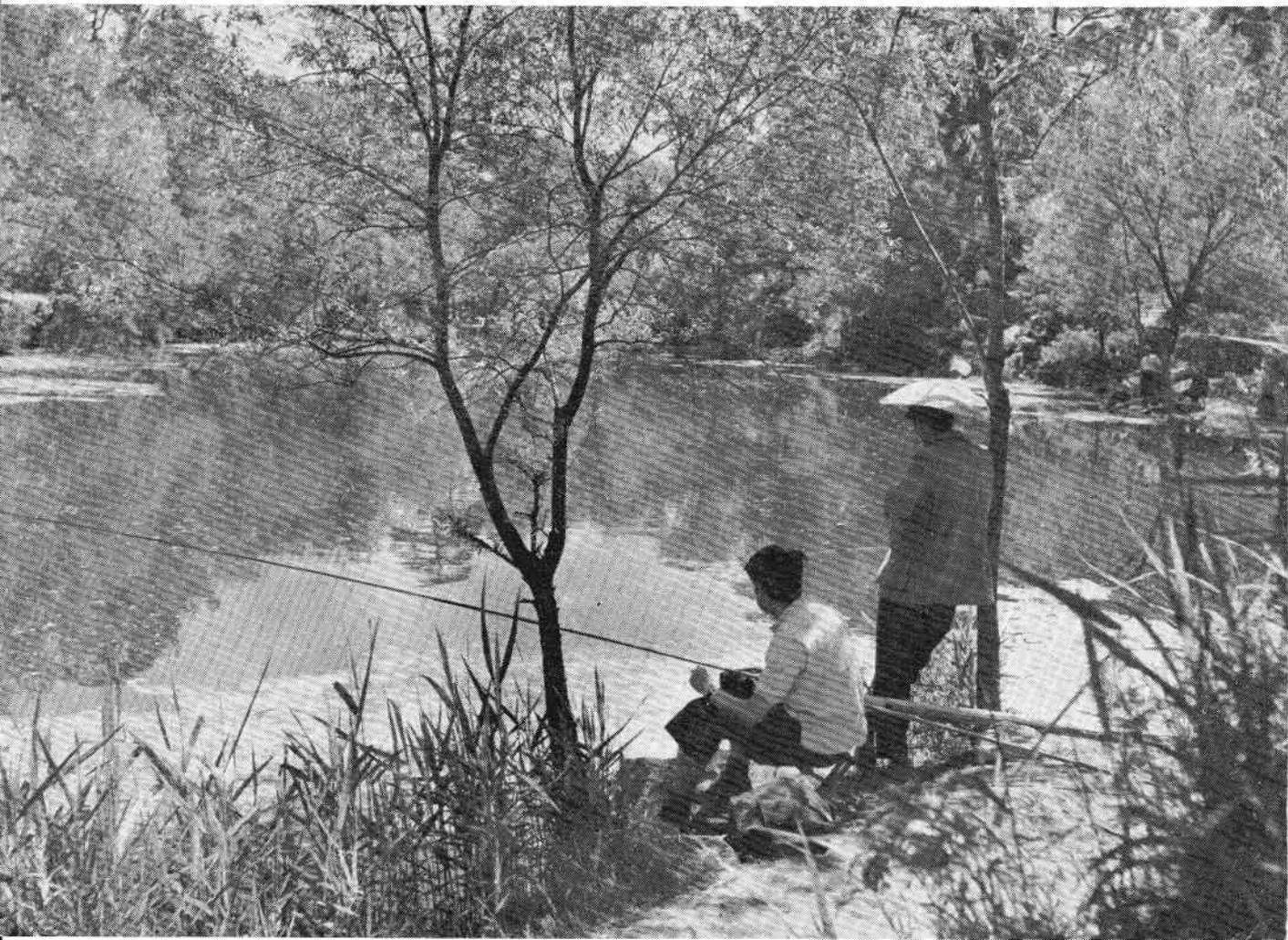
*Photo by Ao En-hung*



# ***SUMMER***

Anglers' paradise

*Photo by Chiang Chi-sheng*



ization groups which were sub-divisions of the departments. For instance, the Department of Mechanical Engineering in Tsinghua University, a famous technological institution, was before liberation divided into only two groups: motor engineering and machine building. Now it is divided into nine groups. Three hundred and thirteen such specialization groups have been established in all colleges during the period 1952-1956, 181 of them in technological subjects.

New specialization subjects which were greatly needed in the nation's work of construction and in the study of world science and technology included the following technological subjects: mechanical physics, electronic computers, long-distance automatic control and mechanical equipment, electrical automatic equipment and equipment for quantitative calculations, the planning and manufacture of radio equipment, the manufacture of electric locomotives and physical and chemical research in metallurgy; pure science subjects such as computation mathematics, bio-chemistry and geo-chemistry; and agricultural subjects such as soil improvement, agricultural meteorology and forestry. Thus not only are the demands of construction well satisfied but our backwardness in science and technology is being gradually remedied.

### **Reforms in Teaching**

Together with the reorganization of the schools and departments the colleges and universities made a reform of their teaching methods. The aims of these reforms were: to train in a planned way people who can answer the nation's needs in its work of construction; to have a clear and definite programme for all kinds of specialized work; to have a unified plan and method for the teaching of different subjects; to establish research groups on teaching methods to direct the work of teaching and carry out scientific research; to link up theory with practice and to emphasize the importance of experimental work in production; and to get the students to draw up study plans and defend their graduation

thesis in debate. Other aims of the reform were to obviate all the defects of the former system of higher education, which did not meet the needs of a socialist society and was notorious for its separation of theory from practice; to retain the better parts of the former system of education; and to apply the experience of the Soviet Union and other countries in the light of actual conditions in China.

### **Rapid Increase**

Owing to the support of the People's Government\* and the great effort made by the entire staff in all schools of higher learning we have secured 302,000 college graduates during the years 1949-1956, some 90,000 of them specialists in technological subjects. In the same period, 7,000 post-graduate students finished their studies. It has been estimated that the number of college graduates this year will be about 58,500 in addition to over 1,600 post-graduates who will have completed their courses. Figures compiled in the latter half of 1956 show that the total enrolment in the nation's 227 institutions of higher learning was 403,000, not counting 4,841 post-graduate students. The following table shows the average annual increase in the number of students in Chinese and foreign colleges and universities:

U.S.S.R. (1929-1933)	25.2 per cent
China (after liberation, 1949-1956)	19.4 per cent
U.S.A. (1910-1954)	6.3 per cent
Britain (1931-1953)	1.9 per cent

### **Shortcomings**

In the past education was grossly neglected in China. All the old colleges and universities were poorly equipped and staffed. We lacked experience in socialist construction and educating college students in accordance with the needs of construc-

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\*Government appropriations for higher education during the First Five-Year Plan were equivalent in value to 25,642,000 ounces of gold.

tion. Meanwhile there has been a pressing need for construction personnel during the past few years. For these reasons the rapid development of higher education in China had shown many shortcomings. There has been, for instance, only a limited number of entrants into the colleges. In such conditions requirements for admittance cannot be too stringent. There has been a large number of new teachers and the standard of teaching has left much to be desired. In the course of the reorganization of the schools and departments mistakes have been made with regard to the manner of dealing with certain colleges or universities and to the lack of appreciation of the teaching experience of old teachers. In learning the latest educational methods of the Soviet Union not enough attention has been paid to the actual conditions of China. Little attention, for instance, has been paid to the study of Chinese medicine in the medical colleges, and the experience of the model peasants in reaping bumper harvests has not been well studied in the agricultural institutions. At present the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government are taking steps to correct these mistakes.

In spite of these shortcomings a great and difficult task has been accomplished in the past eight years, that is, the training of a vast construction force for the nation in the shortest possible time. College graduates have become indispensable to the staffing of almost every government organ. In the field of geology, for instance, there were, in pre-liberation days, only two hundred college-trained geologists in the whole country. There are now some seven thousand such people, more than thirty times as many as before. Without such a team of geological workers our geological prospecting work could hardly go ahead at its present speed; and without a great deal of work done in geological prospecting the building of industrial bases and railways would be unthinkable.

### ***Allocation of Jobs***

As the aim of higher education in China is to train in a planned way con-

struction personnel for the nation the problem of unemployment among college graduates is non-existent. The assignment of jobs to college graduates is done by the government. Basing its judgement on the needs of the various organs and organizations and on the number of graduates supplied by the various departments of the various colleges, the government draws up a general plan of distribution. The plan is given to the National Economic Commission, which is the central co-ordinating body for the annual plans, and the Ministry of Higher Education, and they forward it to the various colleges and universities. In the light of this plan and giving due consideration to the students' personal wish, the latter then decide on the job to be given to each student. As this decision ties up with the needs of the nation and the subjects which the students have specialized in, close co-ordination between study and work may be said to have been carried out. Most of the college graduates, who are all very enthusiastic about socialist construction, are able to put the nation's interests before their own. Some even volunteer for work on the frontier or wherever work is hardest. If anybody is dissatisfied with the job given him he is free to bring it up for reconsideration.

To give jobs to tens of thousands of students is by no means an easy matter. The school life of the college students is a long one: it takes them four or five years to finish their studies. During this period of study the government's construction plans may change, but their course of study cannot change all the time. The plans drawn up by the various government organs with regard to the personnel they need and the plans of the various colleges for recruiting new students may not be entirely correct. In such conditions a discrepancy between supply and demand may arise every year at the time of graduation. Take the current year as an example. The number of college graduates can only meet 75 per cent of the nation's needs. There is a special lack of students in technological subjects. The ratio between the actual

number of college graduates specializing in engineering and hydrological geology and the number needed was 1 to 4.9. Meanwhile the number of college graduates specializing in other subjects such as higher botany, financial credit, pharmacology and history exceeded the need; but even so the government never fails to give them appropriate jobs.

### **Raise Levels**

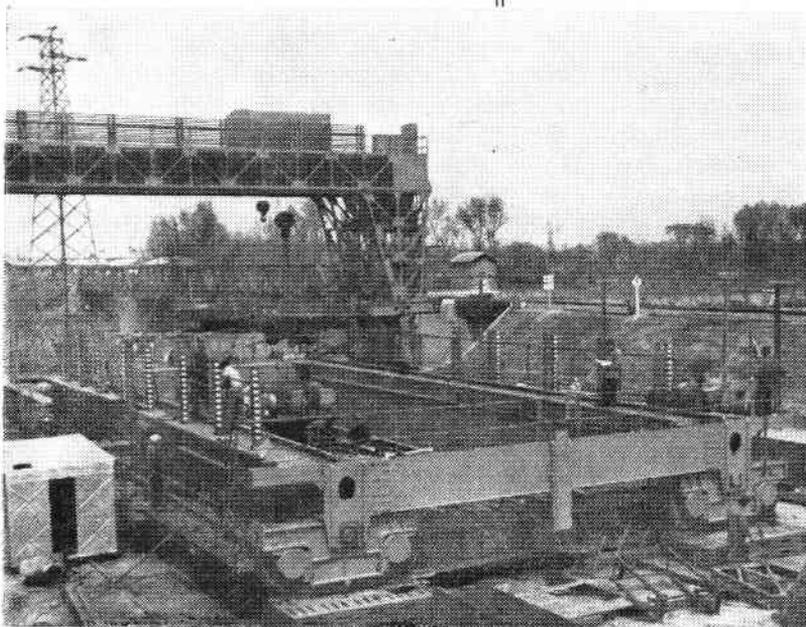
From now on the fundamental task of the colleges and universities will be to improve teaching standards and the scientific level of the students. As the 156 key projects designed for China by the Soviet Union and the major construction projects designed by China herself will soon be completed, and as all these factories, mines and enterprises are equipped with the latest kinds of machinery, it is only by

manning them with personnel with a high scientific level that the task of construction and production can be fulfilled. Research in science, both natural and social, also requires college graduates of a higher level. As to higher education itself, we may say that a good foundation has been laid during the past eight years and that the only thing to be done in the future is to improve it. Conditions are now favourable for doing this. One of these conditions is that with the development of education in general the number of those who have finished middle school is rapidly increasing. At present their number already surpasses the number of entrants required by the colleges and universities, so it is now possible to raise the qualifications of entrants to college. It will, however, require further and greater effort to continuously raise the scientific level of the students.

## MADE IN CHINA

### 140-ton Derrick

This 140-ton bridge derrick, with an extra 30 ton hook, the heaviest type now made in China, is a recent product of the Dairen Derrick Works. Made for the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, it is 22.5 ft. high and over 75.5 ft. long. It has two hooks, the larger of which can lift a locomotive and the smaller a dozen or more lathes at a time.



# *Evaluating Chinese Classical Idealism*

Su Ju

*Our Correspondent*

**D**URING the past few years, the Marxist method has been used with success by Chinese philosophers in studying various questions of Chinese philosophy—which since the time of Confucius has gone through over 2,500 years of development and has produced many outstanding representatives of both materialist and idealist thought.

One of the notable results of this study has been the compilation of a new teaching synopsis on the history of Chinese philosophy. This work was done by fifteen professors, lecturers and instructors of this subject in Peking University working under the guidance of Professor Feng Yu-lan.

It must be said, however, that some such studies in recent years have been marred, to an extent, by doctrinaire influences. Since the Chinese Communist Party, in May 1956, advanced its policy of "let a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend," there has been a flourishing activity among the students of the history of Chinese philosophy.

## **Conference in Peking**

In January 1957, a special conference on the history of Chinese philosophy was held at Peking University. It was attended by more than a hundred specialists.\*

This was the first time since liberation that so many philosophers belonging

to various parties or to no party, of both the older and younger generations, had gathered for such a discussion. The proceedings, and the essays published in connection with them, have now been put together in a volume published by the Institute of Philosophy of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The discussion itself continues in academic circles and journals.

Questions brought up at the conference included the scope and object of the study of the history of Chinese philosophy, an evaluation of classical idealism, varying views as to the presence of materialist elements in the ethical theories and philoso-

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\*Among them were: Feng Yu-lan, Professor of Philosophy, Peking University; Professor Cheng Hsin, Head of the Department of Philosophy and a lecturer on Kant, Peking University; Professor Chin Yueh-lin, Vice-Director, Institute of Philosophy, Chinese Academy of Sciences, lecturer on the philosophy of Bertrand Russell in Peking University; Professor Ho Lin, Research Fellow in the Institute of Philosophy and lecturer on Hegel in Peking University and the China People's University; Pan Tsu-nien, Director of the Institute of Philosophy; Hu Sheng, committee member of the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences; Ai Szu-chi and Sun Ting-kuo, head and vice-head, respectively, of the Teaching and Research Group in Philosophy at the Advanced Party School of the Central Committee, Chinese Communist Party.

phies of history prior to the appearance of Marxism, the characteristics of Chinese philosophy and the question of how to accept the heritage of China's philosophy. The exchange of views on these questions led to consideration on some aspects of the fundamental problem of philosophy, i.e., the relationship between materialism and idealism.

### **Materialism and Idealism**

Professor Ho Lin, Research Fellow in the Institute of Philosophy of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and an authority on Hegel, said that the materialist and idealist thought of the past could not be put in two water-tight compartments. Protagonists of the two schools frequently carried on their controversies through informal talks among friends, or between teachers and students. The materialist Chang Tsai and idealists Cheng Hao and Cheng Yi of the eleventh century, for instance, were relatives and friends. There were no insurmountable barriers between representatives of the two tendencies. "I can say with certainty," Professor Ho declared, "that in the history of philosophy one cannot find any such thing as 100 per cent materialism or 100 per cent idealism. Materialism and idealism, therefore, while contending with each other, also draw on each other, take advantage of each other and depend on each other."

"As a matter of fact," Professor Ho said further, "a system of materialism has frequently absorbed the materialist elements in a previously existing idealist system, and used them as weapons to hurl against the idealist elements of that same system. . . . Feuerbach, for instance, took some of the humanist elements of Hegel and used them to oppose Hegel's idealist system of thought. Marx fought Hegel using the latter's dialectical method and some rudimentary historical materialism."

Professor Ho Lin's views were opposed by many of the conferees. According to the young philosopher Kuan Feng who specialized in dialectical materialism, the

chief reason why materialists and idealists of the past could become friends was the identity of their political views. If Chang Tsai had stood for the overthrow of the feudal rule he could not have become a friend of the two Chengs. However, he said that the fact that materialists and idealists of the past had been friends, or for that matter foes, in politics, explained nothing. Materialism and idealism were two absolutely opposed ways of looking at the world. The conflict between them was acute and irreconcilable; if this fact were ignored, it would lead to confusion.

Kuan Feng also differed with the examples offered by Professor Ho Lin. "Hegel," he said, "did not have two pockets, one for dialectics, the other for idealism." Hegel's philosophy was one coherent whole. "Marx rescued dialectics by destroying Hegel's whole idealistic system of philosophy, revamping Hegel's dialectics thoroughly before they could be applied to materialism." "Materialism," Kuan Feng said, "has nothing in common with idealism, if we are talking about materialism and not half-baked materialists."

### **Has Idealism Its Sound Elements?**

Are there, then, any sound elements in idealism?

Professor Feng Yu-lan said yes. He took the philosophies of Chuang Tzu (fourth century B.C.) and Kung-sung Lung (probably third century B.C.) as examples. The former was a form of relativism but recognized that all things are in constant change. The latter was a kind of sophism, but took cognizance of the distinction and the contradiction between "the general" and "the particular." In his opinion, idealism had a "rational kernel" which could be said to be materialist, since it coincided with objective reality.

Hu Sheng, a member of the committee of the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences in the Chinese Academy of Sciences, refuted Feng's views. He pointed out: "Some idealist systems of philosophy may have materialist views contradictory to

their own system with regard to certain problems. But we cannot consider every idea that shows a partial correspondence with reality as materialism because in becoming a part of idealism it has been given an idealist interpretation, and has moved to the ground of idealism." He did not mean, he explained, that idealist philosophy should not be studied. In his opinion, besides its fundamental doctrine each philosophy contained other elements, i.e. "means of thought" such as categories and concepts. These "means of thought" could be absorbed by both the materialist and idealist systems of philosophy. In the history of philosophy, he said, there often are cases such as the following: A materialist refutes the fundamental viewpoint of an idealist. He brings out a different viewpoint but at the same time he takes certain "means of thought" advanced by his opponent and remoulds them for his own use. Chang Tsai, a materialist, for instance, considered the *chi* (elements) as the origin of all things. The two Chengs and Chu Hsi, all idealists, considered that the creation of things by *chi* was governed by *li* (law). Now the concept of *li* was already used by Chang Tsai in his system of philosophy. The two Chengs and Chu took it and gave it a new, idealistic twist. Later on, in the seventeenth century, Wang Fu-tzu, an outstanding materialist philosopher, made further studies in the relation between *li* and *chi*. He propounded the theory of *li tsai chi chung* (law lies in the things).

Despite their differences, both these scholars agreed that there were elements in idealist philosophy which were useful.

### Is Idealism Absolutely Erroneous?

Another point discussed was whether idealism, as a philosophy, was *absolutely* erroneous.

"The philosophical viewpoint of materialism is sound," Hu Sheng said, "and that of idealism is not. This is an absolute difference."

But Chen Hsiu-chai, lecturer in Peking University, disagreed. He said that ideal-

ism was erroneous *in general*, but this did not mean it was wrong *absolutely*. Under certain conditions, it could also contain elements or aspects of truth... materialism and idealism were two opposites of a synthesis of contradictions; each could be transformed into the other. Truth and error too could pass one into the other. The German philosopher Fichte was an example. Fichte denied that the objective world could exist independently of the mind. It was therefore impossible to find any materialist element in his thought. But Fichte also emphasized the subjective activity; this was something rational. He over-emphasized this point, but it was a rational factor all the same. So there was undeniably a right, rational factor in Fichte's idealist philosophy and the description "rational kernel" of a materialist nature did not quite cover it.

Chang Shih-ying, another lecturer at Peking University, differed sharply. He said that dialectical materialism did indeed recognize subjective activity; and Fichte's and Hegel's emphasis on this point were rational in a way. But Fichte and Hegel had gone so far as to say that Spirit, or Mind, was the creator of both man and nature. Was this right and rational? "It would be materialism, not idealism, if the role of subjective activity were not exaggerated but recognized in its true light. It is wrong to describe idealism as a faithful reflection of a certain aspect of the objective reality and objective truth; and to jump to the conclusion under such circumstances that there is also some truth in idealism."

### Idealism, Materialism and Social Progress

Owing to the different evaluations of idealism, there were also differing views of its role in the history of thought. Here two questions arose: what part has idealism played in the development of materialism, and what has been its role in social progress.

All the conferees agreed that, owing to the strife between the two, idealism has promoted the development of materialism. But there was a difference of opinion as to how.

Those who held that idealism was absolutely erroneous considered that its role in the process was a purely negative one; its existence provided a spur to the development of materialism. Those who held that idealism had its features of truth thought that idealism not only puts forward some erroneous arguments which serve as a stimulus to the development of materialism but also criticizes certain errors of the previous materialist systems, and provides some correct factors that have enriched materialism. The function of idealism was therefore not only negative. It was, in certain respects, positive.

The role of idealism in social progress proved to be a very knotty question. It was only slightly gone into at the conference.

In the past some people completely rejected idealism, saying that in the past all idealist philosophical thought without exception had played a reactionary part. All the participants agreed that, historically speaking, in general, idealist philosophy has always been closely linked with the interests of reactionary social classes. But in certain times and places, and under certain conditions, it had also served the ends of social progress.

Chang Shih-ying cited the Christian religious mysticism of the Middle Ages. The

mystics thought that man could communicate with God without the intervention of the Church. "This theory," Chang said, "was really a protest against the arch-reactionary Church of those days. Though idealistic, this theory helped social progress to a certain extent."

Chen Hsiu-chai pointed out: "From the standpoint of social development, the progressive, democratic groups of slave owners, and also the bourgeoisie in its early anti-feudalist stage, based themselves on outlooks which were, on the whole, idealistic. However, in helping the overthrow of clanish aristocratic and feudal rule, these ideas played a generally progressive historical role."

Hu Sheng said: "We should carefully and realistically analyse the role of each variety of materialism and idealism, and how it was played, with reference to concrete historical conditions in each case. The attempt automatically to equate philosophical materialism with progressivism in politics, and philosophic idealism with conservatism, is over-simple. Such over-simplification must be refuted. But if in refuting it, we root away the difference between materialism and idealism, if we say simply that both are able to serve the interests of either a progressive or a reactionary political trend, this will certainly lead to confusion as to theoretical principles and the demarcation line between materialism and idealism, and blur the Party character of philosophy."



# Machinery for Our Friends

Kao Chieh

LAST year Chinese textile machinery was exported for the first time to two friendly countries. Burma received cotton spinning and weaving machinery, 20,000 spindles and 196 looms with all accessories. Egypt received 10 weft spinning machines and 200 looms. All were made by the Shanghai No. 2 Textile Machinery Works and the China Textile Machinery Works.

It was a red-letter day when these orders were received. Since 1890, when Shanghai's first cotton mill was set up, right up to liberation, China's textile industry depended entirely on imported machinery. The textile engineering industry got its start only after liberation, but it has forged ahead like an infant prodigy. In the last few years the Shanghai No. 2 Works has made spinning frames with a total of 1,390,000 spindles for mills in close on forty Chinese textile centres both old and new. The China Textile Machinery Works has made over 62,000 automatic looms and can now produce more than 20,000 a year. Both works are producing completely up-to-date units.

Last year they began to receive orders from abroad. This was a new departure because specifications for export orders differ from order to order, and these first orders were something special. Burma is China's close and friendly neighbour, and Egypt, with her sturdy defiance of the

aggressors, has a special place in the regard of the Chinese people.

## Special Needs

The Burmese order called for a lot of new thinking. Burmese cotton is a short-staple type and the Chinese machines then being produced might or might not be suitable for it. Tests were therefore arranged at the Peking No. 2 Cotton Mill which is entirely equipped with Chinese machines. Experts from the Ministry of Textiles and the mill's own technicians and engineers were on hand. Our Burmese friends sent the cotton needed for the tests. The whole process from cleaning, carding and roving to spinning was studied and the results reported to the Shanghai textile machinery manufacturers. Adjustments were made to their standard machines and these were dispatched to Peking. Further tests and adjustments finally resulted in machines which could satisfactorily handle the Burmese short-staple cotton and produce a fine, uniform yarn of the specified quality. These machines were then used as prototypes of the spinning frames ordered by Burma.

The question of protection from the damp Burmese climate was specially considered. Many parts not usually plated were plated and the frames got extra coats of paint.

The equipment ordered by Egypt included a weft machine able to handle double roving. This type had never before

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been made by the Shanghai No. 2 Textile Machinery Works. Its engineers had to study the technical literature on the subject and existing types in mills where foreign machines of this kind were in use. A suitable design was finally worked out and put into production.

### Help from Peasants

Certain parts of a loom must be made of hard, close-grained wood of the best quality. But owing to shortages of such timber in recent years China has been using bamboo as a substitute or, when wood is indispensable, splicing several pieces together instead of using a single piece. Such makeshifts have proved to be quite as serviceable as the real thing, only less pleasing to the eye. This might be all right for the home market but it would not do for the export trade. So six experienced buyers were sent out to procure rare *chingkang* teak for the Shanghai engineering works.

Their first stop, Kiangsi Province, disappointed them. Timber firms had none in stock and didn't know of any sizable stands in the mountains. Fukien Province, which still has dense virgin forests, was more helpful. Again there was none in stock but the forestry bureau said there were stands of it in the forests and agreed to supply it if the buyers succeeded in locating the stands themselves. The teak trees did not all grow in one place but were scattered through the forests.

The peasants on farms near the forests were busy with the autumn harvest but when they heard whom the teak was for a dozen of them immediately volunteered to act as guides. The search through the trackless forests took three weeks and when at last a good stand of teak was found it

was in a completely isolated area. But again the local peasants came to the rescue. They felled the trees with axes, cut them into logs with hand-saws and manhandled the logs to a roadhead for transport to Shanghai.

The first batch of machines was being assembled just as the news came of the Anglo-French-Israeli attack on Egypt. Shanghai is a place which knows better than most what imperialist aggression means and many of the workers in the works there have bitter memories of just such attacks as were being made on Egypt. Everyone engaged on the Egyptian order pledged himself to extra efforts as a mark of international solidarity.

Workers at the China Textile Machinery Works broke all records by assembling five, six, and sometimes nine or ten looms a day. The carpenter who made the shuttle boxes for the looms used to make only five a day, but by coming to work half an hour earlier and rationalizing the rest of his activities he stepped up production to nine a day. The whole order was fulfilled in record time.

Packing was another new problem to be tackled both for Egypt and for Burma with its monsoon rains. A sample crate was built, machinery packed in it and dropped and tumbled more than would ordinarily be the case on a normal journey. Then it was drenched with water. It stood the rigorous tests made on it and was accepted for general use.

The two Shanghai engineering works have fulfilled their first two important export orders with credit. They have learned several useful lessons on the job. They are now producing still more advanced machines, recently designed, for the home market.



# A Visit to the Department of Biology at Fudan University

**Kao Shih-shan**

*Our Correspondent*

I HAD not seen Fudan University for seven years. On re-entering the grounds, on the northern outskirts of Shanghai, I found everything fresh and new to me. Beside the old two-storeyed houses had risen lofty red and light-grey buildings, and many others were going up, for scaffolds were to be seen in many places. The whole place seemed more vigorous and active than I had ever seen it. On the lawns and by the flower-beds, students were sitting by twos and threes, going over their notes; the bulletin board was covered with all sorts of notices, announcing lectures, choir practices, dances or forthcoming sports events; and, since the summer vacation was drawing near, there was also an open letter signed by the future graduates, affirming their readiness to go wherever their country needed them most, no matter what hardships they might have to encounter.

I started off by dropping in to see Professor Chen Wang-tao, the president of the university, a philologist who has been teaching for thirty years.

## **Big Changes**

"Great changes have come about in our university in the past few years," said Professor Chen. "Now we have eleven departments and over 4,000 students, more than twice as many as before liberation. We have twice as much space, too, but it is still not sufficient. We are so desperately crowded that we have had to run up some temporary classrooms. That's not because

we are short of money—in 1956 we were allowed to spend an amount equal to 60,000 taels of gold—but the whole country is so busily engaged in building work of all sorts that we cannot get all the buildings we need erected at once, however much money we have. As for the academic atmosphere, it has become far livelier since the policy of 'letting a hundred schools of thought contend' was announced last year. But I think you'll find it a hard job to cover all that is going on here, so I think you had better visit one of our departments and live there a day or two and have a real look round."

Which department, I wondered, should I go to? I had once studied agriculture, so I plumped for biology.

## **Professor Tan**

Professor Tan Chia-chen, the head of the Department of Biology, was for many years a research member at the Laboratories of Biological Sciences of the California Institute of Technology, of which Thomas Hunt Morgan was director. It was Professor Tan who first discovered the pericentric inversion of chromosome variation in the fruit-fly and the mosaic dominance in the inheritance of colour patterns in Asiatic lady-birds, and he was once a member of the Council of the International Congress of Genetics. Until I met him I thought this world-famous scholar of the Morgan school must be a man getting on in years. When we shook hands I found him to be a chubby-faced man under fifty.

It was in the laboratory that I first met him. He and several teachers were examining some fruit-flies of a peculiar shape and I was lucky enough to have a look at the microscope. Then our topic turned to the Department of Biology. During the last few years, he said, the department had bought large amounts of scientific apparatus and new books which could practically fill a big three-storeyed building. After the reorganization of 1952 seven old professors had been added to the original faculty. The number of students, too, had gradually grown from a few score to the present 600, and would probably reach 1,000 later on. Before liberation he had taught in Chekiang University for a dozen years, but never had more than 300 students in the whole of that time. Now, as head of the department, Professor Tan always had much on hand. He had to make teaching plans, to consider the future expansion of his department, to arrange meetings and so forth. But he was, he said, both busy and happy. Only one thing he couldn't help regretting, and that was that for a time Morgan genetics was not taught in his department.

### Michurin and Morgan

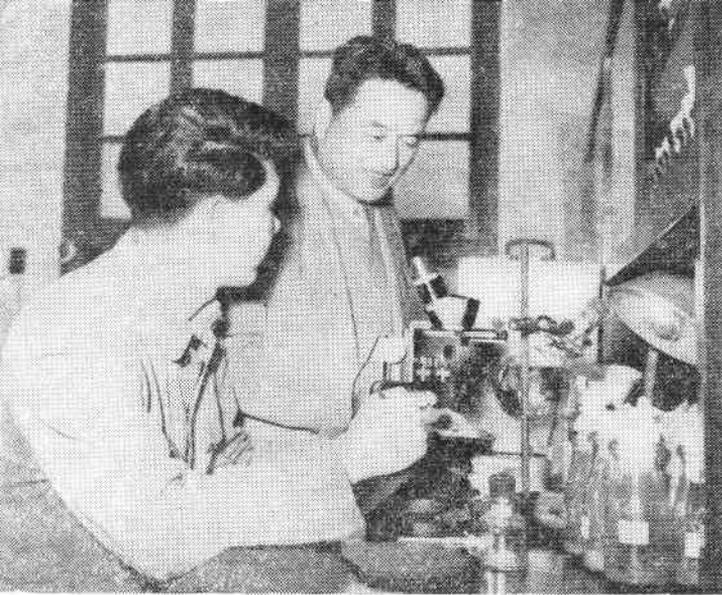
In May 1956 the Party announced the policy of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" in scientific studies. In August the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Higher Education sponsored a meeting at Tsingtao to discuss the study of heredity, and many specialists, adherents of both Michurin and Morgan, were present. There was vehement debate between scholars of these two schools, and people soon found that such arguments were a great stimulus to scientific study. The Ministry of Higher Education therefore decided that Morgan's ideas on heredity should be taught in the colleges of agriculture and the departments of biology.

"Of course," said Professor Tan, "this doesn't mean that we are going to neglect or discard Michurin's principles." His department has taught Michurin's theories all these years. Chinese periodicals and papers

constantly carry articles popularizing Michurin's theories, and they have taken deep root in people's minds. Many who were formerly adherents of Morgan have now turned to Michurin. At present several teachers in his department have become quite competent instructors in the Michurin theories, and have even done some original work of their own. For example, one of the lecturers, Li Chun-ying, in joint efforts with the Chinese Academy of Sciences, is studying the filterable forms of bacteria along Michurinist lines. She has written an essay on the subject which attracted much attention from scientists both at home and abroad, and Academician Krasilnikov, writing in the Soviet journal, *Priroda* (Nature), paid tribute to the value of her paper.

### The Students Like It

How do the students respond to this simultaneous teaching of two different schools? I talked with some of them and found they were all for it. They said that to understand the two different schools, you not only had to master the fundamental principles and propositions of each, but were stimulated to greater effort to think and judge for yourself. Yu Chia-huang, a post-graduate, told me that he took up Morgan because it provided him with a wealth of experiment. He criticized Morgan's principles, however, as somewhat lacking in systematic treatment, a fault which he said should be corrected by absorbing the dialectical approach which characterizes the Michurin school. Chiu Jung-ching, a third-year student from a peasant family, was a firm adherent of Michurin. He told me that he believed in Michurin's principles because it had a sound philosophical base, a perfect theoretical system and a close relationship with production. He also told me of an interesting experiment undertaken by two research members at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Fang Hsin-fang and Tang Pei-sung. Working on Michurin's principle that a change in the environment of an animal or plant leads to a certain induced change in its hereditary characters, they had succeeded in cultivating the



Professor Tan Chia-chen, Head of the Department of Biology, supervising his assistant Chang Chung-shu's experiments on the heredity of the fruit-fly

Photo by Tsao Chung

Taiwan zymogen (*saccharomyces formosensis*), which would originally not grow at a high temperature like 40 degrees C., into a new kind of zymogen which could at this temperature live prosperously, multiply quickly and have a greater capacity of fermentation. This success brings a greater sugar yield from sugar-canes growing in sub-tropical Kwangtung. As for Chiu's own plan, he was going to devote himself to the study of this school of heredity which could promote production and the welfare of mankind.

Nowadays the genetics of Michurin and Morgan are one of the constantly discussed topics in the department. But not, of course, to the exclusion of everything else. For instance, Professor Wang Ming-chi, a specialist in *eumycetes* (fungi), used most of his spare time to study the relations between microbes and the storage of grain, and had achieved some results. Professor Chiao Chi-yuan's great interest was in the fragrant herbs, and he frequently went out to collect specimens. Professor Wu Chiliang was very keen on studying the human skull, from which he hoped to reach conclusions about historical development and changes in human physique and determine the kinship between the different nationalities. He has recently been working on

the skull of a Tang dynasty (618-907) general unearthed not long ago.

### In the Dormitories

During my stay at Futan University I lived near the students' quarters. I joined in their games, played ball games, chess or cards with them or listened to music, and very soon we became good friends. I often went to their dormitories and visited their rooms. Each time I went they showed me their photograph albums, their specimens or any curious things they had collected. One day Yuan Chi-hou, a fourth-year student, showed me some photos, all a bit dark and blurry, as if taken on a rainy day. They showed the demonstration against British and French aggression in Egypt. Yuan very quickly identified himself among the crowds. Then he pointed to a short-sighted-looking fellow with glasses. "Look," he said, "we used to call him 'bookworm.' He used to care for nothing else. But when he heard that Britain and France had attacked Egypt, he got extremely excited. He took part in the parade, shouting slogans at the top of his voice till he became hoarse." Other students in the room also told me all the exciting scenes on that parade. Although it was more than six months ago, they were still as excited about it as if it had taken place only yesterday.

The specimens they showed me were all things they had collected themselves in the course of field work. Besides visits and practices arranged by the department in term-time, students have the chance every summer vacation of going on a practice excursion or doing some particular work, the teachers accompanying them and giving any help they need. This summer, for example, the third-year students specializing in botany joined one or other of three teams: one for a geological survey in Shansi, one investigating medicinal herbs, sponsored by the Nanking Botanical Gardens (which comes under the Chinese Academy of Sciences), and the third, organized by the Institute of Botany of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, studying the flora on Mount Lushan. All expenses

were paid from public funds. These trips are the crown of the year for them, not only because the trips themselves were so pleasant, but because, as they said, "We had a chance to see for ourselves what contribution we could make to the national construction."

They kept only part of the specimens they collected and prepared, passing on the rest to the investigation teams or to the department. Some of the students had special albums for specimens; others simply put them between the pages of a book. Some of the specimens, perhaps through over-much handling, were in rather poor condition, but they treasured them highly. One third-year student with great care opened up a sheet of cellophane, took out a plant and invited me to smell it. I did, but my smile told him that I didn't notice any particular scent. He looked somewhat disappointed, and told me that it was *valeriana officinalis*, growing in Pingyin, Shantung, where Professor Chiao Chi-yuan got it. Pingyin was noted for its abundant roses. The farmers cultivated the roses and sold them to the state which exported them and so helped build up our foreign exchange reserves. But what the peasants there did not know was that it was also highly profitable to grow *valeriana officinalis*, which produces an extremely fragrant oil much welcomed on the international market. You could plant it between the roses, and for very little extra labour the peasants could both add to their own earnings and help promote our country's foreign trade. As he talked his face grew more and more vivacious. "After I've graduated," he said, "I'm going to offer myself as Professor Chiao's assistant and go with him to Pingyin to help the peasants cultivate *valeriana officinalis*. I shall also conduct an investigation into where in China it grows and where it can be grown."

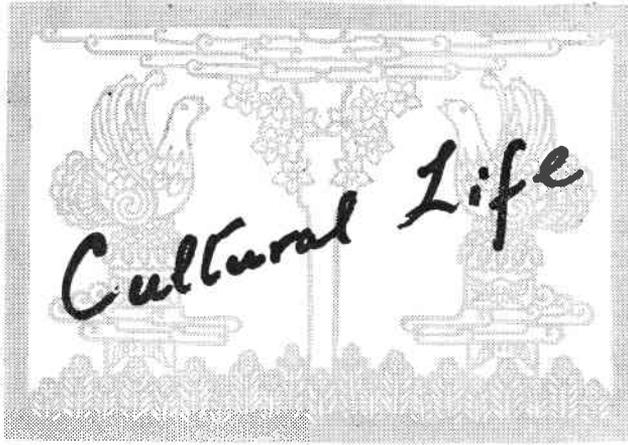
Another student called me to have a look at a dozen or so silkworms which he was rearing as an experiment. All the silkworms, except two or three, lay inert, as if on the brink of death. He told me he had performed some "operation" on them to

make them grow more quickly. "Why, they don't budge!" I said, looking at the dead-and-alive ones. "Aha!" he retorted. "See those two over there—they're lively enough, aren't they?"

### New Graduates

When I was about to leave, the department had just finished its end-of-term examinations. The new graduates were getting ready to leave for their new posts. Two or three months earlier they had each filled in a form stating what they preferred to do and where they preferred to work, for the consideration of the government. I had talked with most of them and discovered that their personal interests and ambitions varied enormously. Some were keen on stock-breeding, anxious to help the peasants secure good strains of cattle, horses and poultry. Others wished to take up teaching. Some hoped to work with botanical or geological teams, while others preferred to work in the rural areas where they could teach the peasants the cultivation of special crops. Still others said they would like to spend their whole lifetime working in the laboratories. Chou Teh-ching, wearing thick short-sighted glasses, told me that no matter where he worked, in school, factory, hospital or research organization, he was going to stick to his studies of the induced change of bacteria in changed environments, so as to change harmful bacteria into useful ones. He meant the study of the formation of the L types of bacteria.

The day I was ready to return to Peking I heard that the third-year students were setting out for Hangchow to study the local flora. They were to start early in the morning, so I had time to see them off. Each of them wore a large, broad-brimmed straw hat and carried a rucksack and water-bottle. Their teachers went with them. As the group started, singing and waving to those who were seeing them off, a thrill went through me and I felt once again the vigour and brightness in store for our young generation and our country. I wished I could spend the summer with them; but I had to return to Peking.



### “*Shou Hu*” — A New Literary Magazine

Following in the wake of the many literary magazines that have started up over the past year comes *Shou Hu* (Harvest), a literary bi-monthly published in Shanghai in July.

It prints full-length novels, short stories, poems, full-length plays and film scenarios. The editors-in-chief are Pa Chin and Chin Yi, both noted authors, and others on the editorial board are Ping Hsin, the famous woman writer, Liu Pai-yu, the novelist, Tsao Yu and Chen Pai-chen, the well-known playwrights, Ai Ching, the poet, and Cheng Chen-to, an authority on the history of literature.

The first issue had some three hundred pages and over 600,000 words, and the biggest attraction was a hitherto unpublished article, actually the text of a lecture, “Historical Changes in the Chinese Novel,” by the late Chinese writer, Lu Hsun. He gave this speech to the students at a summer school in Sian in 1924 at the request of the Northwest University. As it had never been printed separately or

included in his complete works, it was quite a scoop.

The first issue also published Lao Sheh’s new three-act play, *Tea-house*. The background of the play is an old tea-house started sixty years ago, and mirrors the history of a half century through the comings and goings of its habitués—a wealth of widely contrasted characters. The action starts in 1898, the declining years of the Ching dynasty, and ends in 1945, the victorious conclusion of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression.

Among other fiction is Ai Wu’s *Tempered Steel*, a story of steel workers’ life, work and love, and Kang Cho’s *Constant Dripping Wears Through Stone*, which tells of a village in an old liberated area and how the people there changed their views on the remarriage of widows. There is also a children’s tale, *Tang Hsiao-hsi at the Harbour*, by Yen Wen-ching. A short story by Sha Ting, *Meetings*, mirrors rural life after the great switch to farming co-operation, with some sharp criticism of bureaucratic officials. Another short story, *Our Morning*, by Liu Pai-yu, is based on his personal

remembrances of the Korean war. In her poem, *My Secret*, Ping Hsin tells of the longing of a primary school pupil to do a real job of work, and Yen Chen’s group of poems, *My Trip to the Soviet Union*, sets down his reflections and impressions of that country.

Ko Ling’s *A City Without Night* is a cinema scenario. It shows the ups and downs of a textile mill in Shanghai over a period of twenty years, how the Chinese national capitalists made their fortune by exploitation, and how China’s national industry was squeezed by imperialist and bureaucrat-comprador capital under Kuomintang rule. After the liberation, production is stabilized and grows, but the bourgeoisie, true to form, still makes mischief: the mill-owner breaks laws and government regulations and resorts to speculation and sharp practices, till ultimately, guided by the correct policy laid down by the People’s Government, educated by stubborn facts and helped by his wife and daughter, he sees his mistake and willingly steps out on the road of socialist transformation.

Another interesting thing is a short article by Pa Chin, *About “Family”* — *Family* being the novel with which Pa Chin first made a name for himself. Completed in 1931, it tells the dramatic story of the decline of a big family of landlords after the May the Fourth Movement in 1919. Pa Chin says that certain characters were based on real people and that many of the incidents were either things he had personally experienced or heard about from relatives and friends. In a chatty way he tells his readers something of the mood and outlook which led him to write this novel twenty-six years ago.

## Ancient Musical Instruments

Recently a set of ancient chiming bells was excavated in a tomb of the Warring States (403-221 B.C.), in Sinyang, Honan Province. The finds also included a wooden rack for hanging the bells on and two long-handled wooden hammers, evidently used to play the bells. These discoveries are invaluable in the study of ancient Chinese music.

In the past chiming bells were discovered in Shaansi, Honan and Anhwei, but they rarely formed complete sets, so while it was possible to determine their pitch it was hard to say where they fitted into the scale of which they formed part. Moreover, most of the bells were badly rusted and the original quality of their tone was of course not so true as it had been.

The set now discovered, thirteen in all, are excellently preserved, despite the fact that they have been underground for upwards of two thousand years; in fact they still look quite new. Records inscribed on bamboo slips found in the same tomb actually say that "the bells are thirteen in number," so we know the set is complete. In shape the bells are, roughly, truncated cones. A metal loop at the top is transfixed by a bronze nail through a hole in the horizontal

bar of the wooden rack. The open end of the bell is elliptical in form, and the body is decorated. (See illustration.)

Members of the Research Institute of National Music at the Central Academy of Music have been busy studying the bells. As the wooden rack and hammers had rotted they have reproduced them in a similar kind of wood to the original. The pitch and notation of the sounds have been accurately worked out with scientific instruments and recorded on tape. As might be expected, the pitch varies according to the size of the bells, the largest giving the deepest note. The actual results are what written records had led us to expect—striking testimony to the reliability of ancient Chinese records on music.

In the course of determining the pitch of the bells the members of the institute verified their findings practically by playing a folk song on them, and found them most melodious and pleasing to the ear.

Three wooden *seh* (a kind of lute) were also discovered in the same tomb. In the past a wooden *seh* was discovered in Changsha, Hunan, but it was a very small one. The new finds are nearly of the size of the *seh* used in later periods. Written records say that the instrument existed in China long before the period of the

Warring States. The strings of these *seh* have long since gone, but the small wooden bridges are still clearly visible, which was not the case with our past finds. They too will be invaluable in the study of ancient Chinese music.

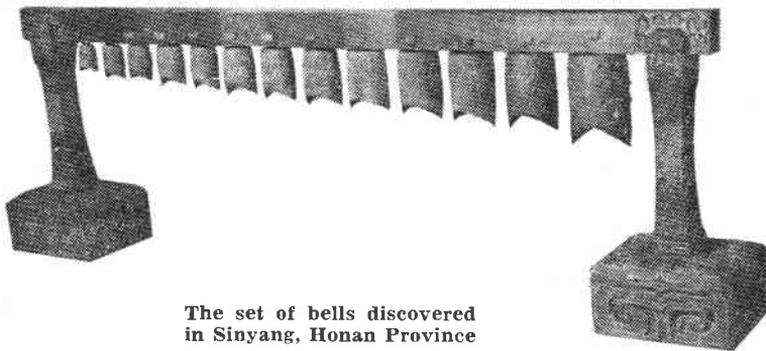
## Pictures on Egypt's War of Resistance

An exhibition of pictures and cartoons on Egypt's War of Resistance in the National Peking Library is now attracting big crowds.

Two pictures of Port Said are particularly striking—the first showing how beautiful it was before it was assailed by the imperialists in 1956, and the other the ruins after the invasion among which the Egyptian people stand proud and unconquerable.

The cartoons and posters are eloquent testimony to the Egyptian people's defence of their national independence, their love of peace and their hatred of the imperialist warmongers. *Uncle Sam's Hobby* shows Uncle Sam playing a special kind of billiards, rolling a bomb to destroy the globe. In the poster, *Egypt Wants Peace*, a strong man symbolizing the Egyptian people, with a rifle in one hand and an olive branch in the other, confronts a skeleton-like war-god. One picture shows President Nasser leading the Egyptian people on the march along the road of peace and national independence.

One interesting picture is a still-life of chrysanthemums, in the traditional Chinese style, painted by Madame Ragab, wife of the Egyptian Ambassador in Peking. The Chinese people consider the chrysanthemum a flower signifying courage and forbearance, so this picture may be taken as a symbol of the Egyptian people's character.



The set of bells discovered in Sinyang, Honan Province

Research Institute of National Music photo

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## *Who Is Undermining the Geneva Agreement?*

July 21 is the third anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreement on the restoration of peace in Indo-China. There have been many articles in the Chinese press discussing how this agreement was put into practice. In the past three years, they say, the provisions of the part concerning Cambodia have, in the main, been enforced, and so, gradually, are those concerning Laos. Nevertheless, the implementation of the Geneva Agreement in Viet-Nam is being seriously obstructed and sabotaged: to this day the country is still artificially divided.

In those three years the Viet-Nam Democratic Republic has strictly carried out the military clauses and other stipulations of the Geneva Agreement and energetically sought to bring about conditions for the peaceful unification of Viet-Nam. As early as July 1955 its government, in accordance with the deadline set by the Geneva Agreement, proposed to the South Viet-Nameese authorities the calling of a political consultative conference to discuss the holding of a nation-wide general election and the peaceful unification of the country. It has since many times repeated its appeal to the South Viet-Nameese authorities.

In July 1956, which the Geneva Agreement set as the latest date for nation-wide general elections, President Ho Chi Minh issued a statement to the people of Viet-Nam, urging them to make the Geneva Agreement a reality, calling for the restoration of normal relations between

the two regions of north and south Viet-Nam, and for talks on the question of a general election. Pham Van Dong, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, has several times written to the two co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference suggesting the taking of effective measures for the strict enforcement of the Geneva Agreement in Viet-Nam.

But the Ngo Dinh Diem regime in South Viet-Nam rejected all such proposals and appeals. In 1956, on the eve of the Geneva Agreement date for general elections, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, while declaring itself "not bound by the Geneva Agreement," held unilateral elections in South Viet-Nam. The following October it again proclaimed its so-called constitution, hoping to make the split in Viet-Nam permanent. It also flagrantly violated that part of the Geneva Agreement which prohibits, for the sake of ensuring a stable truce, the import of foreign military personnel and war materials into Viet-Nam and prohibits any reprisals or discrimination against people formerly engaged in resistance, by importing large amounts of war materials from the U.S.A. and repeatedly expanding its armed forces.

Why is the Ngo Dinh Diem clique so reckless and bold? Chinese press opinion is that it is the result of instigation, support and encouragement from Washington.

It is public knowledge that the U.S.A. was a *de facto*

participant in the Geneva Conference. Although it was not a signatory to the agreement it nevertheless guaranteed not to undermine its enforcement. What are the facts? That Washington, to turn South Viet-Nam into a military base from which to carry out its aggressive designs in Asia, has consistently and openly supported the Ngo Dinh Diem clique and its activities to split Viet-Nam. It has done so by giving it a tremendous amount of U.S. "aid" and sending military personnel to train, arm and expand the South Viet-Nameese armed forces. The Geneva Agreement provided that the independence and sovereignty of the three countries in Indo-China were to be respected and that they were not to join any military blocs. But the United States forcibly included South Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos in the "Protection Area" of SEATO. It tries by every possible means to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos, hoping to divert these countries from their policy of peace and neutrality. These are all well-known facts.

Events in the past three years show that it is Washington's obstruction which has prevented the proper implementation of the Geneva Agreement.

An editorial in the Peking *Jenmin Jihpao* (People's Daily) of July 20, summing up the feeling in this country, says: "As a participant in the Geneva Conference our government and people have always had the deepest sympathy for and given the strongest support to the aspirations of the people of Viet-Nam for the peaceful unification of their country; and we believe that with the support of the people of all lands who treasure peace, their aspirations will assuredly come true."

# IN THE NEWS

## Half Year's Industrial Achievements

Preliminary returns from the State Statistical Bureau show that by the end of June the total value of industrial output reached 49.6 per cent of the year's plan, 10.8 per cent higher than for the same period of last year. In the first half of the year there was a rapid growth in the production of capital goods. Steel production and steel products show an increase of 24 and 41 per cent respectively compared with the same period last year. The figures for coal, crude oil, pig-iron, cement and electricity are also well up on the first six months of last year.

As for food, textiles and other products of light industry, output has fallen slightly because agriculture was affected by natural calamities last year and there were not enough raw materials. Even so, seven of the eleven chief products have reached more than half the year's planned targets.

During these six months 3,690 million yuan has been invested in industrial capital construction, a third of the total planned investment for the year. Twenty-nine enterprises under the various ministries were either newly completed or partially completed and put into operation, including some coal mines, heat and power stations, special steel plants and

fertilizer and medical supply factories, all on a large scale and equipped with the latest techniques. This latest increase in China's fixed assets is estimated to be worth 1,610 million yuan.

## Rich Early Rice Harvests

Now that the wheat crops are in, good news about rich early rice harvests are coming from all parts of the country.

Kwangtung, Szechuan, Hupeh, Hunan and Chekiang have all reported good harvests of early rice. In Kwangtung, which has the greatest acreage of this crop, the yield is a record figure of 3,500,000 tons, 100,000 tons more than last year. In Szechuan, where the rice crops have always been good during the past seven years since liberation, the harvest began in early July and the yield per acre is far greater than last year. Hupeh planted 560,000 acres of early rice this year and the average yield is 24 cwt. per acre. It is estimated that the total yield there will be 10 per cent higher than last year. The 3,300,000 acres of early rice in Hunan and Chekiang have been harvested, and increased yields are reported from many places.

The early rice in Anhwei, Kiangsi, Fukien and other provinces is being harvested and the crops are all good.

## Another Steel Centre for China

After four years of preparations, the actual building of the integrated iron and steel works at Paotow started on July 25. It will be the third great steel base in China, the other two being Anshan and Wuhan.

The Paotow works will be a huge place, technically among the best of its kind in the world. It will have its own mines, besides a series of large factories and workshops for iron-smelting, steel-making, coking, the manufacture of fire-resistant materials, etc.

At present, work has started on eleven factories including the iron and steel casting works and the repair and forging shops. Next year, when they are complete, they will be able to turn out tens of thousands of different machine parts a year, founded, forged or pressed in all types of steel. They will also be able to do the overhaul and repair work of all the future production shops.

Work on the units for making fire-resistant materials, coking, iron-smelting and steel-making will begin before the year is out.

## More Savings in Banks and Credit Co-ops

As a result of improved living standards and stable prices, people throughout China saved more money during the first half of this year. In the cities, savings amounted to over 2,500 million yuan, 13 per cent up on the first six months of 1956 and more than double the savings in 1953. In the rural areas, by the end of last year the total deposits passed the 1,000 million yuan mark, 70 per cent up on 1955 and ten times as much as in 1954.

The bulk of the banks' depositors are working folk. Statistics show that in the majority of factories and mines over 80 per cent of the workers and staff now have a bank account, and in the towns one out of every four residents is a depositor. People who once made regular trips to the pawnshop now go just as regularly to the bank.

Almost every township in the rural areas now has its credit co-op. The average amount of share capital and savings in each is 13,200 yuan. It has become a habit with the peasants to put all the money they can spare in the banks or credit co-ops.

### Fertilizer Factory in Kirin

The Kirin Fertilizer Factory, largest of its kind in China, has been completed ahead of time and its first installations are already working.

Work on the plant, which was built with the help of the Soviet Union, began in the first half of 1955, and the original plan was to finish it and start operations in 1958. But later came the high tide of agricultural co-operation, and to meet the pressing need to improve farming techniques, building work was speeded up and completed earlier than planned.

The factory's main lines are synthetic ammonia and methyl alcohol, produced on such a large scale that its yearly output of fertilizers will be almost half of China's total yield of chemical fertilizers in 1952. Continuous expansion of the plant will begin next year, to raise its productivity to four or five times what it is now, and

also equip it for the manufacture of synthetic fibres.

### Tibet's Ancient Cultural Relics

A specialist in Tibetan history has reported the existence of many ancient sculptures, murals and all sorts of things connected with religion and daily life, all dating from round about the sixteenth century, preserved in the ancient Sakya Monastery near Shigatse, Tibet. There are vestments, footwear and other things which belonged to Pagspa, founder of the Sakya Sect of Tibetan Lamaism, and over 100,000 manuscript volumes of Tibet's oldest scriptures, written on goatskin between the eighth and sixteenth centuries. Many of these volumes are three feet wide and six feet six inches long. There are also Buddhist scriptures written or printed from movable type in Chinese. These belong to the Sung, Yuan and Ming dynasties. An ancient Indian scripture, written in Sanskrit with lacquer on a kind of leaf, is preserved there and is in very good condition.

Sakya, the birthplace of the Sakya Sect of Tibetan Lamaism which originated in the eleventh century, was once the political, religious and cultural centre of Tibet. It is on one of the ancient routes from Tibet to India and Nepal.

### CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

July 24 — Chinese Foreign Ministry sends note to the office of the British Chargé d'Affaires in Peking protesting against unreasonable measures taken by the

British authorities in Hongkong to forcibly evict Chinese residents in Kowloon from their homes and level their houses, farms and orchards.

A 16-member Burmese parliamentary delegation headed by Thakin Thein Maung, Vice-Speaker of the Chamber of Nationalities, arrives in Peking.

July 25 — Premier Chou En-lai receives Japanese reporters and talks on Sino-Japanese relations, reiterating the wish of the Chinese people to be friendly with the Japanese, but denouncing the Japanese Prime Minister Kishi's hostile attitude towards China and condemning his intention to sow discord between China and other Asian countries.

Building of the Paotow Integrated Iron and Steel Works, one of the three big iron and steel centres in China, begins.

July 26 — State Council decides that all persons working in state bodies shall take an active part in the rectification campaign and the struggle against the bourgeois rightists.

July 28 — China and Afghanistan sign agreement on the exchange of goods and payment in Kabul — the first trade agreement between the two countries.

July 29 — Chinese delegation headed by Tsai Ting-kai leaves Peking for Tokyo by air to attend the Third World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament.

July 31 — National Agricultural Exhibition closes in Peking. Two and a half million people visited the exhibition since it opened on February 20.

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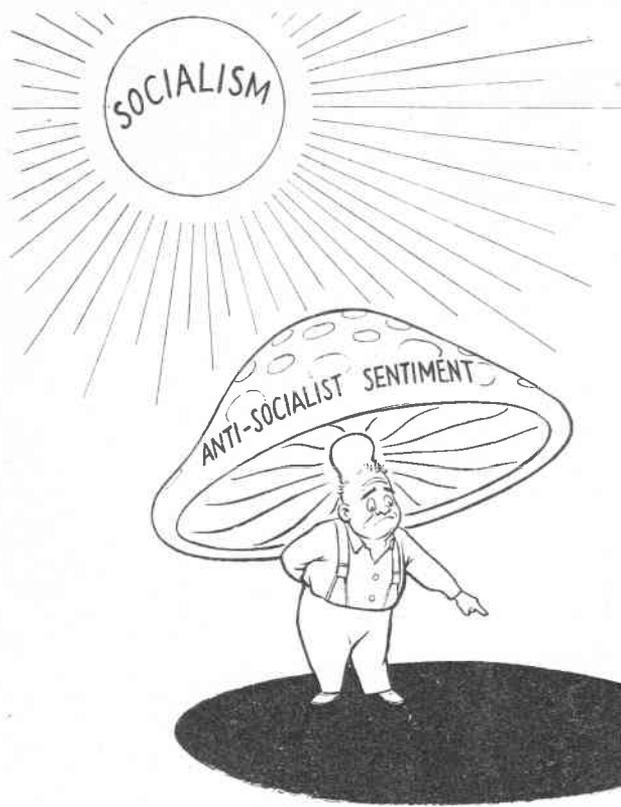
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Look, all dark and hateful!

*Yeh Chun-yang in  
"Cartoon Magazine"*



Newton up-to-date

*Ku Pu in  
"Cartoon Magazine"*



Pottery lion from Shihwan Township, Kwangtung